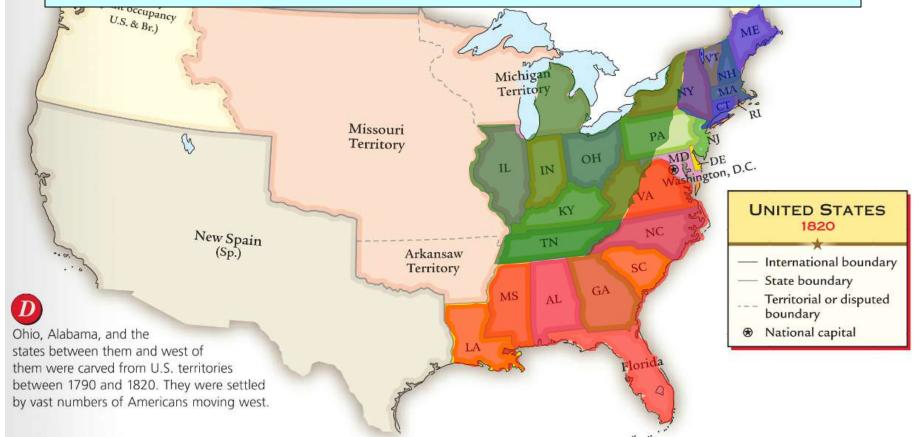
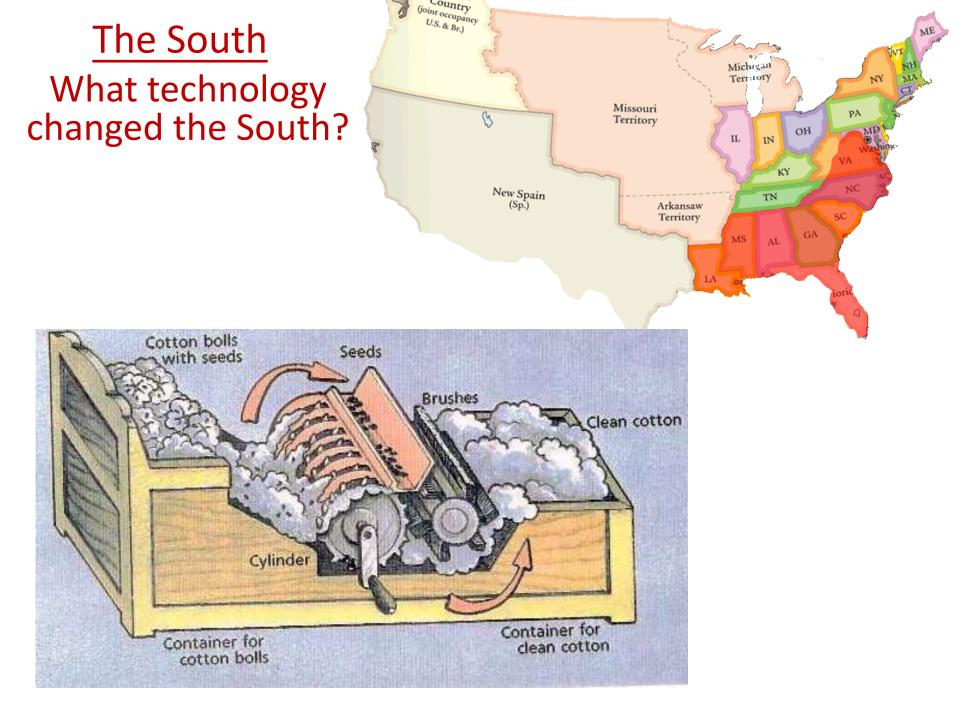
Essential Questions:

- -What was the impact of the Industrial Revolution in the U.S.?
- –What was the impact of the Industrial Revolution on the South, the North, and the West?
- –How did Eli Whitney's invention of interchangeable parts for muskets influence the Industrial Revolution?
- –How did the cotton gin influence the growth of the South?

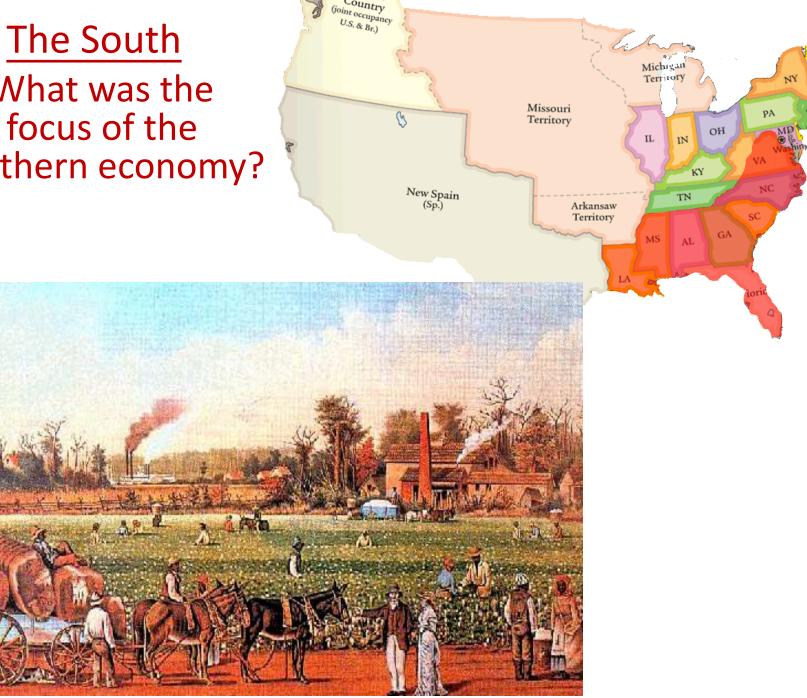
In the early Antebellum era (1800-1840), the U.S. economy grew rapidly because of an Industrial Revolution

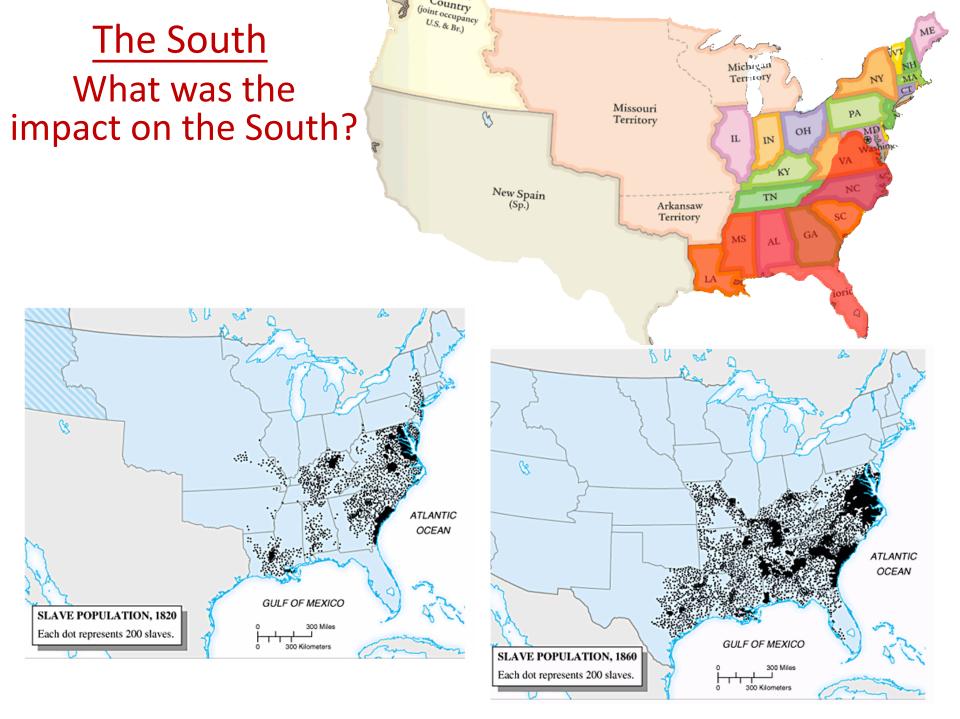
The South, North, and West each developed specialized regional economies that became connected into a national market economy





What was the focus of the Southern economy?

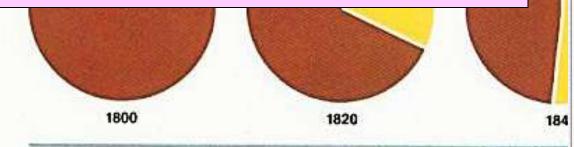




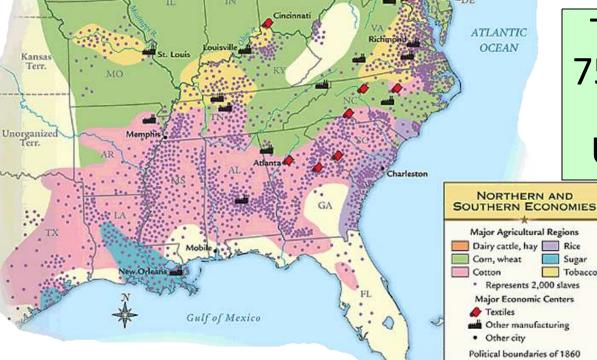
In 1793, Eli Whitney invented the cotton gin making cotton easy to refine and very profitable



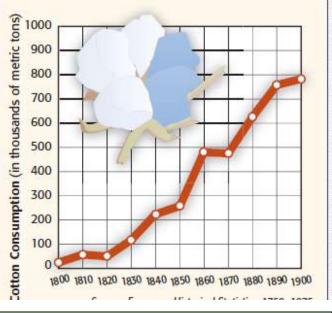
Cotton became the dominant cash crop of the Deep South (known as "King Cotton")



Value of Cotton Exports as a Percentage of All U.S. Exports, 1800–1860



British Cotton Consumption, 1800–1900



The South provided 75% of world's cotton and was the main U.S. export by 1840

Sugar

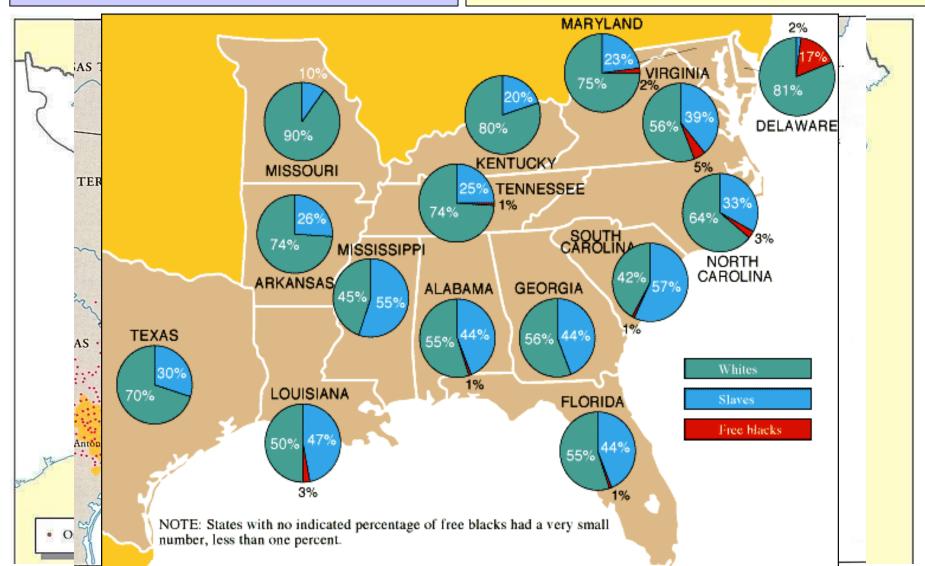
Tobacco

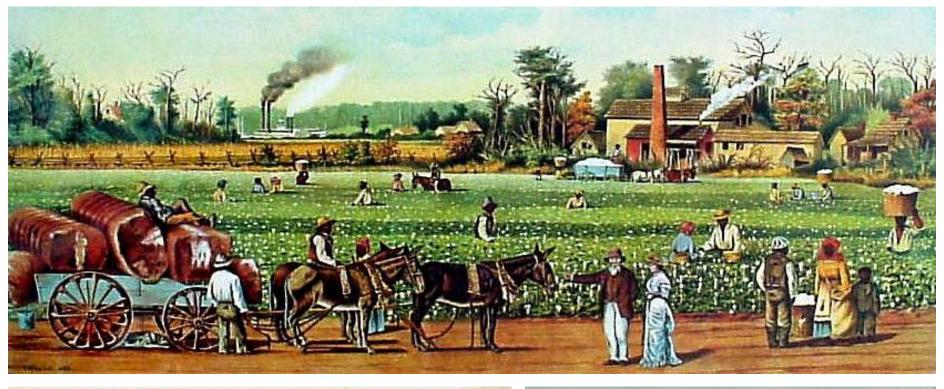
Cotton stimulated Northern textile and shipping industries

"King Cotton" had important effects on America

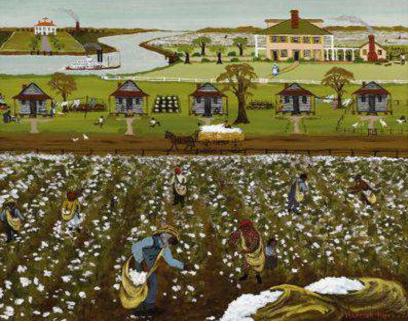
Cotton led to an increase in western expansion

Cotton led to an increase in slavery in the Deep South

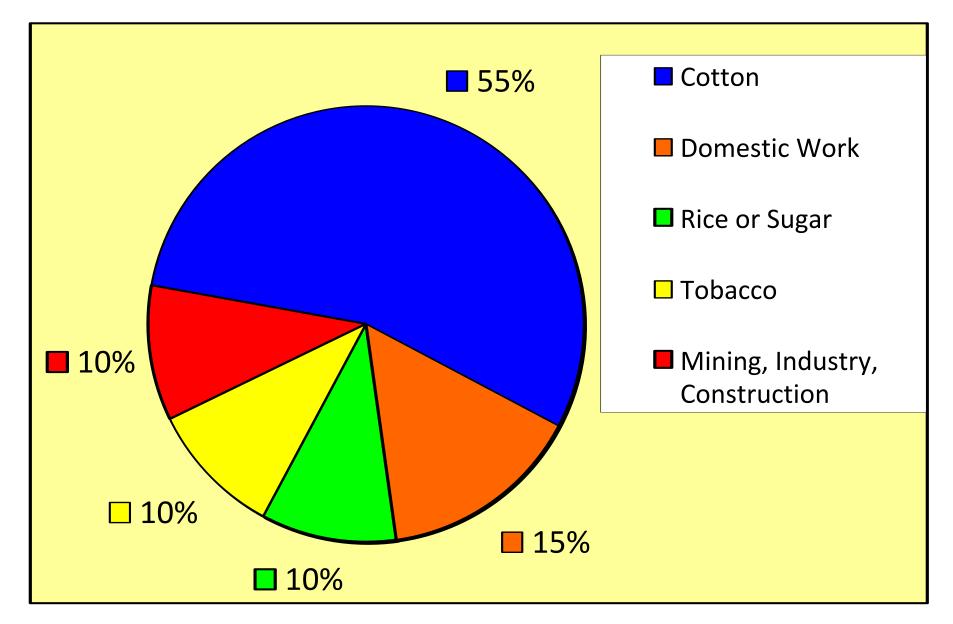


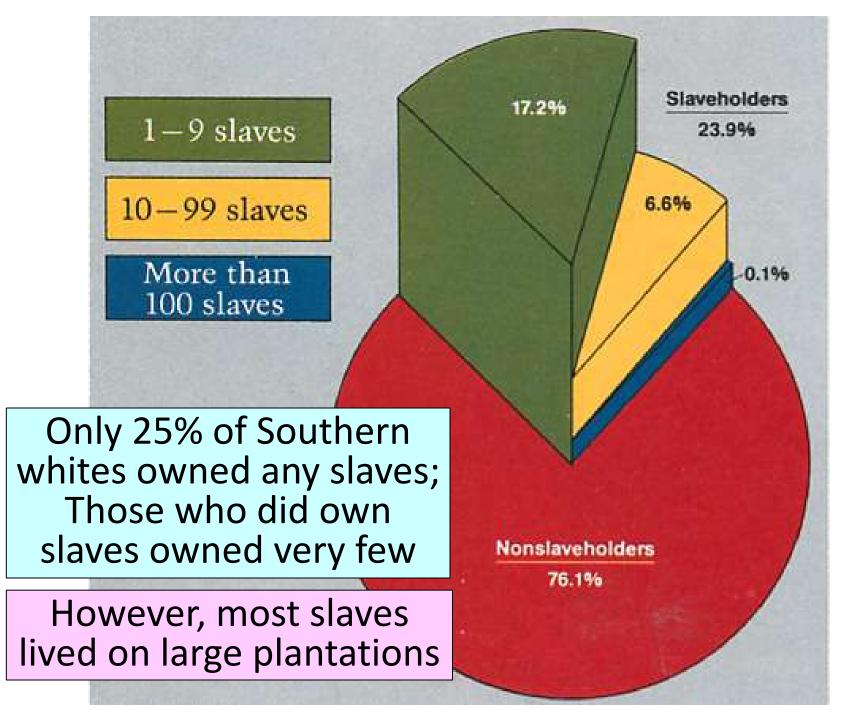


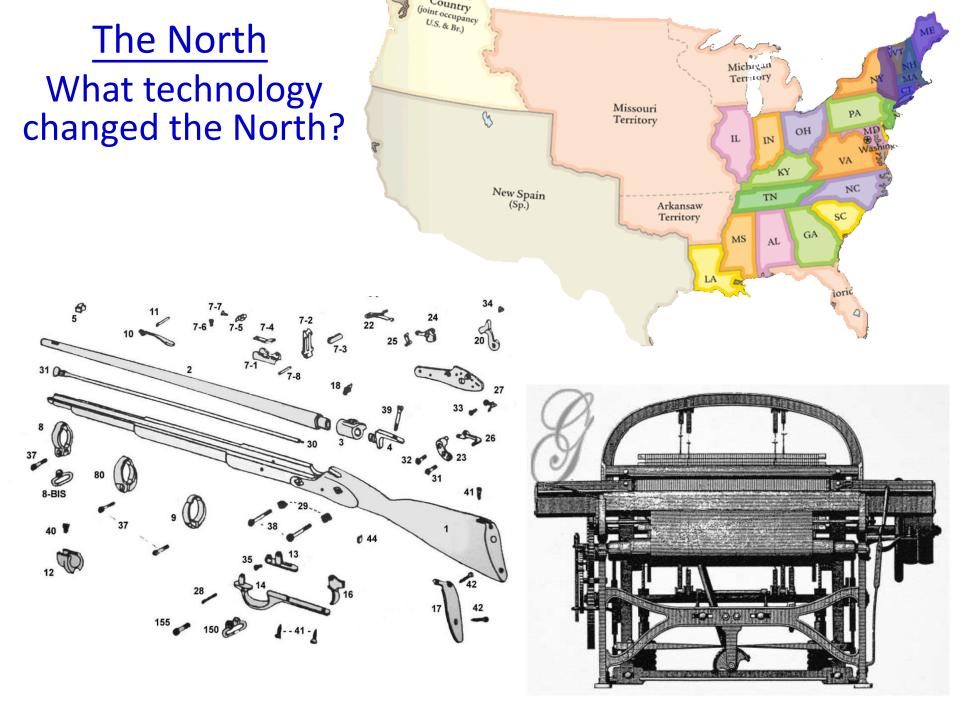


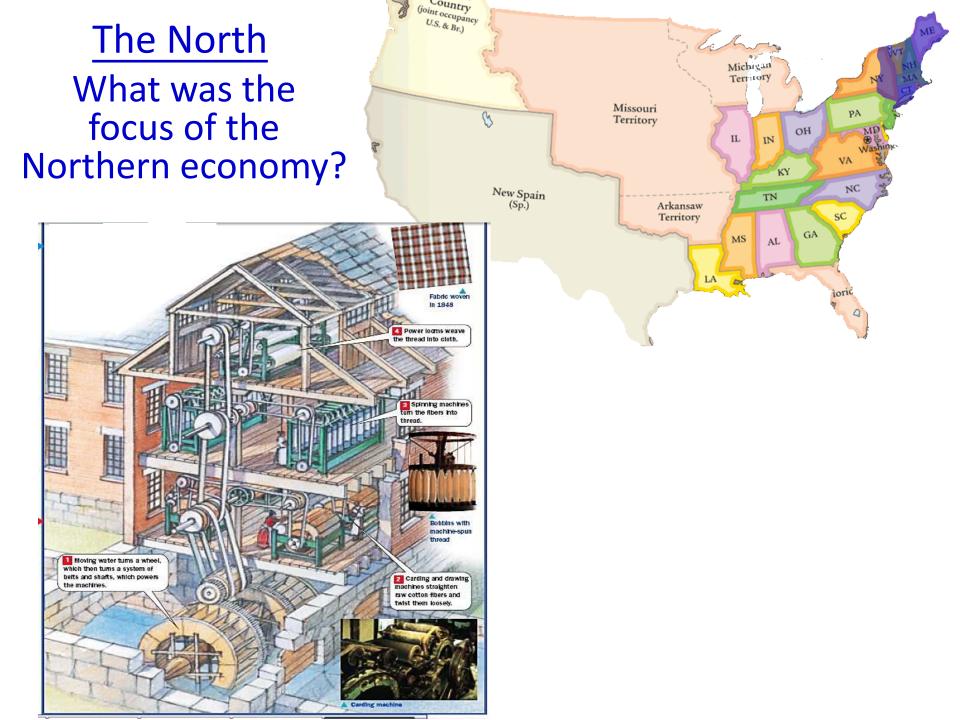


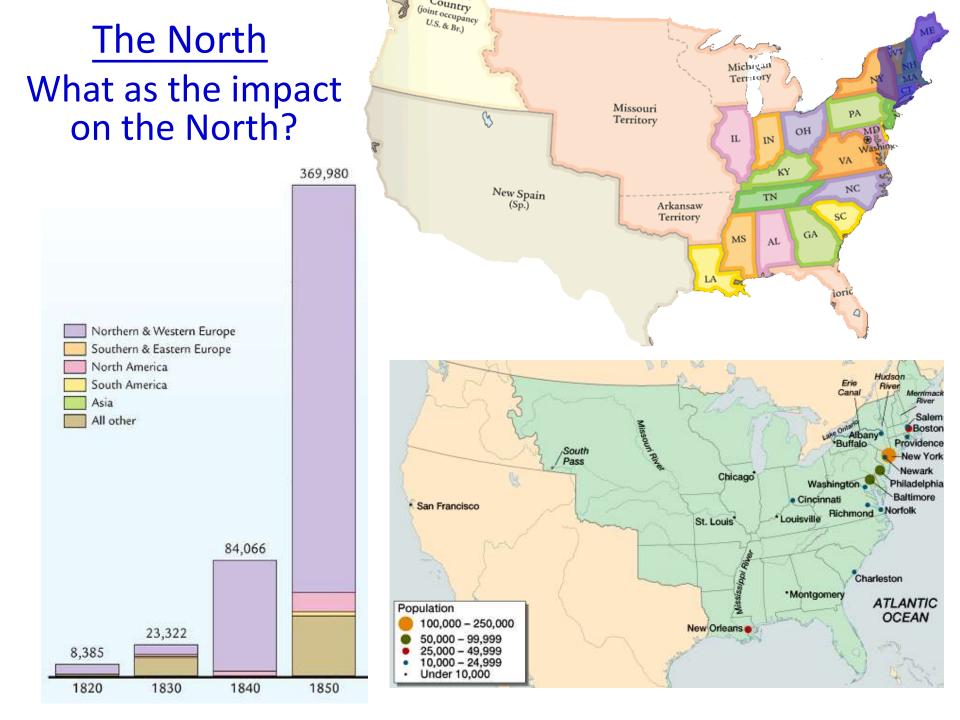
Distribution of Slave Labor, 1850



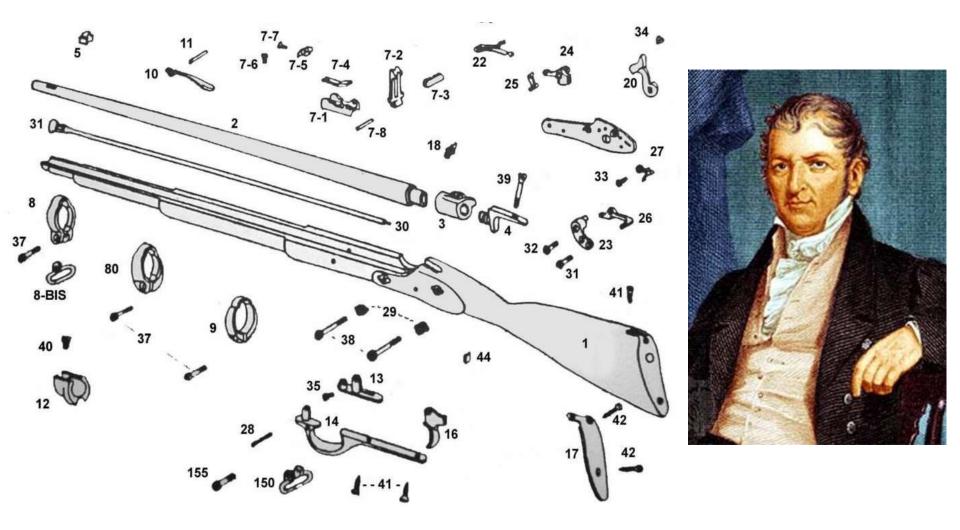






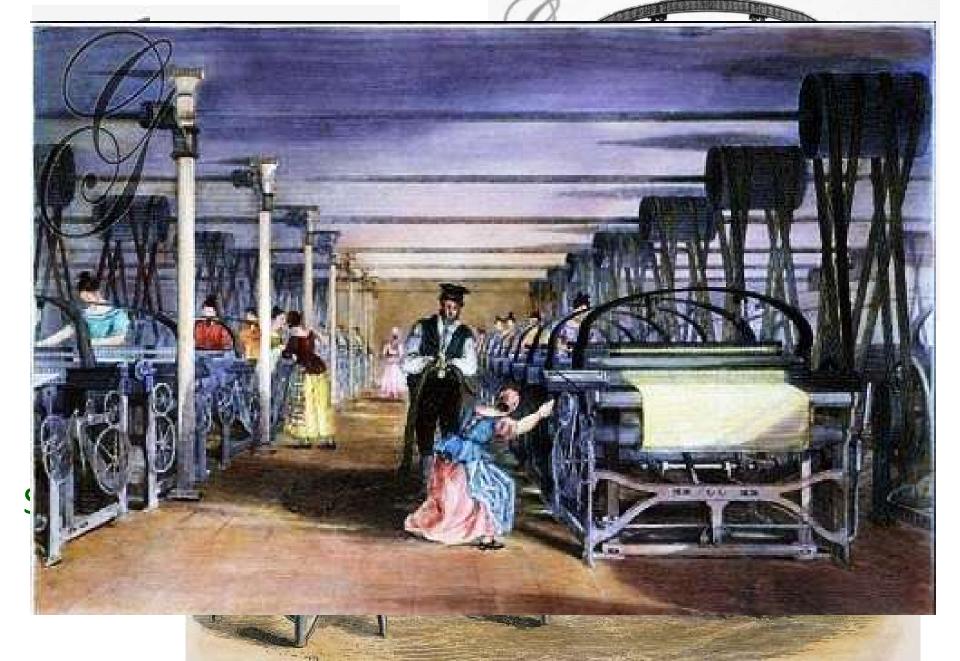


Eli Whitney's development of interchangeable parts and new textile technologies led to an Industrial Revolution in the North



Sewing Machine

Power Loom



In the 1790s, Samuel Slater used British industrial designs to build the first American textile factories

New England Textile Mill

In the early 1800s textile mills spread across New England

2

Moving water turns a wheel, which powers the machines through a system of gears and belts.

Carding and drawing machines straighten raw cotton fibers and twist them loosely.

Spinning machines spin the fibers into yarn, or thread.

Power looms weave yarn into cloth.

In 1835, Lowell had 22 mills. In 1855, it had 52 mills employing more than 13,000 workers and producing 2.25 million yards of cotton cloth a week.



The most famous textile mill in America was the Lowell Mill in Boston

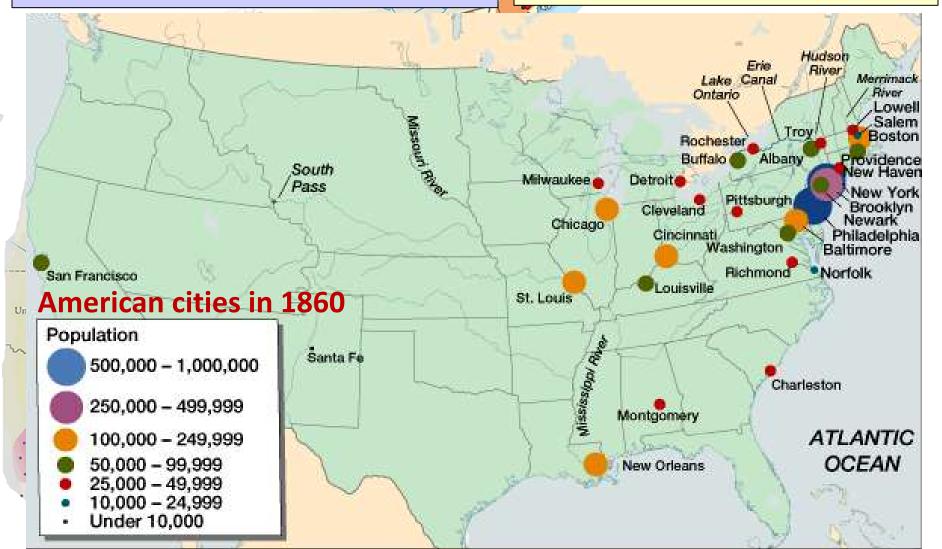
The Lowell Mill used mechanized machines to mass-produce textiles



Lowell employed young women ("Lowell girls") from the country who lived in boarding houses

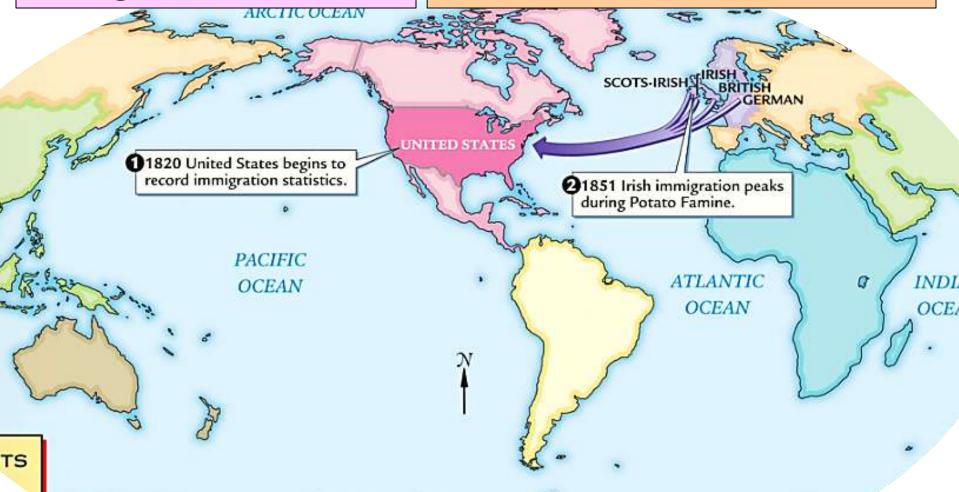


By 1840, Northern factories mass produced textiles, farm equipment, and other finished goods The growth of factories led to an increase in American cities (called urbanization)



The growth of factories created jobs and led to an increase in European immigration to the United States

In the 1840s, millions of Irish and Germans immigrated to America Immigrants worked in lowpaying New England factories or moved west as farmers



Rapid immigration led to hostility and prejudice by native-born Americans called <u>nativism</u>



IN FAVOR OF

The protection of American Mechanics against Foreign Pauper Labor. Foreigners having a residence in the country of 21 years before voting. Our present Free School System. Carrying out the laws of the State, as regards sending back Foreign Paupers and Criminals.

OPPOSED TO

Papal Aggression & Roman Catholicism. Foreigners holding office. Raising Foreign Military Companies in

the United States.

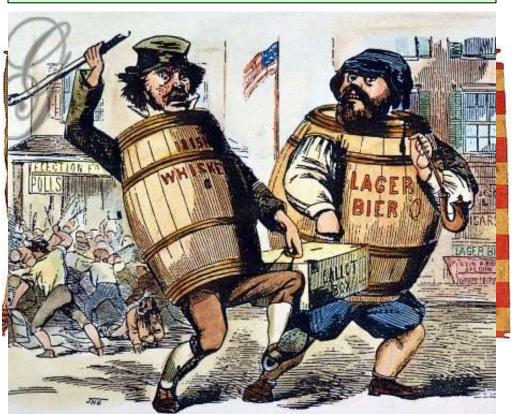
Nunneries and the Jesuits.

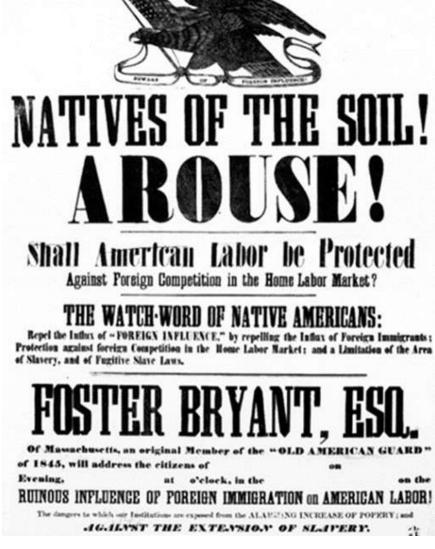
To being taxed for the support of Foreign paupers millions of dollars yearly.

To secret Foreign Orders in the U.S.

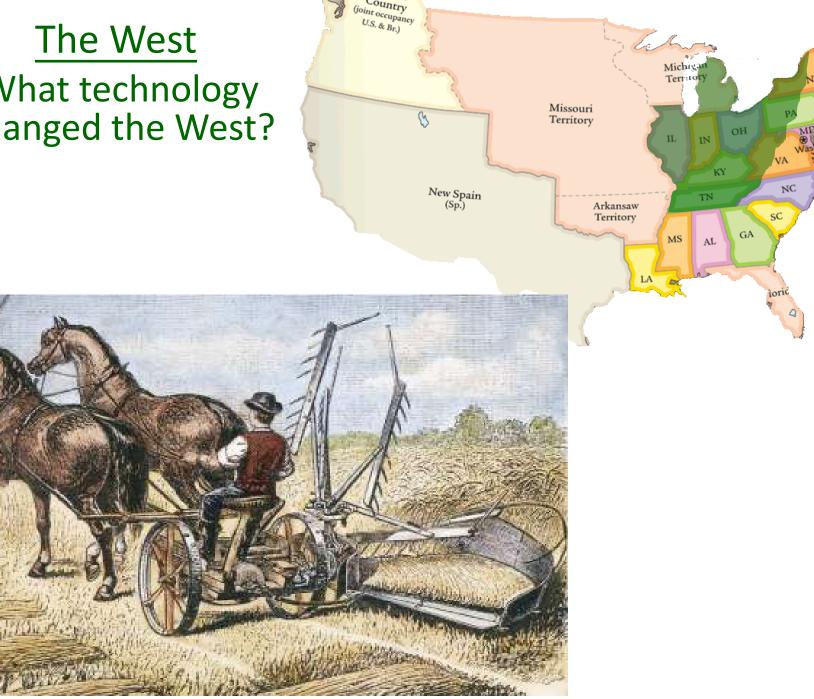
We are burdened with enormous ' taxes by foreigners. We are corrupted in the morals of our youth. We are interfered with in our government. We are forced into collisions with other nations. We are tampered with in our religion. We are injured in our labor. We are assailed in our freedom of speech. Nativists were worried that immigrants would vote, would remain poor and become a social burden, and that Catholic immigrants would remain loyal to the Pope

The <u>Know-Nothing Party</u> formed in the 1850s to restrict immigration and limit immigrant voting rights



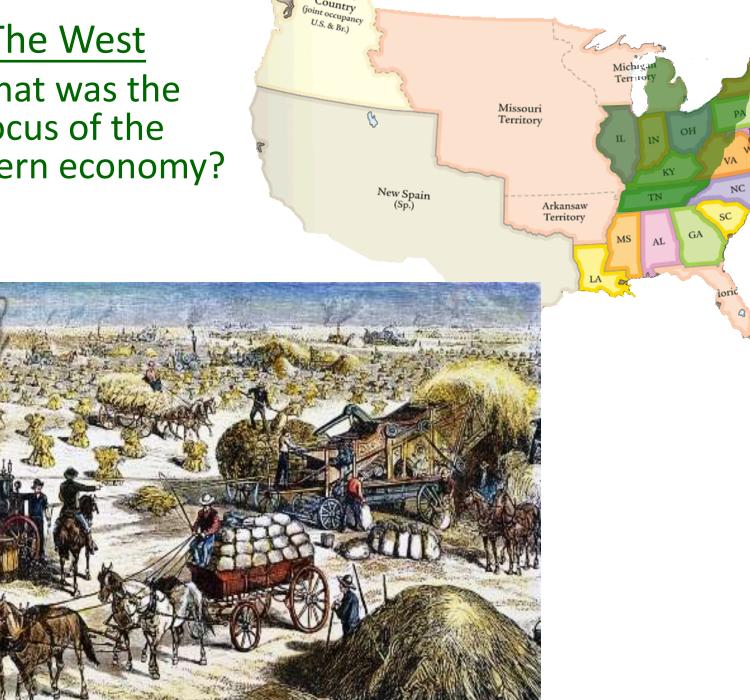


What technology changed the West?

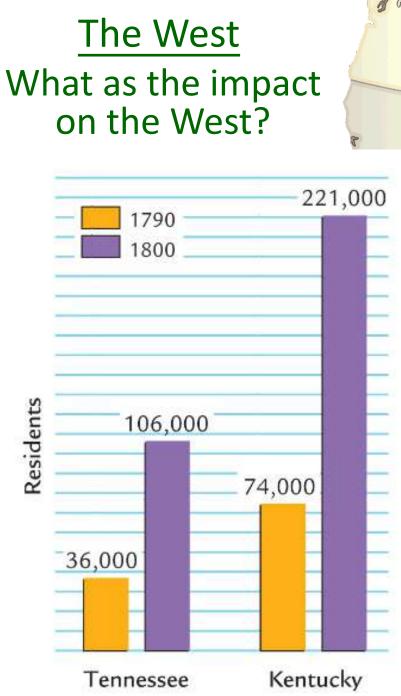


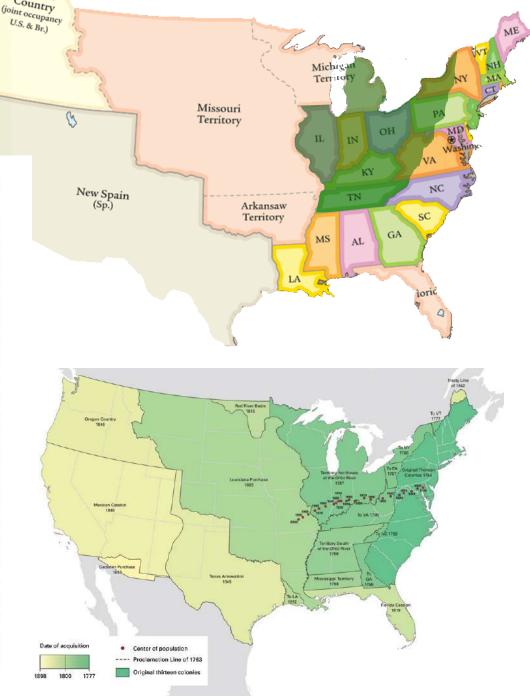
ME

The West What was the focus of the Western economy?

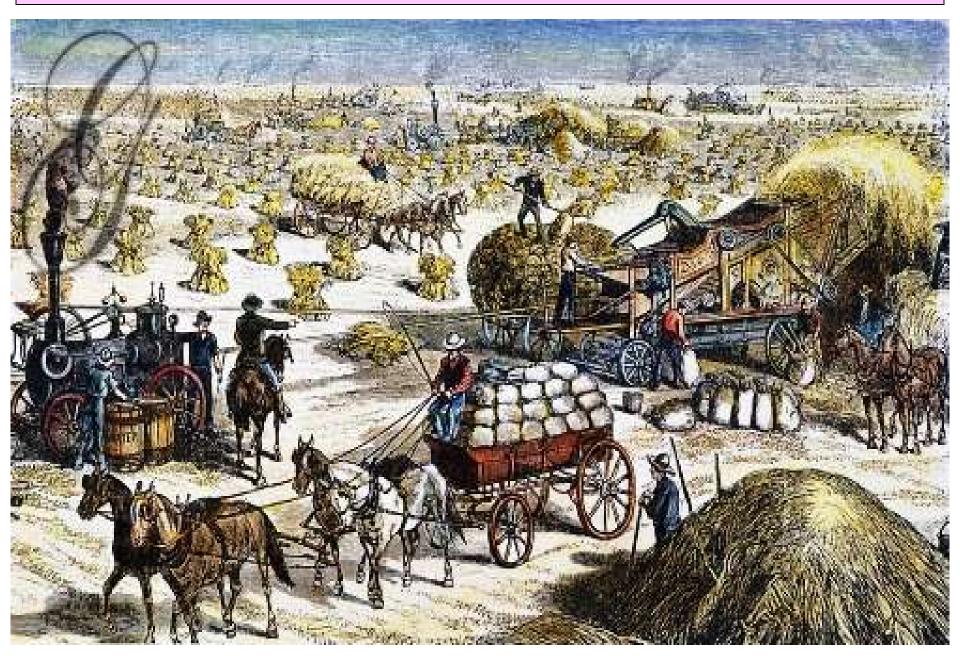


ME





New technologies made large-scale farming possible

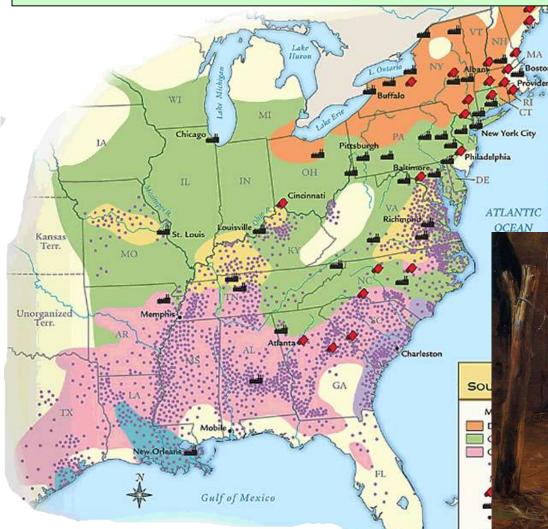




Population growth and land opportunities led to rapid growth of the West



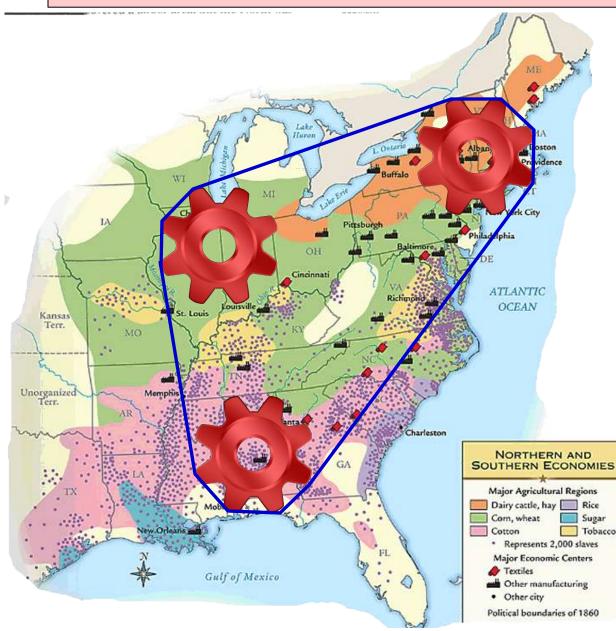
The West became "America's bread basket" where commercial farms produced wheat, corn, livestock







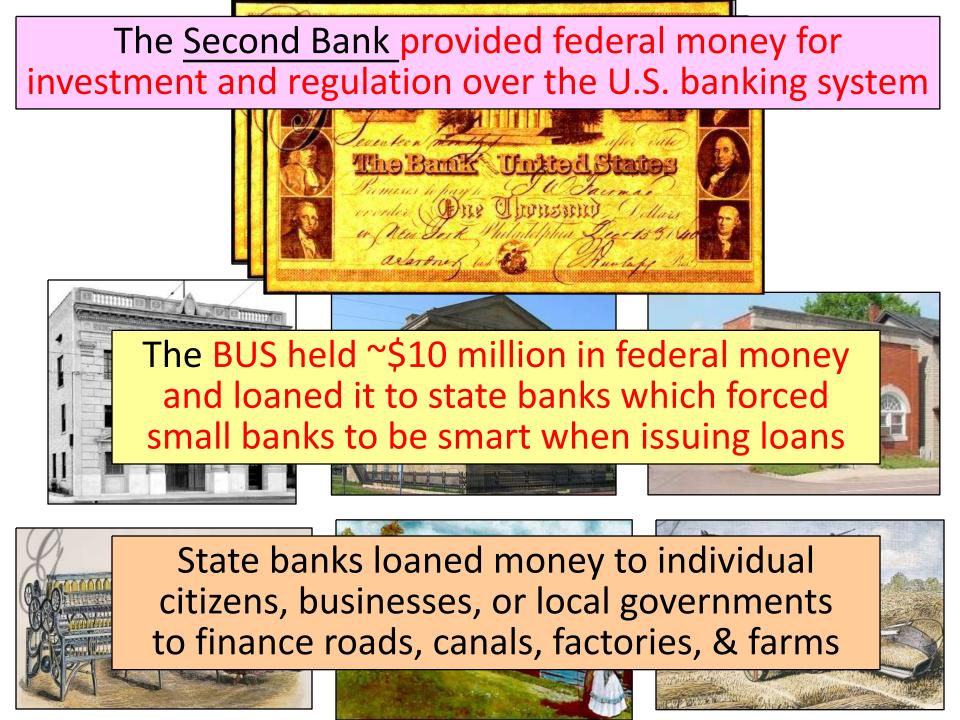
From 1800 to 1840, these three regional economies became connected into a national market economy



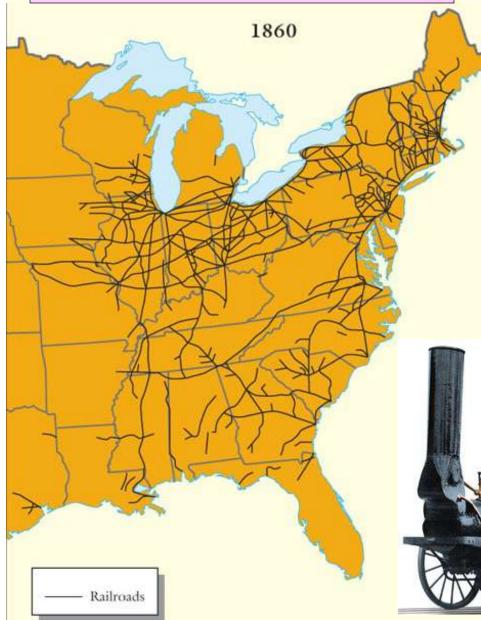
Henry Clay's American System helped connect the South, North, and West

American System created a tariff to promote Northern industry





In the 1830s, <u>railroad</u> <u>construction</u> first began



The growth of trains was slow because they were expensive and competed with canals, but...

They were faster than roads and canals, could travel in any season, and could go in any direction

By 1860, railroads were the dominant means of transportation in America **Essential Question:**

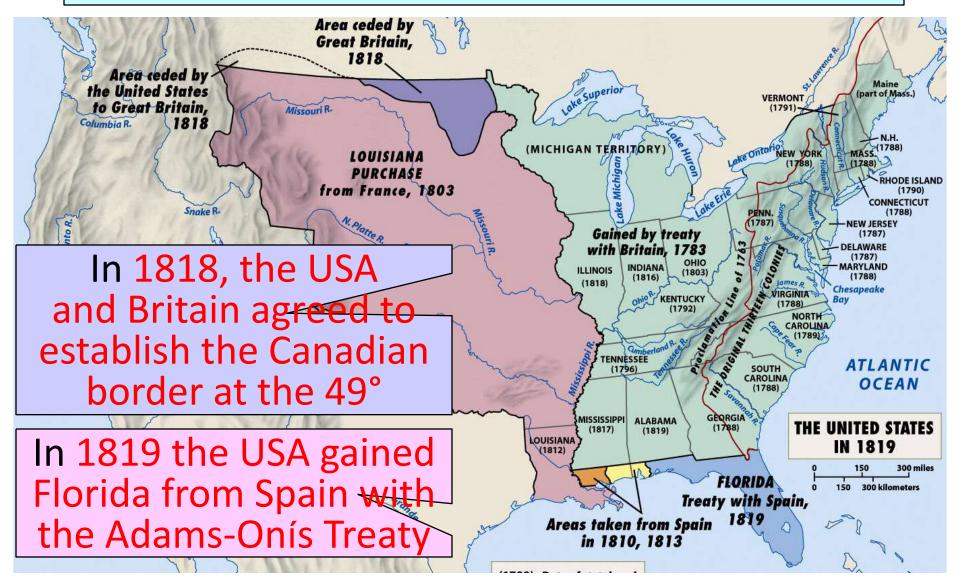
- What is Manifest Destiny and how does it relate to westward expansion?

Monroe & the Republicans in Congress promoted nationalism & American unity in three ways:



States and Territories of the United States of America December 14 1819 to March 16 1820

President Monroe and his Secretary of State John Quincy Adams used foreign policy to promote nationalism & territorial expansion





In 230 years, Americans had come to dominate the continent

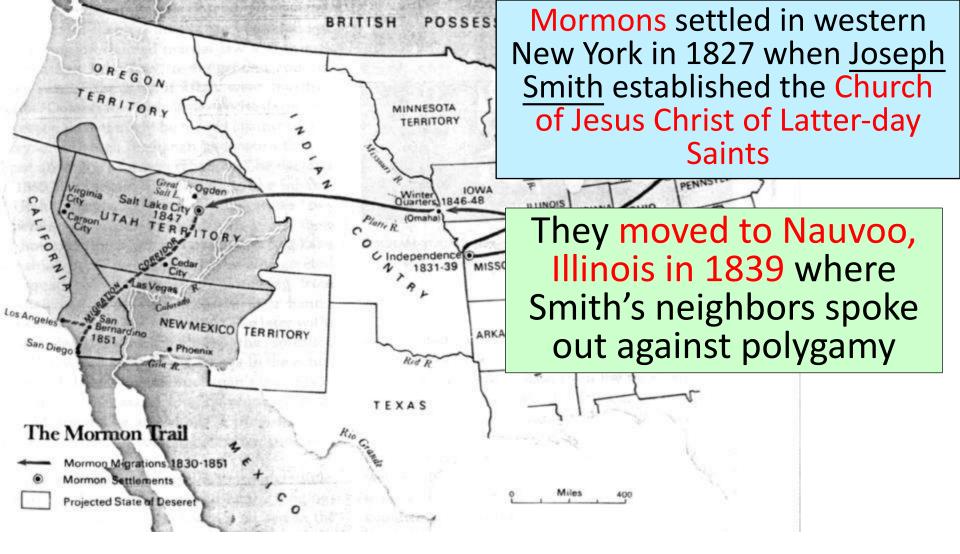
Americans believed such rapid expansion a result of divine favor....

American Population Density, 1860



<u>Manifest Destiny</u>, a phrase coined to describe the belief that America was to expand and settle the entire continent of North America

America's "Manifest Destiny to overspread the continent allotted by Providence for the free development of our yearly multiplying millions." – John L. O'Sullivan



Brigham Young moved the Mormons to Salt Lake City, Utah in 1847. Each family had common ownership of water and timberland

Closure Activity: Label each region of the nation and its economic specialty

