

# 11-1 – The Industrial Revolution in America- Pages 346-351

**Essential Question:** *How did the Industrial Revolution transform the way goods were produced in the United States?*



**Main Idea 1:**  
**The invention of new machines in Great Britain led to the beginning of the Industrial Revolution.**

- Most people at the beginning of the \_\_\_\_\_ were \_\_\_\_\_, who made most of what they needed by \_\_\_\_\_.
- Skilled workers, such as \_\_\_\_\_, carpenters, and \_\_\_\_\_, made goods by \_\_\_\_\_ in the \_\_\_\_\_.
- Changes to \_\_\_\_\_ were \_\_\_\_\_ in the mid-1700s because \_\_\_\_\_ was \_\_\_\_\_ than the available \_\_\_\_\_ of \_\_\_\_\_.
- People began using \_\_\_\_\_ to make the \_\_\_\_\_ process more \_\_\_\_\_.
- The \_\_\_\_\_, a period of rapid \_\_\_\_\_ during which \_\_\_\_\_ became \_\_\_\_\_ to \_\_\_\_\_, arose in \_\_\_\_\_ in the mid-1700s.

## **Textile Industry**

- The first \_\_\_\_\_ in the Industrial Revolution was in how \_\_\_\_\_, or \_\_\_\_\_ goods, were made.
- Richard Arkwright, an Englishman, invented a \_\_\_\_\_ in 1769 called the \_\_\_\_\_, which replaced hand \_\_\_\_\_.
- The \_\_\_\_\_ used flowing \_\_\_\_\_ as a source of \_\_\_\_\_.
- Could produce \_\_\_\_\_ of \_\_\_\_\_ threads at the same time
- Lowered the \_\_\_\_\_ of \_\_\_\_\_ production and \_\_\_\_\_ the \_\_\_\_\_ of textile \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_ built textile mills near \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.
- Great Britain soon built the world’s most \_\_\_\_\_ textile manufacturing \_\_\_\_\_.



**Main Idea 2:**  
**The development of new machines and processes brought the Industrial Revolution to the United States.**

- \_\_\_\_\_ brought the \_\_\_\_\_ of textile \_\_\_\_\_ manufacturing and new \_\_\_\_\_ machines from \_\_\_\_\_ to the \_\_\_\_\_.
- The \_\_\_\_\_ industry arose in the \_\_\_\_\_, introducing the Industrial Revolution to the \_\_\_\_\_.
- Textile \_\_\_\_\_ successfully kept the \_\_\_\_\_ of running a mill \_\_\_\_\_ by hiring \_\_\_\_\_ to perform \_\_\_\_\_ tasks and \_\_\_\_\_ them very \_\_\_\_\_.



## Manufacturing Breakthroughs

- U.S. \_\_\_\_\_ needed better \_\_\_\_\_, or tools, to manufacture \_\_\_\_\_.
- Inventor \_\_\_\_\_ developed \_\_\_\_\_ factories using \_\_\_\_\_ - \_\_\_\_\_ machinery.
- \_\_\_\_\_ introduced the idea of \_\_\_\_\_ parts, or parts of a machine that are \_\_\_\_\_, to make \_\_\_\_\_ manufacturing \_\_\_\_\_.
- Eli Whitney's \_\_\_\_\_ contribution was the idea of \_\_\_\_\_ parts which \_\_\_\_\_ up the \_\_\_\_\_ of \_\_\_\_\_ production.



### Main Idea 3:

Despite a slow start in manufacturing, the United States made rapid improvements during the War of 1812.

- Lower \_\_\_\_\_ prices on \_\_\_\_\_ goods made it \_\_\_\_\_ for American \_\_\_\_\_ to grow.
- American manufacturing was limited to \_\_\_\_\_ goods, \_\_\_\_\_ milling, \_\_\_\_\_, and \_\_\_\_\_ products.
- The War of 1812 cut off \_\_\_\_\_ with Great Britain, allowing \_\_\_\_\_ in the United States to \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.
- \_\_\_\_\_ on \_\_\_\_\_ goods encouraged \_\_\_\_\_ to buy \_\_\_\_\_ goods.
- Americans realized that the \_\_\_\_\_ had been \_\_\_\_\_ too \_\_\_\_\_ on \_\_\_\_\_ goods.

