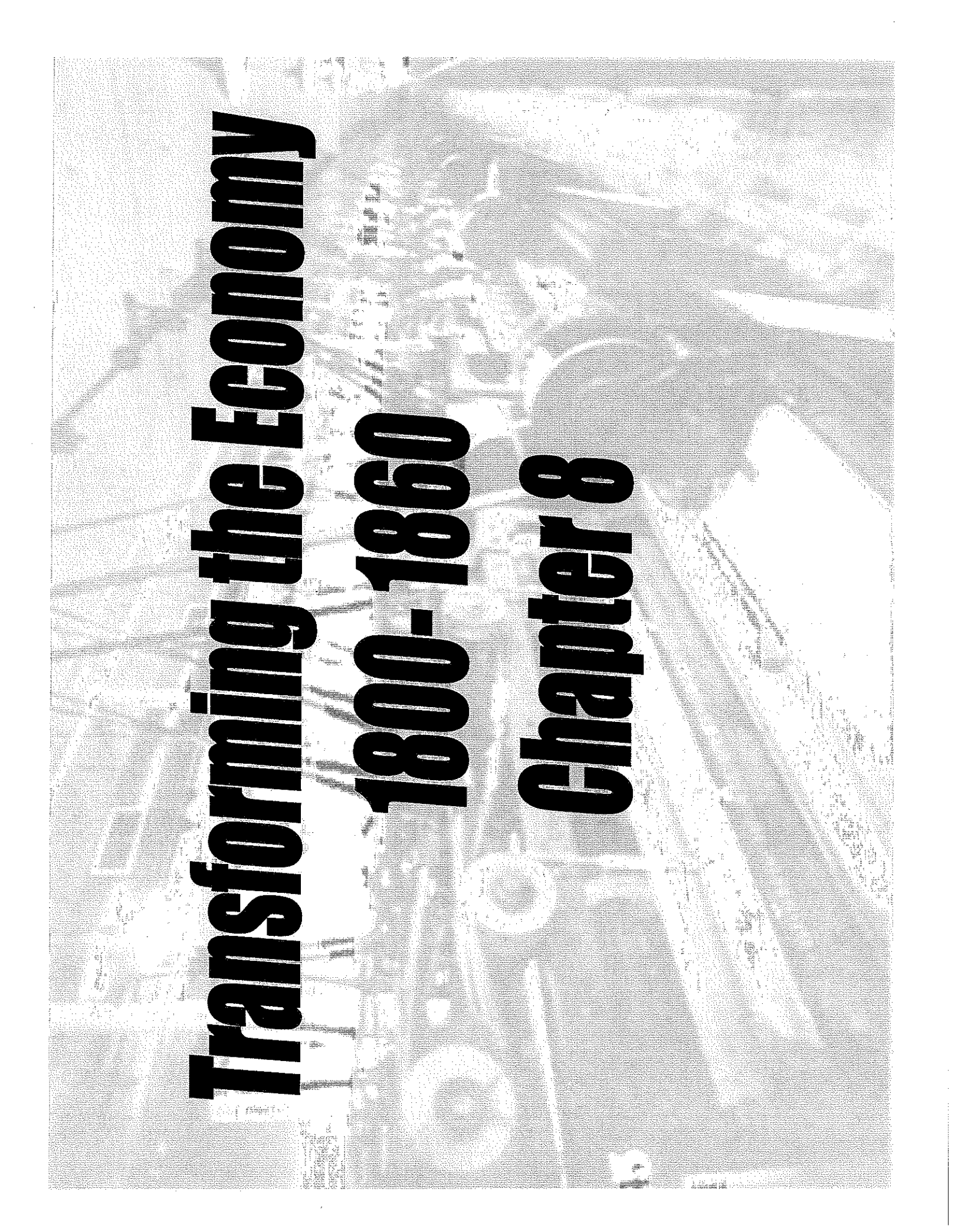




Transforming the Economy

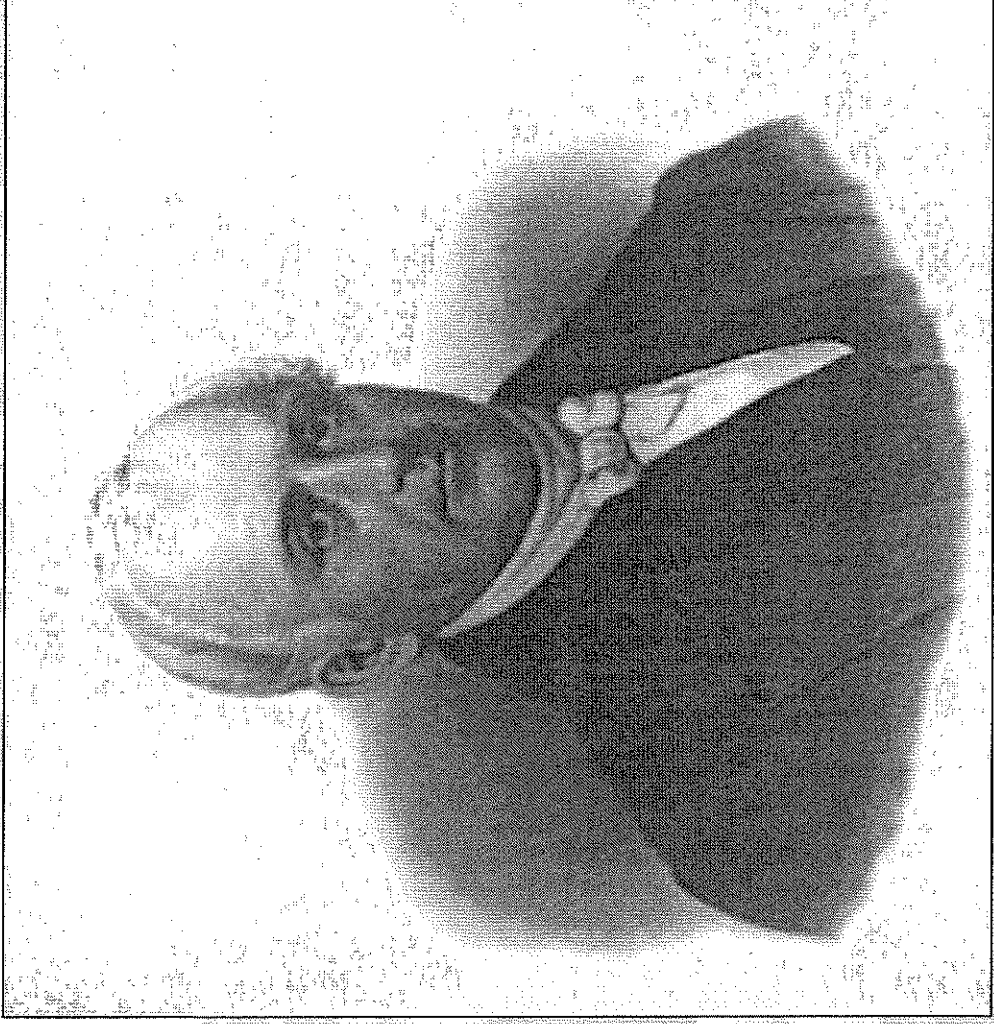
1800-1860

Chapter 8

The American Industrial Rev.

- The Division of Labor and the Factory:
 - Whether at home, or a factory, work became more rote and efficient by doing specific tasks (assembly line)
 - Seen in slaughterhouses – PORKOPOLIS! – and shoe factories
- The Textile Industry and British Competition:
 - The British government forbid mechanics and machines to leave Britain
 - Samuel Slater – emigrated to America in disguise

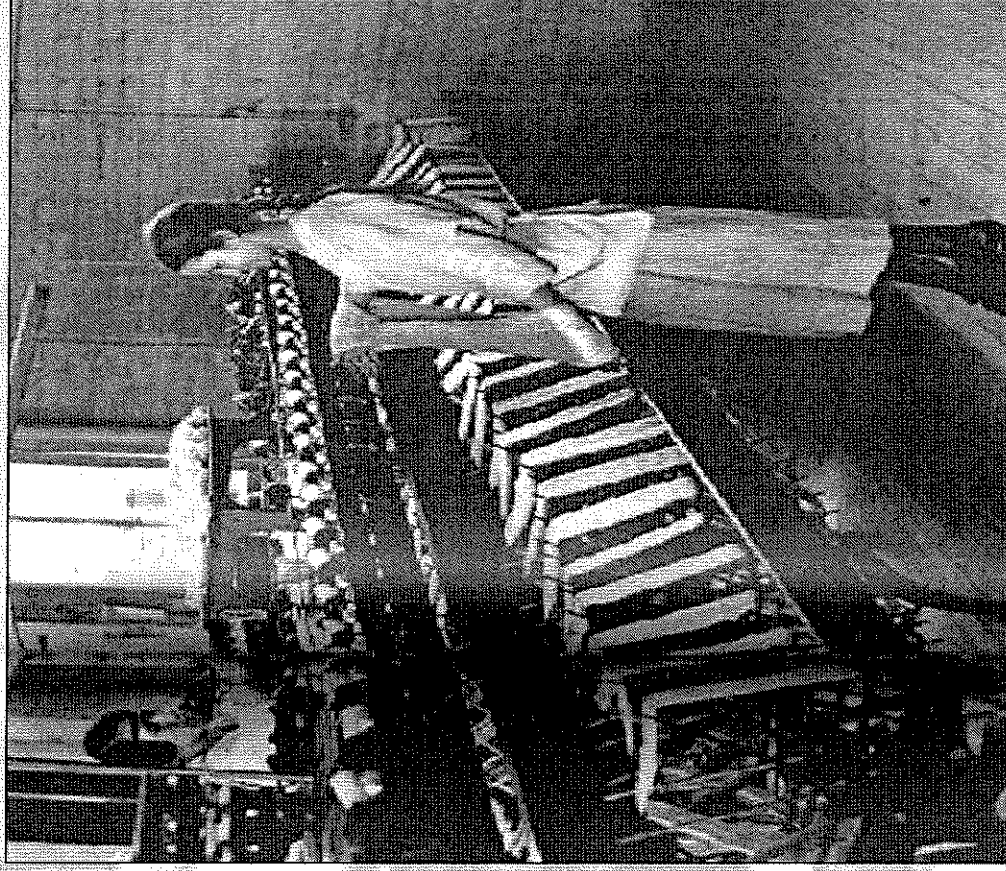
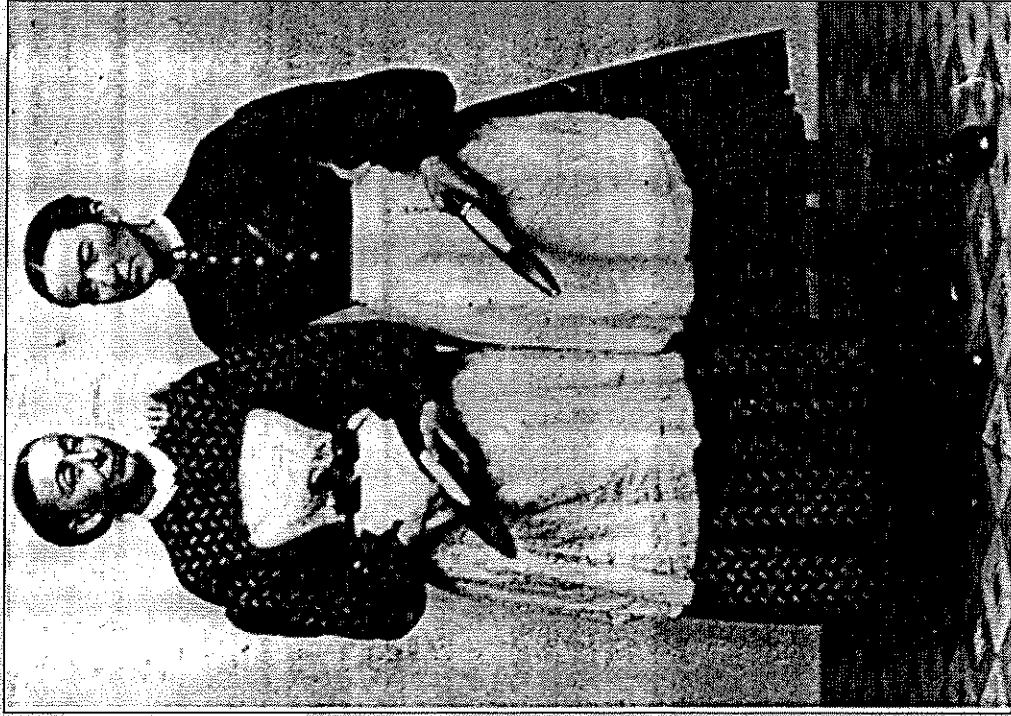
Samuel Slater ("Father of the Factory System")



The American Industrial Rev.

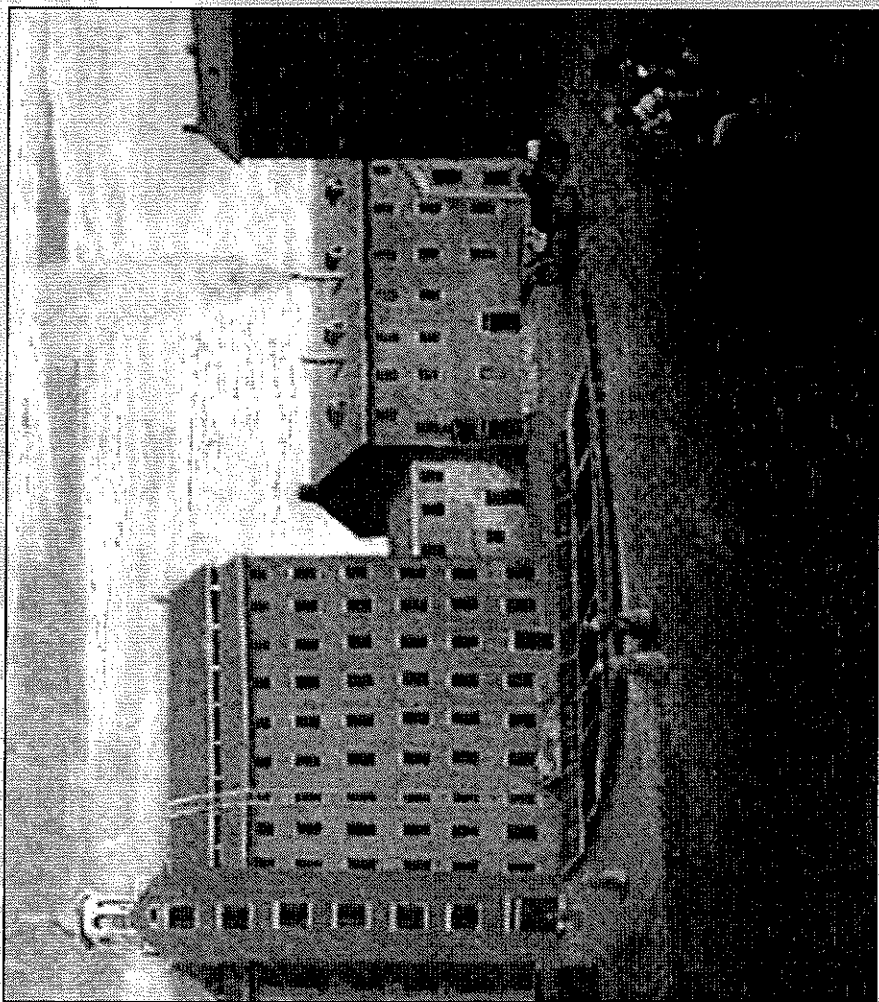
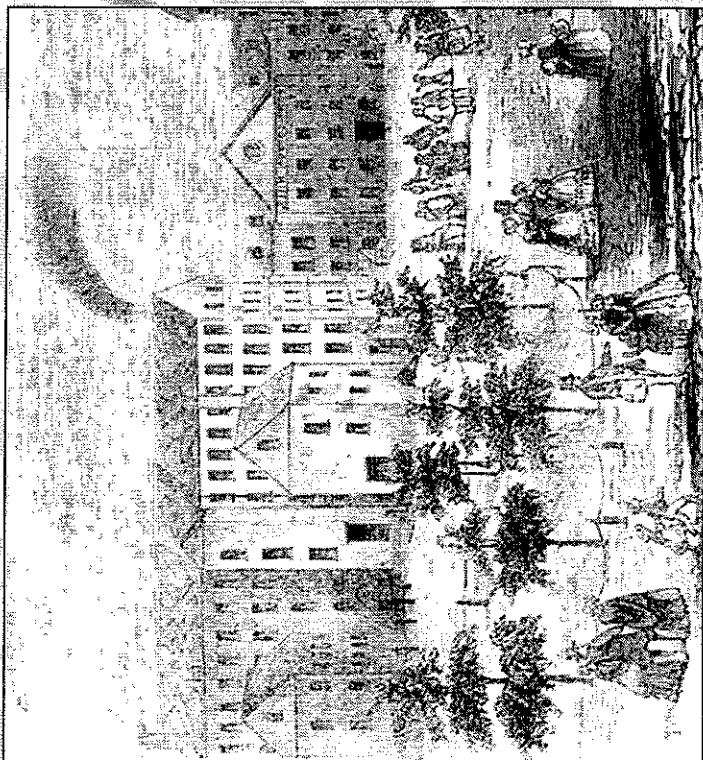
- American and British Advantages:
 - US had a tremendous amount of natural resources
 - US instituted tariffs on foreign goods
 - Britain had a large population (cheap labor)
- Better Machines, Cheaper Workers
 - US improved on British machines
 - Lowell System – farmers' daughters that worked in factories
 - Lived in housing provided by employers – curfews, no alcohol
 - Many saw greater independence

Lowell Girls

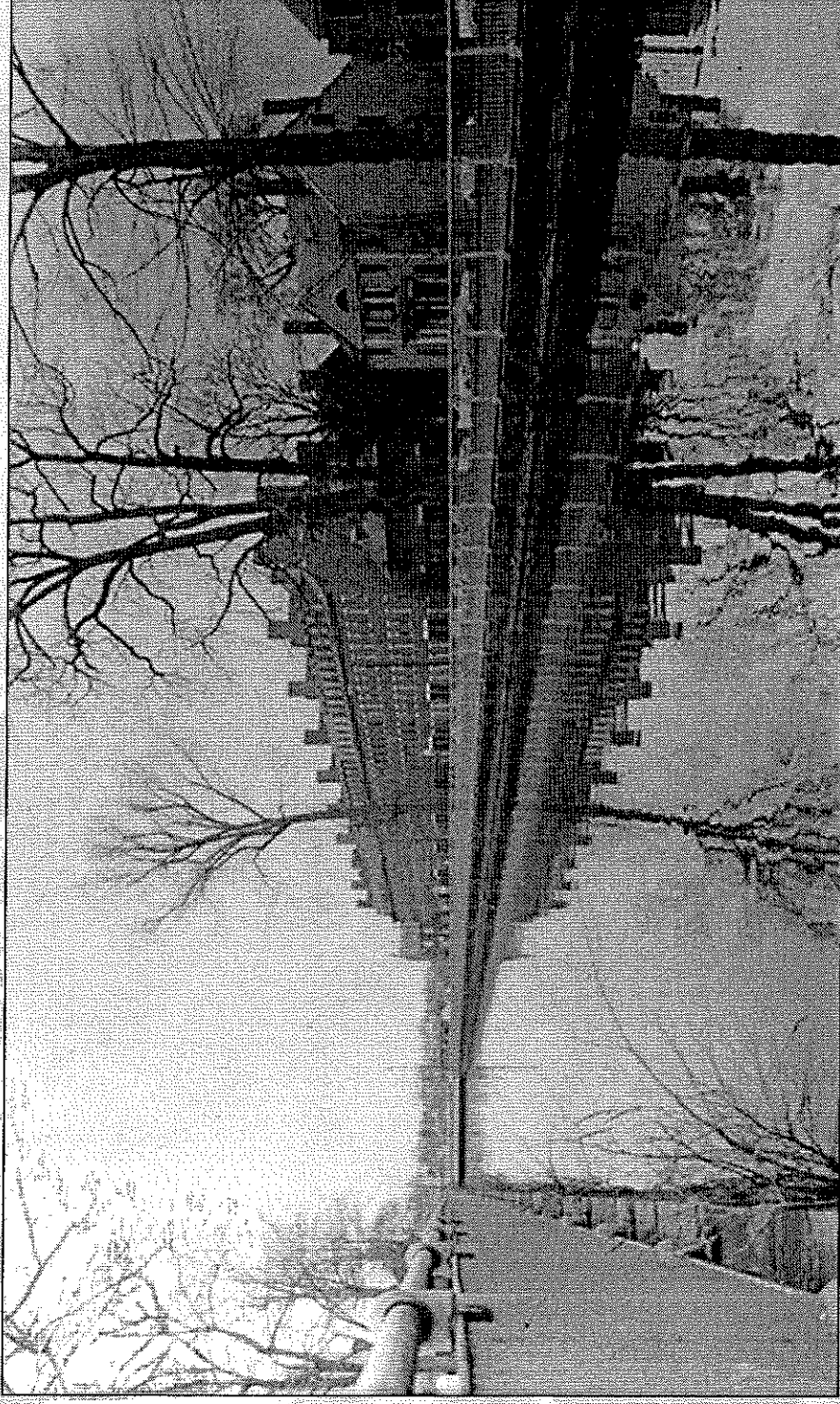


What was their typical "profile?"

Lowell Mill



Lowell Boarding Houses



What was boardinghouse life like?

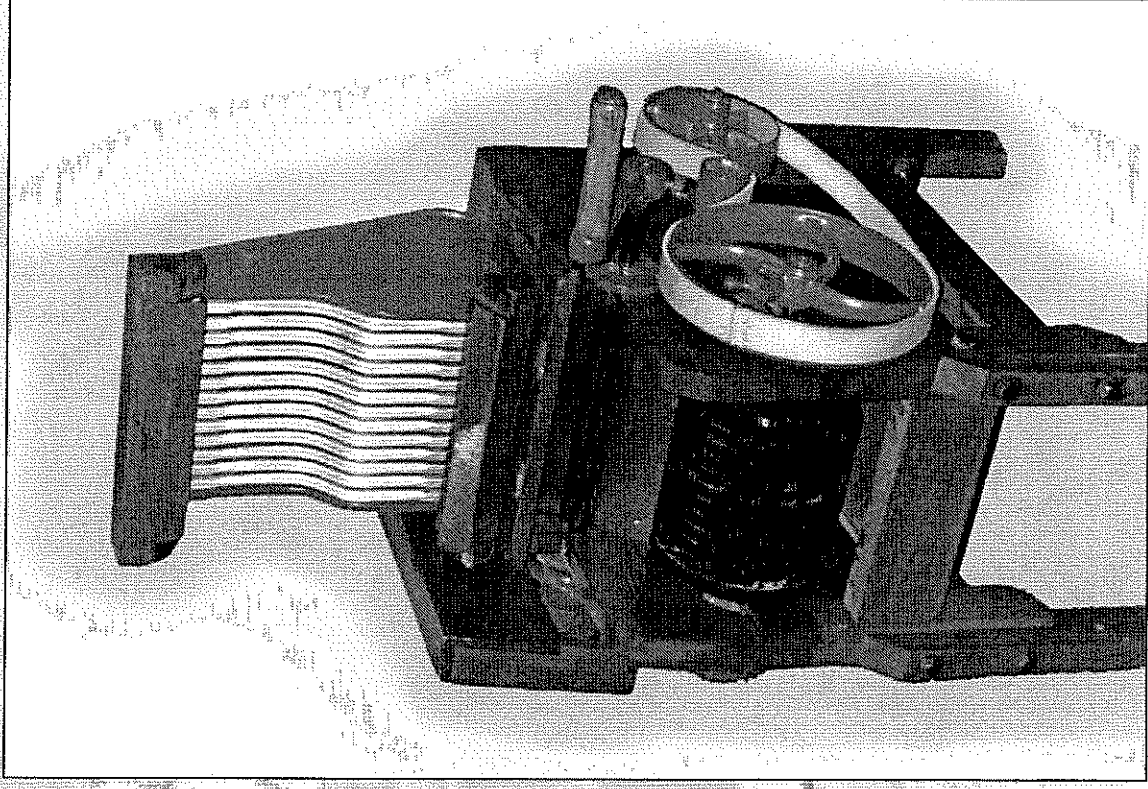
The American Industrial Rev.

- American Mechanics and Technological Innovation:
 - US patents increased drastically between 1820 and 1860
 - Eli Whitney:
 - Cotton gin (1793) – separated cotton from its seeds
 - Interchangeable parts – used for guns, applied to other areas
 - Products became more abundant and cheaper

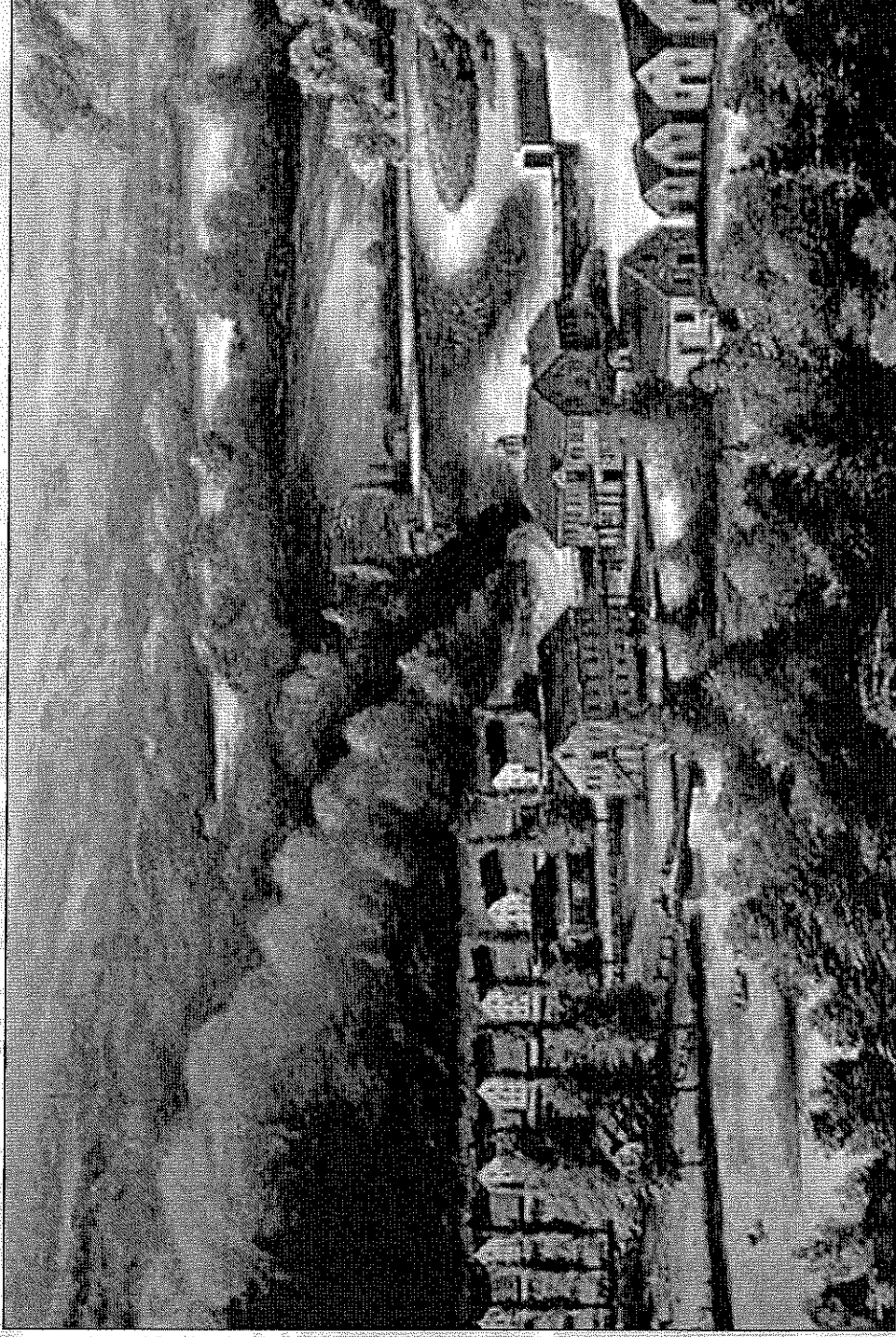
Eli Whitney's Cotton Gin, 1791



Actually invented
by a slave!



Eli Whitney's Gun Factory



Interchangeable Parts Rifle

The American Industrial Rev.

- Wageworkers and the Labor Movement:
 - Free Workers Form Unions:
 - Unions formed to bargain with employers
 - Early American law viewed unions as illegal
 - Labor Ideology:
 - *Commonwealth v. Hunt* (1837) Massachusetts State Supreme Court decision that declared unions legal
 - More symbolic at the time

The Market Revolution

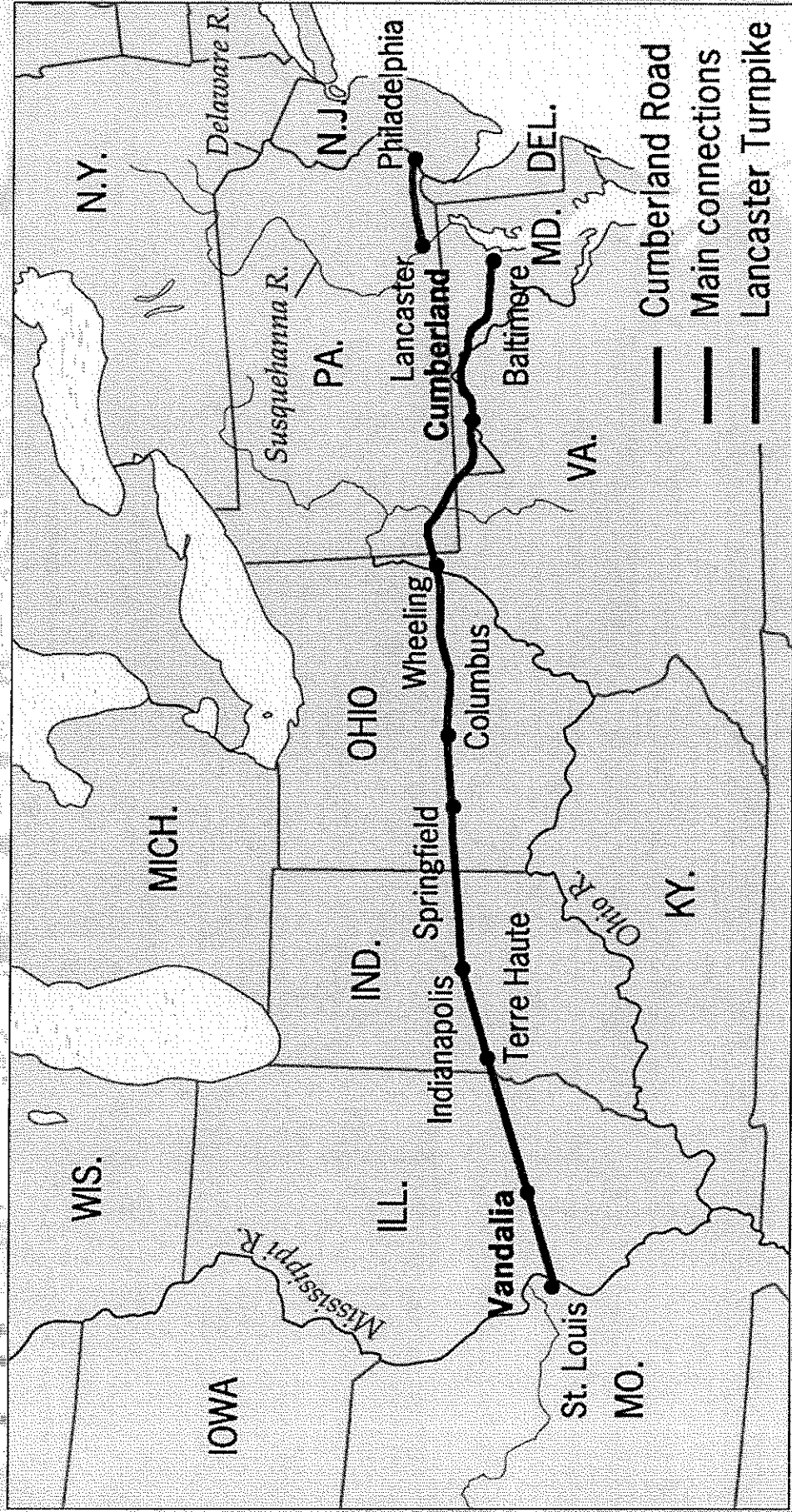
- What is it?
 - Change in labor systems, population, and transportation
 - Greatly affected the Northeast and Midwest
- The Transportation Revolution Forges Regional Ties:
 - Germans and Irish made up large portion of immigrants
 - National Road (Cumberland, MD – Vandalia, IL) was funded by the federal government

First Turnpike- 1790 Lancaster, PA

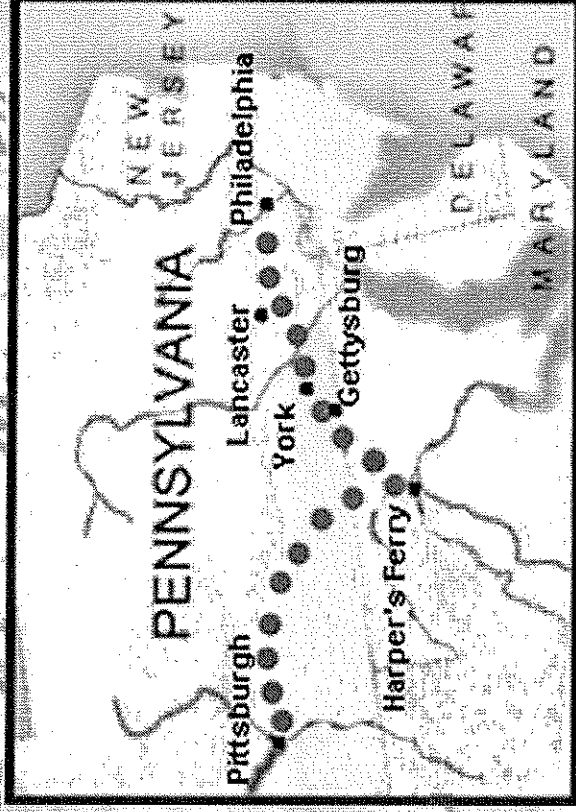
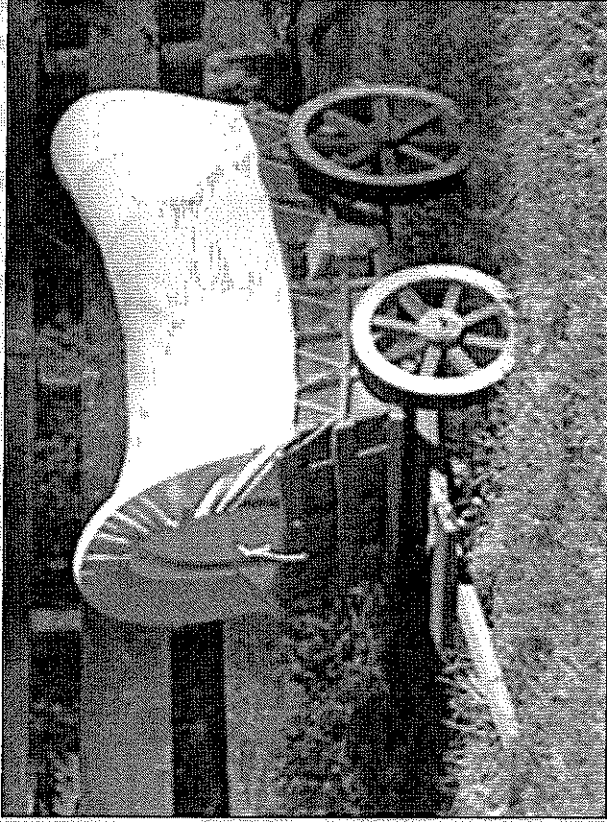


By 1832, nearly 2400 mi. of road connected
most major cities.

Cumberland (National Road), 1811



Conestoga Covered Wagons

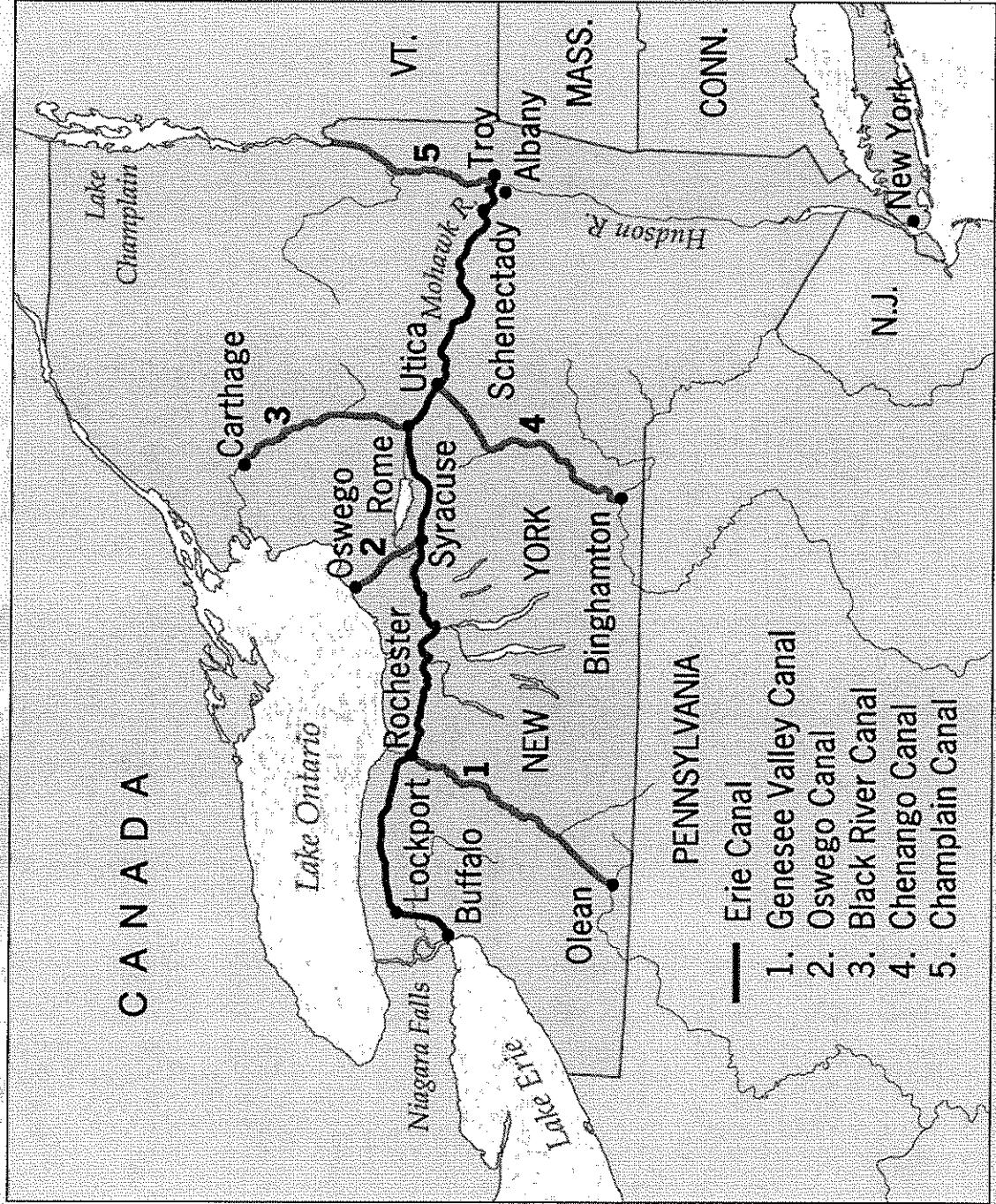


Conestoga Trail, 1820s

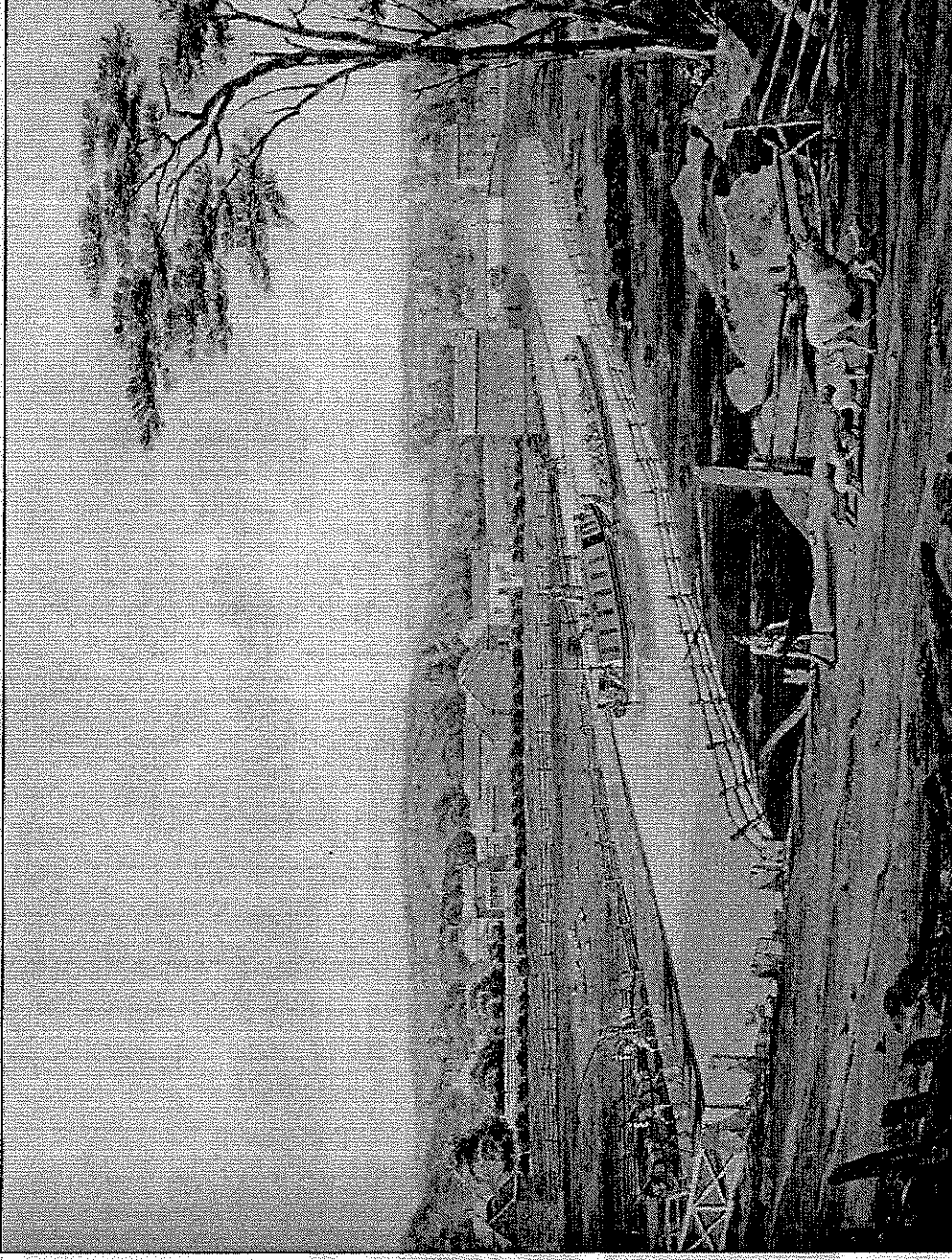
The Market Revolution

- Canals and Steamboats Shrink Distance:
 - Erie Canal – Albany to Buffalo – and beyond via Great Lakes and rivers
 - Canals and roads changed the environmental landscape of US
 - Other canals emerged connecting more of America together
 - State governments subsidized canals

Erie Canal System

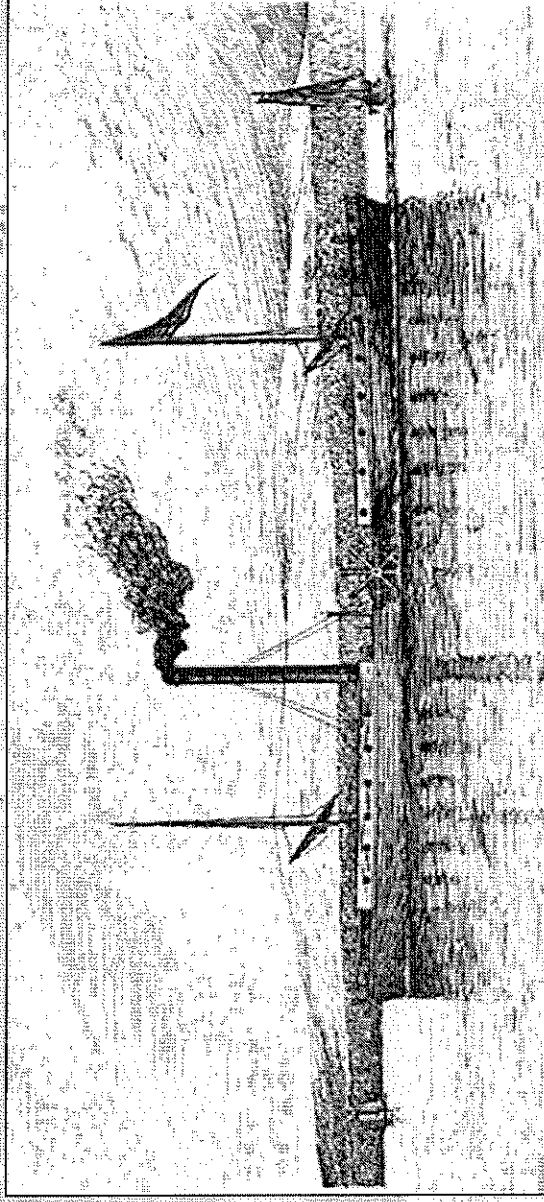


Erie Canal, 1820s



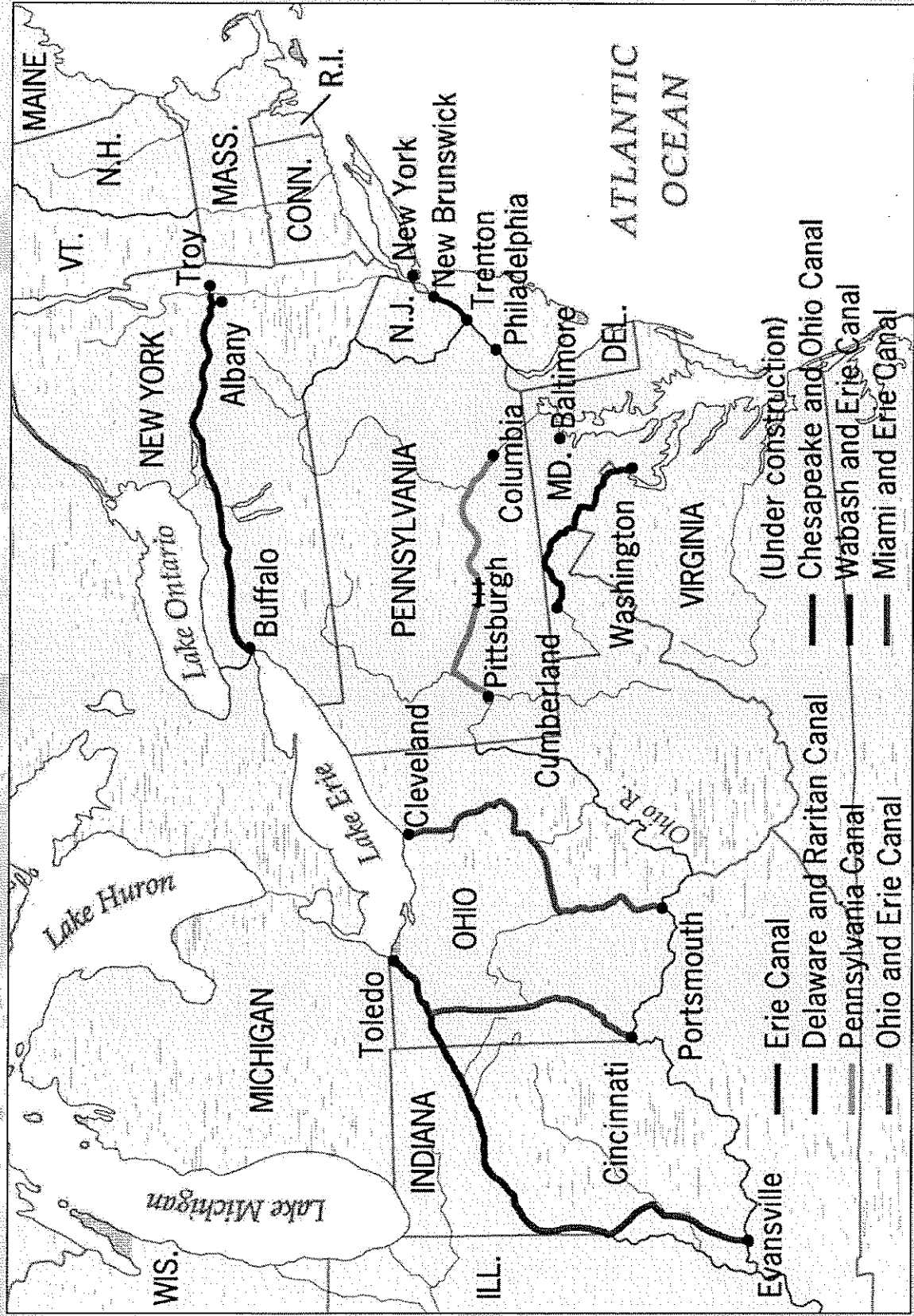
Begun in 1817; completed in 1825

Robert Fulton & the Steamboat



1807: *The Clermont*

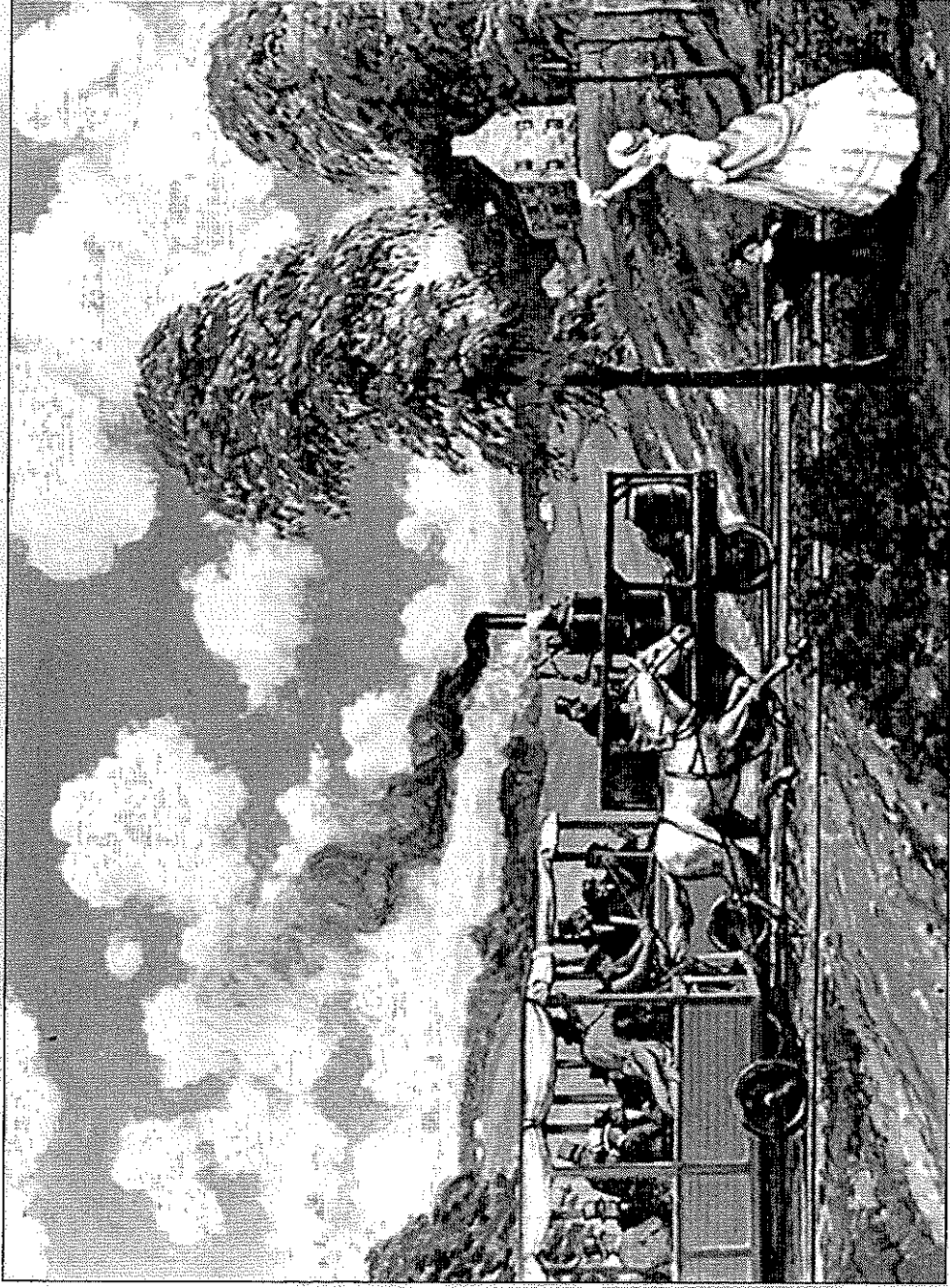
Principal Canals in 1840



The Market Revolution

- Railroads Link the North and Midwest:
 - Livestock and wheat were transported between the two regions
 - Inventions that helped farmers – McCormick Reaper and Deere's steel plow
 - The South did not invest in manufacturing, relied on agriculture (cotton)
- The Growth of Cities and Towns:
 - The Market Revolution increased the number of cities and towns
 - Cities emerged as trading and manufacturing centers:
 - Cincinnati, Buffalo, Pittsburgh, Chicago, etc.

The "Iron Horse" Wins! (1830)

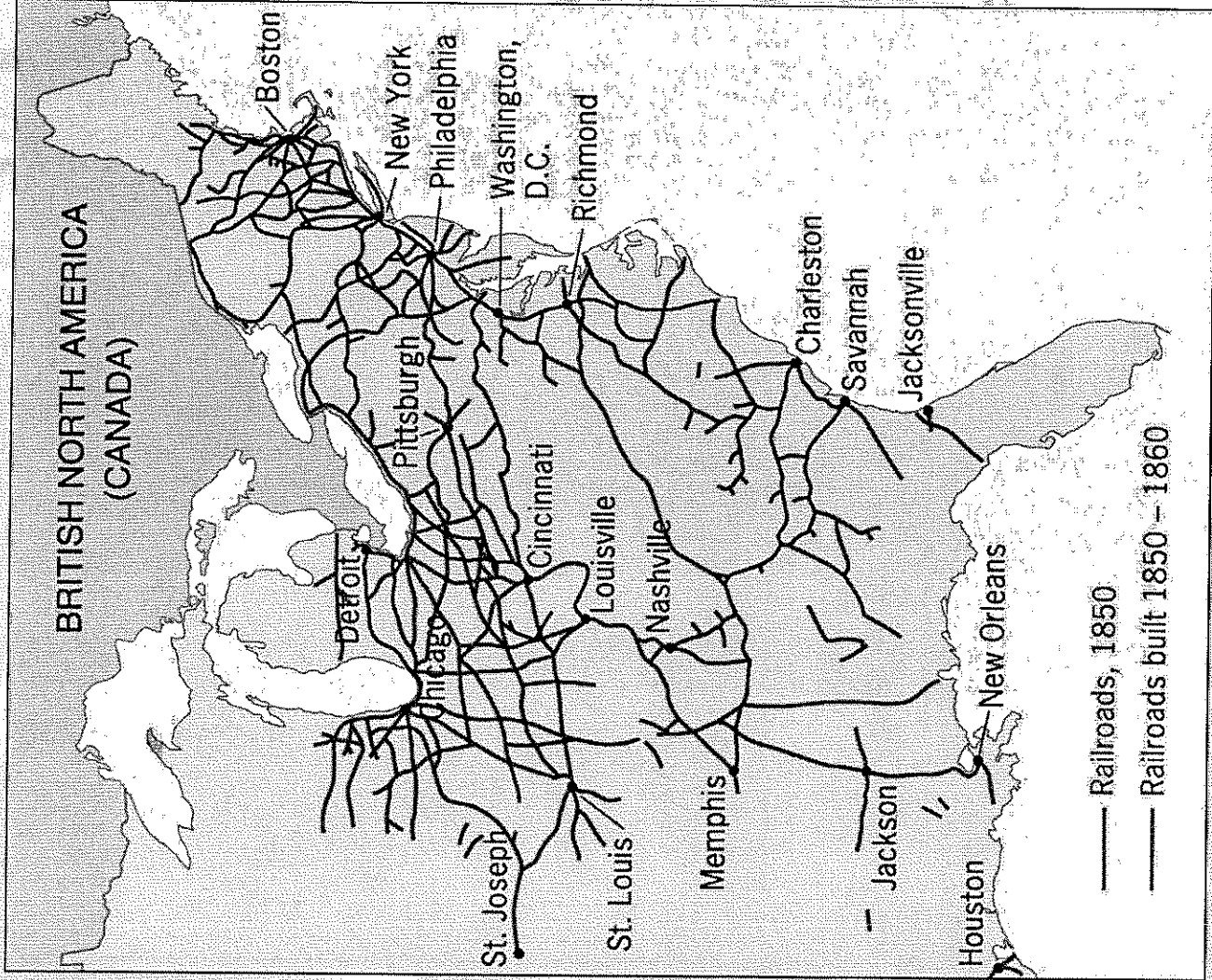


1830 → 13 miles of track built by Baltimore & Ohio RR
By 1850 → 9000 mi. of RR track [1860 → 31,000 mi.]

The Railroad Revolution, 1850s

Immigrant labor
built the No. RRs.

Slave labor
built the So. RRs.



New Social Classes & Cultures

- Impacts of the Market and Industrial Revolutions?
 - Larger houses, better clothes, cheaper products, distinct social classes
- The Business Elite:
 - Prior to the Revolutions, social classes regularly interacted and dressed similar
 - After, the wealthy dressed in finer clothing, had carriages and servants
 - Employers and employees worked alongside each other less

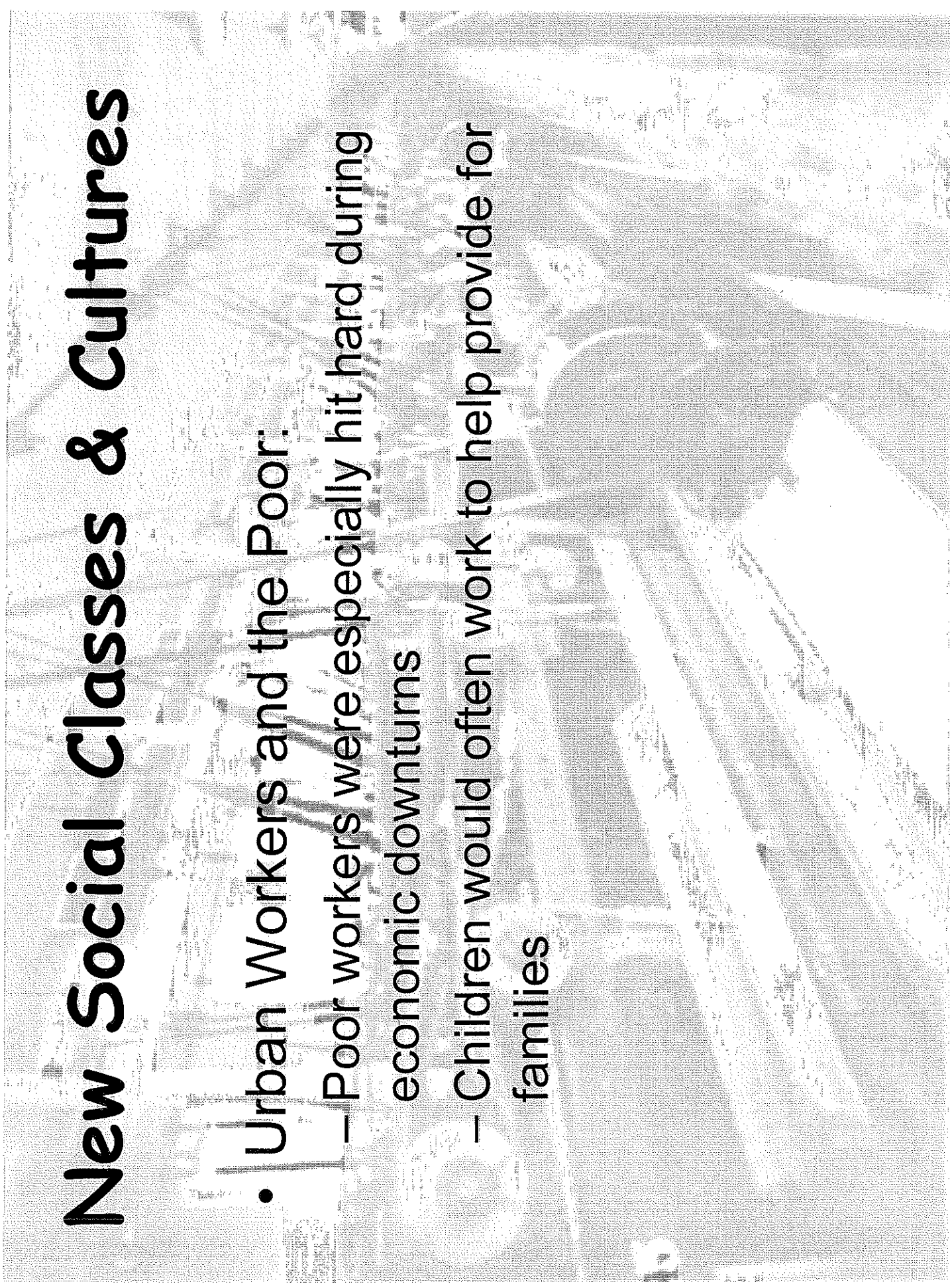
New Social Classes & Cultures

- The Middle Class:

- Farmers, merchants, lawyers, etc. made up this emerging group
 - 30% of the population in the 1840s in the northeast
- Wives bought books, pianos, etc.
- Middle-class children received a high school education
 - Republican Motherhood

New Social Classes & Cultures

- Urban Workers and the Poor:
 - Poor workers were especially hit hard during economic downturns
 - Children would often work to help provide for families



New Social Classes & Cultures

- The Benevolent Empire:
 - Religious movement to reduce alcohol and vices
 - Encouraged governments to ban carnivals
 - Improved society by creating homes for orphans and asylums for those with mental illnesses
 - Women played a large role in this movement
 - Many laborers resisted this movement, especially laws restricting activities on Sundays

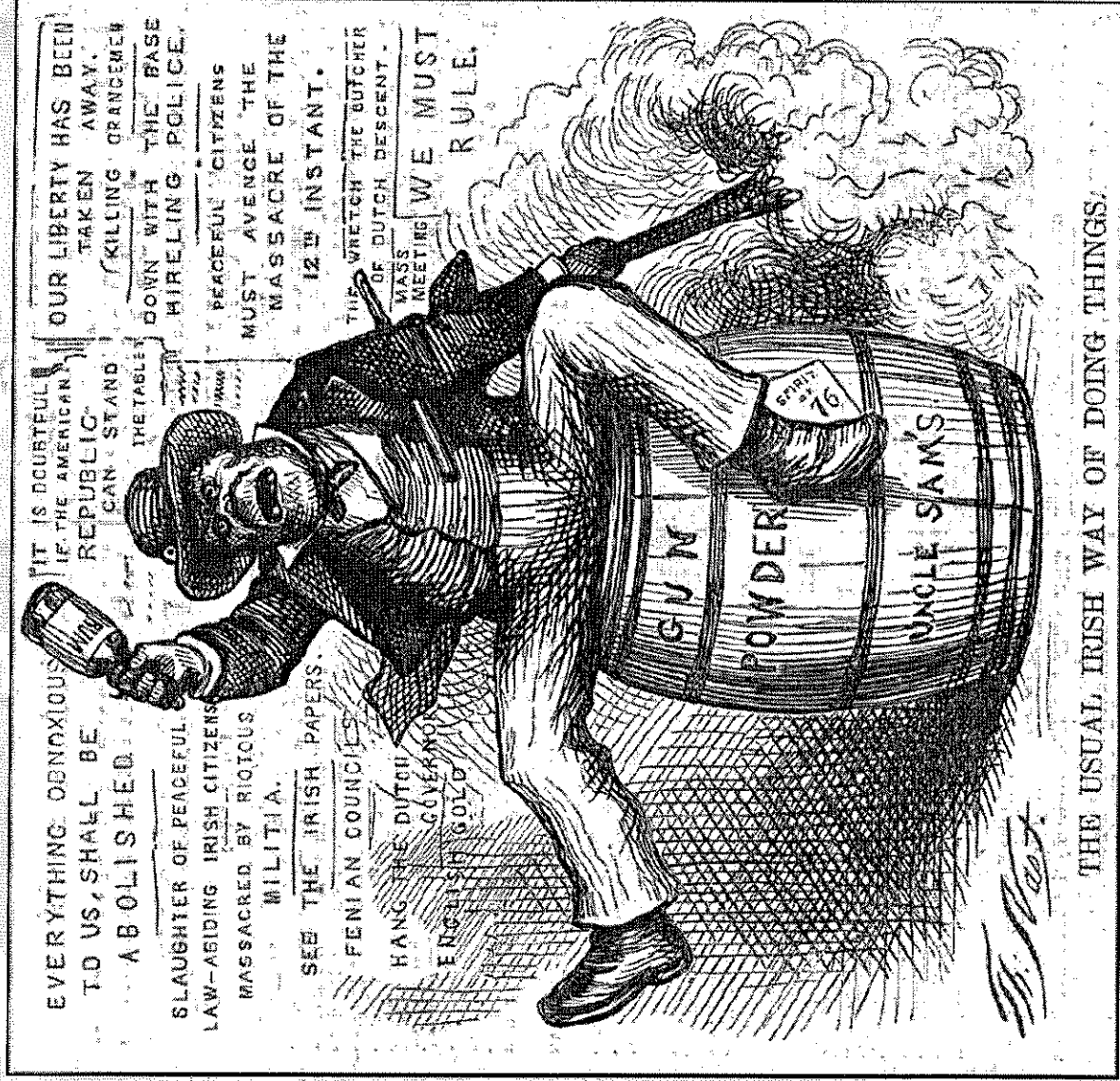
New Social Classes & Cultures

- Charles Grandison Finney: Revivalism and Reform:
 - Played an instrumental role in the 2nd G.A.
 - Evangelical Beliefs:
 - Preached individuals had free will – anyone could be saved
 - Resonated with wealthy individuals in WNY
 - Poor and immigrants were not as affected
 - Temperance:
 - American Temperance Society – 200,000 members
 - People promised to abstain from alcohol
 - Very influential

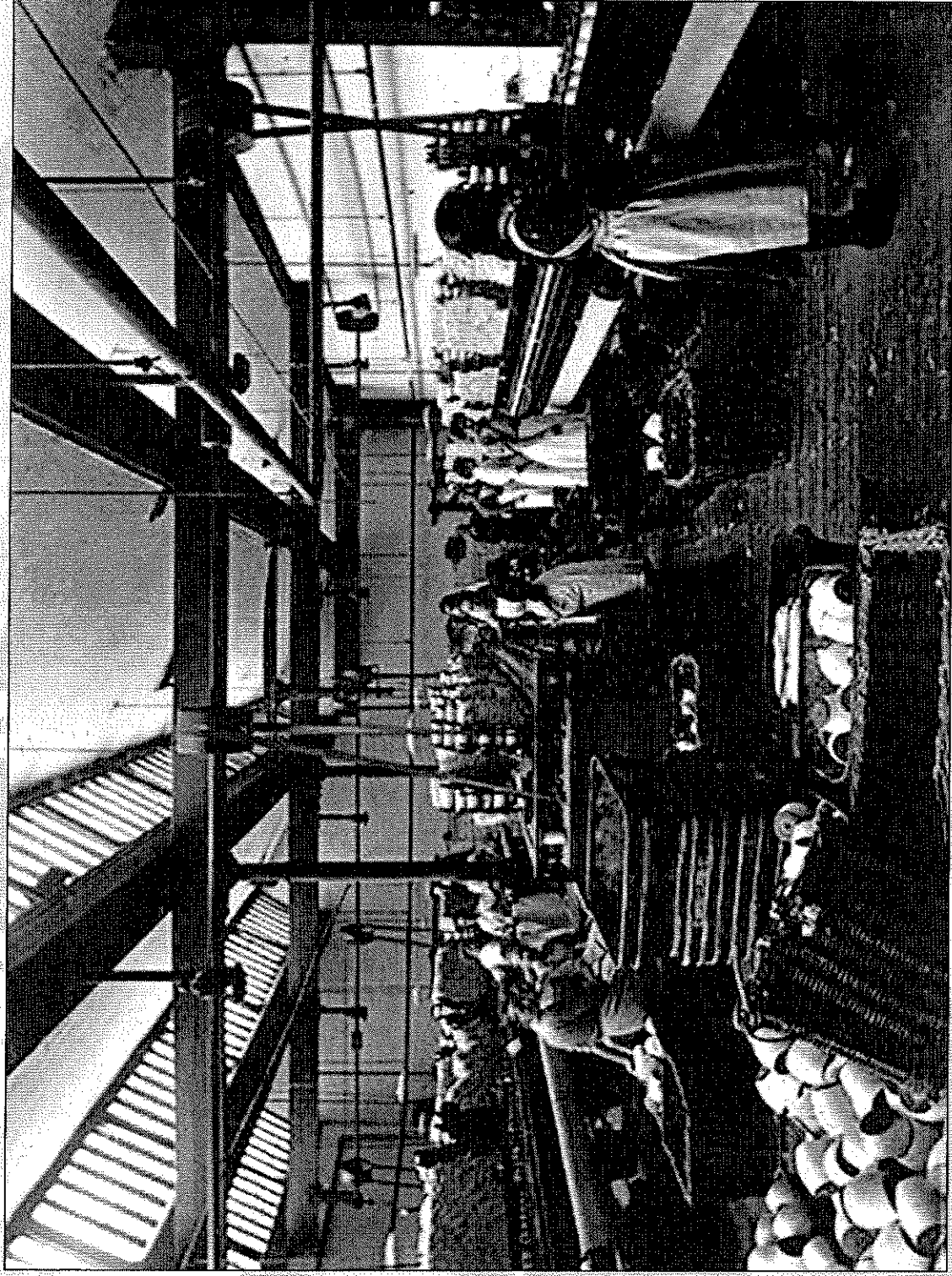
New Social Classes & Cultures

- Immigration and Cultural Conflict:
 - “Old Immigration” – Germans and Irish
 - Irish Poverty:
 - Irish Potato Famine – settled in cities in Northeast, Catholics, tended to vote Democrat
 - Nativism:
 - Dislike/distrust of immigrants
 - Many Protestants feared the power of the Pope

American View of the Irish Immigrant



Irish Immigrant Girls at Lowell



The Recap

- Lowell Girls
- Eli Whitney
- Impact of canals – Erie
- Impacts of the Market Revolution
 - Connected NE and Midwest
- 2nd Great Awakening
- Charles Grandison Finney
- Temperance
- Nativism