APUSH
1790-1860
THE MARKET REVOLUTION
REVIEWED!

American Pageant (Kennedy) Chapter 14
American History (Brinkley) Chapter 10
America’s History (Henretta) Chapter 9
MARKET REVOLUTION

• Regional specialization: Sections developing distinct economies
  – North: Industrial Revolution
  – West: agriculture (wheat, livestock, etc)
  – South: cash crop economy

• Technology and transportation improvements

• Population increase- high birthrate
  – Immigration:
    • Irish, German, English, etc.

• Growth of Cities (New York, Chicago, New Orleans, etc.)

• Western expansion- raises the issue of slavery again

• Economic changes had impact on migration patterns, gender and family relations, and class relations.
IMMIGRATION

**Spike in immigration**

- Lots of land
- Jobs in factories
- American freedom and opportunity
- Irish potato famine (mid-1840s)
Irish Immigrants

- Largely settled in cities (Boston, NY)
- Oftentimes did hard labor for low wages
- Victims of prejudice
  - Anger of native born Americans over “stealing” jobs since they worked for low wages
  - Many were Catholic and victims of anti-Catholicism
- Important politically - support for Democrats
  - Tammany Hall in NY
German Immigrants

- Extremely diverse group
  - Germany not a nation
  - Mix of religions
  - Wide variety of social classes/occupations
  - Largely settle in Old Northwest

- German communities
NATIVISTS

Reasons:

• Took **jobs** from “native” Americans
• Would **outvote** the “native” Americans, ruin American **culture**
• Many were Roman Catholics
  **Know Nothing Party**—group of American nativists
• Advocated for restrictions on immigrations

America was becoming more **ethnically and racially diverse**
Regional political and economic loyalties often continued to overshadow national concerns.
NORTHERN MANUFACTURING

- **Samuel Slater**
  - 1790s “Father of the factory system”
  - Memorized plans for machinery from England

- **Eli Whitney’s Interchangeable parts** allows for mass production in factories
  - Greater efficiency

- **Samuel Morse**
  - Invents the telegraph in 1844
  - Revolution in communication
FACTORY WORK IN THE NORTH

- **Change in work**
  - Manufacturing done in factories
    - Long hours, low wages, dangerous
    - From semi subsistence agriculture to “Wage slaves”

- **Lowell System** - factory in Mass. Worked by New England farmers daughters (later Irish women)

- **Commonwealth v. Hunt** – labor unions were allowed by Mass. Supreme Court
  - No major labor union movement until later

- **Impact:**
  - Northern economic advantage in Civil War
**TRANSPORTATION REVOLUTION**

- **Steamboat Clermont** developed in 1807 by **Robert Fulton**
  - transportation costs cheaper
- **Turnpikes** built
  - **Cumberland Road** built in 1811
- **Erie Canal** (1825) built by New York state
  - Linked Great Lakes with Hudson river
  - Canal boom 1820-1830s
- **Railroads**: fast, more reliable, cheaper than canals
  - Explosion of construction (especially in **North**)
- **Impact**:
  - **Continental economy** emerged by 1860
    - Extended markets
  - Who should pay: Fed vs state?
Population Density, 1830

Number of persons per square mile:
- 90 or more
- 45–90
- 18–45
- 6–18
- 2–6
- 2 or fewer

Western Expansion
FARMING INVENTIONS: Revolution in the fields

• Cyrus McCormick invents the McCormick reaper (1830)
  – Cut and gather more crops

• John Deere invents the steel plow in 1837
  – Broke through the soil

• Consequences
  – Subsistence farming gave rise to large scale farming
  – Demand for more land and machinery
    • Increase debt amongst farmers
  – Need better transportation
Eli Whitney’s Cotton Gin (1793)

1) Created huge demand for slaves
2) Northern factories purchased this cotton
• Southern cotton will be the raw material for manufacturing in the North
  – Increase internal slave trade
• Transformation from a subsistence economy of tiny farms and workshops to a national network of industry and commerce
• Changes family dynamics as women and children leave the home to work in factories
  – “Cult of domesticity” still in place
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