

**Samuel
Slater**



**Francis Cabot
Lowell**



Lowell Girls

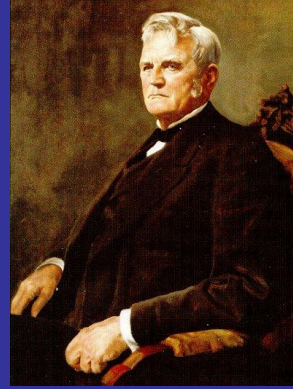
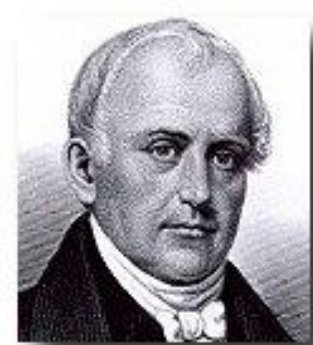


Erie Canal



Chapter 11: North and The South Take Different Paths

Why did Americans take different paths
in the early 1800's?



John Deere

Section 1: The Industrial Revolution

How did the new technology of the Industrial Revolution change the way Americans lived?

A Revolution in Technology

- Late 1700's early 1800's Industrial Revolution begins
- It begins in Britain
- Industrial Revolution: Machines take the place of many hand tools. Much of the power provided previously by horses and people begins to be provided by machines.

Industrial Revolution Cont.

- **War of 1812 forces the US into The Industrial Revolution**
- **In Britain Richard Arkwright invents the water frame, a spinning machine powered by running water**
- **His invention helps speed up the weaving process**
- **Factories are built on the banks of fast moving rivers**

Industrial Revolution

- The water run machines build into what is known as **The factory System- workers and machines brought together in one place**
- **Capitalists: people who invest capital (money) in a business to make a profit**

Steam Power

- **Richard Arkwright soon found that having factories on river banks had disadvantages**
- **When river banks dried up so did the working factory**
- **Most factories were far from cities making it hard for workers to get to and from them**

Steam Power

- **1790 Arkwright builds the first steam powered factory in England**
- **This helped build up cities**
- **Now factories could be built anywhere, they did not have to be just by the water**

American Industrial Revolution

- **1789 Samuel Slater becomes an apprentice to Arkwright**
- **Samuel Slater was the father of the Factory System in America**
- **Samuel Slater memorized the parts and blue prints to recreate the factories in America**
- **Slater got monetary backing from Moses Brown (Pawtucket, RI)**

American Industry Grows

- Slater came to America in the 1790's.
- The Industrial Revolution did not grow in America until the War of 1812 when the British blockaded US ports
- Lowell MA- Francis Cabot Lowell starts a factory after he returns from visiting England
- Lowell Mills in Waltham, MA



Lowell Mills: “Lowell Girls”

- Lowell created a factory that used Steam Power
- Lowell mills spinning and weaving were done in one building, whereas in Britain there was a factory for spinning and one for weaving

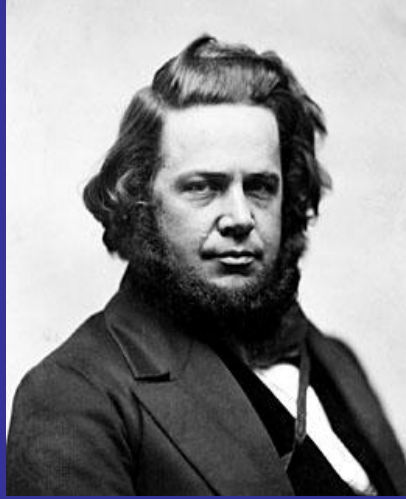
Child Labor

- Children began working in the factories
- Paid less than adults
- Worked long hours
- No schooling
- Could not go out and play
- Lots of responsibility
- Got injured easily



Eli Whitney

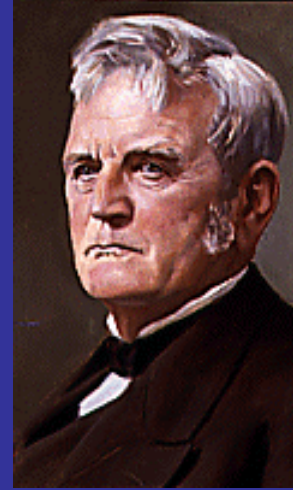
- Whitney invented Interchangeable parts
- **Interchangeable parts**- identical pieces that could be assembled quickly by unskilled workers



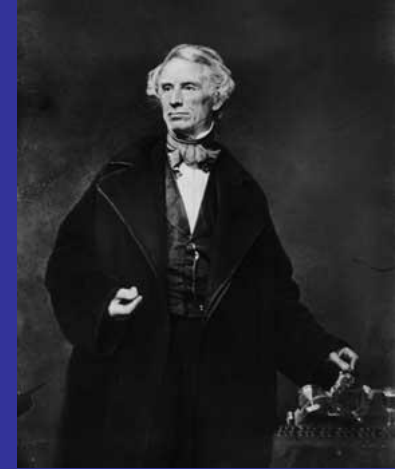
Elias Howe



Cyrus McCormick



John Deere



Samuel F.B. Morse

Section 2: The North Transformed

How did urbanization, technology, and social change affect the north?



Northern Cities

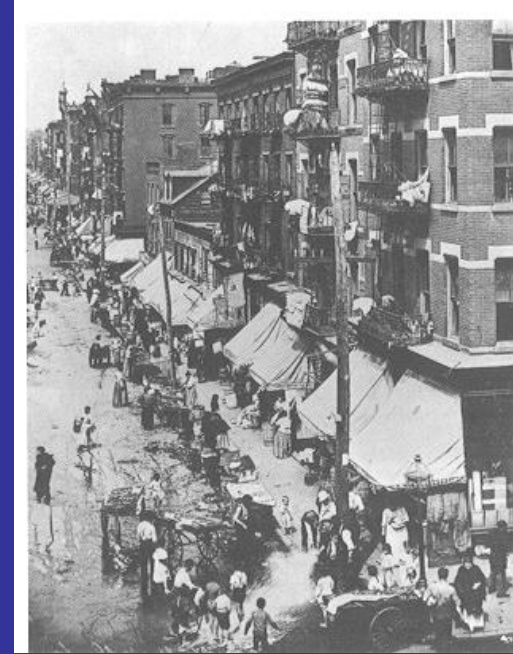
- 1790 NYC Pop. 33,000
- New York was still much smaller than an average city in Europe
- Cities soon grow because of the building of factories and the Industrial Revolution

Growth of Cities

- Urbanization (growth of cities due to movement of people from rural areas to cities)
- Agricultural workers become attracted to working in the factories once it becomes too hard and not profitable to farm in the Northeast
- Immigrants start coming from Germany and Ireland and cities soon become crowded

Urban Problems

- Filthy Streets
- Sewage Problems
- Spreading of Diseases
- Poor Drinking Water
- Overcrowded living conditions
- Fires/not safe living conditions



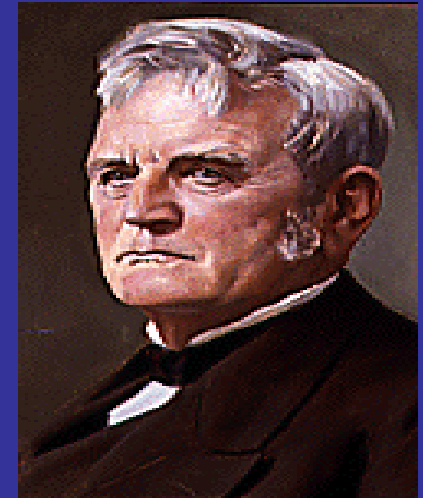
The Growth of Northern Industry



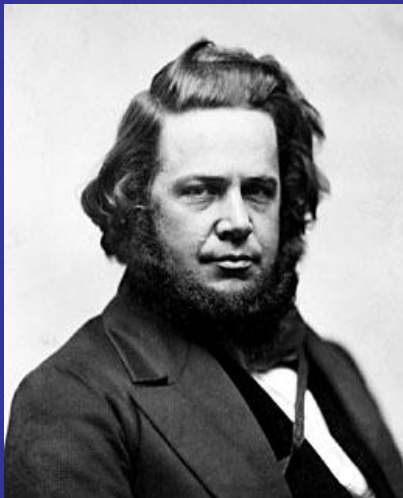
Samuel F. B. Morse
Telegraph



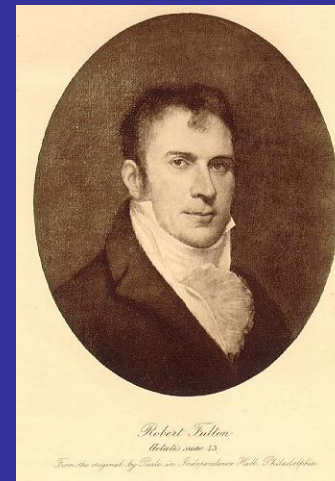
Cyrus McCormick
Mechanical Reaper



John Deere
Steel Plow



Elias Howe
Sewing Machine



Robert Fulton
Steam Boat
The Clermont

A New Wave of Immigrants



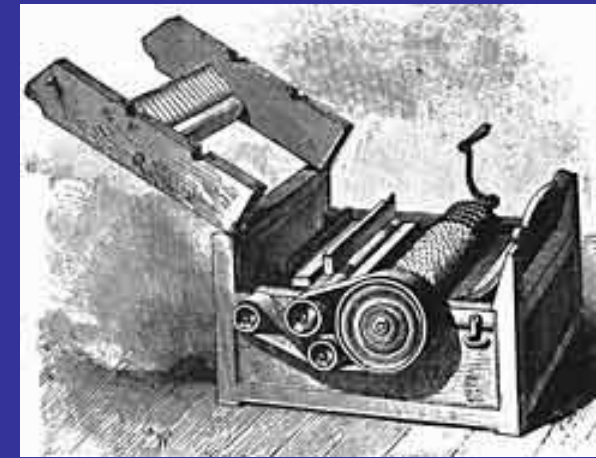
- By the 1840's U.S population was growing rapidly
- Most immigrants were coming from western Europe
- Germany- because of Revolution
- Ireland- because of a Potato Famine

Reaction Against Immigrants

- Americans were worried about the growing foreign population
- Nativists- people who wanted to preserve the country for white, American born Protestants
- Nativists especially opposed Irish immigrants because many of them were Catholics
- Nativists Start the “Know-Nothing” Party
- Know-Nothing Party ends over the issue of slavery

African Americans in the North

- Even more than Immigrants, A-A are discriminated in the North
- Discrimination- the denial of equal rights or equal treatment to certain groups of people
- By early 1800's slavery was over in the North
- A-A still could not get jobs, vote, or own land, learn to read or write
- It was also difficult for them to get jobs



Section 3:

The Plantation South

How did cotton effect the Social and economic life in the South?

“The Cotton Kingdom”

- South remains RURAL
- ****COTTON, COTTON, COTTON****
- 2 Events Really shape why the South remains focused, fixated, obsessed with cotton
- 1. Industrial Revolution creates a large demand for cotton
- 2. ELI Whitney’s invention [The Cotton Gin](#)

Slave Auctions

- Many times masters would sell off family members as a form of discipline
- To grow more cotton you need more slaves
- The Invention of the cotton gin allowed the plantation owners to grow more cotton
- 1790- 680,000 slaves
- 1860- 4,000,000 slaves
- Prices of slaves increase 10 or 20 Times

Slave Labor

- Cotton becomes the **GREATEST** source of wealth in the United States
- Planters grown 1 and a half **MILLION** pounds of cotton in 1790.
- In 1820 they grow 10 **TIMES** that amount
- Cotton Kingdom extends from Georgia through Texas

Southerners Defend Slavery

- Most Southern Whites defended slavery
- They used pieces from the bible saying that it was their right to lead the blacks in the right path
- Northern Manufacturers also wanted slavery to exist
- Plantation owners also defended slavery by saying that it was more humane than the laborers who worked in the factories

Social Class System

