

# Monday, October 21

**TOTD:** In the 80 years between the American Revolution and the Civil War, the North and South developed along distinct and opposing lines—economically, politically, and culturally. Reflect on the issues already developing b/w the North and the South from our last unit. List two ways you think the north and south are different in the early 1800s.

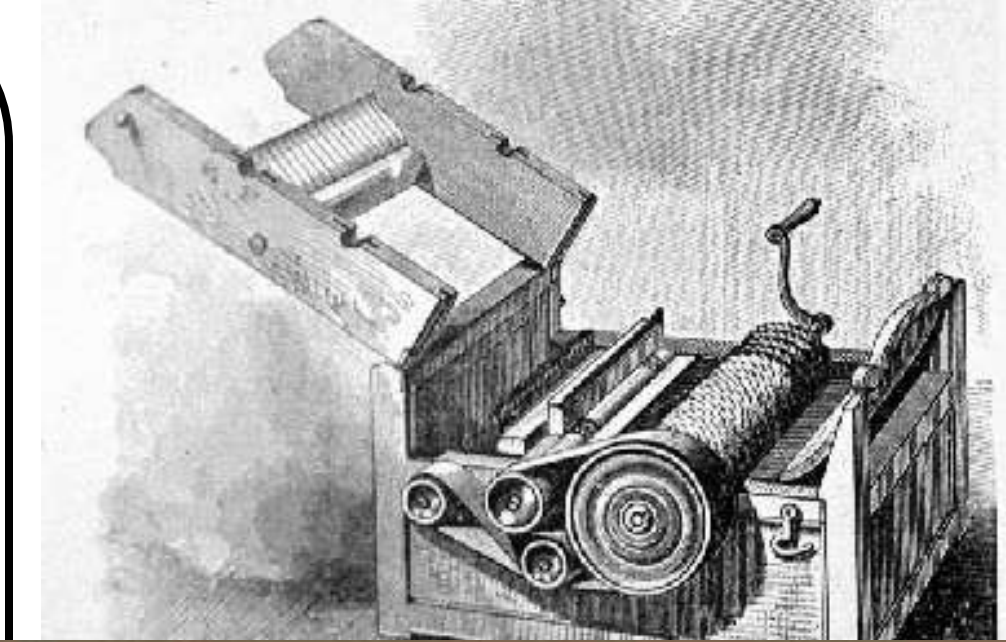
- Unit 3 test results
- Thought of the Day
- A Shift in American Population! (<http://education-portal.com/academy/lesson/economic-expansion-in-the-1800s-slavery-immigration-corporations.html>)
- NEW UNIT: notes pg 14
- Info Check p14
- Newscast Assignment (present tomorrow)

## Industrial Revolution

- developed in Great Britain 1st
- interchangeable parts -  
**standard parts that fit many machines**

Eli Whitney - **invented the cotton gin (1793)**

- mass production - **producing mass supplies instead of "order by order"**
- Lowell System-new kind of **"company town" 19<sup>th</sup> c. Owners of the mills had tremendous control** over their workers.
- were able to strictly watch them to ensure that they did their job. **modern factory /highly organized**



John Badger Bachelder, Lowell, Mass. (1856)  
Harvard Library



Girls stood all day supervising the machines that spun thread and wove cloth.



Shuttles like these had sharp, pointed ends that could cause serious damage if they flew off the loom, as happened all too often

# TIME TABLE OF THE LOWELL MILLS,

To take effect on and after Oct. 21st, 1851.

The Standard time being that of the meridian of Lowell, as shown by the regulator clock of JOSEPH RAYNES, 43 Central Street.

	From 1st to 10th inclusive.				From 11th to 20th inclusive.				From 21st to last day of month.			
	1st Bell	2d Bell	3d Bell	Eve. Bell	1st Bell	2d Bell	3d Bell	Eve. Bell	1st Bell	2d Bell	3d Bell	Eve. Bell
January,	5.00	6.00	6.50	*7.30	5.00	6.00	6.50	*7.30	5.00	6.00	6.50	*7.30
February,	4.30	5.30	6.40	*7.30	4.30	5.30	6.25	*7.30	4.80	5.30	6.15	*7.30
March,	5.40	6.00		*7.30	5.20	5.40		*7.30	5.05	5.25		6.35
April,	4.45	5.05		6.45	4.30	4.50		6.55	4.30	4.50		7.00
May,	4.30	4.50		7.00	4.30	4.50		7.00	4.30	4.50		7.00
June,	"	"		"	"	"		"	"	"		"
July,	"	"		"	"	"		"	"	"		"
August,	"	"		"	"	"		"	"	"		"
September,	4.40	5.00		6.45	4.50	5.10		6.30	5.00	5.20		*7.30
October,	5.10	5.30		*7.30	5.20	5.40		*7.30	5.35	5.55		*7.30
November,	4.30	5.30	6.10	*7.30	4.30	5.30	6.20	*7.30	5.00	6.00	6.35	*7.30
December,	5.00	6.00	6.45	*7.30	5.00	6.00	6.50	*7.30	5.00	6.00	6.50	*7.30

\* Excepting on Saturdays from Sept. 21st to March 20th inclusive, when it is rung at 20 minutes after sunset.

## YARD GATES,

Will be opened at ringing of last morning bell, of meal bells, and of evening bells; and kept open Ten minutes.

## MILL GATES.

Commence hoisting Mill Gates, Two minutes before commencing work.

## WORK COMMENCES;

At Ten minutes after last morning bell, and at Ten minutes after bell which "rings in" from Meals.

## BREAKFAST BELLS.

During March "Ring out".....at....7.30 a. m....."Ring in" at 8.05 a. m.  
 April 1st to Sept. 20th inclusive.....at....7.00 " " " " at 7.35 " "  
 Sept. 21st to Oct. 31st inclusive.....at....7.30 " " " " at 8.05 " "

Remainder of year work commences after Breakfast.

## DINNER BELLS.

"Ring out".....12.30 p. m....."Ring in".... 1.05 p. m.

In all cases, the first stroke of the bell is considered as marking the time.

# SOCIETY

## North

-Societal Changes

(upper class) Owners of industry - \$\$

(middle class) Laborers - (not so much \$\$)

-First unions develop

What's a union? Organized group of workers who ban together for a certain cause (better pay, better hours, breaks, working conditions..)

-Anti-slavery movement (abolition/abolitionist)

-emancipation - the act of freeing slaves

## South

-based on agriculture

Upper-plantation owners

Middle -planters

Lower-farmers

Lowest -slaves

-the "necessary evil"

# Manufacturing in the North (NE) \*\*good short answer response

- NE had poor soil & made large-scale farming unprofitable
- It had extensive waterways and steady arrival of immigrants
- Waterways supplied power for mills & facilitated trade
- Immigrants comprised a nearly never-ending labor supply for the North
- Small New England mills gave way to larger, more productive ones, and the expansion of foreign markets allowed the factory system to BOOM!
- Factories became the center of planned towns designed to accommodate the needs of the factory owners & workers.  
\*\*\*Lowell System

# Cotton and Slavery in the South

- The South took a very different economic course than the North.
- After the Revolution, when tobacco income plummeted, cotton reinvigorated the stagnant southern economy.
- The widespread use of the cotton gin, made cotton plantations efficient and \$\$.
- The demand for cotton also grew b/c of the developing textile industries in the North & in Britain.
- Cotton plantations spread across the South, and by 1850, the southern U.S. grew more than 80 % of the world's cotton!!
- As the cotton-based economy boomed so did slavery!

# South and Slavery

- Slaves were needed to man the large and labor-intensive plantations.
- Congress banned the importation of slaves in 1808, smuggling of slaves continued until the 1850s
- Southern slave pop doubled b/w 1810 & 1830.
- ¾ of these slaves worked on cotton plantations, while the remainder worked a variety of skilled and unskilled jobs.
- The rise in slavery led to the development of a slave culture, and also to an increasing fear of slave revolts.
- The South became a veritable “Cotton Kingdom,” remaining rural and agrarian
- Rich plantation owners saw little reason to spend their capital on risky industrial projects when cash crops brought in a large, steady income.

# Tuesday 10/22

TOTD: Explain the relationship between the demand for cotton and slavery in the South.

What are we doing today?

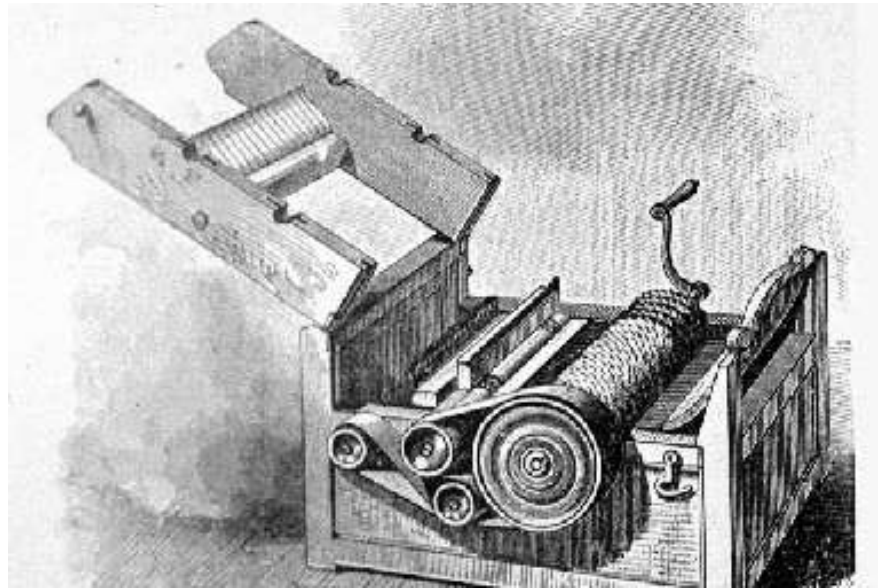
- Finish page 14
- Pg 14 Info Check
- Turn in Venn Diagram
- Presidential Codes



- <http://education-portal.com/academy/lesson/american-industrialization-factory-system-and-market-revolution.html>
- You watch, fill in terms, and learn 😊

## Cotton is King

- cotton is valuable crop but requires great hand labor
- slave labor
- invention of cotton gin by Eli Whitney
- increased capacity for cotton production
- North starts to resent the S. way of life



# Sectional Differences

-views differed on many issues

-land

Free land v. market value

-tariff - tax on imported goods

High v. low

High tariffs **Help North**

Low tariffs **help South**



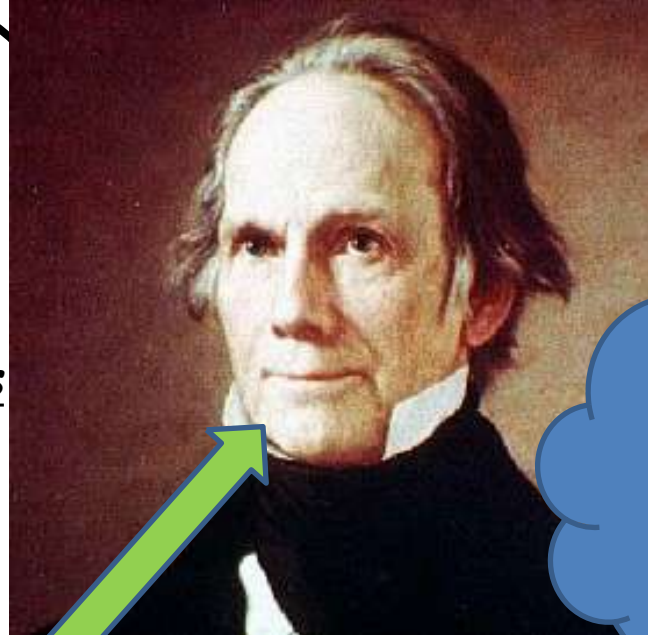
## American System

- high tariff - "buy American"
- national bank - government controlled \$\$ supply
- system of internal improvements  
roads, bridges, canals
- help to settle western lands -  
pay families to move out west
- promoted by

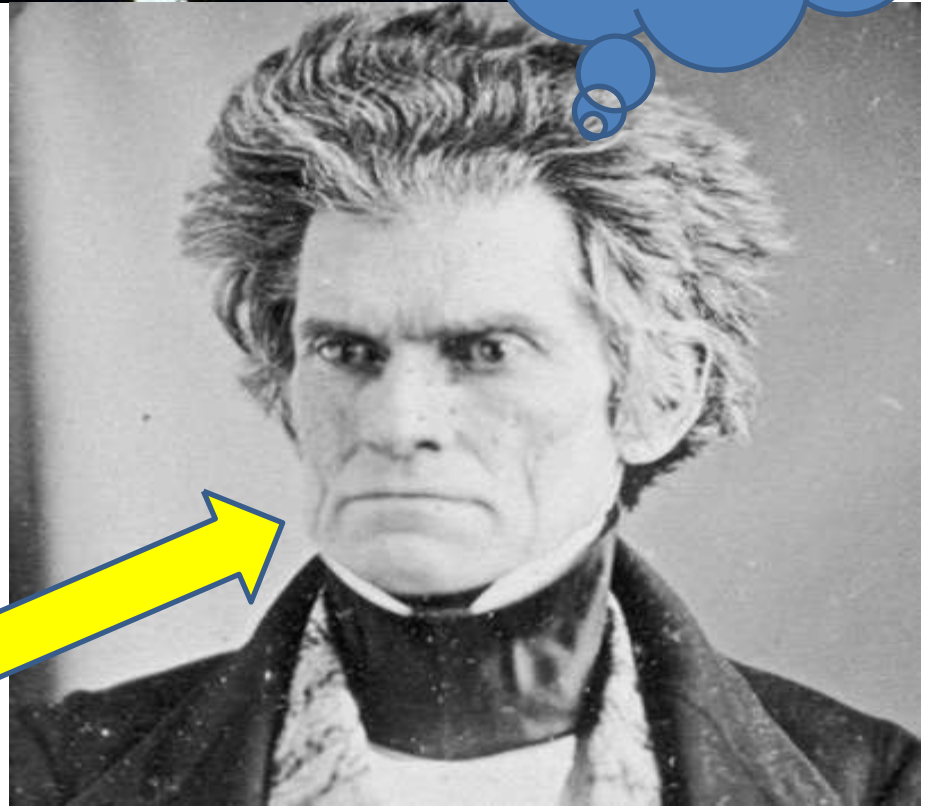
Henry Clay - #1 promoter of  
American System

John C. Calhoun 1817

President Monroe appt him  
Secretary of War. Called for war  
with Britain as early as 1807, He  
was elected VP in 1824 under John  
Q Adams and was reelected in  
1828 under Andrew Jackson.



Man my hair  
looks good...I'm  
a nationalist &  
former War  
Hawk



# Clay's American System

1. Under his leadership, Congress created another **Bank of the United States** in **1816** to offer easy credit.
2. Clay sought to protect struggling American manufacturers from the postwar influx of cheap British goods. He **pushed through** the **Tariff of 1816**, which **placed a 20% tax on all foreign goods**— the 1<sup>st</sup> tariff that Congress passed in order to protect merchants rather than just to raise revenue \$
3. Clay's American System called for **construction of new roads and canals in the West.**

## Henry Clay's American System

The policy proposed a protective tariff to get funding for transportation.



Transportation improvements would include better roads and canals.



Good Transportation would lead to industrial growth: The South and West could cheaply transport raw materials to the North and East for manufacture.



Manufactured goods could then be shipped back to the South and West.

Calhoun made the transition from nationalist to states' rights advocate.

Most troubling to his opponents was his justification of the institution of slavery. ☹️

At the end of his career, Calhoun warned that the nation had become divided and that the Union was in danger.

He ALWAYS insisted on the right of slaveholders to take their human property wherever they wished within territories of US

Close to death he denounced the Compromise of 1850

After working on the speech for a month and unable to speak himself, Calhoun was present in the Senate when his final speech was read by his colleague, Senator James A. Mason of Virginia, on March 4, 1850.

Died: Washington 1850.



## Transportation

Effort to unite the states

-National Road - US1, 1-95, 1-40

-use taxes to build

Conestogas: a large wagon with broad wheels and an arched canvas top; used by pioneers to cross the prairies in the 19th century

Erie Canal- use taxes to build

Benefits: Increase trade, transportation, shipping, makes NYC a commercial hub, increase property value along Hudson

-Railroad building will begin soon

- **An artificial waterway built**
- **across New York.**
- **Connected Lake Erie and the Hudson River.**
- **The canal opened trade between New York and the midwestern states**
- **Aided in the growth of New York City as a port.**