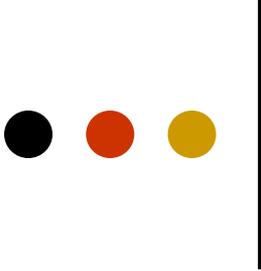




Chapter 10, section 1

Economic Growth



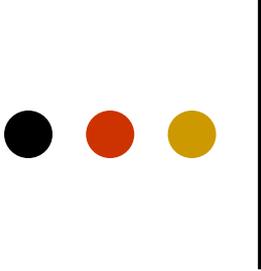
1. In the mid 1700's, the way goods were made began to change. This historic development is called the **Industrial Revolution.**

2. Before the Industrial Revolution, most people worked in homes or workshops. After the Industrial Revolution, **most people worked in factories.**

Before the Industrial Revolution, people made the things they needed by hand. After the Industrial Revolution, **people made the things they needed by machine.**

● ● ● | 2. Before the Industrial Revolution, business were small. After the Industrial Revolution, **businesses grew larger into corporations.**





3. This new technology (machines) which began in Britain 1st appeared in the New England because:

a. farming was difficult in New England's poor soil

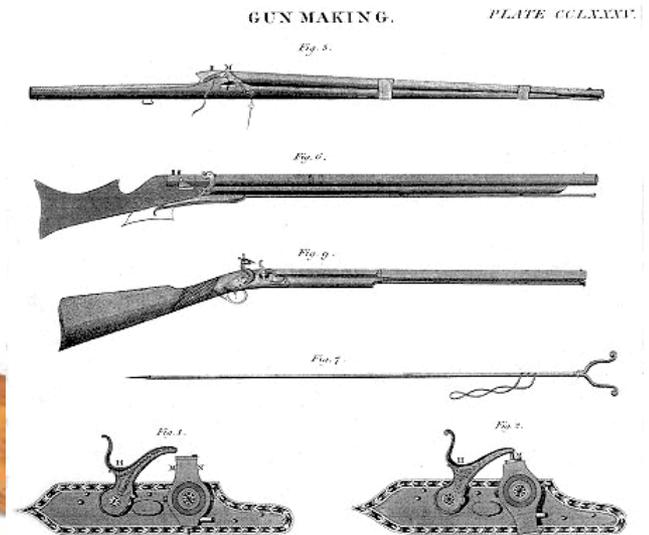
b. New England had shallow, swift rivers to provide power to run the machines

c. New England was close to coal and iron in Pennsylvania

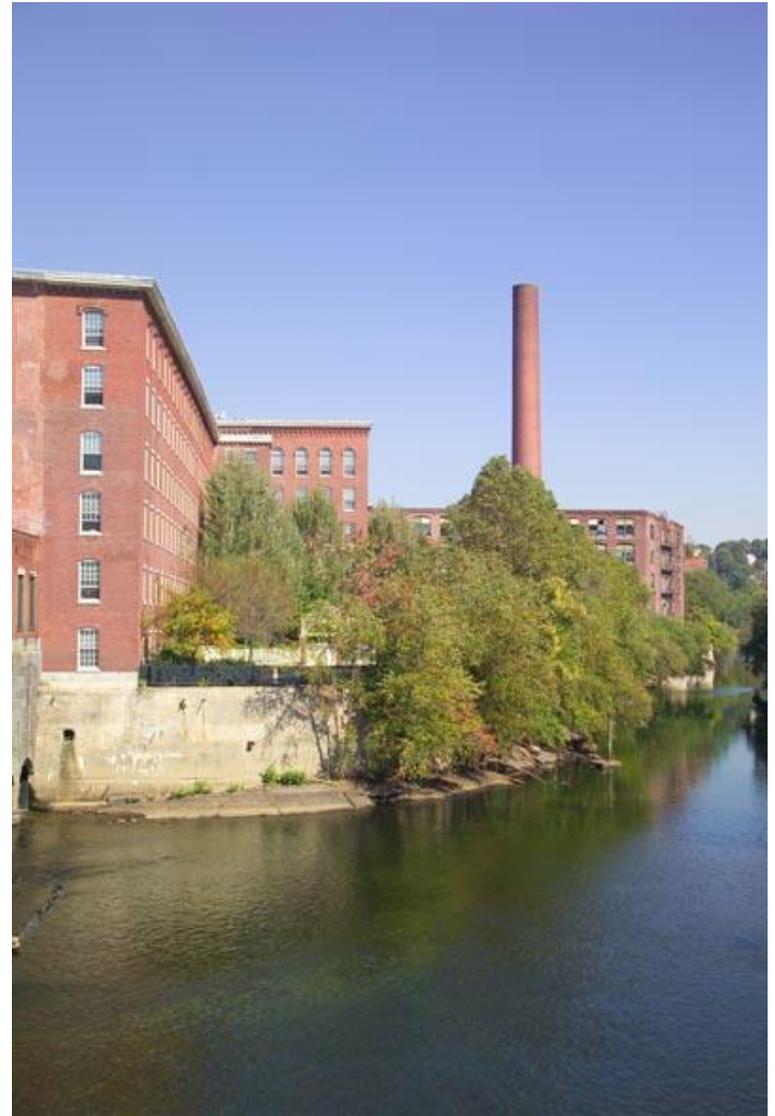
d. The area had many ports for shipping in raw materials and shipping out finished goods.

e. New England had a large population to sell goods to.

4. The American inventor from Massachusetts, **Eli Whitney**, 1st invented the **cotton 'gin'** and then the concept of **interchangeable parts**. Although he did not get a **patent** on the cotton engine fast enough and never made any money off of it, he did get his 2nd idea.



- ● ●
5. British technology first came to Pawtucket, Rhode Island, because mechanic **Samuel Slater** memorized the British machine and with capitalist **Moses Brown** set up the ***1st factory***.
 6. The person who started the 1st **factory system** was **Francis Cabot Lowell** in the **textile** industry.



● ● ● | 7. Capitalism (free enterprise system) is the economic system of the U.S. The 4 main elements (parts) of it are:

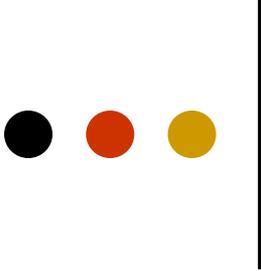
- a. competition
- b. profit
- c. private property
- d. economic freedom



● ● ● | 8. During the Industrial Revolution, where did new cities develop?

- **Along rivers because that's where the factories developed to utilize water power.**





9. Life in the cities:

GOOD:

Job opportunities

Libraries

Museums

Shops (latest fashions)

Theaters/plays

Circuses

Always people around
to do things with

BAD:

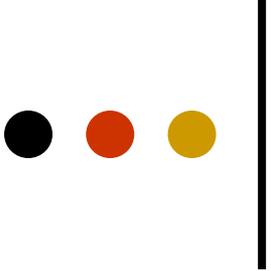
Barnyard animals roamed

No sewers (waste, water)

Diseases (cholera, yellow
fever)

Fire (wooden buildings,
no or volunteer fire depts.)

Streets, sidewalks unpaved
(muddy, dirty/ women
wore long skirts)



- Life in the mills (factories)

- Labor force mainly women & children
 - Could be paid less—
- Living conditions
 - Boarding houses w/ housemothers
 - Clean, well-planned, landscaped
- Work conditions
 - 6 days a week (going to church on Sundays was mandatory—must avoid liquor and card games)
 - Rules and curfews to protect the women
 - 12-15 hours a day (sun-up to sun-down)
 - Pay=\$2.00-4.00 a **week** (\$5.00 for men), children made \$.33 - \$.67.

- Work conditions (continued)

- No safety mechanisms— workers lost fingers, hair, hands, and their jobs (fired)
- Hands and fingers get swollen and ache.
- Air was hot and moist= lung/breathing problems from cotton filaments and dust
- Machines were noisy, deafening so workers had sore throats from shouting and became deaf.

