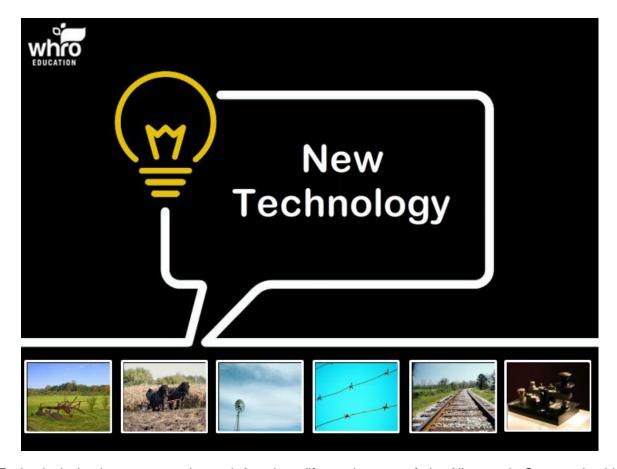
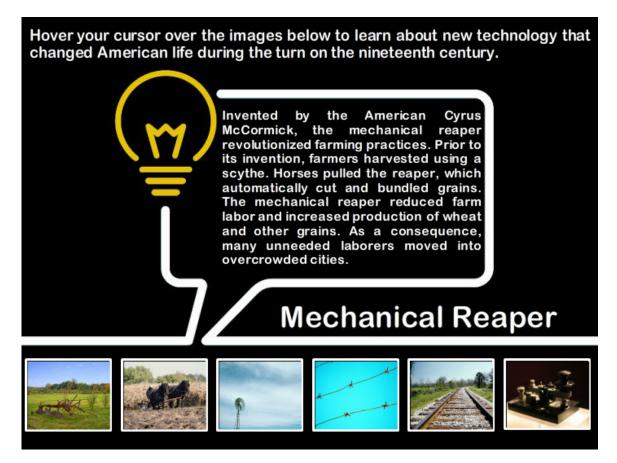
Introduction



Technological advancements changed American life at the turn of the Nineteenth Century. In this interactivity, you will learn about the steel plow, mechanical reaper, windmill, barbed wire, railroad, and telegraph.



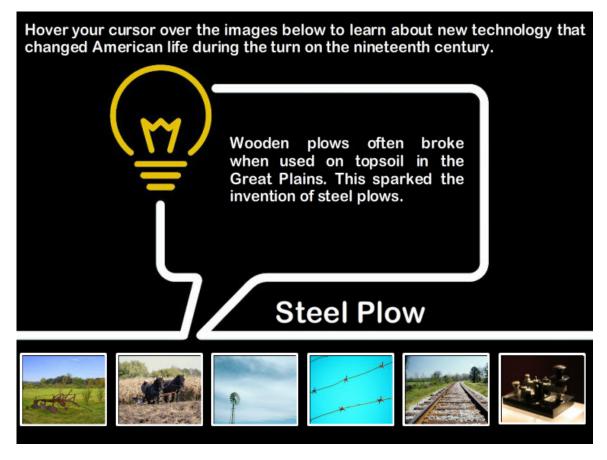
Mechanical Reaper



Invented by the American Cyrus McCormick, the mechanical reaper revolutionized farming practices. Prior to its invention, farmers harvested using a scythe. Horses pulled the reaper, which automatically cut and bundled grains. The mechanical reaper reduced farm labor and increased production of wheat and other grains. As a consequence, many unneeded laborers moved into overcrowded cities.



Steel Plow



Wooden plows often broke when used on topsoil in the Great Plains. This sparked the invention of steel plows.



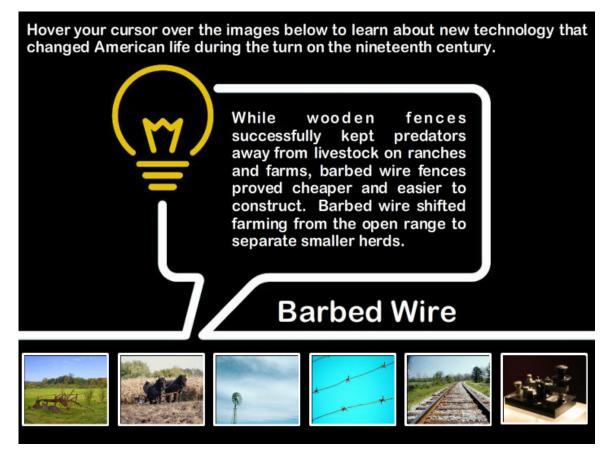
Windmill



For windmills to function, wind turns the blades, which operate a pump. Then, the pump brings water to the surface from underground sources. Both people and animals use the water.



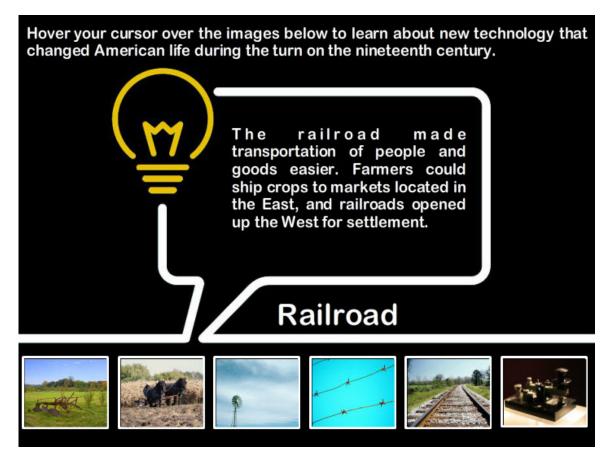
Barbed Wire



While wooden fences successfully kept predators away from livestock on ranches and farms, barbed wire fences proved cheaper and easier to construct. Barbed wire shifted farming from the open range to separate smaller herds.



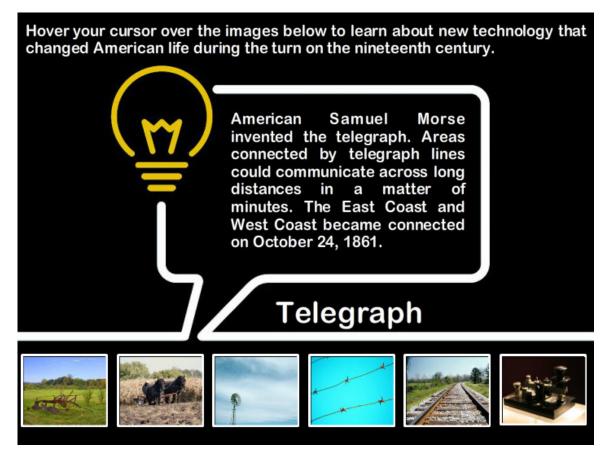
Railroads



The railroad made transportation of people and goods easier. Farmers could ship crops to markets located in the East, and railroads opened up the West for settlement.



Telegraph



American Samuel Morse invented the telegraph. Areas connected by telegraph lines could communicate across long distances in a matter of minutes. The East Coast and West Coast became connected on October 24, 1861.

