

## **C13 S 1 The North's Economy**

Innovations in industry, travel and communications changed the lives of Americans in the 1800s?

- Industry: division of labor, tasks divided among workers.
- Factories workers brought together under one roof made production much quicker.
- Steam-and water power to run machines, led to mass production.
- Elias Howe invented the sewing machine , changed the textile industry.

## Transportation

- Improved transportation contributed to the success of new industries
- Thousands of miles of roads and canals were built.
- Robert Fulton changed river travel by developing a steam boat.
- Clipper Ships such as the *Flying Cloud* took American goods around the world.
- Steam Powered locomotives such as the *Rocket* opened rail travel of people and goods.

## Communication and Agriculture

- With improved industry and transportation there was a need for faster communication.
- The telegraph filled the need
- Samuel Morse developed a code of dots and dashes to send messages quickly over long distances.
- John Deere developed a steel tipped plow to better cut tough prairie sod.
- Cyrus McCormic invented a reaper that made wheat production more profitable.

## **C13 S3 Southern Cotton Kingdom**

The South's Economy, by 1790 most Southerners lived in the "Upper South" along the Atlantic Coast.

- Eli Whitney's Cotton Gin changed Southern Agriculture, during colonial times tobacco dominated agriculture.
- The cotton gin allowed Southern planters to produce and clean more cotton faster.
- Increased industry in the North as well as European Mills raised the demand for Southern cotton.
- Increased demands for cotton brought about an increased need for labor, slaves and land.

## Industry in the South

- South's economy was very different than that of the North.
- Depended upon agriculture .
- There was a lack of investment capital in the South
- Some Southerners did want to introduce industry. William Gregg and Joseph Anderson were two examples.

## Southern Transportation

- South depended upon natural waterways for transportation.
- Few canals, and roads were poor.
- South had few railroads and those they did have were short local and not interlinked.