Reform Movement

People and Events to Know

- Cyrus McCormick
- Eli Whitney
- Elizabeth Cady Stanton
- Fredrick Douglas
- Harriet Tubman
- Robert Fulton
- Sam Morse
- Sojourner Truth
- Erie Canal
- Fugitive Slave Act
- Industrial Revolution
- Ohio Women's Rights Convention
- Underground Railroad

Vocabulary

- abolitionist
- conductor
- cotton gin
- cross-country
- expansion
- interchangeable parts
- invention
- locomotive
- looms
- mass production
- opportunity cost
- reaper
- reform
- spinning jenny
- steamboat
- steam-engine
- suffrage
- telegraph

Concepts…

- How did the development of the steamboat, the locomotive, and the telegraph impact the American economy?
- How did improvements in transportation and communication affect the Native Americans?
- How did the introduction of the steamboat impact American commerce?
- How did the completion of the Erie Canal impact the growth of New York City?
- How were jobs created and eliminated by the introduction of the steamboat, railroad and telegraph in America?

Concepts…

- Why was Harriet Tubman called "the Moses" of her people?
- How did Elizabeth Cady Stanton's actions promote women's rights?
- Why couldn't women vote in the United States?
- Why couldn't African Americans vote in the United States?

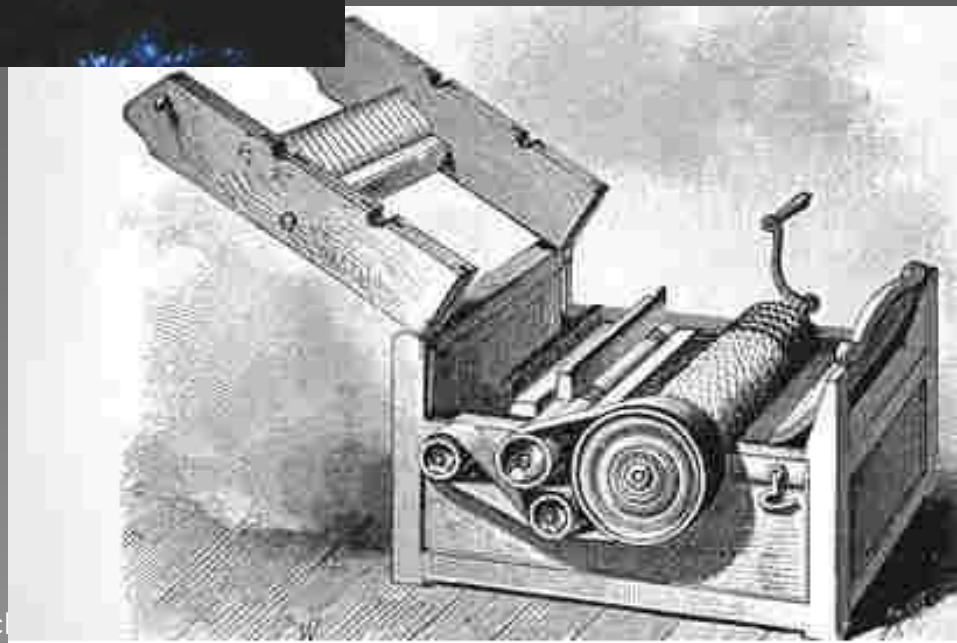
Technological Advances

- Jobs held by Americans
  - Farmers
  - Merchants / Traders
  - Skilled Workers
  - Government
  - Soldiers / Sailors
- Changes were coming about: Industrial Revolution
  - When machines begin replacing simpler, hand made tasks; Huge change to make it a Revolution

Inventions

- Eli Whitney: Cotton Gin in 1793
  - Helped make separating seeds from cotton easier and faster
  - Increase profits for cotton farmers
- Cyrus McCormick: Mechanical Reaper in 1834
  - Cuts grains and other crops more easily
  - Economic savings to harvest grain about 12 times faster

Source: http://www.ferdinando.org.uk/cotton_trades.htm. www.clevelandcountyschools.org/



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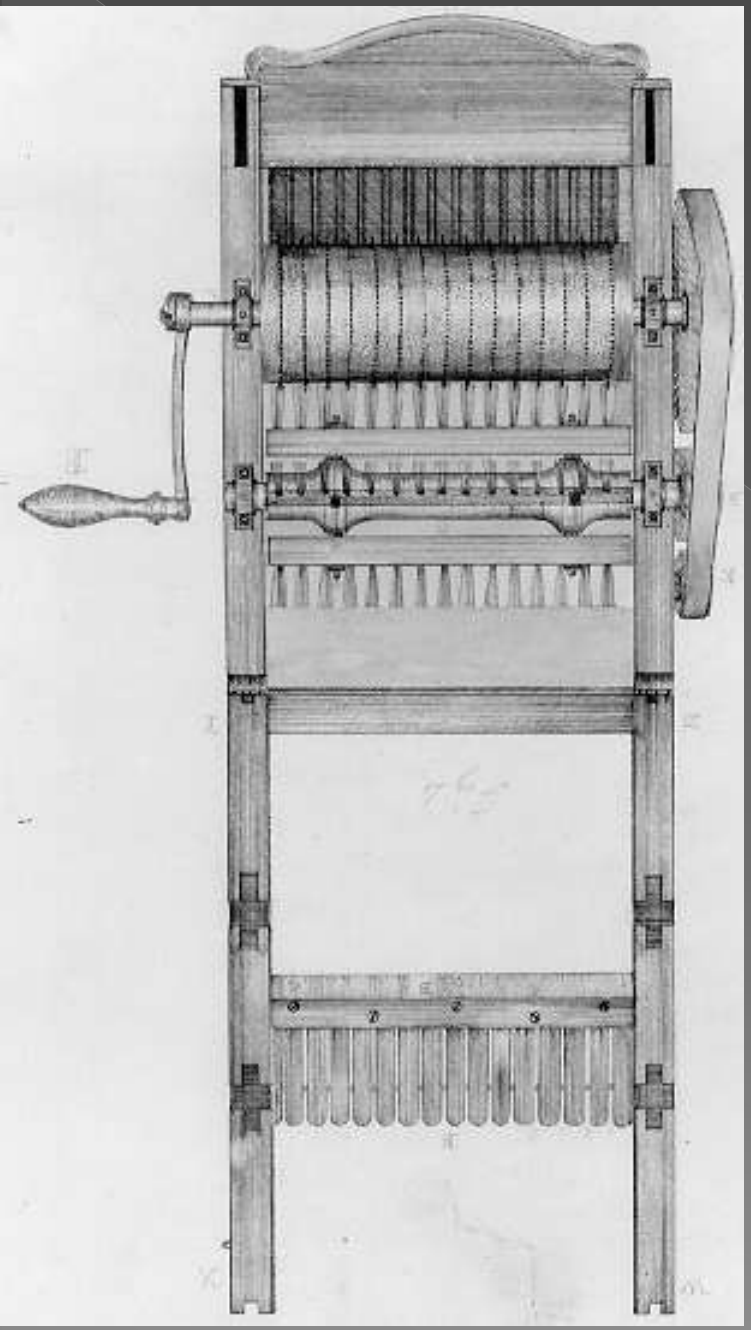

Source: http://www.mrberlin.com/powerpoint.html

Inventions

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Source: http://www.ferdinando.org.uk/cotton_trades.htm. www.birdville.k12.tx.us/instruction/

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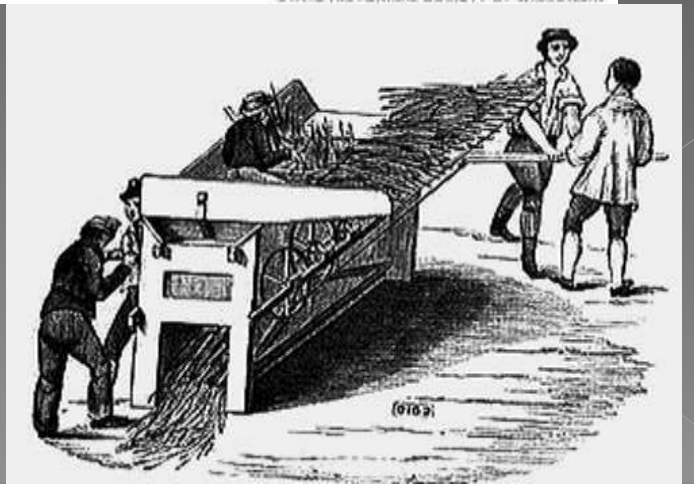
More Farming Advances

- 1836 blacksmith John Deere invented a lightweight plow with a steel cutting edge
- Mechanical reapers & threshing machine were other improvements to farming
  - Threshing machine (separated kernels of wheat from the husks)



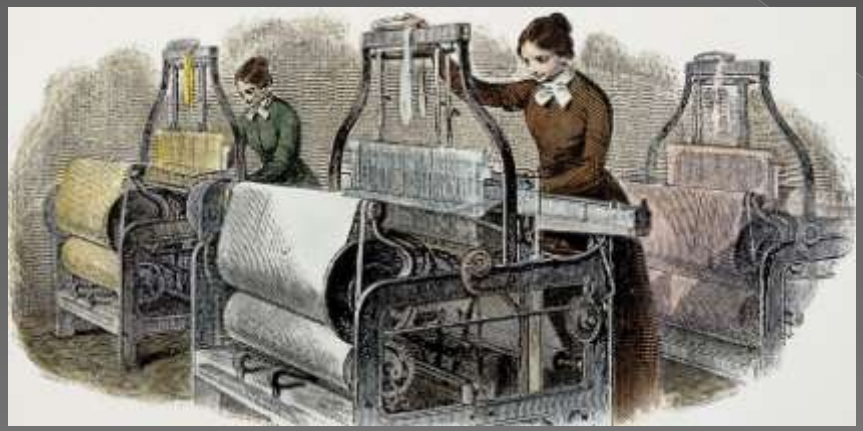
Sources: http://www.priorlake-savage.k12.mn.us/ (*Mrs. Zaks*)

Effect of these inventions

- More land is desired because farming is more profitable
  - Expansion into the west
  - Increase in trade - more cotton to sell, more fiber to weave, more money to spend
- Cotton farmers are more dependent on slavery

Industrial Revolution in England

- English started inventing machines - textile machines (weaving cloth)
- Set up textile factories in Rhode Island - Samuel Slater and Massachusetts - Francis Cabot Lowell
- America is less dependent on other nations for theses goods
- Industries are growing in New England



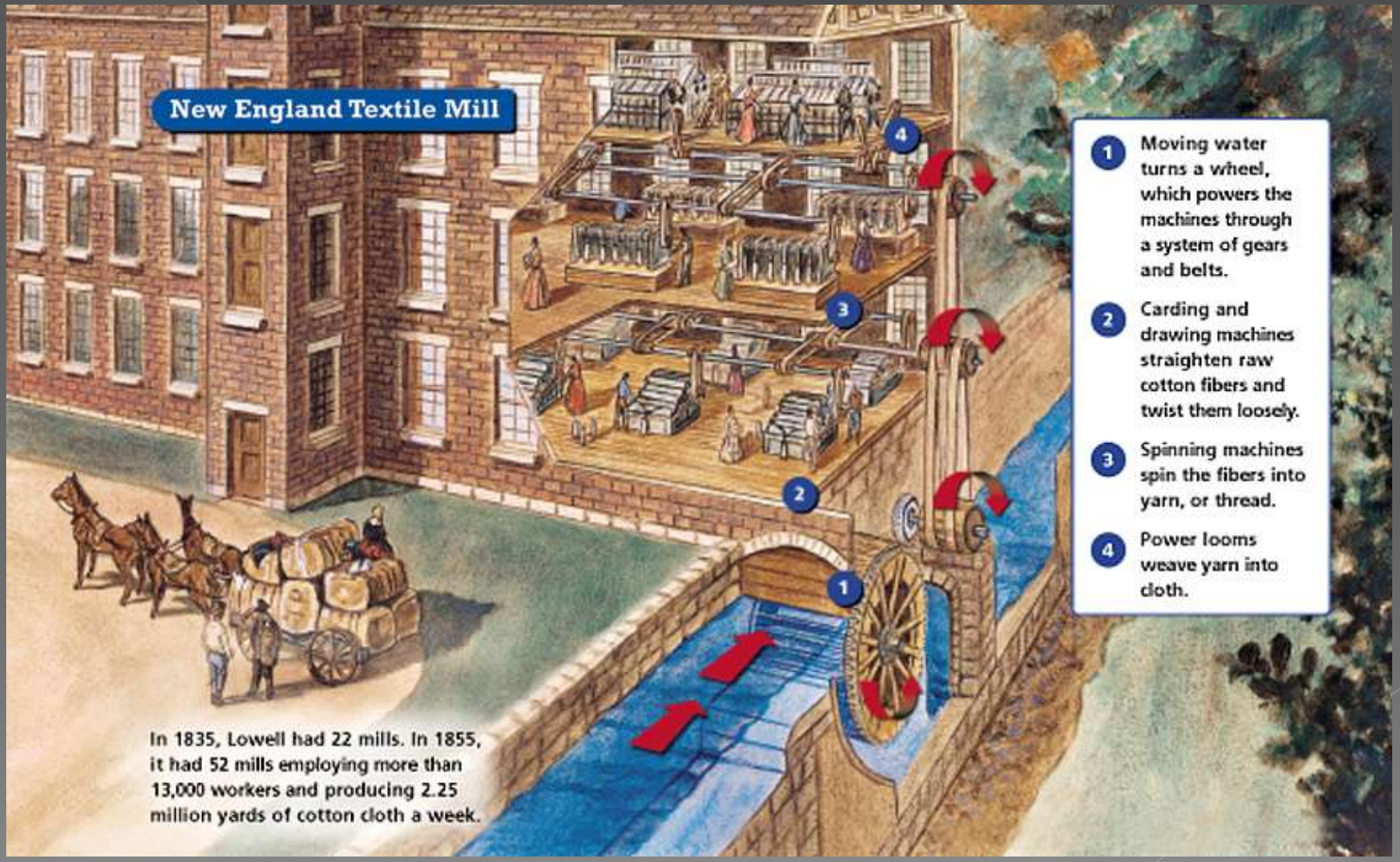
- Before the Industrial Revolution women spun thread at home.
  - Inventions such as machines (spinning jenny & the power looms)
  - This makes it possible for unskilled workers to produce more cloth.

Sources: http://www.priorlake-savage.k12.mn.us/ (*Mrs. Zaks*)

Elias Howe & Isaac Singer

1840s
Sewing Machine

New England Textile Mill



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Industries and Growth

- Factories were built near water to power the machines (people left farms & moved to cities)
- They are built near rivers with easy access to transportation
  - Moving of goods
  - New England is a good area because of the easily available ports

Assembly Lines & Interchangeable Parts

- Factories adopt manufacturing methods
  - One person does one thing and then passes it to the next worker
  - New worker adds their part and then passes it on

- *Specialization, mass production, & interchangeable parts*
- *Unskilled labor vs. master craftsmen / journeymen / apprentice*

Assembly Lines & Interchangeable Parts

- Guns were valuable and hard to make
  - Each one was made individually. If it broke, the entire gun had to be fixed
  - Eli Whitney reasoned that if he could made gun parts exactly alike, it would be easier to fix
    - Each part was interchangeable with all other guns of that model
    - It was a success - cheaper, faster, better
    - More goods to buy and sell

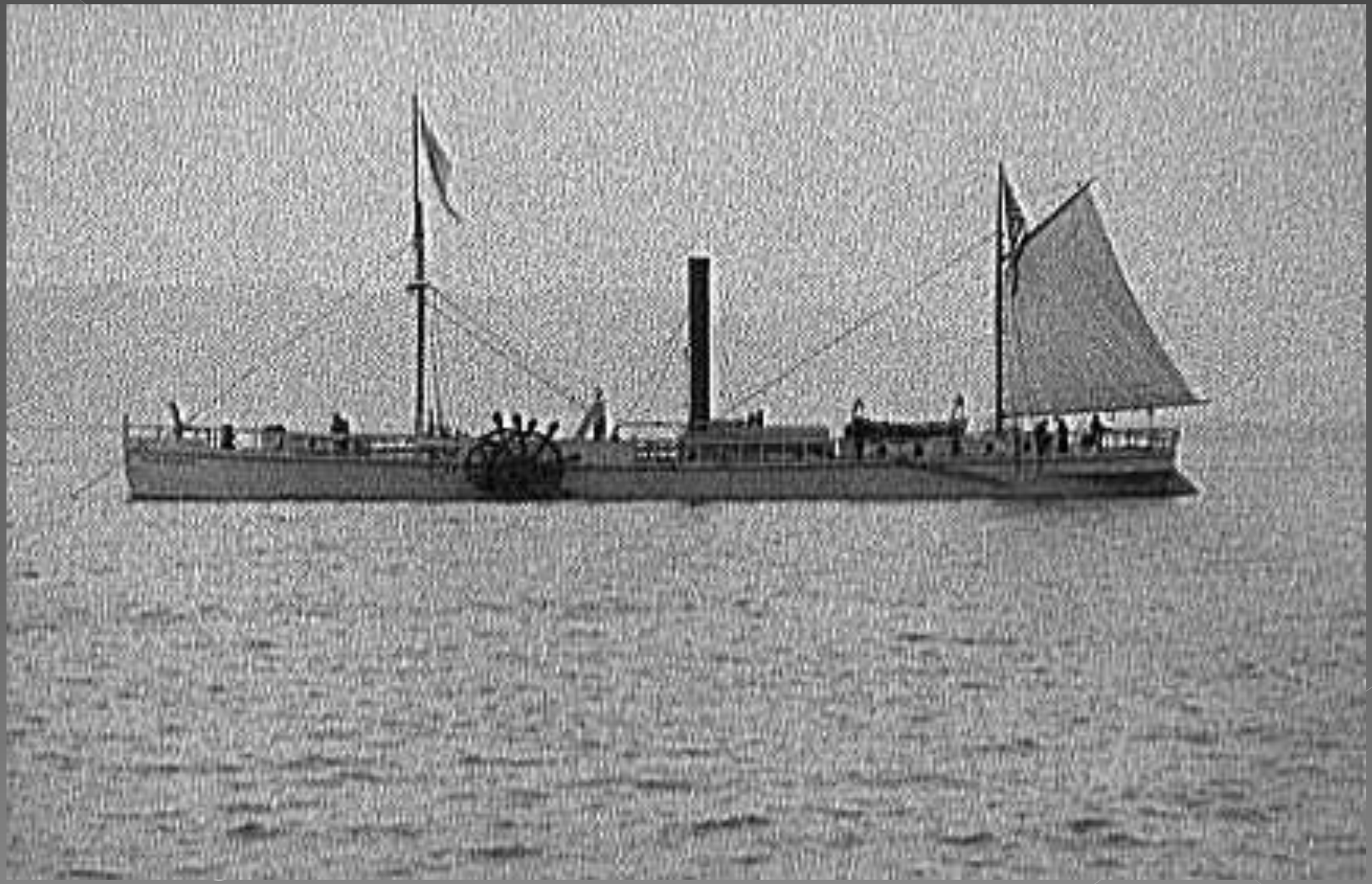
Effect of these inventions

- Manufacturing became more profitable
- More people were hired to work
- Goods became easier and cheaper to obtain
  - Textiles, clothes
  - Manufactured goods – i.e. guns, plows,

STEAM power

- Invented by:
  - Thomas Savery in 1689
  - Thomas Newcomen in 1705
  - James Watt in1769
- Used this invention to automate
- John Fitch and **Robert Fulton**
  - Invented Steam Boat
  - Even easier to transport manufactured goods, continue the trade growth

Sources: http://inventors.about.com/library/inventors/blsteamengine.htm, http://www.ulster.net/~hrmm/diglib/fulton/stanton012s.jpg



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Communications

- Samuel Morse invents the telegraph in 1844
  - Morse code – method to send messages instantly over LONG distances
  - Increase in communication!

Source: http://www.mrberlin.com/powerpoint.html

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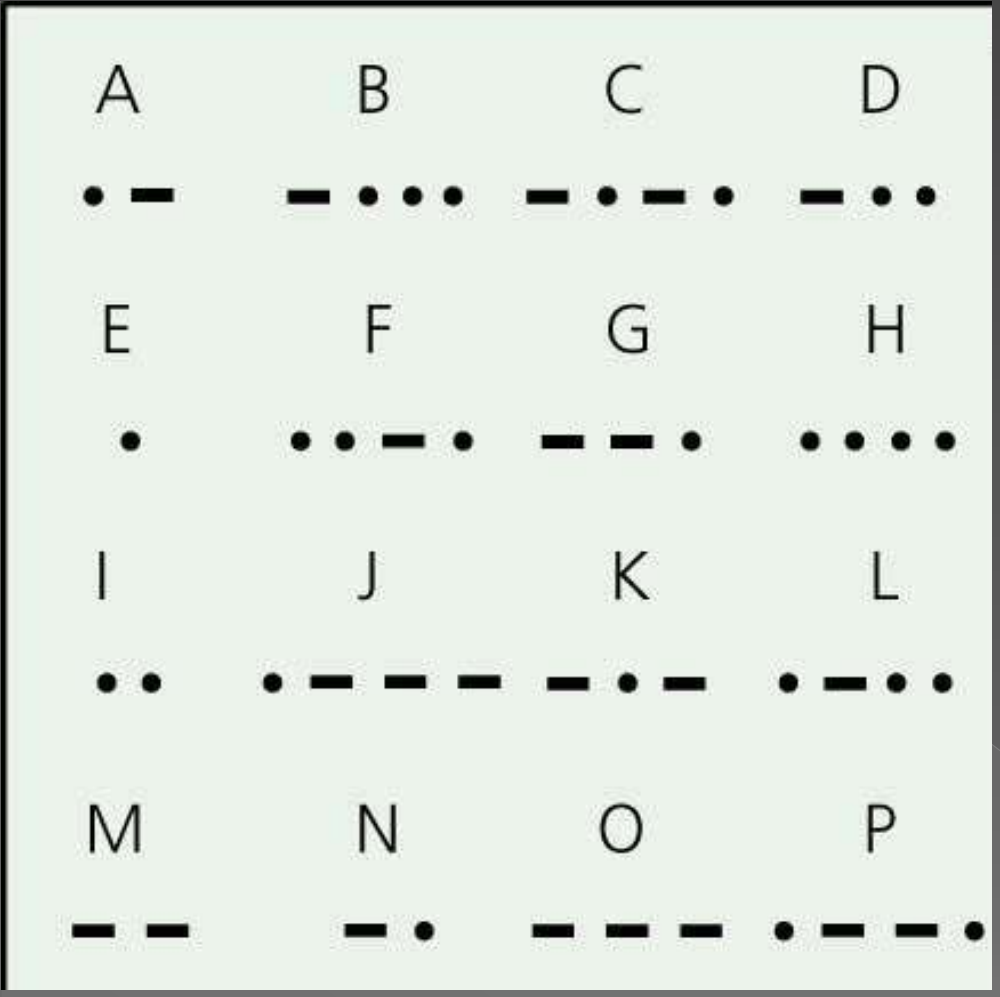
1845 version of the telegraph

- Morse code allowed information to be relayed immediately over hundreds or thousands of miles.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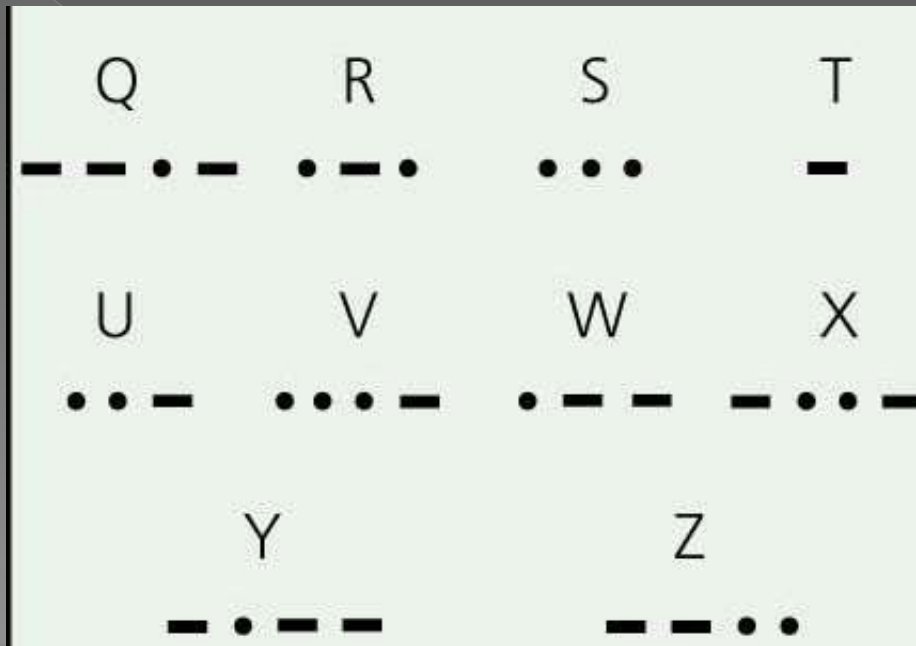
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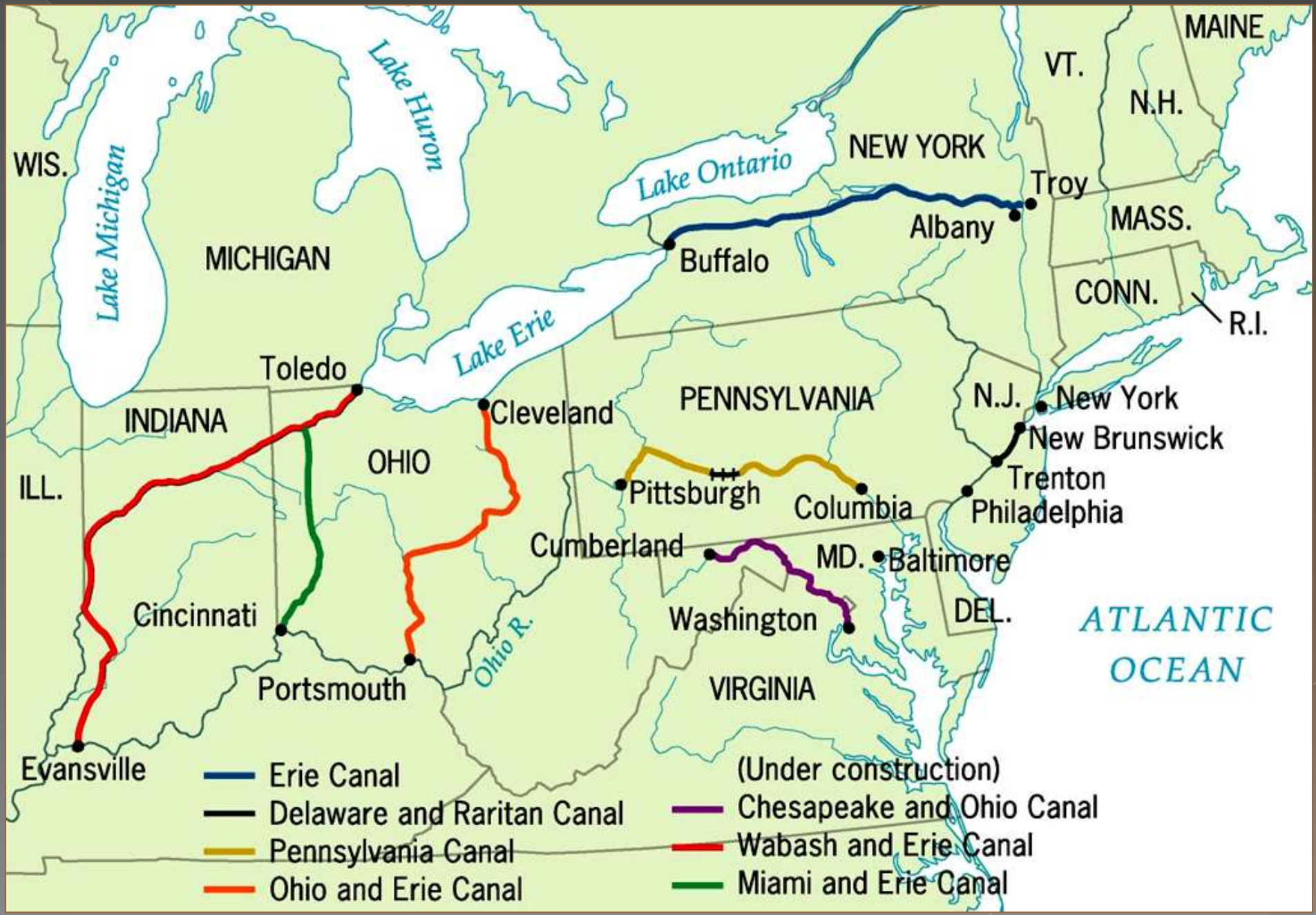
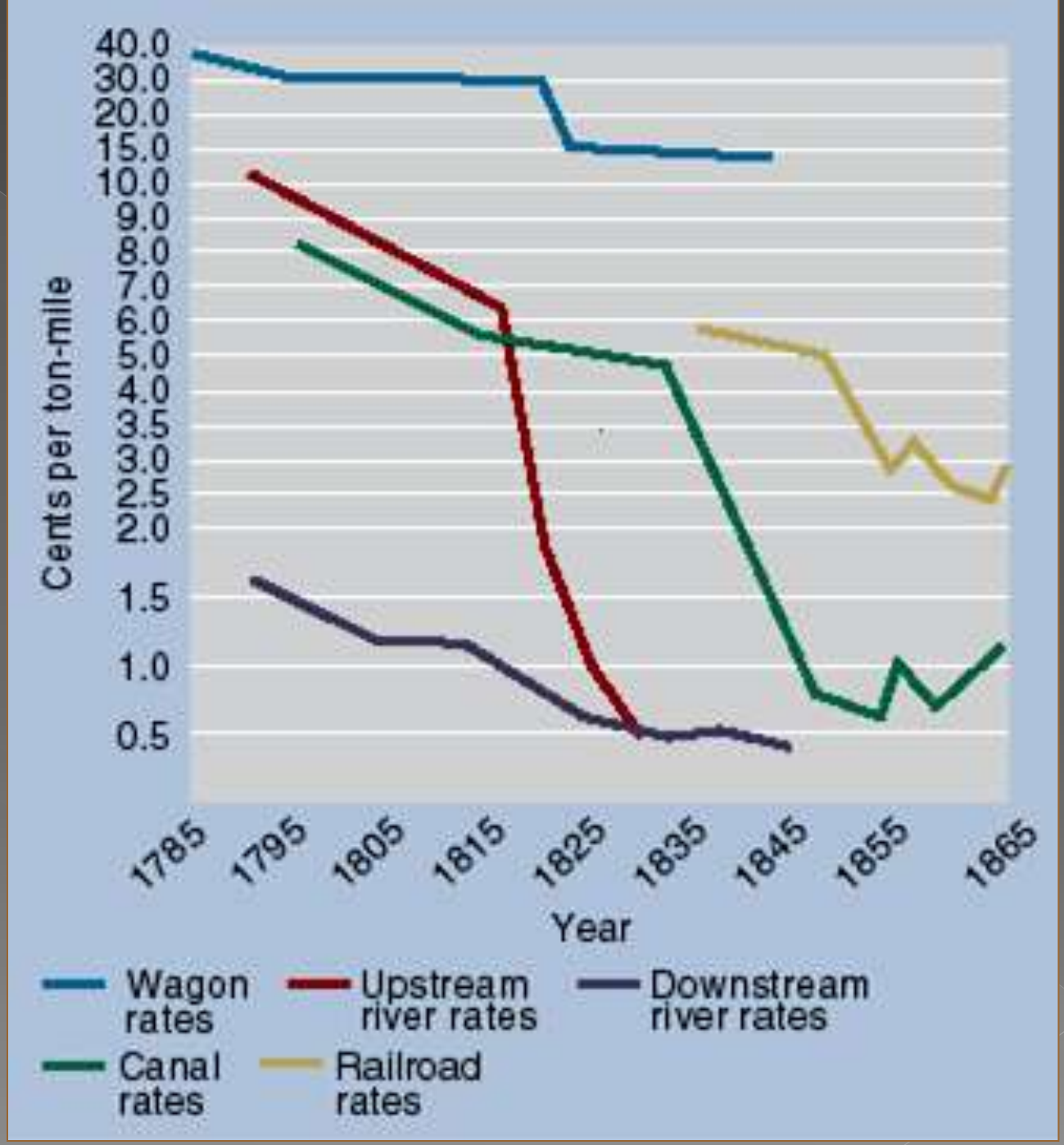
Erie Canal

- Most goods were transported by boats on rivers to the bigger ports – New York and Boston
- As people settled further west, there were issues on getting goods back to the east coast to be put on ships in the port cities
- Benefits
  - Reduced time and cost for shipping goods
  - New York City became a center for commerce
  - Towns along the Canal route saw economic growth



Source: http://www.pptpalooza.net/PPTs/AHAP/Early19cIndustrializationInAmerica.ppt



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Industrial Revolution changes America's economy

	1820	1840	1860
Agriculture	78.8%	63.1%	52.9%
Mining	0.4	0.6	1.6
Construction	—	5.1	4.7
Manufacturing	2.7	8.8	13.8
Trade	—	6.2	8.0
Transport	1.6	1.8	2.0
Service	4.1	5.0	6.4
Other	12.4	9.4	10.6

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census.

Source: http://www.pptpalooza.net/PPTs/AHAP/Early19cIndustrializationInAmerica.ppt

Effects

- Agriculture: better inventions made farming more profitable
  - Faster, easier, cheaper = more money
  - Increase dependency on slavery and need for land
- Manufacturing: better inventions made producing goods more profitable
  - Unskilled labor could be easily trained, cities had huge immigrant labor pool (children too)
- Increase in communication, transportation , & automation
- Faster and larger growth of the economy
  - More farms
  - More factories
  - Changing economy – different jobs

Reform

What is right?

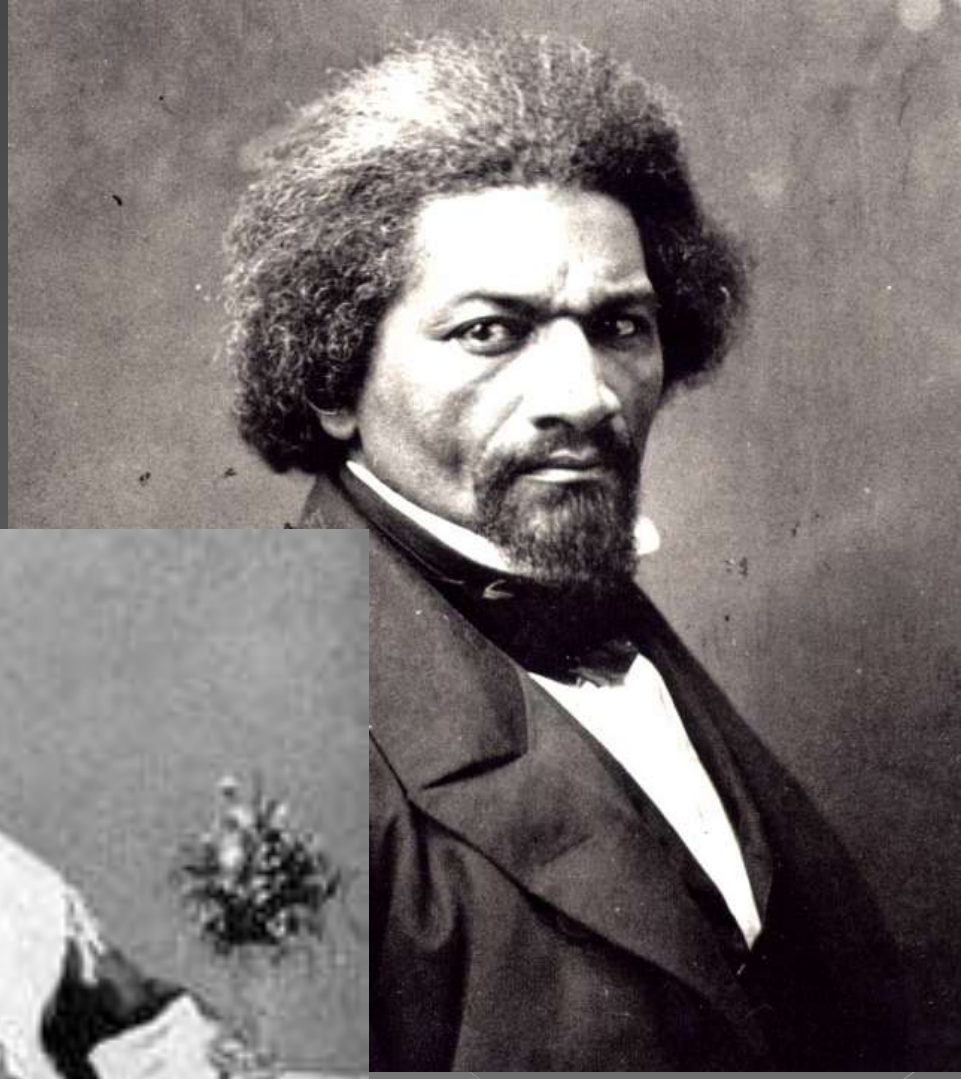
Slavery

- Missouri Compromise further agitated those that thought slavery was wrong
  - Split the North and South
- Agricultural inventions renewed South's need for slaves
- Abolitionist Movement became more active
  - Underground Railroad

Underground Railroad

- Series of homes and places that runaway slaves could hide and make their way to freedom – most often in the Northern states or into Canada
  - Stations = safe resting places
  - Conductors = people to help slaves
- North Star
  - Travel at night
  - Look for Polaris to help guide them North
    - *Follow the drinking gourd*

- Fugitive Slave Act of 1850 made escaping much more dangerous
- Anyone was allowed to return escaped slaves – from any states
- Most slaves had to escape to Canada to be "safe"



Brave

- African Americans, former slaves
  - Worked as abolitionist
- Harriet Tubman – escaped slavery, but kept coming back to free others
  - Known as Moses
- Fredrick Douglass – escaped slavery
  - Learned to read and write at an early age – later became advisor to President Lincoln
  - Orator and passionate speaker against slavery

Sojourner Truth

- Born as Isabella Baumfree
  - Former slave, turned preacher
  - Spoke out against slavery
  - Also spoke for Women's rights
- Most famous for her speech in1854, at the Ohio Woman's Rights Convention in Akron, Ohio, -- with the legendary phrase, "Ain't I a Woman?" :

Along with… Women's Rights

- As many stepped up to speak out against slavery… others were also speaking out regarding women's rights
  - Right to vote
  - Right to be treated more "fairly"
    - Women could not hold property
    - Husband controlled all aspects of his wife
- Many saw the similarities between the lives of women and slaves

Suffrage Movement:
Elizabeth Cady Stanton and Lucretia Mott

Seneca Falls Convention – Seneca Falls, NY (1848)

- Major convention to speak about women's rights (and slavery)
- Delegates at the Seneca Falls Convention demanded the following:
  - - equality for women at work, school, and in church
  - the right to vote

The Seneca Falls Convention was the "birthplace of the women's rights movement."

Suffrage Movement

- Other conventions are held:
  - Women's Convention in Akron, Ohio on May 29, 1851
  - This convention, Sojourner Truth, gave her famous "Ain't I a Women?" speech
- Black free men gain the opportunity to vote prior to White women
- Suffrage movement continues into the 1900's