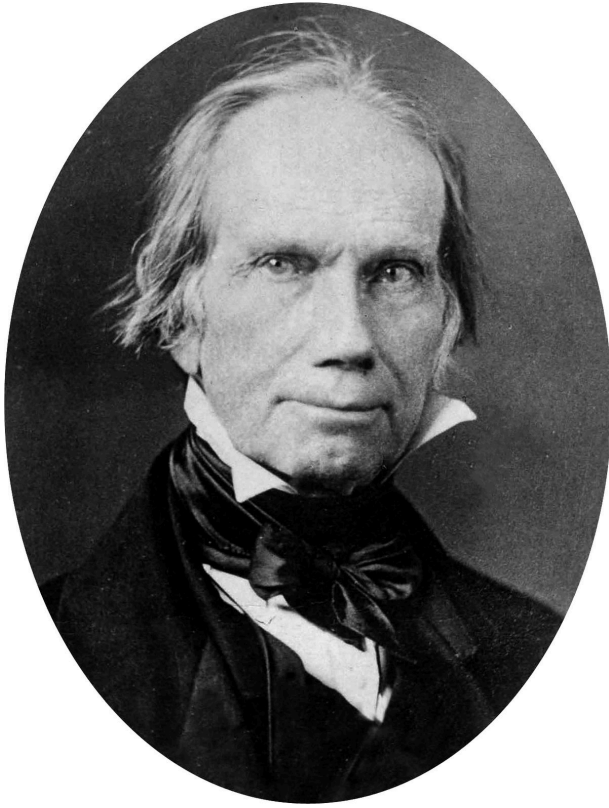


# SSUSH7: INVESTIGATE POLITICAL, ECONOMIC, AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENTS DURING THE AGE OF JACKSON.



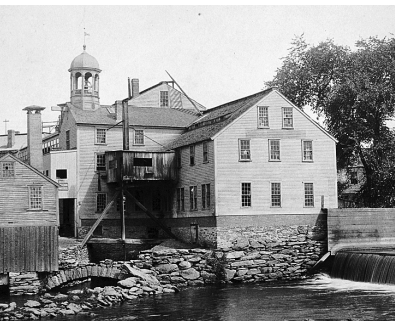
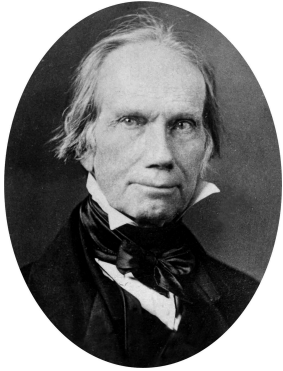
*The Monkey System or 'Every one for himself at the expense of his neighbor!!!'*

*Philadelphia Published by E.W. Clay 1831.*

**ELEMENT B:** Explain how the North, South, and West were linked through industrial and economic expansion including Henry Clay and the American System.

# Industrial Revolution

- ❑ Industrialization expanded in the United States following the War of 1812 and really picked up momentum in the 1830s.
  - The emphasis on building American manufactures was one of the points of conflict between the Whig Party, led by Henry Clay, and the Jacksonian Democrats.
    - Clay and the Whigs believed very strongly that the federal government should be involved in funding progress through infrastructure projects and investing in the development of industry.
  - As industrialization expanded, each region of the United States was impacted.
    - The North, South, and West were increasingly linked together through advances in transportation and the industrial process.
- ❑ The era known as the Industrial Revolution began in Great Britain in the 18th century when the country began the transformation from purely agrarian to a modern industrial and commercial economy.



- Soon hand-made and home-made goods were replaced by machine made and factory made goods and power driven machines operated by semi-skilled or unskilled workers.
- The Industrial Revolution made its way to the United States in 1793 with the completion of Samuel Slater's water powered textile mill in Rhode Island.
- Real impetus for the change to an industrialized economy came in the first decade of the 19th century as the Napoleonic Wars interfered with America's exports to European markets and its imports from Great Britain. Americans sought ways to improve the national economy.

# Industrial Revolution

❑ As in England, the success of the Industrial Revolution was aided by four factors:

1. First, transportation was expanded.
2. Second, a power source was effectively harnessed (water power and, shortly thereafter, steam power).
3. Third, improvements were made to industrial processes to accelerate production.
4. Lastly, the government helped protect fledgling American manufactures by passing protective tariffs.

❑ Henry Clay and the Whigs supported the idea of economic nationalism in which the federal government would support these factors in developing a robust industrial network in the United States.

- The approach sought to boost the nation's overall economic success rather than each region of the country operating somewhat independently of the others.
- The nation had abundant resources available in the south, the ability to harness waterpower from swift rivers to operate factories in the north, a growing immigrant population to labor in the factories, and new methods of transportation to connect the farms, factories, and markets across all regions.

**Go Show Them A Better Way!**

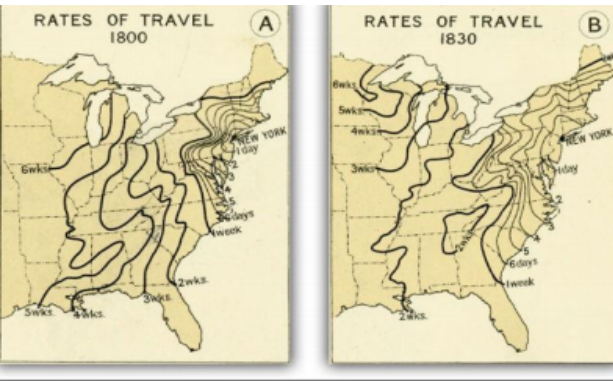


**Join the Whig Movement!**



# Industrial Revolution

- ❑ Connecting the vast distances between raw material cultivation, factory, and market was a challenge that had to be overcome if industrial and economic expansion was to develop.
  - Private companies had been building the young nation's roads since the 1790s.

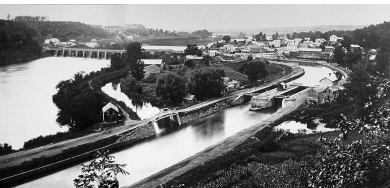


Comparison of Transportation Rates  
from the 1932 *Atlas of Historical Geography*

- These roads were often turnpikes, or toll roads, which travelers paid a fee to use.
- In turn, these fees were used to pay for upkeep of the new roads.
- When roads could not be built, barges were used on rivers to carry people and goods - as long as the rivers flowed in the same direction that settlers and merchants wanted to travel.

- ❑ Soon a new invention, the steamboat, enabled people to buy tickets from private companies that operated the boats to travel upstream as easily as downstream.
  - In the wilderness, where rivers did not run and roads could not be built, government leaders joined businesspeople to build canals - artificial rivers.

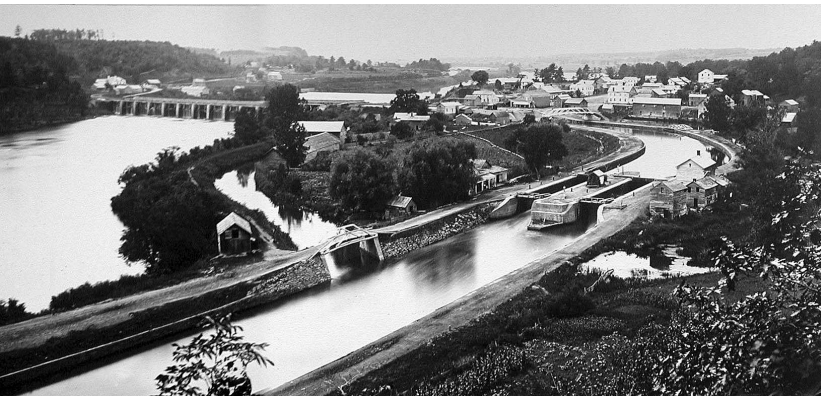
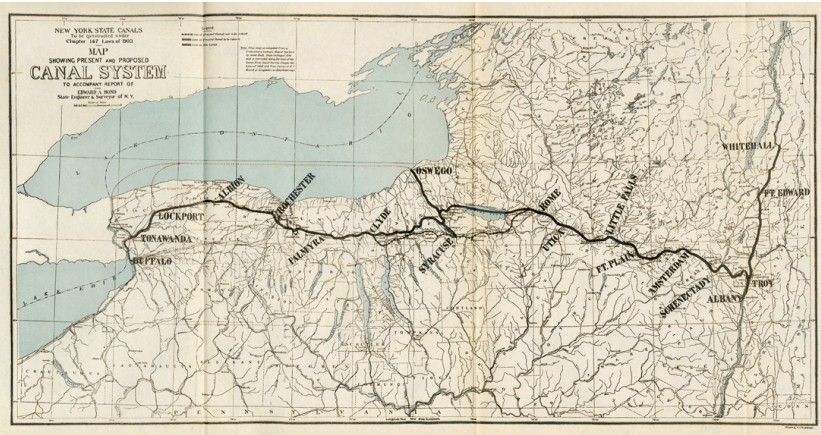
- These shallow waterways were for barges, not steamboats, and had pathways alongside on which horses or mules pulled the barges.





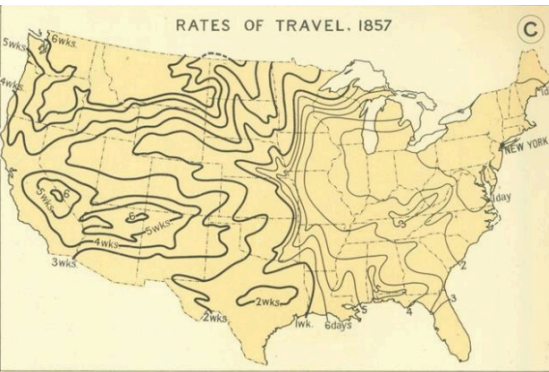
# Industrial Revolution

- ❑ The most famous canal built in this era was the Erie Canal, which stretches 363 miles and connects the Great Lakes to the Atlantic Ocean.
  - It opened in 1825 after eight years of construction.
  - The Erie Canal served as a turnpike for large cargo carrying barges where a road could not be easily built.
  - Transportation costs for goods were lowered because of the canal's more efficient transportation.
  - This not only opened up western New York and regions further west to increased settlement, but also helped unite new regions with the Atlantic states.
  - The effect of the Erie Canal on this country was stunning.
    - Cargo that cost \$100 per ton and took two weeks to haul by road could be moved on the Erie Canal at \$10 per ton in three and a half days.



# Industrial Revolution

- ❑ By the 1830s, an even more rapid mode of transportation was set to further expand commercial production and the economy.



Comparison of Transportation Rates from the 1932 Atlas of Historical Geography

- Railroads were less costly, time consuming, and labor intensive to build than canals.
- By 1850, there were 9,000 miles of railroad track crossing the United States and further cut transportation time.
- The result of transportation advancements was a more interconnected nation that could more efficiently industrialize and grow a national economy.

- ❑ With improved transportation methods rapidly changing the United States, Henry Clay became more involved in promoting the nation's economic growth.

- Clay was a Kentucky politician, founder of the Whig Party, and rival of Andrew Jackson.

- He supported industrialization and believed that the federal government needed to take strong action to ensure the economic growth of the United States.
- The American System was Henry Clay's plan for expanding production in the United States.



The Monkey System or Every one for himself at the expense of his neighbor!!!!!!

# Clay's American System

- ❑ There were three components to the American System.
- 1. First, Clay encouraged the Congress to pass protective tariffs that would make imported goods more expensive than similar products manufactured in new American factories.

The second key feature of American System was federal funding for internal improvements to the infrastructure of the United States.

- Rather than states or private businesses being the primary contractors for roads, canals, or railroads, the federal government would fund the large scale transportation projects that would connect far reaching points instead of being limited to state boundaries.

The third component of the American System that Henry Clay believed was the key to the entire process for industrial and economic expansion was the reestablishment of a National Bank to issue a national currency and serve as a depository for federal funds.

- The first Bank of the United States was established during George Washington's presidency and was the creation of Alexander Hamilton.
  - It had expired in 1811 while the Democratic-Republicans were in power.

Whigs, such as Henry Clay, believed it was essential to bring back a National Bank in order to fund internal improvement projects, stabilize the economy, and support new industrial pursuits.

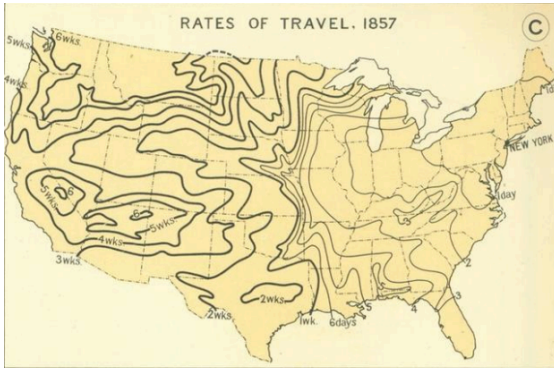
- The Jacksonian Democrats opposed the idea of a National Bank because they believed it supported the upper class industrialists at the expense of the small farmer.



THE DOWNFALL OF MOTHER BANK.  
Published by G. B. Robinson, at the corner of No. 10, N. York.



# Significance of American System and Industrial Revolution



Comparison of Transportation Rates from the 1932 *Atlas of Historical Geography*

- ❑ The North, South, and West were physically linked through the improved transportation developments of the early 19th century.
- ❑ The regions were also linked through the expansion of industrial pursuits.
  - Most factories were located in the North due to the swift flowing rivers that generated power and the large immigrant populations who supplied cheap, unskilled labor in the factories.
  - The American South and West supplied the raw materials needed to manufacture finished products.
  - Goods were transported by road, canal, or rail as a result of the widespread internal improvements to the infrastructure made by the state and the federal governments.
- ❑ Henry Clay was an immensely important figure in the progress of American industrialization and economic nationalism.

