

# PDF Conversion

- Industrialization is the process that takes an agricultural economy and transforms it into a manufacturing one.
  - Mass production and assembly lines replace manual and specialized laborers.
  - The process has historically led to urbanization by creating economic growth and job opportunities that draw people to cities. Urbanization typically begins when a factory or multiple factories are established within a region, creating a high demand for factory labor.
  - Other businesses such as building manufacturers, retailers, and service providers then follow the factories to meet the product demands of the workers.
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- This creates even more jobs and demands for housing and establishes an urban area. Manufacturing facilities like factories are often replaced by technology-industry hubs in the modern era.
  - These technological hubs draw workers from other areas in the same way factories did, contributing to urbanization.
- Key Takeaways** Industrialization transforms an agricultural economy into a manufacturing economy. Urbanization is characterized by the growth of cities. Industrialization ushered in a shift from farming to agribusiness. People began moving into urban centers as mechanization and production increased. Urbanization continues as areas go through cycles of economic and social reform. Urbanization Occurs Near Bodies of Water Urbanization patterns have been the strongest throughout history when they're near large bodies of water.
- This was initially to meet the food and water needs of large populations.
  - The need for water became increasingly important as humans moved from hunter-gatherers to cultivators.
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- People began to rely on cultivated crops rather than looking for their food. This led to the use of land as a resource.
  - People could produce food through the cultivation of crops so the need for water became even more pronounced.
  - Humans began using water systems such as wells and runoff systems to meet their needs.
  - A rise in demand for cultivated crops ushered in newer technologies in the irrigation system.
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- People developed canals, dams, and storage facilities to help transfer and store the water they needed.
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