

## UNIT 6.1

# INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION

MR LANGHORST

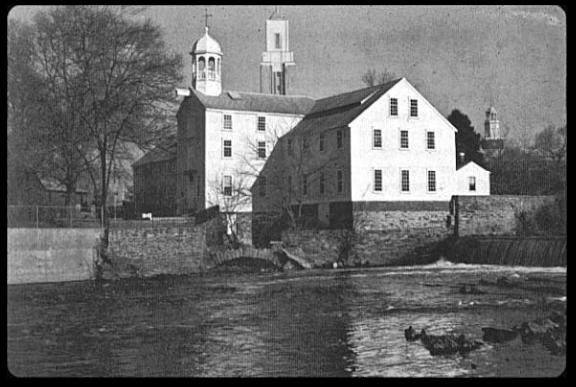
1

SAMUEL SLATER

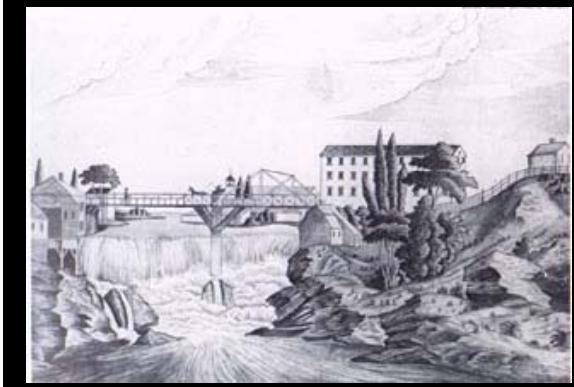
- Englishman  
who brings the  
secrets of textile  
mills to America  
from England in  
1789



SLATER TEXTILE MILL



TEXTILE MILL

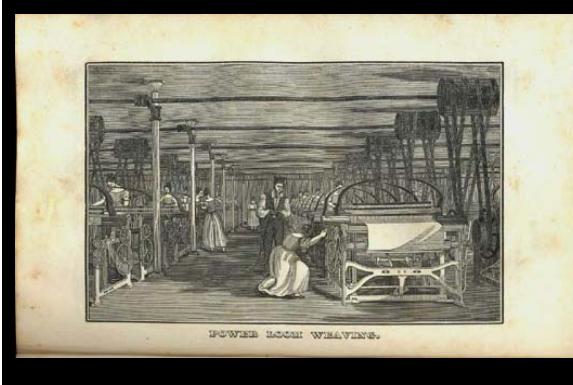


2

England made it illegal  
for textile workers to  
leave their country with  
their knowledge of how  
machines worked

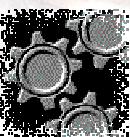


TEXTILE MILL



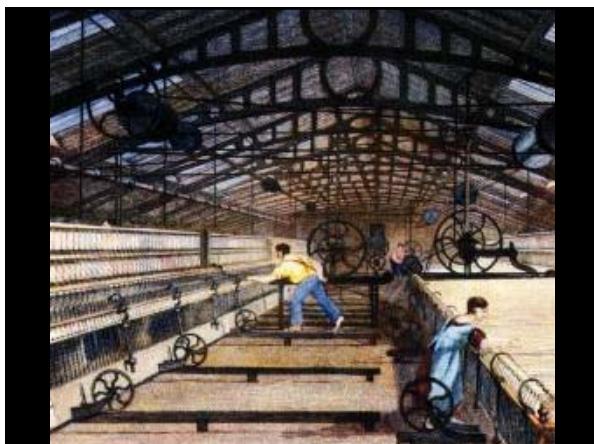
3

INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION  
- factory machines  
replace hand tools, and  
large scale manufacturing  
replaces farming as main  
form of work



4

FACTORY SYSTEM –  
brings many workers and  
machines together to  
work under one roof



5

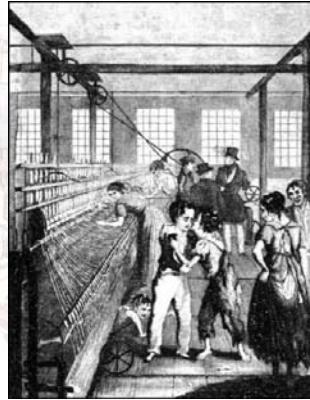
Many of the first factories were placed in the New England region for two reasons:



- 1) Fast moving rivers to supply water for factories

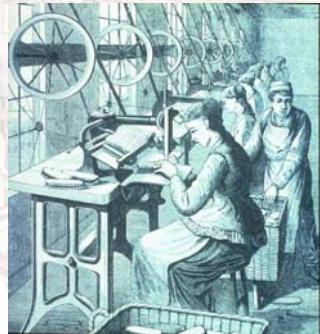
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2) Large supply of people willing to work in the factories



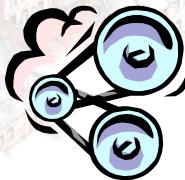
6

Most factories after 1830 are powered by steam instead of by rivers



7

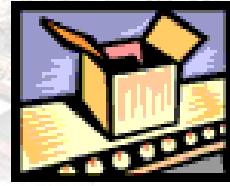
INTERCHANGEABLE PARTS – making an item out of parts that are identical and can be mass produced – introduced by Eli Whitney



8

Interchangeable parts had 3 major advantages:

1) Sped up production, items could be mass produced



9

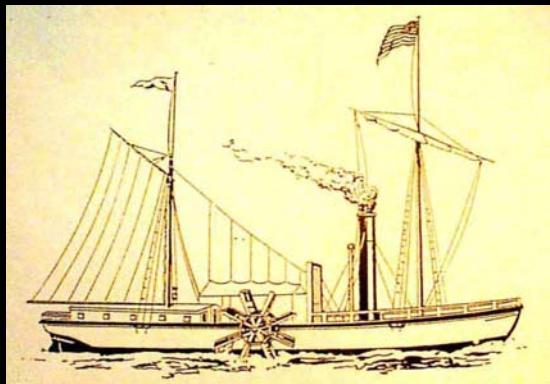
- 2) Repairs are easier on items, can replace one part
- 3) Allowed the use of more unskilled labor for lower salary

9

ROBERT FULTON – given credit for creating the first steamboat – speeds up transportation



FULTON'S STEAMBOAT - THE CLERMONT



FULTON'S STEAMBOAT - THE CLERMONT



10

SAMUEL F.B. MORSE – invents the telegraph in 1844, speeds up communication



ORIGINAL TELEGRAPH MACHINE - 1837



11

JOHN DEERE – invents a lightweight plow with a steel cutting edge in 1836



JOHN DEERE STEEL PLOW



12

CYRUS  
McCORMICK –  
invented a  
grain reaper in  
1834, making  
harvest faster  
and easier



### McCORMICK REAPER

