

New Inventions

Sewing Machine- 1846 Elias Howe

(Isaac Singer improved on Howe's machine years later)

How did this improve production?

Iron Plow with replaceable parts- 1825 Jethro Wood

(John Deere improved the idea when he invented a lightweight steel plow)

How did this improve production?

Mechanical Reaper- 1847 Cyrus McCormick

(Reaper was a horse-drawn machine that mowed (cut) wheat and other grains)

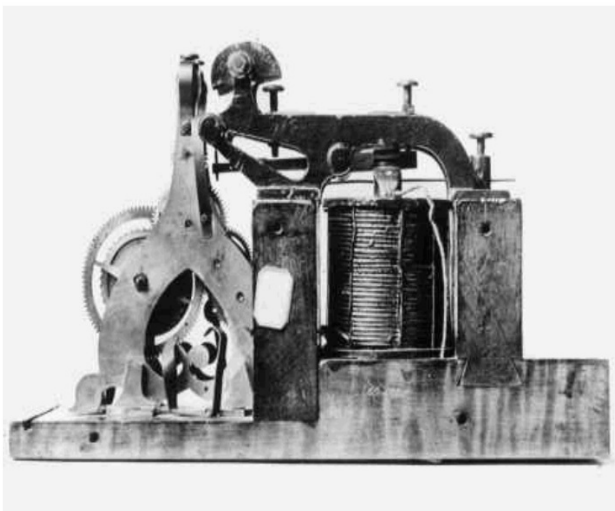
How did this improve production?

The Telegraph (No not the street)

Telegraph- 1844 Samuel Morse

(device that sent electrical signals along a wire)

How did this improve production?



Morse Code Alphabet		
The International morse code characters:		
A .-	N -.	0 ----
B -...	O ---	1 .----
C -.-.	P .-..	2 ..---
D -..	Q --.-	3 ...--
E .	R .-.	4-
F ..-.	S ...	5
G --.	T -	6 -.....
H	U ..-	7 --...
I ..	V ...-	8 ----..
J .---	W .--	9 ----.
K -.-	X -.-.	Fullstop .----
L .-..	Y -.-.	Comma --...-
M --	Z ---.	Query ..-..

The First Railroads

- *Horses or mules pulled cars along wooden rails covered with strips of iron*

Locomotive- 1829

(Steam powered engine to pull rail car)

How did this improve production?

Problems

- Safety issues
- Reliability
- Weak bridges
- Fires burned holes in passengers' clothing or set nearby buildings and fields on fire

By 1850 railroads crisscrossed the nation.

Speed was the key to successful trade at sea.

Clipper Ships- 1845 (Yankee clippers)

(Sleek vessels had tall masts and huge sails that caught every gust of wind.)

How did this improve production?

- *1840s American clipper ship took only 81 days to travel from New York to Hong Kong (this trip usually took 5 months)*



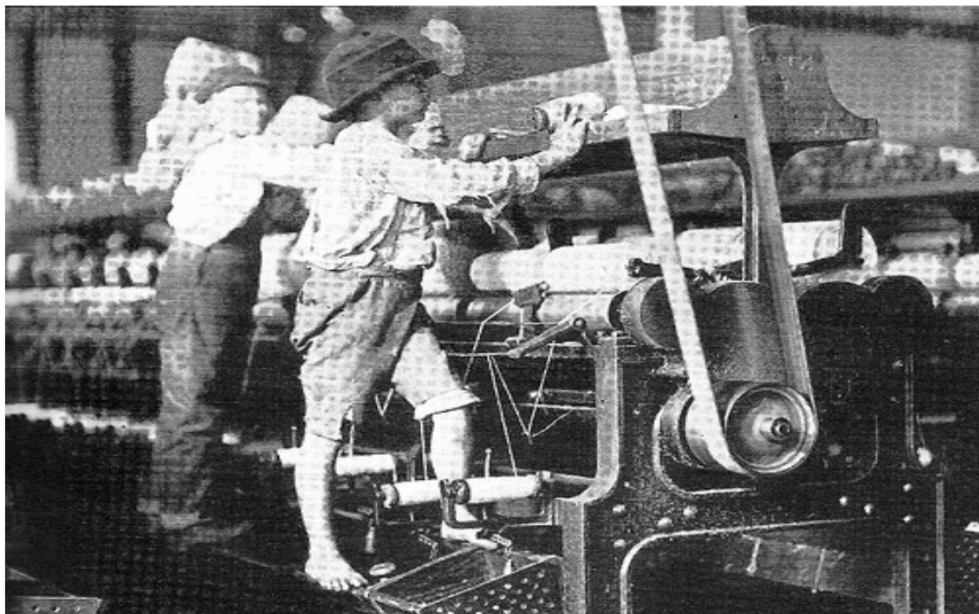
Factory Conditions Become Worse

- Artisans: skilled workers
- Factories focus more on mass production of goods
- Factory days: 4 A.M. to 7:30 P.M.
- Many family members worked in factories (even children)



Hazards at Work

- Few factories had windows or heating systems
- Factory machines had few safety devices
- Injured factory workers lost their jobs (no insurance)



Workers Join Together 1820-1830 *Trade Unions*

- Artisans (skilled workers) were the first group of workers who joined together
- Unions called for a shorter workday, higher wages, and better working conditions
- Strikes (refusal to work) were illegal in most states
- Trade unions were the gateway for many other workers to organize



New Immigrants

- By the 1840s, many immigrants came to the United States
- Many of them become factory workers
- Many immigrants came from Great Britain, Ireland, Germany
- Ireland: potato crop was destroyed, situation caused famine (severe food shortage)
- Germany: Harsh weather conditions also caused famine (pro Democratic revolutions failed)



"Americans must rule America"

- Nativists- people who wanted to keep the country (jobs) for people born here
- Many Americans were anti-immigrant because they felt they took jobs and caused crimes (anti-Catholic)
- **Know Nothing Party**- Political party who met in secret and were anti-immigrant

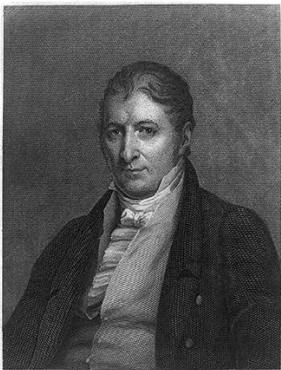


African Americans in the North

- Many African Americans faced discrimination in the north
- Many northern states outlawed slavery in the 1800s
- Discrimination- Equal rights are denied (prejudice)
- Many African Americans could not find jobs because of discrimination

Successful African Americans in the North

- William Whipper-grew wealthy as a lumberyard owner in Penn. (he became an active abolitionist)
- Henry Boyd- successful furniture company in Cincinnati
- Henry Blair- invented corn and cottonseed planters
- Macon Allen- became first African American to practice law
- John Russwurm- became editor of first African American newspaper *Freedom's Journal*

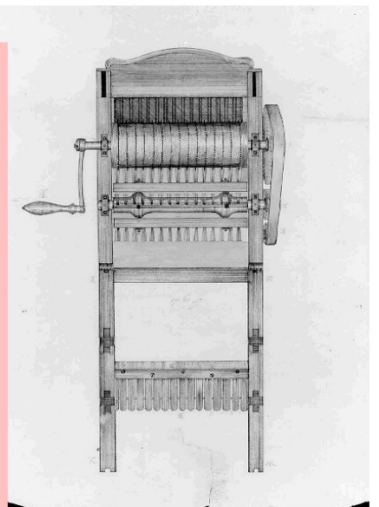


Eli Whitney



1793 COTTON GIN

Whitney's cotton ENGINE makes the cleaning of cotton much easier and quicker which increases the demand for more cotton. It also increases the demand for more land to grow the cotton and slaves, in the south, to pick it.





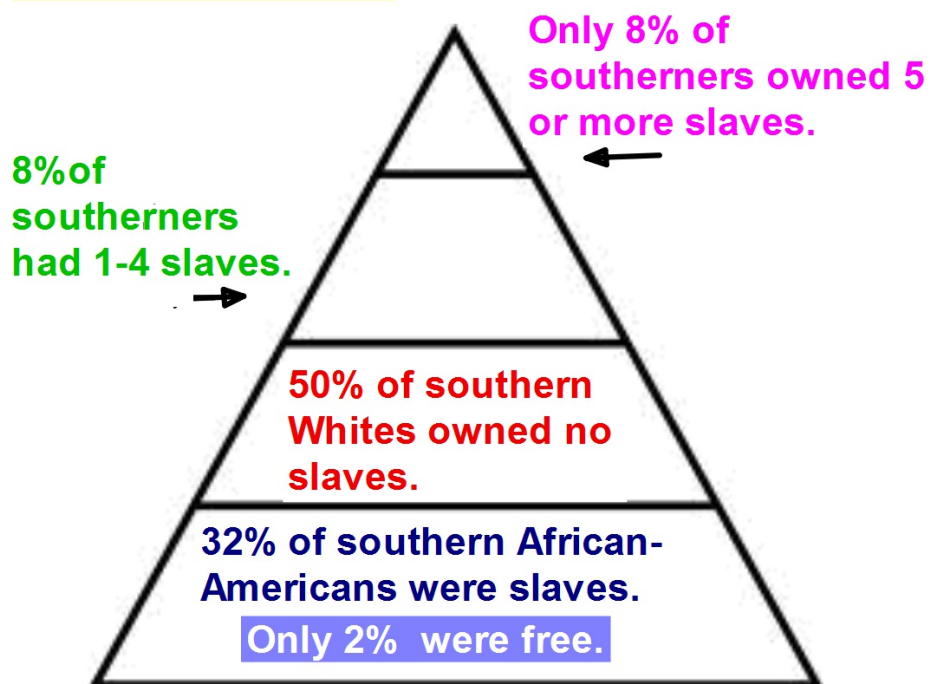
An Economy based on Agriculture

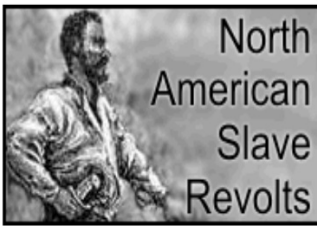
- Cotton was the South's most profitable cash crop
- Other Cash Crops included: rice, sugar, tobacco.
- Livestock (hogs, oxen, horses, mules, and beef cattle) was also a major part of the south's economy
- The southern industry always had something to do with agriculture

- Due to labor cost, slavery was in high demand in the south
- Slavery also reduced the need for southern industry due to forced labor.
- Because slaves and poor freemen could not afford much, demand for manufactured goods was not as great in the South
- Many free African Americans lived in cities and towns

- SOUTHERN ECONOMY BECAME VERY DEPENDENT ON THE NORTH
- SOUTHERNERS BORROWED MONEY FROM NORTHERN BANKS
- MANY SOUTHERN MANUFACTURED GOODS WERE PURCHASED FROM THE NORTH

SOUTHERN COTTONOCRACY





Denmark Vessey led a slave revolt in 1822 in S. Carolina. The plan was revealed and Vessey and others were arrested, found guilty, and hanged.

In 1831, Nat Turner, a preacher, led a slave revolt in Virginia killing almost 60 plantation family members. Vigilantes killed many innocent slaves before he was caught and hanged.



