

Overhead #1

In the middle 1800s, new tools and inventions improved farming. Fewer people were needed to farm. More people looked for other kinds of jobs.

People moved to the city looking for jobs.

Small factories begin to manufacture goods. People got jobs in these factories.

More factories were built and the city grew. More people moved to the city in search of jobs.

The city became overcrowded, but people stayed there to be near their jobs.

Transportation improved and freeways were built. People could live farther away from where they worked.

Overhead #2

People began to move out of the city and into the suburbs. These places are called “bedroom” communities because many people still had their jobs in the city.



As people left the city so did many businesses. Businesses started building factories in the smaller towns and suburbs on the edge of the city.



Many people who were poor or minorities stayed in the city. They could not afford to move or were discriminated against and could not relocate to the suburbs.



As more factories and businesses located in the suburbs, there were more jobs. Many people no longer worked in the city.



The suburbs grew and flourished. The city lost population, factories, and businesses to the suburbs.



City revitalization projects were begun as an attempt to bring the city back to an important place in the metropolitan region.