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
Diverging Economic Systems: Regional Economic Specialization

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?

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

RANDOM BIG IDEAS

• 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