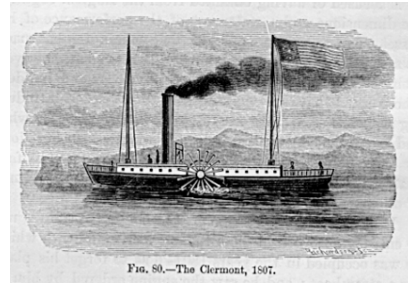
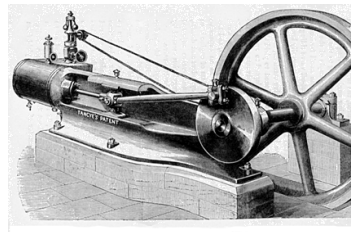
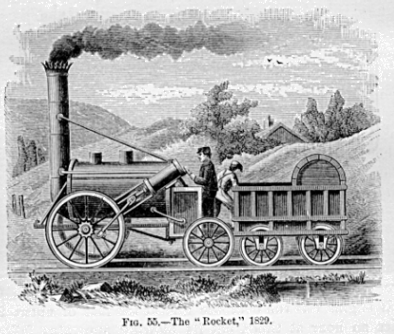


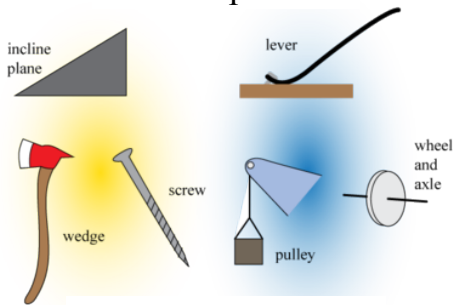
# Early American Industrialism

This lithograph by Currier & Ives depicts four of the major inventions of the nineteenth century: the lightning steam press, the electric telegraph, the locomotive, and the steamboat, all of which were developed during the Industrial Revolution.

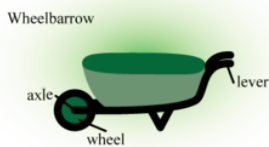


## Industry Changes Shape

from simple tools



to complex machines



from regional to nationwide distribution of products

from natural power

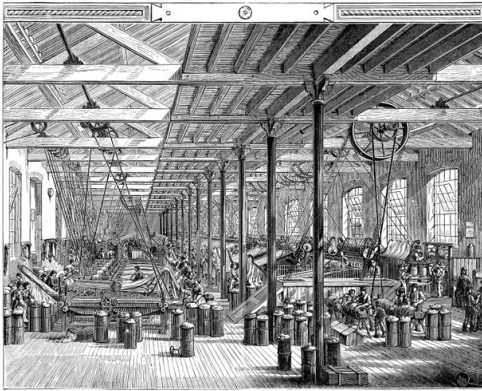


to artificial power



jobs became more specialized: workers created smaller parts of a whole product

# Textile Industry Emerges

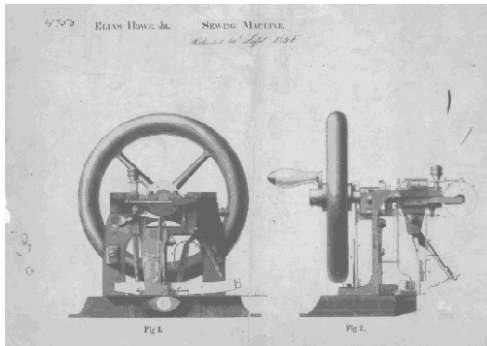


Great Britain had been the world's industrial leader 1730-1800; forbade exporting machinery, plans, or emigration of skilled workers themselves

Samuel Slater arrived in Providence, RI in 1789 from England had memorized plans for textile factory

textile industry centered in North, fueled by 1812 embargo against Great Britain had many swift-flowing streams provided hydropower shippers invested in this new industry European immigration provided the labor force

# New Inventions - Industry



Elias Howe: sewing machine (patent granted Sept 10, 1846)

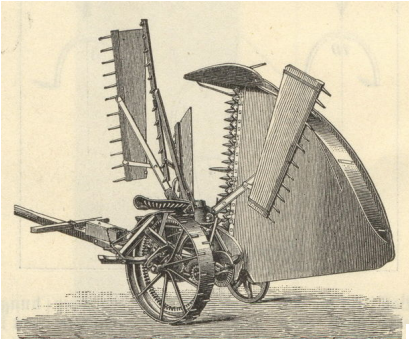
"Occupational portrait of a woman working at a sewing machine." Ca. 1853. America's First Look into the Camera: Daguerreotype Portraits and Views, 1839-1862, Library of Congress



Samuel Morse (1861): telegraph key and receiver made transportation and communication faster and more efficient



# New Inventions - Agriculture



Cyrus McCormick (1834):  
mechanical reaper



John Deere (1837): steel plow



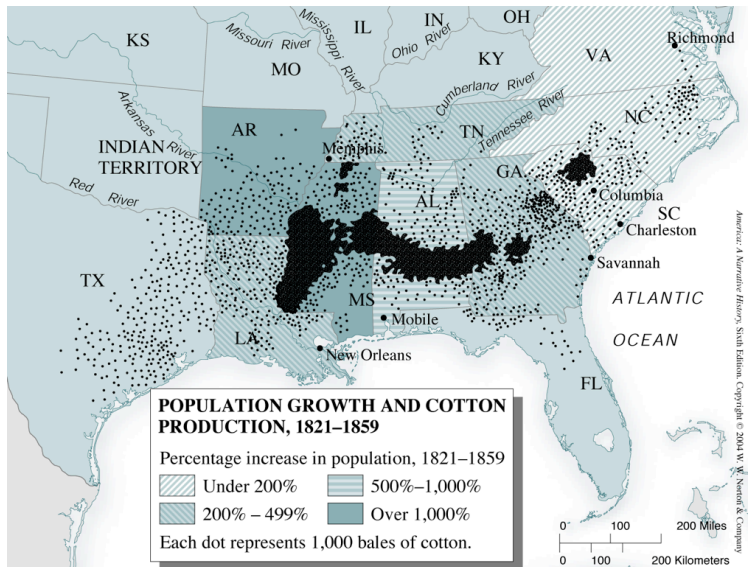
Eli Whitney's cotton gin (1793)

1 worker used to be able to hand clean 1 lb. cotton/day

1 worker can now clean 50 lbs. cotton/day

use waterpower = 1,000 lbs./day

## King Cotton



while industry was the king of the North, Cotton was king of the South  
(everything: economics, politics, society)

after the mass implementation of the cotton gin, the number of slaves quadrupled  
planting, growing, harvesting: all labor intensive activities needing large labor force  
(slaves)