Rouse Company Encyclopedia Article

Rouse Company

The following sections of this BookRags Literature Study Guide is offprint from Gale's For Students Series: Presenting Analysis, Context, and Criticism on Commonly Studied Works: Introduction, Author Biography, Plot Summary, Characters, Themes, Style, Historical Context, Critical Overview, Criticism and Critical Essays, Media Adaptations, Topics for Further Study, Compare & Contrast, What Do I Read Next?, For Further Study, and Sources.

(c)1998-2002; (c)2002 by Gale. Gale is an imprint of The Gale Group, Inc., a division of Thomson Learning, Inc. Gale and Design and Thomson Learning are trademarks used herein under license.

The following sections, if they exist, are offprint from Beacham's Encyclopedia of Popular Fiction: "Social Concerns", "Thematic Overview", "Techniques", "Literary Precedents", "Key Questions", "Related Titles", "Adaptations", "Related Web Sites". (c)1994-2005, by Walton Beacham.

The following sections, if they exist, are offprint from Beacham's Guide to Literature for Young Adults: "About the Author", "Overview", "Setting", "Literary Qualities", "Social Sensitivity", "Topics for Discussion", "Ideas for Reports and Papers". (c)1994-2005, by Walton Beacham.

All other sections in this Literature Study Guide are owned and copyrighted by BookRags, Inc.

Contents

Rouse Company Encyclopedia Article.....1

Contents.....2

Rouse Company.....3

Rouse Company

During the 1970s and 1980s, the Rouse Company developed and managed a series of "festival marketplaces"—central city shopping malls featuring entertainment and historically themed architecture—that were widely credited with attracting crowds of shoppers and new investment dollars to formerly blighted downtown commercial areas. In the ten years following the 1976 opening of its Fanieul Hall Marketplace in Boston, Rouse built such colorful retail complexes as New York's South Street Sea Port, Baltimore's Harbor Place, Milwaukee's Grand Avenue Mall, and St. Louis's Union Station, a frenzy of development that some observers dubbed the "Rouse-ification" of the American city. Typically such developments depended on extensive subsidies from city government. Critics charged that Rouse projects failed to provide jobs for the urban poor, catered to the nostalgia of yuppie consumers with their use of stylized historical architecture, and squandered scarce public dollars better used elsewhere.

Further Reading:

Frieden, Bernard, and Lynne Sagalyn. *Downtown Inc.: How America Rebuilds Cities.* Cambridge, Massachusetts, Massachusetts Institute of Technology Press, 1989.

Sorkin, Michael, editor. *Variations on a Theme Park.* New York, Noonday Press, 1992.

Squires, Gregory, editor. *Unequal Partnerships: The Political Economy of Urban Redevelopment in Postwar America.* New Brunswick, New Jersey, Rutgers University Press, 1989.