Agriculture is restructuring itself as a very essential part of the world economy. Industrialization builds off of agriculture. There have been many factors leading to poultry production in the United States, however two stick out from the rest. Poultry is so common in food today so it is a great way to boost and diversify an economy. Poultry is very widely distributed among many countries in places like East Asia and South America. Poultry can do nothing but help an economy like the one of the United States. Poultry is recently (late 20th century) become a major part of the United States' economy. A great amount of meals in the average U.S. family household has poultry or another type of meat as the main course or dish of the meal. Poultry allows the industrial sector of economic organization to build off because poultry is cleaned in factories and then distributed to stores throughout the United States. The poultry production in the U.S. is distributed in many areas like the southern part, the midwestern part, and Great Plain area. These areas then distribute the poultry to core areas like Los Angeles, Chicago, Atlanta, and New York to be made use of by residents. It is mainly in the one of the many cycles in the U.S. economy.
2-A: 1) "Mad Cow Disease" has increased the demand for poultry because people don't want to risk getting sick and they are afraid.

2) Media coverage on hog farms and the insanitary conditions of which pigs are raised, the red food they are being fed and the way the animals are killed.

3) New genetically "Organically" fed "Super Chickens" which produce a very fat, juicy, & healthier strains of meat (PURDUE chicken): its unnaturally yellow orange color.

B: 1. There are fewer chicken farms, more chickens on one farm & thus many cases they are separated by cages to prevent the spread of diseases.

2. Farms are no longer multitasking. Many do not grow numerous crops and raise the animals too. Rather there has been an increase in specialized farms which turbine chickens are the only things raised.

C: 1. Most of the Turkey & chicken plants tend to be situated in the mid-west, near the center of the country to provide easier transportation all over the country.

2. Many chicken plants are not usually in areas
that are highly rural & agricultural, but nearer to the cities, mostly likely because of the large population & the mass demand & consumption.
Poultry demand in the U.S. has increased for two main reasons: the consumption of white meat is encouraged by societal norms, and the number of immigrants into America from Islamic nations has increased substantially. Poultry production is typically done on large, specialized farms that are specifically geared towards the growth and production of chicken. The chickens are also typically raised for their meat instead of their eggs. The type of production and what they are used for differs greatly from the economic reasoning of beef and other red meats. Chickens, as opposed to cows, are raised on cooperative farms like Tyson. Cows, however, are raised on a more local, family ranch level. The cooperative growth of chickens takes away from locally or family grown chicken farms. This dramatically affects the local market for farmers. It puts them at a disadvantage because of their inability to produce hundreds of chickens at a low cost. Companies such as Tyson place local farmers out of work with the big-burners. The distribution of chicken farms across the U.S. is concentrated mainly in the West, upper Great Plains, and some on the Southern East coast. The farms are placed on a grid-like pattern reaching corners so they are near the processing plants. The cost to transport chickens is lower because it is a bulk-reducing industry. The distribution is also based on location to markets. Chicken consumption is relatively everywhere, so it would not be uncommon to have large cooperative farms with processing plants centrally located.