UNIT 6.1

INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION

SAMUEL SLATER – Englishman who brings the secrets of textile mills to America from England in 1789

SLATER TEXTILE MILL

TEXTILE MILL

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

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

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

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

1) Fast moving rivers to supply water for factories

2) Large supply of people willing to work in the factories
Most factories after 1830 are powered by steam instead of by rivers.

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

Interchangeable parts had 3 major advantages:
1) Sped up production, items could be mass produced.
2) Repairs are easier on items, can replace one part.
3) Allowed the use of more unskilled labor for lower salary.

ROBERT FULTON – given credit for creating the first steamboat – speeds up transportation.
SAMUEL F.B. MORSE – invents the telegraph in 1844, speeds up communication

JOHN DEERE – invents a lightweight plow with a steel cutting edge in 1836
CYRUS McCORMICK – invented a grain reaper in 1834, making harvest faster and easier