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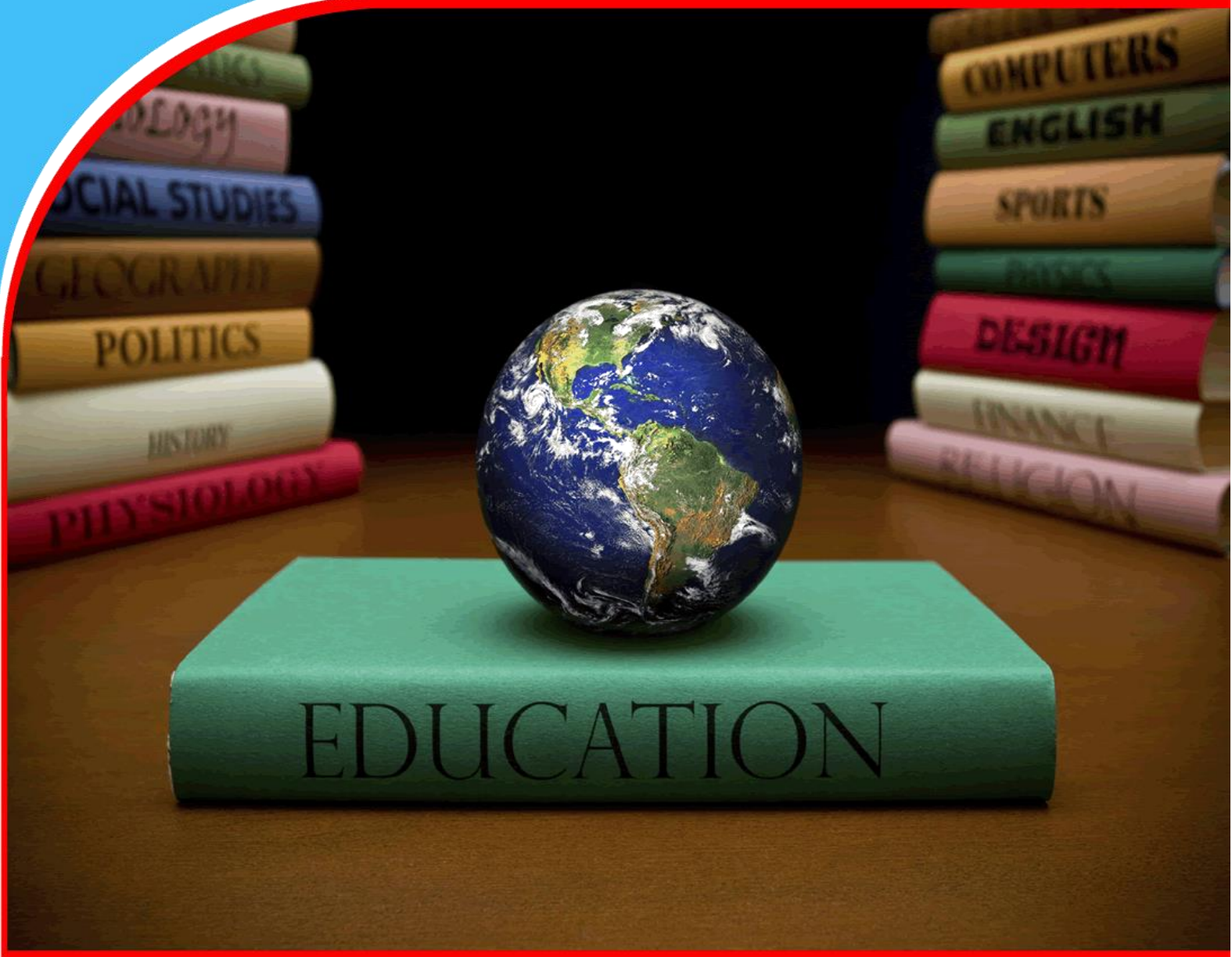

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Feroz Khan

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Feroz Khan
The University of Edinburgh

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Abstract

Purpose: The aim of the study was to assess the impact of industrial revolution on urbanization patterns in 19th-century Europe.

Methodology: This study adopted a desk methodology. A desk study research design is commonly known as secondary data collection. This is basically collecting data from existing resources preferably because of its low cost advantage as compared to a field research. Our current study looked into already published studies and reports as the data was easily accessed through online journals and libraries.

Findings: The study indicated that as industrialization took hold, cities became centers of manufacturing and commerce, attracting a massive influx of rural populations seeking employment opportunities. This migration resulted in rapid urban growth, with cities like Manchester and Birmingham experiencing exponential population increases. Additionally, urbanization led to the development of new infrastructure, including transportation systems and housing, although it also exacerbated issues like overcrowding and poor living conditions. The shift from agrarian to industrial economies not only redefined social structures and class relations but also laid the groundwork for modern urban planning and public health initiatives in the following century.

Implications to Theory, Practice and Policy: Modernization theory, dependency theory and urbanization theory may be used to anchor future studies on assessing the impact of industrial revolution on urbanization patterns in 19th-century Europe. Urban planners can draw valuable lessons from the experiences of 19th-century industrial cities to emphasize sustainable and inclusive urban design. Policymakers must prioritize comprehensive housing policies that address both the supply and affordability of housing in rapidly urbanizing areas. Learning from the inadequate housing conditions experienced during the Industrial Revolution, modern policies should aim to provide safe, affordable, and adequate housing options for all urban residents.

Keywords: *Industrial Revolution, Urbanization Patterns, 19th-Century Europe*

INTRODUCTION

The Industrial Revolution, which began in the late 18th century and continued into the 19th century, fundamentally transformed economic and social structures across Europe, significantly influencing urbanization patterns. Urbanization in developed economies like the USA and Japan has been characterized by high urban population growth and increased migration to metropolitan regions. In the USA, the urban population rose to 83% in 2020, up from 82% in 2010, driven by factors such as better employment opportunities and improved infrastructure (United Nations, 2021). Tokyo, Japan's largest city, has seen consistent urbanization, with the urban population increasing to 92% in 2020, reflecting the country's economic centralization (World Bank, 2022). Despite these trends, challenges such as housing shortages and environmental degradation are becoming more pronounced. The pace of urban expansion in developed countries, however, is now stabilizing as they near full urban saturation (UN-Habitat, 2019).

Developing economies such as Brazil and India are experiencing rapid urbanization, primarily due to rural-to-urban migration and population growth. In India, urban areas grew to accommodate 35% of the population by 2020, an increase from 31% in 2010 (Bhagat, 2019). Similarly, Brazil saw its urban population grow to 87% in 2020, driven by migration and industrial expansion (World Bank, 2021). Urbanization in developing economies is accompanied by challenges such as inadequate infrastructure, urban poverty, and slum proliferation. The lack of comprehensive urban planning exacerbates these challenges, leading to social inequalities in housing and public services. The future of urbanization in these regions depends on balancing rapid growth with sustainable urban development (UN-Habitat, 2020).

In Indonesia, the urban population increased from 49% in 2010 to 56% in 2020, driven by industrial expansion and migration to cities like Jakarta (World Bank, 2021). Similarly, Mexico saw its urban population rise to 80% in 2020, with metropolitan regions like Mexico City experiencing significant growth due to employment opportunities and better living conditions (United Nations, 2021). However, these countries face challenges such as housing shortages, pollution, and inadequate public services. Urban slums continue to grow, particularly in megacities, raising concerns about sustainable urban development. Addressing these issues requires comprehensive planning and investment in infrastructure, as rapid urbanization can exacerbate social inequalities (UN-Habitat, 2020).

In countries like Vietnam, urbanization is accelerating as the economy shifts from agriculture to manufacturing and services. The urban population in Vietnam increased to 38% in 2020, from 30% in 2010, as industrial zones attracted more workers (World Bank, 2022). In Egypt, urbanization reached 43% in 2020, with Cairo's metropolitan area absorbing much of the growth due to employment opportunities and educational institutions (UN-Habitat, 2020). Developing economies such as Indonesia, Mexico, Vietnam, and Egypt are experiencing rapid urban expansion but must address challenges such as informal settlements and urban poverty. Sustainable urban development remains critical for improving living standards and managing population growth. Without these efforts, urbanization may lead to greater disparities in access to resources and services (Bhagat, 2019).

Sub-Saharan Africa is experiencing some of the fastest urbanization rates globally, driven by high fertility rates and rural-to-urban migration. In Nigeria, the urban population surged to 52% in 2020, up from 48% in 2010, reflecting the region's demographic shifts (World Bank, 2022). Ethiopia's

urban population also increased significantly, from 19% in 2010 to 24% in 2020, highlighting a growing trend of urban migration (UN-Habitat, 2020). However, urbanization in Sub-Saharan economies is marked by inadequate infrastructure, severe housing shortages, and the growth of informal settlements. Addressing these issues requires significant investment in urban planning and infrastructure development. Without these improvements, urbanization will exacerbate socioeconomic inequalities in the region (African Development Bank, 2021).

In Sub-Saharan economies, urbanization is progressing at one of the fastest rates globally due to high fertility rates and migration from rural areas to cities. In Kenya, the urban population increased from 24% in 2010 to 29% in 2020, with Nairobi being a major center of growth (World Bank, 2021). Similarly, Tanzania saw its urban population grow from 27% in 2010 to 35% in 2020, as cities like Dar es Salaam continue to expand rapidly (United Nations, 2021). Despite this urbanization, these countries face substantial challenges, including insufficient infrastructure, poor access to basic services, and the proliferation of informal settlements. The growth of urban slums, in particular, highlights issues of poverty, inequality, and housing shortages (African Development Bank, 2021). To mitigate these challenges, sustainable urban planning and investment in infrastructure are essential for improving living conditions and reducing social disparities (UN-Habitat, 2020).

In Ghana, the urbanization rate increased to 58% in 2020, up from 52% in 2010, driven by migration to cities like Accra for better job prospects (World Bank, 2022). Similarly, South Africa remains highly urbanized, with 67% of its population living in cities as of 2020, particularly in regions like Johannesburg and Cape Town (United Nations, 2021). However, while urbanization has spurred economic growth, the expansion of informal settlements, inadequate public services, and high unemployment remain key concerns. Many urban areas in Sub-Saharan Africa are growing faster than governments can implement necessary infrastructure, leading to imbalanced development and socio-economic inequalities. Effective urban governance and planning are crucial to ensuring that urbanization benefits more of the population and reduces poverty (UN-Habitat, 2020).

The Industrial Revolution refers to the transition from agrarian economies to industrialized and urbanized societies, characterized by mechanization and technological advancements. Historically, four significant industrial revolutions are recognized. The First Industrial Revolution (1760–1840) centered around mechanization through steam power and textile manufacturing, leading to the growth of factory towns and urban migration (Clark, 2018). The Second Industrial Revolution (late 19th to early 20th century) introduced electricity, mass production, and steel, which further accelerated urbanization, with cities expanding around industrial centers (Mokyr, 2019). The Third Industrial Revolution (late 20th century) involved the rise of digital technologies and automation, leading to new urban forms such as technopoles and knowledge-based cities (Perez, 2019). Finally, the Fourth Industrial Revolution (21st century) focuses on advanced digital technologies such as artificial intelligence, robotics, and the Internet of Things (IoT), reshaping urban landscapes through smart cities and sustainable development models (Schwab, 2020).

Each Industrial Revolution has significantly influenced urbanization patterns. During the First and Second Industrial Revolutions, people migrated en masse from rural to urban areas for factory jobs, creating densely populated urban centers (Clark, 2018). The Third Industrial Revolution introduced automation, reducing the need for manual labor, and led to the development of service-

oriented cities that became hubs for digital industries (Perez, 2019). The ongoing Fourth Industrial Revolution is driving the creation of "smart cities" where digital infrastructure and sustainable practices enhance urban efficiency and quality of life (Schwab, 2020). This phase is also influencing migration patterns as cities adapt to new technologies, offering employment in tech-driven industries. Overall, industrial revolutions have continuously shaped the trajectory of urbanization by altering job markets, living conditions, and the very structure of cities (Mokyr, 2019).

Problem Statement

The impact of the Industrial Revolution on urbanization patterns in 19th-century Europe remains a critical area of inquiry, particularly in understanding the rapid transformation of rural societies into urban industrial centers. During this period, the rise of factories and mechanized production systems led to unprecedented rural-to-urban migration, significantly altering the demographic, economic, and social landscapes of European cities (Clark, 2018). However, while urbanization spurred economic growth and technological advancement, it also presented significant challenges, including overcrowding, inadequate housing, and poor sanitation, which contributed to social inequality and health crises in burgeoning urban areas (De Vries, 2019). Existing research focuses primarily on the economic benefits of industrialization, often neglecting the broader social and environmental consequences of rapid urbanization. Therefore, there is a pressing need to investigate how industrialization not only fostered urban growth but also exacerbated urban poverty, inequality, and living conditions in 19th-century European cities (Hunt, 2020).

Theoretical Framework

Modernization Theory

Modernization theory posits that society’s progress from traditional to modern systems through technological, economic, and social transformations. Originated by sociologists like Max Weber and later developed in the mid-20th century, the theory explains how industrialization leads to urbanization and the shift from agrarian to industrial economies. It is relevant to the Industrial Revolution's impact on Europe because it helps explain how technological advancements spurred rapid urban growth and societal changes. This theory contextualizes how industrial progress brought about new social, economic, and political structures in European cities (Inglehart, 2020).

Dependency Theory

Dependency theory, introduced by economists like Raúl Prebisch, argues that economic development in some regions leads to underdevelopment in others due to unequal power dynamics. While originally applied to the global South, this theory is useful in analyzing how industrialization in certain European cities created imbalanced urban growth, with wealth concentrated in industrial centers, while other regions lagged behind. It sheds light on how industrial capital accumulation influenced urban expansion and social inequality in 19th-century Europe (Cardoso, 2019).

Urbanization Theory

Urbanization theory, developed by scholars such as Lewis Mumford, focuses on how cities evolve and adapt to socio-economic and technological changes. The theory explains how industrialization fosters urbanization by creating labor demand in cities and driving migration from rural areas. This theory is particularly relevant for understanding how 19th-century Europe transformed into an

urban-industrial society, with new infrastructures and population dynamics emerging around factory towns (Harvey, 2021).

Empirical Review

Clark (2018) studied how mechanization during the Industrial Revolution prompted significant rural-to-urban migration in England, particularly focusing on cities such as Manchester, which became a symbol of industrial growth. Utilizing historical census data, Clark analyzed demographic changes, migration patterns, and employment trends from the late 18th century to the mid-19th century. The research found that factory-driven employment opportunities were a major attraction for rural populations seeking better livelihoods, resulting in a marked increase in urban populations. This migration transformed the social fabric of cities, as diverse groups from various regions converged in industrial centers. Clark also examined the implications of this urban influx, noting that rapid population growth led to overcrowding, inadequate housing, and strained public services. Health crises emerged as a result of these poor living conditions, underscoring the complex interplay between industrialization and urbanization. The study highlighted the need for comprehensive urban planning to manage the challenges of increasing populations in industrial cities. Furthermore, Clark recommended policy interventions focused on infrastructure development, housing, and public health to improve living conditions for urban migrants. This research underscores the crucial relationship between industrial growth and urban migration in 19th-century England, providing valuable insights into the socio-economic challenges of rapid urbanization. Ultimately, Clark's work contributes to a broader understanding of how the Industrial Revolution shaped the demographic landscape of England during this transformative period.

De Vries (2019) conducted a detailed comparative analysis of urbanization rates across Western Europe to explore the differential impacts of industrialization on urban growth in various countries. This study employed quantitative methods, analyzing demographic and economic data from nations such as France, Germany, and the Netherlands. By examining urbanization patterns, De Vries found that cities with robust industrial activities, particularly in manufacturing, experienced significantly accelerated growth compared to those reliant on agriculture or trade. The research revealed that industrial centers attracted labor from surrounding rural areas, resulting in urban populations that swelled rapidly in size. However, De Vries also highlighted the downsides of this rapid urbanization, noting that it often led to deteriorating living conditions, with inadequate housing and insufficient public services becoming critical issues. The analysis underscored that while industrialization drove economic growth, it simultaneously created significant challenges for urban governance and infrastructure. De Vries advocated for strategic urban planning and increased investment in public services to effectively manage the impacts of urbanization. The study emphasized the importance of addressing both economic opportunities and social challenges inherent in rapid urban growth. Furthermore, De Vries called for a comprehensive understanding of the socio-economic factors that shape urbanization processes in different contexts. This research is pivotal for understanding the diverse outcomes of industrialization across European cities during the 19th century.

Hunt (2020) explored the intricate relationship between urban expansion and public health crises in 19th-century France, focusing particularly on industrial cities such as Paris and Lyon. This study employed archival research and demographic data analysis to investigate how industrialization

contributed to the emergence of an urban underclass characterized by poor living conditions and health challenges. Hunt found that the rapid influx of rural migrants into industrial cities led to overcrowding, which in turn exacerbated public health issues, including outbreaks of diseases such as cholera and tuberculosis. The findings indicated that the health crises faced by urban populations were not merely the result of industrialization but were also compounded by inadequate infrastructure and public services. Hunt's research highlighted the urgent need for improved urban planning and public health initiatives to address the challenges posed by rapid urbanization. The study recommended that policymakers prioritize investments in sanitation, housing, and healthcare services to mitigate the adverse effects of urban growth. Additionally, Hunt emphasized the importance of understanding the socio-economic factors that contribute to health disparities among urban populations. This research sheds light on the dual nature of industrialization as both an economic driver and a source of social challenges within urban environments. Furthermore, it calls for a comprehensive approach to urban planning that considers the health and well-being of all residents. Hunt's work contributes significantly to the literature on urbanization and public health in the context of industrialization.

Mokyr (2020) investigated the labor dynamics in industrial cities during the 19th century, analyzing how the rise of factories transformed employment structures and social relations. The study utilized econometric models and labor market data from various European cities to assess the implications of industrialization on labor supply and demand. Mokyr found that industrialization created a wealth of new job opportunities in urban centers, significantly altering the landscape of employment. However, this transformation also rendered many traditional agricultural jobs obsolete, leading to social displacement for many workers. The research concluded that the emergence of distinct socio-economic classes was a direct outcome of these labor market changes, as industrial workers often faced challenging conditions in factories. Mokyr emphasized the need for targeted policies to support workers transitioning from agrarian to industrial employment, highlighting the importance of education and skill development. The study also discussed the implications of labor dynamics for urban governance, noting that city planners needed to adapt to the evolving workforce. This research provides critical insights into the complexities of industrialization and its effects on urban labor markets, emphasizing the necessity of adaptive policy frameworks. Furthermore, Mokyr's findings contribute to the broader discourse on the socio-economic impacts of industrialization in 19th-century Europe.

Pomeranz (2021) analyzed urban sprawl in relation to industrial expansion in 19th-century Germany, utilizing Geographic Information Systems (GIS) mapping to illustrate spatial changes in urban landscapes. The study examined how the establishment of industrial centers led to unplanned urban growth, often characterized by haphazard development and inadequate infrastructure. Pomeranz's findings revealed that industrialization resulted in the rapid spread of urban areas beyond their original boundaries, leading to significant challenges in managing urban growth effectively. The research highlighted that this unplanned expansion often created social and environmental issues, including transportation challenges and the degradation of living conditions for residents. In response to these findings, Pomeranz recommended the implementation of comprehensive urban planning reforms aimed at managing sprawl and improving the quality of life in rapidly growing cities. The study emphasized the importance of integrating environmental considerations into urban development strategies, arguing that sustainable growth should be prioritized. Furthermore, Pomeranz called for collaboration between

policymakers, urban planners, and community stakeholders to create effective solutions for urban management. This research contributes significantly to understanding the need for strategic urban planning in the context of industrial expansion, particularly in the rapidly changing landscapes of 19th-century Germany.

Perez (2019) conducted a spatial analysis of industrial clustering in Belgium, investigating how the concentration of factories influenced urbanization patterns during the Industrial Revolution. The study employed statistical methods to assess the distribution of industries and their correlation with urban growth in cities such as Ghent and Antwerp. Findings indicated that industrial clusters intensified urbanization by attracting labor and resources, leading to the rapid development of urban centers around manufacturing hubs. The research underscored that while industrial clustering contributed to economic growth, it also posed challenges related to inequality and uneven urban development. In light of these findings, Perez recommended policies aimed at promoting balanced regional development to address the disparities created by industrial clustering. The study emphasized the importance of fostering industrial diversity to mitigate the risks associated with over-reliance on specific sectors. Additionally, Perez advocated for urban planning strategies that account for the socio-economic implications of industrial growth. This research provides valuable insights into the dynamics of industrialization and urbanization, highlighting the need for equitable development policies. Overall, Perez's work contributes to a deeper understanding of how industrial activities shape urban landscapes and community structures.

Tilly (2018) explored the effects of industrialization on urban population growth in Italy during the 19th century, focusing particularly on demographic changes in cities like Turin and Milan. The study utilized demographic data analysis to assess migration patterns and population shifts resulting from industrialization. Tilly found a direct correlation between the availability of industrial jobs and significant increases in urban populations, with many rural inhabitants moving to cities in search of better employment opportunities. The research highlighted the social and economic transformations that accompanied this demographic shift, including the emergence of a distinct working class. Tilly recommended further research into the socio-economic impacts of industrialization, particularly on marginalized communities who often faced the brunt of urban challenges. This study emphasizes the importance of understanding the broader implications of urban growth in the context of industrialization, as cities evolved to accommodate increasing populations. Additionally, Tilly's findings contribute to the ongoing discourse on urbanization, labor, and socio-economic change in 19th-century

METHODOLOGY

This study adopted a desk methodology. A desk study research design is commonly known as secondary data collection. This is basically collecting data from existing resources preferably because of its low cost advantage as compared to a field research. Our current study looked into already published studies and reports as the data was easily accessed through online journals and libraries.

RESULTS

Conceptual Gaps: The existing literature primarily focuses on the relationship between industrialization and urbanization, with significant attention given to the socio-economic

challenges posed by rapid urban growth. However, there is a lack of comprehensive theoretical frameworks that integrate the diverse socio-cultural impacts of industrialization beyond economic factors. For instance, while Clark (2018) and Hunt (2020) highlight public health crises and living conditions in urban environments, they do not explore how cultural shifts, identity transformations, and community dynamics influence these urban challenges. Furthermore, the studies by Mokyr (2020) and Pomeranz (2021) address labor dynamics and urban sprawl, respectively, but do not examine the potential impact of technological advancements and labor policies on the social fabric of emerging urban communities. As urban areas evolved, the intersectionality of various social factors such as gender, class, and ethnicity—has been underexplored, suggesting a need for research that investigates how these dimensions interact in shaping urban experiences during industrialization. Additionally, while the economic implications of industrial clustering in Perez (2019) and urban population growth in Tilly (2018) are well-documented, there is a call for studies that delve into the psychological effects of industrialization on urban populations, particularly how migration and adaptation to city life influence mental health outcomes.

Contextual Gaps: Contextually, while significant studies examine industrialization in Western Europe, the research is often limited to specific countries, leaving a gap in comparative analyses across different cultural contexts. For instance, Clark (2018) and De Vries (2019) focus primarily on England and Western European countries, respectively, without considering the unique urbanization experiences in Eastern Europe or other parts of the world influenced by similar industrial trends. The implications of colonial legacies on urbanization patterns, particularly in non-European contexts, remain underexplored. Furthermore, Hunt (2020) emphasizes public health crises in urban settings but does not consider how historical events, such as wars or economic depressions, influenced public health policies in industrial cities. This suggests a gap in understanding how historical context interacts with industrialization to shape urban environments and public health responses. Additionally, the social implications of environmental degradation resulting from industrial expansion, as highlighted by Pomeranz (2021), warrant further investigation to assess the sustainability of urban growth models across different regions.

Geographical Gaps: Geographically, most studies concentrate on Western European countries, resulting in a lack of comprehensive analysis regarding the global implications of industrialization. While Tilly (2018) investigates urban population growth in Italy, there is limited research that includes comparative analyses with cities in developing nations experiencing similar industrialization processes. For instance, the rapid urbanization seen in parts of Africa and Asia during the late 20th century offers valuable insights that could illuminate the implications of industrialization on urbanization in varied socio-economic contexts. Additionally, research addressing the implications of global labor dynamics in non-European contexts, such as the impact of globalization on labor movements and employment structures, is sparse. This geographical gap highlights the need for studies that incorporate diverse global perspectives to better understand how industrialization has influenced urbanization patterns and social structures worldwide. In summary, expanding research to address these conceptual, contextual, and geographical gaps will enhance the understanding of industrialization's complex role in shaping urban environments and societal challenges.

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Conclusion

The Industrial Revolution profoundly transformed urbanization patterns in 19th-century Europe, catalyzing significant demographic shifts and reshaping social landscapes. As mechanization and industrial processes proliferated, cities such as Manchester, Paris, and Berlin emerged as epicenters of economic activity, attracting vast numbers of rural migrants seeking employment opportunities and improved living standards. This influx led to rapid urban population growth, with industrial jobs driving labor dynamics and contributing to the emergence of distinct socio-economic classes. However, the benefits of industrialization came with substantial challenges, including overcrowding, inadequate housing, and public health crises, as evidenced by studies highlighting the dire living conditions in burgeoning urban areas.

Despite the economic advantages that industrialization provided, it also exacerbated social inequalities and highlighted the need for strategic urban planning and infrastructure development. Scholars have emphasized the necessity of addressing the complex interplay between economic growth and social welfare, advocating for policies that prioritize public health, housing, and sustainable urban development. The legacy of this period continues to inform contemporary urbanization processes, as cities grapple with the ongoing impacts of industrialization, globalization, and environmental concerns. Overall, the Industrial Revolution not only reshaped the urban fabric of 19th-century Europe but also set the stage for the socio-economic challenges that would follow, underscoring the need for a holistic understanding of urban development in historical and modern contexts.

Recommendations

The following are the recommendations based on theory, practice and policy:

Theory

Future research on the impact of the Industrial Revolution on urbanization should focus on re-evaluating existing urbanization theories to incorporate the distinct dynamics introduced by industrialization. This includes examining how industrialization influenced migration patterns, socio-economic stratification, and urban governance. By refining theoretical frameworks to reflect the complexities of urban growth in this historical context, scholars can enhance the understanding of the interrelated factors driving urbanization. Additionally, employing interdisciplinary approaches that integrate economics, sociology, and environmental science can provide a more nuanced perspective on urban development, recognizing the interplay between economic activity, social conditions, and environmental impacts during this transformative period.

Practice

Urban planners can draw valuable lessons from the experiences of 19th-century industrial cities to emphasize sustainable and inclusive urban design. It is crucial to address issues such as overcrowding and public health by creating livable environments that prioritize residents' well-being. Strategies should include the integration of green spaces, efficient public transportation, and mixed-use developments to foster healthier urban communities. Furthermore, community engagement in the urban planning process is essential to understanding local needs and ensuring that developments are responsive to the voices of residents. By practicing participatory urban

planning, stakeholders can create more equitable urban environments that learn from the historical neglect of community input during industrialization.

Policy

Policymakers must prioritize comprehensive housing policies that address both the supply and affordability of housing in rapidly urbanizing areas. Learning from the inadequate housing conditions experienced during the Industrial Revolution, modern policies should aim to provide safe, affordable, and adequate housing options for all urban residents. Moreover, public health initiatives should be a top priority in urban settings, with investments in sanitation, healthcare, and infrastructure to support healthy living conditions. Given the historical health crises linked to rapid industrialization, contemporary policies should incorporate health considerations into urban development plans. Finally, promoting economic diversification within urban areas through targeted programs can mitigate socio-economic inequalities exacerbated by industrialization. Supporting various sectors beyond traditional manufacturing will create a more resilient urban economy that offers diverse employment opportunities and reduces reliance on any single industry.

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