

FAQ's

How were the cities developed? How was the economic stratification reflecting in the physical planning of the cities?

Urbanization is the main cause of the development of the cities during the industrial revolution. More people ran towards the cities because of the job opportunities they got in cities. Urbanization effects on the cities were more severe that the cities got worse in sanitation and drainage because of the population in the cities. Hence, Urban Planning became more common. The pattern was established by the city of Paris in the 1850's under Napoleon III. Other major cities followed suit. The original city had, of necessity, been a walking city, where everyone living there had to be able to walk to work. This concentrated the workplaces and the homes of people of all classes in a small area. The wealthy might escape through the use of horse-drawn carriages. Horse drawn buses were also a commonplace. The horse was the mainstay of city travel. But, by the 1890's major cities had electric generation plants which made the electric tram car possible. Then trams became the main mode of transport. The cities developed the modes of transport. The wealthy people and middle class live in the surrounding countryside and commute to their place of business. By 1900's three cities contained more than 1 million people. The cities of New York, Chicago, Philadelphia contained 3.5, 1.7, 1.3 million people respectively. Population changes transformed the city. Urban growth reflected the geographic mobility of the industrial age.

Explain the urbanization of America and explain how different geographic areas came to develop different special products.

From 1870 to 1900 the United States became the world's pioneer in industrial nations. It emerged as the leader in meatpacking, in production of timber and steel, and in the mining of coal, gold, and silver. Mines, forests and livestock in the west provided raw materials for major industries, as did iron in Ohio and oil in

Pennsylvania. As immigration exploded the urban population surged from million in 1860 to 42 million in 1910. Big cities got bigger. Chicago tripled in size in the 1880's and 1890's. By 1900 three cities contained more than a million people. The cities of New York, Chicago, and Philadelphia had 3.5, 1.7, 1.3 million respectively. Chicago, for instance had been a railroad centre that served the upper Midwest as a shipping hub for lumber, mear and grain; By 1870 it had taken the lead in steel production as well as meatpacking.

Cities quickly became identified with what they produced-

- **Troy**, New York, made shirt collars;
- **Birmingham**, Alabama, manufactured steel;
- **Minneapolis**, Minnesota, Produced lumber;
- **Paterson**, New Jersey, wove silk;
- **Toledo**, Ohio, made glass;
- **Tulsa**, Oklahoma, Harboured the oil industry; and
- **Houston**, Texas, produced railroad cars.