

VISUAL 10.1

**THINGS CHANGED FOR AMERICANS AFTER THE
REVOLUTIONARY WAR**

BETWEEN 1789 AND THE 1830s . . .

- the number of wooden chairs per household almost doubled.
- most of the upper-middle class had upholstered sofas and chairs.
- most people in cities and villages had replaced open fireplaces with cook stoves and parlor stoves.
- many houses had larger windows because window glass was cheaper.
- farm families owned more candlesticks, and oil lamps were becoming common in cities and villages.
- one household in four or five owned a carpet, and houses in most cities and villages had window curtains.
- most households owned at least one clock.

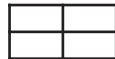
Source: Jack Larkin, *The Reshaping of Everyday Life, 1790 – 1840* (New York: Harper & Row, 1989), pp. 139 – 143.

VISUAL 10.2

PRODUCTIVITY AND PRODUCTIVE RESOURCES

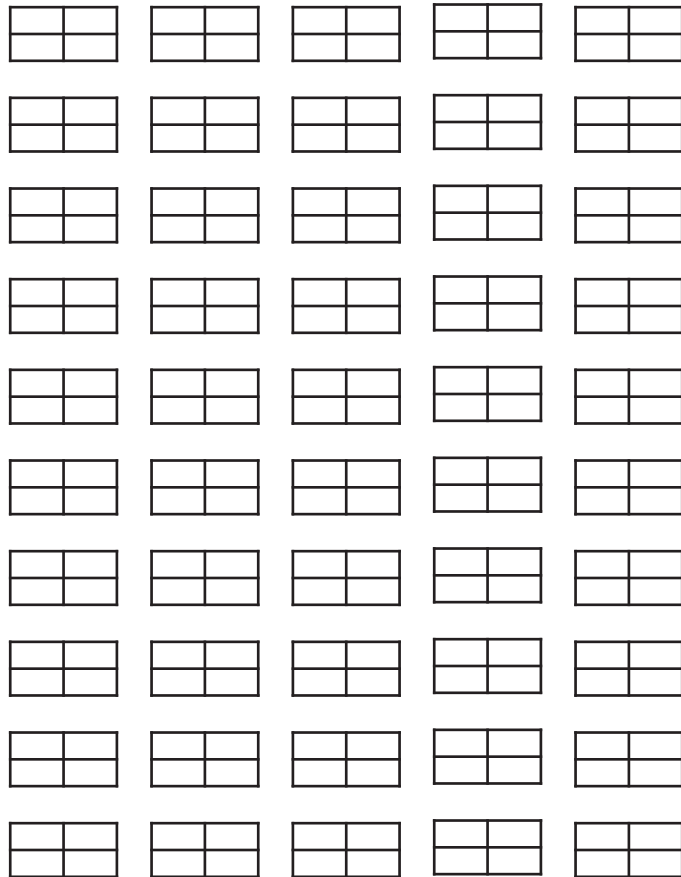
- Productivity is the amount of a good or service that can be produced with a given amount of productive resources.
- Productive resources include natural, capital and human resources.
- Productive resources are scarce.
- Productivity increases when:
 1. more goods or services are produced with the same amount of productive resources, or
 2. the same amount of goods or services is produced with fewer productive resources.

VISUAL 10.3
BEFORE THE COTTON GIN



1 MAN = 1 POUND OF CLEAN COTTON

AFTER THE COTTON GIN



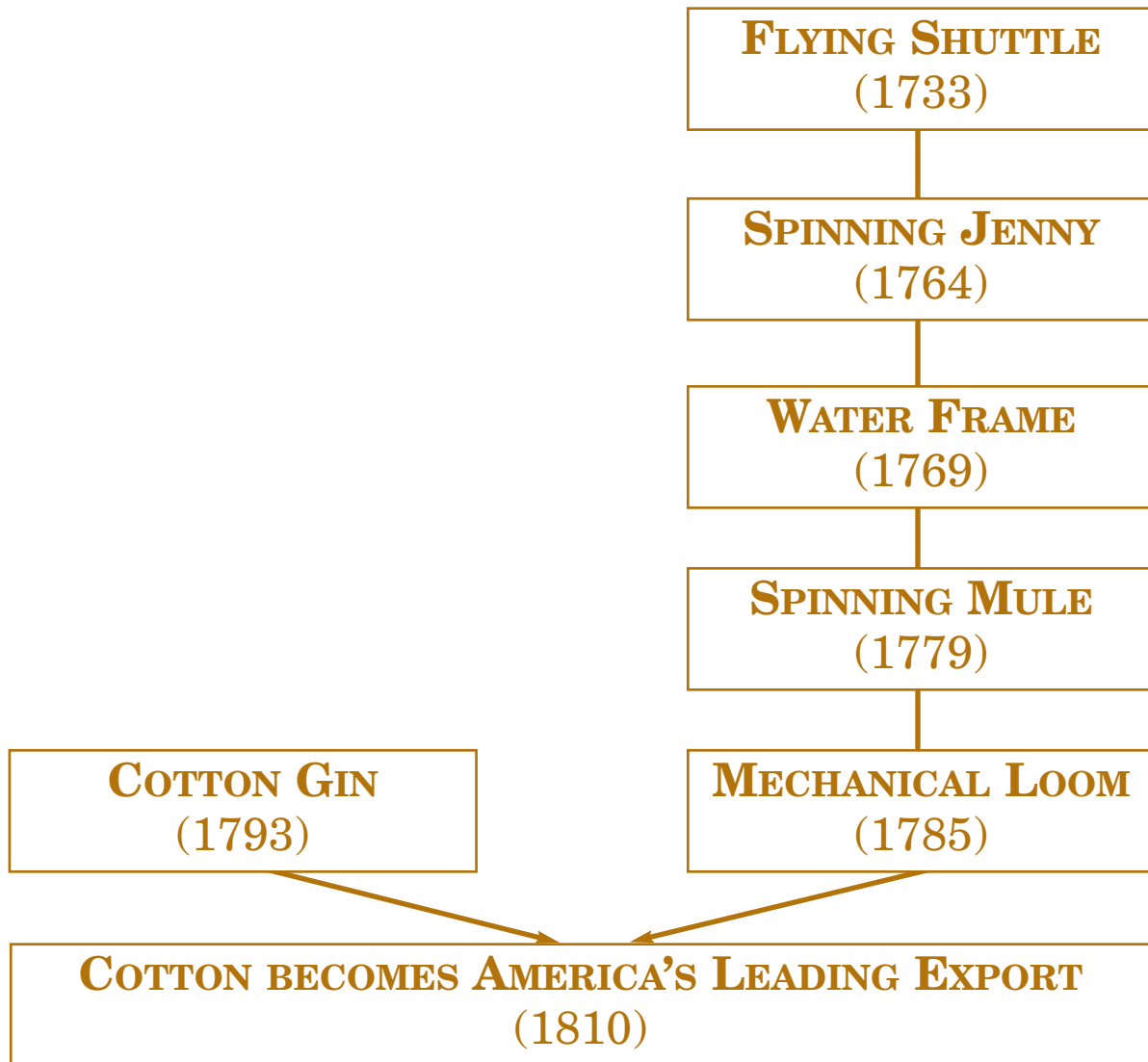
1 MAN = 50 POUNDS OF CLEAN COTTON

VISUAL 10.4

TECHNOLOGY AND THE RISE OF KING COTTON

THE AMERICAN SOUTH

ENGLAND



VISUAL 10.5

TECHNOLOGY IN TEXTILE PRODUCTION

FLYING SHUTTLE

For centuries, handloom weaving involved using a device called a shuttle to hold the yarn. The weaver would pass the shuttle from one hand to the other. In 1733 John Kay patented his flying shuttle; it dramatically increased the speed of this process. A weaver using Kay’s flying shuttle could produce much wider cloth at faster speeds than before.

SPINNING JENNY

In 1764, James Hargreaves built what became known as the Spinning Jenny. The machine used eight spindles onto which the thread was spun from a corresponding set of rovings. By turning a single wheel, the operator could spin eight threads at once. Later, improvements were made that enabled the number to be increased to eighty.

WATER FRAME

Richard Arkwright and his colleagues produced the Spinning-Frame. This device produced yarn that was far stronger than yarn made by the Spinning-Jenny. But the Spinning-Frame was too large to be operated by hand. Arkwright eventually used water power to run the machine, and it became known as the Water Frame.

SPINNING MULE

In 1775, Samuel Crompton produced the Spinning Mule. It combined the features of the Spinning Jenny and the Water Frame. The mule produced a strong, fine and soft yarn which could be used in all kinds of textiles, but was particularly suited to the production of muslins.

MECHANICAL LOOM

In 1785, Edmund Cartwright patented the first mechanical loom to manufacture cloth. A loom is a device that combines threads to make cloth. The power loom was a steam-powered, mechanically-operated version of a regular loom.

VISUAL 10.6
THE IMPACT OF COTTON

**COTTON BECOMES AMERICA'S LEADING EXPORT
(1810)**

THE AMERICAN SOUTH

- Increased settlement of southern interior
- Increased demand for slave labor
- Removal of Native Americans

NEW ENGLAND

- Development of the New England textile industry