

Name _____

The year is 1788 in the newly-formed United States.
The scene is a rural township known as

To prepare for your journey, on the top half of your paper, you need to: **Draw a river connecting EAST to WEST**, the river should be no more than 1 1/2" wide; **draw a wooden bridge across the river**; **draw 2 roads** originating from each direction (they will intersect) no wider than 1/2".

Now, add 10 houses (1/2" x 1/2"), 1 church (1"x1"), 1 cemetery (1"x1"), 1 store (1"x1"), 1 pub (1"x1"), 1 coal mine (1"x1"), a 4" x 4" commons area and 43 trees throughout the land.

Life here is similar to townships across Europe. Change traditionally comes very slowly. People generally moved at a much slower pace and had access to very little information about the world outside their township. New York is the largest city and one of three larger cities in the U.S. (Boston and Philadelphia are the others). Three out of four people live in a rural township just like this one. The average small township has about 200 to 400 people in it.

The tallest building in most townships is the local church. The predominant religion in your township is Anglican. Home life and work life were closely integrated as most work was done in nearby fields or in the home or perhaps an adjoining workshop. The family was an economic as well as a social group. Each family strives to be as self-sufficient as possible. EVERY member of the family works very hard from sunup to sundown. Even small children have chores to do to help out. *One baby out of three dies before their first birthday*, and only half of the remaining children live to see their 21st birthday.

In your township, classes are not as divided into social classes or *estates*. However there is a distinct social class system. Most new Americans are poor farmers. A few are 'middle class' like the bourgeoisie of France. They live for the most part in Boston, Philadelphia or New York. A small few are aristocrats (richer land owners) and usually own large tracts of land along the countryside. For both peasant and aristocrat, the land is the key to the economy. Land was the source of livelihood and well-being. Having enough land to produce enough food to sell, or even extra to rent out is the key to economic survival.

The main occupation in your township is farming. Private and public lands are not separated by fences as they are today. Every township has a public area called the *commons*. This is land available to anyone for pasturing, hunting, gathering of firewood, growing of crops, etc. Poor farmers who do not own enough land can eke out a marginal existence by depending on these commons. Unlike Europe, most farmers own some land, however small it might be.

Townships are connected by a series of dirt roads that becomes almost impassable during the wet season. As a result, transportation is often slow and trade beyond your township is not easy. Most Americans never visit any place further than 25 miles from his/her homestead. People make their own food, clothes, furniture, tools and homes. A few items cannot be produced but can be easily obtained by wandering peddlers who also bring news of the world outside your township.

Finally, for fuel there are two sources: firewood and coal. Nearly every township has a coal mining operation. These mines employ a small number of dwellers, especially in the winter. Coal pits from which coal is extracted belong to the owner of the property where the coal mine is located.

Round 1

It is now 1790. Your township geography is unique in that no section of the country is more than 50 miles from the sea and there are many navigable rivers that crisscross the countryside. An enterprising young capitalist (YOU) decides to invest money in the *construction of a canal*. This is not a public venture but rather a private one. The profits from your canal are astonishing! It yields a 300% annual return for its investors (YOU!) for more than 10 years. This new revolution in transportation reduces the prices of raw materials and the costs of transportation dramatically. Items can now be transported to the towns for half the costs of horse drawn transportation.

ADD 1 CANAL (1" WIDE)

*IT CAN CROSS ROADS AND MUST RUN PARALLEL TO YOUR RIVER.

ADD 1 TWO STORY HOUSE (THIS IS YOUR HOME.)

Round 2

It is now 1792. For a variety of different reasons (soap, diet, sanitation etc.) there is a population explosion in your township. The diseases which for centuries have wiped out some townships have been virtually eliminated due to the disposal of sewage in the canals and then ultimately the ocean.

ADD 5 MORE HOUSES (½" X ½")

Round 3

It is now 1795. The people of your township need a bit more food and goods to meet the needs of the new inhabitants. Coincidentally, a number of other noteworthy events occur around this time. First, a number of new mechanical inventions for farms developed. One is called the *cotton gin* and another is the horse drawn *cultivator*. Also farmers begin to experiment with new, more productive farming practices like crop rotation, new fertilizers, and new livestock breeding techniques. Consequently farm production is significantly increased. But there is one problem. Most farmers own SMALL tracts of land. Why should they, or how could they, invest in expensive machines when their land is so small? What's more, it is almost impossible to buy more land from anyone! At the same time, pressure is placed on your local government by large and small landowning farmers to make more land available. Where is that land to come from? The Commons of course!!

TAKE AWAY 1/2 OF YOUR COMMONS AREA

ADD 2 HOUSES

ADD 1 TWO-STORY HOUSE

Round 4

In 1764, a man named Richard Arkwright invents a new machine that can spin and weave cloth 100 times faster than can be done by hand in a farm cottage. He calls his new machine the **Water Frame** because its principal source of power is water. Your township is awarded the first water frame around because of your free flowing river and large open space. The first factory for producing cotton cloth is built.

ADD 1 FACTORY* (1" X 1") (WITH NO SMOKE!)

*REMEMBER: THE FACTORY **MUST BE ON THE RIVER**, THE CANAL CANNOT POWER THE WATER FRAME.

Round 5

It's 1804. Workers are needed in this new factory. Since many people (women) cannot compete with the spinning and weaving of cloth made in the factory and there are large numbers of poor families who lose their livelihood, we do have an available supply of workers. People move to your township to find work.

ADD 5 HOUSES (½" X ½")

ADD 1 CHURCH (1" X 1")

ADD 1 PUB (1" X 1")

ADD 1 GENERAL STORE (1" X 1")

Round 6

The profits from the first textile factories are enormous. New factories are built in your community. The owners of the factories called themselves capitalists because they had the capital (MONEY) to purchase the raw material, the water frame and to pay their workers a fixed wage and still make a profit!

ADD 5 FACTORIES ALONG THE RIVER

ADD 5 MORE HOUSES

ADD 1 TWO-STORY HOUSE

Round 7

It is now 1810. Unemployed workers from surrounding areas flood into your community looking for work. Although wages are low, they look attractive to starving families. Housing is in great demand and a new kind of multi-level housing is constructed called *Tenements* (resembles apartments). Here dozens of families reside together under one roof.

ADD 5 TENEMENTS (1" x 1 ½")

Round 8

It is now 1818. More workers need to live, eat, shop, drink and worship. We need the social support services to go along with this demand. Since workers in the factory work 6 days a week, the only day of rest is Sunday. People flock to the churches (so make the location of them convenient to their tired feet). Families that are wealthy enough to send their children (boys only) to school need a place, also.

ADD 1 GENERAL STORE

ADD 1 PUB

ADD 1 CHURCH

ADD 1 SCHOOL

Round 9

It is now 1820. Workers work long hours in the factories. The average work day starts at 6:00 am and ends at 9:00 pm. There is a 30-minute break for lunch. After work, the “stressed out” workers stop at their favorite pub for relaxation. Alcohol begins to be consumed in record amounts throughout New England.

ADD 3 MORE PUBS

Round 10

It is now 1825. Workers barely eke out a marginal existence. There is never enough money to save and some workers go into debt. Few if any, can afford to send their children to school. Still there are a few families whose lifestyle is quite comfortable, even luxurious. Who are they? They are the large landowning families and factory owners. Handsome manor houses are built and some are lavishly furnished with art. These new rich (nouveau riche) are not part of the aristocratic class, but they now can enjoy some of the refinements: food, servants, furniture, fine clothing, carriages, etc.

ADD 2 TWO STORY HOMES

ADD 1 MORE FACTORY

Round 11

In 1775, a man named James Watt further develops a new machine called the *steam engine*. The steam engine replaces the water frame. First, it is far more efficient. Second, it allows factories to be built away from the river. This source of power is more mobile. Capitalists quickly replace their water frames with steam powered weaving and spinning machines. Alas!! The steam engine finds its way to your factories.

ADD 10 NEW FACTORIES (NOW WITH SMOKE) AND SMOKE TO ALL YOUR OLD FACTORIES

ADD 1 TWO STORY HOUSE

Round 12

In 1800, a man named Henry Cort invented the *puddling process*. This process makes it possible for coal, which is found to be abundant supply in your area, to be used as the primary fuel in the new iron industry. Consequently, your town is soon thrust into the “New Age of Heavy Industry”. Soon, large factory districts appear and manufacture iron at low prices. Your canal can easily transport iron.

ADD 2 NEW COAL MINES
ADD 1 NEW IRON BRIDGE ACROSS THE RIVER

Round 13

We’ve reached 1815. Coal miners are busy mining coal. There is a great demand for coal now – home heating, fuel for steam engines, for the production of iron. Although in the 1700’s coal miners are adults who worked in the winter to supplement their wages, in the 1800’s they are typically children between the ages of 8 and 14. The work is dangerous and unhealthy. Children become victims of black lung, explosions, and accidents. Their growth is stunted as they spend most of their 14-hour day stooped over. They are malnourished and unable to exercise or eat properly. Casualty rates go up.

ADD 1 CEMETERY

Round 14

It is now 1820. The existing canals and dirt roads cannot accommodate the heavy industrial traffic. New experiments with transportation use a steam engine, and the most successful seems to be a steam engine that pulls a series of wagons on an iron track. The first railroad is tested and proves to be quite effective.

ADD 1 RAILROAD LINE NORTH/SOUTH OR EAST/WEST CONNECTED TO A TABLE PARTNER
CONNECT YOUR COAL MINE TO YOUR FACTORY AREA TO THE RAILROAD LINE

Round 15

It is 1827. This new “revolution” in transportation draws thousands of people to your community. Soon there becomes a surplus of workers. Capitalists, to ensure their profits, decide to hire women and children over men because they can perform the same labor at one-half the price. More and more children leave their homes to work in factories. Unemployed men are unable to find work. Depressed, ashamed, and angry about their wives and children toiling in the factories, many men turn to crime and the social life of the pub. For the first time, alcoholism appears in epidemic proportions. Family life that existed for years is disrupted. Family members seldom eat together or see each other.

ADD 2 PUBS
ADD 1 JAIL

Round 16

It is 1835. Using steam engines, iron, and soon **steel**, manufactures introduce power-driven machinery in many industries. The production of shoes, clothing, ammunition, and furniture become mechanized, as did printing and papermaking. People use machines to cut and finish lumber, to process foods, and to make other machines. Some new inventions and innovative processes have important by-products. These by-products often develop into separate industries. For example, iron smelts use *coke* (no, not the drink - a by-product of burning coal) to improve the smelting process. Then someone discovers that the gases that coal release during the coke-making process can be burned to give light. During the 1830's some large towns become the first communities to pipe in gas to burn in streetlights. Soon hundreds of towns use gas to light streets and homes, including yours.

ADD 20 STREET LAMPS

Round 17

Welcome to 1838. Let's look at the working conditions in the factories. The two predominant factories are textile and iron (steel). Working conditions in either of these two are appalling. Many workers contract the deadly factory fever or white lung disease. It is probably a variety of lung ailments; cancer, tuberculosis, emphysema, oh my! Other workers are injured on the job in factory accidents. There are no protective railings around the huge moving mechanical parts of machinery. Children, weakened from lack of proper sleep or diet, stumble into machinery and are mutilated. Women with long hair that come undone are caught in moving machinery and are scalped. Regardless, if you are unable to work, you are fired. There is no health insurance. There is always a daily line of unemployed workers waiting to fill vacant jobs.

ADD 2 HOSPITALS
ADD 1 MORE CEMETERY

Round 18

It is 1840. The need for quicker and cheaper transportation increases. Coal, iron, finished products, and raw material must be transported from one area of your town to another. In Ireland in the late 1830's, a devastating potato famine drove hundreds of thousands of Irish to the United States.

ADD 2 MORE RAILROAD LINES
***1 MUST CONNECT ONE SIDE OF YOUR TOWN TO THE OTHER AND TO A TABLE PARTNER**
ADD 3 TENEMENTS

Round 19

By now, several hundred acres of good land has been enclosed and sold to private parties of large estates. Despite the misery this creates for the landless poor, the economic benefits for the rich are obvious. These farmers purchase the newest power-driven machinery and can easily feed the working class. The enclosed commons crushes the small landowning farmer. They cannot afford the machinery therefore cannot compete and grow food profitably. Thousands of these folk leave their villages and move to towns and cities looking for work to feed their families, including yours.

ADD 20 HOUSES
ADD 5 TENEMENTS
ADD 2 GENERAL STORES
ADD 5 FACTORIES
ADD 2 PUBS
ADD 1 TWO-STORY HOUSE

Round 20

It is 1845. There are some advantages for many of the urban dwellers. City life is quite different from country life. For the small but growing middle classes, a whole new cultural life is available. Museums, theaters, opera, restaurants, plays, and concerts are made available. Whereas before only the rich could afford the arts, now the middle class can enjoy some of the life of culture and good living.

ADD 2 THEATERS
ADD 2 RESTAURANTS
ADD 1 MUSEUM
ADD 2 SCHOOLS

Round 21

It is 1850. There are no pollution controls so the air in your community looks dark. Window, walls, even trees are covered with layers of soot and coke. The river that flowed through your quiet village for hundreds of years is now unfit for drinking, bathing, or laundry. A new disease begins to take the lives of people. Malignant tumors grow in people's bodies and the term cancer is first used in the medical profession. The average life expectancy for the poor classes is now 30 years of age. Your city is overcrowded and shrouded in factory smoke. The noise, the loss of privacy, the loss of the family unit, all shatters the peace of the old ways. Suicide rates double, and then triple.

ADD 1 MENTAL HOSPITAL
ADD 1 CEMETERY
ADD 1 JAIL TO ACCOMMODATE THE EFFECTS OF URBAN LIFE