

# CLOTH AROUND THE WORLD

The Industrial Revolution didn't just change New Hampshire; it changed parts of the entire world! Cloth was part of global trade, which means that the raw materials and finished products were shipped back and forth all around the world. Let's see how different places participated in making, selling, and buying cloth in the 1800s.

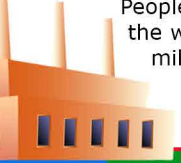
### United Kingdom

The Industrial Revolution started in England. The British manufactured cloth in England and got raw materials, like cotton, from their colonies around the world.




### Northeast United States

New England and New York were the first places in the United States to start building big mills and factories. People came from all over the world to work in these mills. Mills used some raw materials from farms in the northeast, like wool and flax.



### Southern United States

Most cloth made in the northeast United States was made of cotton. Cotton did not grow well in the cold northern weather. Most of the cotton used in New Hampshire mills came from the southern United States. Cotton was grown on plantations by enslaved people. After slavery ended, cotton was grown by sharecroppers, who were freed slaves paid very little money.



### Brazil

Brazil was a colony of the country of Portugal. In the early 1800s, England got most of their cotton from Brazil. Cotton in Brazil was grown by enslaved people.



### Africa

By 1885, countries in Europe had divided most of the continent of Africa up into colonies. The people in these colonies were not free. The British made rules saying people in their colonies had to buy cloth made in England and could not make their own. Europeans also took raw materials from Africa to use in their factories.




### British India

In 1858, the British government took over the area that is now the country of India. India used to make good, cheap cloth of their own. People all around the world bought Indian cloth. When the British took over, they ordered the people in India to stop making cloth and just grow cotton for English factories instead. The British even made people stop growing food so they would grow more cotton.



### Japanese Empire

Before 1868, Japan wasn't interested in trading with Europe and the United States. But Japan had a unique raw material most countries didn't have: silkworms! The Japanese built mills to make lots of silk to trade. Japanese silk became very popular in the United States.



1. Which places grew raw materials like cotton and which places manufactured goods? Label each with a "RM" or "MG" (or both). What can you observe about these two categories?
2. Where did raw materials and manufactured goods travel between on this map? Draw arrows to show how materials moved around the globe.
3. How did people and places with more power, like the the United Kingdom or white Americans, make the system of the Industrial Revolution work in their favor?
4. How did the Industrial Revolution change each of the places mentioned? Do you think there was more positive change or more negative?