B. “The City” in History

4. Stages of US Urbanization

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Stages of Capitalism</th>
<th>Stages of Urbanization</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a. Mercantile-colonial period</td>
<td>Colonial Period: 1630-1812</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b. Industrialization period</td>
<td>Industrial Period: 1812-1920</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c. Monopoly capitalism period</td>
<td>Metropolitan Period: 1920-1960</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>d. Global capitalism period</td>
<td>MCMR; 1960 – today</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

4b. U.S. Industrialization and The Period of Expansion (1812-1920)

i. The dominant interests that developed the emerging urban centers of the new U.S. were in competition with each other in gaining what resources there were in the frontier - there was a spatial competition among cities.

Note the interrelated links between capital, government policies and new technology.
B. “The City” in History

4.b. Industrialization and The Period of Expansion (1812-1920)

ii. This competition led to:
1) the construction of the Erie Canal by New York capitalists and politicians, which led to →

2) the construction of a canal/rail system (Pennsylvania RR) by Philadelphian interests (which failed), which led to →

3) the construction of the B & O railroad by Baltimorean interests (which succeeded).

B. “The City” in History

4.b. Industrialization and The Period of Expansion (1812-1920)

iii. Apply the Socio-Spatial Perspective (E-P-C) – what factors spurred city growth?

Economic factors:
- land speculators and venture capitalists

Political factors:
- government officials who strongly desired growth in their city

Cultural factor:
- frontier ethic (rugged individualism)

B. “The City” in History

4.b. Industrialization and The Period of Expansion (1812-1920)

iii con’t.

The Result: Rapid Urban Growth
Cities emerged inland - Buffalo, Cleveland, St. Louis, Chicago - they were led by an urban ruling class
(a consortium of capitalists and politicians)
B. “The City” in History

4.b. Industrialization and The Period of Expansion (1812-1920)

iv. The entrepreneurs involved in this real estate development were also making their money in the emerging Industrial Revolution.
   As in Britain some years earlier, manufacturing became the dominant mode of activity for workers in urban areas.

Factories soon dominated the urban landscape.

B. “The City” in History

4.b. Industrialization and The Period of Expansion (1812-1920)

v. Early industrialization reflected the importance of the U.S. as a provider of natural resources (ex: cotton, lumber).

In the late 1800s and early 1900s, manufacturing was perfected. Major industries were iron and steel, lumber, clothing, and machine industries.

B. “The City” in History

4.b. Industrialization and The Period of Expansion (1812-1920)

vi. These basic industries made the families who owned them very rich, thus the movement was from a mercantile era to an era of FAMILY CAPITALISM.

Some family names from this era: Singer sewing machines, Armour hams (hot dogs), McCormick reapers (now into food), Remington typewriters (now in electric shavers).

Compare to Today - product/corporate names dominate Reebok, Nike, Gap, and many “family” names are marketing concoctions – McDonald’s, Applebee’s, Wendy’s, Mrs. Paul’s pies, etc.)
B. “The City” in History

4.b. Industrialization and The Period of Expansion (1812-1920)

vii. Transportation and Building innovations also helped change the face of the city during this period:

1. The national railroad system was indispensable to overcoming spatial problems of transport (no longer tied to rivers).

2. Building technology changed to make maximum use of floor space for industry;

3. The electric elevator was in widespread use by 1880;

4. In order to maximize the valuable urban real estate one owned, it was important to be able to build up - the skyscraper developed in this period (first one: Chicago, 1884, 10 stories);

5. Harnessing the electron was profoundly important – it provided light and replacement for horse trolleys with automobiles and airplanes.
B. “The City” in History

4.b. Industrialization and The Period of Expansion (1812-1920)

Vii. Transportation and Building innovations

Example: the “City of Light” – turn of the century Buffalo, NY and the Pan-American Exhibition (1901).

B. “The City” in History

4.b. Industrialization and The Period of Expansion (1812-1920)

Viii. Legal Changes for Industrial Business

The late 1800s saw the creation of a business model known today as the Corporation, which led to a significant change in the operations of capital within the U.S.