

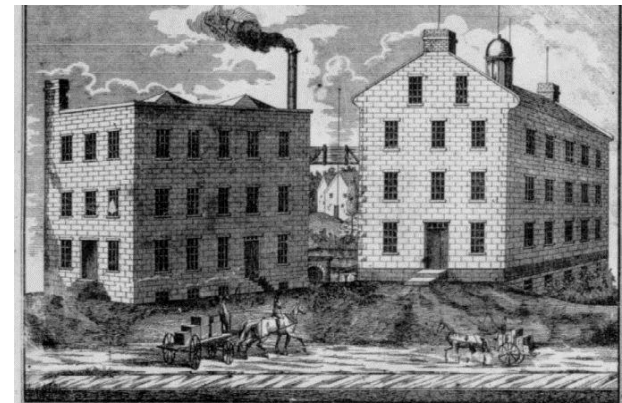
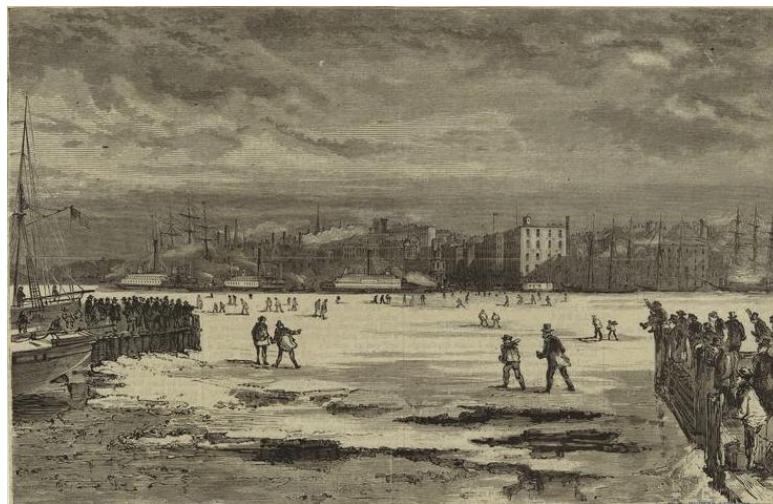
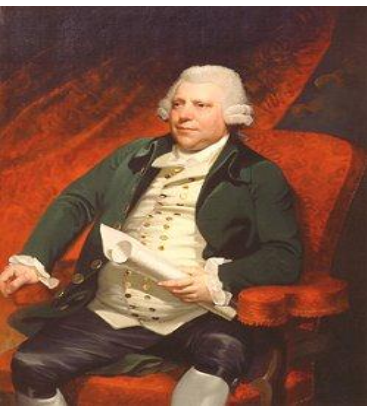
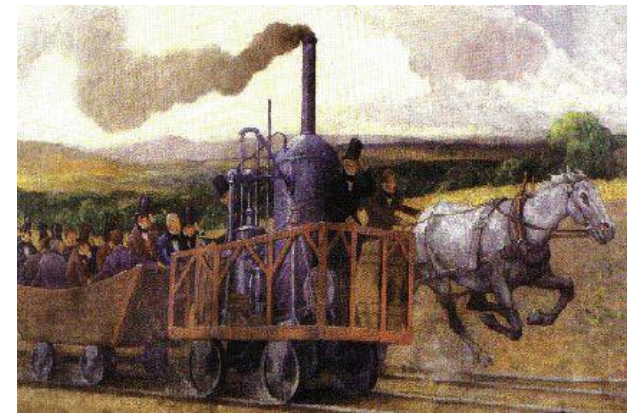
The

Nation

Expands



The 'North'

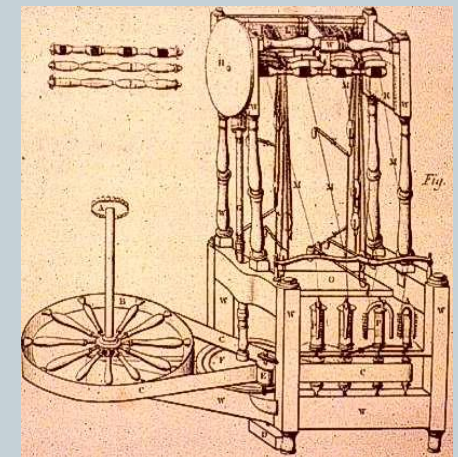
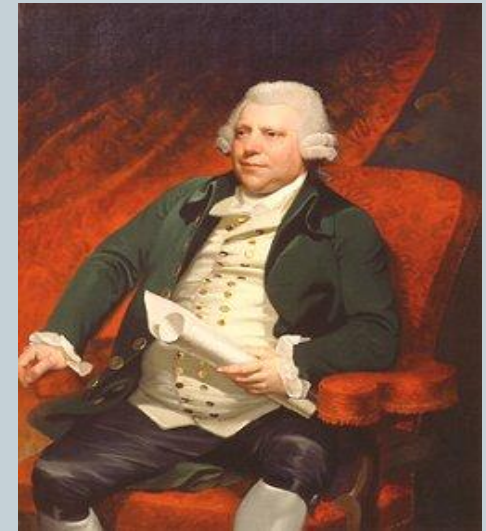


Victoria Woolen Mills, Almonte, C.W.
James Rosamond Esq Proprietor.

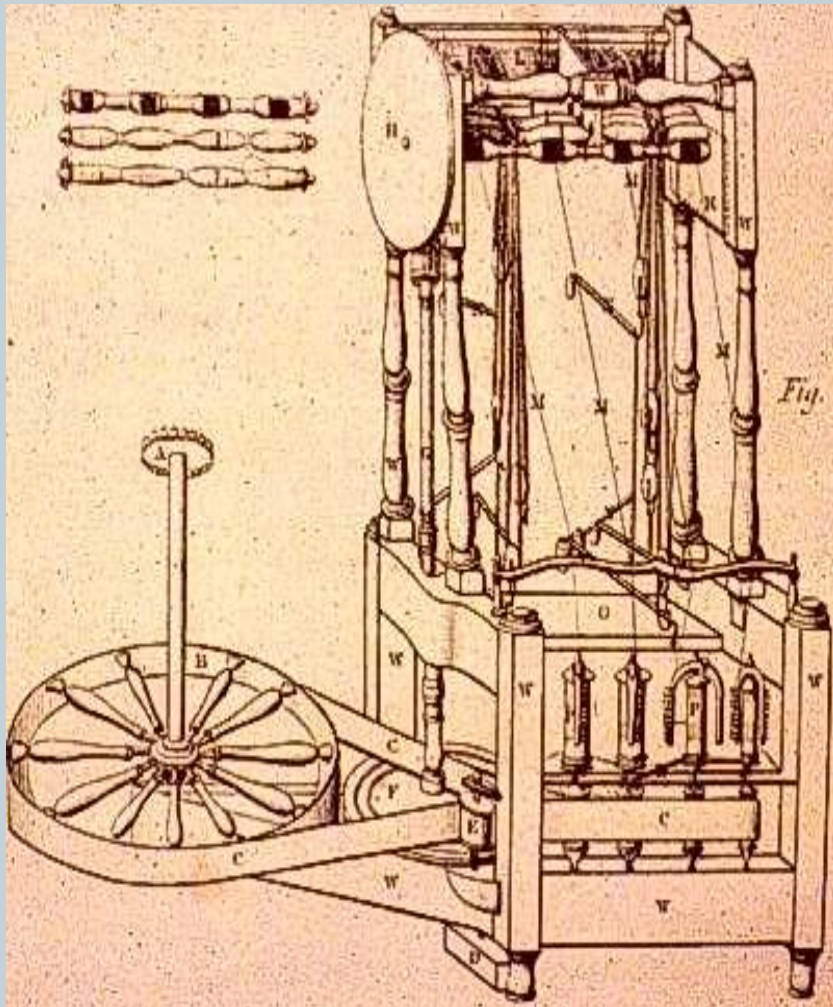
Industrial Revolution

Industrial Revolution

- At the beginning of the 1700's, the majority of people in Europe and the United States were farmers...
 - They made most of what they needed by hand...
- By the mid-1700's change in Great Britain led to a greater demand for manufactured goods...
 - As agriculture and roads improved, cities and population grew...
 - Over sea trade routes expanded...
- **Industrial Revolution**, a period of rapid growth in using machines for manufacturing and production.
 - ✦ Textiles...



1769 Richard Arkwright 'Water Frame'





New Machines and Processes

- **Samuel Slater – 1793**

- Textile Mills (cotton thread)

- ✦ **Moses Brown**

- Pawtucket, Rhode Island

- **Eli Whitney and technology – 1789**

- Mass-production (Guns...)

- ✦ The efficient production of large amounts of identical goods.

- ✦ Interchangeable parts

- The parts of a machine that are identical and easy to replace...



Why didn't textile mills and factories expand to the South?

Manufacturing Grows Slowly

- Despite the hard work of people such as Samuel Slater and Eli Whitney, manufacturing and factories in the United States grew slowly...
 - More people in the United States wanted to be farmers... (Free Land & Manifest Destiny...)
 - ✦ Cotton goods, flour milling, weapons, and iron production...
 - Industrialization wouldn't become important to the United States until after the Revolutionary War...
 - After the War of 1812, the United States realized they needed to invest in themselves and rely on themselves for goods...



Other Inventions?

- Telegraph (Morse Code)
- Steel Plow
- Mechanical Reaper
- Steam Engine (Train & Boat)
- Steam Factories?
- Sewing Machine
- Icebox
- Iron Stove
- Safety Pins
- Cotton Gin

How do they change our lives....

What would Eli Whitney do...



Factory Work: Good or Bad

► How do you feel about working in a factory?

12 – 16 Hour Days (4:30 a.m. – 8:30 p.m.)

6 Day Work Week (Sundays Off)

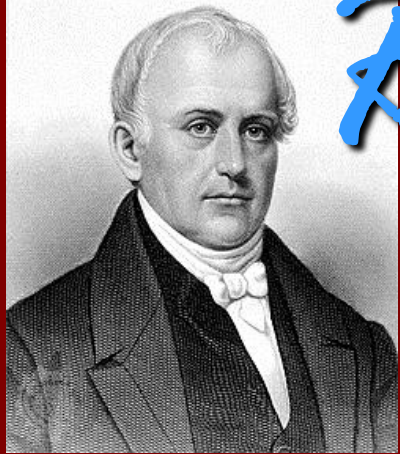
Pay: 1\$/Day (6 Dollars a Week)

Work Conditions (Very Dangerous)

NO BREAKS!!!



► How do you feel about working in a factory?



Rhode Island

System



“Men with growing families wanted...”

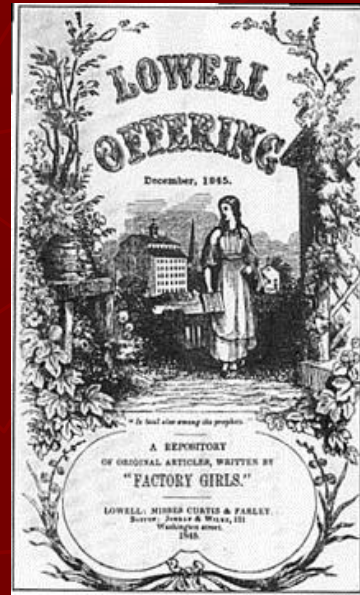
▶ Rhode Island System – Samuel Slater

- Factory and Mills strategy for hiring families and dividing factory work into simple tasks...
 - ▶ Created Housing...
 - ▶ Company Clothing Stores...
 - ▶ Company Grocer/Butcher...
 - ▶ Company Saloon...
 - ▶ Company Hospitals...
 - ▶ Company Churches...
 - ▶ Company Bank/Credit Agency



‘Slatersville’

Lowell System



The Lowell Mill Girls left their mark on industry and fought for labor rights.
National Park Service Photo

Workers Organize



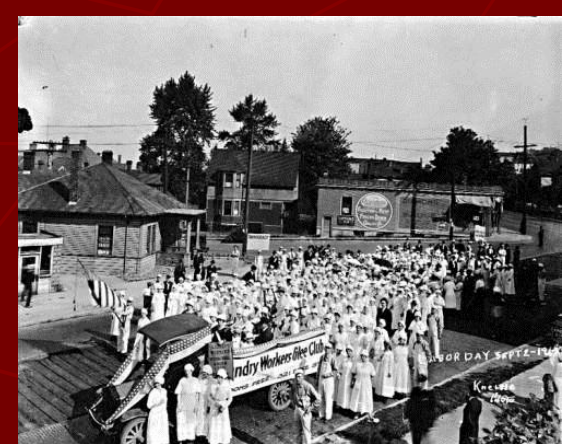
tried to improve
ons....

employers meet



▶ Labor Reform

- 10 Hour Workday!
- Breaks!
- Consistent wages (Children – Females – Males)
- Age requirements...





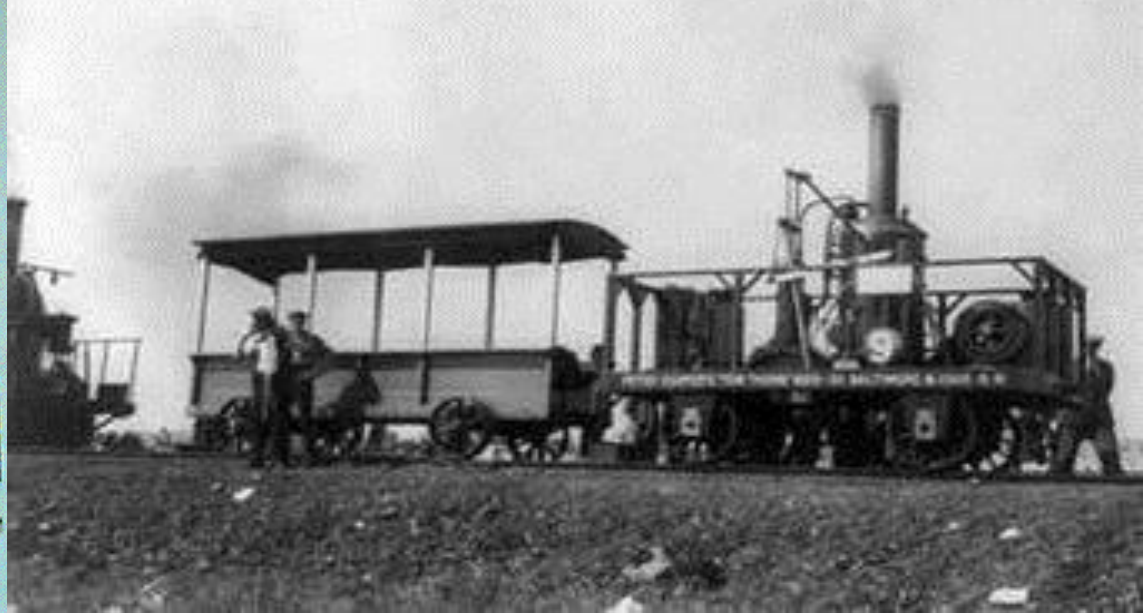
Industrial Revolution

to the

Transportation Revolution



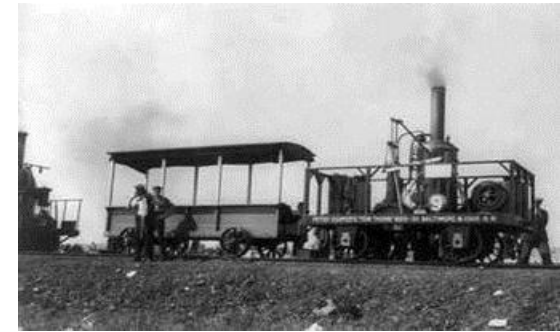
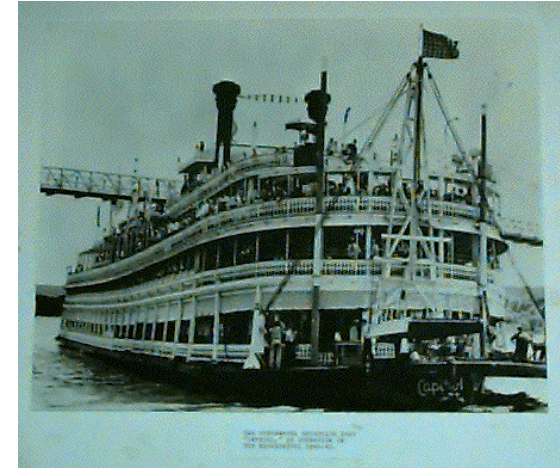
THE STEAMSHIP "MICHIGAN" ON THE GREAT LAKES.



Transportation

Revolution

- A period of rapid growth in the speed and convenience of travel because of new methods of transportation...
- **Creation of an economic boom in business across the country...**
 - “America has now joined the Hudson River to the Mississippi River, and made the Atlantic Ocean communicate with the Gulf of Mexico.”
 - Steamboats & Steam-powered Trains...



Steamboat Era

1803 *Robert Fulton*

- ❑ Developed the first commercial steamboat

- ***Clermont (1807)***

- ❑ The steamboat was able to travel rapidly and efficiently up and down rivers (against the current)...

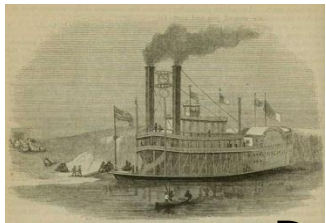


- ❑ Benefits?

- **Demand Skyrocketed!**

- 1840, there were 500 hundred steamboats in America.
- 1850 the first steamboat crossed the Atlantic Ocean!

Positives & Negatives (Gibbons v. Ogden)





American Railroad

1830 Peter Cooper

- ❑ Developed first powerful locomotive in America...

- **Tom Thumb!** (Faster than a horse?)

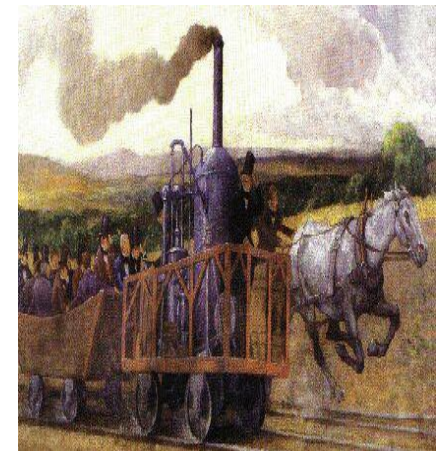
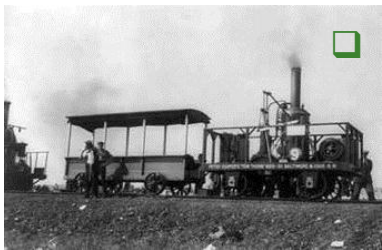


- ❑ By 1840 there was about 2,800 miles of track.

- More than existed in all of Europe...
- Challenges?

- ❑ By 1860 there was more than 30,000 miles of track.

- ❑ Railroads linked almost every major city in the eastern United States... (Traveling about 20 miles per hour!)
 - The railroad industry became powerful!







PETER COOPER'S "TOM THUMB" 1830 BALTIMORE & OHIO R.R.

Transportation Revolution

- The Transportation Revolution brought many changes to America... (Good or Bad?)
 - **Manufactured & Raw goods...**
 - **Expansion of population... (Manifest Destiny!)**
 - **Traveling...**
 - **Jobs...** (workers, engineers, coal miners, steel workers, loggers, and other train jobs.)
 - **Growth of our nation...**
 - **Pride!**

Slavery in America...

Research the webpage...

http://www.pbs.org/wnet/slavery/memories/index_flash.html

(Explore by subject area.)

GOOGLE Shortcut – *Slavery and the Making PBS*

Once finished watch

CRASH COURSE – SLAVERY

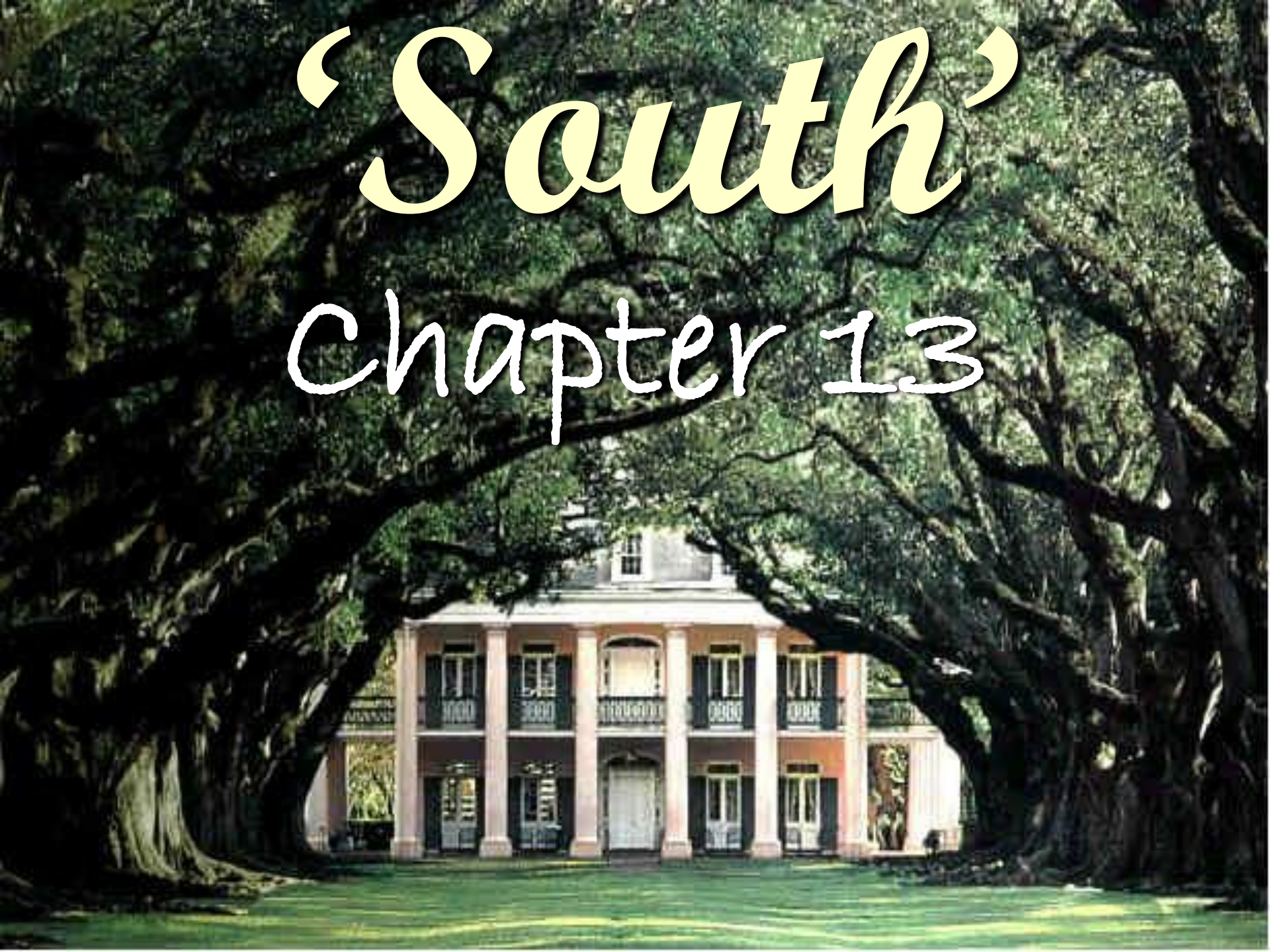
Assignment (Answer)

- How did the south justify slavery?
- What were some of the long term effects of slavery?



'South'

Chapter 13



What do you know?

Slavery in
America...

ONE WORD - BOARD

Reviving the South's Economy...

- ▶ What were the major crops in the South before the American Revolution (13 Colonies...)

- Tobacco
- Rice
- Indigo



- ▶ These products (mostly produced by African American slaves!) played a central role in the southern economy.
 - After the American Revolution crop prices and slave labor fell...
 - ▶ Why?

Growth of a new crop...



Cotton



- Cotton had been grown in America for centuries, but it had never become profitable...
 - ▶ Why?
- **Long-staple cotton...**
'black-seed cotton'
- **Short-staple cotton...**
'green-seed cotton'



By the early 1800's demand for cotton began to increase rapidly...



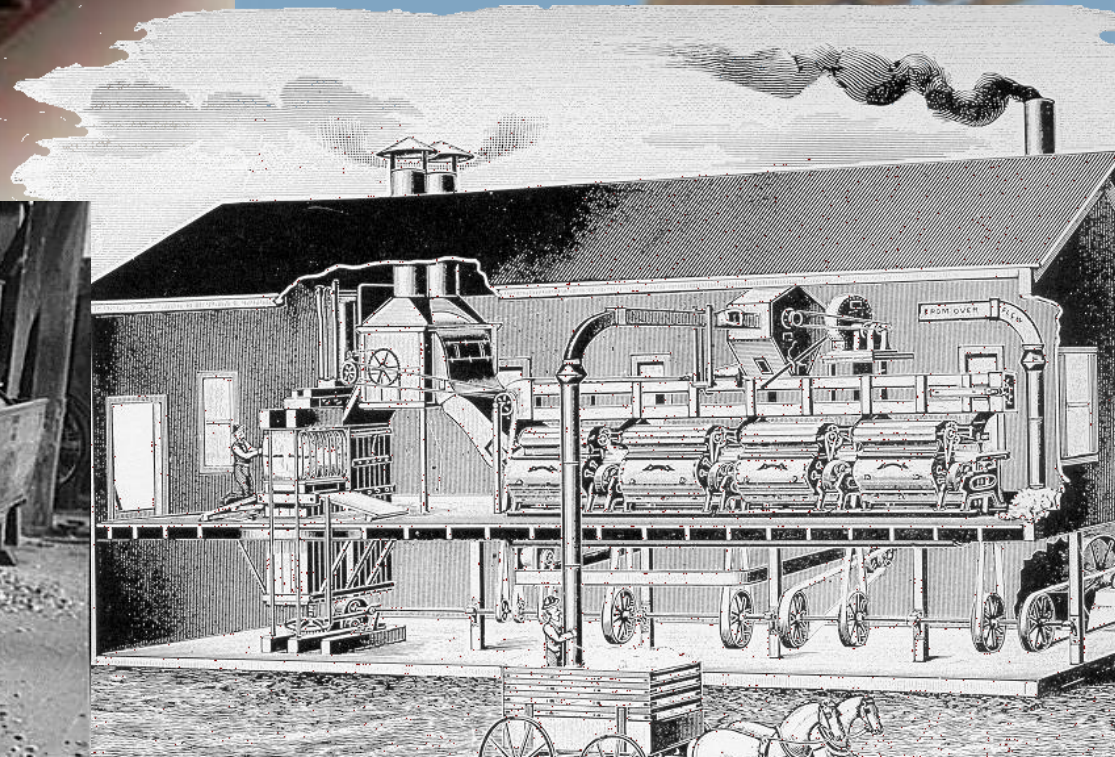
Cotton En'Gin'e

- ▶ 1793 - Eli Whitney and the 'Cotton Gin'
 - What was this new invention?
 - ▶ How did Eli Whitney come up with this idea?
 - Did he get rich?



“One man will clean ten times as much cotton as he can in any other way before known and also clean it much better than in the usual mode. This machine may be turned by water or horse, with great ease, and one man and a horse will do more than fifty men with the old machine...”





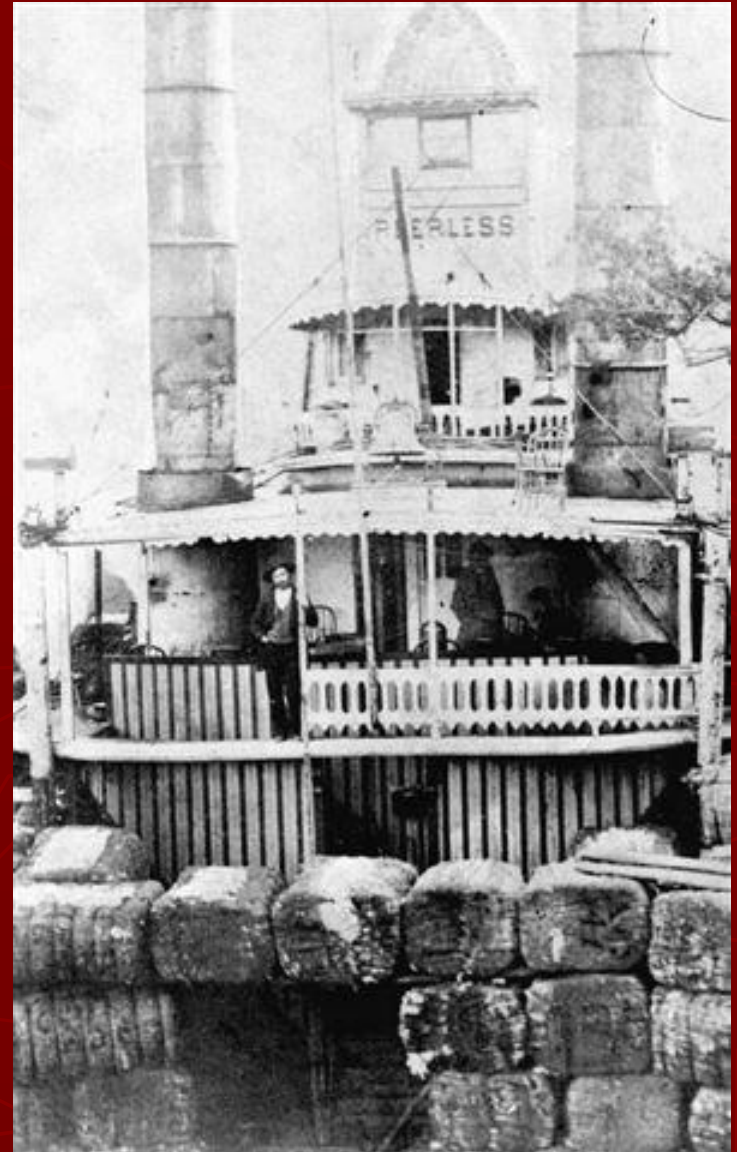
The Cotton 'Boom'

- ▶ Eli Whitney's gin revolutionized the cotton industry...
 - **Planters** – large scale farmer who held more than 20 slaves...
 - ▶ **These planters produced tons of cotton, a healthy crop almost guaranteed financial success!**
 - Farmers soon abandoned all production of other crops.



'Cotton Belt'

- ▶ **Cotton Belt** – areas of high cotton production, Florida – Virginia – Texas...
 - 1791 – 2 million pounds of cotton was produced.
 - 1860 - ?
 - ▶ 1 billion pounds of cotton was produced!
 - This was more than half the cotton grown in the entire world!
- ▶ **What affect will cotton have on the South?**



Cotton in the South

Advantages

Disadvantages

?

?

Cotton in the South

Advantages

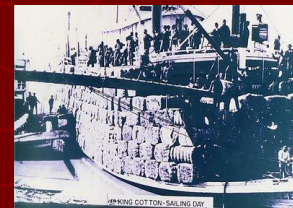
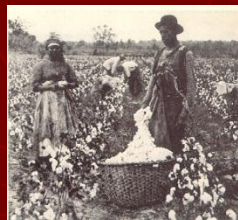
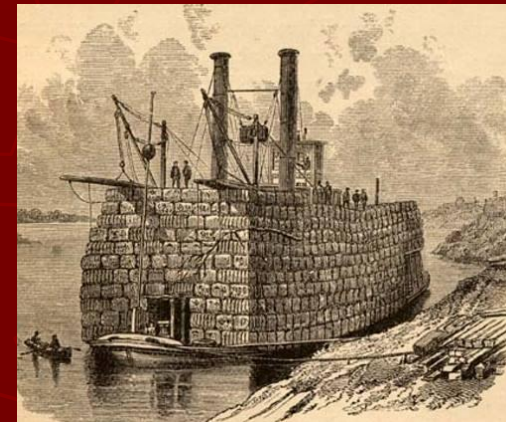
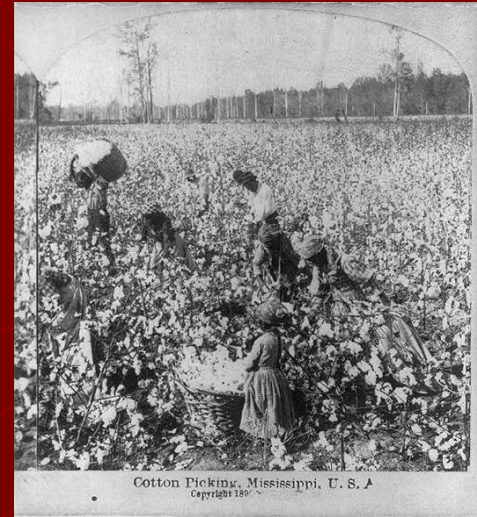
- ▶ Growth of economy...
- ▶ Easy storage...
- ▶ Build-up wealth...
- ▶ The South became a major player in the world.
- ▶ Development of cotton trade.
- ▶ Growth of cotton-related industries.

Disadvantages

- ▶ Increased reliance on one crop...
- ▶ Firmly embedded the institution of slavery in the South. (1808)
- ▶ Increased internal slave trade.
- ▶ Destroyed nutrients in soil.

“Cotton is King”

- ▶ It was believed that the global economy would fail without cotton...
- ▶ Who all used cotton?
 - Great Britain (South's most reliable business partner)
 - Northeast United States (Textile Mills)
- ▶ What did cotton do for the South?
 - Cities: Charleston, SC, Savannah, GA, and New Orleans, LA
 - ▶ Roads and Railroad?
 - NO, relied on ships and steamboats...



Other Crops and Industries...

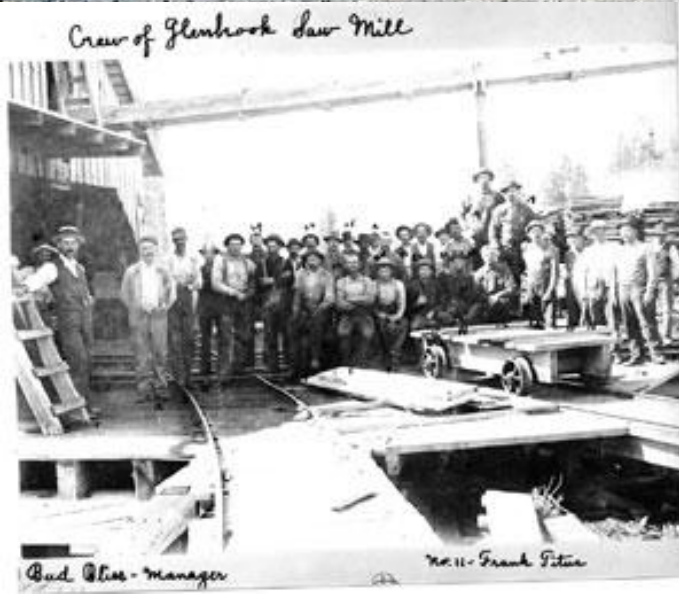
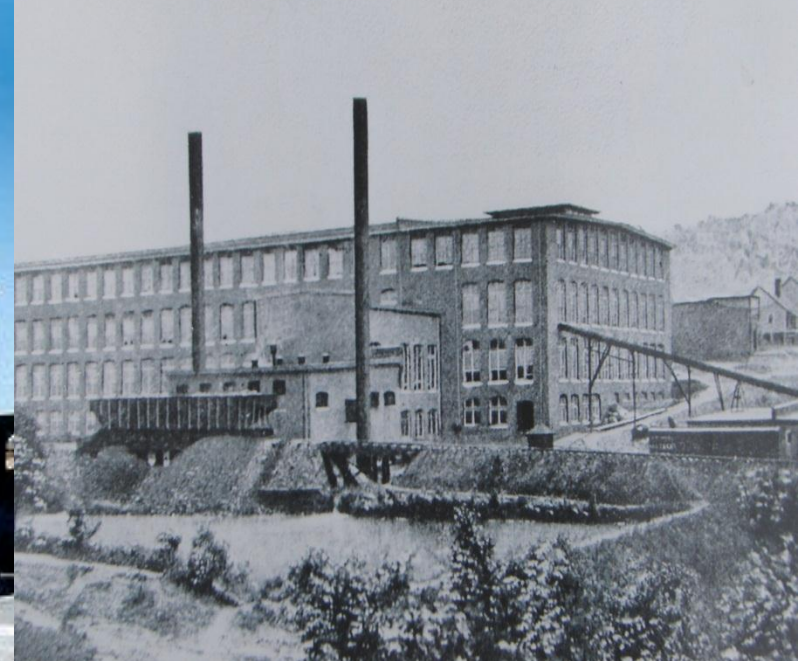
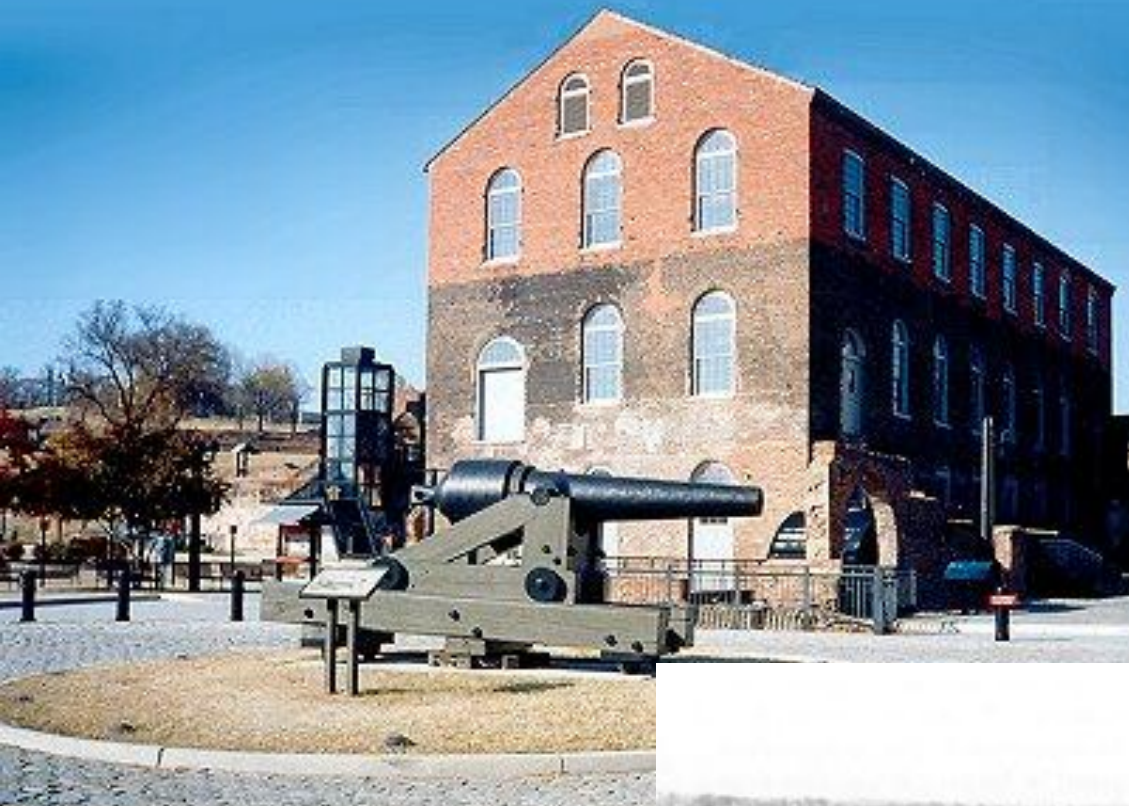
Agriculture

- ▶ Corn
- ▶ Rice
- ▶ Sweet Potatoes
- ▶ Wheat
- ▶ Sugar Cane
- ▶ Tobacco
- ▶ Hemp and Flax

Industrialization

- ▶ Sawmills
- ▶ Cotton mills
- ▶ Food processing mills
- ▶ Iron Mills
 - Tredegar Iron Works
 - ▶ In Richmond, Virginia this was one of the most productive iron works in the nation.
 - Bridge materials, cannons, steam engines, and other products.

Marion Manufacturing Co., Marion, N. C.



Crew of Glenhook Saw Mill

Bud Bliss - Manager

No. 11 - Frank Pitzer

Turn in your
assignment...

Slavery...

**How could a
'advanced' society
do this...**

Southern Society and Culture

Planters 'Plantation Owners'

- Wealthiest members of Southern Society...
 - ▶ Influenced the economy and politics...
 - Lived in 'Beautiful' mansions...
 - ▶ **Men** – in charge of raising crops and supervising slaves.
 - ▶ **Women** – in charge of running the household.
 - Raising of children and supervised household slaves...
 - ▶ **Slave women did the cooking.**
 - Hosted dinner and dance parties...



Southern Society and Culture

Yeomen Farmers

- Simple 'White' Southerners...
- Owned 1 or 2 slaves...
- Had on average 100 acres...
 - ▶ Men, women, and children all worked together on the farm...



Poor Whites

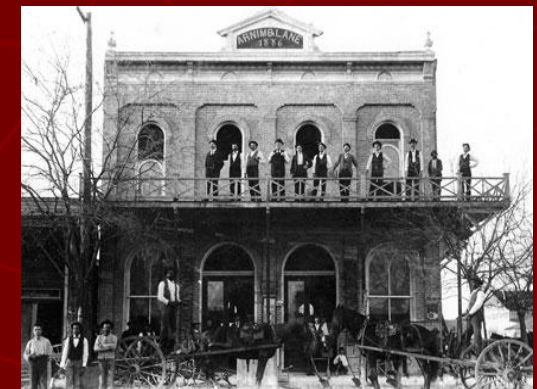
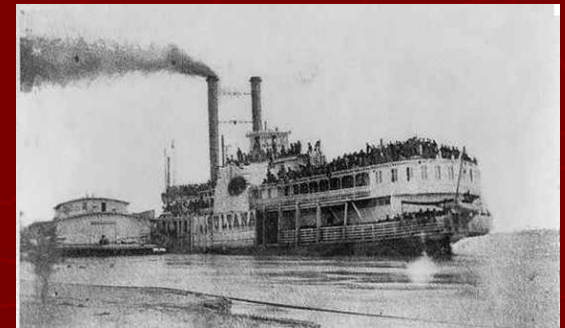
- Lived on non-fertile land...
- Survived by hunting, fishing, raising small gardens, or odd jobs...



Southern Society and Culture

Urban Life

- Most cities were along the Atlantic Coastline...
 - ▶ Why?
- **Cities (Modern)**
 - ▶ Had great public water ways. (Harbors/Canals)
 - ▶ Well-maintained streets...
 - ▶ Public Education and Public Libraries...
- **Slaves**
 - ▶ Domestic servants, mill workers, shipyard workers, worked at skilled jobs, or rented out to plantations.



'Free' African American in the South...

- ▶ 250,000 free African American lived in the south around 1860.
 - ▶ Descendants of freed slaves (American Rev.)
 - ▶ Descendants of the Haitian Revolution.
 - ▶ Former runaway slaves.
 - ▶ Freed slaves, who bought their freedom.
 - Had to have a card or mark saying they were free...
 - ▶ Free slaves lived and worked in both rural and urban areas...
 - ▶ Jobs???



'Free' African American in the South...

Free 'African' Americans in the South

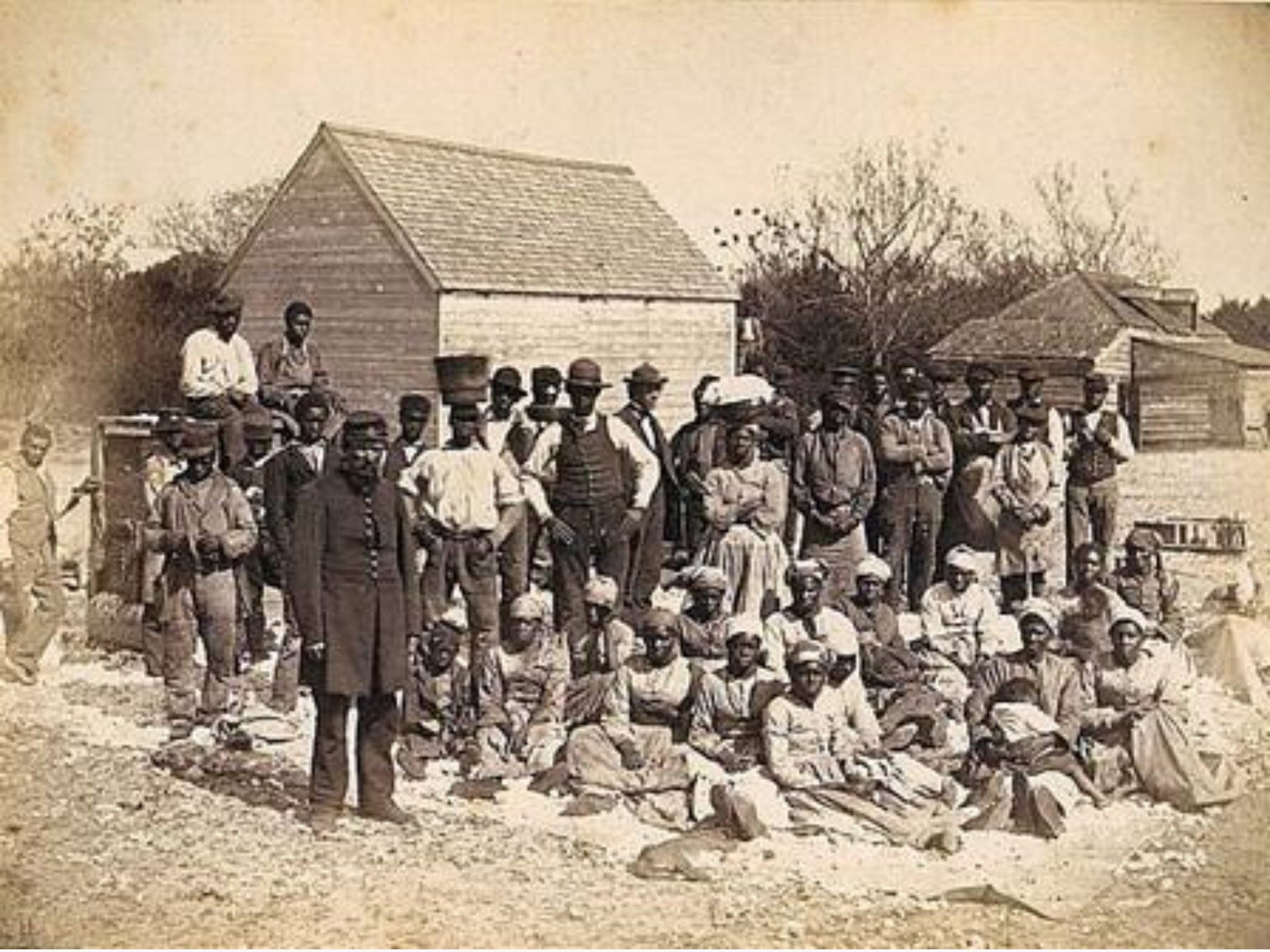


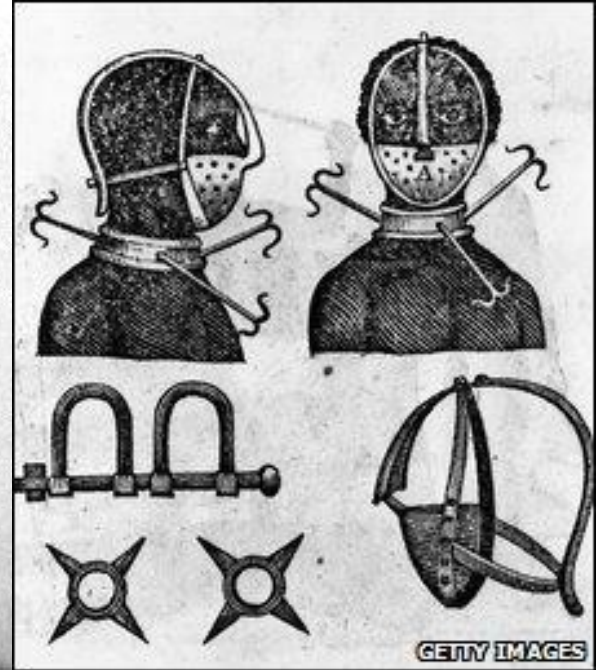
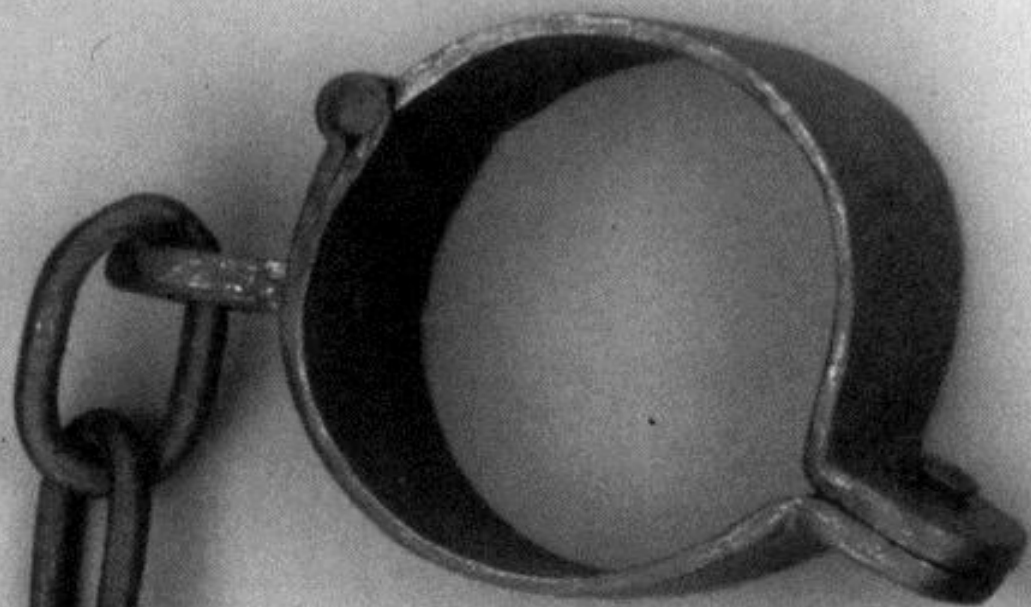
▶ Dealing with Discrimination

- Most southern governments passed laws limiting the rights of free African Americans.
 - ▶ They could not vote...
 - ▶ They could not travel freely...
 - ▶ They could not hold certain jobs...
 - ▶ Had to have a white person represent them in business transactions.
 - ▶ Restricted on where they could live and do business...
 - ▶ Could be taken back into slavery...



The Slave
System







\$1200

TO

1250 DOLLARS!

FOR NEGROES!

THE undersigned wishes to purchase a large lot of NEGROES for the New Orleans market. I will pay \$1200 to \$1250 for No. 1 young men, and \$850 to \$1000 for No. 1 young women. In fact I will pay more for likely

NEGROES.

Than any other trader in Kentucky. My office is adjoining the Broadway Hotel, on Broadway, Lexington, Ky., where I or my Agent can always be found.

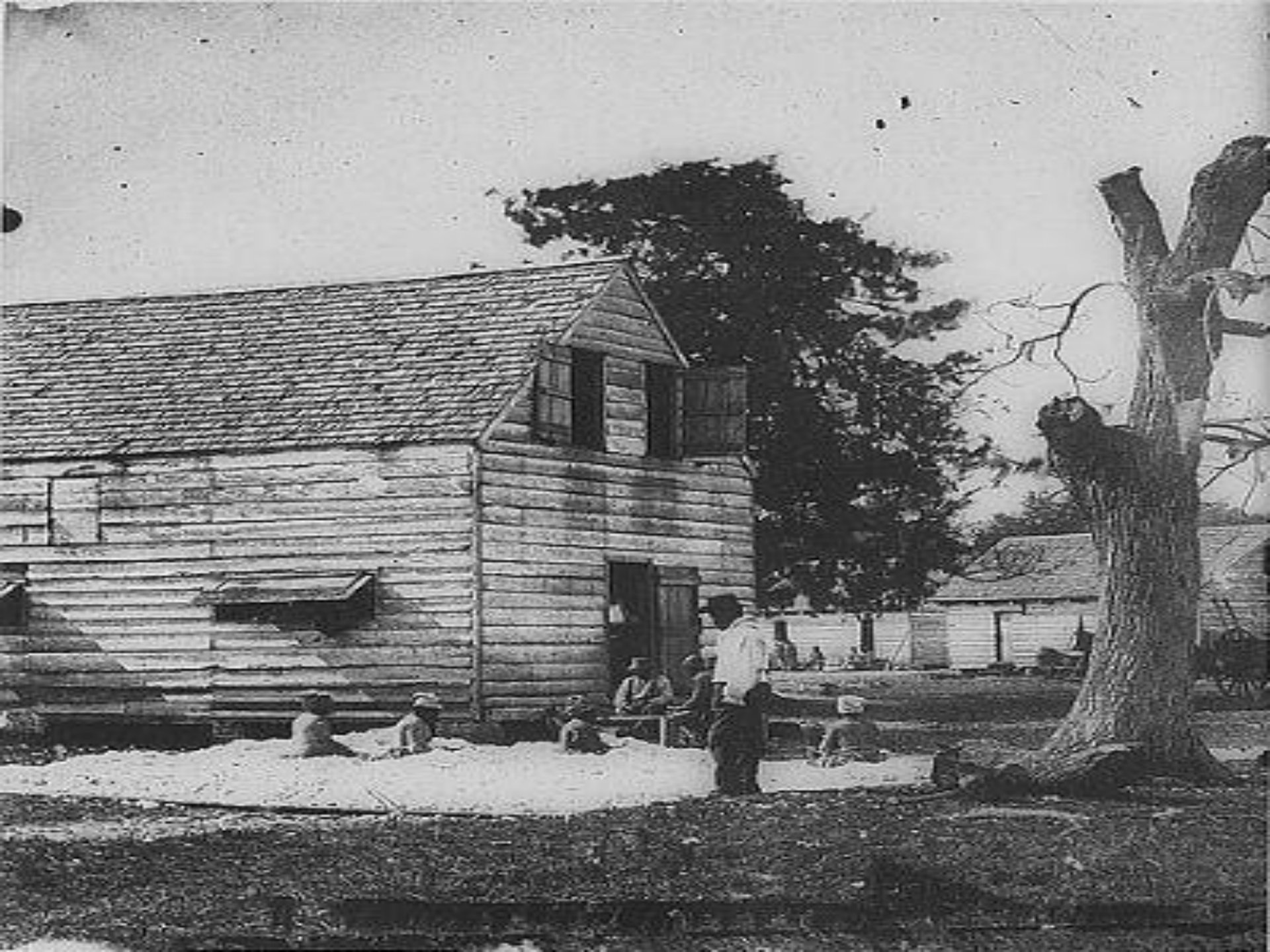
WM. F. TALBOTT,

LEXINGTON, JULY 2, 1852.









Seeds of Rebellion...

■ Religion – Christianity

– Beliefs and Practices

- Worked Slower
- Broke Tools
- Injure oneself
- Run Away (for a couple of days)

■ What punishments might slaves face for rebelling?

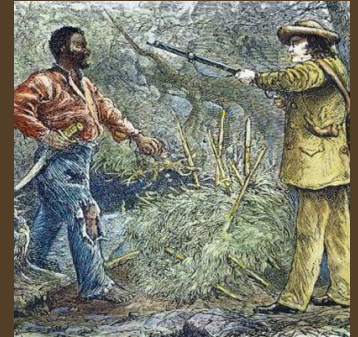
- What if slaves physically rebelled...





Slave Uprising...

- African-Americans outnumber white southerners 50 - 1
 - White Southerners lived in FEAR!
- 1822
 - **Gabriel Prosser** – Richmond, Virginia
 - **Denmark Vesey** – Charleston, South Carolina
 - Both rebellions were stopped before they started...
 - Leaders and followers were executed!
- 1831
 - Nat Turner (Rebellion)
 - Southampton County, Virginia
 - Believed God had told him to end slavery...



Nat Turner's Rebellion!

■ August, 1831

– 60 white people were killed...

■ (by Nat Turner)

– 100 black people were killed in retaliation...

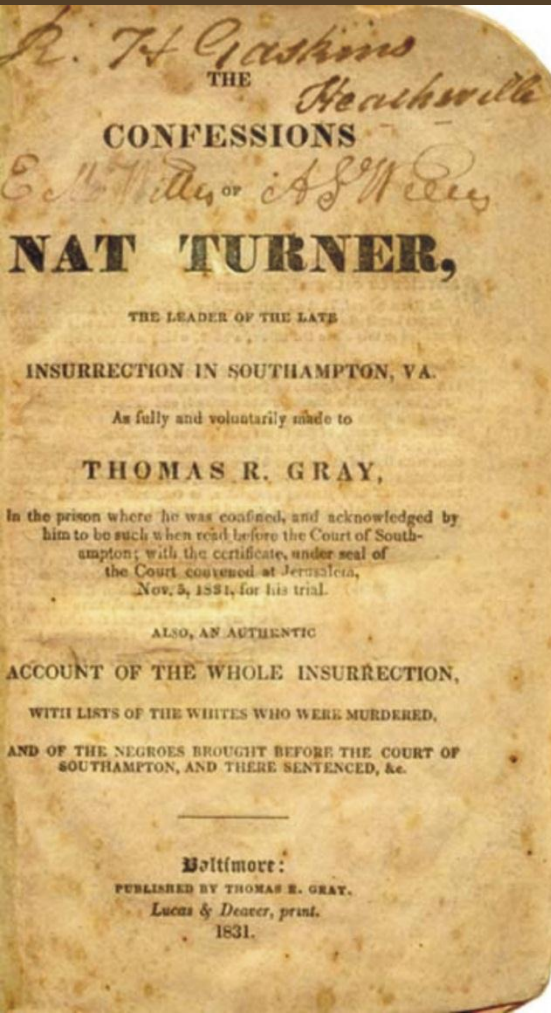
■ (by local plantation owners)



– 6 Week Uprising, although Nat Turner was eventually caught.

■ “I am willing to suffer the fate that awaits me”

– Slave uprisings led to stricter ‘Slave Codes’



Ending Slavery...

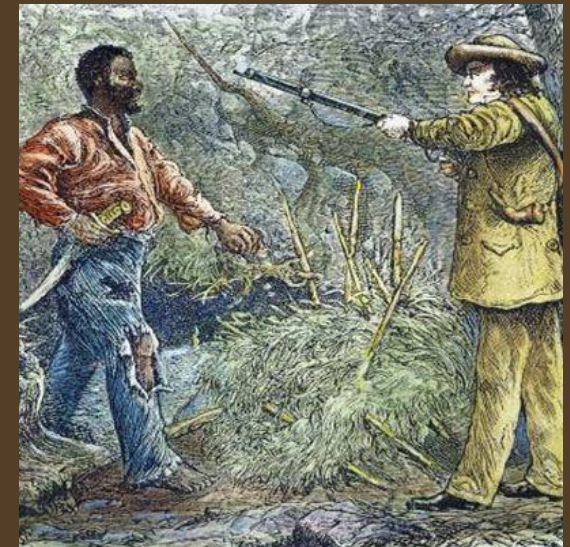
IF YOU HAVEN'T ALREADY...

WATCH

CRASH COURSE – SLAVERY

VISIT

<http://www.pbs.org/wnet/slavery/>



Once finished...

- What is an abolitionist? **TOMORROW**
 - Name 3 famous abolitionist...

ABOLITIONIST

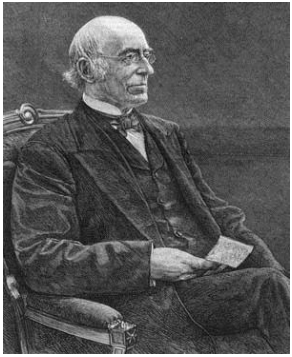
What is it?

(Famous People...)

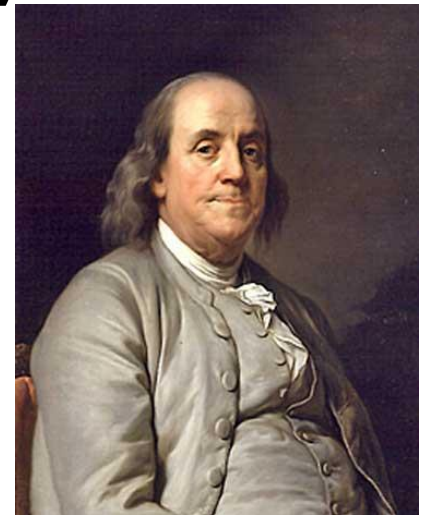
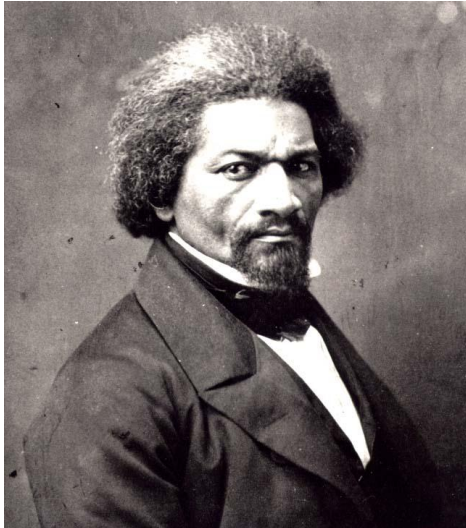
ABOLITIONIST

What is it?

(Famous People...)



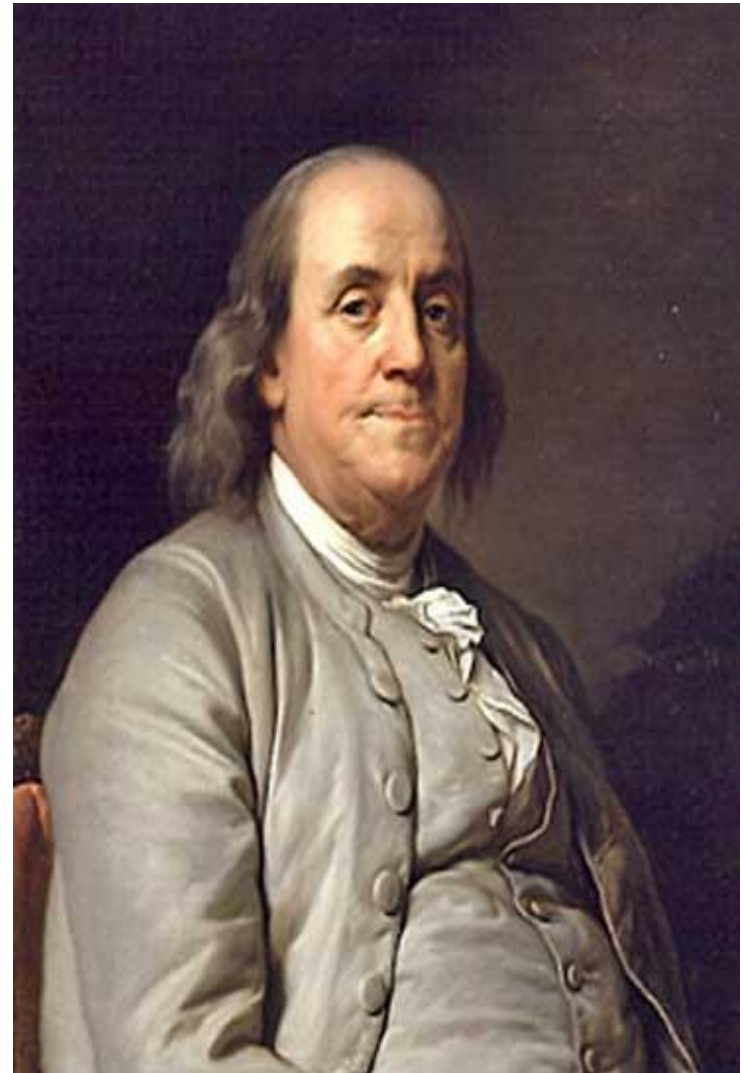
The Movement to End Slavery



Americans Oppose Slavery...

- **Anti-Slavery Society**
- **Pennsylvania Society for Promoting the Abolition of Slavery**
 - Benjamin Franklin

ABOLITION: the idea to a complete end to slavery...



Difference Among

Abolitionist...

Quakers

- Challenge Slavery on religious grounds...
 - “everyman knows that slavery is a curse”

Northerners

- Declaration of Independence
 - “Everyman is created equal...”

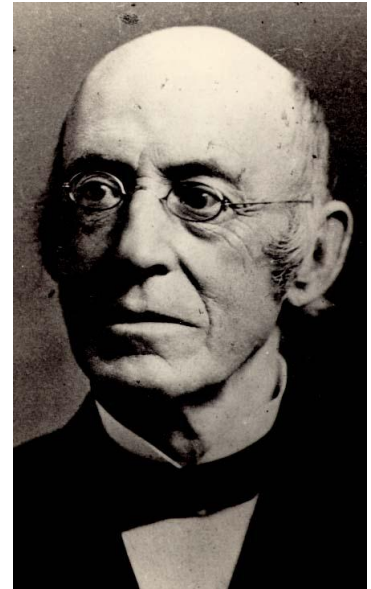
Arguments???

- How should people help stop slavery or should the North even get involved?

Spreading the message...

Abolitionist spread the message...

- Speaking Tours
- Pamphlets
- Newspapers



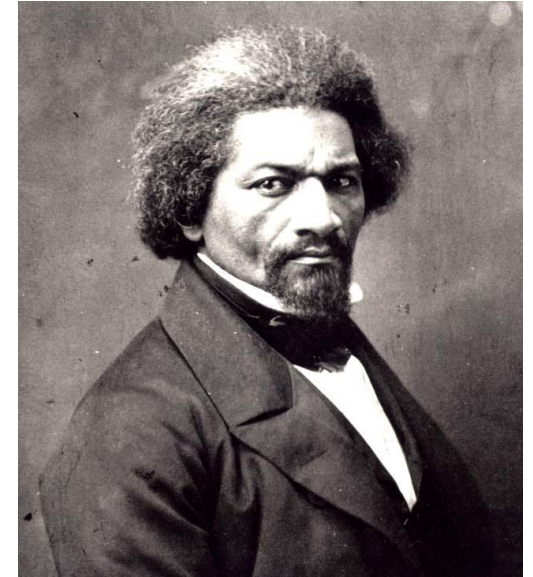
William Lloyd Garrison (1831)

- Abolitionist Newspaper - *The Liberator*
 - 1833 Anti-Slavery Society was Founded
 - Members wanted immediate emancipation and racial equality for African Americans!

African American Abolitionist...

Fredrick Douglass

- Former slave who escaped to freedom.
 - Joined the **Anti-Slavery Society**
 - Speaking Tours
 - Newspaper – *North Star*



Sojourner Truth

- Joined the **Anti-Slavery Society**
 - Speaking Tours



Underground Railroad

1830's

- A loosely organized group had begun helping slaves escape from the South.
 - Former slaves and abolitionist worked together.

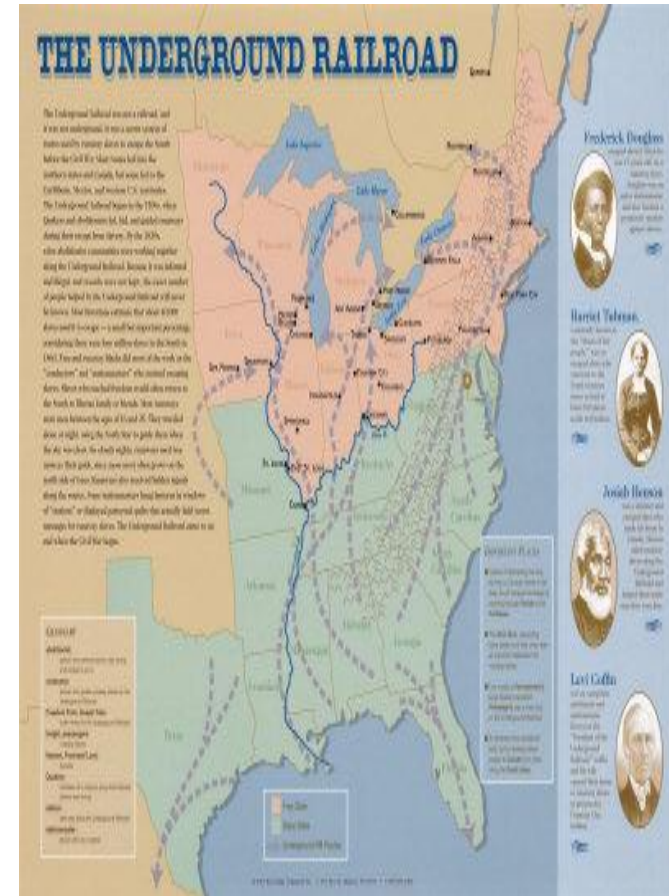


- **UNDERGROUND RAILROAD**

- Freedom Trails led them to the Northern states and Canada.
- Slaves had to travel secretly and at nights!

Harriet Tubman – Conductor

- Escaped slavery in 1849, returned to the South to help slaves.
 - \$40,000 reward (dead or alive)



Opposition to Ending Slavery...

Although the North was free, many northerners supported slavery...

- Debates in Congress...
 - Gag Order was issued...
 - United States government avoided the issue...

Why did people want to support slavery?

- Loss of Jobs
- Critical to the South's economy and culture.
 - Any other ideas?

