

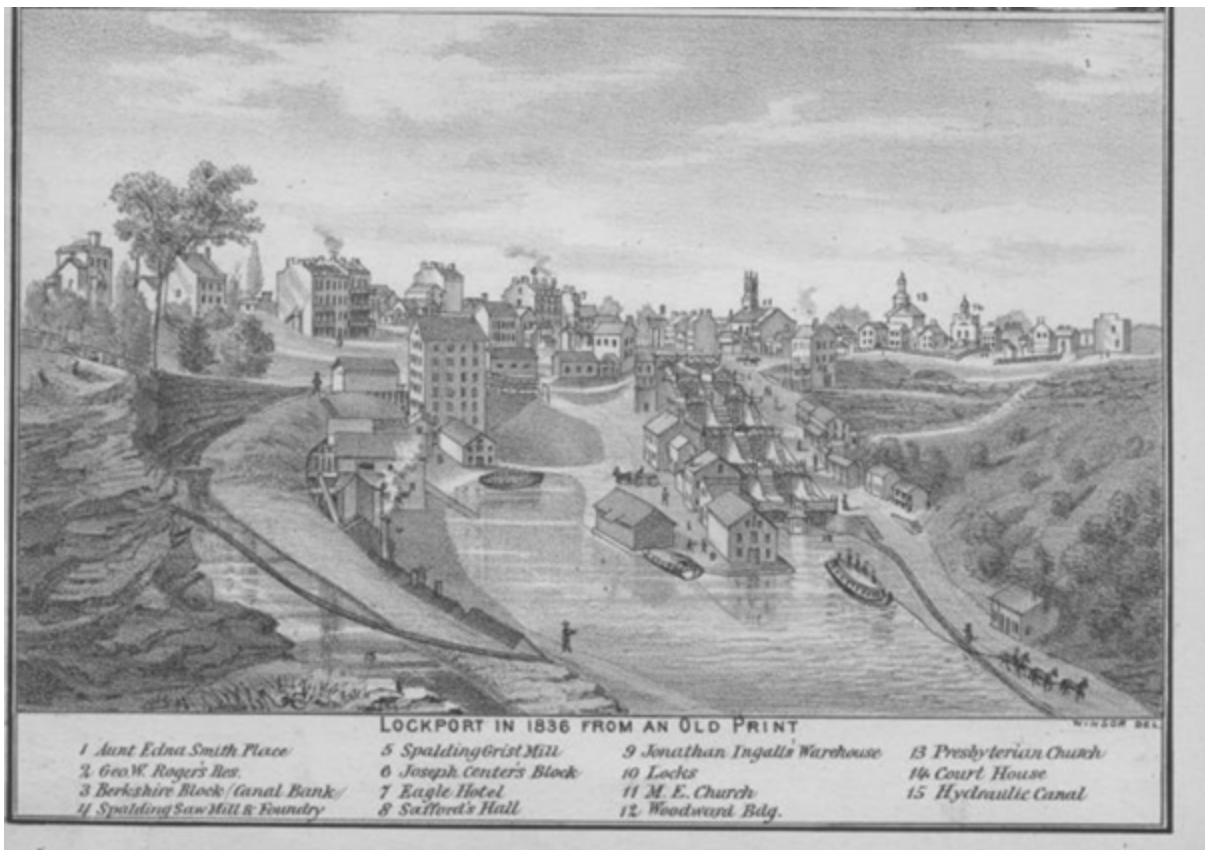


4th Grade

How Did The Erie Canal Impact Natural Resources and Economic Activities in Lockport, New York?

Supporting Questions

1. What natural resources could be found in the Lockport area, and what was their impact on economic development in New York?
2. What were typical occupations in Lockport before and after the Erie Canal was completed?
3. How did the Lockport economy change as a result of the economic activities associated with the area's natural resources and the Erie Canal??



Lockport from an old print, 1836, in History of Niagara County, N.Y., with illustrations descriptive of its scenery, private residences, public buildings, fine blocks and important manufactories and portraits of old pioneers and prominent residents, 1878 in New York Heritage:

<https://cdm16694.contentdm.oclc.org/digital/collection/VVN001/id/840>



4th Grade Westward Movement and the Need for Improved Transportation

How Did The Erie Canal Impact Natural Resources and Economic Activities in Lockport, New York?

<p>New York State Social Studies Framework Key Idea & Practices</p>	<p>4.6 INDUSTRIALIZATION, IMMIGRATION, AND GROWTH: FROM THE EARLY 1800S TO THE PRESENT: Economic activities in New York State are varied and have changed over time. Various individuals and groups have contributed to the growth and development of New York State. (Standards 1, 3, 4; Themes: MOV, TCC, GEO, ECO, TECH)</p> <p>4.6d Farming, mining, lumbering, and finance are important economic activities associated with New York State. Students will examine New York State’s key agricultural products during the 1800s and compare these to the key agricultural products of today.</p> <p>Students will examine land use maps to compare farming regions of the 1800s to farming regions of today noting changes. Alt: Students will examine how economic development in relation to natural resources in New York was impacted by the Erie Canal.</p> <p>Students will explore what resources were extracted in New York State over time, the location of those resources, and the economic activities associated with those resources.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Chronological Reasoning and Causation ● Gathering, Interpreting, and Using Evidence ● Comparison and Contextualization.
<p>Staging the Question</p>	<p>Participate in a discussion about how the internet and web have changed the way people do business, including kinds of jobs, businesses and terms used now and in the past. Explore what natural resources today might be developed and marketed for economic development that would utilize the Erie Canal.</p>

Supporting Question 1

What natural resources could be found in the Lockport area, and what was their impact on economic development in New York?

Formative Performance Task

Identify key natural resources that could be found in the vicinity of the Erie Canal near Lockport, or could have been easily moved along the Erie Canal in the 19th and early 20th centuries.

Featured Sources

Source A:



Supporting Question 2

What were typical occupations in Lockport before and after the Erie Canal was completed?

Formative Performance Task

Identify key industries and related occupations in Lockport before and after the Erie Canal, and discuss any changes.

Featured Sources

Source A:



Supporting Question 3

How did the Lockport economy change as a result of the economic activities associated with the area’s natural resources and the Erie Canal?

Formative Performance Task

Explain changes in key businesses and industries in Lockport between 1820-1850. Describe how these changes may have impacted the way people worked and lived.

Featured Sources

Source A:



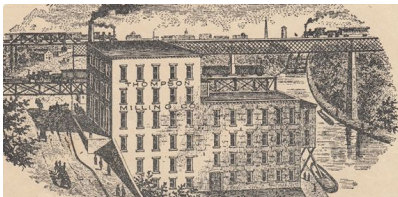
(click the image to enlarge)
Men working at Whitmore's quarry

Source B:



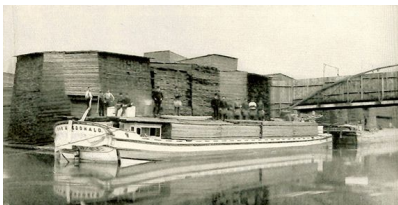
(click the image to enlarge)
Getting apples ready for shipment on the Erie Canal, early 20thcent.

Source C:



(click the image to enlarge)
image of the Thompson Flour Mill showing the Erie Canal with the locks in the background, the old NY Central Railroad Bridge and horse-drawn conveyances on the road.

Source D:



https://www.eriecanal.org/boats/lumber_boat-1898.jpg

(click the image to enlarge)
Photo from the NCHS collection showing a cart of staves ready to be turned into barrels.

THE STAVE MANUFACTURING INTEREST.

Highland mills work, was created by Henry Thornton in 1812. It contains three sets of staves. It does not work chiefly, and is still used and operated by Mr. Thornton.

THE STAVE MANUFACTURE.

The manufacture of staves or keel-pieces constitutes an important feature in the industrial resources of the place. It formed an item of much importance at a very early period in the settlement of the country, for even at that time they were manufactured for exportation as well as for home use. At first they were made entirely from oak timber, some other being considered suitable. The whole oak was used to make barrels and larger vessels for holding fluids, and the rest or block oak for floor barrels. The staves were given or split from the blocks of timber by hand, and this labor was principally done by farmers engaged in clearing up their land. Part of the staves were purchased by the cooper to make up into barrels to supply the home market, and the remainder were shipped to various cities. Oak timber was quite abundant, and the saw-mills gave the farmers employment through the long winters, and at the same time it enabled them to realize the compensation for valuable timber which they were obliged to cut down in clearing their land. It was also at a time when other means for tanning the timber to good account were not only unimportant but impracticable. In a few years, however, white oak became more profitable for use in other ways, and the manufacture of this class of staves which had been made chiefly for exportation almost ceased.

When cut staves, and for a long time after they began to work those of the same length put up in barrels of 40 staves each, and at a later date in those of 60 staves that put up in barrels manufactured from the same staves. These were then shipped to the coast, together with improvements for their adaptation, intended objectives. Since the cutting process was first brought into use, the cutting process has been made upon it, until it has an air of its present state of perfection. The staves are cut from both or blocks of timber toward the length. These blocks are put into staves one and three six or seven hours, then taken out and conveyed to the cutting machine, which is propelled with machinery as to cut one hundred and twenty staves per minute. When sufficiently dry they are stacked and packed in bunches of fifty each, ready for shipping. For six years after the manufacture of staves by cutting, the staves from the surrounding country delivered the lot to the mills. By this means they were enabled to reach considerable amount from the old timber, which identified, and Roberts had been discovered in other sections with existing kind.

Heading was given out in the same way that a staff, and that practice continued for some time or a year after the mode of cutting staves had been adopted. They are now made out of staves, and are prepared and turned by machinery ready for packing.

During the war and several years after, the business was carried on very extensively, making such home the timber that large quantities of it were brought Canada to supply the demand. Timber such as one brought in an earlier time in the history of the business.

<https://cdm16694.contentdm.oclc.org/digital/collection/VVN001/id/858/rec/1>

History of Niagara County, N.Y., with illustrations descriptive of its scenery, private residences, public buildings, fine blocks and important manufactories and portraits of old pioneers and prominent residents
Page 181 – Stave Manufacturing

Source B:



N. Lerch and Son Cold Storage, ca 1910
<https://cdm16694.contentdm.oclc.org/digital/collection/p15004coll9/id/386/rec/1>

Source C:

<https://cdm16694.contentdm.oclc.org/digital/collection/p16694coll2/id/808/rec/267>

Jeddo-Highland Coal Aristocrat of Anthracite. Charles J. Lawton Burt, N.Y. with a calendar for February and March of 1929. Image of an aristocratic woman wearing a wig, holding a fan, seated in a chair, with green background.

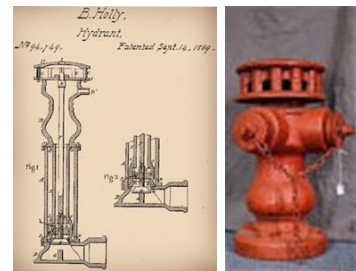
Source B:



<https://cdm16694.contentdm.oclc.org/digital/collection/p16694coll2/id/910/rec/15>

Spraying Pumps, Well Pumps, Force Pumps, Nozzles, and Spraying Machines. Field Force Pump Company. Lockport, N.Y., USA. Illustrated catalogue of the latest improved outfits for spraying tree and vines by hand, horse, and steam power.

Source C:



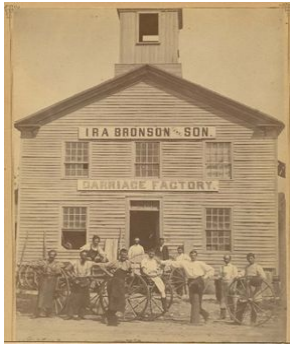
Double Valve Fire Hydrant invented and manufactured by Holly Manufacturing Company in Lockport, N.Y.

<https://cdm16694.contentdm.oclc.org/digital/collection/p16694coll2/id/110/rec/77>



(click the image to enlarge)
 Niagara Textile Mill located on the Erie Canal in Lockport, founded 1899, photo c. 1950s.

Source D:



(click the image to enlarge)
 Ira Bronson Carriage Factory, founded in Lockport, c. 1860. Original factory at Park and Hawley Streets in former Presbyterian Church. Photo, c. 1860

Source D:



(click the image to enlarge)
 Lockport as a busy, vibrant city in the late 19th century as a result of the economic advantages brought by the Erie Canal. In the NCHS Collection.

Summative Performance Task	ARGUMENT Students make a claim about how the Erie Canal improved access and movement of natural resources beyond Lockport, New York, and changed the ways people lived and worked.
	EXTENSION Make a comparison between past and present use of the Erie Canal for economic activity and movement of natural resources.
Taking Informed Action	<p>UNDERSTAND Collect data about how greater access to markets enhances economic growth with natural resources available today along the Erie Canal</p> <p>ASSESS Brainstorm ideas about how to “market” the Erie Canal today in New York and the nation</p> <p>ACT Create a public service announcement to promote the importance of the Erie Canal and the surrounding natural resources to people in New York</p>

