**The Market Revolution included a series of innovations related to transportation and communication.**

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| --- |
| **Market Revolution Chart** |
| **Question #1:** Identify and explain how innovations in transportation and communication impacted markets, the movement of goods and people, and expansion west between 1800 – 1840. |
| Transportation |  |
| Communication |  |
| **Question #2:** Identify and explain how westward movement, agriculture, manufacturing, and immigration transforming the United States in the early 1800’s. |
| Westward Expansion |  |
| Agriculture |  |
| Manufacturing |  |
| Immigration |  |

**TRANSPORTATION & COMMUNICATION:**

1. **Roads and Steamboats -**

**National Road**

- 1806 - 1838, 1st National Road from Cumberland, MD to the Old Northwest (Michigan, Wisconsin, Indiana, Illinois, Ohio)

**Turnpikes**
**Steamboat**

- 1807, Robert Fulton's steamboat, the Clermont, make upstream commerce possible and make trade more efficient

- Clermont traveled stream from NYC to Albany

***Steamboat*  (3:03)** <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ZA0f-B-JTWE>

**Erie Canal
video (6:58)** [**https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=0-gIFYOCIfE**](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=0-gIFYOCIfE) **song (2:20)** [**https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=gIIM1mHfJ0U**](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=gIIM1mHfJ0U)

-completed in 1825, longest canal in the US
- canal built 363 miles in northern New York (between Great Lakes and NYC), longer than any other canal in the US at the time

- canal gave New York primacy over competing ports in accessing trade with the Northwest
- Rochester, Buffalo, and Syracuse developed as a result

Roads, Canals and Steamboats increased the speed of commerce and lowered the expense of commerce in the 1st half of the 19th century. The Erie canal moved goods across New York easier and led to the growth of cities in western New York such as Buffalo, Rochester, and Syracuse.

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1. **Railroads & Telegraph**

Railroads stimulate mining of coal and production of iron
- B&O Railroad was first commercial railroad - 1828

Telegraph

- Samuel F. B. Morse, NYC, invented in 1830's, commercial use in 1844
- Telegraph speeds of the flow of information
- Improved transportation and communication supported the movement of people west

**Telegraph Video (1:30)** <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=RNhinA8ajoI>

**AGRICULTURE:**

1. **Cotton Kingdom**- The distinctions in economies made in the North with the growth of industry and the growth of agriculture in the South (lacked factories), defined a sectional division economically and geographically
- First industry to be shaped by the large factory system was textiles, which created a significant demand for cotton
- Eli Whitney (1793) invented the cotton gin, which easily removed seeds from the plant - this facilitated the ability of large scale production of cotton (old process of hand picking seeds was tedious and slow)
- Cotton gin and movement west (available land for planting) led to the demand for slavery (many thought it would die out)

**Eli Whitney Video (3:36)** <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=sLb9QGWK8TA>

1. **Commercial Farmers**
- Farmers commercialize by growing crops they could sell in markets established by better transportation, roads, and communication
- Commercialized farmers were financed by banks in the east
- 1837, John Deere's Steel Plow - made to cut tough prairie ground, easier to till larger quantities of soil,
1855 (sold over 10,000 per year), 1868 (incorporated)
- 1831, Cyrus McCormick's reaper - a horse drawn machine that harvested crops, made it quicker and easier to harvest wheat (wheat - mostly consumed domestically) that once required the work of many farmers, increased crop yields, decreased time to harvest - 1870 (sold more than 10,000 per year

**John Deere Plow (1:02)** [**https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=xs44BsZ17jE**](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=xs44BsZ17jE)

**MANUFACTURING**

1. **Factory System**
- Samuel Slater - immigrant from England, established America's 1st factory in 1790 (Pawtucket, RI)
he built spinning jenny from memory (illegal to export plans for machinery in Britain)
- Outwork System - rural men and women take in work for factories BUT the Market Revolution brought about the factory system of labor
Example: Yarn (produced with spinning jenny), sent out to hand-loom weavers to make cloth

- Factory System of labor - artisans gathered in factories, tasks broken down into specialized tasks with constant supervision

- Waltham, Massachusetts (1814) - 1st large-scale American factory built by Boston Associates - utilize power looms
- Large-scale factory in Mass. was sparked by the Embargo act of 1807 and War of 1812 due to the cutoff of British imports
- Lowell Massachusetts - (1850) 52 mills, more than 10,000 workers

- Steam Power meant that factories did not need to be near the "fall Line" or by waterfalls to generate energy (Pawtucket, Waltham, Lowell) and could develop in other cities (New Bedford, Philadelphia, Chicago)
- "American System of manufacturers" owed its development to Eli Terry's interchangeable parts used in clock making - allowed easily assembly of goods

**Video: Market Revolution (4:05) (Discovery Education: Standard Deviants Teaching Systems: US History: Module 05: Economic Changes)**

1. **Industrial Worker**
- Time: Farm life regulated by the seasons
 Factory life regulated by clocks
- Clocks increasingly regulated the separation of work and leisure time
- "Wage" rather than "Price" used to define factory workers payment (Price was used for artisans pay based on goods produced)
- Factory work attracted many immigrants because native born Americans felt work determined by a clock at a machine all day violated their independence

**Growth of Industrial Cities, clocks, Lowell Mills (1:27)** [**https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=vPlFGGJkQK0**](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=vPlFGGJkQK0)

1. **Mill Girls - Lowell**
- "Yankee farm women" dominated workforce prior to the early 1850's (Young unmarried women from the North)
- Supervision : (parents needed to be comfortable with letting their daughters leaven the home to work), at Lowell boarding houses, strict rules, lecture halls, churches, and worker-edited periodicals established to occupy free time
- Women eventually went home to marry or move west

**Lowell Mill Girls (7:46)** [**https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=pkJwOYagvuI**](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=pkJwOYagvuI)

**IMMIGRATION & WESTWARD EXPANSION**

1. **Growth of Immigration**
- 1840 - 1860: over 4 Million people enter US (more than pop. in 1790) 44% Irish (162,800) 21% German (77,700) 14% English (51,800)
- Majority of immigrants (1840 - 1860) were German and Irish
- Great Famine of 1845 - 1851 made Irish largest number of immigrants
- Irish filled low-wage factory jobs (4/5ths of Irish stayed in Northeast)
- Germans (2nd largest number of immigrants) were skilled craftsmen
- "German Triangle" (Cincinnati, OH; St. Louis , MO; Milwaukee, WI) - had large, tight knit German communities

- Nativism -

**Immigration Video (3.:05)** [**http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=8-s\_wMjBl-k**](http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=8-s_wMjBl-k)

**Irish and German Immigration (Letter from an Irish immigrant)** [**http://www.ushistory.org/us/25f.asp**](http://www.ushistory.org/us/25f.asp)

European Immigration "Destination America" <http://www.pbs.org/destinationamerica/usim_wn.html>

1. **The Growth of Cities**
- Cincinnati - Porkopolis (100,000 + pigs slaughtered per year)
- Chicago - railroad made 4th largest city by 1860
- Factory workers begin to replace skilled artisan (less and less skills needed) --> strict supervision in factories and tasks broken down (simplified)

**Transformation of Law**

**Corporations**

* Corporations become central in new market economy ( a form of business with shareholders)
- Corporation granted special privileges & powers via a government charter
- Advantages - investors and directors not personally liable for company's debts, easily raise capital with stocks
- Americans distrust corporations (lack of liability for damage of property. . . )
- Courts supported employer authority over workplace and right to punish workers for a strike
* 1842 Commonwealth v Hunt, Massachusetts court say workers have right to organize

**Gibbons v. Ogden**

Supreme Court struck down a monopoly the NY legislature granted for steamboat navigation (between NY and NJ)

Steamboat Who had the right to regulate steamboats?

* Gibbons and Ogden both had permits to run steamboats in NY
* Gibbons - license to run steamboat from federal government
* Ogden - license to run steamboat from NY state government
* Robert Fulton (invented steamboat) & partner Livingston had a monopoly and gave license to Ogden
* Commerce Clause:    [Article 1, Section 8, Clause 3 of the U.S. Constitution](http://www.law.cornell.edu/constitution/constitution.articlei.html#section8), which gives Congress the power “to regulate commerce with foreign nations, and among the several states, and with the Indian tribes.”

Federal government has the power to regulate commerce

**Steamboats and Commerce** [**https://www.youtube.com/results?search\_query=Gibbons+v+Ogden**](https://www.youtube.com/results?search_query=Gibbons+v+Ogden)

**Discovery Education (2:21) Just the Facts: Documents of Destiny: Nationalism and Change**