

- 1845 Friedrich **Engels**. 1845. Die Lage der arbeitenden Klasse in England [English translation, The Condition of the Working Class in England, published in 1887]. Based on Engels' research in the industrial city of Manchester, 1842–44.
- 1848 Karl Marx and Frederick **Engels**, *Manifesto of the Communist Party*.
- 1848 The Revolutions of 1848, (aka, "Spring of Nations," a widespread wave of republican and democratic revolts against European monarchies, esp. in France, Germany, Italy, Austrian Empire).
- 1849 James Silk Buckingham publishes National Evils and Practical Remedies, a proposal for a model town to absorb the unemployed (never built).
- 1853 Baron Hausmann appointed prefect of the department of the Seine (including Paris) by Emperor Napoleon III to undertake a massive urban renewal program in Paris, including grand boulevards.
- 1855 The London physician John Snow publishes his map of the cholera outbreak in Soho [a prototype of a thematic map]
- 1857 Frederick Law Olmsted and Calvert Vaux win the design competition for what would become New York City's Central Park (built 1858-1873).
- 1857 The American Institute of Architects (AIA) established.
- 1857 Vienna began its Ringstrasse development
- 1862 Hobrecht Plan implemented in Berlin. ("Bebauungsplan der Umgebungen Berlins" -- Land Use Plan for Berlin). Hobrecht: planning director (Stadtbaurat).
- 1863 London opens the first underground railway in the world (the "Metropolitan Railway").
- 1867 Cerdá, Ildefons. 1867, Teoría general de la urbanización [General theory of urbanization] -- one of the first efforts to theorize urban planning (using Barcelona as his example).
- 1868 Calvert Vaux and Frederick Law Olmsted began planning the suburb of Riverside, Illinois
- 1870 Baron Haussmann was forced to resign his position as Prefect of Paris
- 1871 German Unification (after wars against Denmark, Austria and France). Triggered further rapid growth of Berlin as the new capital. (Berlin had been the capital of Prussia, one of the constituent states of the new German nation).
- 1876 Richardson, Benjamin Ward (1876). Hygeia, a city of health. London,: Macmillan and co. [a proposal for a model city of health called "Hygeia" to promote longevity and lower mortality] [link to original text] [alternate source] [Note: book opens with a dedication to Edwin Chadwick, the notable English social reformer and promoter of improvements to urban sanitation and public health]
- 1876 Baumeister, Reinhard. 1876. Stadt-Erweiterungen in technischer, baupolizeilicher und wirtschaftlicher Beziehung. Berlin: Ernst & Korn. (City Extensions and their technical, building regulatory and economic relationships). [written by a civil engineer; considered the first modern city planning textbook.]
- 1880 German planning education begins at the technical university in Aachen
- 1880 Building of Pullman, Illinois, model industrial town south of Chicago, begun by George Pullman (completed 1884)
- 1884 First settlement house: Toynbee Hall in England
- 1886 Establishment of the Neighborhood Guild in New York's Lower East Side (the first settlement house in the US)
- 1887 Ferdinand **Tönnies**. 1887. *Gemeinschaft und Gesellschaft*. Leipzig. (later translated as Community and Society).
- 1889 Sitte, Camillo. 1889. Der Städte-Bau nach seinen künstlerischen Grundsätzen : ein Beitrag zur Lösung modernster Fragen der Architektur und monumentalen Plastik unter besonderer Beziehung auf Wien. Wien: C. Graeser & Co. [later translated as: City Planning According to Artistic Principles] (an emphasis on the historical, organic, aesthetic role of urban form and design, rather than on the functional, technical aspects of city management.)
- 1890 Jacob Riis publishes his How the Other Half Lives, a view of the New York slums, which stimulated housing reform.
- 1890 Stübgen, Hermann Josef. *Der Städtebau*. [later translated as *City Building*]. became the standard German text for planning.
- 1891 Die Frankfurter Zonenbauordnung von 1891 (the Frankfurt, Germany, "zoning ordinance" -- the beginning of citywide planning in Frankfurt and an early landmark step in the development of zoning)
- 1893 Columbian Exposition in Chicago (seen as one of the origins of the City Beautiful movement). Main architect: Burnham.

- 1898 Ebenezer Howard publishes *To-Morrow: A Peaceful Path to Real Reform* (reprinted in 1902 as *Garden Cities of To-Morrow*) [the seminal text on the Garden Cities movement] [link to an online copy of the 1902 edition] ""Town and Country must be married, and out of this joyous union will spring a new hope, a new life, a new civilization."
- 1899 **Du Bois**, W. E. B., and Isabel Eaton. 1899. *The Philadelphia negro : a social study*. Publications of the University of Pennsylvania Political economy and public law series.[a classic sociological study, the first case study of an African-American community in the US]
- 1899 the American Society of Landscape Architects founded
- 1901 Charles M. Robinson publishes *The Improvement of Towns and Cities or the Practical Basis of Civic Aesthetics*. (New York), which emerged as a key statement of the City Beautiful Movement.
- 1901 New York State Tenement Housing Act of 1901 [required improvements in window ventilation, courtyards, fire safety]
- 1902 the McMillan Plan for Washington, D.C., redesigning the National Mall, in City Beautiful style. (Senator James McMillan of Michigan, chaired the Senate Park Commission. Participants included: Daniel Burnham, Charles McKim, Frederick Law Olmsted, Jr., Augustus Saint-Gaudens, Charles Moore).
- 1903 Letchworth constructed (as England's first Garden City, about 30 miles north of London)
- 1903** Georg **Simmel**, "Die Großstadt und das Geistesleben" ["The Metropolis and Mental Life"]
- 1904 a new German-language planning journal published, *Der Städtebau: Monatsschrift für die Künstlerische Ausgestaltung der Städte nach Ihren Wirtschaftlichen, Gesundheitlichen und Sozialen Grundsätzen* [Urban Design: monthly journal for the artistic design of cities according to their economic, health and social principles]. [one of its founders: Camillo Sitte; Werner Hegemann was editor from 1925-32; ceased publication in 1939.]
- 1904-5 Max **Weber** publishes *The Protestant Ethic and the Spirit of Capitalism*.
- 1908 Ford produces the first "Model T" automobile (in the Detroit Piquette Plant) [the first affordable, mass produced car]
- 1909 First National Conference on City Planning in Wash. D.C.
- 1909 "Housing, Town Planning, etc., Act, 1909" (UK) [permits local authorities to engage in planning]
- 1909 Marsh, Benjamin C., & Ford, George. B. (1909). *An introduction to city planning; democracy's challenge to the American city*. New York.
- 1909 Burnham's Plan of Chicago published (seen as the first regional-oriented plan in the U.S.)
- 1909 First university program in town planning established in the UK: the Department of Civic Design at the University of Liverpool (as an extension of the School of Architecture). [partly funded by W.H. Lever, who was building his model village of Port Sunlight nearby for his Lever soap factory.] The second professor of Civic Design was Patrick Abercrombie.
- 1909 Harvard offers the first course in city planning in the US (in its School of Landscape Architecture)
- 1909 Weber, Alfred. 1909. *Über den Standort der Industrien*. Tübingen. [Theory of the Location of Industries] (on location theory written by Max Weber's brother)
- 1909 **Ferdinand Tönnies**, **Max Weber**, **Georg Simmel** and Rudolf Goldscheid establish the German Sociological Association (Deutsche Gesellschaft für Soziologie, or DGS) in Berlin.
- 1910 The word *urbanisme* first appears in print to describe planning to a French audience.
- 1914 Outbreak of war in Europe
- 1915 **Park**, R. E. (1915). *The City: Suggestions for the Investigation of Human Behavior in the City Environment*. American Journal of Sociology, 20(5), 577-612. [a leader of the "Chicago School," Park studied with John Dewey (Michigan) and Georg Simmel (Berlin), and worked with Booker T. Washington at the Tuskegee Institute.]
- 1921** Max **Weber**, *The City*. [published posthumously, based on Weber's research in ca. 1911-13]
- 1927 Walter **Benjamin** begins his 13 year long (unfinished) book project, *Passagen-Werk* [the Arcades Project] about urban life in the 19th century Paris. [a favorite text of architectural historians]
- 1933 Nazi Party rise to power in Germany
- 1935 Walter **Benjamin** publishes his essay, *The Work of Art in the Age of Mechanical Reproduction*
- 1940 Walter **Benjamin** died in the border town of Portbou, Spain, on September 26, 1940, (while trying to flee from Nazi-occupied France) from an intentional overdose of morphine.