

## Growth and Expansion

### Lesson 1 A Growing Economy

#### ESSENTIAL QUESTION

*How does geography influence the way people live?*

#### GUIDING QUESTIONS

1. *How did new technology affect the way things were made?*
2. *Why did agriculture remain the leading occupation of Americans in the 1800s?*
3. *How did the growth of factories and trade affect cities?*

#### Terms to Know

**cotton gin** a machine that removes the seeds from cotton fiber

**interchangeable part** a part of a machine or device that can be replaced by another part just like it

**patent** legal rights to an invention and its profits

**capitalism** economic system in which people and companies control production

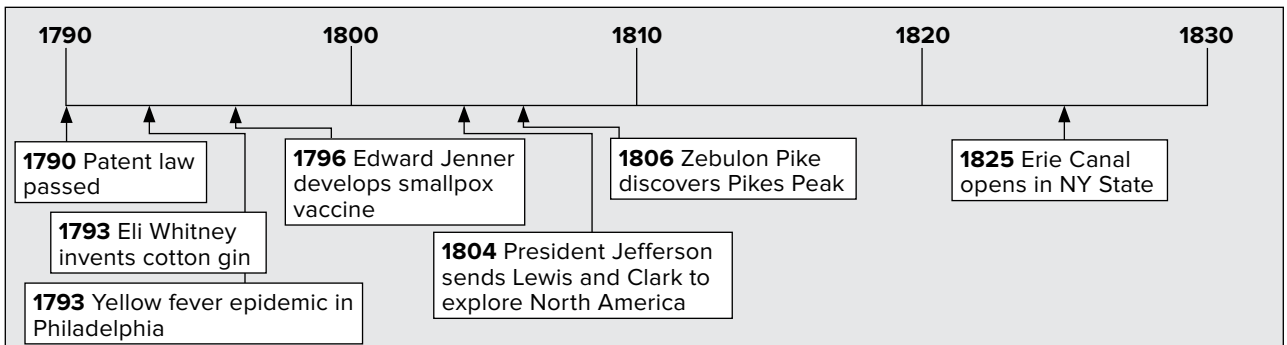
**capital** money or other resources used to create wealth

**free enterprise** a type of economy in which people are free to buy, sell, and produce whatever they want

#### Where in the world?



#### When did it happen?



## Growth and Expansion

### Lesson 1 A Growing Economy, *Continued*

#### Industrial Growth

Most Americans lived and worked on farms in colonial times. People used simple tools to make goods by hand. They made household items, furniture, and farm equipment.

In the mid-1700s, the way goods were made began to change. The changes began in Great Britain. The British began using machines. For example, they used a machine to make cloth. They built textile mills along rivers. The water from the river powered their machines.

People stopped working only in their homes or on their farms. They moved to cities to work in the mills and earn money. This big change in how people worked and how things were made is known as the Industrial Revolution.

The Industrial Revolution came to the United States around 1800. The changes began first in New England. There were three main reasons.

1. New England did not have good soil for farming. People were willing to give up farming and look for other kinds of work.
2. New England had rivers and streams for waterpower. People used waterpower to run machines in new factories.
3. New England had many ports that could ship goods.

Technology was an important part of the Industrial Revolution. There were new machines to make cloth. The water frame and the spinning jenny spun thread. Before, people had to do this by hand. The power loom wove thread into cloth. These machines saved time and money.

The invention of new machines changed the way people made goods. In 1793 Eli Whitney invented the **cotton gin**. The word *gin* is from the word “engine.” The cotton gin made it easy and fast to remove the seeds from cotton. Now much more cotton was produced.

The government wanted Eli Whitney to make 10,000 muskets in two years. At that time, each musket was made by hand. It was made one at a time. The person who made the musket was carefully trained.

Whitney developed the idea of **interchangeable parts**. These were identical musket parts. Workers could put the parts together quickly. They did not need special training. If part of a musket broke, it could be replaced. The idea of interchangeable parts changed manufacturing.



#### Mark the Text

1. Underline the text that describes interchangeable parts. How did they help the economy?

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#### Reading Check

2. How did New England’s physical geography help the growth of industries?

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**Growth and Expansion**

**Lesson 1 A Growing Economy, *Continued***

**Defining**

3. What is a patent?

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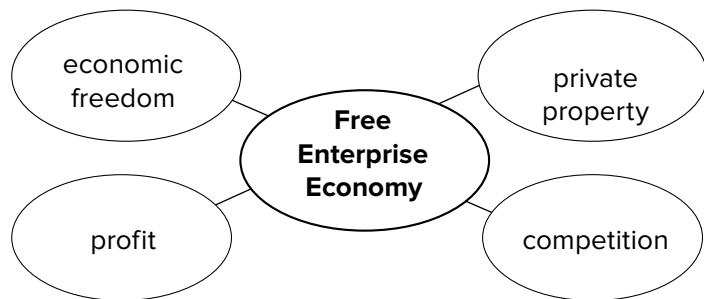
In 1790, the U.S. Congress passed a **patent** law. A patent gives the inventor the sole right to make money from his or her invention for a certain period of time.

The British, too, tried to protect their inventions. Textile workers could not leave the country. They could not tell others about British machines. Still, some people in Britain brought the information to the United States.

Samuel Slater was one of these people. In Britain, he memorized how to make the machines that made cotton thread. In the 1790s Slater built copies of those machines in the United States. Francis Cabot Lowell made Slater’s idea even better. All the steps of making cloth, or textiles, were done in one factory. When all the manufacturing steps are done in one place, it is called a factory system.

The economic system of the United States encourages industrial growth. It is called **capitalism**. People put their **capital**, or money, into a business. They hope the business will make a profit.

The American economy is a **free enterprise** economy.



**Agriculture Grows**

Many people went to work in factories. Still, agriculture (farming) was the main economic activity in the United States in the 1800s. In the Northeast, farms were small. Families did all the work. They sold their products locally.

There were many farmers in the West. They raised such crops as corn and wheat. They produced pork.

The growth of textile industries increased the demand for cotton. Cotton was grown in the South. The cotton gin made it faster to process cotton. Southern farmers moved west to find new land to grow cotton. To grow more cotton, Southern farmers needed more enslaved workers. In 1790 there were 700,000 enslaved Africans in the United States. By 1810, there were 1.2 million.

**Reading Check**

4. Why did the number of enslaved people grow quickly between 1790 and 1810?

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**Growth and Expansion**

**Lesson 1 A Growing Economy, *Continued***

**Economic Independence**

Small investors began to invest money in new businesses. They hoped to make money in return. Large businesses called corporations were formed. Corporations are companies owned by many people. The corporations sold stock, or shares of ownership in a company. This helped to pay for industrialization.

The growth of factories and trade led to the growth of cities. Many cities grew up near rivers because factories could use water to power their machines. People could ship their goods to markets more easily. Older cities, such as New York and Boston, grew as centers of shipping and trade. In the West, towns such as Cincinnati and Pittsburgh were located on major rivers. These towns grew rapidly as farmers shipped their products by river.

Cities at that time had no sewers to carry away waste. Diseases such as cholera and yellow fever sometimes killed many people. Many buildings were made of wood, and few cities had fire departments. Fires spread quickly.

The good things cities had to offer usually outweighed the bad things. Cities had a variety of jobs to choose from. They also had places where people could enjoy free time, such as libraries, museums, and shops.

////////// Glue Foldable here //////////

**Check for Understanding**

List the four elements of the free enterprise system.

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List two examples of new technology that helped drive the industrial revolution.

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**? Analyzing**

5. Why did many cities grow along major rivers?

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**✓ Reading Check**

6. Why were cities attractive to people?

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7. Place a three-tab Venn diagram Foldable along the dotted line to cover Check for Understanding. Write the title *Capitalism* on the anchor tab. Label the tabs *Industrial Revolution*, *Both*, and *Free Enterprise System*. Recall information about each and list facts to determine what they have in common. Use the Foldable to help answer Check for Understanding.