

Life in the Industrial North

Chapter 13, Section 2

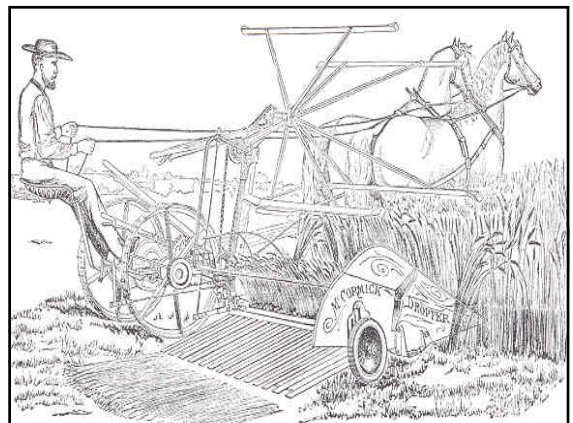
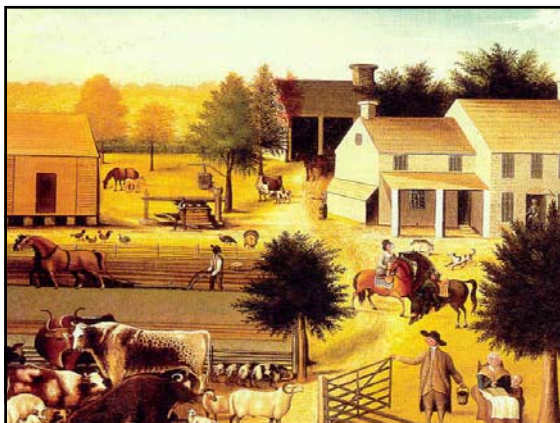
The North

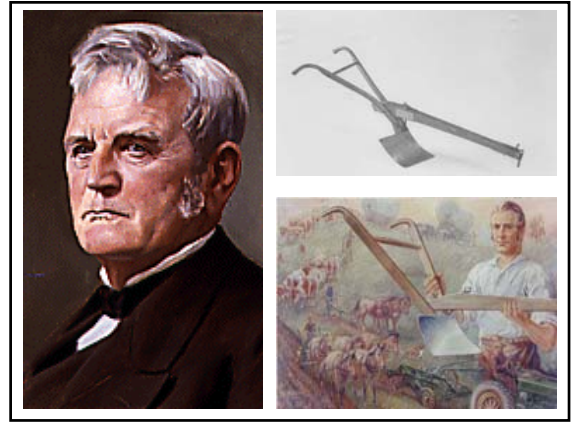
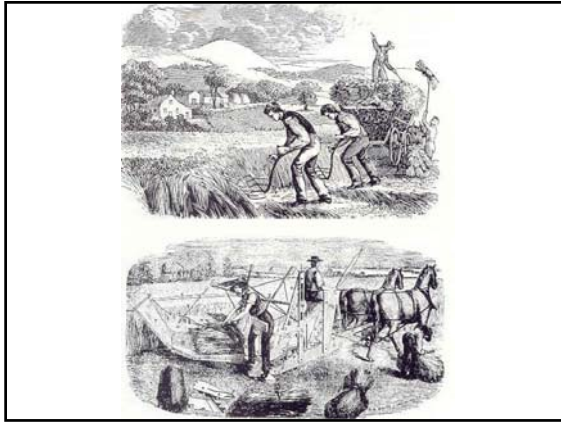
- Included both New England and the West
 - Developed a co-dependency
 - The West provided raw materials and food.
 - Not needed in the S. b/c of lack of industry and self-sufficiency of plantations
 - New England provided manufactured goods.
- Tied together w/ the transportation revolution
 - Erie Canal
 - Linked the Great Lakes w/ Hudson River
 - Railroads
 - 1st built in England in the 1820s
 - Introduced in the U.S. in the 1830s
 - Baltimore and Ohio (B & O) → 1st Am. RR
 - Partially funded by federal "land grants"
 - Received a 200-ft. right-of-way to build the RR.
 - Received alternating 1-mi. wide by 6-mi. deep strips of land along tracks
 - ◊ To be sold
 - Benefited the Illinois Central (IC) the most
 - ◊ Linked the Great Lakes w/ the Gulf of Mexico



Western States


- Originally geared toward subsistence farming
 - B/c of difficulty and cost of getting crop to market
- Shifted to commercial agriculture b/c of RR's
 - Growing a surplus to sell
 - RR helped get crops to the market.
 - RR helped expand the farmers' market.
- Benefited from the Industrial Revolution
 - Cyrus McCormick
 - Perfected the mechanical reaper to harvest wheat in 1834
 - John Deere
 - Introduced the self-scouring steel plow in 1837
 - Could cut thru the deep root systems of the prairie sod
- Began to specialize in crops best suited to region
 - Increased productivity of the region





Industrial Northeast

- Still depended primarily on the textile industry
 - Expanded to ready-made clothing
 - Made possible by the invention of the sewing machine
 - By Elias Howe
- Profited from expanding markets
 - RR's for domestic markets.
 - Clipper ships and steamers for European markets.
 - Faster and cheaper than sailing vessels
- Expanded from increased capital
 - B/c of the California gold rush
 - \$50 million sent E. yearly.



Industrial Northeast

- Generated a greater demand for labor
 - Helped spur urbanization and immigration
- Urbanization
 - Made possible b/c of mechanized farming
 - Fewer workers needed in the countryside
 - Offered better opportunities
- Immigration
 - Mainly Irish and German immigration
 - Promoted by the new steamship companies
 - Carried raw materials and finished goods to markets in Europe
 - What would the steamers carry on the way back to the U.S.?
 - ❖ Few imports needed.
 - ❖ Steamers advertised for immigrants.

Life of the Wage-Earner

- Most didn't realize the better economic opportunity
 - Lived in tenements
 - Small, gloomy houses w/ few windows
 - Often w/o heat or running water
 - Barely made a living
 - Family of 5 est. to need about \$10.37 to survive.
 - Weekly pay of a factory hand was only \$5.00.
 - So most wives and children also had to work.
- Few belonged to unions
 - Rivalry btw. skilled and unskilled labor still existed.
 - Most labor activity geared toward 10-hr. day.
 - Unions did receive legal recognition.
 - In Commonwealth v. Hunt (1842)

