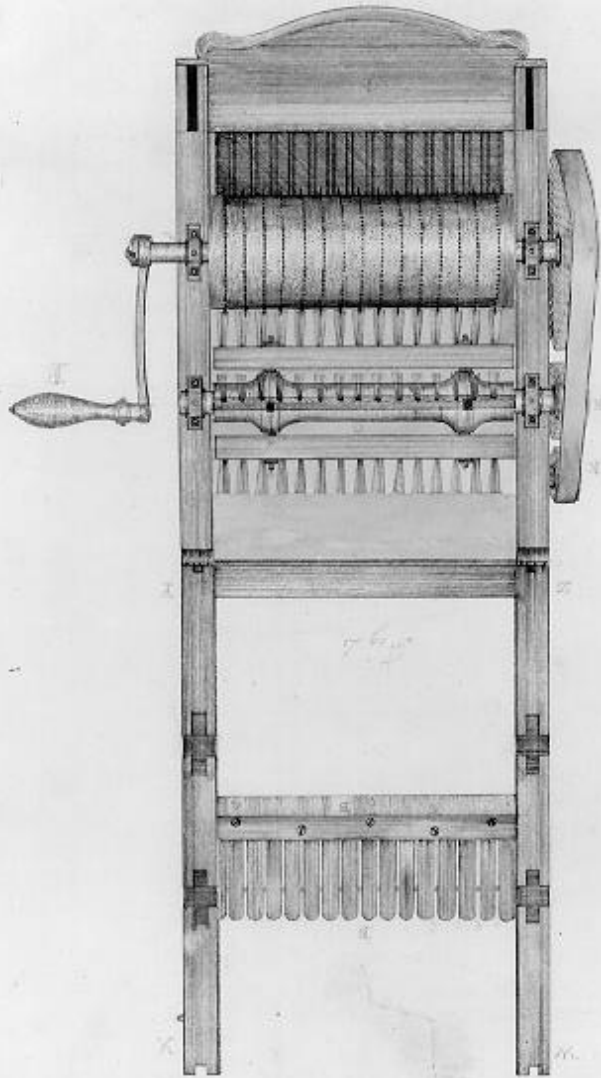


Objective: To examine the increased role of technology in the pre-Civil War American economy. **USHC 2.3 & 2.4**



Industrial Revolution

- British inventors began to make **textiles** with **machines**.
- A British textile worker, Samuel Slater, set up a textile factory in Rhode Island in 1790.
- This was the beginning of the **Industrial** Revolution in the U.S.!



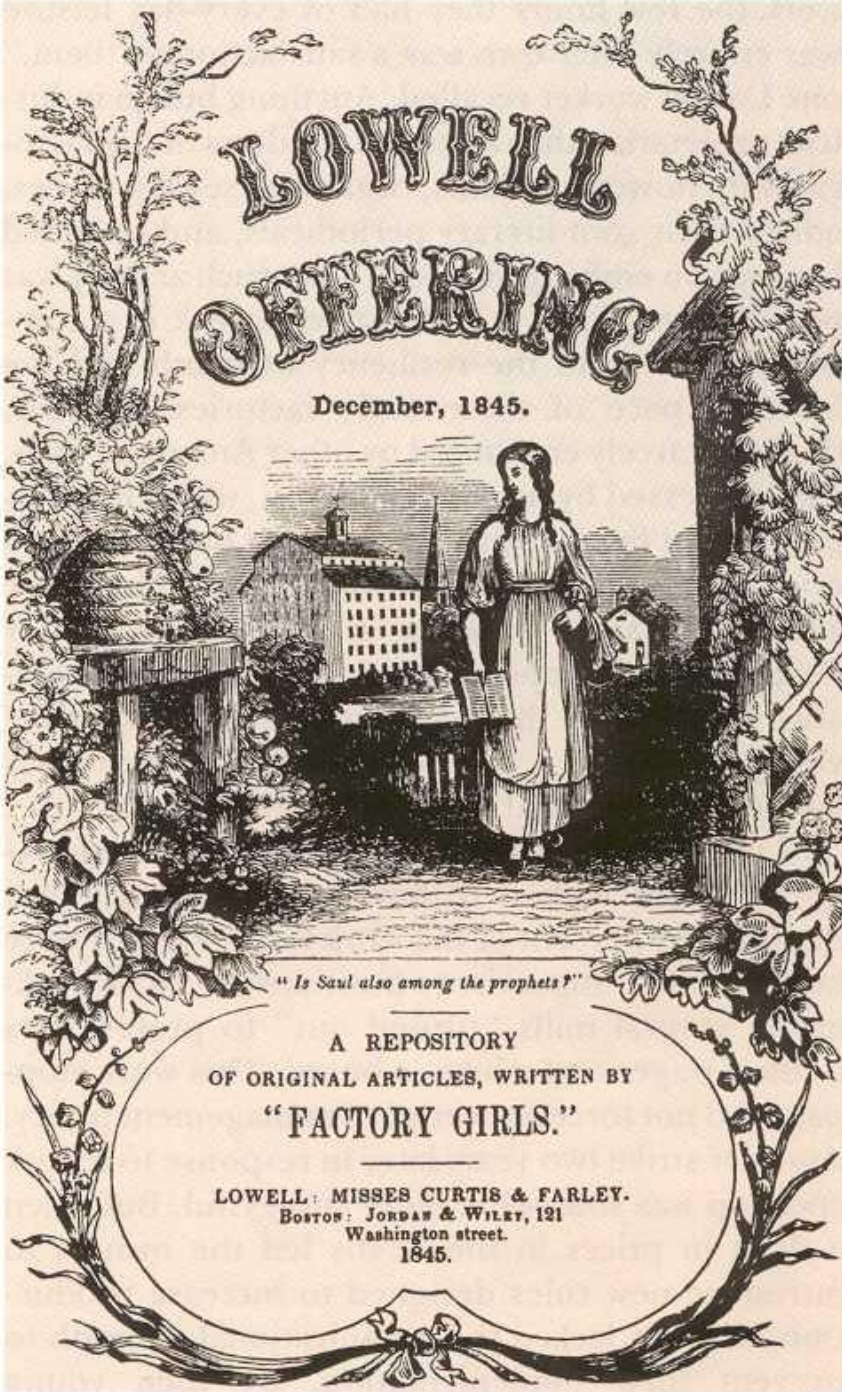
The Lowell Mills

- In 1814, Francis Lowell opened a textile factory in Waltham, MA which greatly **increased** American textile **production**.



- * As a result, the U.S. no longer had to **buy** finished **textile** products from **Europe!**

1845 Lowell factory pamphlet



Factory Workers

- **Women** were paid half as much as men.
- Working **hours** were long, and **wages** were low.

Ex.) 12-15 hour work days

Earnings: men - **\$5** per week

women - **\$2** per week

children - **\$1** per week

- **Cities** began to develop as farmers and immigrants took available **factory** jobs.

Immigration to the United States, 1820–1860

Thousands

450

400

350

300

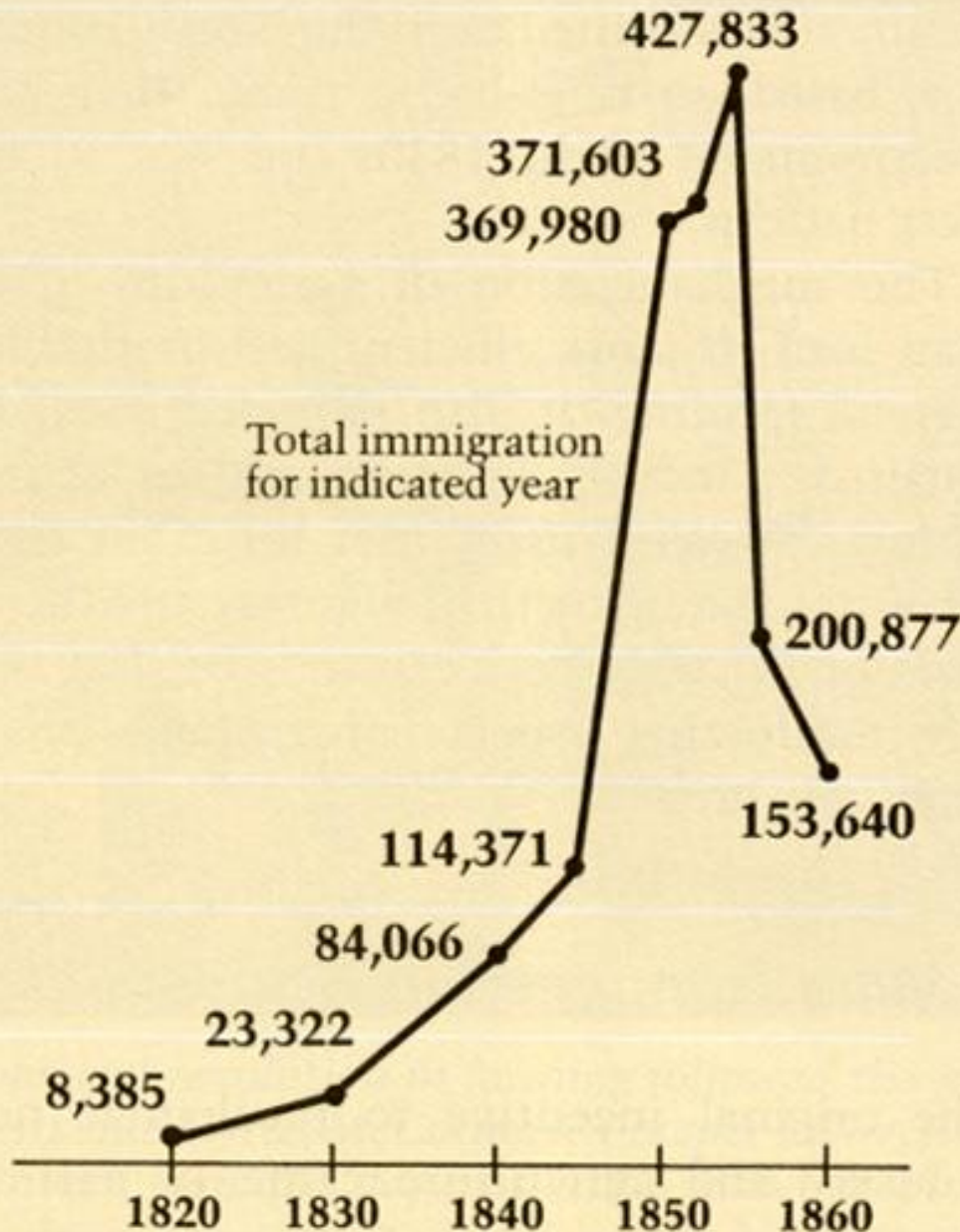
250

200

150

100

50

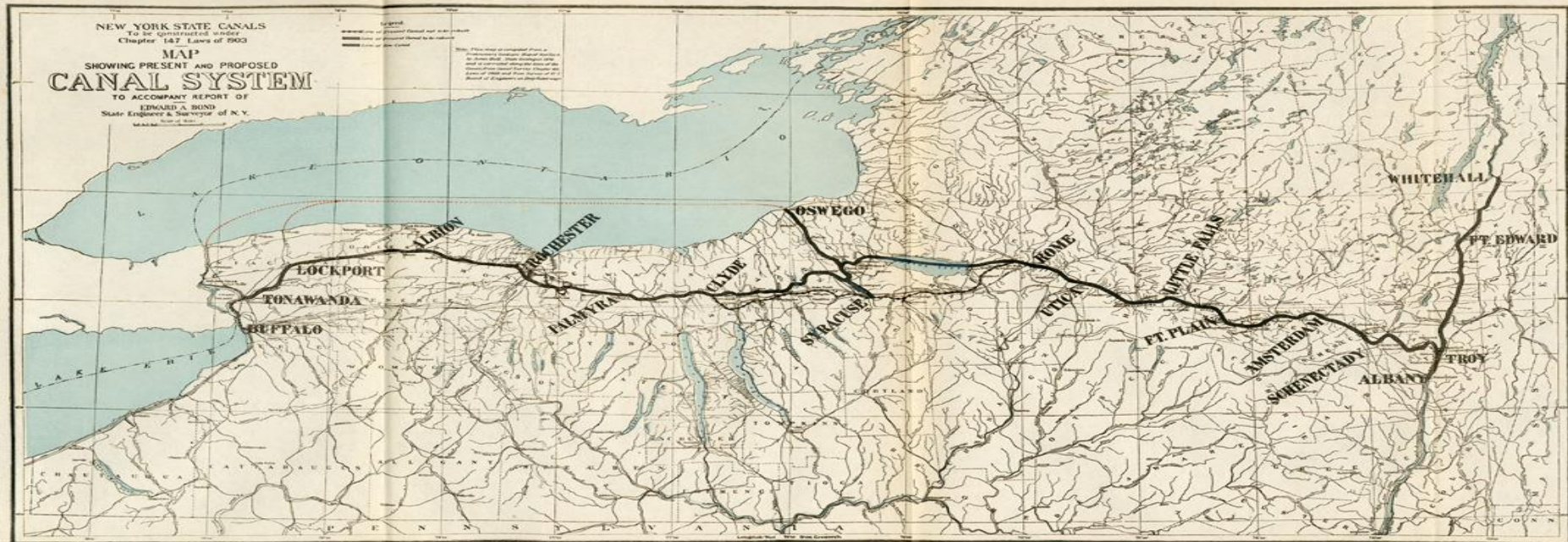


New Americans

- In the early 1800's, many **immigrants** arrived in the U.S. as **industry** and **cities** grew.
- As a result, the U.S. began to improve its infrastructure (**roads, bridges, canals**)

Benefits of the Erie Canal

- 1 – It **reduced** travel time for **shipping**.
 - 2 – It **lowered** the **costs** of shipping goods.
 - 3 – New York City became a center of **commerce**.
 - 4 – The **economy** of **towns** along the canal grew.
- * The **success** of the Erie Canal prompted other states to build **canals**.



Eli Whitney and the Cotton Gin



- Eli Whitney invented **interchangeable parts**.
- **Products** could now be put together and **repaired** more easily than if they were completely hand made.



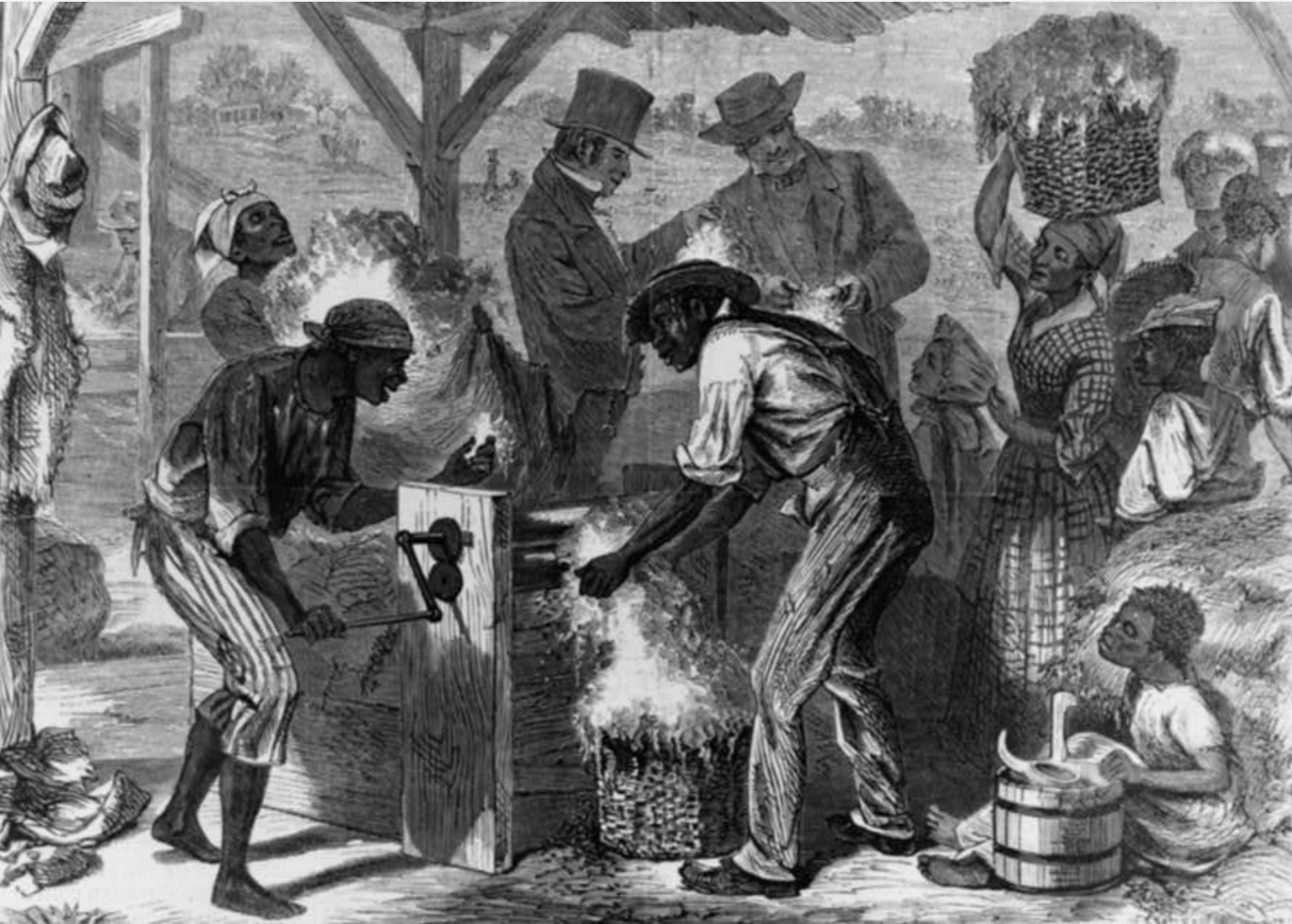
- It was **difficult** to make a **profit** from **cotton** because cottonseeds were removed by hand.

- Ex.) It took one person an entire day to clean one pound of cotton.

- Therefore, **Eli Whitney** invented the cotton gin in 1793.



- **Plantation** owners began to earn a lot of **money** growing **cotton**.
- This caused farmers to **increase** their dependency on **slave** labor.



*“The First Cotton Gin”
(image from
1869)*

Slavery in America



- Most **slaves** worked as field hands on **cotton** plantations.
- Slaves were responsible for **clearing** land and planting and **harvesting** crops.
- Some slaves became **skilled** workers, such as carpenters or blacksmiths.

Slave Codes of the State of Georgia, 1848

1. Capital crimes when punished with death.

The following shall be considered as capital offences, when committed by a slave or free person of color:

- *insurrection, or an attempt to excite it;*
- *committing a rape, or attempting it on a free white female;*
- *murder of a free white person, or murder of a slave or free person of color, or poisoning of a human being;*

Slave Codes of the State of Georgia, 1848

3. Punishment for manslaughter.

And in case a verdict of manslaughter shall be found by the jury, the punishment shall be by whipping, at the discretion of the court, and branded on the cheek with the letter M.

Slave Codes of the State of Georgia, 1848

4. Punishment of slaves for striking white persons

...for the first offence suffer such punishment as the said justice or justices shall in his or their discretion think fit, not extending to life or limb; and for the second offence, suffer death: but in case any such slave shall grievously wound, maim, or bruise any white person, though it shall be only the first offence, such slave shall suffer death.

Slave Codes of the State of Georgia, 1848

10. Punishment for circulating incendiary documents.

..for the purpose of exciting to insurrection, conspiracy, or resistance among the slaves, Negroes, or free persons of color of this state, against their owners or the citizens of this state, the said person or persons offending against this section of this act, shall be punished with death.

Slave Codes of the State of Georgia, 1848

SEC.. II. MINOR OFFENCES.

11. Punishment for teaching slaves or free persons of color to read.

...the said free person of color or slave shall be punished by fine and whipping, or fine or whipping, at the discretion of the court.

Slave Codes of the State of Georgia, 1848

SEC.. II. MINOR OFFENCES.

14. Punishment of free persons of color for harboring slaves. *All free persons of color within this state, who shall harbor, conceal, or entertain a slave or slaves who shall be charged or accused or any criminal matter, or shall be a runaway, shall, upon conviction (in addition to the penalty already provided for in said section), be subject to the same punishment as slaves are under said section of the above recited act.*

- **Slave Codes** - laws meant to keep slaves from **running** away or **rebell**ing

Slave Code Examples:

- Slaves could not **gather** in groups larger than three.
- Slaves could not **leave** their owner's land without a **written pass**.
- Slaves could not own **guns**.
- It was illegal for slaves to learn how to **read** or **write**.
- Slaves **could not testify** in court.

- Owners could **separate** families by **selling** husbands, wives, and their children to **different** buyers.



- Strong **family** relationships were formed through **extended** families.

Five generations of a family born into slavery on a South Carolina plantation.

Resisting Slavery

- Many slaves tried to **escape** to the North. Few were **successful**
- In 1831, an African-American preacher named Nat Turner led a revolt in Virginia, killing 57 whites.

HORRID MASSACRE IN VIRGINIA



THE
CONFESSIONS
OF
NAT TURNER,

THE LEADER OF THE LATE

INSURRECTION IN SOUTHAMPTON, VA.

As fully and voluntarily made to

THOMAS R. GRAY,

In the prison where he was confined, and acknowledged by him to be such when read before the Court of Southampton; with the certificate, under seal of the Court convened at Jerusalem, Nov. 5, 1831, for his trial.

ALSO, AN AUTHENTIC

ACCOUNT OF THE WHOLE INSURRECTION,

WITH LISTS OF THE WHITES WHO WERE MURDERED,

AND OF THE NEGROES BROUGHT BEFORE THE COURT OF SOUTHAMPTON, AND THERE SENTENCED, &c.

Peter L. Storm

Baltimore:

PUBLISHED BY THOMAS R. GRAY.

Lucas & Deacer, print.

1831.

• Turner was **caught** and hanged. His revolt, however, **increased** Southerner's fears of slave revolts.

