### APUSH 1790-1860 THE MARKET REVOLUTION REVIEWED!

American Pageant (Kennedy) Chapter 14
American History (Brinkley) Chapter 10
America's History (Henretta) Chapter 9

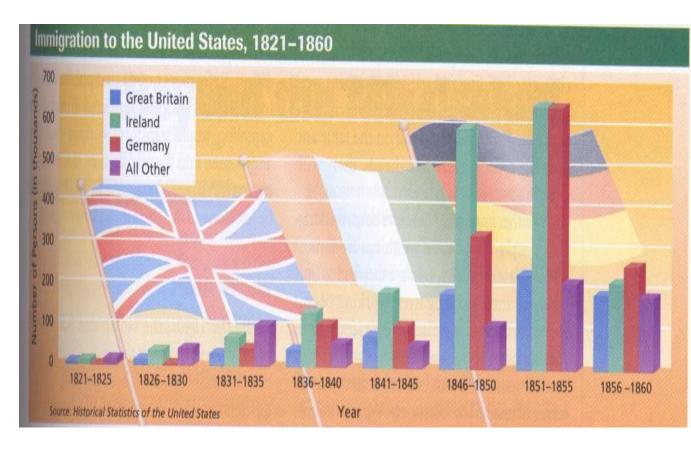
### MARKET REVOLUTION

- 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)

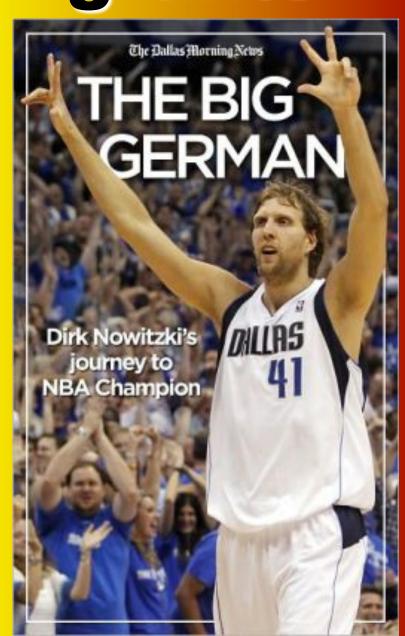


## Irish Immigrants

- 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, ruir 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** 

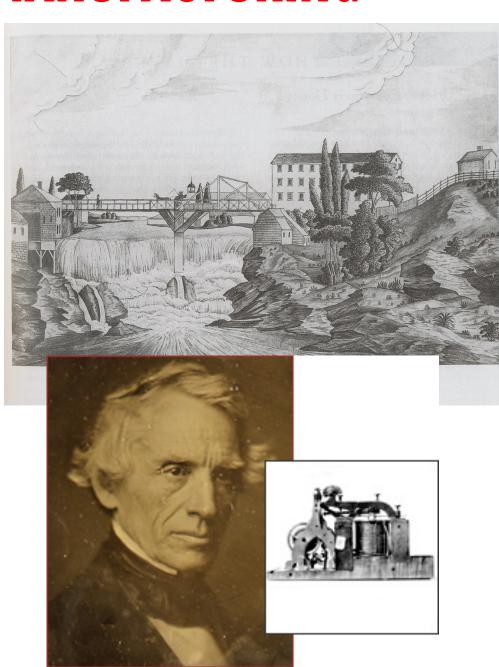


Regional political and economic loyalties often continued to overshadow national concerns



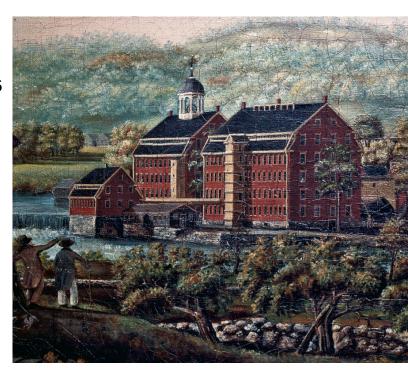
#### **NORTHERN MANUFACTURING**

- 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**

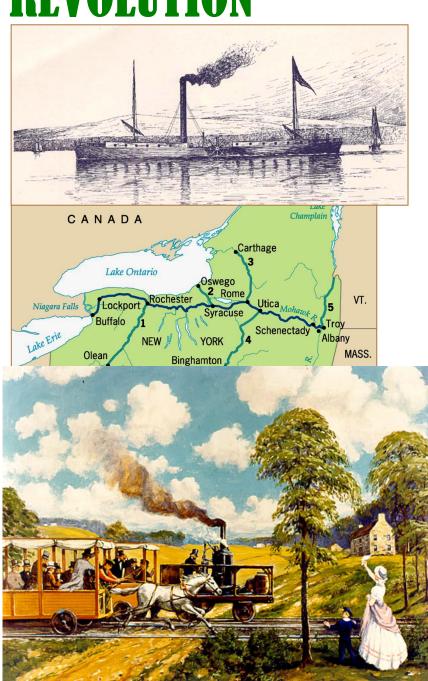
- Change in work
  - Manufacturing done in factories
    - Long hours, low wages, dangerous
    - From semi subsistence agriculture to "Wage slaves"
- Lowell System- factory in Mass. Worked by New England farmers daughters (later Irish women)
- Commonwealth v. Hunt labor unions were allowed by Mass.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

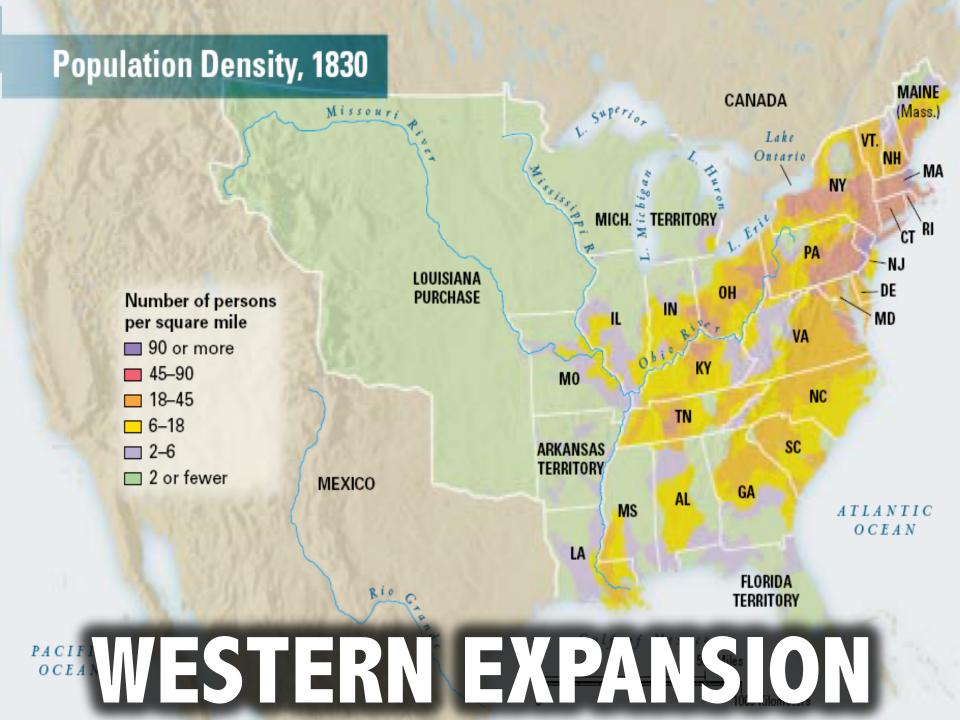




#### TRANSPORTATION REVOLUTION

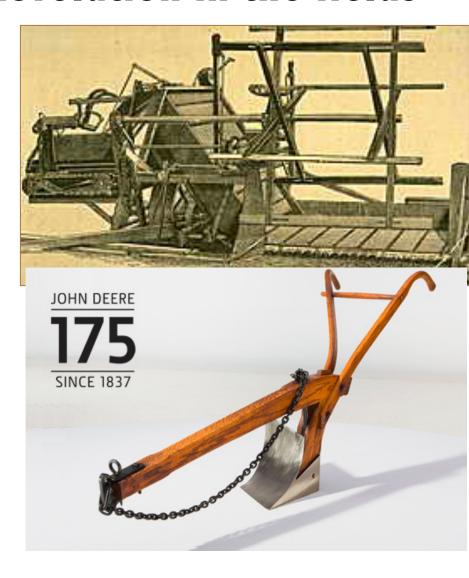
- Steamboat Clermont developed in 1807 by Robert Fulton
  - transportation costs cheaper
- Turnpikes built
  - Cumberland Road built in 1811
- Erie Canal (1825) built by New York state
  - Linked Great Lakes with Hudson river
  - Canal boom 1820-1830s
- Railroads: fast, more reliable, cheaper than canals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



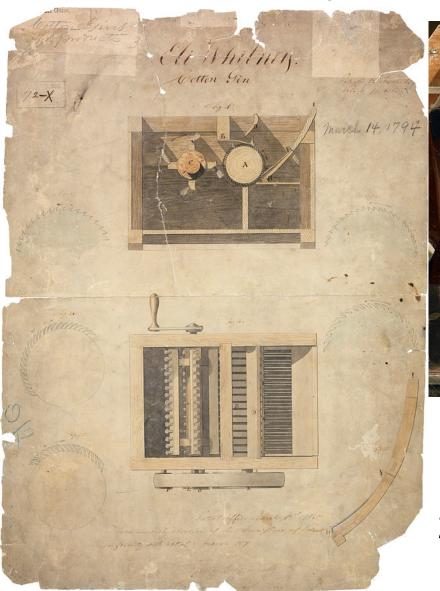


#### **FARMING INVENTIONS: Revolution in the fields**

- 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

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