

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)**

Year	Great Britain	Ireland	Germany	All Other
1821-1825	~10	~5	~5	~5
1826-1830	~15	~10	~10	~10
1831-1835	~20	~15	~15	~15
1836-1840	~25	~20	~20	~20
1841-1845	~30	~25	~25	~25
1846-1850	~35	~300	~30	~30
1851-1855	~40	~650	~40	~40
1856-1860	~45	~500	~45	~45

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

Eli Whitney's Cotton Gin (1793)

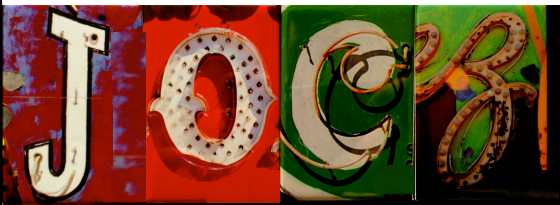


- 1) Created huge demand for slaves
- 2) Northern factories purchased this cotton

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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