Urban game
Pre – game set up

1. Draw a river across your paper connecting east to west – the river should be 1 inch wide
2. Draw a wooden bridge across the river
3. Draw 4 roads originating from each direction
4. Draw 10 houses
5. Draw 1 church
6. Draw 1 cemetery
7. Draw 1 store
8. Draw 1 pub
9. Draw 1 coal mine
10. Draw lots of trees (at least 20)
Round One

It is now 1745. An enterprising young capitalist (you!) decides to invest money in the construction of a canal. This is not a public venture but rather a private one. The profits from your canal are astonishing! This new revolution in transportation reduced the prices of raw materials and reduced the costs of transportation drastically. Coal could now be transported from the mills to the towns for half the price of horse-wagon transportation. Since you invested your money, thereby making a tidy profit, build yourself 1 nice home anywhere on the map you would like it to be. Don’t forget to construct the canal. It must run parallel to the river.

Since I just told you that you constructed a canal, what part of the country do you likely live in?
• **Round Two**
• It is now 1750. For a variety of different reasons (soap, diet, sanitation, etc…) there is a population explosion in your village. **Add 5 houses.**

**Why would things like soap, diet, and sanitation add people living in your village?**
• **Round Three**

• It is 1760. The people of your village need a bit more food and goods to meet the needs of the new inhabitants. Coincidentally, a number of other noteworthy events occur around 1760. First, a number of new mechanical inventions for farms are developed. One is called the seed drill and another is the horse-drawn cultivator. Also, farmers begin to experiment with new, more productive farming practices like crop-rotation, new fertilizers, and new livestock breeding techniques. Consequently farm production is significantly increased. **Add 1 nice house.**
• **Round Four**

• It is now 1773. A man named Richard Arkwright invents a new machine that can spin and weave cloth a hundred times faster than could be done by hand in a farm cottage (the most common way of producing cotton cloth up to this time; the cottage industry). Since the water frame was large, a special place was needed and the first factory for producing cotton cloth was built. **Add 1 factory.** Remember, the cotton factory **must be placed on the river banks.** Canal water would not due. **Don’t add any smoke to this factory.**

*Why did these early factories have to be located near rivers?*
Round Five

It is now 1774. Workers are needed to work in this new factory. Since many people (women) cannot compete with the spinning and weaving of cloth made in the factory and there are large numbers of poor families who have lost their livelihood. People move to your village to find work. Add 5 houses; 1 church, 1 pub, and 1 store. You may draw additional roads and 1 additional bridge.

I understand adding the houses, but why add the other things? Church? Pub? Stores? Bridges?
Round Six

The profits from the first textile factory are enormous. It should be no surprise that Richard Arkwright is referred to with two titles; the first millionaire and the father of the factory. New factories are built in your community: **Add 5 factories (remember where you have to put them)**. The early owners of these factories called themselves capitalists because they had the capital or money to purchase the raw material, the building, the water frames, and pay their workers a fixed wage and make a profit!
• **Round Seven**

• It is now 1780. Unemployed workers from surrounding areas flood into your community looking for work. Although wages are very low, they look attractive to starving families. Housing is in great demand and for the first time a new kind of housing is constructed called tenements. Here are dozens of families reside under one roof. **Add 5 tenements.**

What do we call these tenement buildings today?

This is how you draw your tenements.
Round Eight

It is now 1781. More workers need to live, eat, shop, drink, worship. We need the social support services to go along with this demand. Add 1 store, 1 pub, 1 church, and 1 school for those families wealthy enough to send their children (boys only) to school. Since workers in the factories work 6 days a week, the only day for rest is Sunday. People flock to your churches so make them convenient for their tired feet.

Why were churches so important? IF you only had 1 day off, wouldn’t you want to just sit home and chill?

Hint… think about what part of the country you are from (go back to colonial times…. what could be said about this group of people ?)
• **Round Nine**

• It is now 1782. Workers work long, hard hours in the factories. The average work day begins at 6:00am and ends at 9:00pm. There is only a 30 minute break for lunch. After work, exhausted, “stressed-out” workers stop at their favorite pub for some relaxation. Alcohol begins to be consumed throughout America in record amounts. **Add 2 more pubs.**

Can you foresee any problems starting b/c life is sooooo tough for the people in your town? Next chapter... *The Reformers !!!*
• **Round Ten**

• It is now 1783. Workers barely have a marginal existence. There is never enough money to save and some workers go into debt. Few, if any, could afford to send their children to school. That is why many families sent kids to work in the factories. Still, there are a few families whose lifestyle is quite comfortable, even luxurious. Who are they? They are the large landowning farmers and factory owners. **Add 2 nice homes.**

Isn’t it horrible that kids as young as 5-7 years old would be asked to work full time jobs. **How bad were the parents back in those days !!! Actually, why were they not that bad at all?**
Round Eleven

The year is 1785. A man named James Watt invents a new machine called the steam engine. The steam engine replaces the water frame. First, it is far more efficient. Second, it allows factories to be built away from the river. This source of power is more mobile. Factory owners quickly replace their water frames with steam-powered weaving and spinning machines. The main business in America is still textile manufacturing. Add 10 factories with smoke. Add smoke to all other pre-existing factories. Also, add one more nice house since people continue to get rich.

What did the invention of steam power mean to factories everywhere?
• **Round Twelve**

• The year is 1800. A man named Henry Cort has just invented the puddling process. This process makes it possible for coal, which is, fortunately, in abundant supply in your town, to be used as the primary fuel in the new iron industry. Consequently, your town is thrust into the “New Age of Heavy Industry”. Larger factory districts appear which manufacture iron at low prices and that can easily be transported by your canal. **Add 1 new coal mine and a new iron bridge to replace the old wooden bridge.**
Round Thirteen

The year is 1815. Coal miners are busy mining coal. There is a great demand for coal now: home-heating, fuel for steam engines, for the production of iron. Although in the 1700’s coal miners were adults who worked in the winter to supplement their wages, in the 1800’s they are typically children between the ages of 8 and 14. The work is dangerous and unhealthy. Children become victims of black lung, explosions, accidents. Their growth is stunted as they spend most of their 14 hour day stooped over. They are malnourished and unable to exercise or eat properly. Casualty rates go up. Draw 1 cemetery.
• **Round Fourteen**

• It is 1820. The existing canals and dirt roads cannot accommodate the heavy industrial traffic. New experiments with transportation using the power of a steam engine are tried. The most successful appears to be a steam-engine that pulls a series of wagons or cars on an iron track. The first railroad is tested and proves to be quite effective. **Add 1 major railroad line connecting your factory districts to your coal mining region.**

What problems are you starting to see? Why didn’t you plan ahead for them? What is the future going to hold for your city?
Round Fifteen

It is 1827. This new “revolution” in transportation draws thousands of people to your community. Soon there becomes a surplus of workers. Factory owners who wish to ensure their profits decide to hire women and children over men because they can perform the same factory labor at one-half to one-quarter the price. More and more children leave their homes to work in factories. Unemployed men are unable to find work. Depressed, ashamed and angry about their wives and children are working in factories, many men turn to crime and the social life of the pub. For the first time in America’s history, alcoholism appears in epidemic proportions. Family life that existed for hundreds of years is disrupted. Family members seldom eat together or see each other. **Add 1 jail and 2 pubs.**
Round Sixteen
It is 1835. Using steam engines and iron and soon steel, manufacturers introduced power-driven machinery in many industries. The production of shoes, clothing, ammunition, and furniture became mechanized, as did printing and papermaking. People used machines to cut and finish lumber, to process foods, and to make other machines. Some new inventions and innovative processes had important by-products. These by-products often developed into separate industries. For example, iron smelteries used coke, a by-product of coal, to improve the smelting process. Then someone discovered that the gases that coal released during the coke-making process could be burned to give light. During the 1830’s communities began to pipe in gas to burn in street lights. Soon all around the land hundreds of towns used gas to light streets and homes. Add 20 street lamps.
Round Seventeen

It is 1838. Let’s look at the working conditions in the factories. The two predominant factories are textile and iron (steel). Working conditions in either of these two were appalling. Many workers contracted the deadly factory fever or white lung disease. It was probably a variety of lung ailments: cancer, tuberculosis, emphysema, etc… Other workers were injured on the job in factory accidents. There were no more protective railings around huge moving mechanical parts of machinery. Children, weakened from lack of proper sleep or diet, stumbled into machinery and were mutilated. A woman with long hair came undone and was caught in moving machinery. Regardless, if you were unable to work, you were fired. There was no health insurance. There was always a daily line of unemployed workers waiting to fill vacant jobs. Add 2 hospitals and 1 more cemetery.
• **Round Eighteen**
• It is 1840. The need for quicker and cheaper transportation quickens. Coal, iron, finished products, raw materials must all be transported from one area to another. In Ireland in the late 1830’s a devastating potato famine drove hundreds of thousands of Irish to America. Here was the cheapest of labor possible to build more railroads. Add 1 more railroad line.
Round Nineteen

It is 1842. By this year, several million acres of good land has been enclosed and sold to private parties of large plantations. Despite the misery this creates for America’s landless poor, the economic benefits for the rich are obvious. These plantation owners purchase the newest power-driven machinery and can easily feed the working class. The small landowning farmer is crushed by the technological advances. They cannot afford the machinery and therefore cannot compete with the large plantations. Thousands of these folk leave their villages and move to towns and cities looking for work to feed their families. Some refused to leave but took jobs working for the large landowning farmers. By the thousands, they move to the bleak, uninviting towns of the north in the new cotton mills. Add 20 houses, 5 tenements, 2 stores, 1 church, 5 factories (on railroad), 1 pub, and 1 more nice house.
• **Round Twenty**

• It is 1845. There are some advantages for many of the urban dwellers. City life is quite different from country life. For the small but growing middle classes, a whole new cultural life is available. Museums, theaters, opera, restaurants, plays, concerts are made available. Whereas before only the aristocrats could afford the arts, now the middle class can also enjoy the fine life of culture and good living. **Add 2 theaters and 2 private schools.**

Does any know the name of this famous theatre from 1860’s? … hint… Lincoln knew of this theatre.
• Round Twenty One
• It is 1850. There are no pollution controls so the air in your community looks dark. Windows, walls, even trees are covered with layers of soot and coke. The river that once flowed through your quiet village for hundreds of years is now unfit for drinking, bathing, or laundry. A new disease begins to take the lives of people. Malignant tumors grow in people’s bodies and the term cancer is first used in the medical profession. The average life expectancy for the poor classes is now 30 years of age. Your city is overcrowded and covered in factory smoke. The noise, the loss of privacy, the loss of the family unit, shatters the peace of the old ways. Suicide rates double, and then triple. Add 1 cemetery, 1 jail, 1 hospital to accommodate the victims of urban life.

**Hmk for tonight is to color your city and make it look good.**