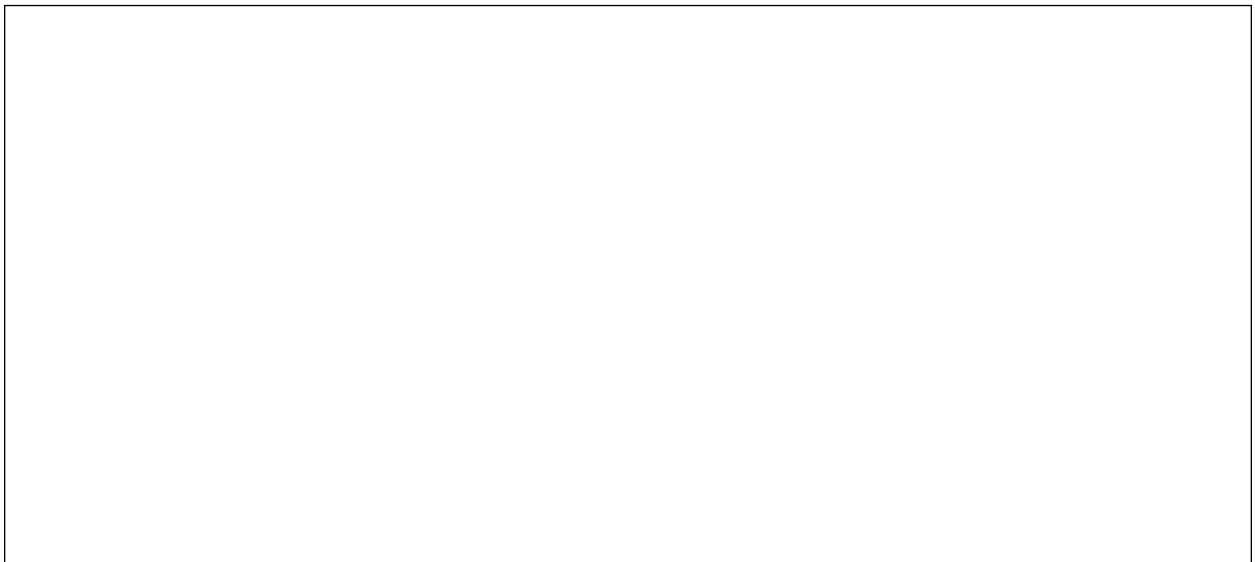


STATION ONE

Industrial Revolution

The rapid development of industry that occurred in the late 18th and 19th centuries, brought about by the introduction of machinery. It was characterized by 1: a change in production (from making things by hand to making things by machine), 2: a change in location of production (from making things in homes to making things in factories) and 3: a change in distribution (from a barter economy of trading goods for goods to a money economy where we use money for goods)

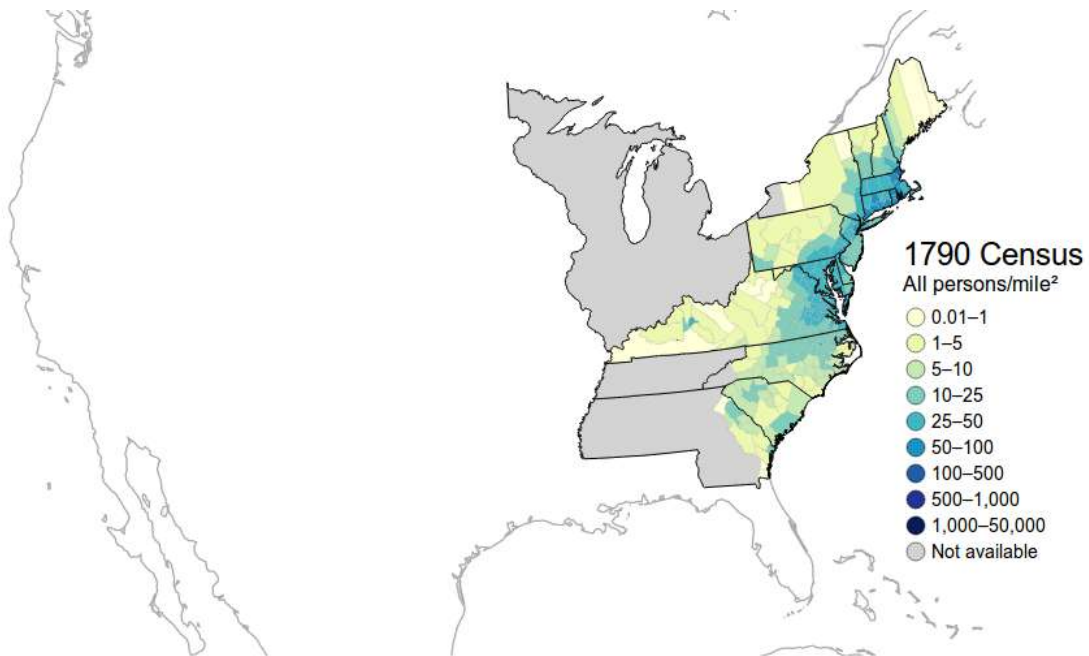
In the space below draw a picture that will help you to remember the definition of the Industrial Revolution. Be sure your picture represents the ENTIRE definition.



STATION TWO



Map of major Rivers(US)



US Population Map (1790)

The Industrial Revolution began in the United States officially in 1790 when the first factory was built. Factories were able to be constructed due to the new sources of power that were being harnessed by man: water power and steam power. Factories would need land to build on, power sources to run and a large population of people to work in them.

Where do you believe the Industrial Revolution was centered in the United States? (The North, The South or The West) Give TWO reasons to support your choice:

The North

The South

The West

1. _____

2. _____

STATION THREE

<i>Inventor</i>	<i>Invention</i>	<i>Description</i>
Elias Howe	Sewing machine	Improved the production of textiles (clothes)
Isaac Singer	Improves the sewing machine	Allowed more people to use the machine
John Deere	Steel plow	Made farming easier by replacing the wooden plow
Cyrus McCormick	Mechanical reaper	Improved farming by making a machine that harvested (reaped) crops
John Griffiths	Clipper Ship	Could sail against the wind and generally was much faster than regular sailing vessels (trading)
Samuel Morse	Morse Code	Created a language that allowed people to use the telegraph
Eli Whitney	Cotton 'gin	Cleaned the seeds out of cotton (faster than 50 slaves)
Eli Whitney	Interchangeable parts	Changed production (first with guns) that made parts that were interchangeable with each other rather than being specific to the person who made the item

In the space below, answer the question in correct CRQ format:

How did the inventions in the chart improve the lives of Americans?

STATION FOUR

Samuel Slater

Born: 1768, Derbyshire, England

Died: 1835, Webster, MA

English Factory Worker

Samuel Slater was born in Derbyshire, England on June 9, 1768. The son of a yeoman farmer, Slater went to work at an early age as an apprentice for the owner of a cotton mill. Eventually rising to the position of superintendent, he became intimately familiar with the mill machines designed by Richard Arkwright, a genius whose other advances included using water power to drive his machines and dividing labor among groups of workers.

Sneaky Departure

In 1789, Slater emigrated to the United States. He dreamed of making a fortune by helping to build a textile industry. He did so covertly: British law forbade textile workers to share technological information or to leave the country. Slater set foot in New York in late 1789, having memorized the details of Britain's innovative machines.

Rhode Island Mill

With the support of a Quaker merchant, Moses Brown, Slater built America's first water-powered cotton spinning mill in Pawtucket, Rhode Island. By the end of 1790, it was up and running, with workers walking a treadmill to generate power. By 1791, a waterwheel drove the machinery that carded and spun cotton into thread.

America's Industrial Revolution

Slater employed families, including children, to live and work at the mill site. He quickly attracted workers. In 1803, Slater and his brother built a mill village they called Slatersville, also in Rhode Island. It included a large, modern mill, tenement houses for its workers, and a company store -- a small pocket of industry, a ready-made rural village. Slater's factory system became known as the Rhode Island System. It was soon imitated -- and improved upon by innovators like Francis Cabot Lowell -- throughout New England. Slater died in 1835.

In the space below write the 3 most important facts from the article AND give Samuel Slater a “nickname” to help remember him

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

Nickname: _____

STATION FIVE

Effects of the Industrial Revolution

Positive	Negative
<p>1. It increased wealth due to an increase in factory work.</p> <p>2. As a result of the mass production of goods, the price of products decreased resulting to enhanced quality living. It provides life full of comfort and convenience.</p> <p>3. Comfortable, strong and cheaper houses were built every day.</p> <p>4. The means of transportation changed enormously. It became cheaper, faster and very comfortable. Easier travel opened up new areas to many people.</p> <p>5. The increase in production was associated to the hike in trade. It produces new jobs and it increases the employment rate.</p> <p>6. Cities grew and offer a lot of work and opportunity.</p>	<p>1. Factory conditions were poor and there were times that it caused illness and death.</p> <p>2. Industrialization brought pollution.</p> <p>3. Some machines took the place of human labor which caused competition among workers. Oftentimes anger was directed at immigrants for “stealing American jobs”.</p> <p>4. Women, blacks, children and immigrants were paid less than white American men.</p> <p>5. Child Labor practices kept children working in factories instead of getting an education. It encouraged a cycle of poverty in many families.</p> <p>6. Cities became overcrowded and unsanitary</p>

In the space below indicate how each of the people/groups of people might have viewed the Industrial Revolution. Start your statement with either “I would have...” or “We would have...”

- Factory Owner-
- Factory Worker-
- Immigrant-
- Child Laborer-
- Woman-