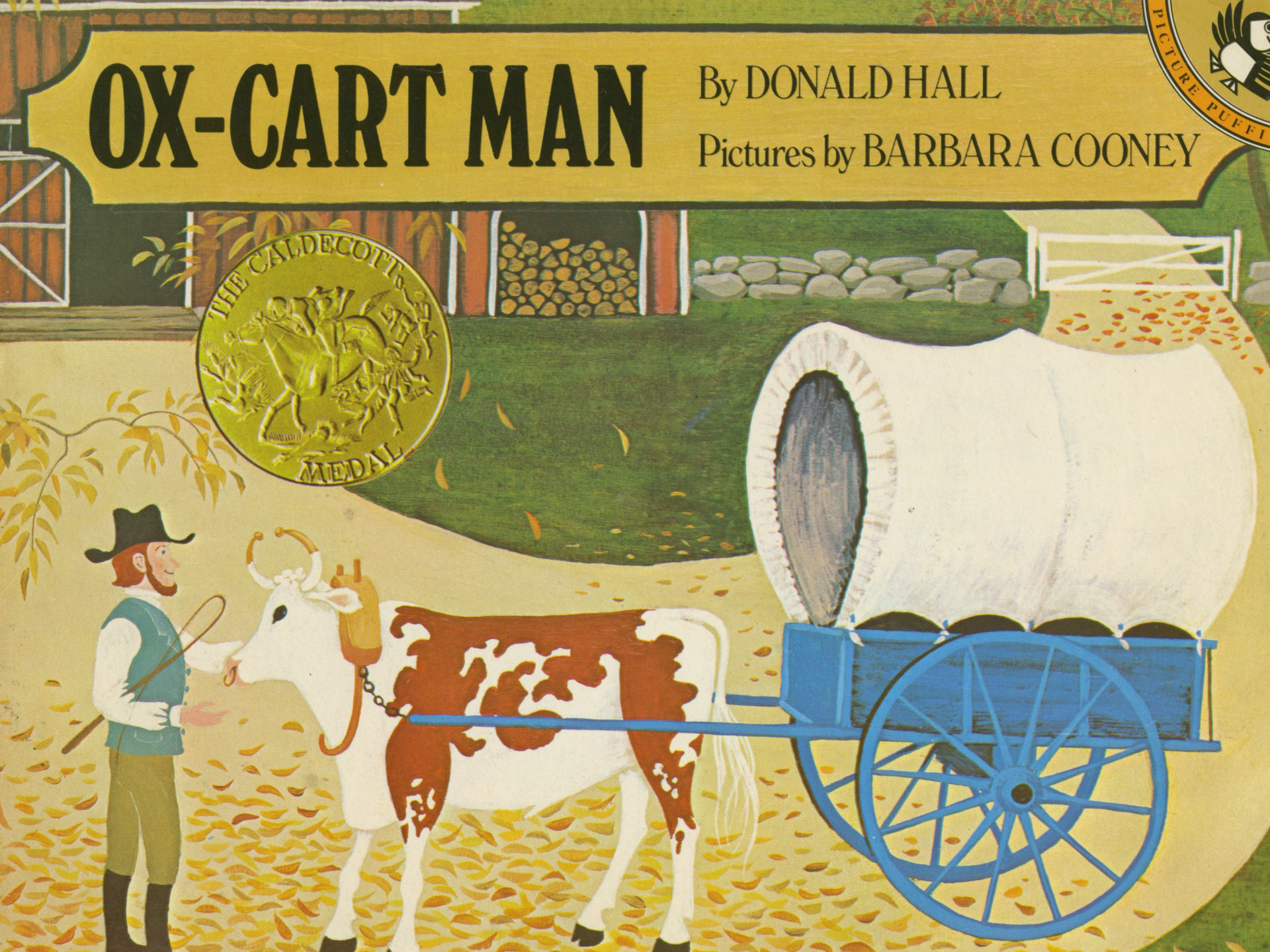
OX-CART MAN

By DONALD HALL

Pictures by BARBARA COONEY














SAIL MAKERS
DRY GOODS
BANK





























Donald Hall's attitude toward the Ox-Cart Man and Mrs. Ox-Cart Man?

Golden Age view

Implied criticism of later American ways of life

Simple wants and simple means

Vs.

"Lifestyle" choices of affluent mall-going Consumerist energy hogs with no Principles and great appetites for more stuff

Place the story in the context of history: **The Ox-Cart Man as the Average American in 1800**	**North and South similar in 1800**
Subsistence Farming	Commercialized Farming

Frontier violence



Backwoodsmen have a "knock down" in this 1841 woodcut from *Crockett's Almanack*.

Violence—few police



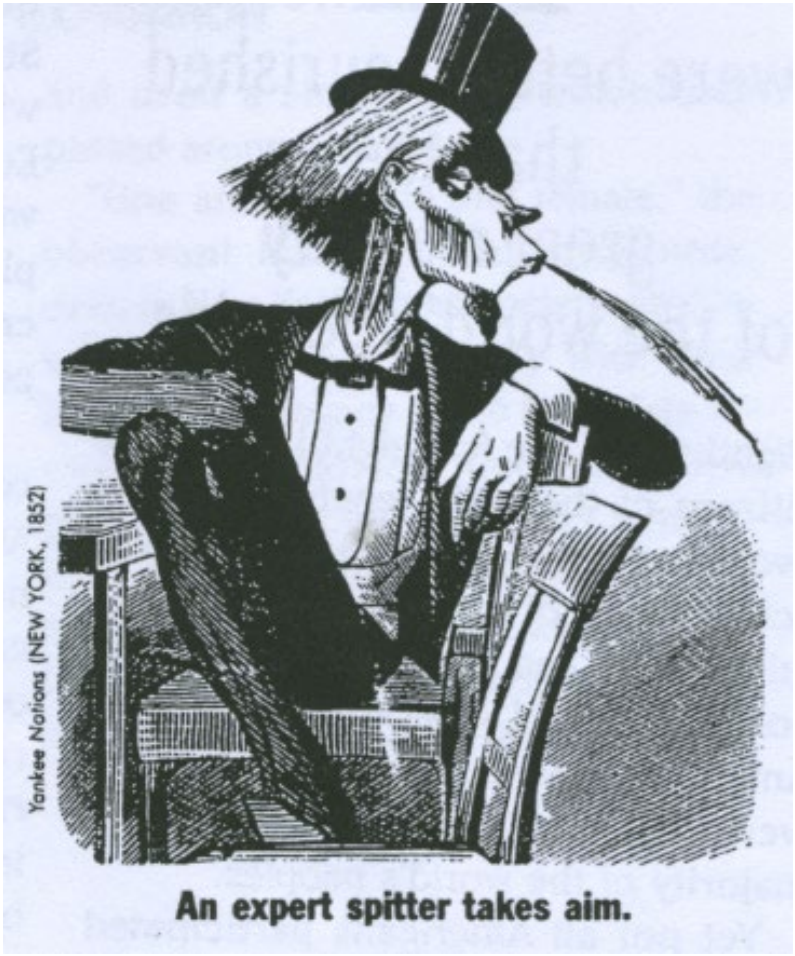
The hands of a celebrated gouger.

Outdoor plumbing and no sewage treatment systems—cholera epidemics when sewage leaks into water supply



Chamber pots were dumped in the streets.

Spittoons in saloons and public buildings



An expert spitter takes aim.

The Truth about the Average American in 1800—few “lifestyle” choices

1.Pre-industrial farmers lived a precarious life, poor, with few savings

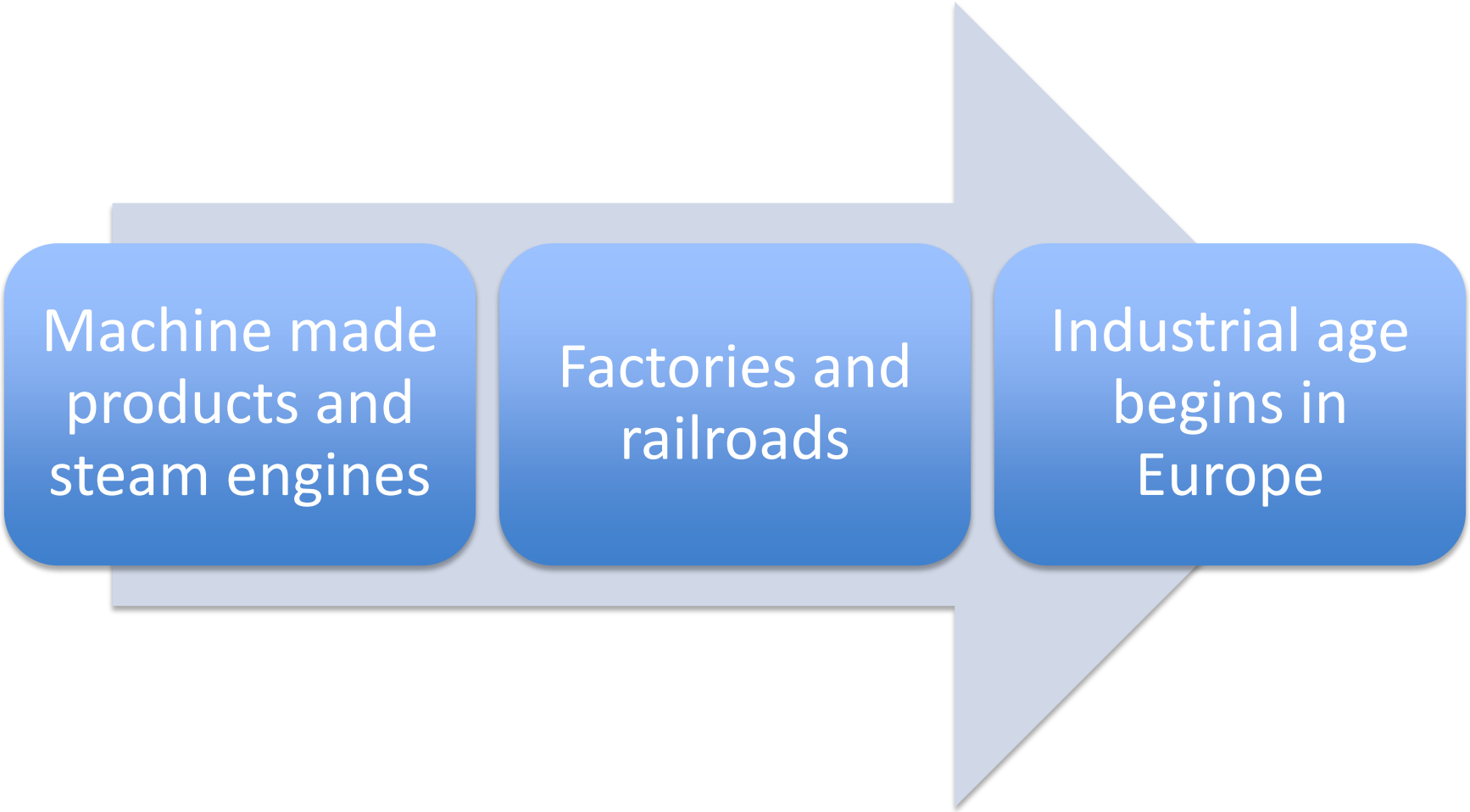
2. Violence—eye gouging, scars
3. Little dentistry-barbers perform tooth pulling
4. Medicine—leeches and childbed fever, doctors unlicensed
5. Drinking
6. Dirty-2 a bed, bundling
7. Inarticulate—many families had no books in their houses, education mostly for the elites and then it was often based on the classics
8. Poor health—epidemics, lack of sewage treatment, clean water
9. High infant mortality rates
10. Quality of family life-large families, lack of access to birth control, Children viewed as little adults so beaten and put to work on farms



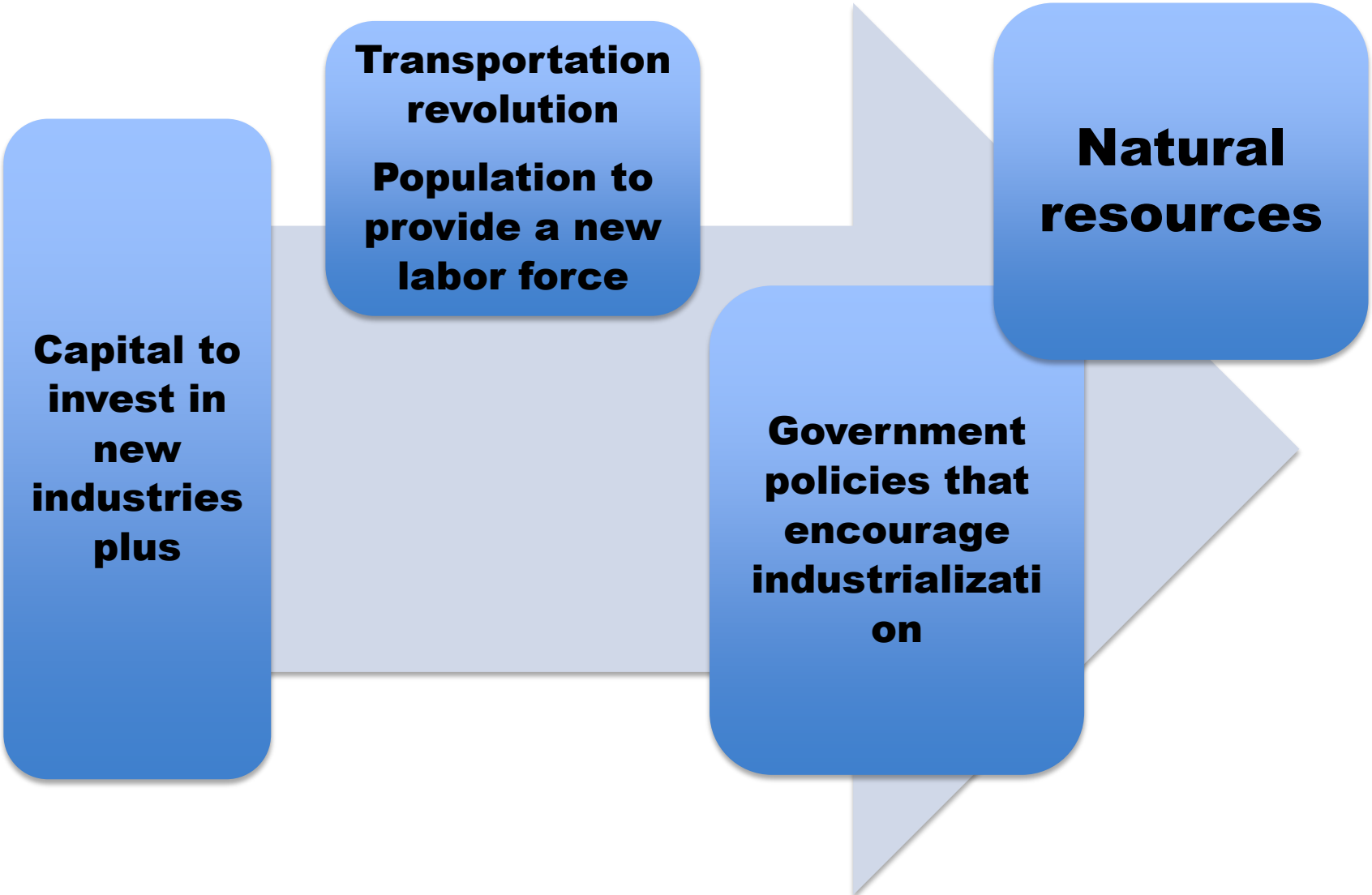
Are peasants in China and Italy just like the Ox-Cart Man?



Worldwide economic changes



Why does industrialization begin early in Germany and Great Britain?

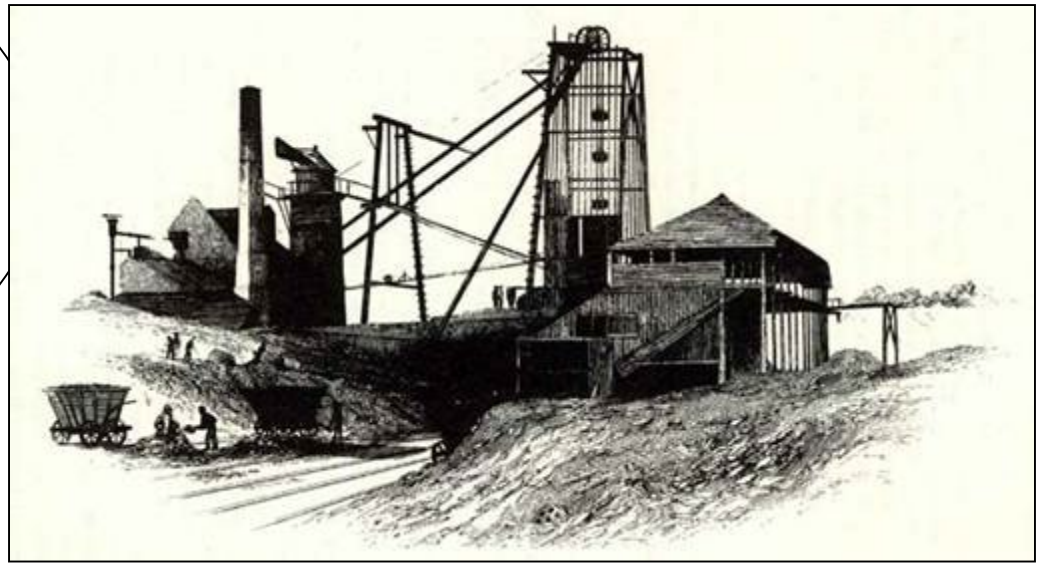


The Fossil Fuel Revolution

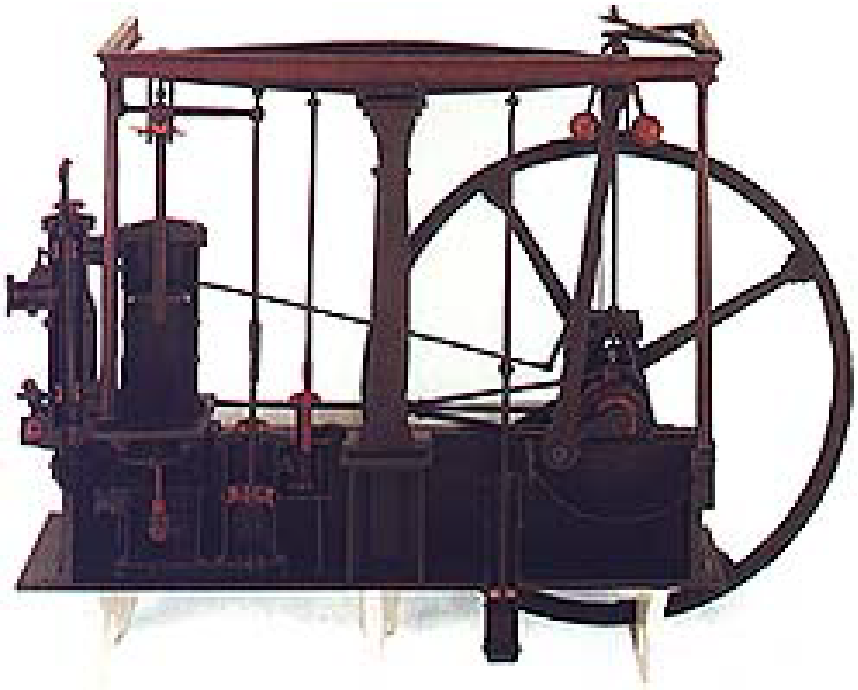
The biological old regime ends when vast new sources of energy come into use:

Coal
Electricity
Gas
Petroleum
Nuclear

By taking energy from fossil fuels like coal instead of biomass like wood…

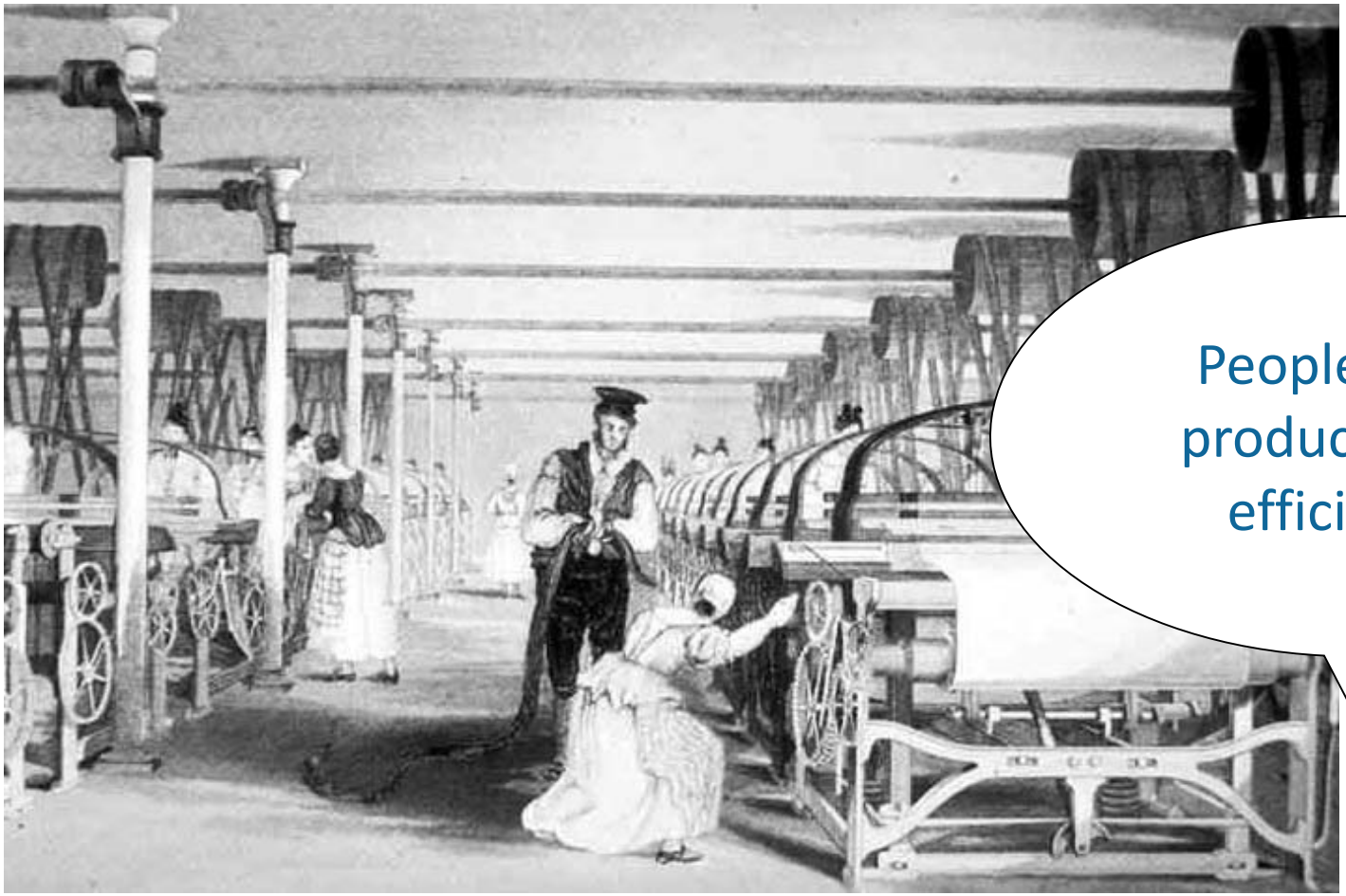






and with better and better steam engines to harness coal's energy…





People could produce more efficiently.

Power loom weaving Lancashire, 1835



In Britain coal mines were close to factories and cities.

In China coal mines were far from factories and cities.

How might history have been different if the closest sources of coal available to Britain were, say, in the Carpathian Mountains of southeastern Europe?



And travel more quickly



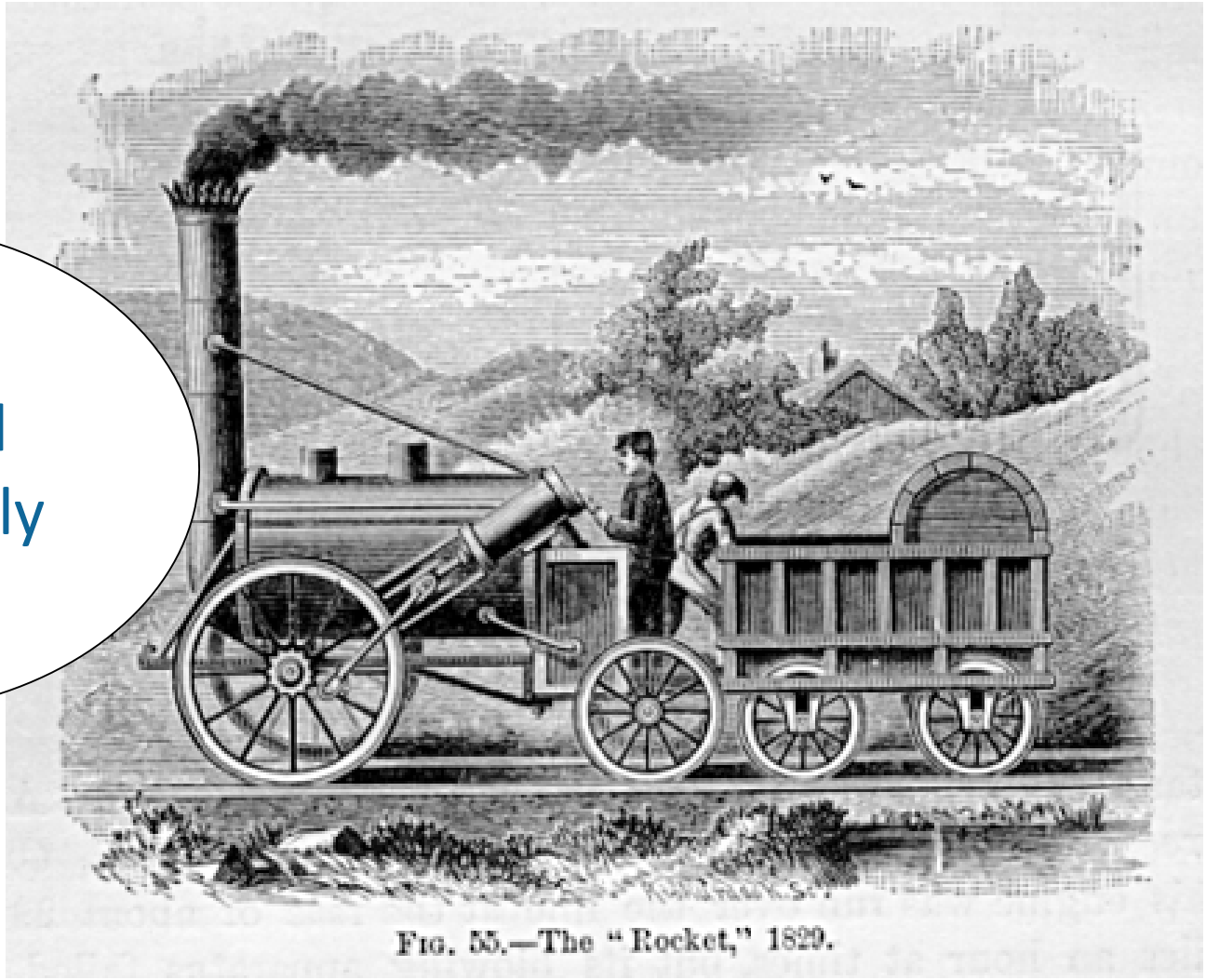
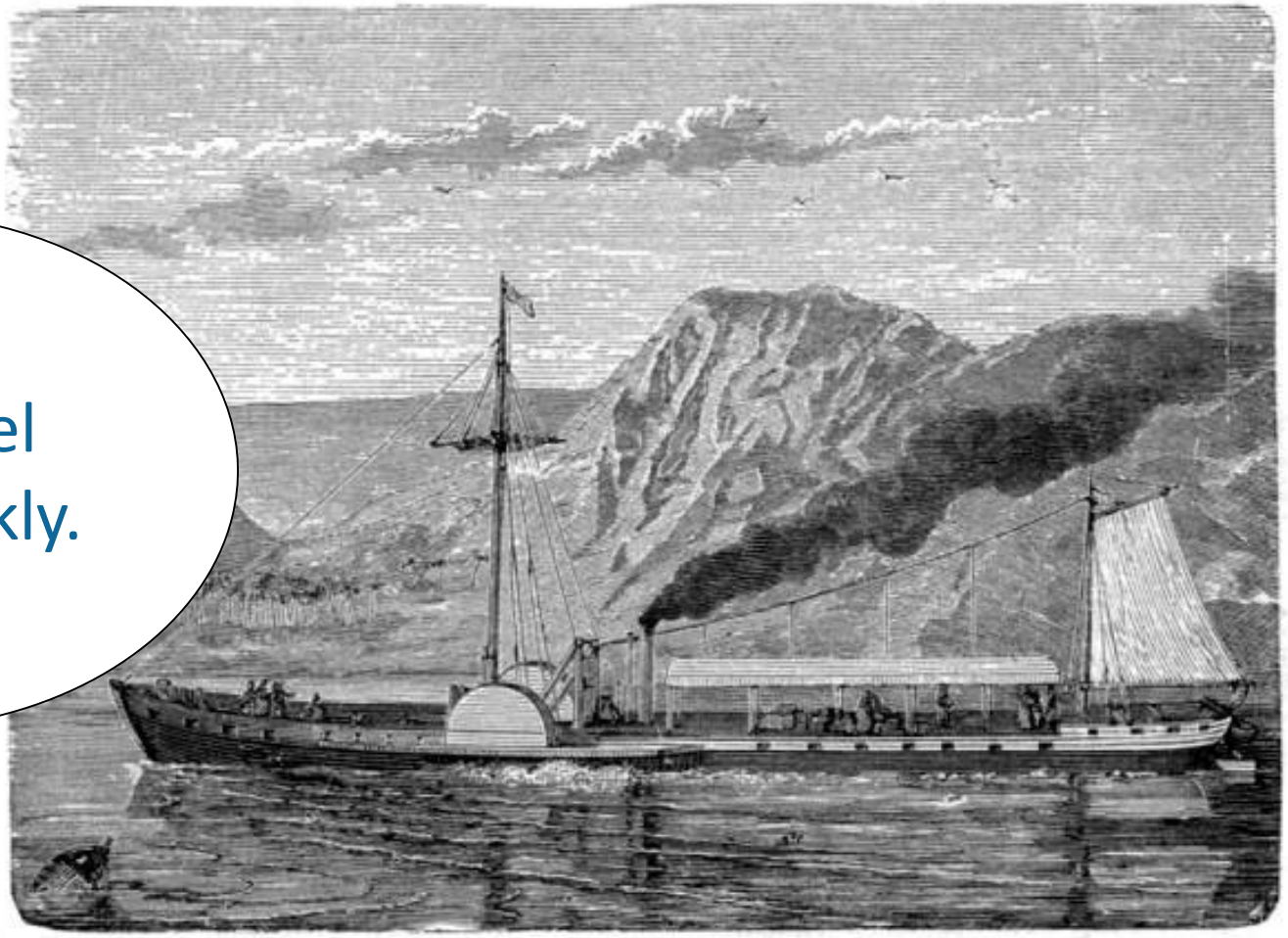


Fig. 55.—The "Rocket," 1829.

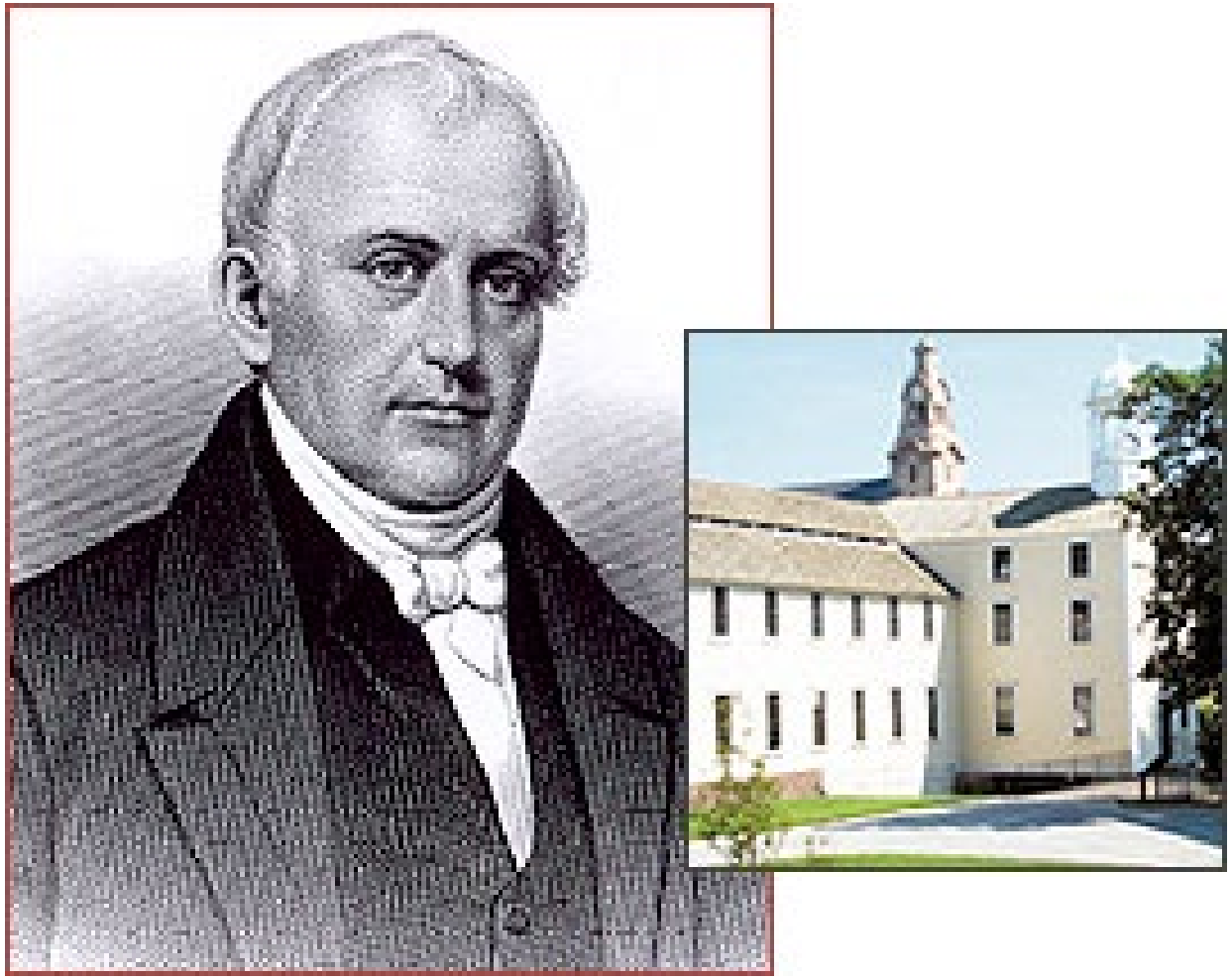
George Stephenson's "Rocket" steam locomotive 1829

And travel more quickly.



Robert Fulton's Clermont steamship 1807

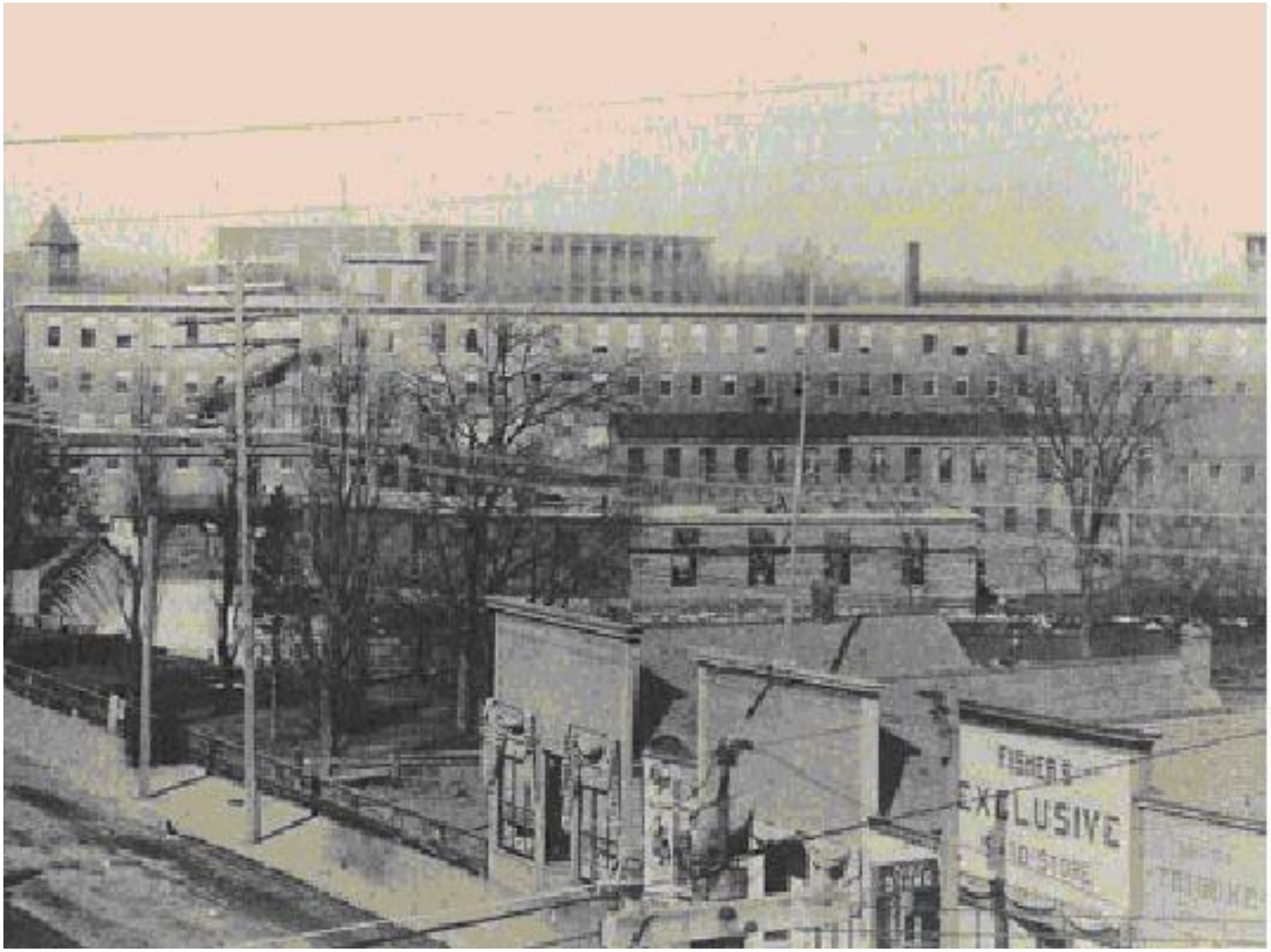
Samuel Slater and the Slater Mills



Francis Cabot Lowell and the Lowell Mills



LOWELL MILLS



Industrial Era: North and South

◆South ◆Planter class ships cotton to Britain to be turned into cloth in textile mills (also to North)-cash crop ◆Atlantic world mercantilist capitalism	◆North ◆Merchants invest in industrialization in the North—sell it nationally and internationally Industrialization—brings a new class—urban workers to factories

1800-1860 Sharper Sectional Differences Emerge because of Economic and Social Processes

◆South ◆Planter Class like ◆British Aristocrats ◆Yeoman farmers and backcountry poor ◆Slaves and some free blacks	◆North ◆Merchants and landowners Farmers Industrialization—brings a new class—urban workers



Northern ox-cart man

- New ideas?
- New transportation?

Move to a city?

Take a job in a factory?

- New behaviors?
- Ambivalence toward change?



Southern ox-cart man

- Want to become like the planter class.

Buy slaves?

Left out of industrial modernization

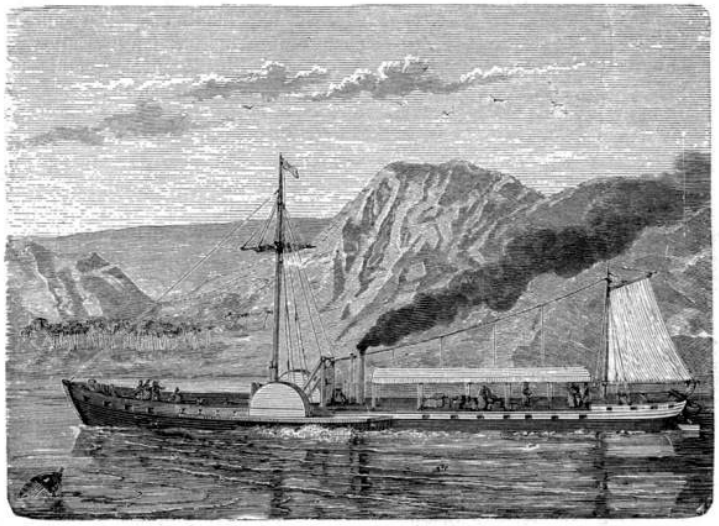
- Admire planter behaviors
- Want to show superiority over slaves



The Industrial Revolution

Fossil fuel energy in production and transportation

Jobs for coal miners, steamboat crew, and railroad engineers in the North



Fultons erstes Dampfschiff.

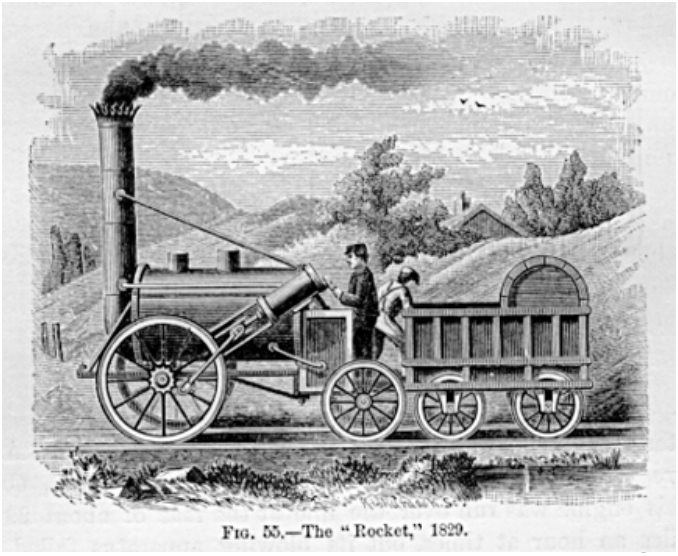
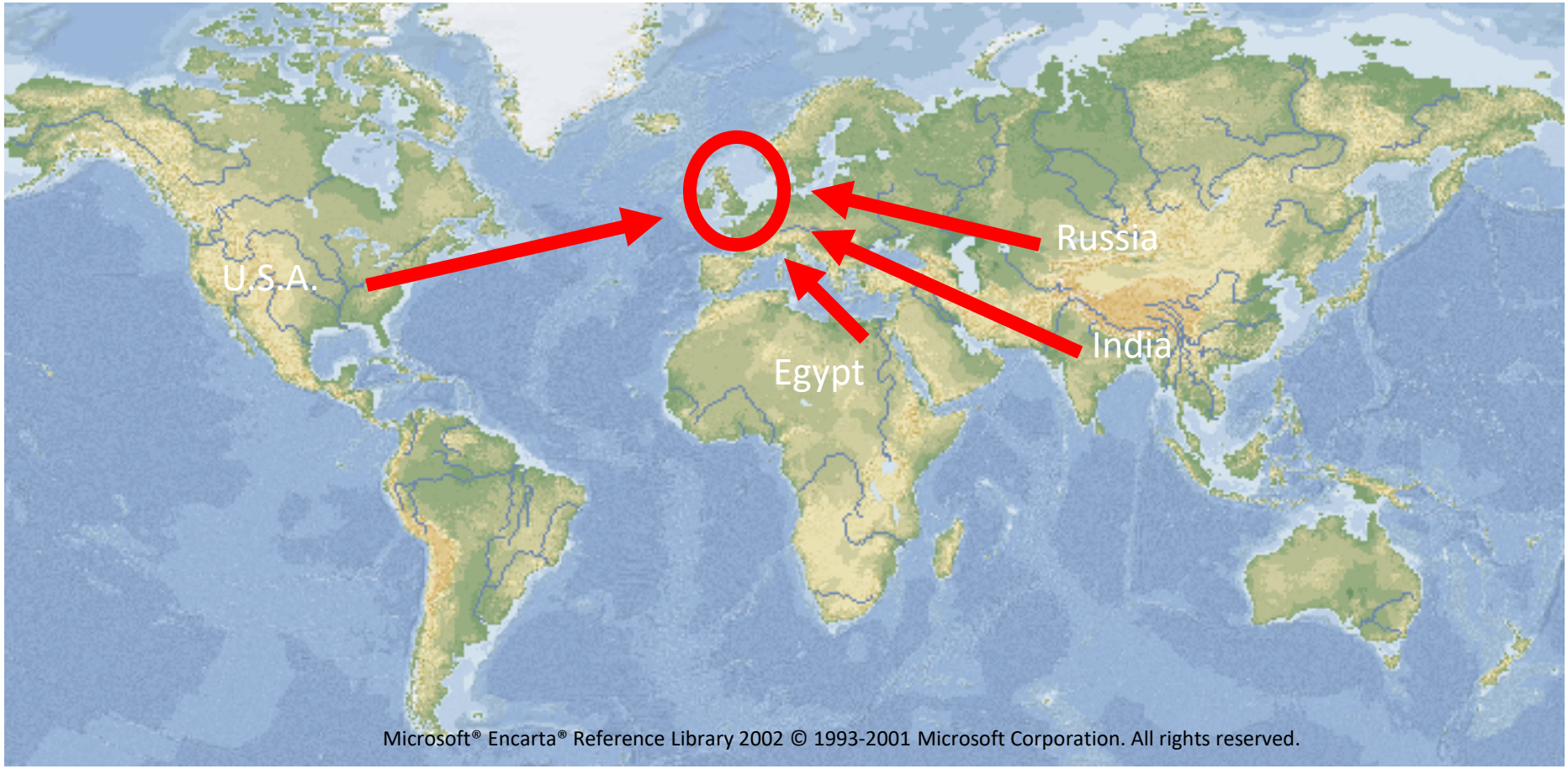


FIG. 55.—The "Rocket," 1829.

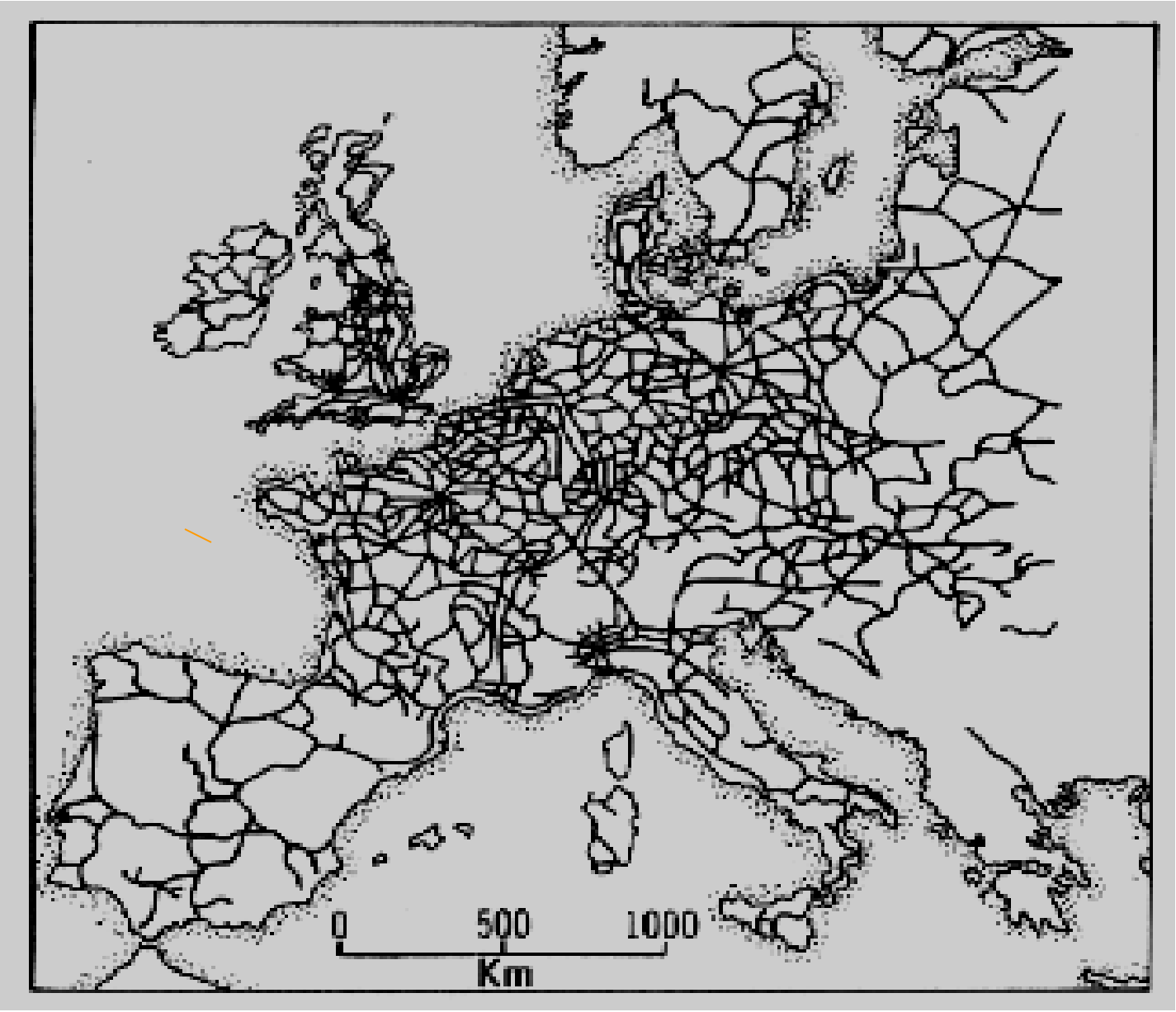
The Cotton South must compete with other agrarian economies



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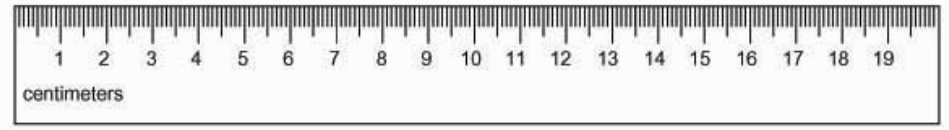
Cotton exports from agrarian economies to industrial economies →

Railway Development in Europe



1880

INDUSTRIAL ERA CHANGES PARTS OF THE WORLD

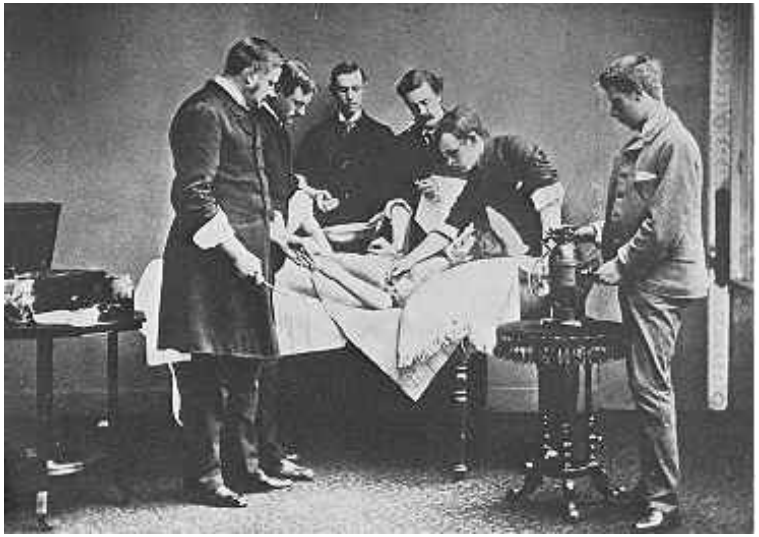


Standardize weights and measures.

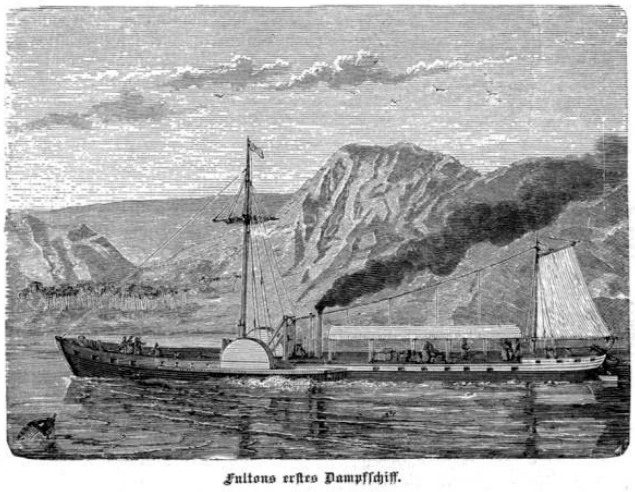


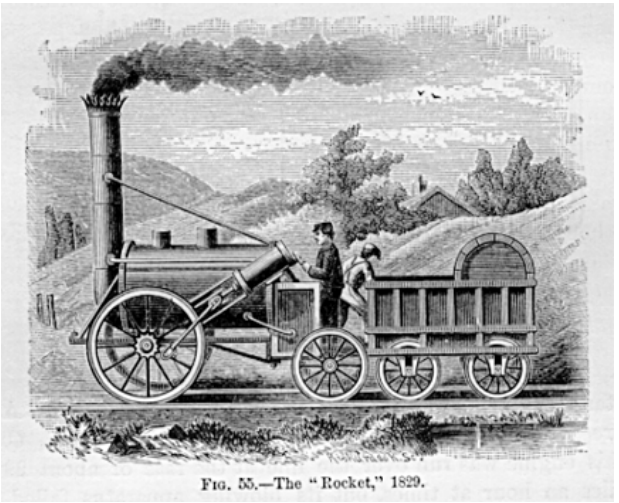
The Last Rail is Laid

Build railroads, ports, and telegraphs.



Improve public health.

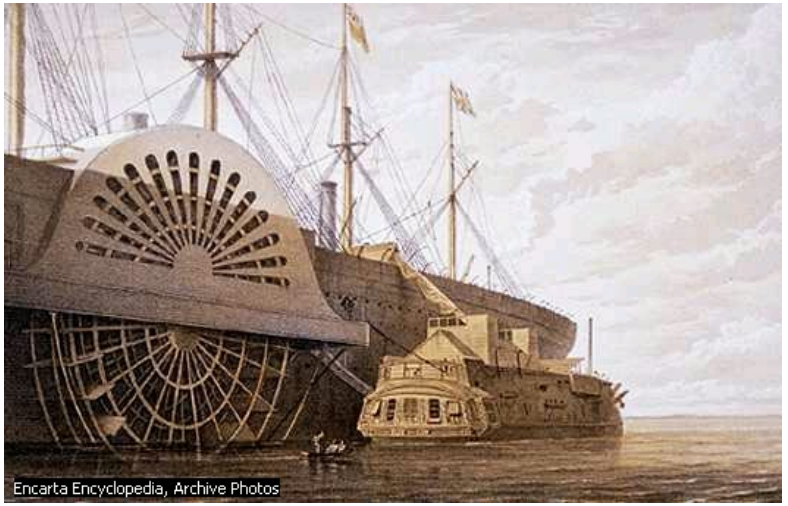

Fultons erstes Dampfschiff.


Fig. 55.—The "Rocket," 1829.

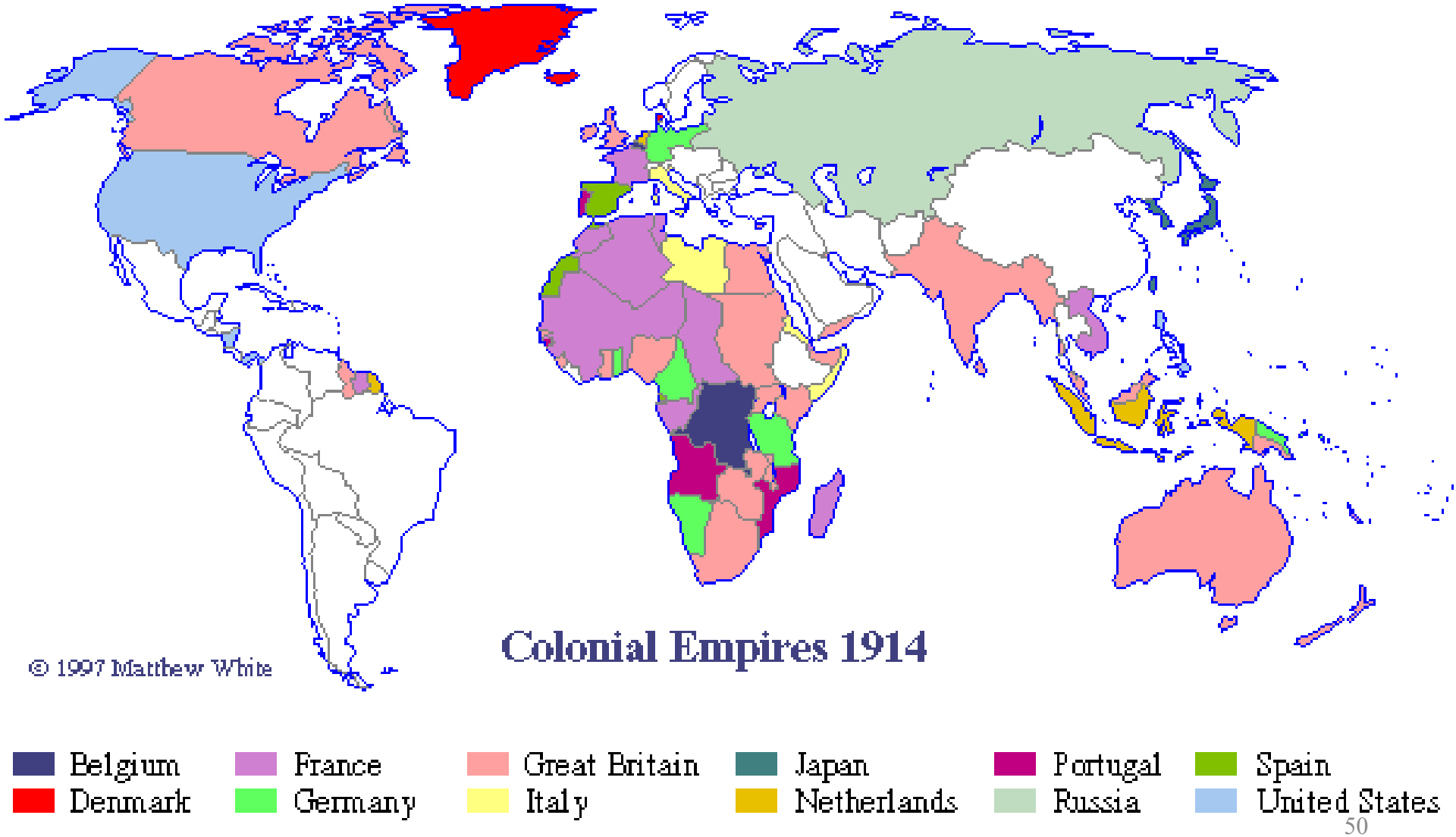
People moved more quickly.

Ideas moved more quickly.




Encarta Encyclopedia, Archive Photos

And more of the world was colonized than ever before.



Colonial relations increase and world market brings affluence to industrial nations. Food is sold on the world market and does not go where it was needed most.





How well does the industrial era work for people around the world?

1. **Worldwide trade encouraged further technological development**
2. **Slavery defended more fiercely by slave-owners**
3. **Slaves are pressed to produce more**
4. **More slaves purchased and imported in some countries**
5. **Industrial jobs attract workers who can travel more cheaply on steamships, so labor migration brings more immigrants to the New World**
6. **Some people get rich**
7. **Urban problems plague new industrial cities—prostitution, crime, disease, poor housing, poverty, loneliness, discrimination**

Industrial Society creates a new Middle Class

Middle Class gentility and respectability disapproves of the smelly drunk peasants



The Industrial Economy creates a new Northern middle Class

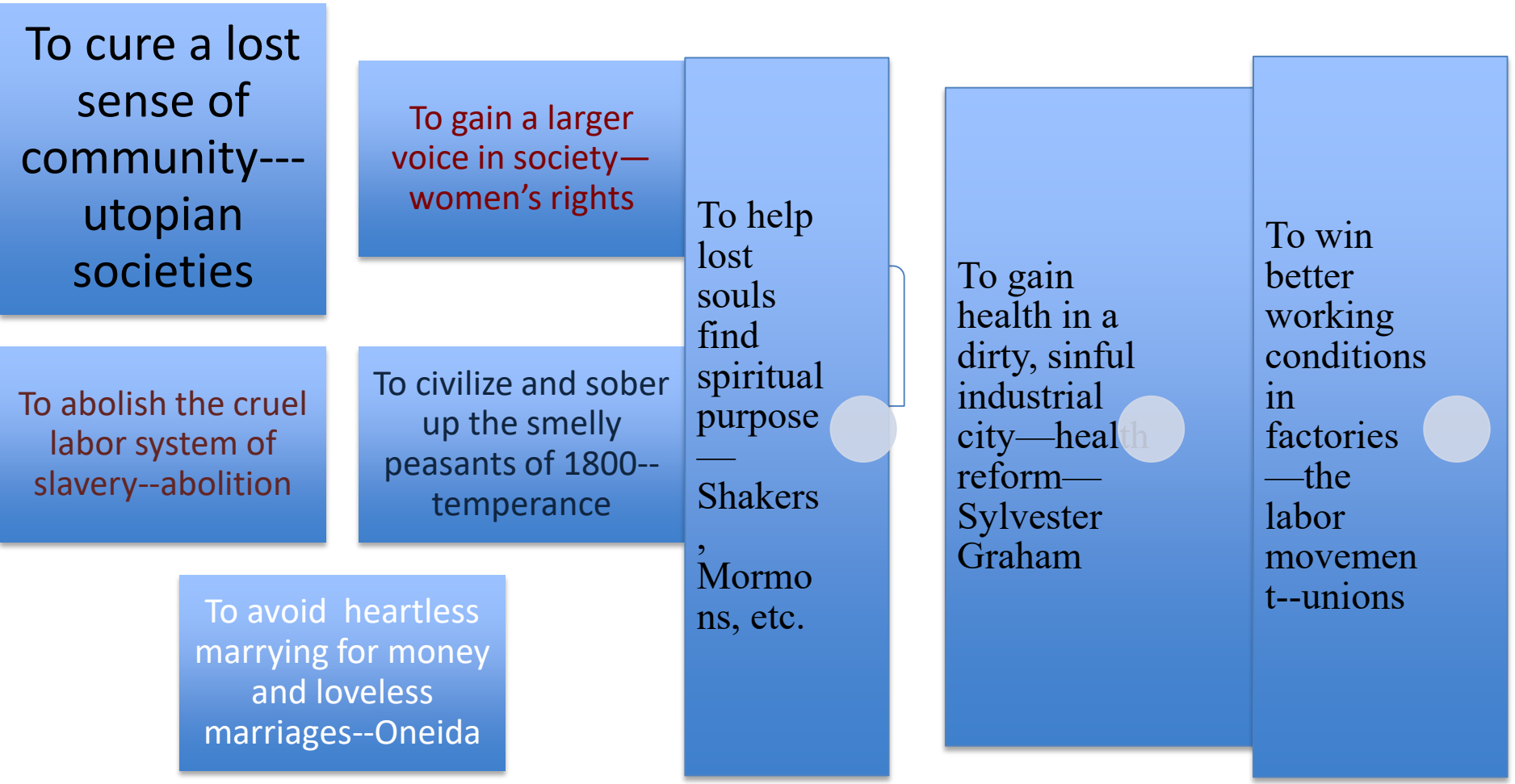
Embourgeoisment

- The "civilizing process"
- Manners changed

- 1. Have higher expectations for cleanliness and civility
- 2. Want cruelty reduced
- 3. Many believe society can be perfected

- Self-control and delayed gratification
- Women are seen as agents of civilization and religion

Antebellum Reformers-1830s



Reform as a response to Industrial Era also happened in other nations

- Enlightenment ideals—abolition—England and France
- Women's rights—Germany, England, France, Italy
- Pro-democracy movements-opening up voting rights in England—slightly later the Revolutions of 1848

THE WORLD ACCORDING TO AMERICANS

