

Students began studying the Industrial Revolution. This is defined by the History Channel as:

The Industrial Revolution, which took place from the 18th to 19th centuries, was a period during which predominantly agrarian (farming), rural (low population density) societies in Europe and America became industrial and urban. Prior to the Industrial Revolution, which began in Britain in the late 1700s, manufacturing was often done in people's homes, using hand tools or basic machines. Industrialization marked a shift to powered, special-purpose machinery, factories and mass production. The iron and textile industries, along with the development of the steam engine, played central roles in the Industrial Revolution, which also saw improved systems of transportation, communication and banking. While industrialization brought about an increased volume and variety of manufactured goods and an improved standard of living for some, it also resulted in often grim employment and living conditions for the poor and working classes.

For more information & videos click the links below:

<http://www.history.com/topics/industrial-revolution>

Students compared and contrasted the technology of the Industrial Revolution. Below are the notes that explain how different technology changed the world. Make sure you understand the big ideas... including HOW these inventions changed society.

1. [Telegraph](#)
 - a. Who invented: Samuel Morse
 - b. What is it: Morse Code was a set of symbols used to communicate messages over long distances.
 - i. 1st message was: "What hath God wrought"
 - ii. Used cables to transmit messages through the country (Columbia was actually holding them in the Manifest Destiny painting)
 - c. Why is it important: Changed the way we communicate - later led to the development of things like the telephone, etc.
 - i. Still use similar technology today (telephones)
2. [Steamboat/Canals](#)
 - a. What is it: Special type of boat that can be used to quickly travel on rivers/shallow water.
 - b. Why is it important: Made transportation much faster
 - i. Could transport way more people, goods, messages, in a shorter amount of time.
 - ii. Made travel easier
 - c. <http://www.eyewitnesstohistory.com/fulton.htm> - Steamboat
 - d. <http://www.britannica.com/topic/Erie-Canal>
3. [Railroad/Trains](#) (also called a locomotive)

- a. Who invented it: [Richard Trevithick](#) and [George Stephenson](#), England
 - b. What is it: Easy way to move people and goods across stretches of land
 - i. Reduced the need for water to travel/trade
 - c. Why is it important: Completely changed how we traveled
 - i. Made transportation of goods and people faster and way more efficient.
 - ii. People could now travel further distances in shorter amounts of time.
 - iii. Connected the east and west, north and south
 - 1. Would eventually cover most of the United States
 - 2. People can travel coast to coast without much difficulty
 - d. [The difference between trains and “subways”](#)
 - e. [Trains in Montana](#)
4. [Cotton Gin](#)
- a. Who invented it: Eli Whitney
 - b. What is it: A machine that made processing cotton faster and easier
 - c. Why is it important: drastically impacted the economy in the North and South.
 - i. Lead to an increase in slavery in the South
 - ii. South can now produce 5x more cotton
 - d. <https://www.archives.gov/education/lessons/cotton-gin-patent/>
 - e. <http://www.ourdocuments.gov/doc.php?flash=true&doc=14>
5. [John Deere’s Plow](#)
- a. Who invented it: John Deere
 - b. What is it: steel tipped plow which allowed people to plow the heavy midwestern soil
 - c. Why is it important: Changed agriculture forever
 - i. Made farming faster, farmers could produce more, and therefore sell more.
6. [McCormick’s Reaper](#)
- a. Who invented it: Cyrus McCormick, a Virginia farmer, in 1831
 - b. What is it: the invention automatically cut, threshed and bundled grain while being pulled through a field by horses. Similar to today’s [combine harvesters](#)
 - c. Why is it important: Made harvesting faster so farmers began growing for profit; led to the creation of the automatic, steel tipped plow
 - d. http://www.pbs.org/wgbh/amex/chicago/peopleevents/p_mccormick.html