



10.1 ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT & THE EXPANSION OF MARKETS

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| <p>NORTHEASTERN MANUFACTURING Mechanization</p> | <p>Mechanization of the production process in the Northeast triggered an INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION in the United States between 1820 and 1840. American manufacturers developed LARGE, EFFICIENT FACTORIES that made it possible for them to compete with the British. The first factories brought workers together in one place and applied the principle of DIVISION OF LABOR (i.e., each worker had a specific task to do in the process of production). This took advantage of workers' specialized skills and accelerated production.</p> |
| <p>Division of Labor</p> | |
| <p>THE TEXTILE INDUSTRY</p> | <p>The American textile industry got its start when British mechanics brought their knowledge of British machinery with them to the United States. Although the new American textile industry had abundant raw materials and water power, manufacturers found it difficult to compete with established British mills that paid their workers far less. Therefore, New England mills began recruiting A WORK FORCE FROM AMONG THE GIRLS AND YOUNG WOMEN OF NEW ENGLAND FARM FAMILIES. The availability of this cheap labor supply enabled American textile mills to overtake British manufacturers and made it possible for New England manufacturers to surpass other American textile producers.</p> |
| <p>Cheap Labor Force</p> | |
| <p>Technological Innovation</p> | <p>American-born craftsmen contributed INVENTIONS to the Industrial Revolution that improved American manufacturing. MECHANICAL INSTITUTES further multiplied technical knowledge and between 1820 and 1860 the number of PATENTS granted increased dramatically. Development of the MACHINE TOOL INDUSTRY made it possible for the Industrial Revolution to spread throughout American manufacturing.</p> |
| <p>WAGE EARNERS From Integration to Fragmentation</p> | <p>The Industrial Revolution CHANGED THE CHARACTER OF WORK for many Americans. The economy shifted from an integrated domestic economy with the family as a unit of production to a fragmented factory economy with the family as a unit of consumption.</p> |
| | <div data-bbox="519 1192 1331 1501" data-label="Diagram"> <p style="text-align: center;">FROM INTEGRATION TO FRAGMENTATION</p> </div> |
| | <p>Workers were transformed into WAGE-EARNING EMPLOYEES with LITTLE SECURITY OR CONTROL OVER WORKING CONDITIONS. Those craftsmen in traditional trades with valuable skills successfully bargained with their employers through unions for a ten-hour workday. Less skilled craftsmen, whose jobs were threatened by industrialization, organized to seek better pay, but employers were ABLE TO FIRE AND REPLACE STRIKING EMPLOYEES. When STRIKES BY FEMALE TEXTILE WORKERS FAILED to improve working conditions, many refused to return and were replaced permanently by male immigrants, leading to A MALE SYSTEM OF INDUSTRIAL LABOR.</p> |
| <p>Lack Security & Control</p> | |
| <p>When Strikes Failed: Men Replaced Women</p> | |

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| <p>EXPANSION OF MARKETS Migration to SW and Midwest</p> | <p>In the 1820s, large numbers of men and women MIGRATED TO THE SOUTHWEST AND MIDWEST. EASTERN FARM FAMILIES moved west of the Appalachians in great numbers in the 1820s, seeking greater profits and land for their children. SOUTHERN PLANTATION OWNERS moved into the new cotton lands of the old Southwest. Smaller southern farmers, fleeing slavery, moved into the old Northwest. Overcrowded farms and rocky soil drove NEW ENGLANDERS into the Great Lakes Basin. The federal government responded by lowering the price of land.</p> |
| <p>Roads, Canals, & Railroads</p> | <p>TRANSPORTATION IMPROVEMENTS included better ROADS and new waterways, including the Erie Canal between Albany and Buffalo, New York. This accelerated both industrial and agricultural economic expansion. New STEAMBOATS increased the speed of water transportation and reduced its cost. RAILROADS created economic and cultural ties between the Northeast and Midwest even as they spurred industrial production. The South, however, formed no such close social connections and remained outside the orbit of industrial development.</p> |
| <p>Urbanization</p> | <p>Economic expansion and the growth of trade stimulated the pace of URBAN GROWTH in the United States. Cities became manufacturing centers and trade centers and increased in POPULATION. During the 1820s and 1830s, NEW YORK CITY became the nation's most important economic center due, in large part, to the Erie Canal, which connected the city to the interior of the continent and to foreign trade.</p> |
| <p>DISCUSSION QUESTIONS</p> | <p>The industrial revolution has been described as a process of mechanization, urbanization, and consumption. How are these three developments related? Why are they essential to the industrialization process?</p> <p>In the 18th century, the industrial revolution transformed the family from an integrated unit of production to a fragmented unit of consumption. How would you describe the current family and its relationship to the economy?</p> |