

## **During the industrial capitalism era in the US, cities were characterized by:**

- **Dense populations:** Industrial capitalism led to a rapid increase in urban populations, as people migrated to cities in search of work in factories and other industrial establishments.
- **Factories and mills:** Industrial cities were dominated by factories and mills, which produced a wide range of goods, from textiles to steel to machinery.
- **Smoke and pollution:** Factories and mills produced a lot of smoke and pollution, which made industrial cities dirty and unhealthy places to live.
- **Poverty and inequality:** Industrial cities were also characterized by high levels of poverty and inequality. Factory workers were often paid low wages and worked long hours in unsafe conditions.
- **Tenement housing:**

Features of cities as a result of monopoly capitalism in the US

During the monopoly capitalism era in the US, cities began to undergo a number of changes. Some of these changes included:

- **The decline of manufacturing:** The rise of monopoly capitalism led to the decline of manufacturing in many US cities.
- **The rise of the service economy:** The decline of manufacturing led to the rise of the service economy in many US cities.
- **Gentrification:** Gentrification is the process by which low-income neighborhoods are revitalized and become more affluent. Gentrification has led to the displacement of many low-income residents from urban neighborhoods.
- **Increased polarization:** The rise of monopoly capitalism has also led to increased polarization in US cities. This is due to the fact that the benefits of economic growth have been concentrated in the hands of a small number of wealthy people. Examples of US cities shaped by industrial capitalism and monopoly capitalism

Some examples of US cities that were shaped by industrial capitalism and monopoly capitalism include:

- **Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania:** Pittsburgh was once a major center of steel production in the US. However, the decline of the steel industry in the late 20th century led to the loss of many jobs and the decline of the city's population.

- Detroit, Michigan: Detroit was once a major center of automobile production in the US. However, the decline of the automobile industry in the late 20th century led to the loss of many jobs and the decline of the city's population.
- New York City, New York: New York City is one of the most global cities in the world. It is home to many multinational corporations, financial institutions, and international organizations. However, New York City is also home to a large number of low-income residents. The city has a high level of inequality, and many residents live in poverty.

Overall, industrial capitalism and monopoly capitalism have had a significant impact on the development of US cities. These economic systems have led to the rise of large, dense cities with large manufacturing bases. However, they have also led to high levels of poverty and inequality in many US cities.