**World of Cities - Guided Notes**

**I can explain the terms urbanization, immigration and emigration and show examples.**

**Medicine and Population**

* Population explosion continues
* Between 1800 and 1900 population in Europe more than doubles!
* Population grows because death rate FALLS
* In 1870 Louis Pasteur shows the link between germs and disease
* Hospitals were places where new operations were tried out
* they were also very dangerous places
* for the poor, being admitted to the hospital was a death sentence
* the middle and upper class had treatment done in their own homes

**Changing City Landscape**

* Because of growing wealth and industrialization, the layout of cities drastically changed
* Settlement patterns shifted through the century
  + the rich lived on the outskirts of town
  + the poor crowded together in town

**Sidewalks, Sewers, Skyscrapers**

* Paved streets, and street lamps made cities safer and more livable
* Sewage systems beneath the streets made cities healthier places to live
  + clean water
  + waste removal
* architects began building large buildings with steel … think Eiffel Tower and skyscrapers

**Slums**

* Although many improvements, city life was very difficult for the poor
* Tenements remained places where most poor families lived
* Crime and alcoholism were a significant problem
* Conditions had improved since the beginning of the industrial revolution, however slums were a fact of city life

**An increase in pollution…**

During the beginning of the Industrial Revolution, factories were powered by steam power, which is clean power. After the introduction of fossil fuels, there was an increase in pollution. Coal, used for the machines burns dirty, so pollution increased.

**Why Come to the City?**

* Although city life could hard, it drew many people? Why?
  + Employment
  + Entertainment: theaters, orchestras…
  + Sports: first baseball teams
  + Parks: national and neighborhood parks
  + Places of action and excitement

**Struggles**

* Think back to the harsh conditions of the early industrial age
* Workers tried to improve on these, they protested:
  + low wages
  + long hours
  + unsafe conditions
  + insecurity
* Pushed by unions, regulations on factory conditions, work hours, and child labor , improved working conditions

**Women’s Suffrage**

* Women wanted to right to vote, but that did not happen until into the 1900s…

**Standards of Living**

* Wages varied across industrialized nations
  + unskilled received MUCH less than skilled workers
  + women received less than 1/2 of what men did for the same job
  + Farms lagged behind
* Overall though, the standard of living rose
  + families ate better
  + lived in better homes
  + had more purchasing power because of mass produced goods becoming inexpensive
  + advances in medicine

**World of Cities Quick Vocabulary Match**

**Some of these terms are from this power point. Some of them are from previous lessons and activities about the Industrial Revolution. Do your best, without using your notes, to match the correct term with the correct phrase. Words may be used more than once.**

a. Urbanization 1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ want **MORE** governmental control.

b. immigration 2. Government should not interfere with workers and businesses.

c. emigration 3. Said private property will not exist.

d. capitalism 4. Father of laissez – faire capitalism

e. socialism 5. An economic system where people control the production and distribution of goods.

f. communism 6. Invented the steam engine

g. Karl Marx 7. Invented the cotton gin.

h. Laissez-faire 8. Invented the steam boat.

i. Adam Smith 9. Invented the spinning jenny

j. James Hargreaves 10. Invented the seed drill

k. Eli Whitney 11. Movement of people from farms into cities.

l. Robert Fulton 13. Movement of people TO a new country.

m. James Watt 14. Movement of people OUT of a new country.

n. Jethro Tull 15. Hands of government

o. Louis Pastor 16. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ want **LESS** government control.

17. Made the connection between germs and diseases.

18. The Great Potato Famine is an example of this.