# URBAN NATURE OF NYS 21 Changing Nature of Settlement: From farms to cities Prof. Anthony Grande Geography Dept Hunter College – CUNY Spring 2018 Lecture design, content and presentation 6APG 0318. Individual images and illustrations may be subject to prior copyright. http://pad.human.comell.edu/maps2010/maps/NY%20Urban%20Are at%20Maps.pd : modern urban area maps from 2010 census

## **Agriculture Exercise**

Required Exercise 13 looks at agriculture within the regions and compares county production and trends to NYS averages.

➤ It is due by May 1.

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## Changing Nature of Settlement in NYS

- > Focus is on the locational aspects of towns and industry and movement of people to the cities.
  - ✓ Picks up in the Settlement Sequence at the middle of Phase III: 1865-1945 Urban-Industrial Growth (see handout)
  - ✓ Finish reading all chapters of the Stradling and Reitano books.

## **Changing Nature of NYS**

#### STRADLING

Ch 5: Sound Conservation Programs: righting past wrongs. (1900s-40s)

Ch 6: Tracing Man's (negative) Progress: environmental interest groups and threats from industry, the suburbs and the cities. (1940s-70s)

Ch 7: Living in Filth: Urban pollution; environmental justice and ways to protect the environment (1970s-2000s)

Epilogue: Final thoughts.

REITANO
Ch 8: Activist State: plight of

the farmer; unions and manufacturing conditions; the legacy of Robert Moses. (1920s-50s)

Ch. 9: Stressed State: deindus

Ch. 9: Stressed State: deindustrialization; aging cities; the automobile age; St. Lawrence Seaway and Buffalo; urban riots; funding problems. (1950s-70s)

Ch. 10: Resilient State: economic transition; re-inventing place; changing demographics; addressing the environment; surviving the "upstate/ downstate rift." (1970-2010s)

#### **Phases of Settlement**

Part III - 1865-1945

- Axis of settlement spreads to Lake Erie.
- New urban places sprout as commercial centers (not as farming centers).
- Shift of people to cities as industrial sector grows.
- Skilled immigrants are attracted by manufacturing jobs.
- Railroads become the chief form of transportation in 1870s.



### **Phases of Settlement**

Part III - 1865-1945

- In the early 1900s, small towns shrink as the cities grow.
- · European immigration increases.
- By 1920s, autos replace the horse and wagon as local conveyances.
- By 1940s, motor cars dominate:
  - trucks move products
  - automobiles allow people to live further from city centers (and their jobs) and to tour
  - suburbs are created

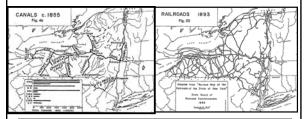




#### **Urban-Economic Base**

- NYS's economic base changed from agriculture to manufacturing to the service trades from the 1880s to the present.
- Historically the state's transportation network (roads, canals and railroads) was among the best in the world.
  - > This allowed for the greater concentration of people and industry.
  - > Encouraged economic activity and allowed a profit to be made (money-oriented economy).

# Canals and Railroads in the 1800s



Easy transportation allowed all parts of NYS to be linked to either NYC or Buffalo.

>Two-thirds of all imports to the US and one-third of all exports passed through NYC.

#### **Manufacturing**

- The <u>factory system</u> focused industry on cities.
- Factory manufacturing is set to a specific site.
- What does a manufacturing activity need?
  - It needs workers.
- It needs **access** to raw materials, power and markets.
- It needs **financial backing** (lines of credit/loans/insurance).







# Manufacturing, Commerce and Trade

- ❖ By the early 1900s, NYS waş a leader in:
  - Steel production (Buffalo) -
  - Clothing (NYC and Troy)
  - Machinery (Syracuse and Schenectady)
  - Paper manufacturing (Adirondacks)
- The giants of industry amassed great wealth and lived in NYC. Who were they?

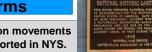
They included Rockefeller, Astor, Carnegie, Harriman, Frisk, Morgan, and Vanderbilt.

## Manufacturing and Social Order

Change to factory manufacturing saw:

- √ The emergence of a new middle class: factory workers had more disposable income and leisure time.
- ✓ Changes in the social order evolved: the roles
  of family, gender and religion.
- √ Fundamental changes in society, culture and politics resulted, esp. in industrial cities.
- ✓ Labor unions were formed: protests and strikes occurred; law-makers were lobbied; unions became powerful politically.
- ✓ In NYS, these factors lead to the beginnings of the women's rights, social reform, and worker's rights movements.

# Labor and Social Reforms



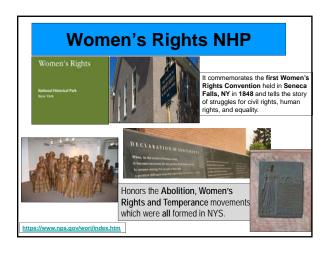
The labor union movements strongly supported in NYS.

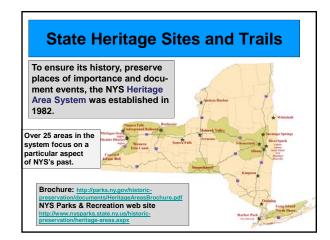
**Kate Mullany**, a Troy- based laundry worker in 1860s, started the first all-female "**Female** Collar Laundry Union" to protest poor working conditions.

Labor leaders got involved <u>in politics</u> as a means to have <u>favorable laws</u> passed.

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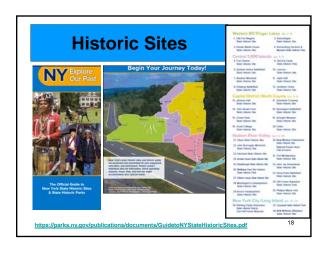


# Heritage Sites

- 1. Albany Business & Capital
- 2. Buffalo Flowering of Culture
- 3. Harbor Park New York City Maritime Trade & Immigration
- 4. Heights Heritage Area of Northern Manhattan
- 5. Kingston Transportation
- 6. Mohawk Valley Heritage Corridor Numerous Landscapes along an Historic Route.
- 7. North Shore Long Island North Shore Estates
- 8. Ossining Reform Movements
- 9. RiverSpark Hudson-Mohawk Labor & Industry
- 10. Rochester High Falls Natural Environment & Industry

## **Heritage Sites**

- 11. Sackets Harbor Defense
- 12. Saratoga Springs Natural Environment & Culture
- 13. Schenectady Labor & Industry
- 14. Seneca Falls The Righteous Spirit of Reform and Women's Activism
- **15. Susquehanna -** Immigration & Migration and Labor & Industry
- **16. Syracuse -** *Transportation and Business*
- **17. Western Erie Canal Heritage Corridor -** *Pioneers, Social Reform, and Industrial Progress*
- 18. Whitehall Defense and Canal Port



## **Statewide Heritage Trails**

- Statewide themes highlighting important NYS places, events and people.
- Women's Heritage Trail: over 20 sites associated with
- various women's, social reform, voter and abolitionist movements highlighting their struggles and accomplishments.

  Underground Railroad Trail: links historic sites and interpretive centers related to the Underground Railroad, slavery and anti-slavery in NYS, including homes of noted abolitionists.

  https://www.loveny.com/thinast-o-dohistory/underground-railroad/
- Theodore Roosevelt Trail: 10 sites around the state
- associated with the stateman, conservationist and war hero.

  Revolutionary War Trail: links sites around the state associated with important role NYS played in the American Revolutionary War.