

THE MARKET REVOLUTION

APUSH  
1790-1860  
THE MARKET REVOLUTION  
REVIEWED!

American Pageant (Kennedy) Chapter 14  
American History (Brinkley) Chapter 10  
America’s History (Henretta) Chapter 9  
OR ANY APUSH BOOK COVERING THIS TIME PERIOD

KC-4.2.IA: Entrepreneurs helped to create a market revolution in production and commerce, in which market relationships between producers and consumers came to prevail as the manufacture of goods became more organized.

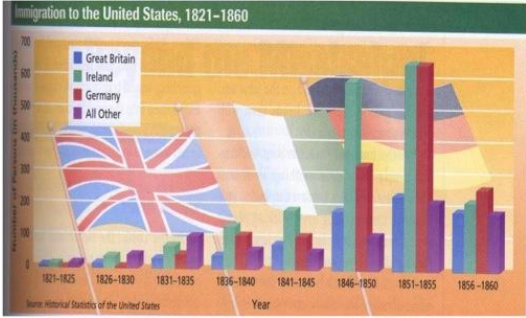
MARKET REVOLUTION

- 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)



KC-5.1.II.A: Substantial numbers of international migrants continued to arrive in the United States from Europe and Asia, mainly from Ireland and Germany, often settling in ethnic communities where they could preserve elements of their languages and customs.

Video & Textbook Notes

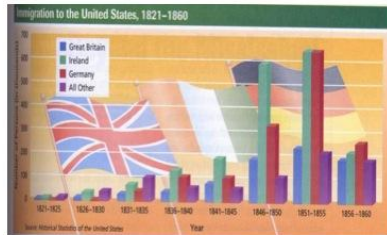
# Irish Immigrants

- 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

KC-5.1.II.B: A strongly anti-Catholic nativist movement arose that was aimed at limiting new immigrants' political power and cultural influence.

# NATIVISTS

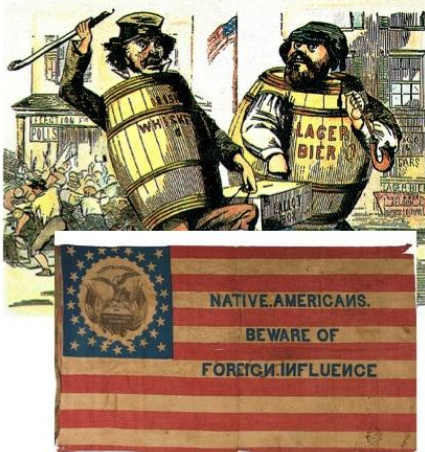
## Reasons:

- 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:

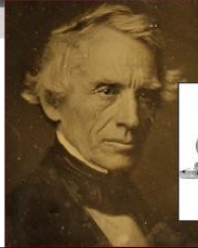
## Regional Economic Specialization



### Video & Textbook Notes

## 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



KC-4.2.I.B: Innovations including textile machinery, steam engines, interchangeable parts, the telegraph, and agricultural inventions increased the efficiency of production methods

## FACTORY WORK IN THE NORTH

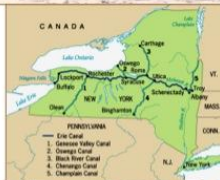
- **Change in work**
  - Manufacturing done in factories
    - Long hours, low wages, dangerous
    - From semi subsistence agriculture to "Wage slaves"
- **Lowell System**- factory in Mass. Worked by New England farmers daughters (later Irish women)
- **Commonwealth v. Hunt** - labor unions were allowed by Mass. Supreme Court
  - No major labor union movement until later
- **Impact:**
  - Northern economic advantage in Civil War





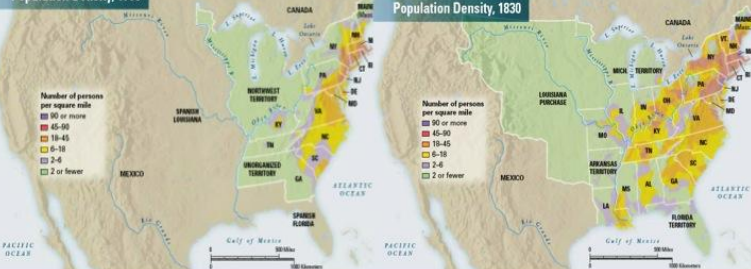
# TRANSPORTATION REVOLUTION

- 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?



**KC-4.2.I.C:** Legislation and judicial systems supported the development of roads, canals, and railroads, which extended and enlarged markets and helped foster regional interdependence. Transportation networks linked the North and Midwest more closely than they linked regions in the South.

Population Density, 1790

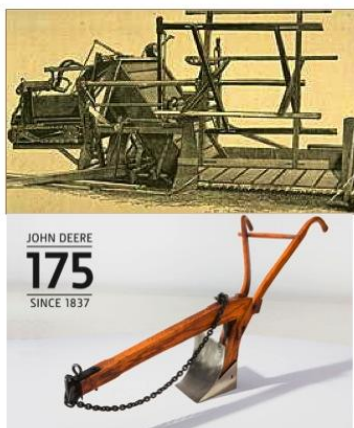


# WESTERN EXPANSION

**KC-4.2.III.A:** Large numbers of international migrants moved to industrializing Northern cities, while many Americans moved west of the Appalachians, developing thriving new communities along the Ohio and Mississippi rivers.

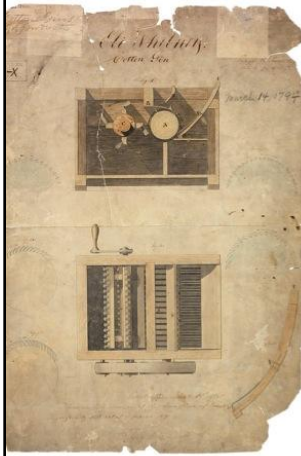
## FARMING INVENTIONS: Revolution in the fields

- 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



## Video & Textbook Notes

## Eli Whitney's Cotton Gin (1793)



- 1) Created huge demand for slaves
- 2) Northern factories purchased this cotton

KC-4.2.III.B: Increasing Southern cotton production and the related growth of Northern manufacturing, banking, and shipping industries promoted the development of national and international commercial ties.

## 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

KC-4.2.II.B: The growth of manufacturing drove a significant increase in prosperity and standards of living for some; this led to the emergence of a larger middle class and a small but wealthy business elite, but also to a large and growing population of laboring poor.

KC-4.2.II.: Increasing numbers of Americans, especially women and men working in factories, no longer relied on semi-subsistence agriculture; instead they supported themselves producing goods for distant markets.

KC-4.2.II.C: Gender and family roles changed in response to the market revolution, particularly with the growth of definitions of domestic ideals that emphasized the separation of public and private spheres.