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FACULTY OF SOCIAL-CULTURAL ACTIVITIES

The Department of Cultural Studies

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**TRAINING AND METODOLOGY COMPLEX
ON ACADEMIC DISCIPLINE**

"URBAN ANTHROPOLOGY"

for the specialty 7-06-0314-02 *Culturology*

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1. EXPLANATORY NOTE

Electronic educational and methodical complex (hereinafter - EEMC) for the course “Urban Anthropology” is a set of materials on the topics of the discipline, theoretical, seminars, independent work for undergraduates who study in the specialty “Cultural Studies”.

EEMC is aimed at providing a new design of the educational process and organizing the integrity of the system of educational and cognitive activities in the discipline “Urban Anthropology”, which is one of the important areas of strategic innovation in education. In this context, the organization of the study of the discipline “Urban Anthropology” on the basis of the EEMC implies a productive educational activity that allows the formation of professional competencies of future specialists in the field of international cultural relations, to ensure the development of cognitive and creative abilities of the individual. The proposed development of EEMC is intended to identify specific areas of interdisciplinary interaction on the platform of modern scientific knowledge, pedagogical innovations and information technologies. EEMC is based on a systematic study of modern achievements in the field of cultural studies and urban anthropology.

The purpose of EEMC in the discipline “Urban Anthropology” is to provide high-quality methodological equipment for the educational process, which contributes to the training of highly qualified specialists in the field of cultural studies, as well as the formation of professional competencies in the field of urban culture formation, based on the acquired modern knowledge, skills and abilities.

Tasks of EEMC:

- systematization of the content of the discipline “Urban Anthropology”;
- streamlining the process of studying the academic discipline, taking into account the achievements of applied science;
- ensuring the organization of independent work and control of students' knowledge;
- providing students with methodological assistance in the assimilation of educational material.

EEMC in the discipline “Urban Anthropology” is structured into sections and topics, which are relatively independent didactic units of the content of education.

Section 1. Explanatory note, which reflects the purposes, objectives of the educational publication, features of structuring and presenting educational material, recommendations for organizing work with EEMC.

Section 2. The theoretical section contains lecture notes. The material is structured by topics in accordance with the curriculum for the academic discipline.

Section 3. The practical section includes materials for conducting practical classes: the topics of seminars and a list of references recommended for study.

Section 4. Knowledge control contains a list of topics of essays, topics of cases and questions for the exam, criteria for evaluating the results of students' learning activities. When attesting students, the results of educational and research work, the level of answers in seminars and practical classes are taken into account.

Section 5. The auxiliary section includes the curriculum, the educational and methodological map of the academic discipline for the full-time form of higher education, the list of basic, additional literature recommended for study in the academic discipline; as well as a list of remote access electronic resources.

EEMC on the discipline "Urban Anthropology" is posted on the website of the educational institution "Belarusian State University of Culture and Arts". EEMC contributes to the successful implementation of educational activities, makes it possible to plan and carry out independent work of students, ensures the rational distribution of study time on the topics of the academic discipline and the improvement of the methods of conducting training sessions.

2. THEORETICAL SECTION

2.1 Abstracts of lectures

Abstracts of lectures on topic 1: “Introduction. A City as an Anthropological Phenomenon”

(2 hours)

Main questions:

1. “Urban Anthropology” as an academic discipline.
2. The city as a complex object of study. Various approaches to the study of the city in social and humanitarian knowledge.
3. Research Methods in Urban Anthropology.

Urban Anthropology is a subfield of anthropology that focuses on the study of urban environments and the social, cultural, and economic dynamics that occur within them. It is a vital discipline that seeks to understand and analyze the complexities of urban life, contributing to a deeper comprehension of contemporary social issues and informing policies that affect urban communities. The purpose of the discipline “Urban Anthropology” is to identify the anthropological specificity of urban culture, its role in the regulation of human social behavior, in the formation and transformation of social structures, to explain the regional specificity of various forms of sociocultural creativity, to form a holistic scientific understanding of the unique nature of the spiritual, social, practical life of the individual and society in connection with the place, the territory of their residence as a cultural space of self-realization.

Urban Anthropology is interconnected with various academic disciplines, enriching its study of urban life through diverse perspectives and methodologies. This interdisciplinary approach enhances the understanding of complex urban issues, fostering collaboration among scholars and practitioners across fields. By integrating insights from sociology, cultural anthropology, geography, political science, economics, environmental studies, public health, history, and education. Urban Anthropology contributes to a holistic understanding of urban dynamics and social challenges.

The city is a multifaceted and complex object of study encompasses a wide range of interrelated factors, including cultural, social, economic, political, spatial, environmental, historical, technological, and health-related dimensions. This complexity requires an interdisciplinary approach, drawing on various fields of study to fully understand the dynamics of urban life. By examining these multiple layers,

researchers and practitioners can develop more effective strategies for addressing urban challenges and enhancing the quality of life for city inhabitants.

The study of the city within social and humanitarian knowledge encompasses a variety of approaches, each offering unique perspectives and methodologies. Here are some of the key approaches used in urban studies.

Sociological approach focuses on the social fabric of urban life, examining how social structures, institutions, and networks influence interactions among individuals and groups. Cultural anthropologists study the cultural practices, beliefs, and identities of urban populations, exploring how these elements shape urban life. Geographers examine the spatial organization of cities, including land use, transportation systems, and geographic features, to understand how these factors influence social dynamics. Political scientists study the political structures and processes that govern urban areas, including local government, policy-making, and citizen participation. Economists analyze the economic forces that shape urban development, including labor markets, housing, and the impact of globalization on local economies. Environmental studies focus on the relationship between urban areas and their natural environments, examining issues such as pollution, resource management, and climate change. Historians study the evolution of cities over time, analyzing how historical events, migrations, and policies shape contemporary urban landscapes. Public health researchers examine how urban environments impact health outcomes, focusing on factors such as access to healthcare, pollution, and social inequalities.

Many researchers adopt an interdisciplinary approach that combines insights from sociology, anthropology, geography, political science, economics, and environmental studies to provide a holistic understanding of urban issues. The study of the city in social and humanitarian knowledge encompasses a diverse array of approaches, each contributing valuable insights into the complexities of urban life. By integrating these various perspectives, researchers can develop a more comprehensive understanding of the challenges and opportunities faced by urban communities, ultimately informing policies and practices that enhance the quality of life in cities.

Urban planning and urban anthropology intersect in significant ways, as both fields seek to understand and improve urban environments, albeit from different perspectives. Urban anthropology focuses on the cultural, social, and human dimensions of urban life, while urban planning emphasizes the design and organization of urban spaces. The integration of urban anthropology into urban planning enriches the planning process by emphasizing the human and cultural dimensions of urban life. By understanding the complexities of community dynamics, cultural identities, and social practices, urban planners can create more inclusive, responsive, and sustainable urban environments. This collaborative approach fosters a

deeper connection between residents and their urban spaces, ultimately leading to more successful and equitable urban development outcomes.

The cultural geography approach enriches urban anthropology by providing a framework for understanding the intricate relationships between culture and space in urban environments. By examining how cultural practices, identities, and power dynamics shape urban life, anthropologists can contribute to more nuanced and effective urban planning and policy-making. This interdisciplinary perspective fosters a deeper appreciation for the diversity and complexity of urban experiences, ultimately promoting more inclusive and equitable urban spaces.

The regional studies approach in urban studies provides a comprehensive framework for understanding the complexities of urban environments by emphasizing the importance of local contexts, cultural dynamics, economic structures, and social interactions. By focusing on specific regions, urban scholars and practitioners can develop more effective and context-sensitive strategies for urban planning and development, ultimately leading to more sustainable, equitable, and vibrant urban spaces. The cultural policy approach provides a critical lens for understanding how cultural policies shape urban life, influence community identities, and address social inequalities. By examining the complex interactions between culture, governance, and urban development, this approach fosters a deeper understanding of the role of culture in shaping vibrant, inclusive, and resilient urban spaces.

The cultural approach provides a rich framework for understanding the complexities of urban life through the lens of culture. By examining the interplay between cultural practices, identities, and social dynamics, this approach offers valuable insights into the ways in which urban residents navigate their environments, express their identities, and engage with broader social and political processes. Ultimately, it emphasizes the importance of culture in shaping urban experiences and highlights the need for culturally informed policies and practices in urban planning and development.

The research methods in urban anthropology are diverse and adaptable, allowing scholars to explore the complexities of urban life from multiple angles. By employing a combination of qualitative and quantitative approaches, urban anthropologists can gain a deeper understanding of the cultural, social, and political dynamics that shape urban experiences.

Participant observation involves the anthropologist immersing themselves in the community being studied, participating in daily activities, and observing social interactions. This approach allows researchers to gain an in-depth understanding of cultural practices and social dynamics. Conducting semi-structured or unstructured interviews with community members allows researchers to explore individual experiences, perspectives, and narratives. This method provides insight into personal stories and cultural meanings. Researchers may use structured surveys to collect

quantitative data on demographics, social behaviors, and attitudes within urban populations. This method allows for statistical analysis and generalization of findings. Participatory mapping and visual ethnography can engage community members in documenting their environments and experiences, providing valuable insights into how they perceive and interact with urban spaces. Case studies can highlight unique cultural practices, social issues, or urban transformations. Analyzing historical documents, city planning records, policy papers, and media representations can provide context and background for understanding urban dynamics and changes over time. Examining material culture, such as art, architecture, and everyday objects, helps researchers understand cultural values and social practices within urban settings.

Participatory Action Research (PAR) involves collaborating with community members to identify issues, conduct research, and develop solutions. This method emphasizes the importance of local knowledge and empowers communities to take an active role in the research process. Visual methods, including photography and documentary filmmaking, can capture the lived experiences of urban residents and provide a powerful medium for storytelling. These methods can also engage audiences in understanding urban issues. Incorporating artistic practices, such as community art projects or performance, can facilitate discussions around cultural identity and social change. Longitudinal research involves studying the same community or population over an extended period. This approach allows researchers to observe changes in social dynamics, cultural practices, and urban development. Researchers can map and analyze the relationships and interactions between individuals and groups within urban communities. This method helps to understand social capital, community cohesion, and the flow of information.

Defining a city as a cultural and anthropological phenomenon is a complex endeavor that requires an understanding of its dynamic nature, cultural diversity, social dynamics, historical context, and interconnectedness. Urban anthropologists and researchers must navigate these challenges by employing interdisciplinary approaches and methodologies that capture the richness and complexity of urban life. Ultimately, a comprehensive definition of a city must reflect its multifaceted character and the lived experiences of its residents.

Abstracts of lectures on topic 2: “Essential Characteristics of the City”
(4 hours)

Main questions:

1. City as a system of functionally conditioned material objects and cultural and communicative environment, a spatially structured form of people's coexistence.

2. Methods of urban research. The problem of defining the city as a cultural and anthropological phenomenon.
3. The essential elements of the city.

Viewing a city as a system of functionally conditioned material objects, alongside its cultural and communicative environments, emphasizes the interplay between physical infrastructure and the social dynamics that shape urban life. Understanding this complexity is crucial for effective urban planning and development, ensuring that cities can adapt to the needs of their residents while fostering a sense of community and belonging.

This refers to the physical infrastructure and built environment of the city, including buildings, roads, parks, and public transport systems. Each of these elements serves specific functions that facilitate the movement of people, goods, and services. The design and arrangement of these objects can influence social interactions, accessibility, and overall quality of life. Cities are also cultural hubs where diverse communities come together, bringing their traditions, languages, and values. This cultural environment fosters creativity, innovation, and social cohesion. Public spaces, cultural institutions, and community events play a vital role in shaping the identity of a city and its residents. Communication in a city occurs through various channels, including social interactions, media, and technology. The way people connect and share information affects community dynamics and social networks. Cities often provide platforms for dialogue, collaboration, and expression, contributing to a vibrant public sphere.

Defining the city as a cultural and anthropological phenomenon requires an interdisciplinary approach that considers the interplay of various factors, including history, social structures, cultural practices, and technological influences. By examining these dimensions, researchers can gain a deeper understanding of how cities function as complex systems that shape and are shaped by human experiences and interactions. This understanding is crucial for addressing contemporary urban challenges and fostering more inclusive, resilient, and culturally vibrant urban environments. The definition of a city in the legislation specifically under the Law of the country typically encompasses several key aspects: Administrative-Territorial Unit, Population Size, Urban Infrastructure Economic Functions, Cultural and Social Role, Governance Structure, Types of Cities.

Urban research employs a variety of methods to study the complexities of urban environments, human behavior, and social dynamics. These methods can be broadly categorized into qualitative, quantitative, and mixed methods. The choice of methods in urban research often depends on the specific research questions, the context being studied, and the available resources. An interdisciplinary approach that combines various methods can enhance the understanding of urban issues and

contribute to more effective urban planning and policy-making. By employing diverse methodologies, researchers can capture the richness and complexity of urban life, ultimately leading to more informed and inclusive urban development strategies.

Cultural Identity and Diversity. Cities often serve as melting pots of diverse cultures, languages, and traditions. This diversity can lead to rich cultural exchanges, but it can also create tensions and challenges related to integration and identity. Each city has its own unique history and narrative shaped by its inhabitants. These narratives influence how residents perceive their city and their place within it, contributing to a shared sense of identity. **Social Structures and Relationships.** The urban environment influences social relationships and community structures. Factors such as socioeconomic status, ethnicity, and geography can affect how communities form and interact within a city. Cities often reflect broader social hierarchies and inequalities, with disparities in access to resources, opportunities, and services. Understanding these dynamics is essential for addressing social justice issues.

The way people use and navigate urban spaces reveals cultural norms and values. Public spaces, for example, can serve as sites of social interaction, protest, or recreation, reflecting the city's cultural life. Anthropologists study how individuals and communities develop a sense of place, which is shaped by personal experiences, memories, and cultural meanings associated with specific locations. Cities often host cultural events that reflect local traditions and foster community engagement. These rituals can reinforce cultural identity and social cohesion. The routines and practices of urban life, from commuting to shopping to socializing, are cultural phenomena that reveal how individuals navigate their environments and construct meaning in their lives.

Globalization has transformed cities into nodes of economic and cultural exchange, impacting local cultures and identities. This raises questions about authenticity and cultural preservation. Rapid urbanization presents challenges and opportunities, as cities evolve to accommodate growing populations. This transformation affects cultural practices, social relationships, and urban governance. The rise of digital technologies has changed how people interact and communicate in urban spaces. Social media and online platforms influence cultural practices and community-building in cities. The integration of technology in urban planning and management raises questions about privacy, surveillance, and the digital divide, impacting the cultural fabric of urban life. Defining the city as a cultural and anthropological phenomenon requires an interdisciplinary approach that considers the interplay of various factors, including history, social structures, cultural practices, and technological influences. By examining these dimensions, researchers can gain a deeper understanding of how cities function as complex systems that shape and are shaped by human experiences and interactions. This understanding is crucial for

addressing contemporary urban challenges and fostering more inclusive, resilient, and culturally vibrant urban environments.

The combination of residential buildings into well-planned residential neighborhoods and broader neighborhoods is crucial for creating functional, vibrant, and sustainable urban environments. These elements contribute to the quality of life for residents, fostering community interaction and ensuring access to necessary services and amenities. Understanding these concepts is essential for effective urban development and planning strategies. Buildings of administrative and public institutions, along with cultural service enterprises, are vital components of urban environments. They provide essential services, promote civic engagement, and contribute to the cultural and social fabric of communities. Effective urban planning should consider the integration and accessibility of these facilities to enhance community well-being and cohesion.

Outside green spaces and public sports facilities are vital for creating healthy, vibrant, and connected communities. They provide essential opportunities for recreation, social interaction, and physical activity, contributing to the overall well-being of residents. Urban planning should prioritize the integration and accessibility of these spaces to enhance the quality of life, promote environmental sustainability, and foster community cohesion. By investing in green spaces and sports facilities, cities can create more livable and enjoyable environments for all. Parks and recreational services are vital components of healthy communities. They provide essential opportunities for physical activity, social interaction, and environmental stewardship. Investing in parks and recreational services enhances the overall quality of life for residents, fosters community engagement, and contributes to the sustainability and resilience of urban environments. Effective urban planning should prioritize the development and maintenance of these spaces to create inclusive, vibrant, and healthy communities for all.

Streets, squares, embankments, bridges, and tunnels are integral components of urban infrastructure that contribute to the functionality, connectivity, and livability of cities. Effective urban planning must consider the design and integration of these elements to ensure safe, efficient, and accessible transportation systems, promote community engagement, and enhance the overall quality of urban life. By investing in well-designed infrastructure, cities can create vibrant, sustainable environments that meet the needs of their residents. Sidewalks, roads, street lights, safety lights, and bridges are fundamental components of urban infrastructure that contribute to the safety, accessibility, and functionality of cities. Effective urban planning must prioritize the design and integration of these elements to create safe, efficient, and vibrant urban environments. By investing in well-designed infrastructure, cities can enhance the quality of life for residents, promote sustainable transportation options, and support economic development.

Water, sewer, and stormwater systems are vital for the health, safety, and sustainability of urban environments. Effective management and investment in these systems are essential for ensuring access to clean water, protecting public health, and mitigating environmental impacts. Urban planners must prioritize the integration of these systems into city designs to create resilient, efficient, and livable communities. By addressing the challenges associated with water management, cities can enhance their overall quality of life and promote sustainable development.

Industrial enterprises are vital to the economic fabric of nations, driving growth, innovation, and employment. While they face various challenges, the ongoing trends toward automation, sustainability, and digital transformation present opportunities for growth and adaptation. By embracing these changes and addressing challenges effectively, industrial enterprises can continue to thrive and contribute to a sustainable future. Each external transport device - rail, water, air, and road - plays a vital role in the city's transportation network, facilitating trade, travel, and economic development. The choice of transport mode often depends on factors such as distance, cost, speed, and the nature of the goods being transported. Understanding the characteristics, advantages, and challenges of each mode is essential for effective logistics planning and transportation management. By optimizing the use of these transport modes, businesses and governments can enhance efficiency and sustainability in the movement of goods and people. Utilities and structures for intracity transport, water supply, sewerage, power generation, and gas plants are essential for the functioning and sustainability of urban environments. By investing in efficient and resilient infrastructure, cities can enhance their livability, reduce environmental impacts, and support economic growth. Understanding the interplay between these systems is crucial for effective urban planning and management, ensuring that cities can meet the needs of their residents while addressing future challenges.

Cemeteries and crematoria are vital components of urban infrastructure, providing essential services for the respectful disposition of the deceased. They serve as places of remembrance, reflection, and cultural significance for communities. As urban areas continue to grow and evolve, the planning and management of these facilities will be crucial in addressing challenges related to space, maintenance, and changing societal attitudes toward death and memorialization. Effective integration of cemeteries and crematoria into urban planning can enhance their accessibility and ensure they meet the needs of diverse populations.

Both natural and artificial reservoirs play critical roles in water management and environmental sustainability of the city. Natural reservoirs provide essential ecological functions, while artificial reservoirs offer significant benefits for water supply, energy generation, and recreation. Effective management of both types is crucial to balancing human needs with environmental preservation, ensuring that

water resources are used sustainably and responsibly. As climate change and population growth continue to impact water availability, the importance of both natural and artificial reservoirs will only increase in the future. Sanitary protection zones are vital components of urban planning and public health strategy, designed to protect communities from potential hazards associated with nearby facilities. By establishing appropriate buffer zones and regulatory frameworks, cities can enhance safety, promote environmental sustainability, and ensure the well-being of residents. Effective management of SPZs requires collaboration between government agencies, industries, and communities to balance development needs with health and environmental protections.

Educational and community institutions are essential for fostering a vibrant, inclusive, and resilient urban environment. They provide critical services, promote social cohesion, and empower individuals through education and community engagement. As cities grow and evolve, continued investment in these institutions is vital for addressing the diverse needs of residents and enhancing the overall quality of life in urban areas.

Abstracts of lectures on topic 3: “History of Cities, Features of the Formation and Structure of Urban Settlements”
(4 hours)

Main questions:

1. The emergence of cities in human history: cultural reasons and prerequisites.
2. Cities in the culture of Antiquity, of the Middle Ages, of the Renaissance.
3. Modern collisions and transformations of urban culture. World trends in urban development.
4. Theories of the city. Cultural models of the city.

The emergence of cities in human history was driven by a combination of cultural, agricultural, social, political, and technological factors. The transition from nomadic lifestyles to settled urban centers marked a fundamental shift in human organization, leading to complex societies characterized by specialization, trade, governance, and cultural exchange. Understanding these prerequisites helps illuminate the historical processes that shaped the development of cities and their enduring significance in human civilization. The formation of cities often coincided with the development of shared cultural identities, fostering a sense of belonging among residents. Urban centers became focal points for artistic expression, architecture, and cultural practices, reflecting the values and beliefs of the community. Many early cities developed around religious sites, with temples serving

as both spiritual and communal centers. This religious significance often attracted populations and contributed to urban growth. Cities became destinations for pilgrimage and festivals, further enhancing their cultural and economic importance.

Cities in the culture of Antiquity, both in the East and the West, were not only centers of political power and economic activity but also hubs of cultural and intellectual development. They fostered advancements in governance, philosophy, art, and technology, leaving a lasting legacy that influenced subsequent civilizations. The interplay between these ancient cities highlights the rich tapestry of human history, characterized by both unique regional developments and shared cultural exchanges. Cities in the Middle Ages were dynamic centers of trade, culture, and governance, reflecting the complexities of medieval society. The period saw the revival of urban life, marked by the growth of commerce, the establishment of guilds, and the emergence of a merchant class. As centers of political and religious authority, these cities laid the groundwork for the transformations that would occur in the Renaissance and beyond. The legacy of medieval cities continues to influence modern urban development and cultural identity. The urban culture of the Renaissance was a vibrant and transformative period that laid the groundwork for modern Western civilization. Characterized by a revival of classical learning, artistic innovation, and the flourishing of civic life, Renaissance cities became centers of intellectual, cultural, and economic activity. This era fostered a spirit of inquiry and creativity that continues to influence contemporary culture and thought. The legacy of Renaissance urban culture is evident in the enduring appreciation for art, literature, and the humanities in modern society.

Cities in modern times are dynamic and complex entities that reflect the interplay of economic, social, technological, and environmental factors. As urbanization continues to shape global demographics, cities face both opportunities and challenges in fostering sustainable, inclusive, and vibrant urban environments. The future of cities will depend on their ability to adapt to changing circumstances, embrace innovation, and promote the well-being of their inhabitants while addressing pressing global issues. The modern collisions and transformations of urban culture are complex and multifaceted, driven by a range of factors that influence how cities evolve. As urban areas navigate the challenges of globalization, technological change, social inequality, and environmental sustainability, they also have the opportunity to cultivate vibrant, inclusive, and resilient cultural landscapes. The future of urban culture will depend on the ability of cities to balance these competing forces, fostering environments that celebrate diversity, creativity, and community.

The cities of the future will be shaped by a complex interplay of technological innovation, social dynamics, environmental sustainability, and cultural evolution. Futurology offers valuable insights into potential trajectories for urban development, emphasizing the importance of adaptability, inclusivity, and resilience. As cities

navigate the challenges and opportunities of the coming decades, the cultural prognosis points toward vibrant, diverse, and interconnected urban landscapes that reflect the values and aspirations of their inhabitants. Ultimately, the future of urban life will depend on the collective efforts of communities, policymakers, and innovators to create spaces that enhance quality of life while respecting the planet and its diverse cultures. Urban development is a dynamic field influenced by various global trends. These trends reflect a complex interplay of social, economic, and environmental factors that cities must navigate to create livable, resilient, and sustainable urban environments. There are several key trends which are shaping urban areas around the world: sustainable development, smart cities, resilience and adaptation, mixed-use development, affordable housing initiatives, urban mobility, decentralization and remote work, health and well-being, cultural and creative spaces, participatory planning.

The utopian theories of Plato, Thomas More, and Tommaso Campanella each reflect their respective historical contexts and philosophical beliefs. While Plato emphasizes the role of philosopher-kings and the importance of education in achieving justice, More critiques contemporary society through the lens of communal living and social welfare. Campanella combines theocratic governance with a vision of communal harmony and knowledge. Together, these works contribute to the rich tradition of utopian thought, exploring the possibilities and challenges of creating ideal societies. Max Weber's typology of cities emphasizes the interplay between economic, political, and cultural factors in shaping urban life. While his framework does not provide a strict classification, it offers valuable insights into the diverse forms that cities can take and the social dynamics that underpin urban development. Weber's work remains influential in urban sociology, providing a foundation for understanding the complexities of urbanization and the role of cities in modern society.

Both Georg Simmel and Ferdinand Tönnies provide valuable frameworks for understanding the urban personality and the impact of city life on social relationships. Simmel emphasizes the psychological effects of urbanization, highlighting the blasé attitude and the tension between individuality and anonymity. Tönnies contrasts community and society, illustrating how urban environments shift social interactions from intimate and communal to impersonal and contractual. Together, their theories contribute to a deeper understanding of the complexities of urban life and the challenges individuals face in modern cities. Lewis Mumford and Louis Wirth provide complementary perspectives on the understanding of cities. Mumford emphasizes the organic, holistic nature of urban life and critiques modern industrialization, advocating for sustainable and human-centered urban design. In contrast, Wirth focuses on the social dynamics of urbanism, highlighting the complexities of social relationships and the impact of urban environments on

individual behavior. Together, their works contribute to a deeper understanding of the multifaceted nature of cities and the challenges and opportunities they present for human life.

Vyacheslav Glazychev's work offers valuable insights into the state of cities, particularly in the post-Soviet context. His analyses highlight the complexities of urban life, the importance of cultural identity, and the need for inclusive governance and sustainable development. As cities continue to evolve, understanding these dynamics is essential for addressing the challenges they face and fostering vibrant, resilient urban communities.

The concept of the "classic city" encompasses historical significance, architectural beauty, urban design principles, cultural identity, and social cohesion. These cities serve as models for contemporary urban planning and development, offering valuable lessons on creating vibrant, inclusive, and sustainable urban environments. As cities continue to evolve, the principles embodied by classic cities remain relevant in addressing the challenges of modern urban life. The formation of industrial cities during the late 18th to early 19th centuries was a complex process driven by the forces of industrialization, urbanization, and social change. These cities became centers of economic activity and cultural development, but they also faced significant challenges related to living conditions, public health, and social inequality. The legacy of this period continues to influence urban development and planning today, as cities strive to balance industrial growth with the needs of their residents.

The industrial city of the 19th and early 20th centuries was a complex environment characterized by dynamic and often contentious relations among economic, social, urban, political, and cultural spheres. The interplay between these relations shaped the experiences of individuals and communities, leading to both opportunities and challenges. Understanding these dynamics is crucial for comprehending the historical development of urban centers and the legacies that continue to influence contemporary cities.

The modern city is a complex and dynamic entity, influenced by concepts like heteropolis and the characteristics of global cities. As we look toward the future, the fields of futurology and cultural forecasting provide valuable insights into how urban environments may evolve. The emphasis on diversity, sustainability, technology, and inclusivity will likely shape the cities of tomorrow, creating spaces that reflect the needs and aspirations of their inhabitants while addressing global challenges. Understanding these trends is essential for urban planners, policymakers, and communities as they navigate the complexities of contemporary urban life. Post-industrial cities represent a transformative phase in urban development, characterized by a focus on technology, sustainability, creativity, and human-centric design. Concepts such as technopolises, smart cities, ecopolises, creative cities, and humanopolises reflect diverse approaches to addressing contemporary urban

challenges. As cities evolve, integrating these principles will be essential for creating resilient, inclusive, and vibrant urban environments that meet the needs of their residents while fostering economic growth and environmental sustainability.

Abstracts of lectures on topic 4: “Spatial Environment of the City. Public Spaces in the Urban Environment”
(2 hours)

Main questions:

1. The city is like a territory, a place, space.
2. Natural and cultural in the spatial specificity of the city. Typology of cities by spatial structure.
3. Definition of the concept of “public space”. The history of the emergence and development of urban public spaces. Functions of public space.
4. Renovation and humanization of urban public spaces. The concepts of a socio-spatial approaches to understanding the city.

Viewing the city as a territory provides a comprehensive framework for understanding the complex interplay of spatial, social, political, economic, and environmental factors that shape urban life. This perspective highlights the importance of considering boundaries, identities, governance, and sustainability in urban planning and development. By recognizing the city as a dynamic territory, stakeholders can work towards creating inclusive, resilient, and vibrant urban environments that meet the diverse needs of their residents.

Viewing the city as a place highlights the intricate interplay of physical characteristics, cultural significance, emotional connections, social dynamics, and economic opportunities that shape urban life. This perspective emphasizes the importance of understanding the lived experiences of residents and the meanings they attach to their environment. By recognizing the city as a meaningful place, urban planners, policymakers, and community members can work together to create vibrant, inclusive, and resilient urban spaces that enhance the quality of life for all inhabitants.

Viewing the city as space emphasizes the relational and dynamic aspects of urban environments, highlighting how spatial organization, movement, social interactions, cultural significance, and environmental considerations shape the urban experience. This perspective encourages a deeper understanding of how cities function and how residents engage with their surroundings. By recognizing the city as a complex space, urban planners, policymakers, and community members can work towards creating more inclusive, accessible, and sustainable urban environments that enhance the quality of life for all inhabitants.

The spatial specificity of a city is enriched by the interplay between natural and cultural elements. This relationship shapes the identity, functionality, and experience of urban life. By recognizing and valuing both dimensions, urban planners, policymakers, and community members can work towards creating inclusive, sustainable, and vibrant urban environments that celebrate the unique characteristics of each city. This holistic approach fosters a deeper connection between residents and their environment, enhancing the overall quality of urban living. Urban planning and the design of urban space are essential for creating vibrant, sustainable, and inclusive cities. By integrating land use, transportation, infrastructure, and community needs, urban planners can shape environments that enhance the quality of life for residents. Addressing challenges such as rapid urbanization, social inequality, and environmental sustainability requires innovative approaches and collaborative efforts among stakeholders. Ultimately, effective urban planning and design contribute to the development of resilient and thriving urban communities.

The typology of cities by spatial structure provides valuable insights into the organization and dynamics of urban areas. Each type has its unique characteristics, advantages, and challenges. Understanding these typologies is essential for effective urban planning and design, as it allows stakeholders to tailor their strategies to the specific needs and contexts of different urban environments. By recognizing the spatial structure of cities, planners can promote sustainable development, enhance connectivity, and improve the overall quality of life for residents.

Public space plays a vital role in urban life by promoting social cohesion, encouraging community interaction, and enhancing the overall quality of life. It is a fundamental component of a healthy, vibrant city, contributing to the cultural, social, and economic vitality of urban areas. Effective public space planning and design can foster inclusivity, accessibility, and engagement, making cities more livable for all residents. The history of urban public spaces reflects changing societal values, urban planning philosophies, and cultural practices. From ancient marketplaces to modern parks and plazas, public spaces have evolved to meet the needs of communities, serving as vital components of urban life. As cities continue to grow and change, the design and management of public spaces will remain crucial in fostering social interaction, civic engagement, and a sense of belonging among residents. Public spaces play a vital role in shaping urban life by fulfilling multiple functions that enhance community engagement, promote economic activity, and improve the overall quality of life. Thoughtfully designed and well-maintained public spaces are essential for fostering vibrant, inclusive, and resilient urban environments.

Public spaces play a crucial role in ensuring communication and interaction among people in urban environments. By providing accessible, inclusive, and welcoming areas for social engagement, these spaces foster community connections, enhance social cohesion, and contribute to a vibrant urban life. Thoughtful design and

active programming of public spaces are essential for maximizing their potential as platforms for communication and interaction. The renovation and humanization of urban public spaces through citizen participation is a powerful approach that leads to more livable, vibrant, and inclusive cities. By actively involving residents in the design and transformation processes, cities can create public spaces that truly reflect the needs and aspirations of the community, resulting in positive social, environmental, and economic outcomes.

The socio-spatial approach to understanding the city, as exemplified by Jacobs, Oldenburg, and Augé, highlights the importance of considering the interplay between social relationships and the physical environment of urban spaces. By recognizing the significance of mixed-use development, density, walkability, and third places, we can design cities that foster community, social connection, and civic engagement. Conversely, the proliferation of non-places can lead to social isolation, disconnection, and a sense of anonymity. By understanding these concepts, we can work towards creating more livable, inclusive, and sustainable urban environments. The concept of New Urbanism represents a transformative approach to urban planning and design that prioritizes human interaction, community building, and sustainability. By emphasizing walkability, mixed-use development, and vibrant public spaces, New Urbanism creates opportunities for residents to connect, engage, and thrive in their urban environments. As cities continue to evolve, embracing the principles of New Urbanism can lead to more livable, inclusive, and interactive communities that foster a strong sense of belonging and social cohesion.

The development of communication spaces in the city is crucial for fostering social interaction, community engagement, and a sense of belonging. By creating vibrant public squares, parks, community centers, and other venues for communication, cities can enhance the quality of life for residents and strengthen the social fabric of urban environments. Thoughtful design and community involvement are key to ensuring these spaces effectively serve the needs of the community and promote meaningful connections among residents. Jan Gale's method of urban space redevelopment emphasizes the importance of human-centered design, social interaction, and community involvement. By focusing on creating vibrant public spaces that reflect the needs and desires of residents, Gale's approach fosters a sense of community and enhances the overall quality of urban life. His work serves as a valuable model for cities seeking to revitalize their urban environments in a sustainable and inclusive manner. Tactical urbanism represents a dynamic and flexible approach to urban development that emphasizes small, impactful changes driven by community engagement. By implementing low-cost, temporary interventions, cities can experiment with new ideas, enhance public spaces, and foster a sense of community ownership. This method serves as a valuable tool for urban

planners and local governments seeking to create vibrant, livable urban environments that respond to the needs of their residents.

Abstracts of lectures on topic 5: “Artistic Image, Visual Environment and Image of the City”
(2 hours)

Main questions:

1. Origin, content, structure of the concept “image of the city”.
2. Architectural image of the city. The color aura of cities. Artistic image and visual environment of the city.
3. Street art as new urban art. Festivals as a resource for urban development.

The “image of the city” is a complex and dynamic concept that encompasses the physical, cultural, and social dimensions of urban life. Understanding its origin, content, and structure allows urban planners, architects, and community members to create environments that resonate with residents and enhance the overall urban experience. By considering the diverse elements that contribute to the city’s image, stakeholders can foster a more inclusive, vibrant, and meaningful urban identity. The image of the city is influenced by cultural narratives, historical events, and social dynamics. Cities evolve over time, and their images are shaped by the stories and memories associated with them. The rise of modernism and postmodernism in architecture and urban planning has also impacted how cities are perceived, reflecting changing societal values and aesthetic preferences.

The term “image of the city” was notably popularized by urban planner Kevin Lynch in his seminal work, “The Image of the City” (1960). Lynch’s research focused on how people perceive and navigate urban environments, emphasizing the mental images that individuals form based on their experiences in cities. Lynch identified five key elements that contribute to the image of a city: paths, edges, districts, nodes, and landmarks. His work laid the groundwork for understanding urban design and planning from a human-centered perspective.

An architectural image of a city is a powerful representation of its character, history, and the way its inhabitants interact with their environment. Through careful consideration of these elements, one can create a vivid and compelling portrayal of urban architecture. Key Elements of an Architectural Image of a City: Skyline, Landmarks, Street Design, Architectural Styles, Public Spaces, Transportation, Lighting and Atmosphere, Human Element. The integration of monumental and small park sculptures in city spaces enriches the urban experience, providing aesthetic pleasure, cultural significance, and opportunities for community interaction. By

thoughtfully considering their placement and design, cities can create vibrant public spaces that celebrate art and enhance the quality of life for their residents. When both monumental and small sculptures are included in a city space, it's essential to maintain a cohesive design language. This can be achieved through similar materials, colors, or thematic elements. Both types of sculptures can foster community engagement by hosting events such as art walks, performances, or educational programs that connect residents with the art in their environment. Including diverse sculptures that reflect the community's history, values, and demographics can create a sense of belonging and pride among residents.

The concept of the “color aura” of cities is an intriguing way to explore the emotional and cultural atmospheres of urban environments. Each city can be associated with specific colors that reflect its unique characteristics, history, and vibe. The color aura of a city can evoke emotions and convey the essence of its culture, environment, and lifestyle. While personal experiences may alter perceptions, the colors associated with cities can provide a fascinating lens through which to explore urban life.

Designing urban spaces involves a multifaceted approach that integrates architecture, landscape design, transportation, sustainability, and community engagement. The goal is to create environments that are functional, aesthetically pleasing, and conducive to social interaction. Here are key principles and considerations for effective urban space design: Human-Centered Design, Mixed-Use Development, Green Spaces, Sustainable Practices, Cultural and Historical Context, Flexible Spaces, Transportation Integration, Community Engagement, Safety and Security, Technology Integration. The design of urban spaces is a complex but rewarding endeavor that requires collaboration among architects, planners, engineers, and the community. By focusing on human-centered, sustainable, and inclusive principles, urban spaces can become vibrant, livable environments that foster social interaction and enhance the quality of life for all residents.

The artistic image and visual environment of a city play a crucial role in shaping its identity, influencing how residents and visitors perceive and experience urban life. This encompasses a variety of elements, including architecture, public art, landscaping, color palettes, and the overall aesthetic coherence of the urban landscape. Here are key aspects to consider when discussing the artistic image and visual environment of a city: Architectural Diversity, Public Art and Installations, Landscaping and Green Spaces, Color Palette, Lighting Design, Urban Furniture and Amenities, Cultural Events and Festivals, Integration of Technology, Cultural Heritage and Identity, Community Involvement. The artistic image and visual environment of a city are vital components that contribute to its identity, livability, and attractiveness. By integrating diverse architectural styles, public art, green spaces, and community engagement, cities can create visually stimulating

environments that inspire creativity, foster social connections, and enhance the overall quality of urban life.

“The Soul of the City” by N. Antsiferov and I. Grevs is a work that explores the essence and character of urban environments, delving into the emotional, cultural, and social aspects that define a city. This research work serves as a reflection on the deeper meanings and emotional resonances of urban spaces. By exploring the interplay of culture, history, and social dynamics, the authors provide insights into how cities can cultivate their identities and foster connections among residents. This work underscores the importance of understanding the intrinsic qualities that contribute to the vitality and character of urban life.

“The Genius of the Place” by Peter Vail is a work that explores the concept of place in relation to landscape, culture, and identity. This work is a thoughtful exploration of how places are defined and understood through a combination of cultural, historical, and personal lenses. By examining the intricate relationship between people and their environments, Vail encourages a deeper appreciation for the uniqueness of different places and the importance of nurturing their character and identity. This work serves as a reminder of the profound connections between landscape, culture, and human experience.

“The Image of the City” by Kevin Lynch is a seminal work in urban planning and design, published in 1960. In this book, Lynch explores how individuals perceive and navigate urban environments, introducing key concepts that have influenced the fields of architecture, urban design, and environmental psychology. This book serves as a foundational text in urban studies, providing a framework for understanding how people perceive and interact with urban environments. Lynch’s exploration of the elements that shape the city image has had a lasting impact on urban design, encouraging planners to consider the psychological and experiential dimensions of city life. By focusing on the relationship between physical space and human perception, Lynch's work continues to inspire discussions about creating more livable and navigable urban spaces.

The “Creative City” concept, developed by Charles Landry, emphasizes the role of creativity and innovation in urban development and planning. Landry argues that cities can thrive by fostering a vibrant cultural and creative environment that attracts talent, stimulates economic growth, and enhances the quality of life for residents. Charles Landry’s Creative City concept presents a holistic approach to urban development that prioritizes creativity, culture, and community engagement. By recognizing the importance of creativity in shaping vibrant urban environments, Landry’s framework encourages cities to harness their unique assets and foster an atmosphere conducive to innovation and collaboration. Ultimately, the Creative City concept aims to create livable, dynamic, and sustainable urban spaces that enhance the quality of life for all residents.

Street art has emerged as a dynamic and influential form of urban expression, encompassing various mediums such as graffiti, street dance, and musical culture. This new urban art reflects the complexities of contemporary city life and serves as a powerful vehicle for social commentary, community engagement, and cultural identity. Street art, encompassing graffiti, street dance, and musical culture, represents a vibrant and evolving aspect of urban life. These art forms not only beautify public spaces but also provide platforms for self-expression, cultural exchange, and social commentary. By engaging with these creative practices, cities can cultivate a more inclusive and dynamic urban environment that celebrates diversity and fosters community connections. Festivals have become increasingly recognized as valuable resources for urban development, serving not only to celebrate culture and community but also to drive economic growth, enhance social cohesion, and promote sustainable practices. Festivals serve as a multifaceted resource for urban development, offering economic, social, and cultural benefits. By fostering community engagement, promoting local culture, and enhancing urban spaces, festivals can play a significant role in shaping vibrant and sustainable cities. As urban areas continue to evolve, leveraging the potential of festivals can lead to enriched cultural experiences and improved quality of life for residents.

Abstracts of lectures on topic 6: “Semiotics of the City and Axiology of Urban Space”
(2 hours)

Main questions:

1. City as a symbolic environment. The language of urban culture.
2. Integral theoretical model of the city as a visual-communicative complex.
3. Urban toponymy. The city in the names of squares, avenues, streets, alleys. The language of signs, plates, advertising banners in the urban environment.
4. Urban identity, culture, heritage. The value potential of the place.

The concept of the city as a symbolic environment emphasizes the intricate relationship between urban spaces and the cultural meanings they embody. Cities are not merely physical locations; they are living narratives shaped by history, social interactions, and collective identities. The language of urban culture manifests through various forms of expression and communication that reflect the values, beliefs, and experiences of their inhabitants.

Urban culture is expressed through various practices, including festivals, performances, and culinary traditions. These activities create shared experiences and foster community bonds, contributing to a city's unique cultural language. Many

urban areas are characterized by linguistic diversity, with multiple languages coexisting. This multilingualism enriches the urban culture and reflects the city's history of migration and globalization. The rise of social media and digital platforms has transformed how urban culture is expressed and shared. Online communities can amplify local voices, promote events, and create virtual spaces for cultural exchange.

Parks, plazas, and streets function as vital spaces for social interaction and cultural exchange. These environments facilitate communication and community building, allowing residents to engage in dialogue and share their stories. Different neighborhoods within a city often have distinct cultural identities, shaped by their history, demographics, and social dynamics. These identities contribute to the broader urban narrative and create a sense of belonging among residents. Fashion trends in urban settings often communicate social status, identity, and cultural affiliations. Street style can reflect the creativity and individuality of city dwellers, serving as a visual language that conveys cultural narratives.

The city as a symbolic environment encapsulates the rich tapestry of urban culture, where language, art, architecture, and social interactions converge to create a unique cultural identity. Understanding the language of urban culture allows us to appreciate the complexities of city life and the diverse narratives that shape our urban experiences. As cities continue to evolve, they will remain dynamic spaces of meaning, creativity, and cultural expression, reflecting the lives and aspirations of their inhabitants.

The concept of the city as a visual-communicative complex can be understood through an integral theoretical model that incorporates elements of text, hypertext, and palimpsest. This model emphasizes the multifaceted nature of urban environments as places of meaning-making, communication, and cultural expression. The city can be viewed as a "text," where its various elements (buildings, streets, parks, etc.) serve as signs that convey meaning. Each element contributes to the overall narrative of the city, much like words in a sentence. Just as a text tells a story, the city narrates its history through architecture, public spaces, and urban design. Historical landmarks, monuments, and memorials act as textual markers that encapsulate the cultural and historical significance of the urban landscape. Residents and visitors "read" the city through their experiences and interactions with its spaces. Different interpretations arise based on individual backgrounds, cultural contexts, and social dynamics, creating a diverse array of meanings associated with urban environments.

The hypertextual aspect of the city emphasizes its interconnected nature. Just as hypertext allows users to navigate between different pieces of information, urban spaces are linked through social networks, transportation systems, and digital platforms. The city offers multiple layers of meaning and experience that can be explored simultaneously. For instance, a single location can hold historical

significance, serve as a social gathering place, and be a site for contemporary artistic expression. This multilayered experience aligns with the concept of hypertext, where users can navigate through various paths and connections. The rise of digital technologies introduces a new layer of hypertextuality to urban environments. Mobile apps, social media, and augmented reality provide additional information and context about city spaces, allowing users to access real-time data, historical narratives, and community events.

The integral theoretical model of the city as a visual-communicative complex - encompassing text, hypertext, and palimpsest - provides a framework for understanding the multifaceted nature of urban environments. By recognizing the city as a dynamic space of meaning-making, we can appreciate the rich cultural narratives, interconnected experiences, and historical layers that define urban life. This model encourages a holistic approach to urban studies, emphasizing the importance of communication, representation, and the lived experiences of city dwellers.

Urban toponymy, the study of place names within urban environments, offers valuable insights into the historical, cultural, and social dynamics of cities. The history of urban toponyms reveals how names reflect the identity, heritage, and evolution of urban spaces over time. Understanding the history of urban toponyms allows us to appreciate the complex interplay between geography, culture, and identity in shaping the urban landscape. As cities continue to evolve, the study of urban toponymy remains a vital field for uncovering the stories that define our urban environments. The names of squares, avenues, streets, and alleys are integral to the identity of a city. They serve as living narratives that encapsulate the history, culture, and social dynamics of urban life. Understanding these names allows us to appreciate the stories and memories embedded in the urban landscape, fostering a deeper connection to the places we inhabit. As cities continue to evolve, the significance of these names will remain a vital aspect of their cultural heritage and identity.

The language of signs, plates, and advertising banners is a vital component of the urban environment. It serves functional, cultural, commercial, and social purposes, shaping the way we navigate and experience our cities. By understanding the significance of this visual language, we can appreciate how it reflects and influences the identity, values, and dynamics of urban life. As cities continue to evolve, the role of signage will remain crucial in fostering communication, engagement, and connection within the urban landscape. Urban narrative and folklore are essential components of the cultural fabric of cities. They reflect the shared experiences, values, and identities of urban communities, providing a lens through which to understand the complexities of urban life. By exploring and preserving these stories, residents can foster a deeper connection to their environment, celebrate their heritage, and engage in meaningful dialogue about the challenges and triumphs of

urban existence. As cities continue to evolve, the narratives that emerge will shape their future, reminding us of the power of storytelling in creating community and understanding.

Urban identity, culture, and heritage are vital components of the urban experience, shaping how residents relate to their city and to one another. They provide a sense of belonging, foster community connections, and celebrate the diversity of urban life. Understanding and preserving these elements is essential for creating vibrant, inclusive, and resilient cities that honor their past while embracing the future. By valuing urban identity, culture, and heritage, communities can cultivate a deeper appreciation for their unique stories and shared experiences, ensuring that they continue to thrive in an ever-changing world. The transformation of urban public spaces offers a range of value aspects that contribute to the overall vitality and sustainability of cities. By prioritizing social interaction, cultural expression, economic development, environmental sustainability, health and well-being, mobility, innovation, and resilience, urban planners and communities can create public spaces that enhance the quality of life for all residents. Thoughtful transformations not only improve the physical environment but also foster a sense of community and belonging, making cities more vibrant and inclusive.

The values of social memory, national traditions, cultural history, urban identity, personal life, and constructive development through cultural accumulation are essential for understanding the complexities of human societies. They shape individual and collective experiences, foster community cohesion, and guide societies toward sustainable growth and innovation. By recognizing and valuing these interconnected aspects, communities can cultivate a rich cultural landscape that honors their past while embracing a dynamic future. The value potential of a place is shaped by a combination of its cultural, natural, social, economic, and technological attributes. Recognizing and harnessing these elements can lead to transformative development that enhances the quality of life for residents, attracts visitors, and fosters sustainable growth. By investing in the unique qualities of a place and promoting its strengths, communities can unlock its full potential and create vibrant, resilient environments that thrive in the future.

Pierre Nora's concept of places of memory emphasizes the importance of specific sites, symbols, and practices in shaping collective memory and cultural identity. In an era of rapid change and globalization, these places serve as vital touchstones for communities, offering opportunities for reflection, education, and connection to the past. By recognizing and valuing places of memory, societies can preserve their heritage and foster a deeper understanding of their identities. The embodiment of value orientations in urban space is a multifaceted concept that reflects the beliefs, priorities, and aspirations of a society. Through thoughtful design and planning, urban environments can express and reinforce cultural identity, social

equity, environmental sustainability, economic vitality, and community well-being. Recognizing and integrating these value orientations in urban development is essential for creating spaces that are not only functional but also meaningful and reflective of the communities they serve.

Abstracts of lectures on topic 7: “Everyday Culture as a Micro-level of the Sociocultural Life of the City”
(2 hours)

Main questions:

1. The values of everyday life of urban culture. Structures and levels of urban everyday life.
2. Style and urban street fashion as cultural and anthropological elements of urban life.
3. City holiday, adventure, game as sociocultural forms opposed to everyday life.

The values of everyday life and the values of being are essential dimensions of urban culture that shape the experiences and identities of individuals within urban environments. By recognizing and integrating these dimensions into urban planning and community development, cities can create spaces that not only meet the practical needs of their inhabitants but also enrich their lives and foster a sense of belonging and purpose. This holistic approach to urban culture can lead to more vibrant, inclusive, and sustainable urban communities. The values of everyday life refer to the practical, day-to-day experiences and interactions that define how individuals navigate their urban environments. These values are often shaped by social norms, cultural practices, and individual needs. The values of being pertain to deeper existential and philosophical considerations that influence how individuals perceive their place within the urban environment. This dimension encompasses ideas of identity, purpose, and belonging.

The structures and levels of urban everyday life are shaped by the interplay of architectonic forms, norms of behavior and communication, and the material culture of urban environments. These elements not only define the physical landscape of cities but also influence social interactions, cultural identity, and the meanings associated with everyday objects. By examining these components, we can gain a deeper understanding of urban life and the dynamic processes that shape it over time. This holistic perspective is essential for fostering inclusive, vibrant, and resilient urban communities. Architectonic forms refer to the physical structures and spatial arrangements in urban environments that shape daily life and interactions. Norms of

external behavior encompass the social customs, rituals, and communication practices that govern interactions within urban spaces. The material objects in urban settings - ranging from public furniture to personal belongings - play a significant role in shaping everyday experiences and interactions. Microhistory examines the small-scale, everyday experiences and changes in cultural meanings over time within urban contexts.

Style and urban street fashion are integral to the cultural and anthropological fabric of urban life. They serve as powerful tools for self-expression, community building, and social commentary, reflecting the diverse identities and experiences of urban inhabitants. By examining the dynamics of street fashion, we gain insights into the complexities of urban culture, the interplay between individuality and community, and the ways in which fashion can influence and reflect broader societal changes. Understanding these elements is essential for appreciating the richness and vibrancy of urban life. Urban street fashion serves as a canvas for personal and collective expression, allowing individuals to convey their identities, beliefs, and affiliations through their clothing choices. Style and street fashion play a crucial role in shaping social interactions and fostering community connections within urban settings. Urban street fashion is influenced by economic factors and consumer culture, shaping the production, distribution, and consumption of clothing. The symbolism embedded in style and street fashion reflects broader cultural meanings and social narratives within urban life.

City holidays, adventures, and games serve as vital sociocultural forms that oppose the routines and responsibilities of everyday life. They provide opportunities for celebration, exploration, and play, fostering social connections and cultural engagement. By breaking away from the mundane, these experiences enrich urban life, allowing individuals and communities to express their identities, create shared memories, and engage with their environments in meaningful ways. Understanding these forms highlights the importance of leisure and creativity in the fabric of urban culture, reminding us of the value of stepping outside our daily routines to embrace the vibrancy of city life. City holidays are designated times for celebration, leisure, and cultural festivities in urban environments, often marked by organized events, parades, and communal activities. Urban adventures involve explorative activities that encourage individuals to engage with their environment in novel and often spontaneous ways. Games, whether structured or informal, serve as playful activities that encourage interaction, competition, and creativity within urban settings. Everyday life is characterized by routines, responsibilities, and the mundane aspects of existence. In contrast, city holidays, adventures, and games provide a departure from these norms.

Abstracts of lectures on topic 8: “The Role of Communities in City Life”
(2 hours)

Main questions:

1. Urban subcultures as urban explorers.
2. Constructive, creative and innovative significance of urban microcommunities for urban culture.
3. Features of professional communities in the sociocultural life of the city. Ethnocultural communities in the life of a multiethnic region.

Urban subcultures serve as vital urban explorers, navigating and interpreting the complexities of city life. Through their explorations, they challenge conventional narratives, foster community, and advocate for social change. Understanding the significance of these subcultures not only enriches our appreciation of urban environments but also underscores the importance of preserving the diverse histories and voices that shape our cities.

Urban microcommunities are essential to the dynamic fabric of urban culture. Their constructive, creative, and innovative contributions foster cultural diversity, social cohesion, and economic vitality. By nurturing local identities and responding to urban challenges, microcommunities not only enhance the quality of life for their members but also play a pivotal role in shaping the future of urban environments. Recognizing and supporting these microcommunities can lead to more resilient, vibrant, and inclusive cities. Microcommunities often bring together individuals from diverse backgrounds, facilitating cultural exchange and the sharing of traditions, languages, and practices. This diversity enriches the urban cultural landscape, fostering a more inclusive environment.

Professional communities are integral to the sociocultural life of cities, contributing to economic growth, cultural diversity, and social cohesion. Through networking, knowledge sharing, advocacy, and innovation, these communities enhance the urban environment, fostering a vibrant and dynamic sociocultural landscape. Their active participation in civic life and commitment to social responsibility further solidify their role as key players in shaping the future of urban spaces. Recognizing and supporting these communities can lead to more resilient, inclusive, and culturally rich cities.

The dynamics of value, pragmatic, formal, and applied elements within urban professional communities are interconnected and contribute to their overall effectiveness and impact. By fostering shared values, facilitating networking and collaboration, establishing formal structures, and engaging in practical applications, these communities enhance the sociocultural landscape of cities, promote economic development, and contribute to social responsibility. Understanding these dynamics

can help stakeholders support and strengthen professional communities, ultimately benefiting both the members and the urban environments in which they operate.

Urban professional communities often develop a collective set of values and ethical standards that guide their interactions and decision-making. These values promote collaboration, trust, and a commitment to excellence within the profession. In diverse urban settings, these communities emphasize the importance of cultural awareness and inclusivity. Valuing diverse perspectives enhances creativity and innovation, allowing for a richer exchange of ideas. Many professional communities prioritize social impact, engaging in initiatives that address local challenges, support vulnerable populations, and contribute to sustainable urban development. This commitment to social responsibility reinforces their role as active participants in the community.

Ethnocultural communities are integral to the life of multiethnic regions, contributing to cultural diversity, social cohesion, and economic vitality. By preserving their heritage, fostering integration, advocating for representation, and engaging in collaborative initiatives, these communities enhance the overall quality of life in urban settings. Supporting ethnocultural communities is essential for creating inclusive, resilient, and vibrant multiethnic environments that celebrate diversity and promote mutual understanding. Recognizing their contributions and addressing their needs can lead to a more harmonious and equitable society for all residents.

Ethnocultural communities actively preserve their unique cultural heritages, including languages, customs, and traditional practices. This preservation enriches the cultural tapestry of the region and allows for the continuation of diverse cultural expressions. These communities provide a sense of belonging and identity for their members, helping individuals connect with their roots while navigating the complexities of a multiethnic environment. This identity is often reinforced through cultural festivals, religious practices, and community gatherings. Ethnocultural communities often serve as bridges between different cultural groups, fostering dialogue and understanding among diverse populations. This role can help mitigate tensions and promote social cohesion in multiethnic settings. Many ethnocultural communities engage in initiatives that support the integration of newcomers, offering resources, mentorship, and social networks that assist individuals in acclimating to their new surroundings. This support can be crucial for successful integration into the broader society.

Ethnocultural communities frequently organize intercultural events that celebrate diversity and promote cultural exchange. These events foster mutual respect and understanding among different groups, enhancing social harmony. Many ethnocultural communities collaborate with local organizations, professional communities, and government agencies on projects that benefit the wider community.

These collaborations can address urban challenges, such as education, health, and environmental sustainability.

Abstracts of lectures on topic 9: “The City as an Object of Regional Cultural Policy”

(2 hours)

Main questions:

1. The city as an object regional cultural policy.
2. Planning and regulation of cultural projects in regional cultural policy.
3. The specifics of the activities of cultural institutions in the city. Project activities in the field of culture.

The city as an object of management encompasses various political decision-making processes that shape urban life. Understanding the frameworks of urban governance, stakeholder engagement, policy formulation, public participation, intergovernmental relations, data-driven approaches, and crisis management is essential for effective urban management. By navigating these concepts, city leaders can create inclusive, sustainable, and resilient urban environments that meet the needs of their diverse populations. Effective political decision-making ultimately leads to improved quality of life for residents and the successful management of urban challenges.

Effective urban governance requires the involvement of various stakeholders, including government agencies, private sector actors, civil society organizations, and residents. Engaging these stakeholders in the decision-making process helps ensure diverse perspectives are considered. City councils, often elected bodies, play a critical role in political decision-making. They are responsible for enacting laws, approving budgets, and overseeing urban policies. The mayor, as the executive leader, often has significant influence over city administration and strategic planning. Encouraging public participation in decision-making processes enhances transparency, accountability, and community trust. Mechanisms such as public consultations, town hall meetings, and participatory budgeting empower residents to influence urban policies.

The city, as an object of regional cultural policy, plays a crucial role in shaping the cultural landscape of a region. By prioritizing cultural heritage preservation, promoting diversity, investing in creative industries, encouraging public participation, and fostering educational opportunities, regional cultural policies can enhance the cultural vitality of cities. Additionally, the focus on cultural tourism and collaboration across sectors ensures that cities continue to thrive as dynamic centers of cultural expression and community engagement. Ultimately, effective regional cultural

policies contribute to the overall quality of life for residents and the sustainable development of urban environments.

Cities often contain rich historical and cultural heritage that reflects the identity of the region. Regional cultural policies prioritize the preservation of historical sites, monuments, and traditional practices, ensuring that cultural narratives are maintained for future generations. Identifying and mapping cultural assets within the city helps inform policy decisions regarding preservation efforts, funding allocations, and tourism development. This process highlights the importance of local culture in shaping regional identity. Cities are typically home to diverse populations, each contributing unique cultural expressions. Regional cultural policies encourage the celebration of this diversity through festivals, cultural events, and community programs that promote intercultural dialogue and understanding.

Cities are often centers for creative industries, including art, music, theater, and film. Regional cultural policies can promote the growth of these sectors through grants, tax incentives, and infrastructure investments, thereby contributing to economic development. The establishment of cultural districts, artist studios, and performance venues fosters a vibrant creative ecosystem. Policies that support the development of such spaces encourage collaboration among artists, entrepreneurs, and cultural organizations. Encouraging public participation in cultural policy development ensures that community needs and preferences are considered. This can involve public consultations, community surveys, and participatory budgeting processes focused on cultural initiatives. Cities often serve as cultural tourism destinations, drawing visitors to experience local arts, festivals, and heritage sites. Regional cultural policies can promote tourism strategies that highlight unique cultural offerings, benefiting the local economy.

The planning and regulation of cultural projects within regional cultural policy are critical for fostering a vibrant cultural landscape that reflects community values and aspirations. By establishing clear frameworks for project development, funding, regulation, and community engagement, regional authorities can ensure that cultural initiatives are sustainable, inclusive, and impactful. Effective planning and regulation not only enhance the quality of cultural projects but also contribute to the overall social, economic, and cultural vitality of the region.

A well-structured management framework for the coordination of cultural policy and tourism is essential for fostering sustainable development and enhancing the cultural and tourism landscape. By establishing a central authority, engaging stakeholders, promoting interdisciplinary collaboration, and ensuring effective monitoring and evaluation, regions can create a vibrant cultural tourism ecosystem that benefits both residents and visitors. This integrated approach not only supports economic growth but also enriches the cultural identity and heritage of the region.

Cultural institutions in the city serve diverse functions that enrich the community, promote artistic expression, and preserve cultural heritage. By offering a wide range of activities, from exhibitions and performances to educational programs and community outreach, these institutions play a crucial role in enhancing the cultural landscape and fostering a sense of belonging among residents. Their activities not only contribute to the local economy but also strengthen community ties and promote social cohesion through shared cultural experiences.

Museums curate and display collections of art, history, science, and culture. They organize temporary and permanent exhibitions to educate the public and promote cultural heritage. Exhibition halls host various visual art exhibitions, showcasing the work of local, national, and international artists across different mediums. Galleries provide a platform for artists to display their work, often hosting opening receptions that encourage community engagement and networking. Theaters host a variety of performances, including plays, musicals, dance performances, and experimental works, showcasing both professional and community talent. Concert venues host a wide range of musical performances, from local bands to international artists, across various genres, including classical, jazz, rock, and electronic music. Circuses provide entertainment through a combination of acrobatics, clowning, animal acts, and theatrical performances, appealing to audiences of all ages.

Project activities in the field of culture are diverse and can significantly impact communities by promoting artistic expression, preserving heritage, and fostering social connections. By engaging various stakeholders, including artists, community members, educators, and local governments, cultural projects can create vibrant cultural landscapes that enrich the lives of residents and contribute to the overall well-being of the community. These initiatives not only enhance cultural awareness but also stimulate economic growth and social cohesion, making them essential components of urban development.

3. PRACTICAL SECTION

3.1 Topics of seminars

Seminar lesson on topic 2: “Essential Characteristics of the City”
(2 hours)

Questions for discussion:

1. Methods of urban research. Interrogation and observation as methods for studying urban spaces.
2. Mental mapping: mental maps and memorable places, go-along method for studying urban spaces.
3. City as a system of functionally conditioned material objects and cultural and communicative environment, a spatially structured form of people's coexistence.
4. Characteristics and examples of the essential elements of the city.

List of sources for preparation:

1. Auge, Marc. Non-Places. Introduction to an Anthropology of Supermodernity / Marc Auge ; translated by John Howe. – New York ; London : Verso, 1995. – 123 p.
2. Gehl, J. Cities for people / J. Gehl. – London ; New York : Routledge, 2020 – 288 p.
3. Parker, S. Urban Theory and Urban Experience: Encountering the City / S. Parker. – London ; New York : Routledge, 2004. – 210 p.
4. Sassen, S. Cities in a world economy / S. Sassen. – 4th ed. – SAGE Publications, 2000. – 182 p.
5. Simmel, G. The Metropolis and Mental Life / G. Simmel. – London ; New York : Routledge, 2020. – 340 p.
6. Weber, M. The City / M. Weber. – London ; New York : Routledge, 2022. – 242 p.

Seminar lesson on topic 3: “History of Cities, Features of the Formation and Structure of Urban Settlements”
(2 hours)

Questions for discussion:

1. Classic city. Urban culture of the Renaissance. Formation of an industrial city. City of the 19th–20th centuries as an industrial center, the specifics of the relations that arise there.

2. Modern collisions and transformations of urban culture. World trends in urban development.
3. The concept of heteropolis (Ch. Jenks) – a global city. Post-industrial cities: technopolises, “smart cities”, ecopolises, creative cities, humanopolises.
4. Cities of the future: futurology and cultural prognosis.

List of sources for preparation:

1. Gehl, J. Cities for people / J. Gehl. – London ; New York : Routledge, 2020. – 288 p.
2. Parker, S. Urban Theory and Urban Experience: Encountering the City / S. Parker. – London ; New York : Routledge, 2004. – 210 p.
3. Sassen, S. Cities in a world economy / S. Sassen. – 4th ed. – SAGE Publications, 2000. – 182 p.
4. Simmel, G. The Metropolis and Mental Life / G. Simmel. – London ; New York : Routledge, 2020. – 340 p.
5. United Nations [Electronic resource] / www.un.org. – Access mode: <https://www.un.org/eng/>.
6. United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization [Electronic resource] / unesco.org. – Access mode: <https://en.unesco.org/>.
7. Weber, M. The City / M. Weber. – London ; New York : Routledge, 2022. – 242 p.

Seminar lesson on topic 4: “Spatial Environment of the City. Public Spaces in the Urban Environment”

(2 hours)

Questions for discussion:

1. Definition of the concept of “public space”. The history of the emergence and development of urban public spaces. Functions of public space.
2. Renovation and humanization of urban public spaces. Forms and results of citizens’ participation in the formation, correction and transformation of urban space.
3. Project for Public Spaces and the main ideas behind the concept of playmaking. Development of communication spaces.
4. The concept of a socio-spatial approach to understanding the city: the ideas of Jane Jacobs, “third places” by R. Oldenburg, “non-places” by M. Auger. The concept of “new urbanism” as an opportunity for interaction in the city. Method of redevelopment of urban space (J. Gale). Tactical urbanism as a method of small deeds in the field of urban development.

List of sources for preparation:

1. Gehl, J. Cities for people / J. Gehl. – London ; New York : Routledge, 2020. – 288 p.
2. Landry, Ch. Creative City / Ch. Landry. – London : Verso, 2021. – 488 p.
3. Lynch, K. The Image of the City / K. Lynch. – London : Verso, 2021. – 308 p.
4. Mumford, L. The Culture of Cities / L. Mumford. – San Diego ; New York ; London : A Harvest / HBJ Book Harcourt Brace Jovanovich, Publishers, 1970. – 586 p.
5. United Nations [Electronic resource] / www.un.org. – Access mode: <https://www.un.org/eng/>.
6. United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization [Electronic resource] / unesco.org. – Access mode: [https:// en.unesco.org/](https://en.unesco.org/).

Seminar lesson on topic 5: “Artistic Image, Visual Environment and Image of the City”
(2 hours)

Questions for discussion:

1. Architectural image of the city. Monumental and small park sculpture in the city space.
2. The color aura of cities. Design of urban space. Artistic image and visual environment of the city.
3. Origin, content, structure of the concept “image of the city”. “The Soul of the City” by N.Antsiferov and I.Grevs. “The Genius of the Place” by P. Vail. The Image of the City by K. Lynch.
4. Creative city concept by Ch. Landry. Street art as new urban art. Festivals as a resource for urban development.

List of sources for preparation:

1. Gehl, J. Cities for people / J. Gehl. – London ; New York : Routledge, 2020. – 288 p.
2. Landry, Ch. Creative City / Ch. Landry. – London : Verso, 2021. – 488 p.
3. Lynch, K. The Image of the City / K. Lynch. – London : Verso, 2021. – 308 p.
4. Mumford, L. The Culture of Cities / L. Mumford. – San Diego ; New York ; London : A Harvest / HBJ Book Harcourt Brace Jovanovich, Publishers, 1970. – 586 p.
5. United Nations [Electronic resource] / www.un.org. – Access mode: <https://www.un.org/eng/>.
6. United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization [Electronic resource] / unesco.org. – Access mode: [https:// en.unesco.org/](https://en.unesco.org/).

Seminar lesson on topic 6: “Semiotics of the City and Axiology of Urban Space”
(2 hours)

Questions for discussion:

1. City as a symbolic environment. The language of urban culture.
2. Integral theoretical model of the city as a visual-communicative complex (text, hypertext, palimpsest). The language of urban culture.
3. Urban toponymy. The city in the names of squares, avenues, streets, alleys. The language of signs, plates, advertising banners in the urban environment.
4. Urban narrative. Urban folklore: legends, tales, rumors, stories, anecdotes.

List of sources for preparation:

1. Gehl, J. Cities for people / J. Gehl. – London ; New York : Routledge, 2020. – 288 p.
2. Landry, Ch. Creative City / Ch. Landry. – London : Verso, 2021. – 488 p.
3. Lynch, K. The Image of the City / K. Lynch. – London : Verso, 2021. – 308 p.

Seminar lesson on topic 7: “Everyday Culture as a Micro-level of the Sociocultural Life of the City”
(2 hours)

Questions for discussion:

1. The values of social memory, national traditions, cultural history, urban identity, personal life and constructive development through cultural accumulation. Places of memory (P.Nora).
2. The values of everyday life and the values of being as two dimensions of urban culture.
3. Structures and levels of urban everyday life.
4. Style and urban street fashion, city holiday, adventure, game as sociocultural forms opposed to everyday life.

List of sources for preparation:

1. Gehl, J. Cities for people / J. Gehl. – London ; New York : Routledge, 2020. – 288 p.
2. Landry, Ch. Creative City / Ch. Landry. – London : Verso, 2021. – 488 p.
3. Lynch, K. The Image of the City / K. Lynch. – London : Verso, 2021. – 308 p.

4. United Nations [Electronic resource] / www.un.org. – Access mode: <https://www.un.org/eng/>.

5. United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization [Electronic resource] / unesco.org. – Access mode: [https:// en.unesco.org/](https://en.unesco.org/).

Seminar lesson on topic 8: “The Role of Communities in City Life”
(2 hours)

Questions for discussion:

1. Urban subcultures as urban explorers.
2. Constructive, creative and innovative significance of urban microcommunities for urban culture.
3. Ethnocultural communities in the life of a multiethnic cities.

List of sources for preparation:

1. Landry, Ch. Creative City / Ch. Landry. – London : Verso, 2021. – 488 p.
2. Lynch, K. The Image of the City / K. Lynch. – London : Verso, 2021. – 308 p.
3. Mumford, L. The Culture of Cities / L. Mumford. – San Diego ; New York ; London : A Harvest / HBJ Book Harcourt Brace Jovanovich, Publishers, 1970. – 586 p.
4. Parker, S. Urban Theory and Urban Experience: Encountering the City / S. Parker. – London ; New York : Routledge, 2004. – 210 p.
5. Sassen, S. Cities in a world economy / S. Sassen. – 4th ed. – SAGE Publications, 2000. – 182 p.
6. Simmel, G. The Metropolis and Mental Life / G. Simmel. – London ; New York : Routledge, 2020. – 340 p.
7. Tailor, P. J. World City Network: A Global Urban Analysis / P. J. Tailor. – London ; New York : Routledge, 1997. – 256 p.
8. United Nations [Electronic resource] / www.un.org. – Access mode: <https://www.un.org/eng/>.
9. United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization [Electronic resource] / unesco.org. – Access mode: [https:// \[en.unesco.org/\]\(https://en.unesco.org/\)](https://en.unesco.org/).
10. Weber, M. The City / M. Weber. – London ; New York : Routledge, 2022. – 242 p.

Seminar lesson on topic 9: “The City as an Object of Regional Cultural Policy”
(2 hours)

Questions for discussion:

1. The city as an object of regional cultural policy: basic concepts of political decision-making in cities.
2. Planning and regulation of cultural projects in regional cultural policy.
3. The specifics of the activities of cultural institutions in the city.

List of sources for preparation:

1. Gehl, J. Cities for people / J. Gehl. – London ; New York : Routledge, 2020. – 288 p.
2. Landry, Ch. Creative City / Ch. Landry. – London : Verso, 2021. – 488 p.
3. Lynch, K. The Image of the City / K. Lynch. – London : Verso, 2021. – 308 p.
4. Mumford, L. The Culture of Cities / L. Mumford. – San Diego ; New York ; London : A Harvest / HBJ Book Harcourt Brace Jovanovich, Publishers, 1970. – 586 p.
5. Parker, S. Urban Theory and Urban Experience: Encountering the City / S. Parker. – London ; New York : Routledge, 2004. – 210 p.
6. Sassen, S. Cities in a world economy / S. Sassen. – 4th ed. – SAGE Publications, 2000. – 182 p.
7. Tailor, P. J. World City Network: A Global Urban Analysis / P. J. Tailor. – London ; New York : Routledge, 1997. – 256 p.
8. United Nations [Electronic resource] / www.un.org. – Access mode: <https://www.un.org/eng/>.
9. United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization [Electronic resource] / unesco.org. – Access mode: <https://en.unesco.org/>.

4. SECTION OF KNOWLEDGE CONTROL

4.1 Task for current control

Take photos of your route from home (where you are living) to the university (Belarusian State University of Culture and Arts). Submit your photo detailed report in the form of a presentation with slides and describe your route and the image of the part of the city along which you pass (drive) from your home (place of your residence) to the university (Belarusian State University of Culture and Arts).

The task involves creating a detailed photo report of your journey from your home to the Belarusian State University of Culture and Arts. This report should be presented in the form of a presentation with slides. Here's a breakdown of the key components of the task:

Task Breakdown:

1. Route Documentation:

- *Take Photos:* Capture images of significant points along your route from home to the university. This may include streets, intersections, buildings, parks, and other notable features.

- *Image Quality:* Ensure that the photos are clear and well-composed, highlighting the characteristics of each location.

2. Presentation Format:

- *Slides:* Create a presentation (e.g., PowerPoint, Google Slides) that organizes your photos and descriptions into a coherent format.

- *Title Slide:* Include a title slide with your name, date, and the purpose of the presentation.

3. Route Description:

- *Pathways:* Describe the main paths you take, including streets, sidewalks, and any shortcuts or detours.

- *Boundaries:* Identify and explain any natural or man-made boundaries that define your route, such as rivers, parks, or major roads.

- *Nodes (Points):* Highlight key points along your route, such as bus stops, traffic lights, or significant intersections where decisions need to be made.

4. Landmarks:

- *Characterization:* Describe notable landmarks along your route, including their significance, history, and any personal connections you may have to them.

- *Visual Representation:* Include images of these landmarks in your presentation, ensuring they are clearly labeled.

5. City Description:

- *Part of the City:* Provide an overview of the area you travel through, discussing its characteristics, such as architectural styles, types of businesses, residential areas, and cultural significance.

- *Atmosphere:* Describe the atmosphere of the neighborhoods you pass through, such as whether they are bustling, quiet, historic, modern, etc.

6. Narrative:

- *Slide Annotations:* Each slide should include annotations or captions that explain the significance of the images and the context of the route.

- *Overall Reflection:* Consider including a final slide that reflects on your experience of the route, what you enjoy about it, and any challenges you face.

Final Deliverable:

A well-organized presentation that visually and descriptively captures your route from home to the Belarusian State University of Culture and Arts, providing insights into the urban landscape and your personal experience of navigating through it.

This task encourages you to engage with your surroundings, observe the urban environment, and present your findings in a structured and creative way.

4.2 List of questions for the exam

1. The city as a complex object of study. The problem of defining a city as a cultural and anthropological phenomenon.
2. Various approaches to the study of the city in social and humanitarian knowledge.
3. Field research in the urban environment. “Participant observation” by Br. Malinowski and “rich description” by Cl. Geertz.
4. Interrogation and observation as methods for studying urban spaces.
5. Mental mapping: mental maps and memorable places, go-along method for studying urban spaces.
6. City as a system of functionally conditioned material objects and cultural and communicative environment, a spatially structured form of people’s coexistence.
7. Methods of urban research (field research, participant observation, etc.).
8. Characteristics of residential buildings combined into residential neighborhoods and neighborhoods, buildings of administrative and public institutions providing cultural services to the population.
9. Characteristics of outside green spaces and public sports facilities, parks and recreational services.
10. Characteristics of streets and squares, embankments, bridges and tunnels, sidewalks, roads, street lights, safety lights, and bridges.
11. The emergence of cities in human history: cultural reasons and prerequisites.
12. Cities in the culture of Antiquity. Urban culture of the Renaissance. Cities in modern times.
13. Classic city. Formation of an industrial city. City of the 19th–20th centuries as an industrial center, the specifics of the relations that arise there.
14. Modern collisions and transformations of urban culture. World trends in urban development.
15. The concept of heteropolis (Ch. Jenks) – a global city. Post-industrial cities: technopolises, “smart cities”, ecopolises, creative cities, humanopolises.
16. Cities of the future: futurology and cultural prognosis.
17. The city is like a territory, a place, space.
18. Natural and cultural in the spatial specificity of the city.
19. Typology of cities by spatial structure.
20. Definition of the concept of “public space”. The history of the emergence and development of urban public spaces.
21. Functions of public space. Ensuring communication and interaction of people in the city as the main function of public space.

22. Renovation and humanization of urban public spaces. Forms and results of citizens' participation in the formation, correction and transformation of urban space.
23. The concept of a socio-spatial approach to understanding the city: the ideas of Jane Jacobs, "third places" by R. Oldenburg, "non-places" by M. Auger.
24. The concept of "new urbanism" as an opportunity for interaction in the city.
25. Project for Public Spaces and the main ideas behind the concept of playmaking. Development of communication spaces.
26. Method of redevelopment of urban space (J. Gale). Tactical urbanism as a method of small deeds in the field of urban development.
27. Architectural image of the city. Monumental and small park sculpture in the city space.
28. The color aura of cities. Design of urban space. Artistic image and visual environment of the city.
29. Origin, content, structure of the concept "image of the city". "The Soul of the City" by N. Antsiferov and I. Grevs. "The Genius of the Place" by P. Vail. The Image of the City by K. Lynch.
30. Creative city concept by Ch. Landry. Street art as new urban art. Festivals as a resource for urban development.
31. City as a symbolic environment. The language of urban culture.
32. Integral theoretical model of the city as a visual-communicative complex (text, hypertext, palimpsest). The language of urban culture.
33. Urban toponymy. The city in the names of squares, avenues, streets, alleys. The language of signs, plates, advertising banners in the urban environment.
34. Urban narrative. Urban folklore: legends, tales, rumors, stories, anecdotes.
35. The values of social memory, national traditions, cultural history, urban identity, personal life and constructive development through cultural accumulation. Places of memory (P. Nora).
36. The values of everyday life and the values of being as two dimensions of urban culture.
37. Structures and levels of urban everyday life.
38. Style and urban street fashion, city holiday, adventure, game as sociocultural forms opposed to everyday life.
39. Urban subcultures as urban explorers. Constructive, creative and innovative significance of urban microcommunities for urban culture.
40. Ethnocultural communities in the life of a multiethnic cities.
41. The city as an object of regional cultural policy: basic concepts of political decision-making in cities.

42. Planning and regulation of cultural projects in regional cultural policy. The specifics of the activities of cultural institutions in the city.

4.3 Criteria for evaluating the results of students' educational activities

10 points – independent, free, consistent disclosure of the topic (question), supported by links to several sources. Broad knowledge of terminology. Own, reasoned view of the issues raised. Submission of abstracts. Systematization of knowledge, skills in the field of professional communications (timely completion of all tasks of a practical nature, exemplary presentation of materials on professional communications). Demonstration of interest in participating in communication activities of an educational and developmental nature.

9 points – free presentation of the content of the topic (question), based on the involvement of at least three sources, comments and conclusions. Consistency and clarity of the material presented. Broad knowledge of terminology. Submission of abstracts. Systematization of knowledge, skills in the field of professional communications (timely completion of all tasks of a practical nature, exemplary presentation of materials on professional communications). Demonstration of interest in participating in communication activities of an educational and developmental nature.

8 points – some incompleteness of the argumentation in the presentation, which requires clarification of theoretical positions. Terminology mastery. Simple performance of tasks of high complexity, systematic updating of acquired knowledge, skills in the field of professional communications (fulfillment of almost all tasks of a practical nature, exemplary presentation of materials on professional communications).

7 points – understanding the essence of the topic (question), a competent, but insufficiently complete presentation of the content. Lack of own ratings. Use of terminology (fulfillment of most of the tasks of a practical nature, good presentation of materials on professional communications).

6 points – understanding the essence of the topic (question), the presentation of the content is not complete, requiring additional explanations. Lack of own ratings. Inaccuracies in terminology (fulfillment of half of the tasks of a practical nature, poor presentation of materials on professional communications).

5 points – superficial study of the topic (question), inability to consistently construct an oral message, lack of knowledge of terminology. Insufficient activity in the acquisition and application of knowledge in the field of professional communications (performing some tasks of a practical nature, poor presentation of materials on professional communications).

4 points – low cognitive interest in professional communications, superficial study of the topic (question), the presence of some errors in the answer, gaps in the disclosure of content, lack of knowledge of terminology (performing a smaller part of

tasks of a practical nature, very poor presentation of materials on professional communications).

3 points – lack of knowledge on a significant part of the main educational and program material. Low cognitive interest in the academic discipline. Ignorance in mastering knowledge, skills in the field of professional communications and not being ready to apply them in practice (not performing tasks of a practical nature).

2 points – lack of knowledge on a significant part of the main educational and program material. Low cognitive interest in the academic discipline. Ignorance in mastering knowledge, skills in the field of professional communications and not being ready to apply them in practice (not performing tasks of a practical nature).

1 point – no answer / refusal to answer (failure to complete the provided practical tasks).

5. AUXILIARY SECTION

5.1 Educational-methodical map of the academic discipline for the full-time form of higher education

EDUCATIONAL AND METHODOLOGICAL CARD OF EDUCATIONAL DISCIPLINE

Section number, topic	Section name, topic	Number of classroom hours			Number of hours of MSS	Knowledge control form
		lectures	practical classes	seminar. classes		
1.	Topic 1. Introduction. City as an Anthropological Phenomenon	2			2	frontal survey
2.	Topic 2. Essential Characteristics of the City	4		2		report at the seminar
3.	Topic 3. History of Cities, Features of the Formation and Structure of Urban Settlements	4		2	2	report at the seminar
4.	Topic 4. Spatial Environment of the City. Public Spaces in the Urban Environment	2		2	2	report at the seminar
5.	Topic 5. Artistic Image, Visual Environment and Image of the City	2		2	2	report at the seminar
6.	Topic 6. Semiotics of the City and Axiology of Urban Space	2		2	2	report at the seminar
7.	Topic 7. Everyday Culture as a Micro-level of the Sociocultural Life of the City	2		2	2	report at the seminar
8.	Topic 8. The Role of Communities in City Life	2		2	2	report at the seminar
9.	Topic 9. The City as an Object of Regional Cultural Policy	2		2	2	report at the seminar
	Bcero ...	22	-	16	14	

5.2 Main literature

1. Gehl, J. Cities for people / J. Gehl. – London ; New York : Routledge, 2020. – 288 p.
2. Landry, Ch. Creative City / Ch. Landry. – London : Verso, 2021. – 488 p.
3. Lynch, K. The Image of the City / K. Lynch. – London : Verso, 2021. – 308 p.
4. Simmel, G. The Metropolis and Mental Life / G. Simmel. – London ; New York : Routledge, 2020. – 340 p.
5. Weber, M. The City / M. Weber. – London ; New York : Routledge, 2022. – 242 p.

5.3 Additional literature

1. Auge, Marc. Non-Places. Introduction to an Anthropology of Supermodernity / Marc Auge ; translated by John Howe. – New York ; London : Verso, 1995. – 123 p.
2. Mumford, L. The Culture of Cities / L. Mumford. – San Diego ; New York ; London : A Harvest / HBJ Book Harcourt Brace Jovanovich, Publishers, 1970. – 586 p.
3. Parker, S. Urban Theory and Urban Experience: Encountering the City / S. Parker. – London ; New York : Routledge, 2004. – 210 p.
4. Sassen, S. Cities in a world economy / S. Sassen. – 4th ed. – SAGE Publications, 2000. – 182 p.
5. Taylor, P. J. World City Network: A Global Urban Analysis / P. J. Taylor. – London ; New York : Routledge, 1997. – 256 p.

5.4 List of electronic resources for remote access

1. United Nations [Electronic resource] / www.un.org. – Access mode: <https://www.un.org/eng/>.
2. United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization [Electronic resource] / unesco.org. – Access mode: <https://en.unesco.org/>.