Chapter 11: North and The South Take Different Paths

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

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

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

Pictures from: [http://kcllibrary.nhmccd.edu/tenement.gif](http://kcllibrary.nhmccd.edu/tenement.gif)
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

- Owned 5 or more slaves 8%
- "Cottonocracy"
- Owned 1-4 Slaves 8%
- 50% of Whites OWNED NO SLAVES
  Poor White farmers
- Free A-A 2%
- 32% Enslaved African Americans