**The Industrial & Agricultural North**

**Early Textile Manufacturing:**

* 1789 Samuel Slater arrived in America
* Slater built 1st textile mill in 1790
* 1807 Jefferson’s embargo stimulated domestic production
* War of 1812 restricted imports and encouraged growth of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
* By 1815, textile mills numbered in hundreds

**The Factory System:**

* New way of organizing labor - machines too large for worker's home
* Replaced the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ -based system of early 1800’s
* Spread rapidly in the 1820’s & again between 1840-60

**Production and location:**

* First impact- textile industry: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
* Moved to shoe industry: E. Mass
* By 1830s

 - moved to other industries

 - moved to other areas of NE

* NE = over ½ of industries , 2/3 of production and ¾ of workers

**Technology:**

* By 1830’s overtook \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

 - Euros traveled to US to study new techniques

* Development of machine tools
* Interchangeable parts revolutionized machinery

**The Family System:**

* Hiring an entire family

 - men for heavy labor (power loom)

 - women and children for lighter work

* Families lived in tenements or mill villages

**The Lowell System:**

* Found in Waltham Mass.
* Began 1813
* Paternalistic textile factory system
* Employed \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ [15-35]

 - from NE farms

* Emphasis was placed on mechanization and standardization

 - used as a model

**Why Employ Women?**

* Traditionally employed in home textile work
* Not expected to support families and so could be paid \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
* Women not expected to be independent or equal citizens
* “A father’s debts…to be paid, an aged mother to be supported, a brother’s ambition to be aided”

**Conditions:**

* Emphasized maintenance of a proper environment:
	+ 1. enforced curfews
	+ 2. encouraged church
	+ 3. maintained cleanliness
* living conditions good & wages were fair
* Free of the filth, poverty and social disorder
* Supervised on the job and at home

**Lowell System Declined:**

* High standards difficult to sustain and keep production costs low

 - wages declined

 - longer hours

 - conditions deteriorated

* 1834 Factory Girls Association (FGA) Union

 - strike 2x for better wages and lower rent: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

 - formed Female Labor Reform Association

> demanded help from legislation

* **Replaced by Irish Immigrants**

**Immigrant Labor Force:**

* Major labor pop after 1840
* Accelerated deterioration of working conditions
* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ labor
* Low wages $1-$6 a week
* Terrible living conditions
* 12-14 hr work day

**Labor Responded:**

* Mass. 1842 Commonwealth v. Hunt

 - Unions were lawful

 - strikes were legal

* Unions of 1840s and 1850s ineffective!

 - not large or strong enough & lacked unity

 - too many immigrants!

* Craft Unions (skilled) more successful

**Northeast Agriculture:**

* No longer profitable

 - moved west

 - moved to cities

* Some stayed and supplied cities

 - veg & fruit

 - dairy farming

**Old Northwest:**

* Industrial growth 1840-1860

 - based on \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

 - flour milling

 - meat packing

 - whiskey

* Agriculture is Supreme!

 - avg. person owned prosperous farm

**Sectionalism:**

* NW sold products to NE and NE 🡪NW
* Eastern industry sold to the west
* STRONG \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ BOND!!!
* South is becoming more isolated

**Farming Technology:**

* Steel plows - 1847 John Deere factory
* McCormick Reaper
	+ allowed 6 men to do the work of 15
	+ quicker harvest
* Threshing Machine
	+ Jerome I. Case factory Racine, Wisconsin
	+ No longer flailing grain by hand > saved time

 - 25 bushels an hour