**Urbanization Simulation**



Before the Industrial Revolution most work occurred in the Cottage Industry in homes. As factories developed families migrated from rural towns to places where factories were located which led to the development of cities. The population of people living in urban areas grew and became known as urbanization.

**Directions:** Follow the instructions below as directed BY THE TEACHER using the sheet of graph paper given to you. You must use a pen, NO erasing. Draw according to the scale of the legend.

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| **Legend** | **Definitions** |
| **Structure** | **# of Squares** | **Cottage Industry** |
| River | 1 wide |
| Road | 1 wide |
| Bridge | 1 wide |
| Railroad | 1 wide | **Industrialization** |
| House | 1 |
| Church | 5  |
| School | 4 |
| Store | 3 | **Urbanization** |
| Factory | 8  |
| Tenement | 6 |
| Hospital | 12 |

1. Draw a river, which must go from one side of the paper to the other.
	* **REMEMBER** all factories must be near the river to ship and receive goods as well as use water for steam power. You can add canals along the river to run water to the factories when needed.
2. Draw 4 bridges across the river. Draw 4 roads that connect to the bridges.
	* **REMEMBER** all buildings must be near a road. You can add roads whenever you want to.

The year is 1850. The paper represents your village. Most people are farmers and make extra money by spinning or doing extra work in the evenings in their own homes (cottage industry). Grassy areas and trees surround the village. It is travelled by dirt tracks and roads. The river is clean and sparkling. The village is a pleasant place to live.

1. Choose a name for your village on the BACK of your paper. Write your name under the name of the village.
2. Draw 25 houses. All houses and structures must be near a road.
3. Draw 1 church, 1 school, and 4 stores.
4. Draw an “X” on one of the houses to mark it as yours.

Men realized that they can make lots of money through centralized production of goods. They combine all levels of production by building or buying everything from the raw materials to the machines necessary to create a finished product. Factories were set up along waterways to allow for raw materials to be brought in and finished products to be sent out by ship. The rivers also provided an energy source because the water was turned into steam to fuel the machines.

1. Draw 1 factory which must be along the river.

People from other countries hear about the employment opportunities in your town and start migrating to your town. City planners began building apartment buildings called tenements. On either side of the tenement building there were two apartments. Each apartment had only two rooms for the entire family to share. Both apartments shared only one restroom. There was no plumbing in the tenement buildings.

1. Add 25 homes, 10 tenements, and 2 stores.

As Thomas Edison’s lightbulb became more commonly used mills can stay open longer which meant they could operate throughout the night. The factory owners had money to buy machines, build factories, and hire workers. They made huge profits from their businesses but unfortunately paid little attention to the living conditions of their workers. They needed more workers to run the machines.

1. Add 5 more factories.

Electric trolleys mean that more housing can be built because people can come from further out in the city to work in the factories. More workers means that more factories can be built.

1. Add 5 more factories.
2. More factories need more workers. Add 25 more houses and 5 more tenements.
3. More workers need more stores to buy things. Add 5 stores.
4. Some people find religion soothing after working all week in the factories. Add 2 more churches.

The year is now 1900. The railroad has revolutionized travel and results in transporting goods across the country faster than ships ever could. It becomes easier to send goods by rail than by ship.

1. Draw 3 railroads coming to several factories in your city.

Many migrants come to your city looking for work. They are able to find it in the rail yards.

1. Add 5 tenements.
2. Your town needs more services to fit the needs of the people. Add 2 churches and 6 stores.

Capitalists pay the workers very low wages. Hungry men must send their children to work to help earn a small living for their families. Investors continue to make new products using the factories.

1. Add 5 factories, 10 houses, and 5 tenements.

It is now 1910, sixty years since your town began. Many children are injured or die working the large and heavy machinery in the factories or by the railways.

1. Add 1 hospital.

**Reflection Questions**

1. How much empty space do you have on your paper?
2. What do you have the most of? (ex: tenement, housing, factories)
3. Would you want to live in your city? Why or why not?