Industrial Revolution Study Guide

1. Where, when, and why did the Industrial Revolution (I.R.) begin in the world?
   a. Where - England
   b. When - 1750’s in the textile mills
   c. Why England? England had in one area iron, water power, a lot of people, & they already had a textile industry

2. What was the first industry to industrialize and why did it happen?
   First Industry: Textile
   Why did that industry industrialize first?
   a) It took a long time to make clothes and it could be done so much faster in a factory. The clothes were better quality, and they did not cost too much
   a. Clothes began to be seen as a status symbol – you were considered so poor if you made your own clothes.

3. What are 3 key reasons why parents sent their children to work in factories?
   a) It was normal for kids to “work” on the farms because the families needed everyone to pitch in and help the family survive, so why not send them to work when the family moved to the city?
   b) Immigrants – were typically very poor and they needed everyone in the family to work in order to survive.
   c) As the New England farms began to benefit from the inventions of the I/R they did not need all the children to be working on the farm. The families could also benefit from the cash that could be sent home from their children (often daughters in the case of the “Lowell Girls”) to buy essential things.
   d) Many families in the cities felt that kids were a liability (cost cash to pay for food, clothes, etc.) so let them earn part of their keep.

4. What song was written because of the War of 1812? The Star Spangled Banner

5. What was the cause and effect of the War of 1812?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Group</th>
<th>What caused them to fight?</th>
<th>Effect of the war on them</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>USA</td>
<td>a. Self defense – British attacking ships &amp; N.A. were attacking</td>
<td>a) Ensured Freedom &amp; Democracy in the USA</td>
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<td></td>
<td>b. Greed – wanted Florida &amp; Canada</td>
<td>b) Pride – viewed as a true nation now</td>
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<td></td>
<td>c. Fighting for freedom and</td>
<td>c) Started the I/R in the US - During the war the British blockaded our coast and refused to sell us any finished goods, which “forced”</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Native Americans</strong></td>
<td><strong>British</strong></td>
<td><strong>The Real losers</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>a) Self defense – stop US from invading land</td>
<td>a) Revenge/pride – US made them look bad in American Revolution</td>
<td>a) They fought on the wrong side – no room for them in the new US</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b) Revenge - get their land back</td>
<td>b) Get their colony back</td>
<td>b) Destroyed their way of life and future.</td>
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<tr>
<td>c) Whites killing animals that they needed for survival and their culture</td>
<td>c) Self defense – US was trading with their enemy</td>
<td>c) Fought against Andrew Jackson – he will become president and drive them out of their homeland and into Indian Territory (now part of Oklahoma) in the infamous “Trail of Tears”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>d) British influencing them to attack and get their land back.</td>
<td>d) Protect their way of life.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>e) Fighting for survival</td>
<td>f) Protect their way of life.</td>
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</table>

6. Why did the North threaten to secede during the War of 1812?

a. **Economic** – Many people in the North were dependent on trade with England for their livelihood. The war cut off trade; some were desperate, others were greedy.
b. **Political** – Some people in the North felt that if Florida and Canada joined the US then New England would not have a real voice in the government. The power would shift to the West and South.

7. **Do you think the North had the right to secede? Why or why not?**

**Yes:**
- The United States had only truly won its independence in 1783 (30 years before), and the states all agreed to come together then why couldn’t a state be able to leave this union – like a divorce.
- One of the key reasons for declaring their independence was “taxation without representation” – or not having a true say in their government. If the West and South gained enough power to pass laws without any Northern support, was this essentially “taxation without representation”?

**No:**
- It would have been selfish of the North to leave if it wasn’t getting its way. It was acting like a spoiled child.
- The union of the states was more like the “birth” of a new nation rather than a marriage so they should not be able to cut the new nation up any more than a child can be cut up following a divorce.
- As the Pledge of Allegiance says, “One Nation under God, indivisible...”

8. **What would have been the effect on the USA if the North did secede?**
- If the North had left then democracy would have died. The British would have defeated the South and then the North. So the South would have had to defend the Constitution, and possibly invaded the North.

9. **Where, when, and why did the Industrial Revolution (I.R.) begin in the US?**
   a. **Where:** Pawtucket, Rhode Island
   b. **When:** 1798 (or late 18th Century, or around 1800’s)
   c. **Why:** In the War of 1812 the British stopped selling Americans manufactured goods, thus forcing America to truly begin the Industrial Revolution. Samuel Slater memorized the plans to several key machines in the British textile miles and traveled to Pawtucket, Rhode Island to build the first textile mill in America. Thus the Industrial Revolution began.

10. **What was life like for the Lowell Girls in early factories? Be specific.**
   a. Initially wages were good
   b. People were paid in cash. Often enough for them to save money and send some home.
   c. Often worked long hours 70+
d. Lived in “factory” owned rooming houses

e. More dangerous working conditions than on a farm, but conditions would get a lot worse later on.

f. Required to go to church

g. Mostly women were employed

h. Immigrants desperate for jobs decreased wages

11. What are 3 key reasons why factory owners were willing to often hire children and women over men?
   a. They could be paid less
   b. The machines often did not require a lot of strength to operate
   c. Not a lot of “skill” was required to operate many of the machines.

12. What were some of the groups that were hurt by the Industrial Revolution?
   - Native Americans
   - Immigrant Workers
   - Women & Children
   - People living downstream from factories
   - Subsistence farmers

13. How did the million of European immigrants escaping poverty and wars help and/or hurt the wages, living conditions, and businesses in the Industrial Revolution?
   - **Wages:** Declined substantially as more and more desperate people fought for jobs
   - **Living Conditions:** The already over-crowded apartments became even more of a deadly place. They were often rat-infested, cold, and dangerous (to both fires, diseases, and crime)
   - **Businesses:** Benefitted greatly from the influx of desperate immigrants. The businesses were more profitable, while the working conditions for the workers declined. The length of the workday increased, while to pay decreased.

14. What are four (4) key reasons why most of the major US cities built in the North?
   a. Factories were initially built near rivers in New England because the land and climate were not good for cash crops – people needed a livelihood.
   b. Many small farms were located in the North and as the population continued to grow the farms supplied much of the initial labor for factories
   c. There was a lot of capital ($$) in the North to invest in factories
   d. The Government then began to build most of the railroads in the North to further support the factories there, which helped to increase the building of even more factories.
e. Immigrants came to the cities in search of the factory jobs because they were desperate for cash to survive as soon as the arrived in America.

f. Factories were near most of the customers. Most of the free population was in the North so they formed most of the customers for the factories.

15. What are four (4) major effect of the I.R. on American cities?

   a. More cities built
   b. Cities got larger
   c. Increased pollution
   d. Required police and fire
   e. Public transportation & public services develop

16. What were the most important inventions of the Industrial Revolution? **Be able to defend your selections!**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cause (why it was needed)</th>
<th>BIG PICTURE Effects</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cotton Gin</td>
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</table>
| Needed to find a way to quickly clean the seeds out of cotton to meet the needs of the new textile mills in England. | • Provided a rebirth in slavery.  
• Helped propel the demand for more western land (native and Mexican conflicts would result).  
• Helped propel the need for many more inventions. |
| Interchangeable Parts    |                     |
| The need to mass-produce identical parts was needed to lower the price of machines and parts. This was necessary to fuel the entire I/R | • Allowed things to be mass-produced in factories.  
• Converted the US from an agricultural to an industrial nation.  
• Created the need for a cash economy.  
• Lowered the price of every day items which were mass-produced. |
| Self polishing steel plow|                     |
| Needed a way to cut the tough soil of the plains. Because of the increased demand for cotton this created a way to rapidly increase farmlands. Needed surplus food to feed the factory workers. | • Allowed farmers to be much more efficient.  
• Allowed cotton industry (and many others) to expand.  
• Allowed surplus food to be produced, which was needed by the growing cities and factories.  
• More land taken from the Native Americans.  
• Allowed large commercial farms to
develop put many small farmers out of work (they then went to the cities to get work in factories)

| Steam Engine | Factories and transportation needed “reliable” power. Rivers froze in the winter, and slowed in periods of drought. | • Enabled factories to be built everywhere and it enabled the train and steamship to be built.  
- People no longer had to build their factories on rivers or depend on the wind.  
- They could put it on wheels and make a train. This could then transport the heavy material needed to fuel the I/R.  
- This changed transportation and warfare. |
| Barbed Wire | Needed to quickly and easily fence in the large areas of land – great plains. Self Polishing Steel Plow enabled larger plots of land to be plowed so farmers needed to protect their crops from grazing animals. | • Farms could quickly fence in larger plots of land, so they began to take more and more land from the Native Americans.  
- This also brought them into conflict with the ranchers who wanted to graze their cows on the open ranges like they always had. |
| Seed Drill | With all the land being plowed (thanks to the steel plow), and the size of the farms getting bigger they needed a way to plant the larger farms. | • This drastically increased the amount of crops that could be grown on farms.  
- Drove many small farmers out of work - went to work in factories |

Other inventions could be put in, but you will need to be able to convince me that they are better than the above.

### 17. Who were some of the leading inventors of the early I.R. and what did they do?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Inventor</th>
<th>Invention</th>
<th>Key Positive &amp; Negative Effects</th>
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</thead>
</table>
| Samuel Slater  | “brought” over plans to start the 1st textile mill in the USA | 1. Helped start I/R in US  
2. Helped US become an industrial superpower  
3. Expanded demand for slaves  
4. Increased use of child labor |
| Eli Whitney    | Cotton Gin and Interchangeable Parts                       | 1. Spark for I/R in the US and World  
2. US shifted from Agricultural to Industrial Nation  
3. Revitalized Slavery  
4. Sped up Western Expansion |
Francis Cabot Lowell

Started the 1st factory town

1. Model for how industrial cities could/should be developed
2. Encouraged Child Labor
3. Helped expand slavery
4. Model allowed US to become an Industrial Superpower

John Deere, etc.

Self Polishing Steel Plow

1. Allowed the Plains to be farmed,
2. Produced surplus food for the I/R
3. Encouraged Western Expansion
4. Drove out Native Americans

18. Who was Andrew Jackson and what was his impact on America?

a. “Indian Fighter” – hated Native Americans, even before they supported the British and began to attack settlers during the War of 1812
b. US General during War of 1812 – won major battle at New Orleans
c. Became President of the United States. He would help drive all Native Americans out of the Eastern part of the United States during the infamous “Trail of Tears”. Showed the Native Americans that there was no place for them in the new United States.

19. Why didn’t the South build more factories?

a. America was founded on agriculture, and it was tradition to farm.
b. They saw the effect of the factories on the cities, rivers, and families, and they wanted no part of it.
c. The South was earning a lot of money from their cash crops, so they had little interest in switching “industries”.
d. Because of slavery there were fewer customers in the South.
e. The land was better for farming in the south, with the rich soil, few mountains, and the longer growing season.

20. How did the I.R. change the way goods were made?

a. Most products were now mass produced in factories
b. Metal products versus wooden ones
c. Changed America to mostly a cash economy
d. More of the jobs were done by machines
e. The quality and quantity of goods increased

21. How did the I.R. change the lives of many Americans?

a. People left their homes to work in factories
b. More leisure time would result
c. The standard of living for the average American increased
d. The Middle Class developed
e. Women staying at home to watch the kids became a sign of success
f. Family size decreased. The number of children in the average family fell from 10-12 to 2-3.

22. What key benefits did America receive from the Industrial Revolution?

a. Growth in population through immigration
b. Economy shifted from a barter economy to a cash economy.
c. America expanded rapidly to the Pacific Ocean  
d. America shifted from an agricultural nation to an industrial one  
e. We became a more tolerant nation (of other races)  
f. Helped end slavery  
g. Nation became more powerful  

23. What are four key benefits Americans received from the Industrial Revolution?  
   a. People began to live longer  
   b. Helped to give women the right to vote  
   c. More educated population  
   d. Development of the Middle Class  
   e. Better standard of living  

24. What role did immigrants play in the American Industrial Revolution?  
   a. They were so desperate for jobs that factories owners were able to reduce the pay workers received.  
   b. Working conditions decreased after the came.  
   c. Helped to build America  
   d. Contributed to the growth in cities.  
   e. Increased America’s population and helped to propel America on its western expansion.  
   f. Brought many great customs and ideas, which has helped make America great.  
   g. Enabled the North to “gain control” of the Government from the South.  

25. What were the major negative effects of the Industrial Revolution?  
   • Took land away from Native Americans  
   • Increased internal (Civil War, Native American conflicts, etc.) & external conflicts (War with Mexico)  
   • Increased Child Labor - the I/R did not “start” child labor (they had been working on farms forever) it did change the way they worked. They now worked outside the house and their parents were no longer involved with their work. The working conditions for many deteriorated and it was a lot more dangerous.  
   • Increased the divide between laborers and wealthy.  
   • Longer working hours for many people.  
   • Factories produced more pollution  
   • Changed the family structure  
   • Compare and contrast the live of a slave versus that of an immigrant factory worker during the early Industrial Revolution in America.  

26. Was it better to use slaves or paid workers in a factory? Paid workers because:  
   i. They could be fired at any time. This was helpful if business slowed down or you found cheaper workers.  
   ii. You did not have to take care of them when they go too old to work or injured  
   iii. They earned $$ so they could buy your products  
   iv. They would work for almost nothing, and by charging them for their food, rent, etc. you actually often made money on the deal.  
   v. Slave were expensive and had to be bought up front.
27. Compare and contrast the live of a slave versus that of an immigrant factory worker during the early Industrial Revolution in America.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Enslaved</th>
<th>Immigrant Factory Worker</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Housing</td>
<td></td>
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<td>Food</td>
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<td>Work</td>
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<td>Clothing</td>
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<td>Old Age</td>
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<td>Medical Care</td>
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<td>Leisure Time</td>
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<td>Abuse</td>
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<td>Term of Service</td>
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<tr>
<td>Other</td>
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