Fitzgerald

Flashcards for Development of the North

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| Cottage Industry/Putting out System | Step 1   * merchants purchased large amounts of cotton and wool and take it   to farm houses (cottages)   * workers were usually wives or daughters   Step 2   * the cotton or wool was carded (combed) to get the fibers clean   and straight   * then spun on a spinning wheel into "twist" (yarn, thread) * the merchant picked up the twist, paid the spinner by amount, dropped   off more cotton or wool  Step 3   * the merchant took the twist to another farmhouse where a weaver   wove the yarn or thread into cloth   * the merchant picked up the cloth, paid the weaver, dropped off   more twist  Step 4   * the merchants then sold the cloth   Benefits to worker   * stay in the home, care for family while worked, control pace of work, subsistence farm families earn cash |

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| Industrial Revolution  overshot | * **machines take the place of hand tools** * power source changes from human and animal to   + first water wheels on rivers   + then steam engines * began   + in the late 1700s   + in Britain   + in textile (cloth )industry     - first in **spinning thread** instead of using a spinning wheel     - then in **weaving** instead of using a hand loom |

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| Factory System  ANd9GcRsktdpZxwCZjTh8VCn53uPHkhyqAo7EcIKunSgajfdT-NJ918p | * **replaces cottage industry** - spinning wheels and looms in homes of workers * now factory - worker and machines together in one place * changes -   + begin and end a set time   + machine sets the pace   + can't be with family while work |
| Capitalists  ANd9GcSB9GZIcyPsT7mB38n2afGpRimiBPUm2Lmt2XoiAQAyvHB3Zkh9 | * people who invest money in a business to earn a profit   + also called investors * new factories required huge amounts of money to build   + capitalists provide money to build and are repaid with interest from the profit the factory makes when it starts producing goods it then sells * In Northeast * home to wealthy merchants * begin to invest in factories - not just shipping or cottage work |

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| Sam Slater  7e0328f03e6c12d249fedf05f0b3e6d6_1M | * an apprentice in Arkwright's factory in England * knows his knowledge of Arkwright's machines will be valuable * **memorizes plans** * heads for America * gets investor (capitalist) - **Moses Brown** * **builds first water-powered factory**    + for cotton thread |

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| Francis Cabot Lowell  Textile%20Mill%20Diagram | * had visited England * seen latest **weaving** machines (looms) * developed an improved version when returned to U.S. * organizes mill in new way * 1st floor - clean cotton (carding) * 2nd floor - spin cotton into thread * 3rd floor - weave thread into cloth |

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| Mill Towns  First - Lowell , Massachusetts  "The Lowell Girls"  ANd9GcS-NHq4-Jp7uLEGwRxm7hGmuglyUh11f9MAH2-UJ40NTtcMhz-4 | * to attract workers, owners built a town for the factory that had   + boarding houses   + a library   + a hospital * called Lowell, Massachusetts * first workers - all girls from nearby farms   + slept and ate in boarding houses with strict supervision   + after work could attend lecture or go to library   + pianos in boarding houses   + produced their own magazine * later workers - use immigrants who will work for less |

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| Factory Conditions  An_workers_show_hands | * poor light * little fresh air - dust can damage lungs * very noisy - lost hearing * machines could harm -   + parts didn't stop moving if clothing or hair got stuck     - can't shut off water or steam engine   + crush hands, skull, leg   + owners do not help the injured who can no longer work * hours very long - 12 to 14 hours |

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| Child Labor  Hine,%20Child%20in%20Carolina%20Cotton%20Mill,%201908 | * Children had always worked - their labor was needed on farms * employed in   + textile mills   + coal mines   + steel factories * as young as 7 or 8 * no education * unsafe * by 1880 - one million child workers from 10 to 15 | |
| Development of Labor Force | | * Families – Mothers and Children -   + In first spinning factories * Teenage Girls from Subsistence Farms-   + In First Lowell Factories * Immigrants | |

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| Eli Whitney  slide3 | * innovator - comes up with a new way of doing things * innovation - interchangeable parts * Famously wins contract to make guns for government by assembling a guns from a box of parts in minutes |

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| Interchangeable Parts  8d7113fea9a4a2666827ffae26da64fe_1M | * 1790s * system for manufacturing * **old way -**    + **skilled** workers building **whole product** * new way -   + **pieces** of product made   + each is **identical**   + **unskilled** workers then quickly assemble parts * effects -   + change worker - skilled to unskilled   + more efficient - produce more, faster   + prices drop   + low prices cause people to buy more products |

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| Water Wheels | Water Wheels – Powered First Factories   * Water channeled down a narrow channel from a river to the wheel * Water hitting paddles turns wheel * Axis of wheel turns an axel that turns a series of gears and pulleys running to machines |

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| Steam Engine  Alamy_BBY8N0 | * developed by Richard Arkwright * in 1790 * change - no longer need river for power * water boiled in a cylinder * steam trapped in cylinder creates pressure * released through a valve to drive a piston rod * rod turns wheel like legs pedal a bike * turning wheel connected to machines by gears, axles, and belts |

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| Five Steps in Changing Work | * Cottage Industry - Putting Out System * Industrial Revolution * Factory System   + Mill Towns - Lowell, MA   + the Lowell Girls   + Factory Conditions   + Child Labor * Interchangeable parts * Steam Engine |

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| 4 Famous People Who Changed Work | * Capitalists * Sam Slater * Francis Cabot Lowell * Eli Whitney |

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| 4 Key Ideas about Immigration  from 1800 - 1850 | * Immigration in General * Irish Immigration * German Immigration * Nativism |

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| **Immigration, 1840s**  http://voteview.com/images/Population_1820_1840_1860.jpg | * Millions   + from - Western Europe * Reasons immigrate   + **cheap land**   + Felt **skills** they had would benefit them in U.S.   + Could not **survive** at home * Influx of people 🡪 **competition** for jobs 🡪 **decrease in wages** |

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| Irish Immigration  http://t3.gstatic.com/images?q=tbn:ANd9GcQ9J3xRIc6AYmnfQLQzEUtiK1V-EpP3jTUrm7o7K5k0k71144Fs | * Why Come **- The Great Hunger** – Irish   + Potato was basis of diet   + fungus destroyed the potato crop     - led to starvation (famine)       * more than **a million starve** to death       * about **a million more leave** Ireland * Irish immigrants had been farm laborers at home   + Do **lowest-paying jobs** in U.S.   + men - lay RR track and construction   + women – household workers |

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| **http://ecx.images-amazon.com/images/I/51O6XciiZYL._BO2,204,203,200_PIsitb-sticker-arrow-click,TopRight,35,-76_AA300_SH20_OU01_.jpgGerman Immigration** | * Why Come -   + Many had taken part in revolutions against harsh rulers     - Revolutions fail 🡪 flee to U.S. * Most move west   + Ohio Valley & Great Lakes region   + 1/2 to cities, 1/2 to farms * later to Texas * German immigrants- **all levels of society** |

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| **Nativism**  **Evil Pope controls U.S. through Irish votes!**  **http://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/en/thumb/8/80/Poperob.jpg/220px-Poperob.jpg** | * worry about growing foreign population * Nativists – people who want to preserve the country for **white, American-born Protestants** * Oppose Irish immigration most –   + most Irish were **Roman Catholic**   + believe pope will control their votes * NY Nativists form secret group –   + respond with “I know nothing” when asked about it   + Become political party – **Know Nothing Party** |

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| Free Blacks in North  Two African American Sailors | * Faced discrimination - * Denied right to vote * Not allowed to work in factories or skilled trades * Even in least desirable jobs, employers preferred white immigrants * Faced segregation - * Separate schools * Separate churches * Portrayed as inferior by white newspapers, so start own newspapers * Some were able to get an education and a very few were accepted at some colleges. like Harvard and Oberlin |