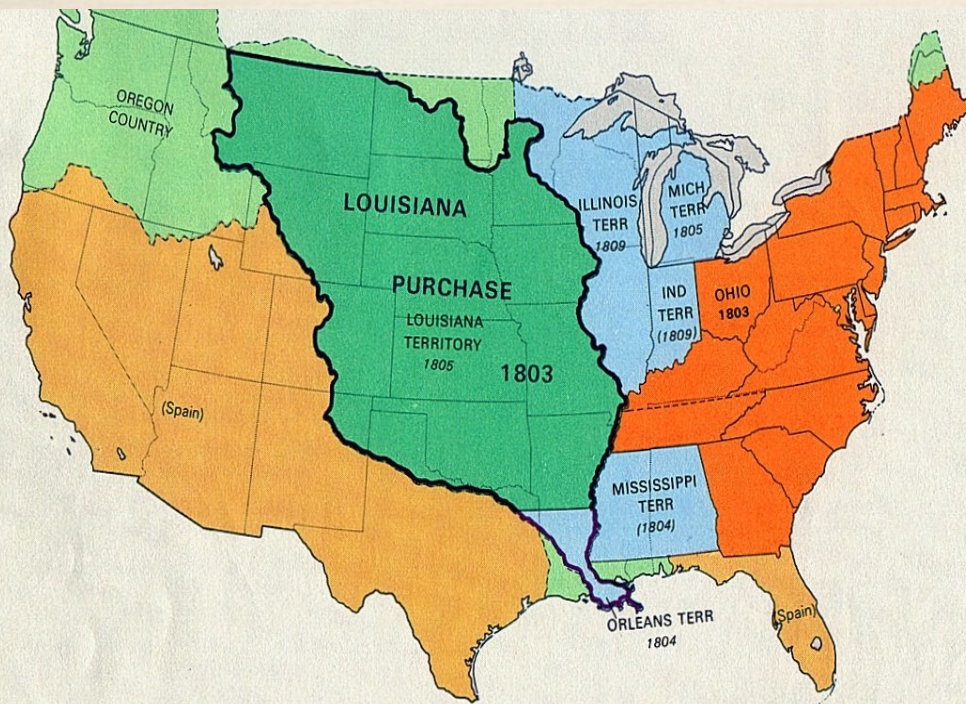


The Market Revolution



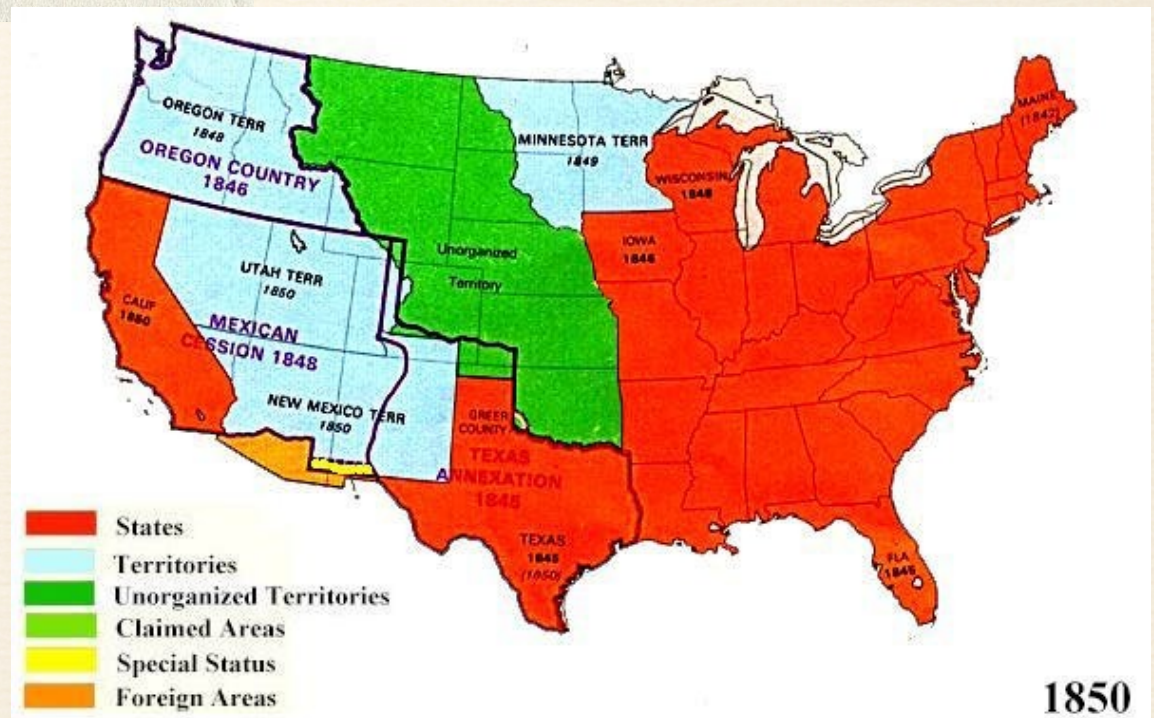
*New Inventions and Methods of Producing goods
bring Dramatic Changes to Life in the United States*

Mr. McAtee
Iroquois High School, Elma, NY
December 2015



The United States in 1810

The United States in 1850



1850

Eli Whitney Invented the Cotton Gin

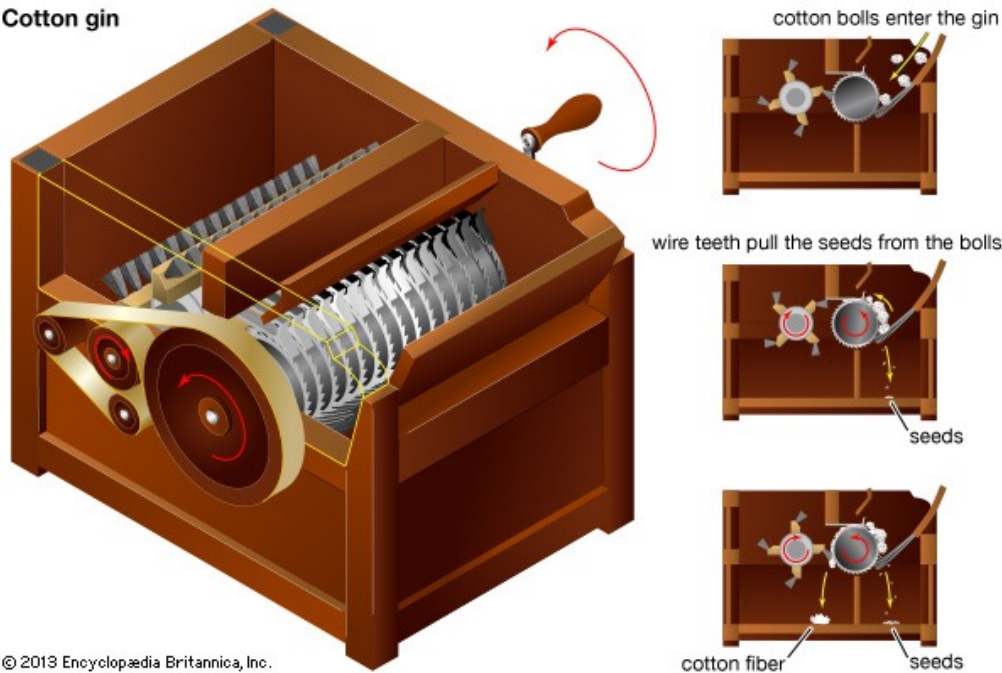


<http://newsdesk.si.edu/sites/default/files/photos/Reproduction-Whitney-Cotton-Gin.jpg>



<http://media-1.web.britannica.com/eb-media/08/62108-004-C47EB77D.jpg>

Cotton gin



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<http://media.web.britannica.com/eb-media/19/164019-004-9B48EDF1.jpg>

Interchangeable Parts



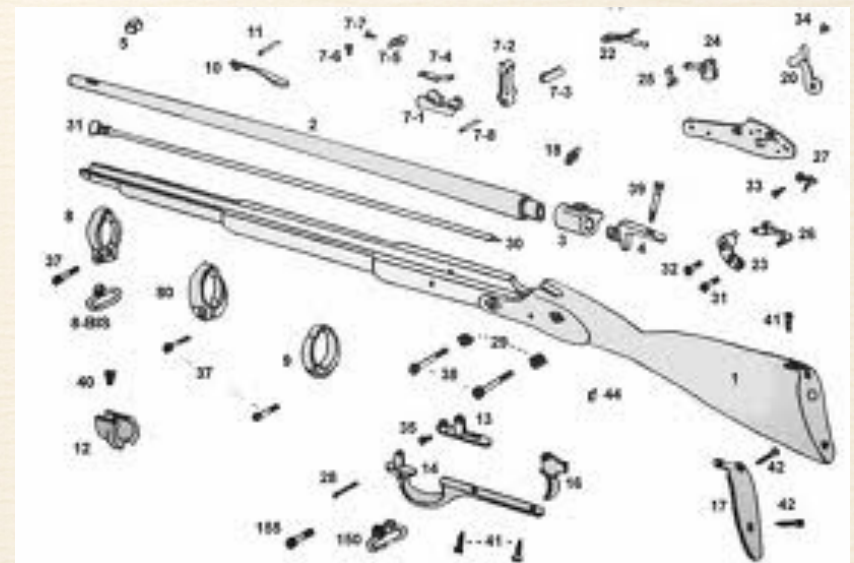
<https://www.eliwhitney.org/sites/default/files/firearms.jpg>



http://www.nps.gov/nri/resources/customcf/people/Whitney_inline.jpg



<http://education-portal.com/cimages/multimages/16/whitney-01.jpg>



<http://education-portal.com/cimages/multimages/16/musket.jpg>



Samuel Slater

Father of the Factory System

http://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/d/df/Samuel_Slater_industrialist.jpg

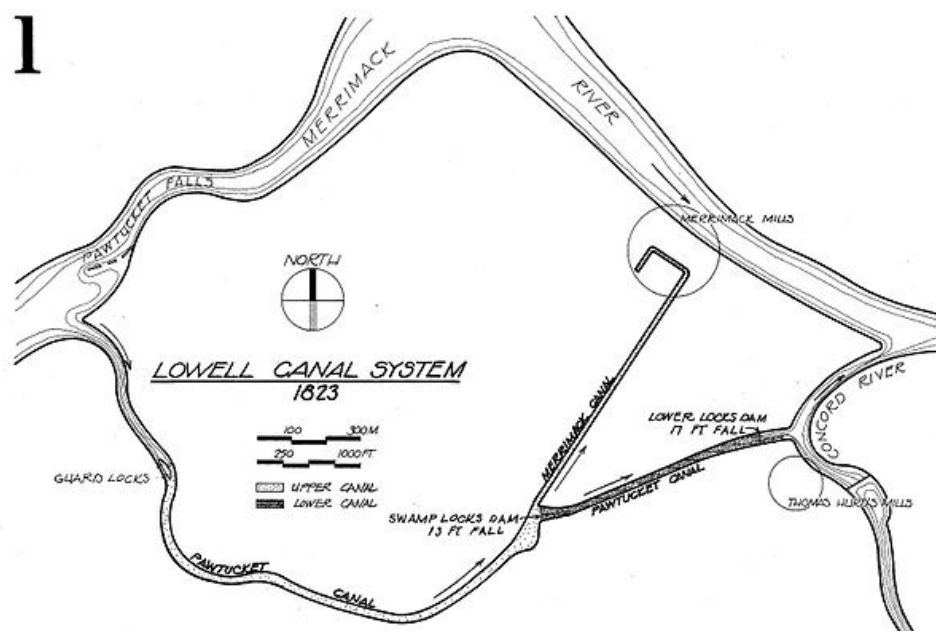
First textile mill in US -
Pawtucket, RI 1793



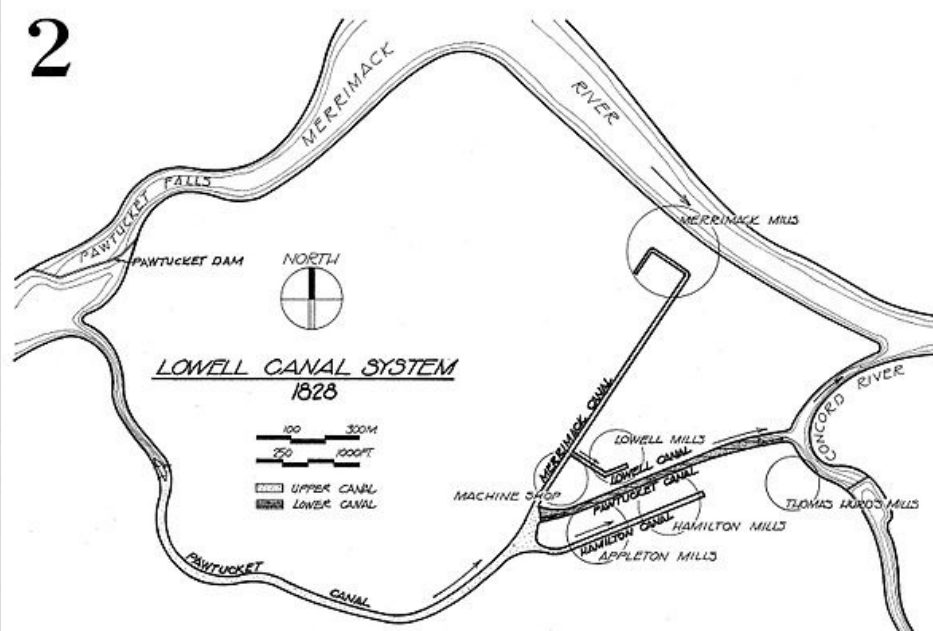


Merrimack River -- Lowell, Massachusetts

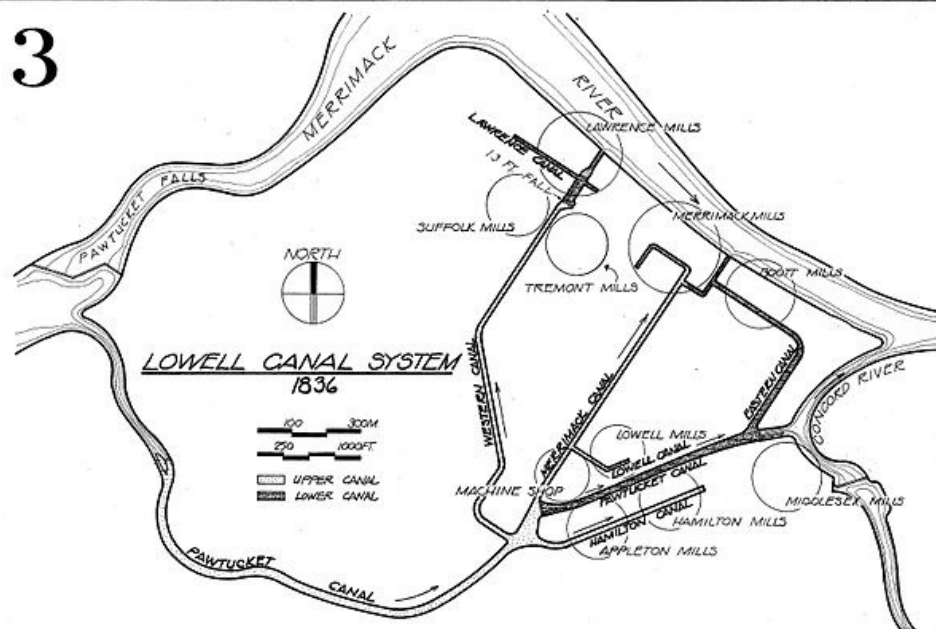
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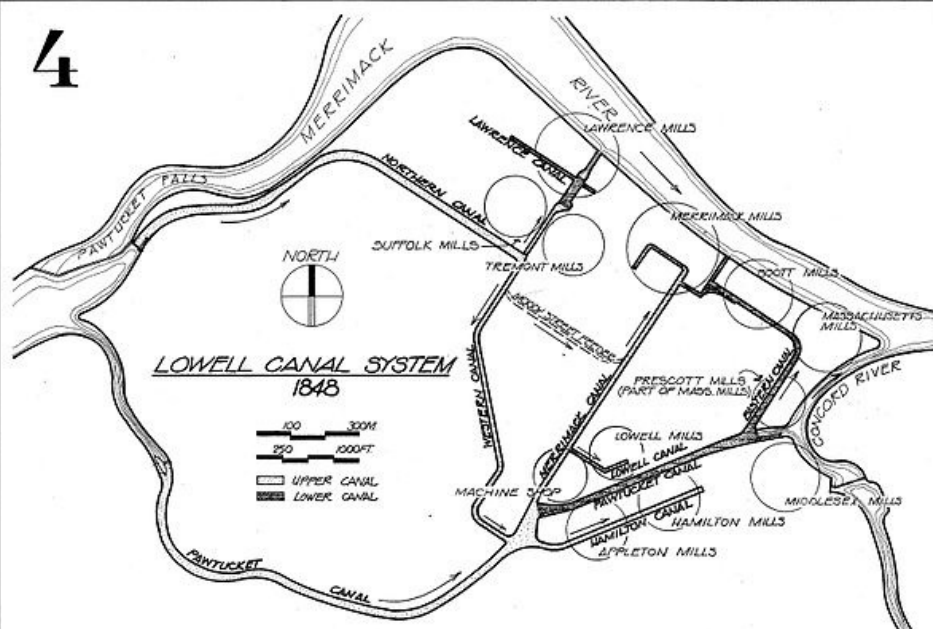
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3

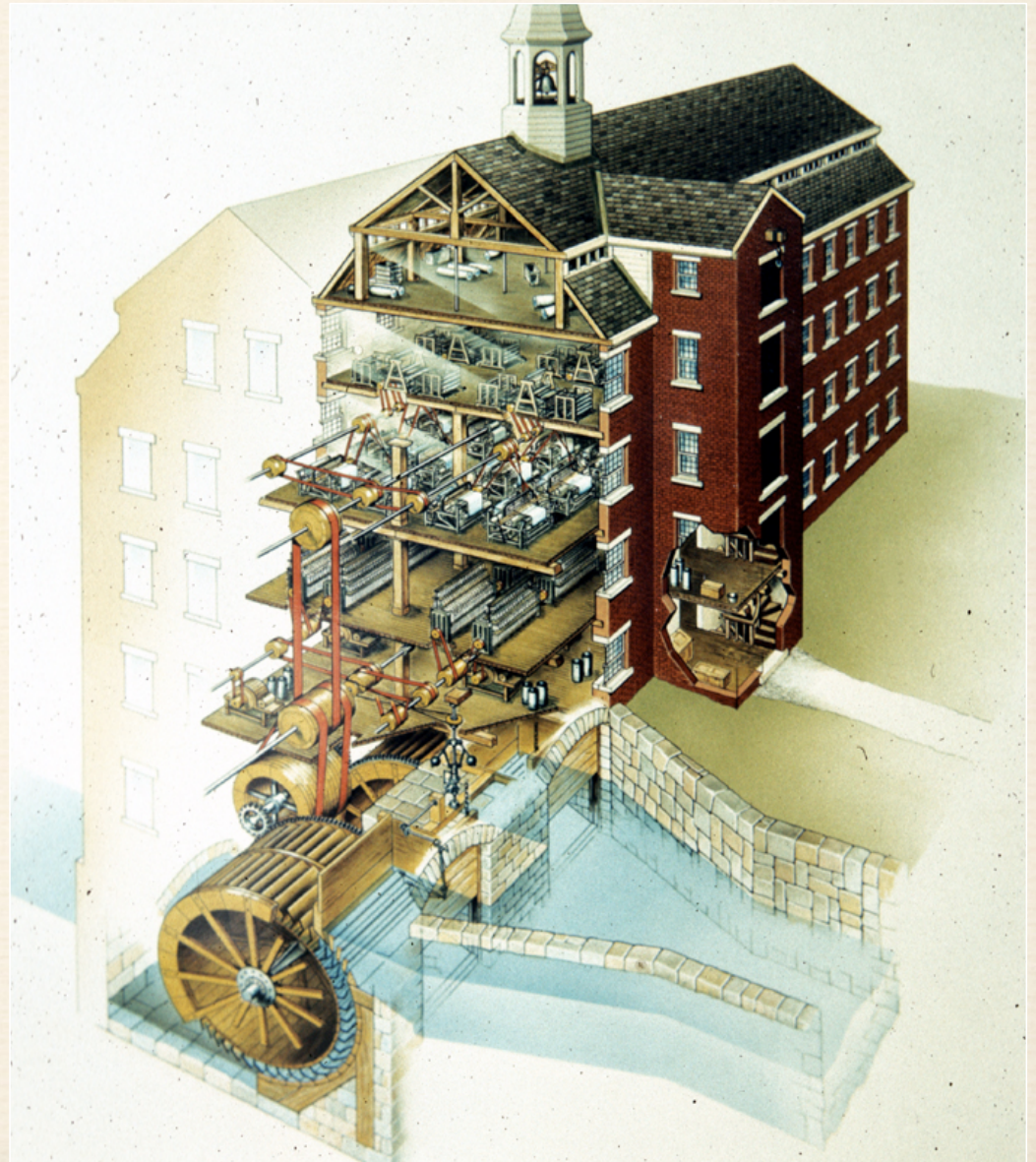


4



Inside a Textile Mill

- ❖ Moving water turned the water-wheel (turbine). When that wheel spun, it turned gears that caused the main power belt to rotate - creating power to run machines.
- ❖ Each floor of the mill was connected to the main power belt.
- ❖ Several rotating steel rods ran the length of each floor. The machines on each floor were connected to these rods - which supplied the power to operate each machine.





Weaving Room -- Boot Mill, Lowell, MA.



Drawn by J. W. Barber—Engraved by E. L. Barber, New Haven, Conn.

EAST VIEW OF LOWELL, MASS.

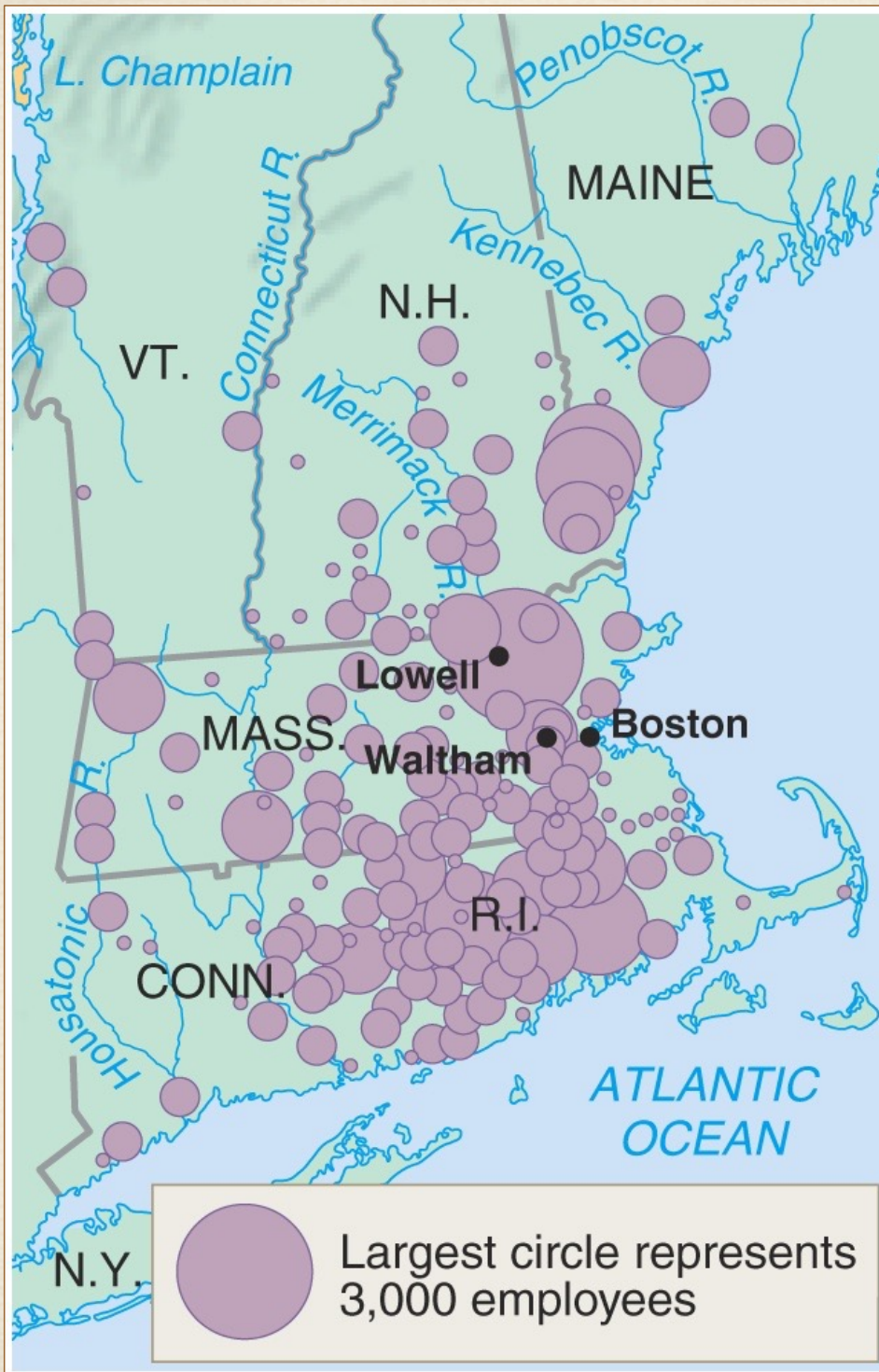
The above is an eastern view of the central part of Lowell as seen from the elevated ground on the Dracut or northern side of Merrimac river. The entrance of Concord river into the Merrimac is seen on the left.

Population of Lowell

1826 -- 2,500

1836 -- 3,600

1850 -- 33,000 (2nd largest city in Massachusetts)



Impact of the Textile Industry in New England 1830





MERRIMACK MILLS AND BOARDING-HOUSES.
(LOWELL.)

W. T. Goddard, Printer.

At first, the majority of workers were young girls (as young as 12!). They lived in boarding houses owned by the textile mills.



Boardinghouse Exterior



Mill Girls' Bedroom



Dining Room

REGULATIONS
FOR THE
BOARDING HOUSES
OF THE
MIDDLESEX COMPANY.

THE tenants of the Boarding Houses are not to board, or permit any part of their houses to be occupied by any person except those in the employ of the Company.

They will be considered answerable for any improper conduct in their houses, and are not to permit their boarders to have company at unseasonable hours.

The doors must be closed at ten o'clock in the evening, and no one admitted after that time without some reasonable excuse.

The keepers of the Boarding Houses must give an account of the number, names, and employment of their boarders, when required; and report the names of such as are guilty of any improper conduct, or are not in the regular habit of attending public worship.

The buildings and yards about them must be kept clean and in good order, and if they are injured otherwise than from ordinary use, all necessary repairs will be made, and charged to the occupant.

It is indispensable that all persons in the employ of the Middlesex Company should be vaccinated who have not been, as also the families with whom they board; which will be done at the expense of the Company.

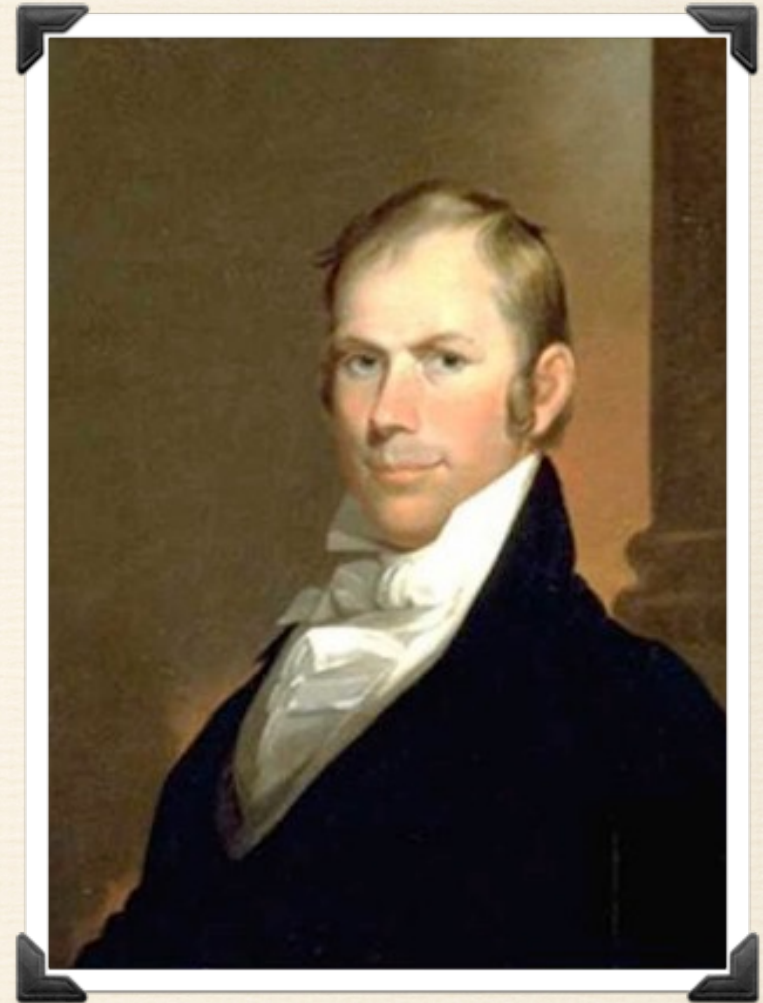
SAMUEL LAWRENCE, Agent.

JOEL TAYLOR, PRINTER, Daily Courier Office.

Henry Clay's American System

Implemented After the End
of the War of 1812

- Protective Tariff on Imported Goods to protect America's manufacturers
- Establish a new national bank - Second Bank of the U.S., 1816-1836
- Federal government provide funds for internal improvements (such as roads and canals)



Henry Clay (KY)
1818

The National Road (Cumberland Road)

Construction Began in 1811



First major improved highway built by the federal government

The Erie Canal



Begun - 1817

Completed - 1825

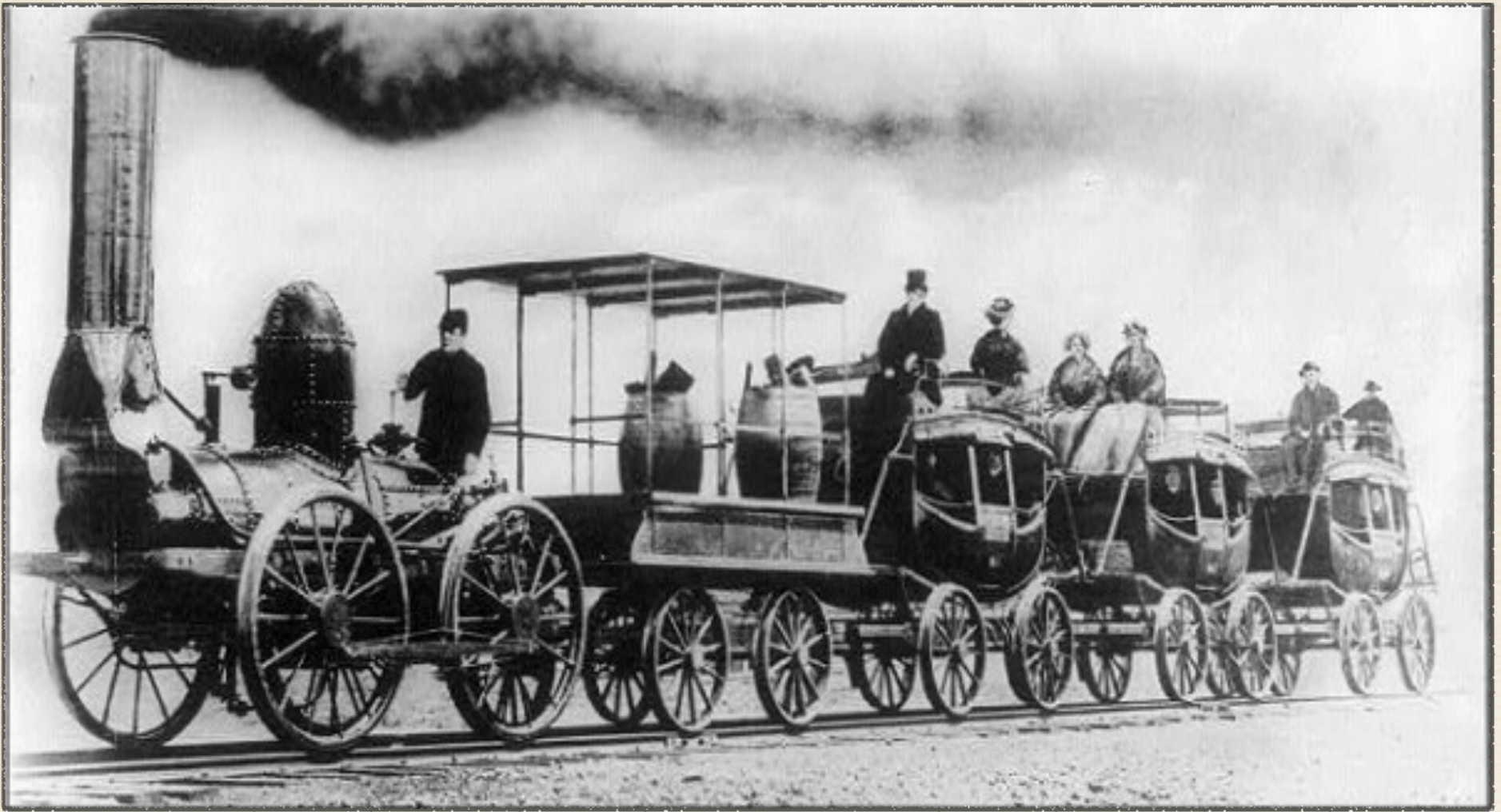




The Erie Canal System

Major Canals, 1840





www.web-books.com/elibrary/

1830 — 13 miles of track built by Baltimore & Ohio RR

1850 — 9000 miles of RR track

1860 — 31,000 miles

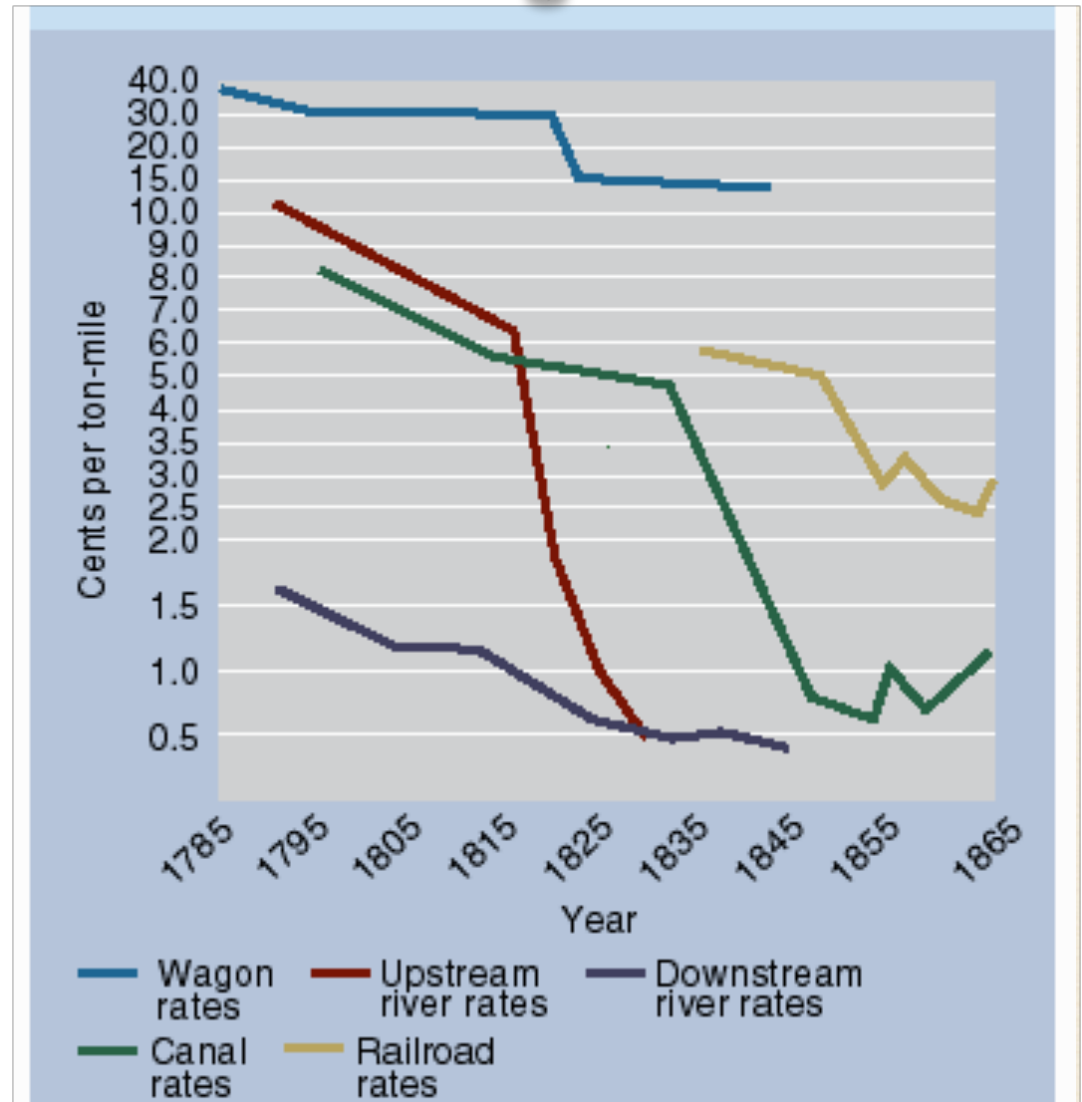


The Railroad Revolution, 1850s

Railroads in the North were built by immigrants

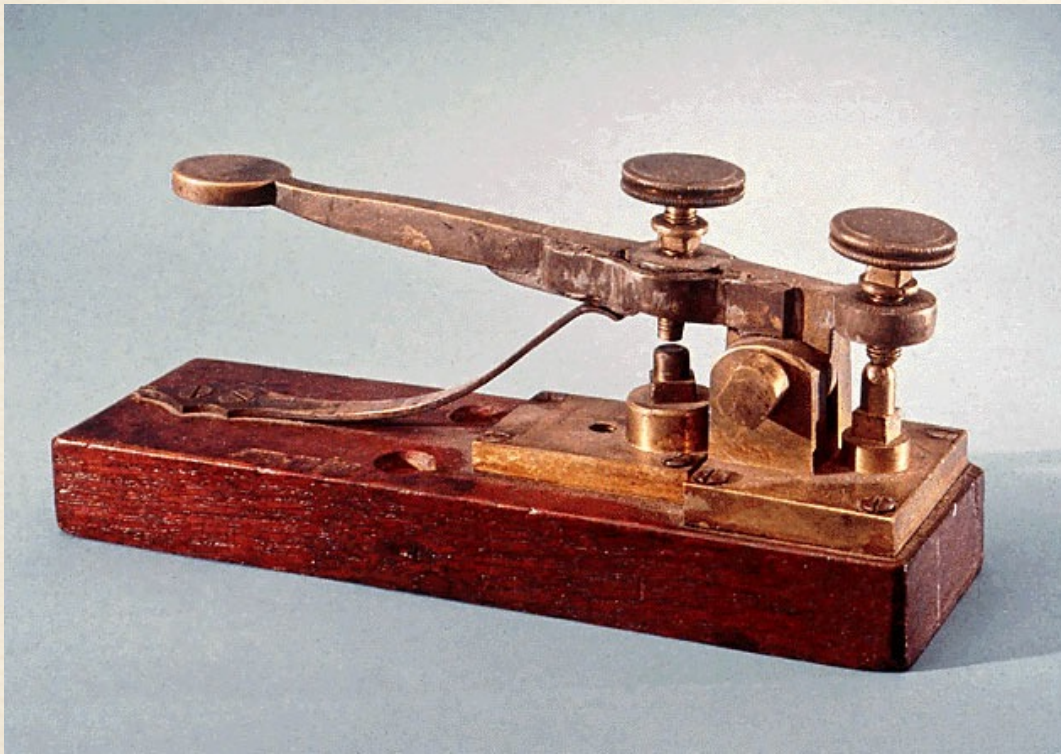
Railroads in the South were built by people who had been enslaved

Impact of Improved Transportation



Telegraph Improves Communication

Invented in 1840
by Samuel F.B. Morse



http://www.btcl.gov.bd/museum/images/image_%20%287%29.jpg



Painted by John Sartoris

for the Electric

after Photo by M. S. S.

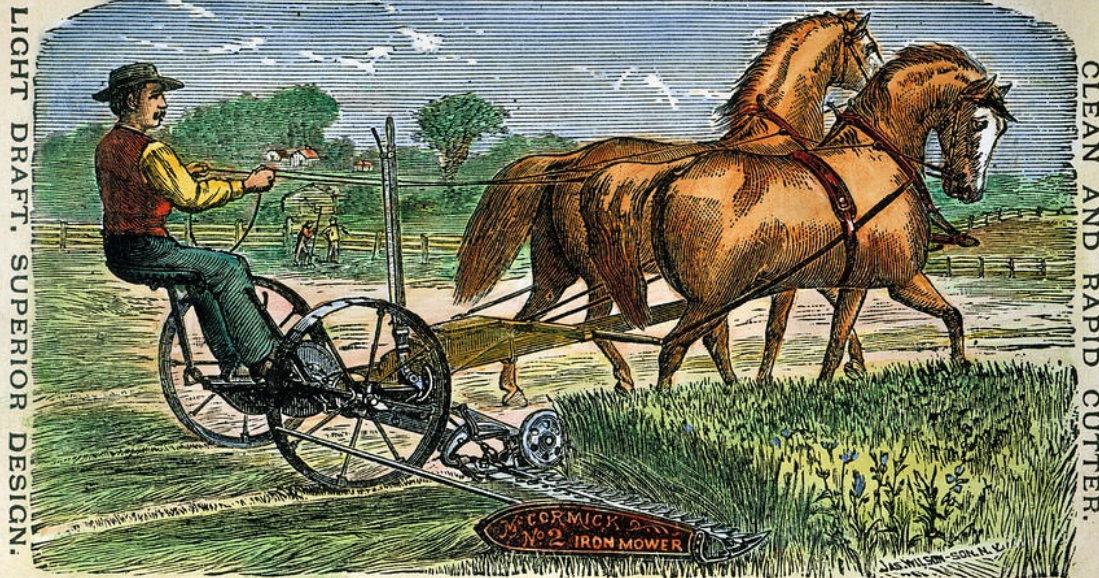
SAMUEL F. B. MORSE

INVENTOR OF THE MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH

http://americanhistory.si.edu/sites/default/files/blog_files/a/6a00e553a80e108834016766645abd970b-800wi.jpg

Cyrus McCormick - Inventor of the Mechanical Reaper, 1831

“OUR FIELD IS THE WORLD.”



McCormick Harvesting Machine Co., Chicago.

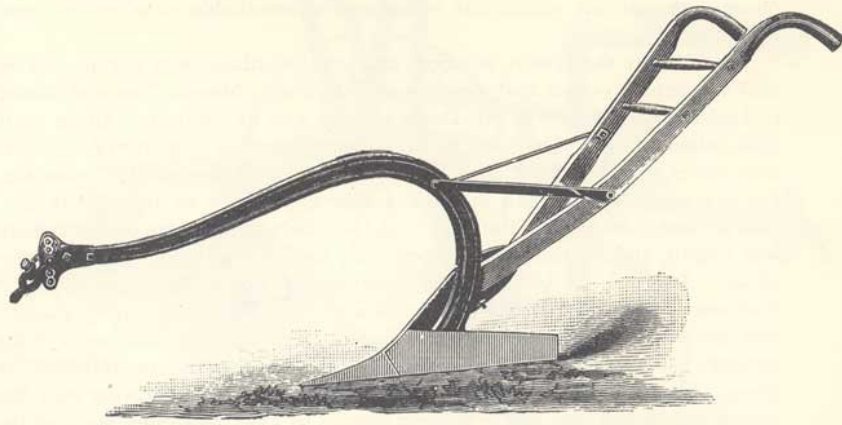
ESTABLISHED 1831.

<http://static.squarespace.com/static/522cba78e4b04287ea798c19/t/526ea03ce4b0942c4ce67167/1382981696471/mccormick-reaper-c1875-granger.jpg>



http://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/4/48/Cyrus_McCormick_engraving.png

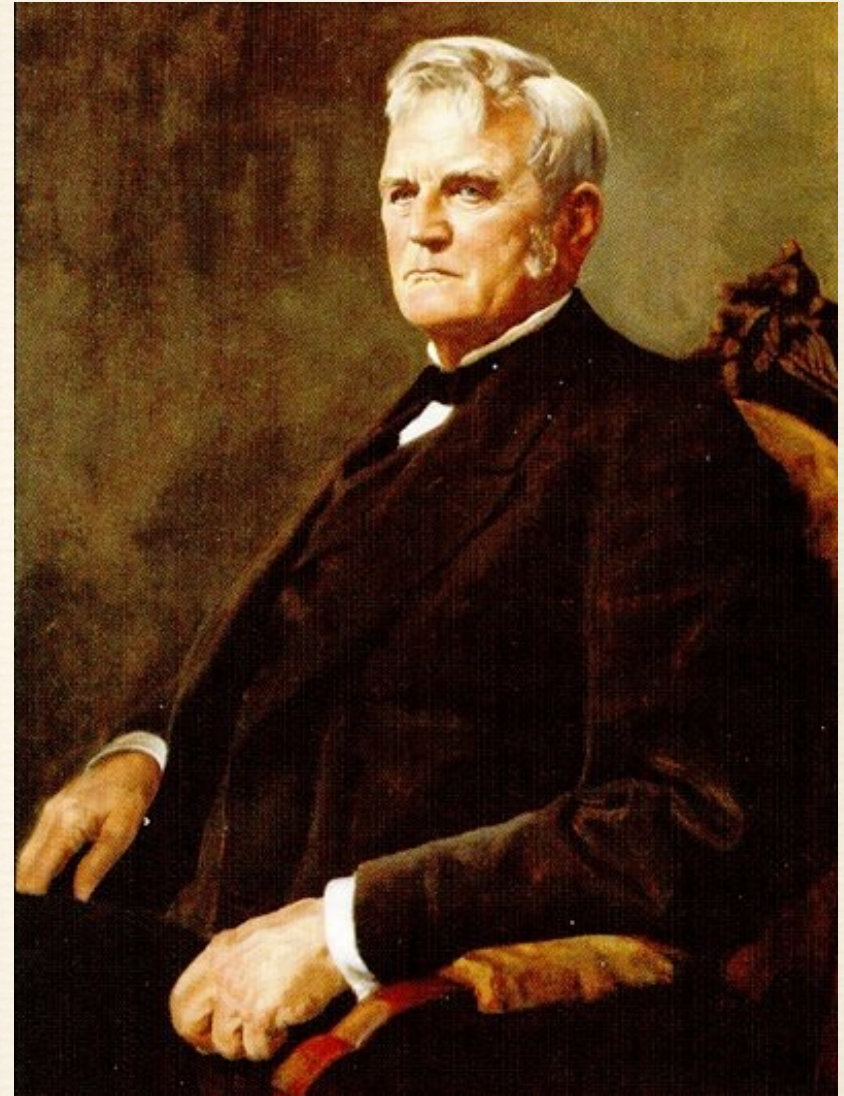
John Deere - Invented the Steel Plow 1837



DEERE & CO.'S STEEL BEAM STUBBLE PLOW.



https://www.deere.co.uk/en_GB/media/images/our_company/news_and_media/press_releases/2012/may/JD_175th_Anniversary_1_1024x700.jpg



<http://www.retiredtractors.com/Plows/JohnDeere.jpg>

Consequences of these Developments

Traditionally, the elite in America were merchants from the North and plantation owners from the South

Manufacturers = “self-made” men became a “new elite” - models for what was possible in America.

Nobody is destined to be poor!

Growing gaps between people - differing economic and social classes

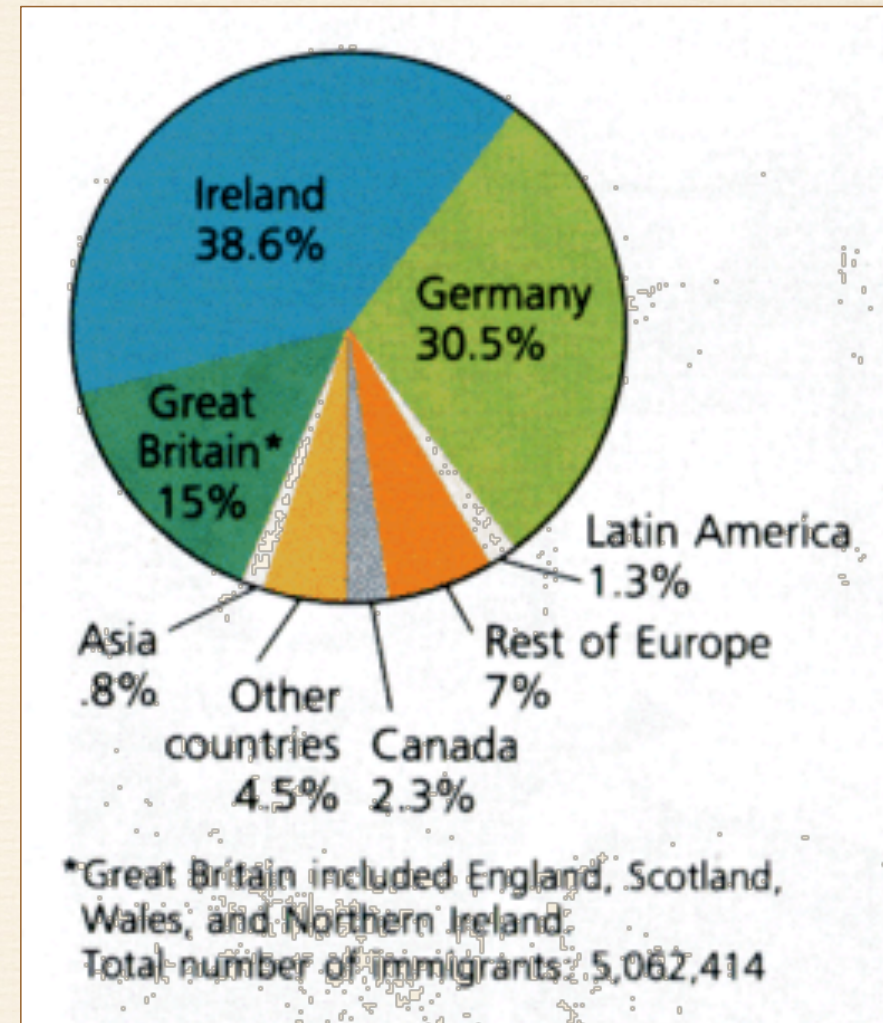
Consequences of these Developments

People left their farms to work in manufacturing facilities in cities

Long-standing family & community bonds begin to break

Many people now work for a boss, rather than themselves

Immigration increases - mostly to the North



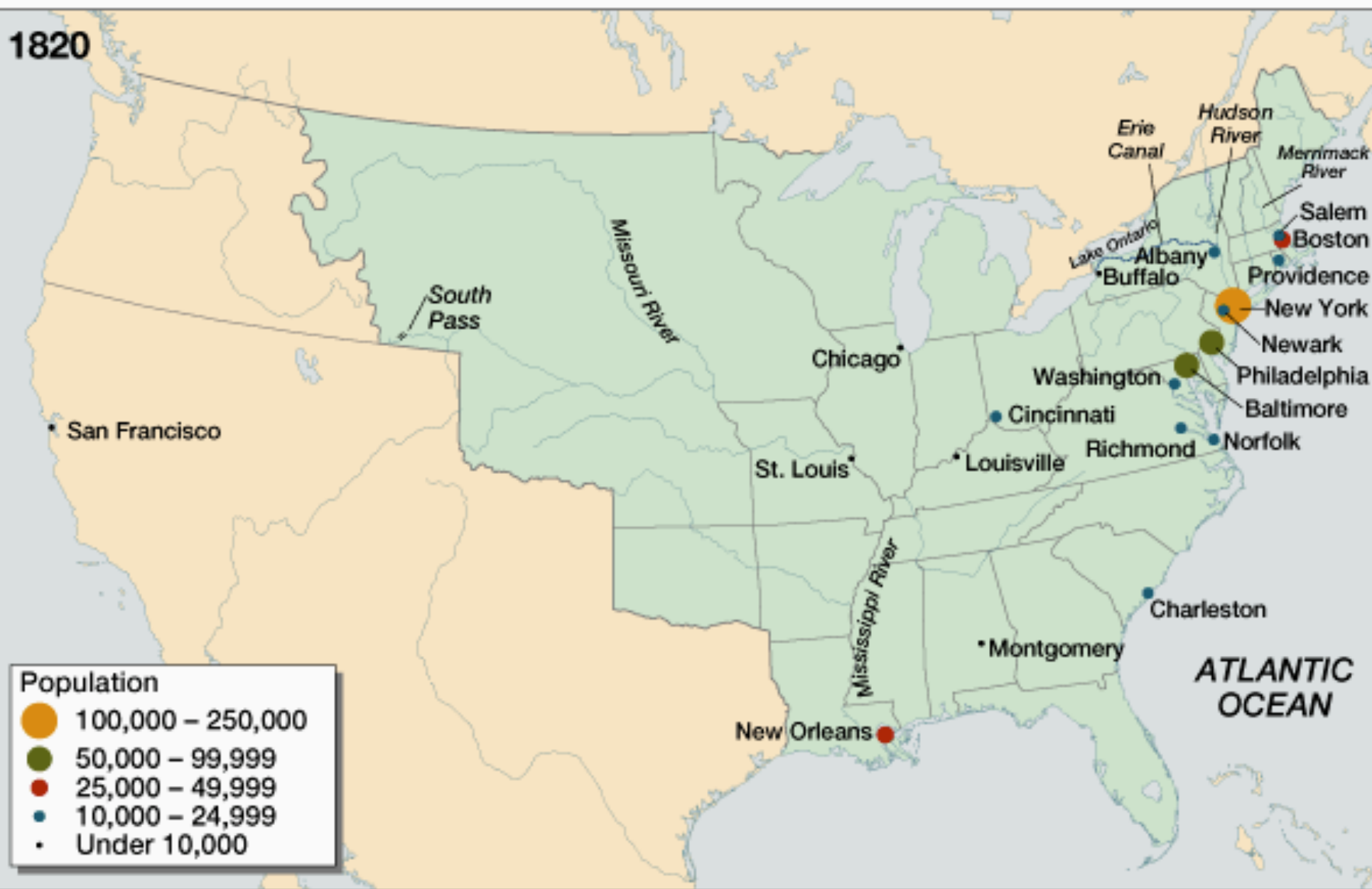
Immigration Patterns
1820 - 1860

Changes in Occupations

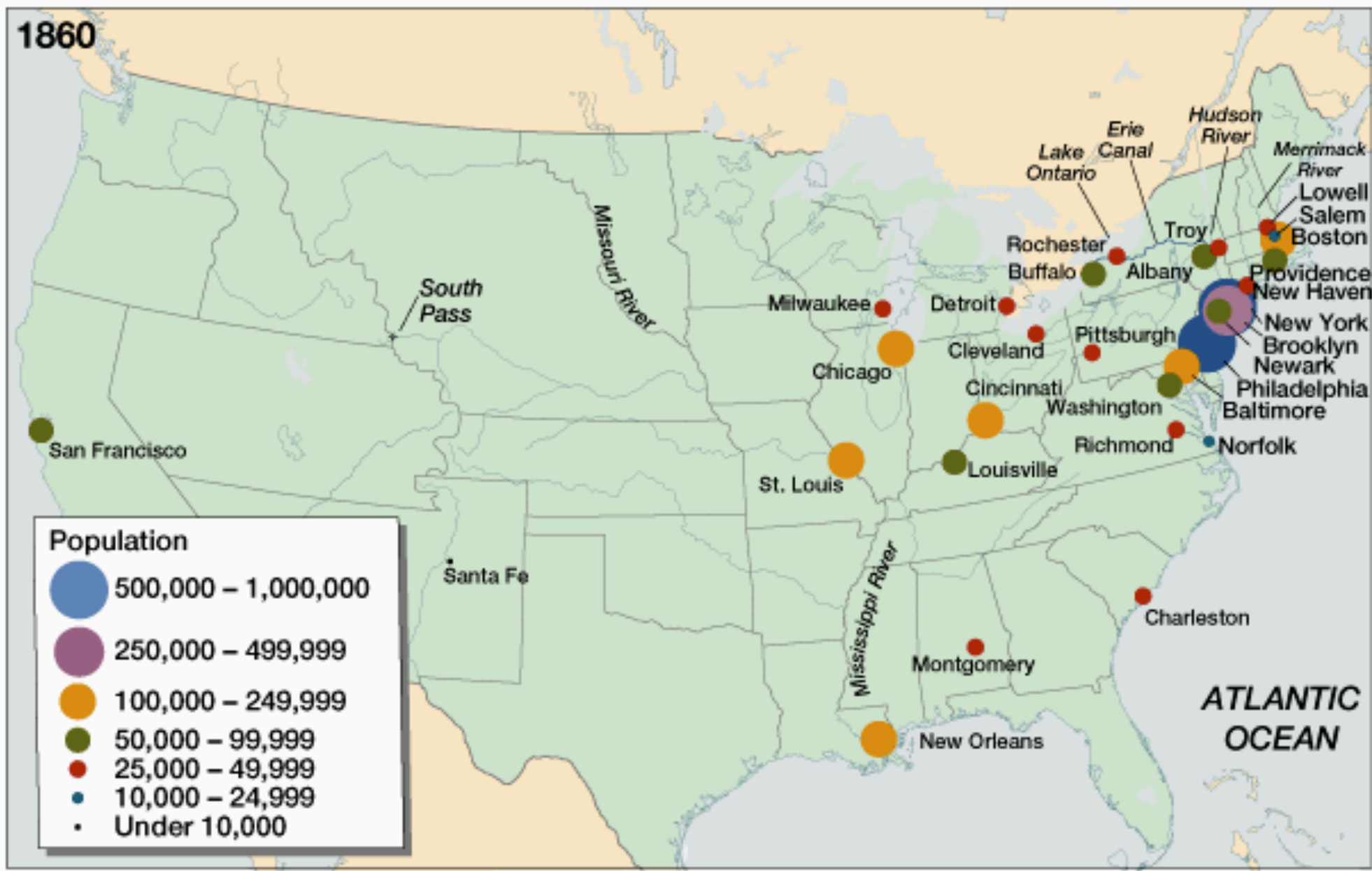
	1820	1840	1860
Agriculture	78.8%	63.1%	52.9%
Mining	0.4	0.6	1.6
Construction	—	5.1	4.7
Manufacturing	2.7	8.8	13.8
Trade	—	6.2	8.0
Transport	1.6	1.8	2.0
Service	4.1	5.0	6.4
Other	12.4	9.4	10.6

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census.

1820



1860



Wrap-up Questions

- ❖ What impact did the growth of manufacturing have on life in the United States?
- ❖ How were the cotton fields of the South connected to the textile factories of the North?
- ❖ What was the goal of the American System? What impact did it have on the country.