

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

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



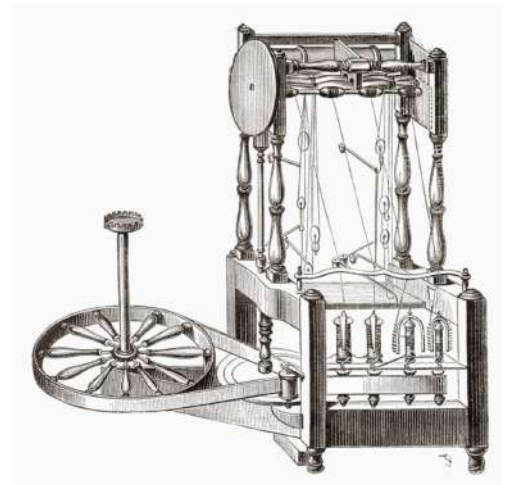
Main Idea 1:

The invention of new machines in Great Britain led to the beginning of the Industrial Revolution.

- Most people at the beginning of the **1700s** were **farmers**, who made most of what they needed by **hand**.
- Skilled workers, such as **blacksmiths**, carpenters, and **shoemakers**, made goods by **hand** in the **towns**.
- ★ Changes to **manufacturing** were **needed** in the mid-1700s because **demand** was **greater** than the available **supply** of **goods**.
- People began using **machines** to make the **manufacturing** process more **efficient**.
- ★ The **Industrial Revolution**, a period of rapid **growth** during which **machines** became **essential** to **industry**, arose in **Great Britain** in the mid-1700s.

Textile Industry

- The first **breakthrough** in the Industrial Revolution was in how **textiles**, or **cloth** goods, were made.
- ★ Richard Arkwright, an Englishman, invented a **spinning machine** in 1769 called the **water frame**, which replaced hand **spinning**.
- The **water frame** used flowing **water** as a source of **power**.
- Could produce **dozens** of **cotton** threads at the same time
- Lowered the **cost** of **cotton** production and **increased** the **speed** of textile **production**
- **Merchants** built textile mills near **rivers** and **streams**.
- Great Britain soon built the world's most **productive** textile manufacturing **industry**.



Main Idea 2:

The development of new machines and processes brought the Industrial Revolution to the United States.

- ★ **Samuel Slater** brought the **secret** of textile **mill** manufacturing and new **textile** machines from **Great Britain** to the **United States**.
- The **textile** industry arose in the **Northeast**, introducing the Industrial Revolution to the **United States**.
- ★ Textile **manufacturers** successfully kept the **costs** of running a mill **low** by hiring **children** to perform **simple** tasks and **paying** them very **little**.



Samuel Slater
English-American Manufacturer
1768-1835

Manufacturing Breakthroughs

- U.S. **factories** needed better **technology**, or tools, to manufacture **muskets**.
- Inventor **Eli Whitney** developed **musket** factories using **water-powered** machinery.
- **Whitney** introduced the idea of **interchangeable** parts, or parts of a machine that are **identical**, to make **musket** manufacturing **easier**.



- ★ Eli Whitney's **greatest** contribution was the idea of **interchangeable** parts which **sped** up the **process** of **mass** production.

Main Idea 3:

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

- Lower **British** prices on **manufactured** goods made it **difficult** for American **manufacturing** to grow.
- American manufacturing was limited to **cotton** goods, **flour** milling, **weapons**, and **iron** products.
- The War of 1812 cut off **trade** with Great Britain, allowing **manufacturing** in the United States to **prosper** and **expand**.



- ★ **Tariffs** on **foreign** goods encouraged **Americans** to buy **domestic** goods
- Americans realized that the **United States** had been **relying** too **heavily** on **foreign** goods.