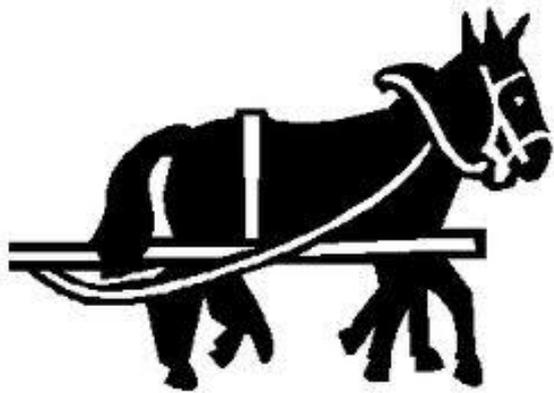


BELLRINGER 9/21 & 22



Listen to the “Erie Canal Song” – As you listen, answer the following questions:

1. Why might someone write a song about a canal?
2. What is an important effect of this new canal?

Revolution

The Market Revolution

- From 1800 to 1840, the U.S. developed a "national" economy:
 - New technologies allowed the North (*industry*), South (*cotton*), & West (*commercial farming*) to develop specialized economies
 - Improved transportation reduced travel time & cost to ship goods which helped connect the country

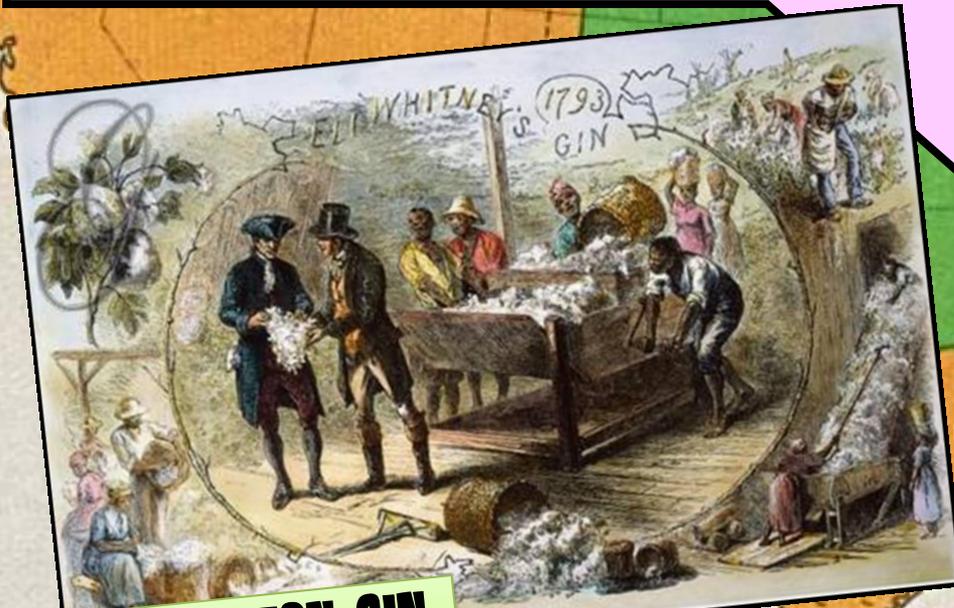
The Market Revolution

- During the antebellum era, these 3 regional economies became connected as a result of:
- Henry Clay's American System (2nd Bank of the U.S., tariff on foreign manufacturing, & national funding for transportation)
- A transportation revolution of roads, canals, & early railroads that built America's infrastructure

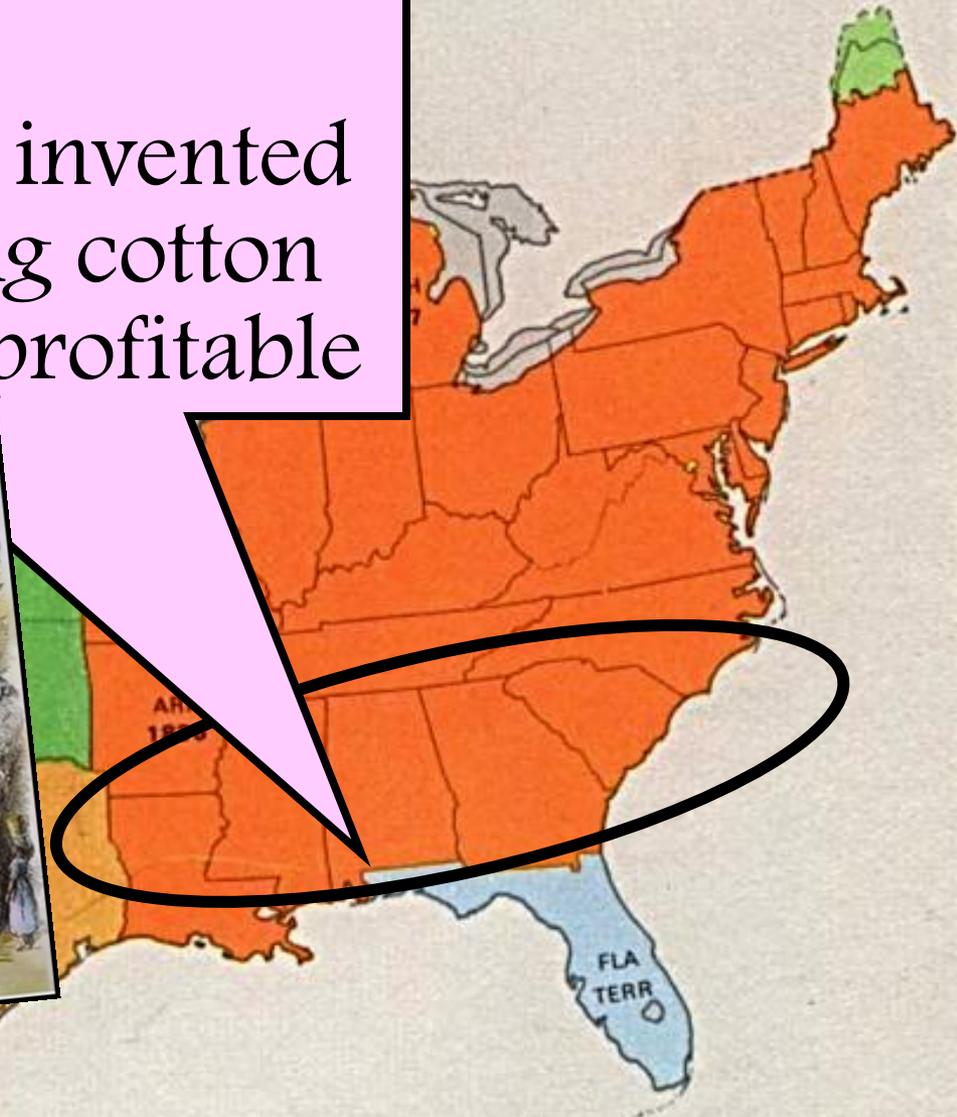
The National Economy: The South

Technology:

In 1793, Eli Whitney invented the cotton gin making cotton easy to refine & very profitable



THE COTTON GIN

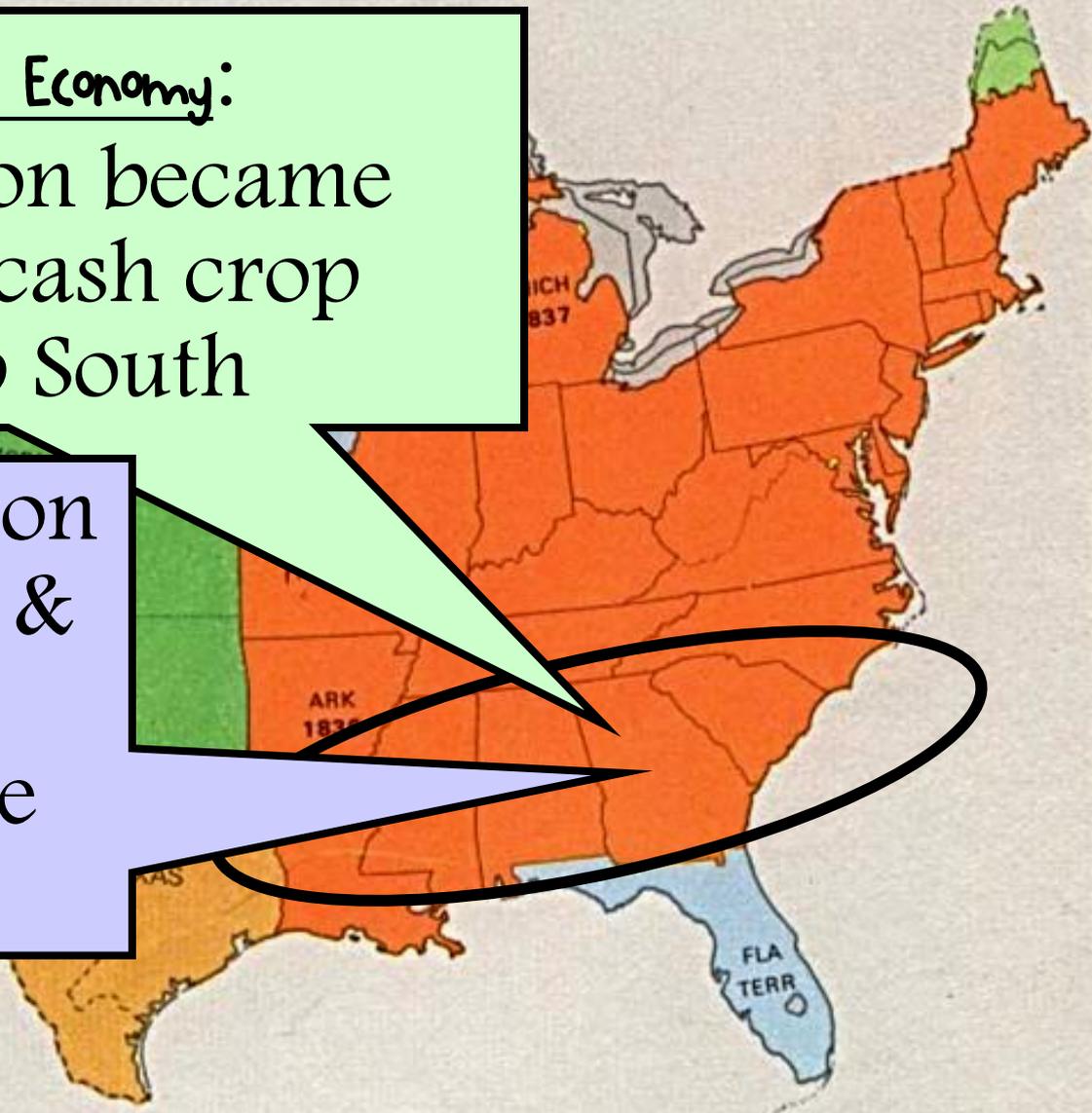


The National Economy: The South

Specialized Regional Economy:

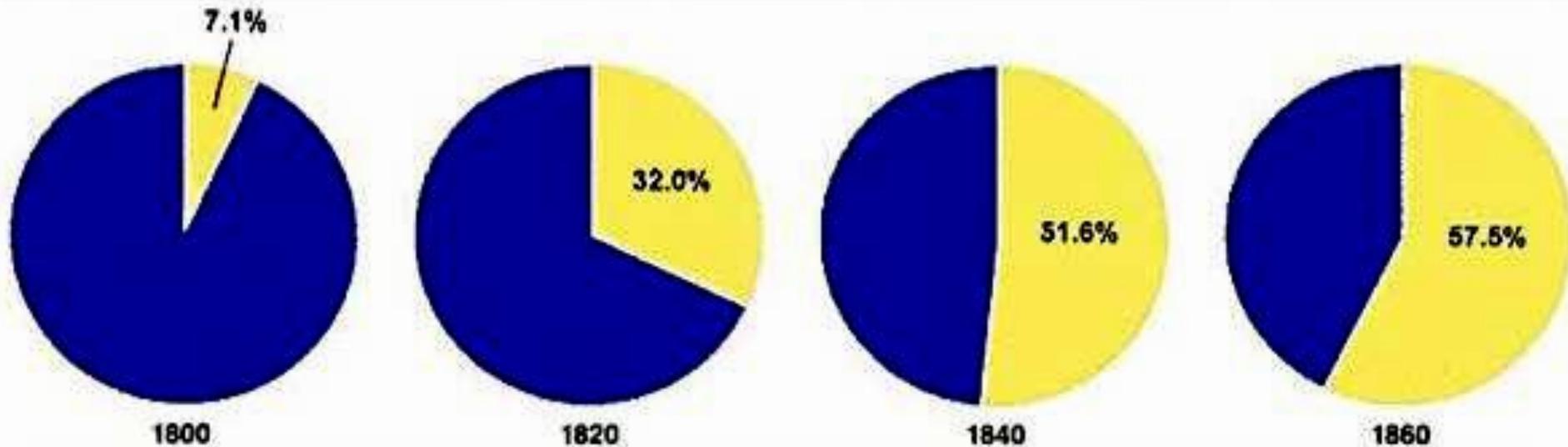
By 1820, cotton became the dominant cash crop of the Deep South

The spread of cotton increased slavery & plantation agriculture in the South

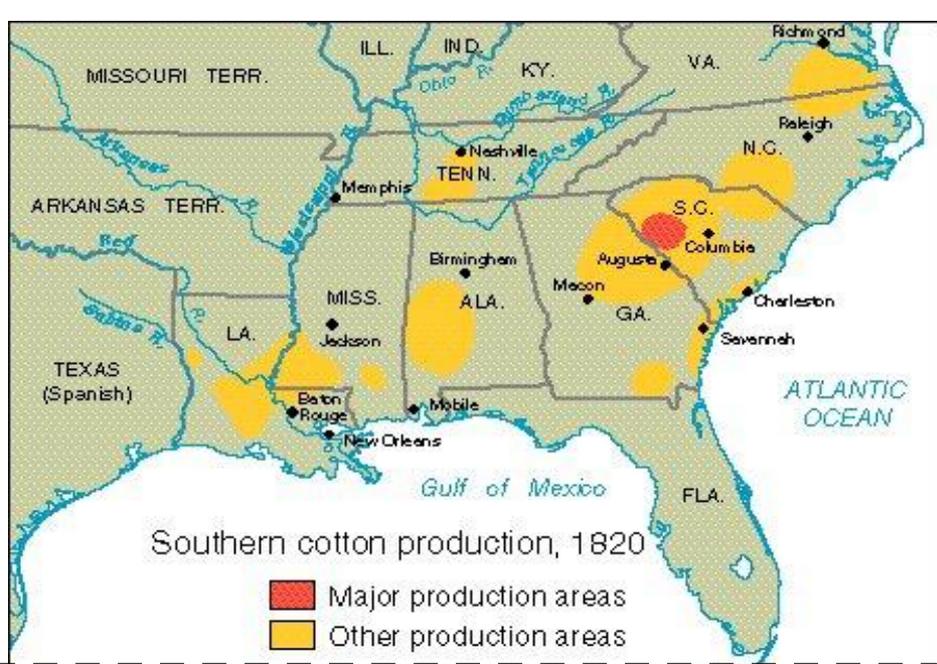


The Rise of “King Cotton”

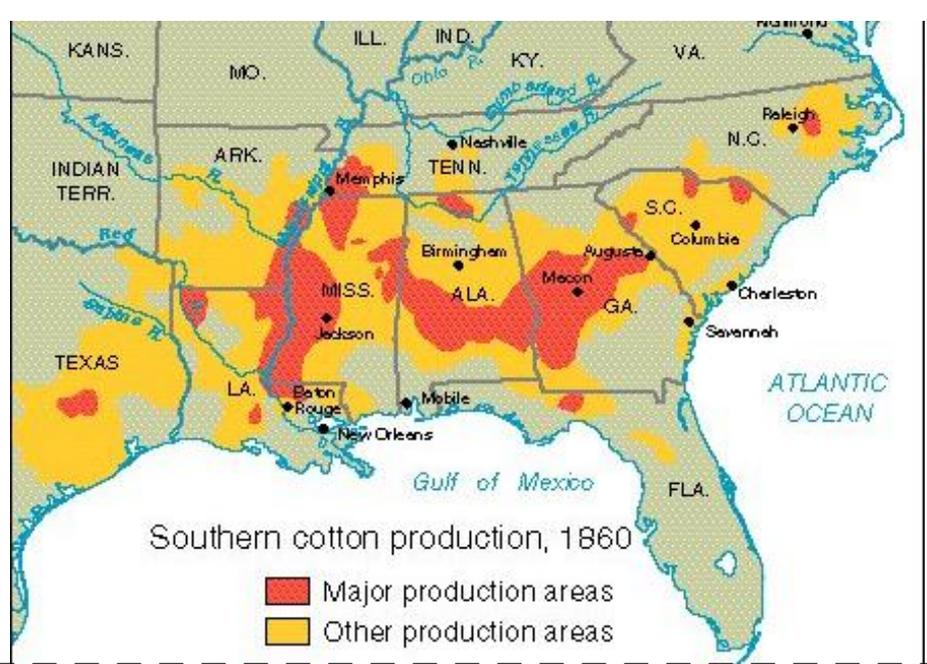
- Southern cotton was so important to the antebellum economy that it was known as “King Cotton”
 - The South provided 75% of world’s cotton
 - Southern cotton stimulated the growth of Northern textile industry, shipping, & marketing



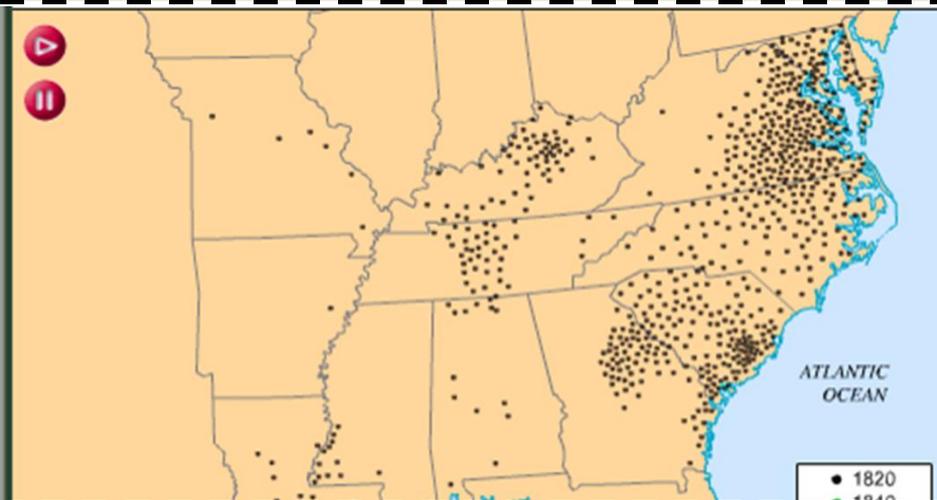
By 1840 cotton accounted for more than half of all U.S. Exports.



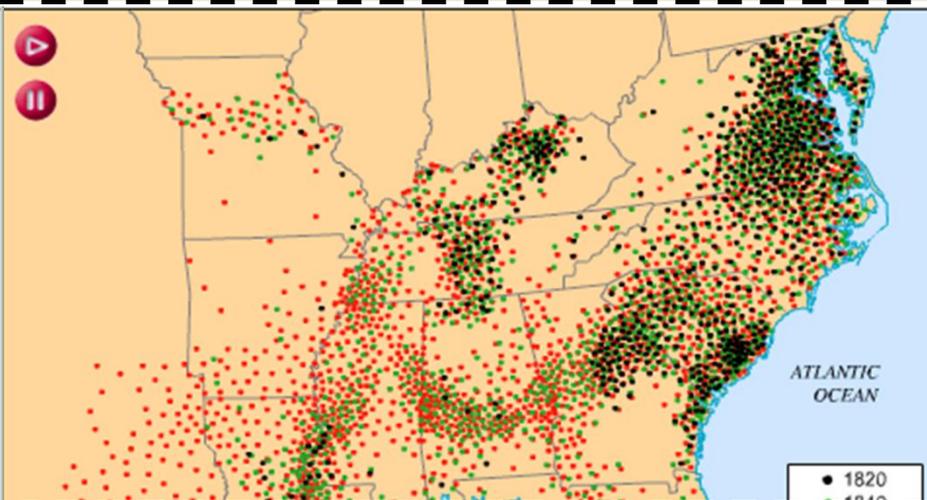
COTTON PRODUCTION 1820



COTTON PRODUCTION 1860



SLAVE POPULATION 1820



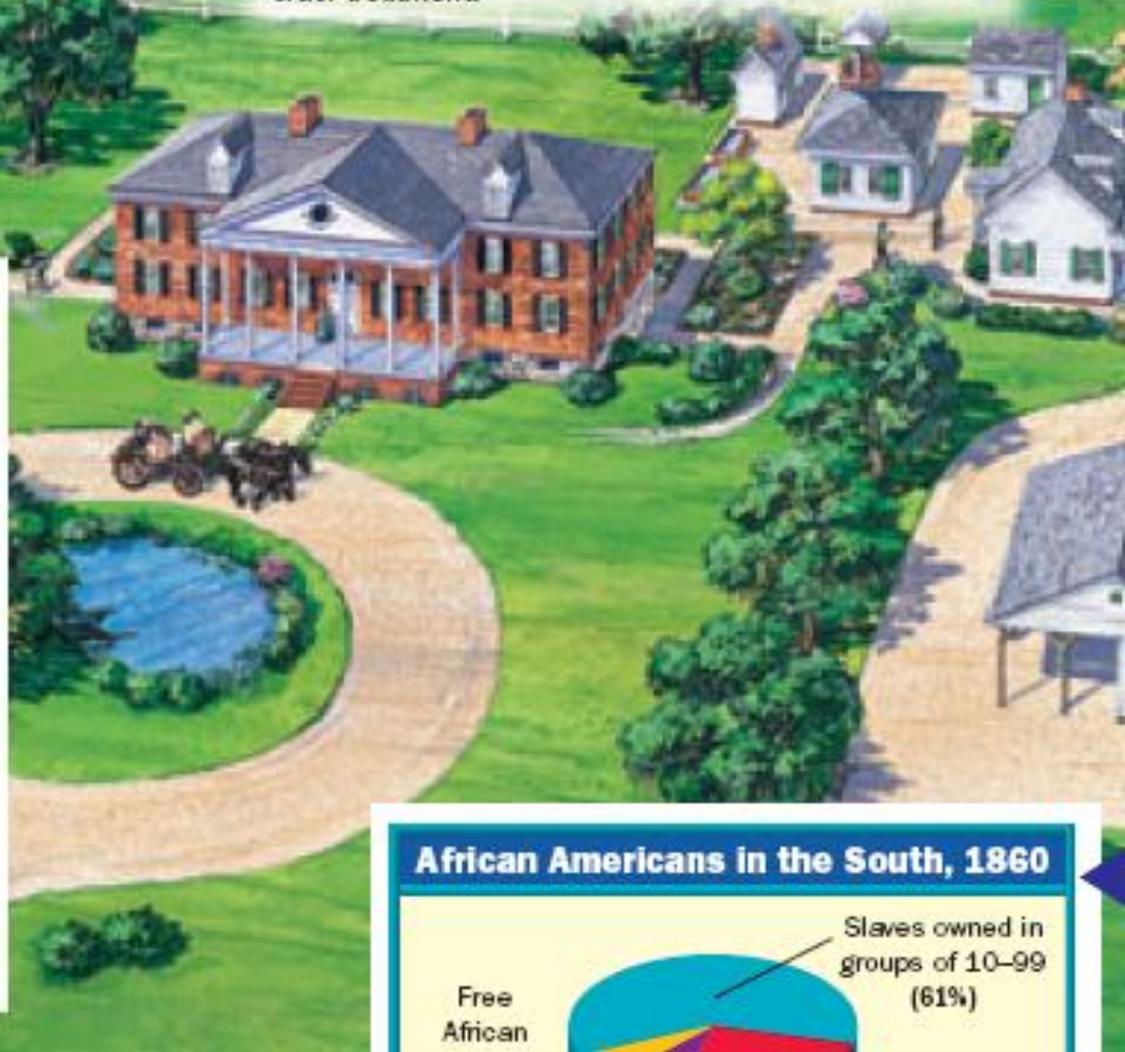
SLAVE POPULATION 1860

Southern Plantations

Plantations were virtually self-contained, self-sufficient worlds over which owners ruled with absolute authority. Owners established the boundaries that a slave could not cross without punishment or death. But no boundary protected a slave from the owner's demands or cruel treatment.



Slave quarters, from a photograph taken around 1865



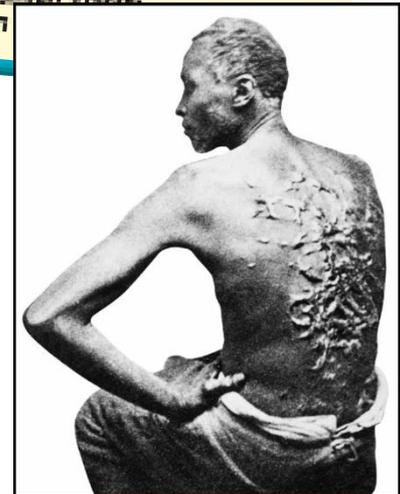
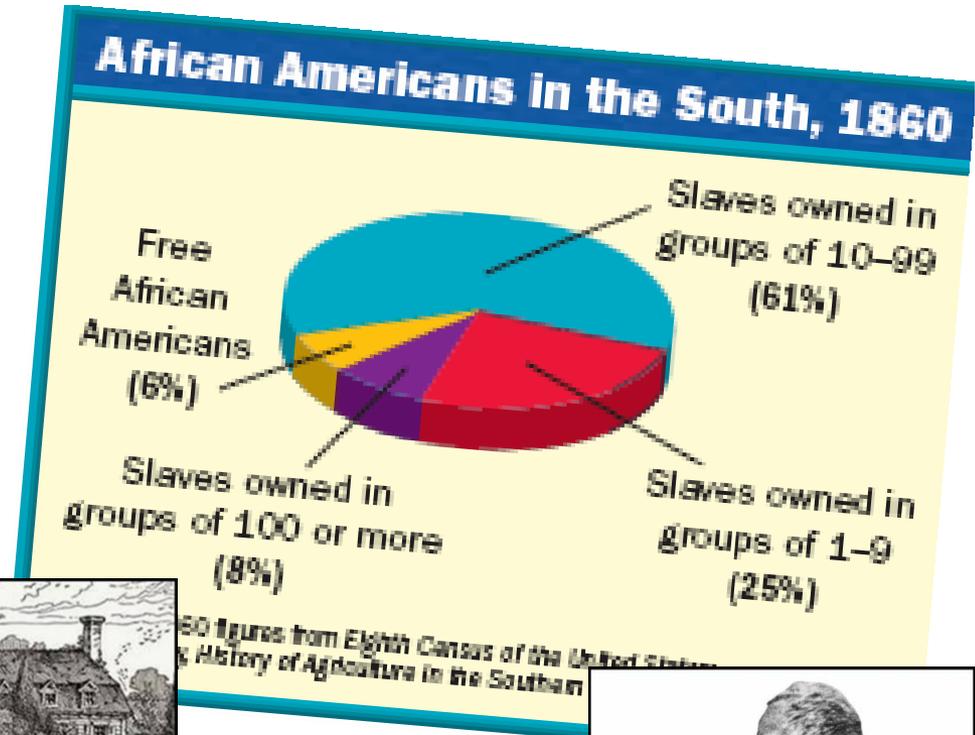
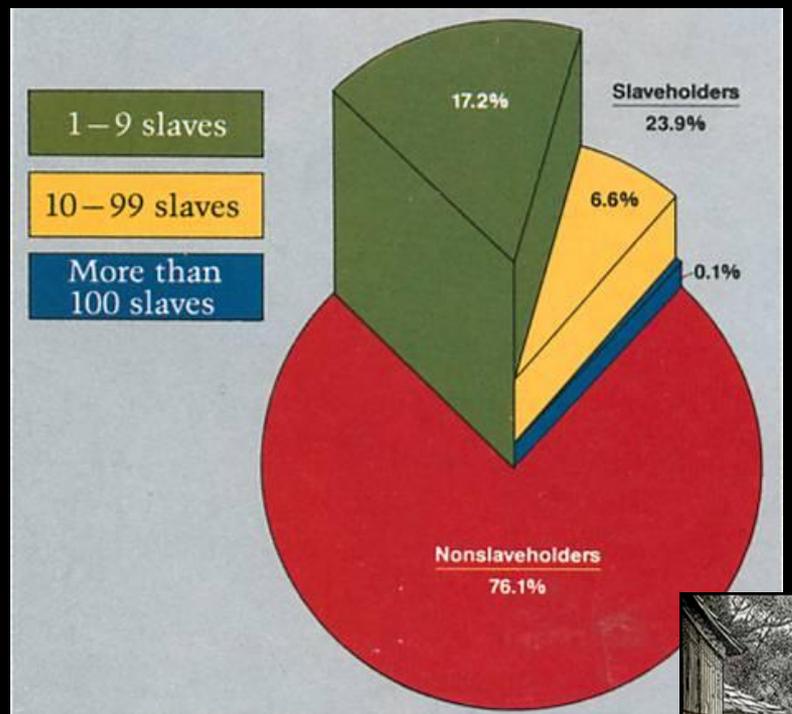
African Americans in the South, 1860

Free African



Slaves owned in groups of 10-99 (61%)

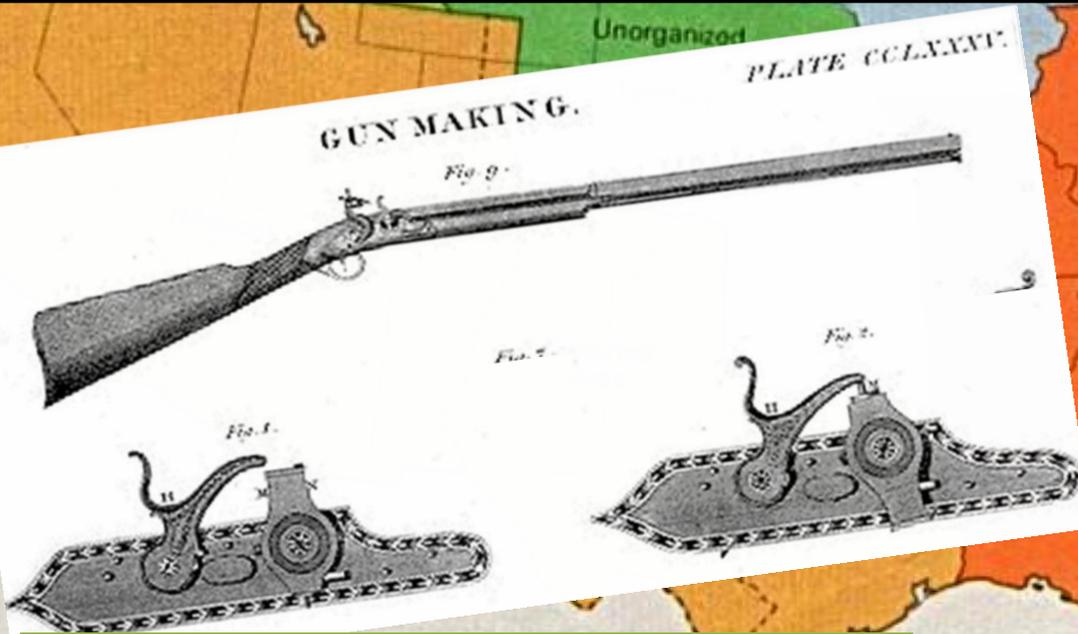
Southern White Class Structure



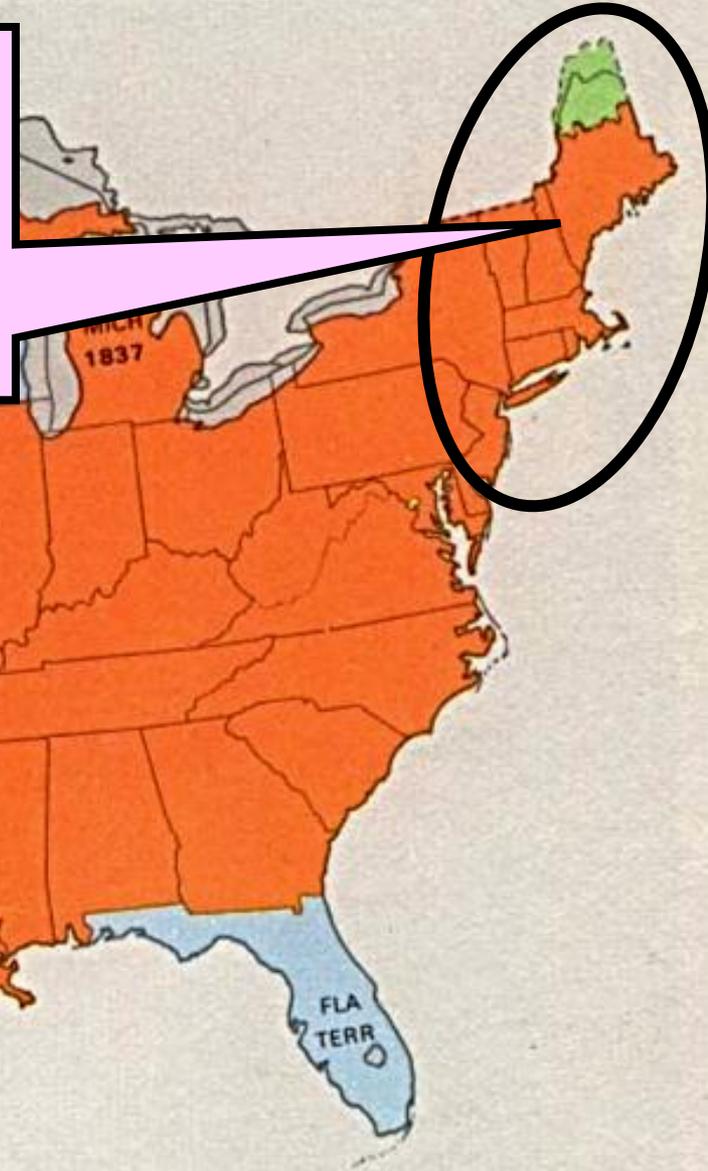
60 figures from Eighth Census of the United States
& History of Agriculture in the Southern

The National Economy: The North

Technology: By 1840, Eli Whitney's interchangeable parts & other textile technology led to an Industrial Revolution in the North



INTERCHANGEABLE PARTS

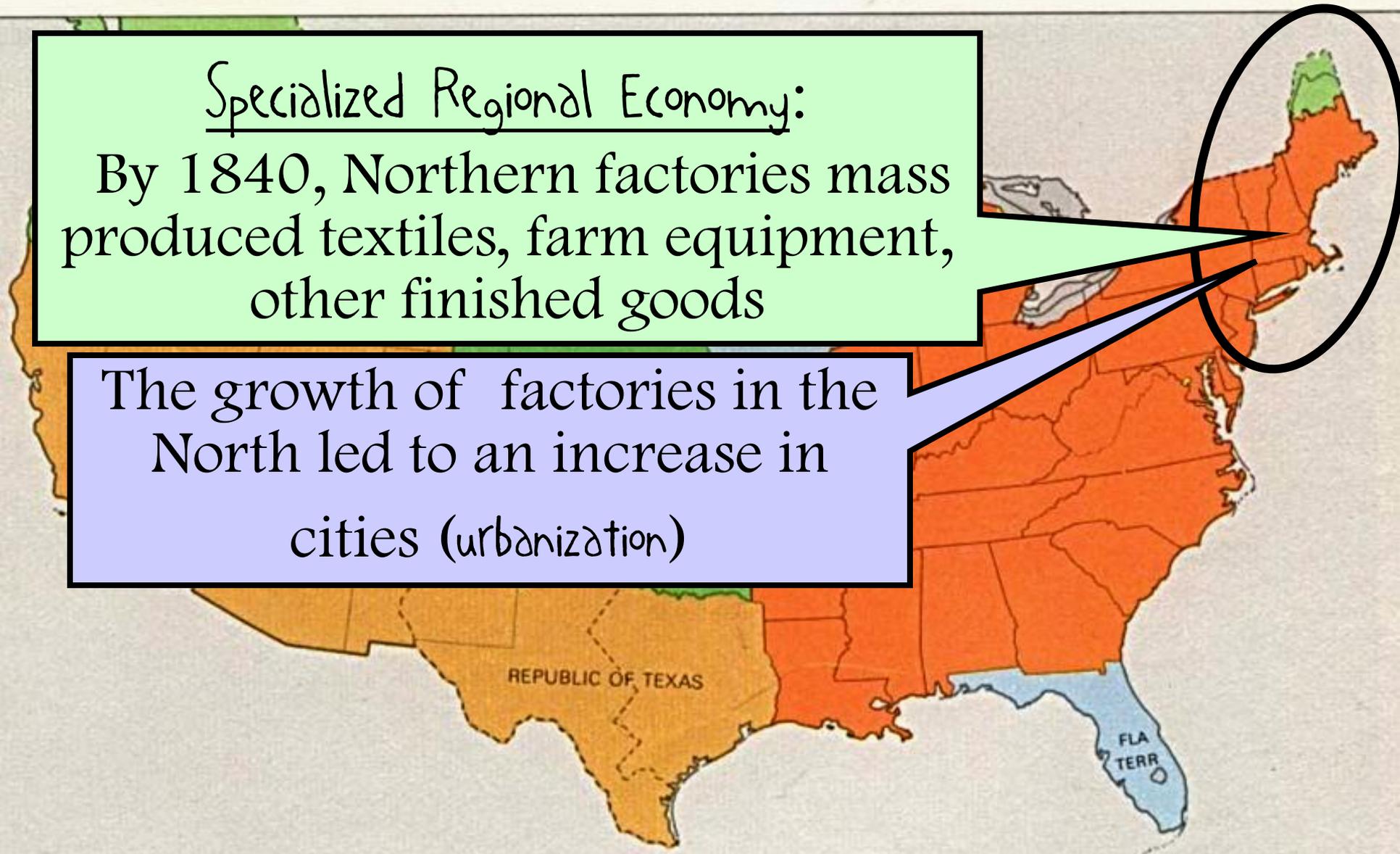


The National Economy: The North

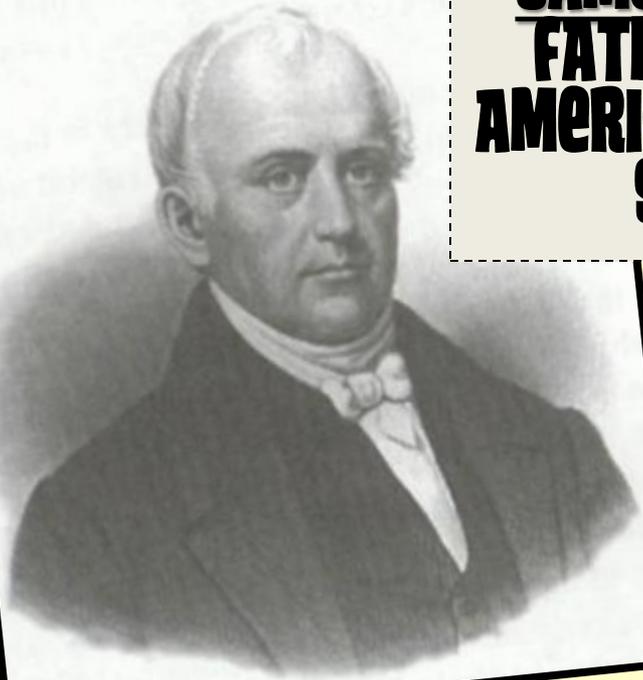
Specialized Regional Economy:

By 1840, Northern factories mass produced textiles, farm equipment, other finished goods

The growth of factories in the North led to an increase in cities (urbanization)



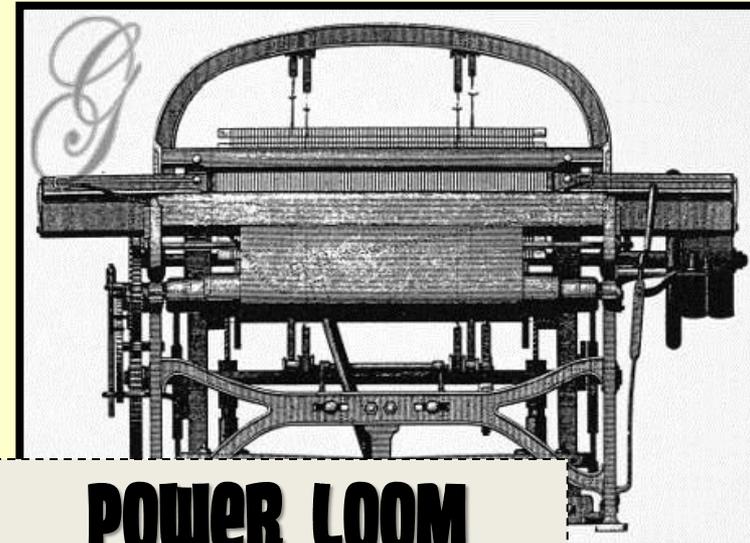
**SAMUEL SLATER:
FATHER OF THE
AMERICAN FACTORY
SYSTEM**



SEWING MACHINE



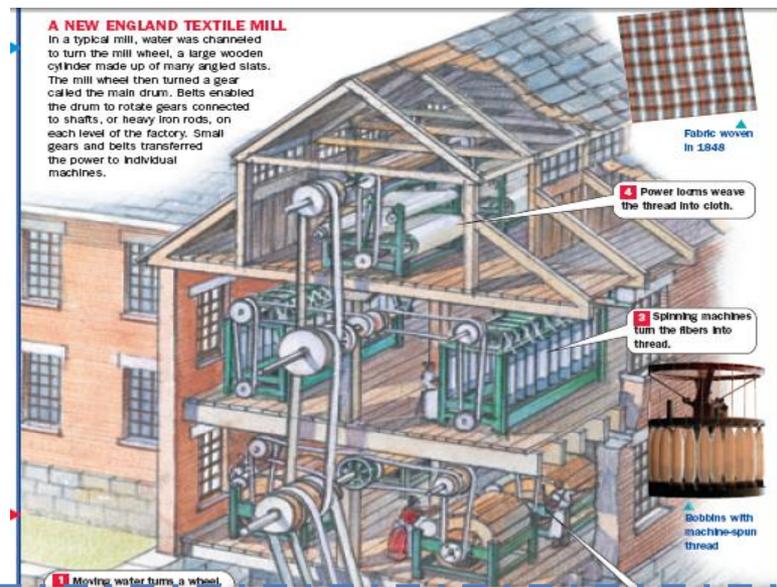
SPINNING MULE



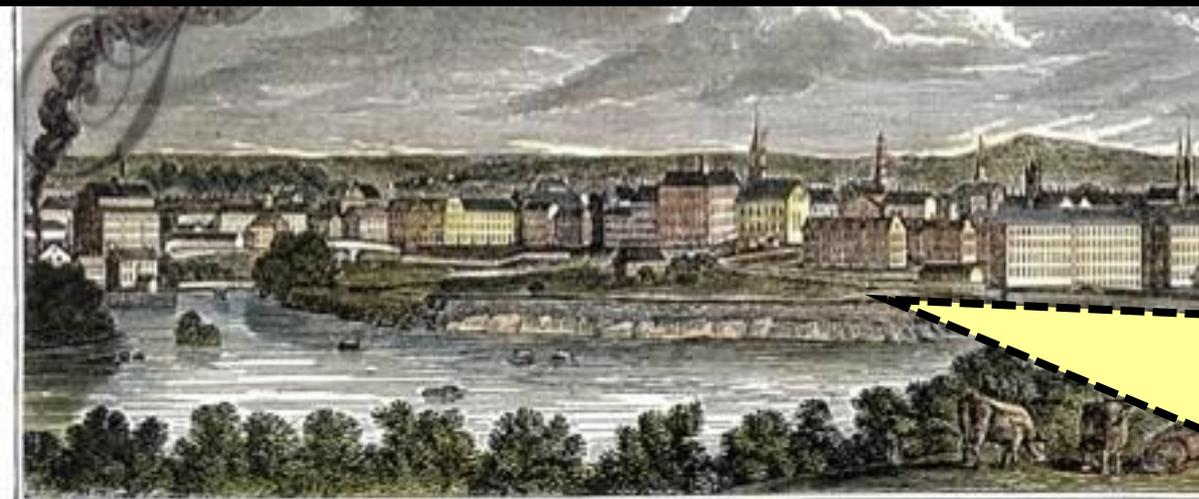
POWER LOOM



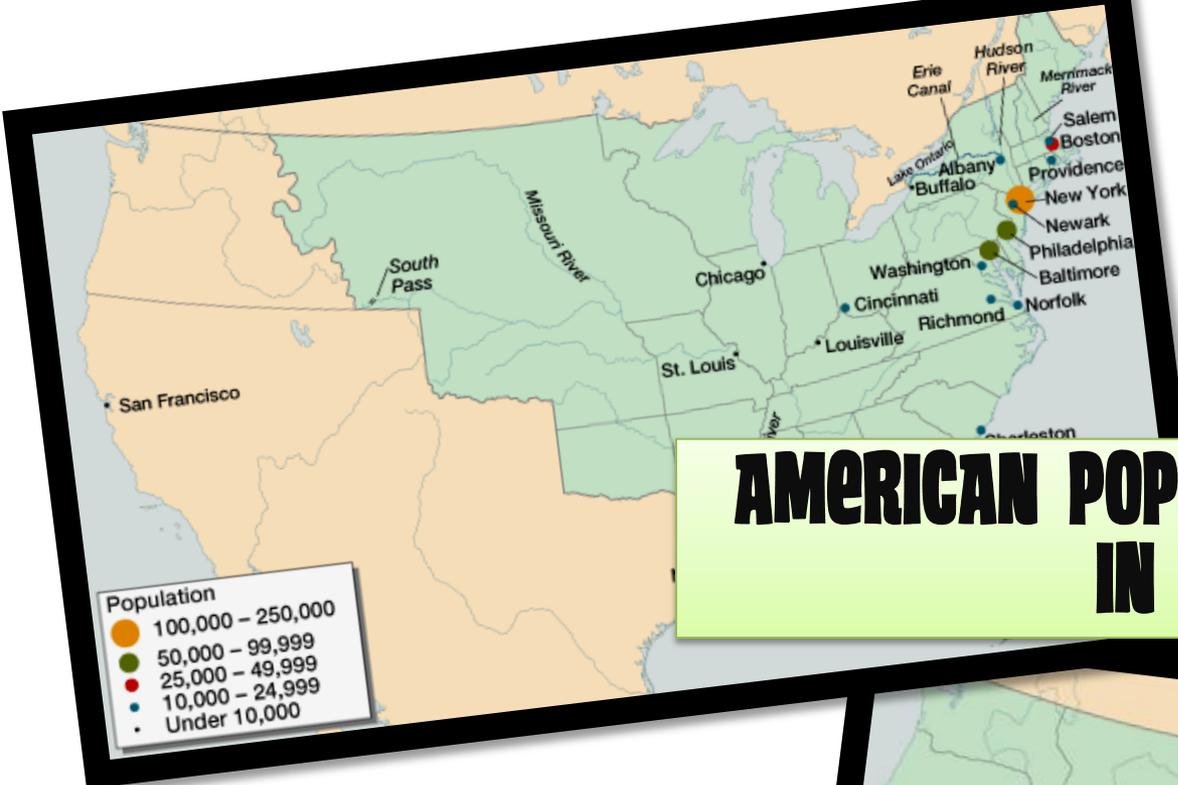
TEXTILE PRODUCTION *BEFORE* THE INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION



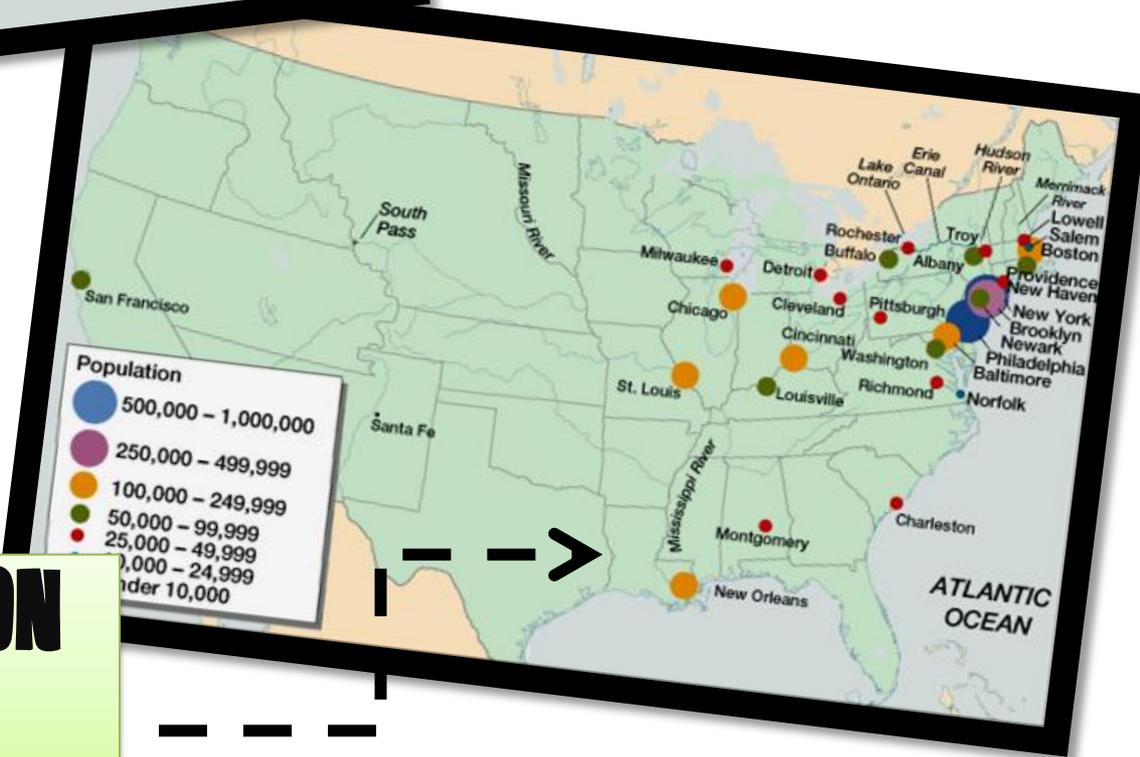
TEXTILE PRODUCTION *DURING* THE INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION



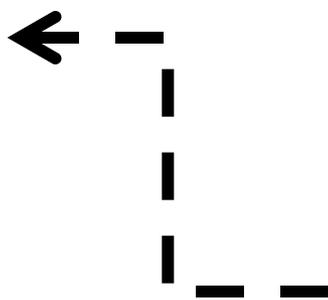
The Lowell Mill in Massachusetts was the most famous textile mill; Lowell managers hired young, single girls to work & live at the factory



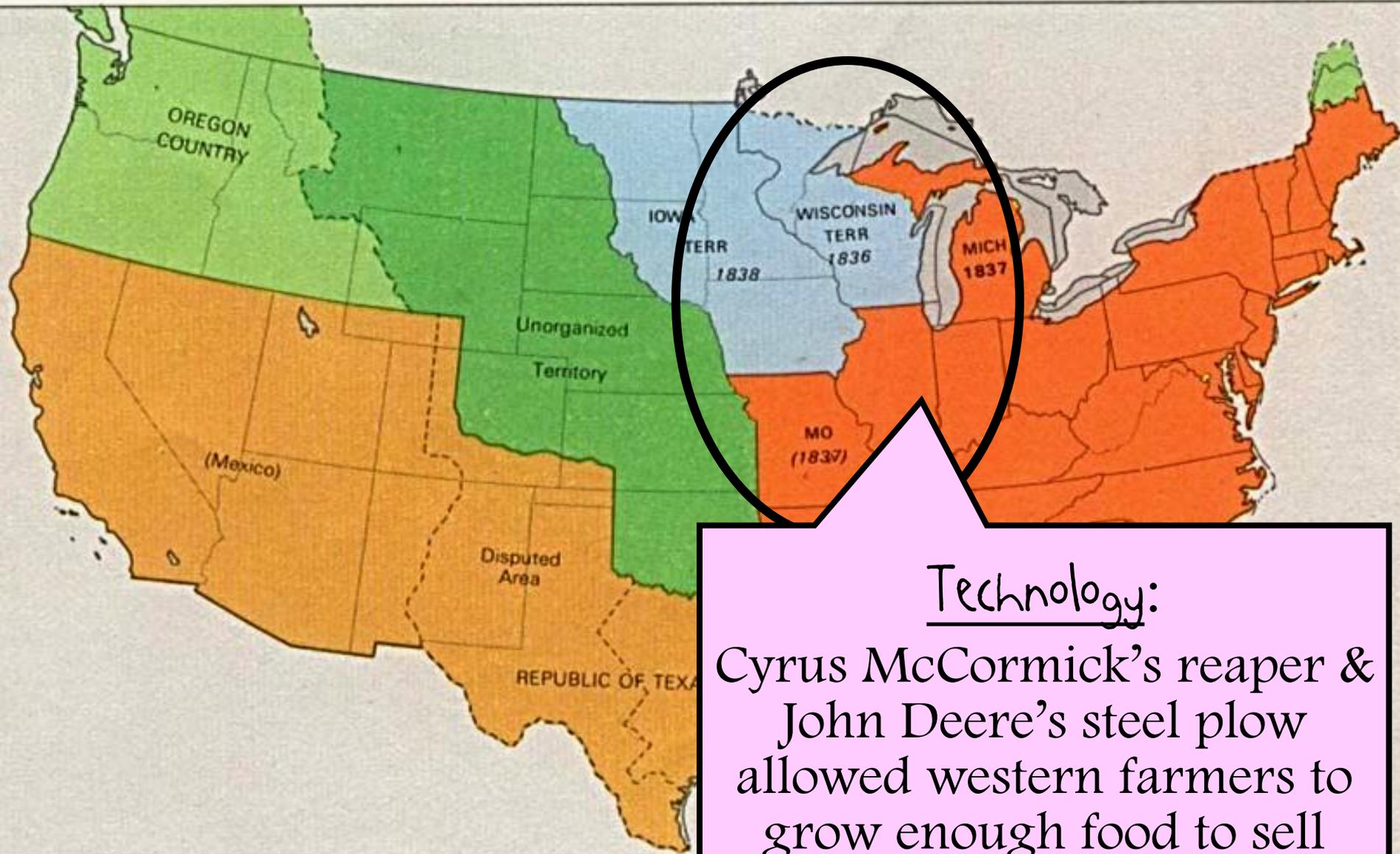
AMERICAN POPULATION CENTERS IN 1820



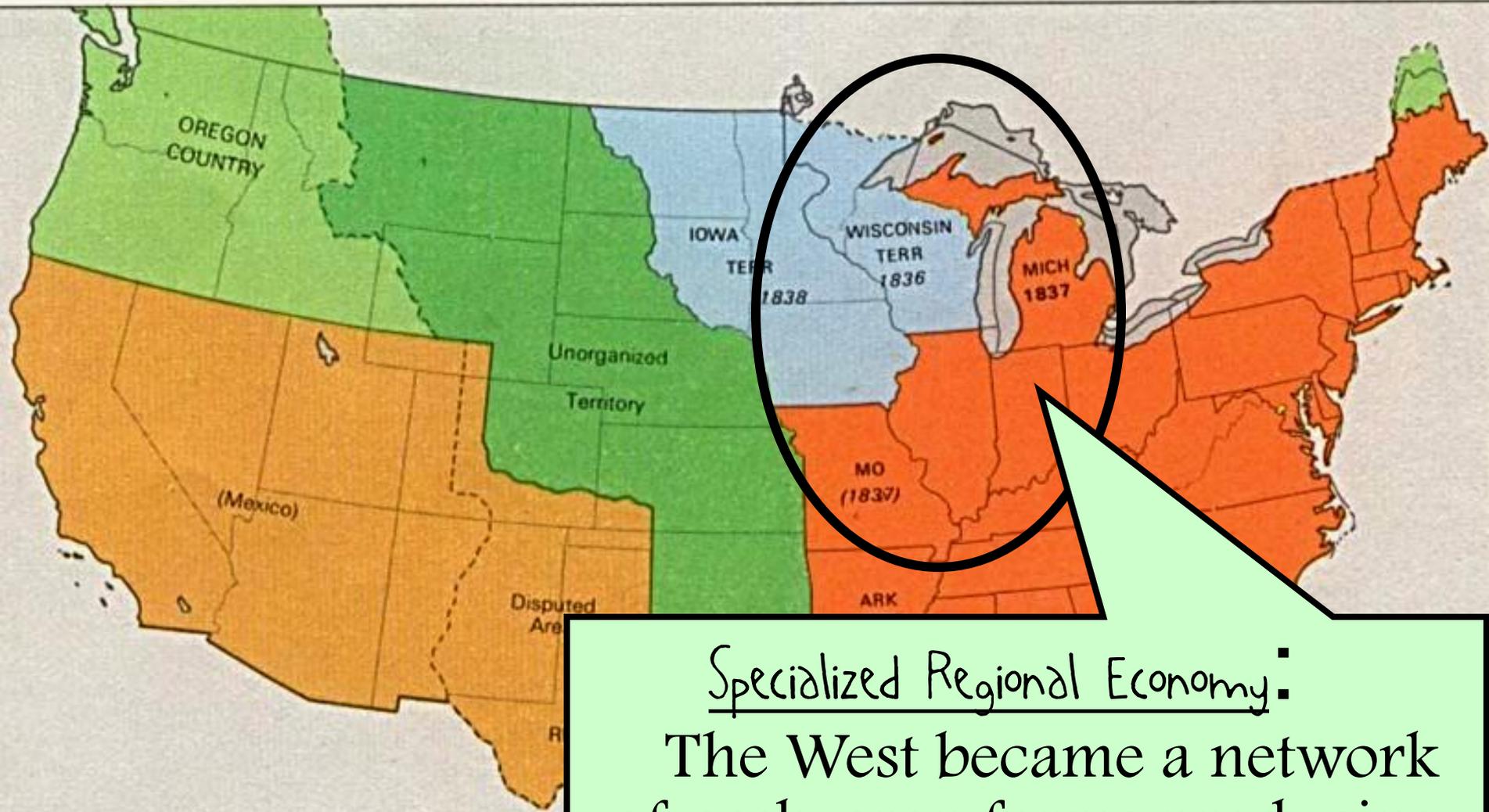
AMERICAN POPULATION CENTERS IN 1860



The National Economy: The West

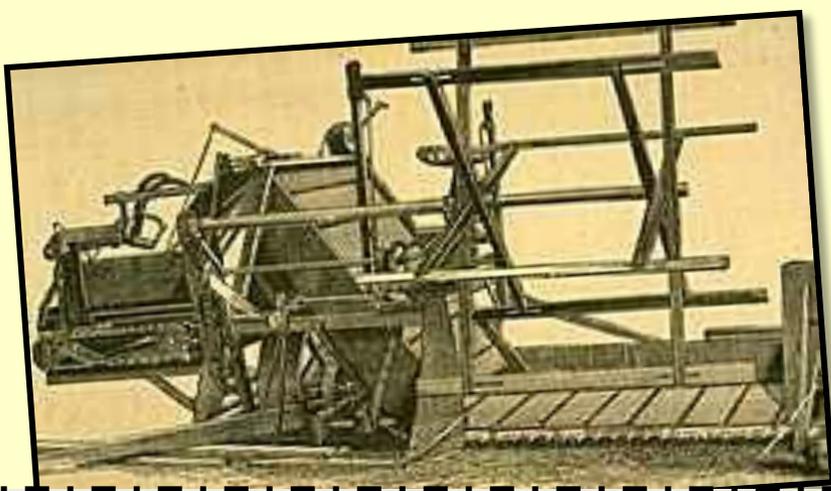


The National Economy: The West

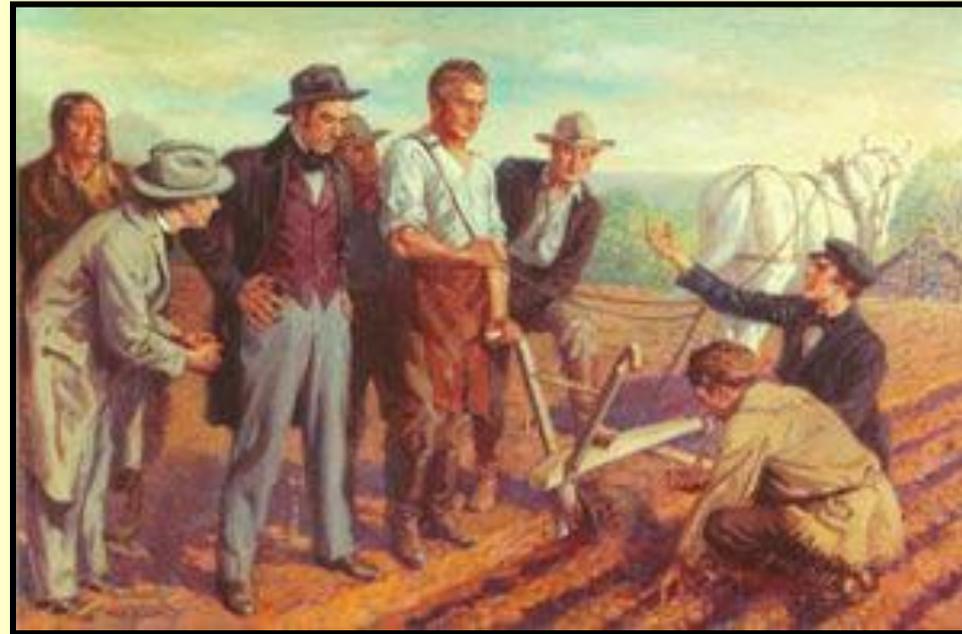
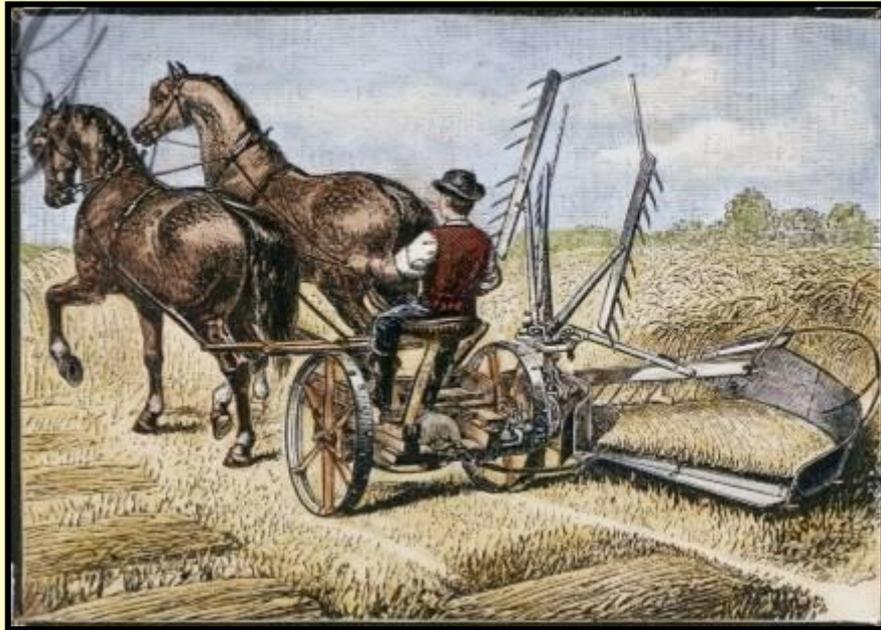


Specialized Regional Economy:
The West became a network of cash-crop farms producing wheat, corn, hogs, & cattle

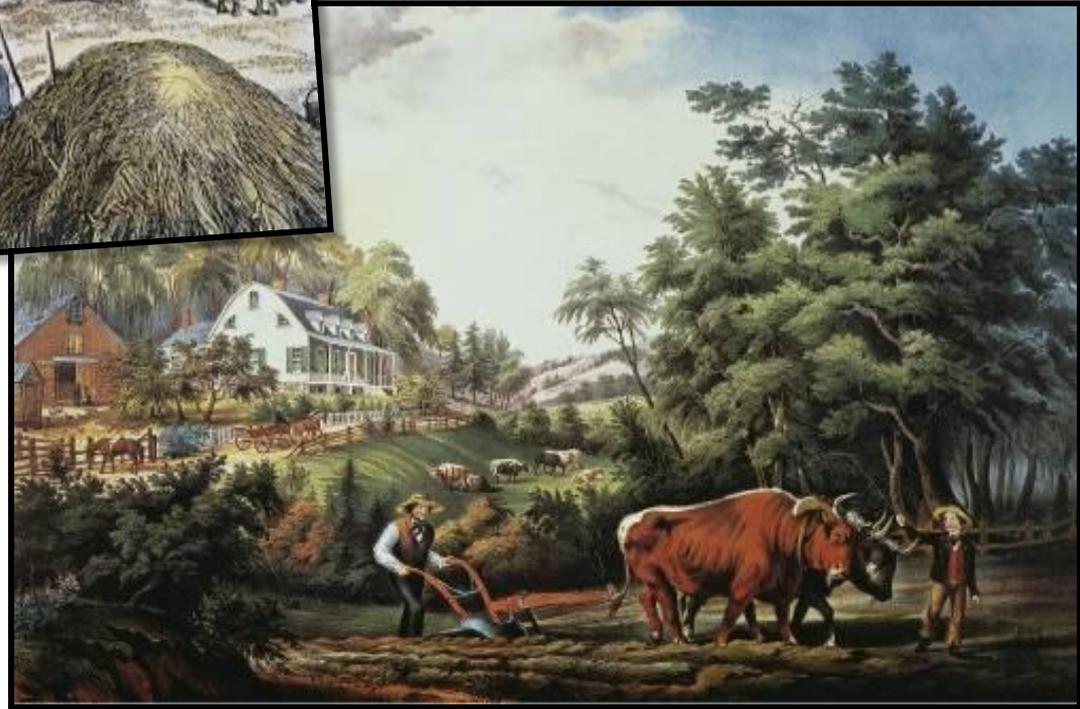
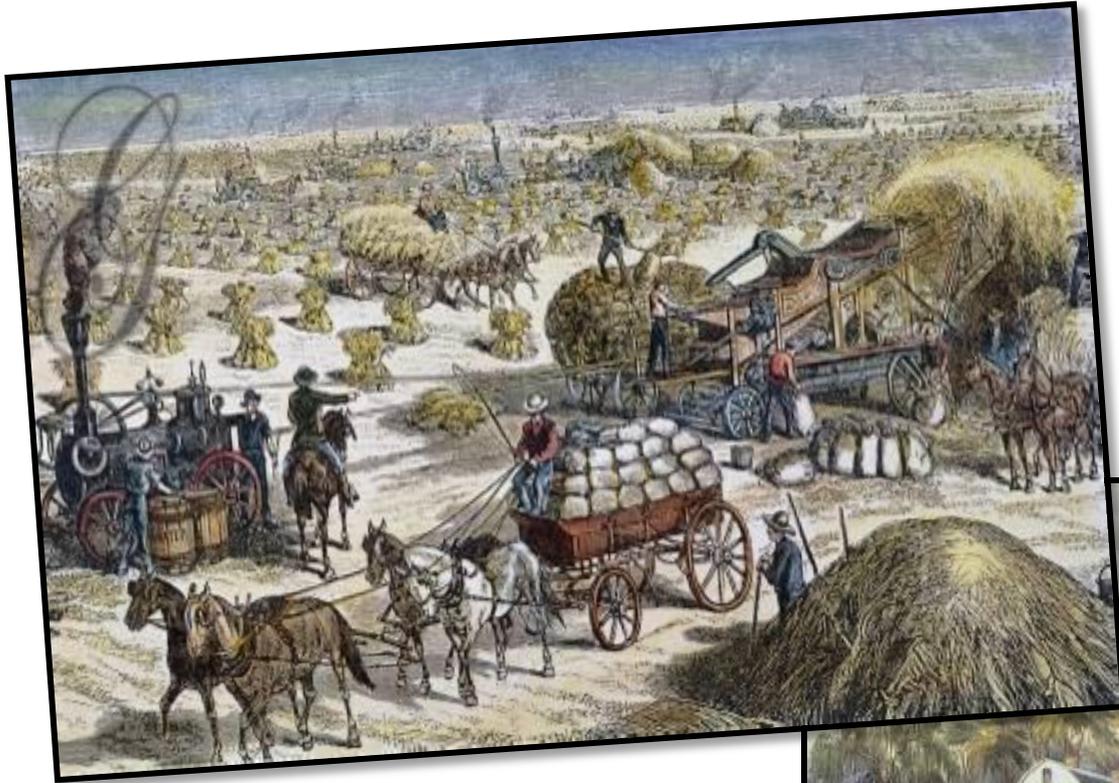
JOHN DEERE & THE STEEL PLOW

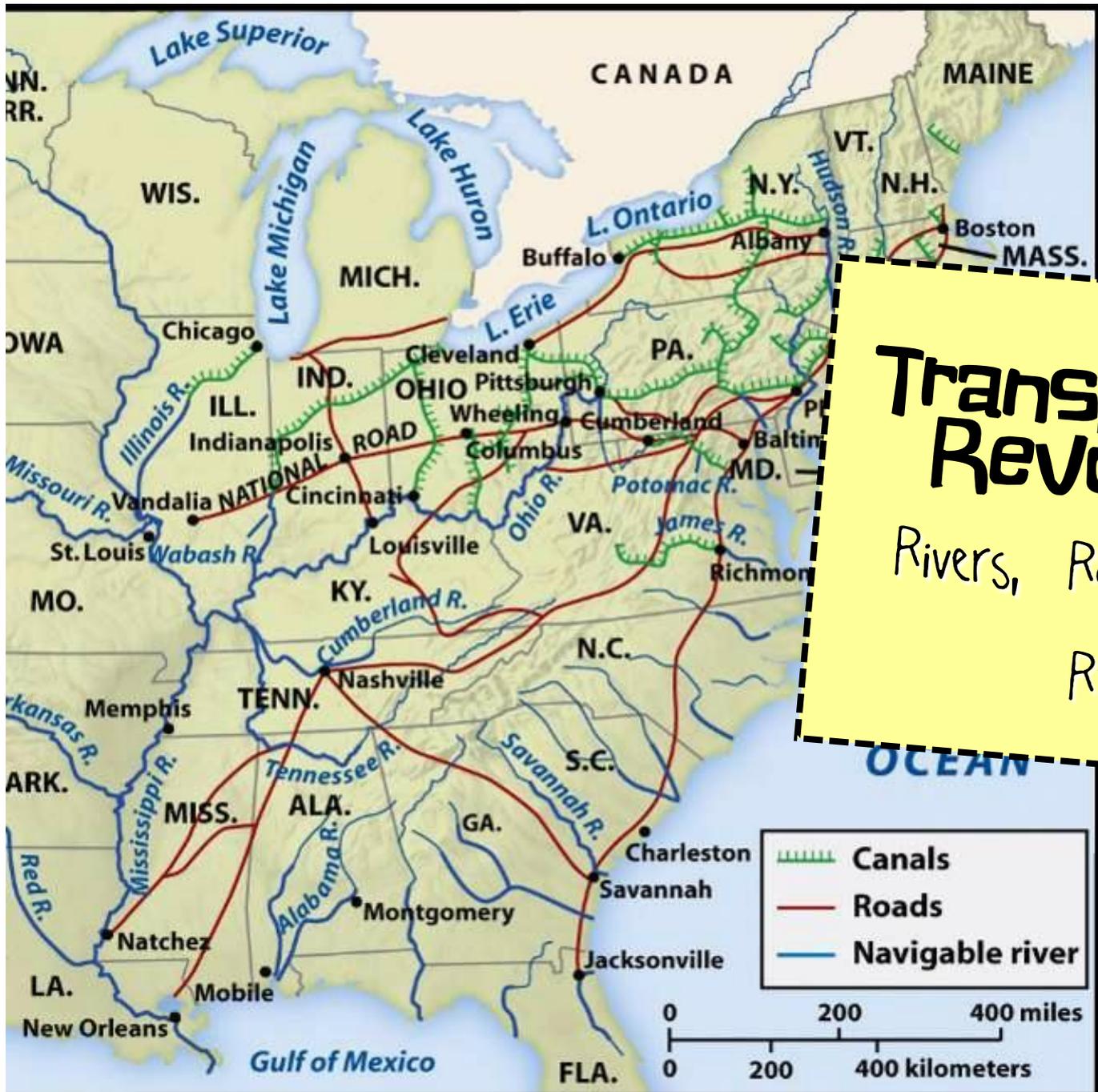


CYRUS MCCORMICK & THE MECHANICAL REAPER



Commercial Farming in the West

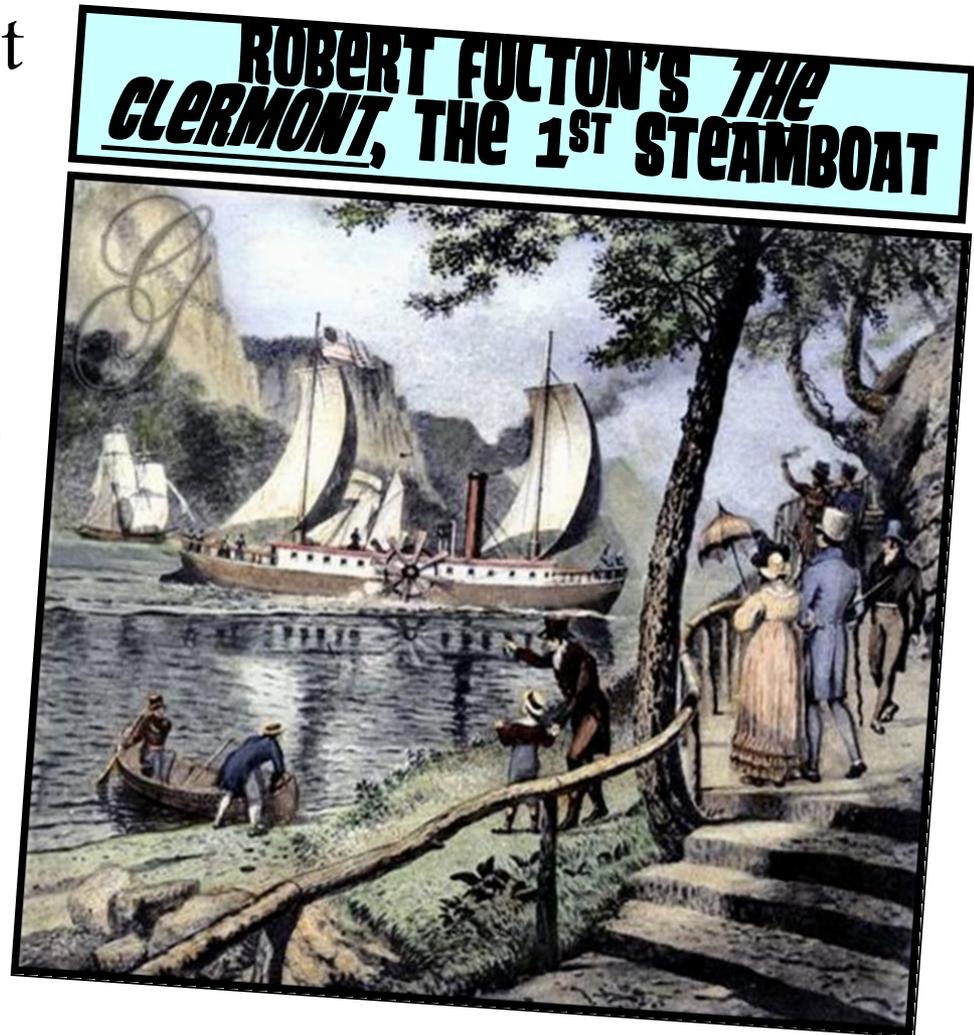




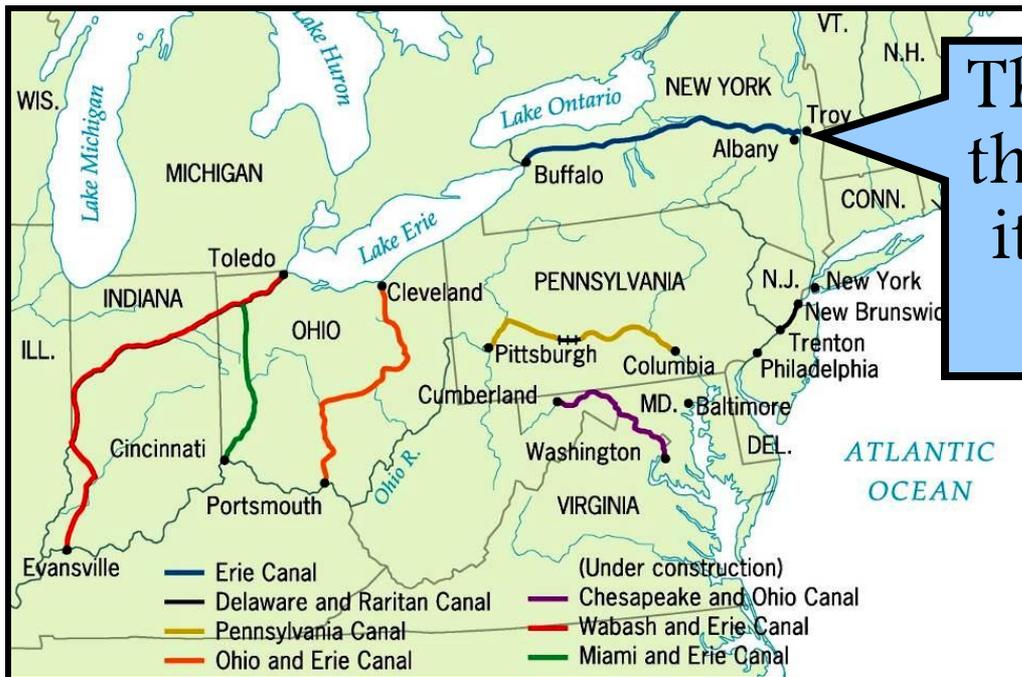
The Transportation Revolution
 Rivers, Roads, Canals, & Railroads

Steamboats & Canals

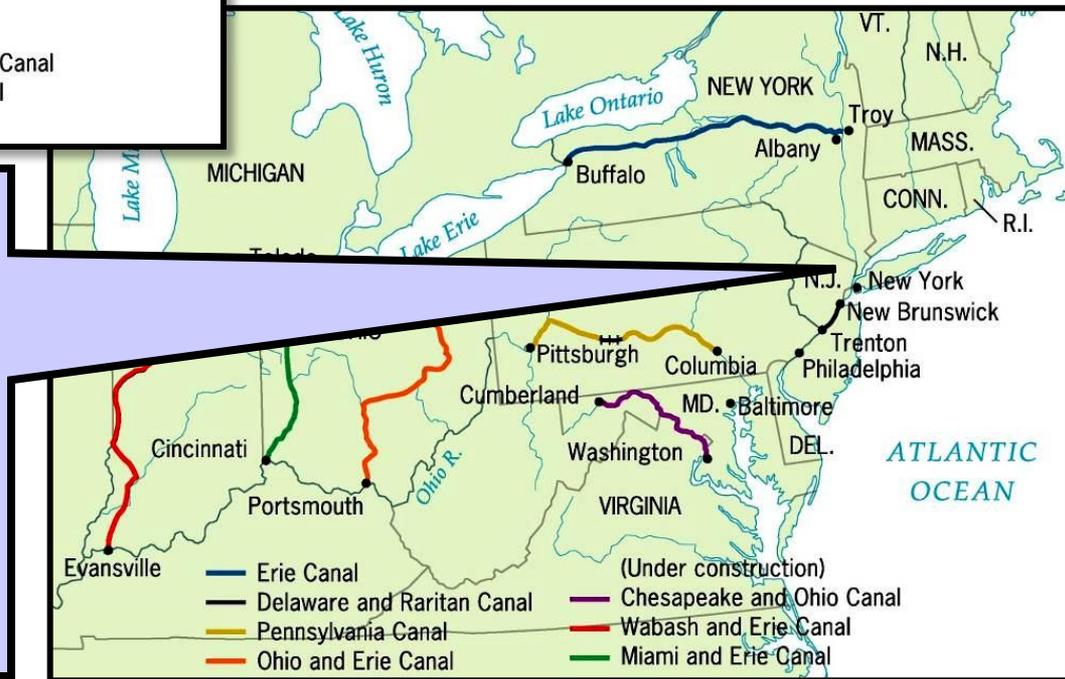
- Canals & steamboats helped connect the West & East:
 - Western farmers could now get industrial farm equipment
 - Canals & Robert Fulton's steamboat helped cut shipping costs by 90% for farmers
 - As a result, western farmers could produce more food & make more profits



Major Canals by 1840



The most important canal was the Erie Canal (1825) because it provided the 1st major link between the East & West



Because the Erie Canal brought so much trade down the Hudson River, New York City became the commercial capital of the U.S.

Railroads

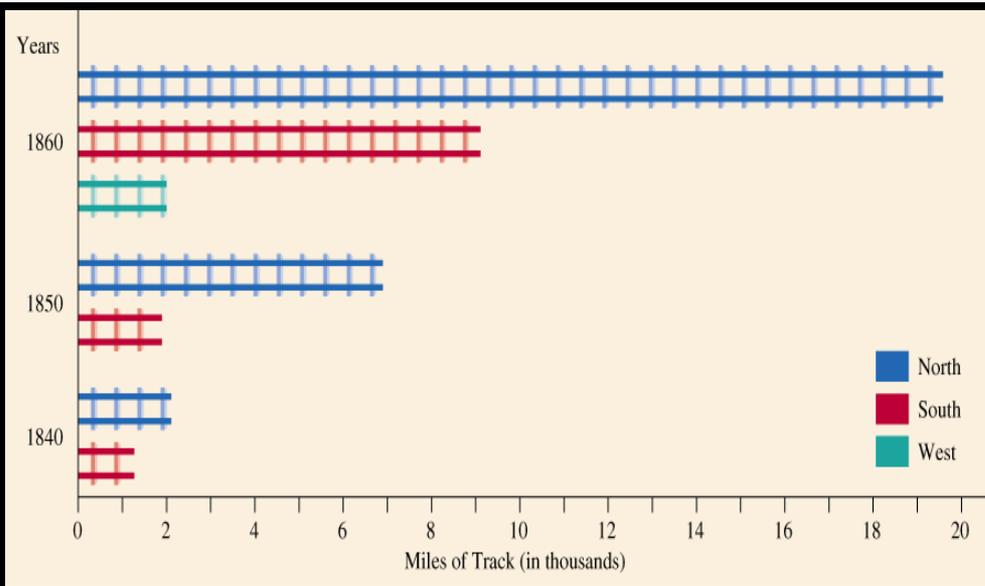
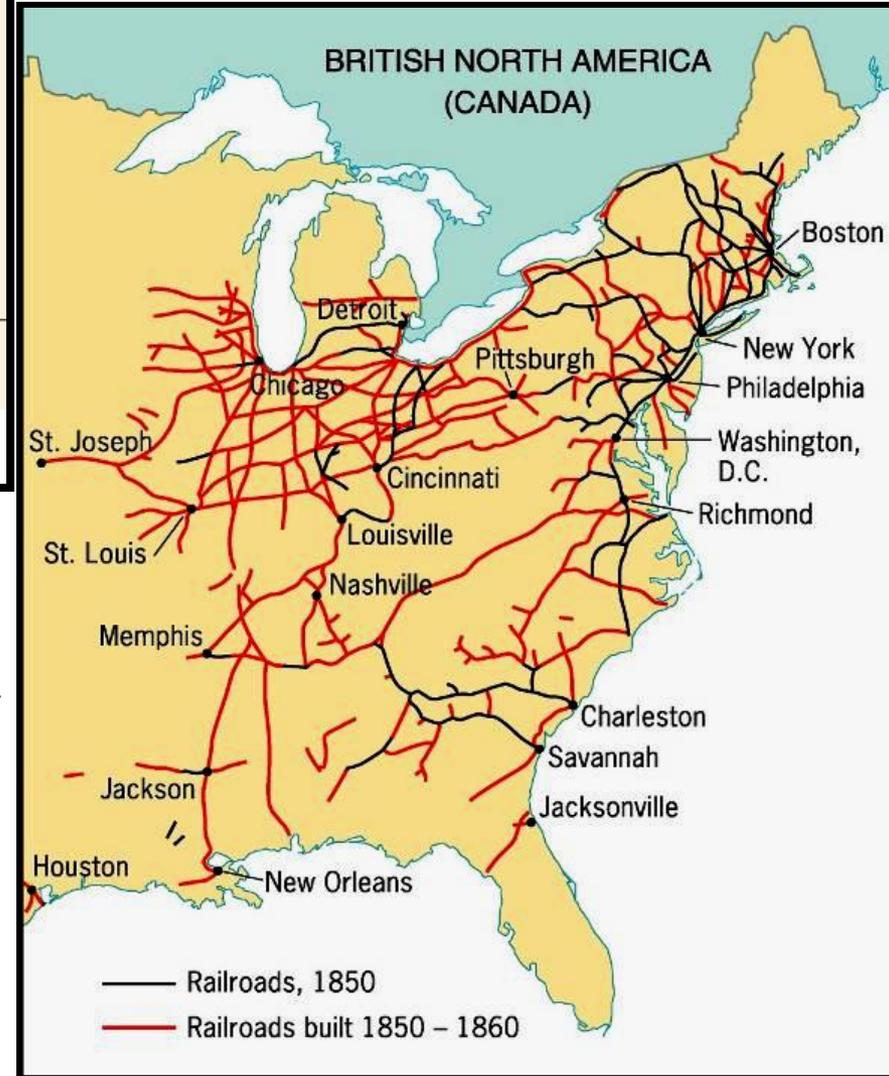


Figure 12.5° Railroad Growth, 1840–1860

- In the 1830s, railroad construction first began
- By 1860, railroads had become the greatest transportation network in America

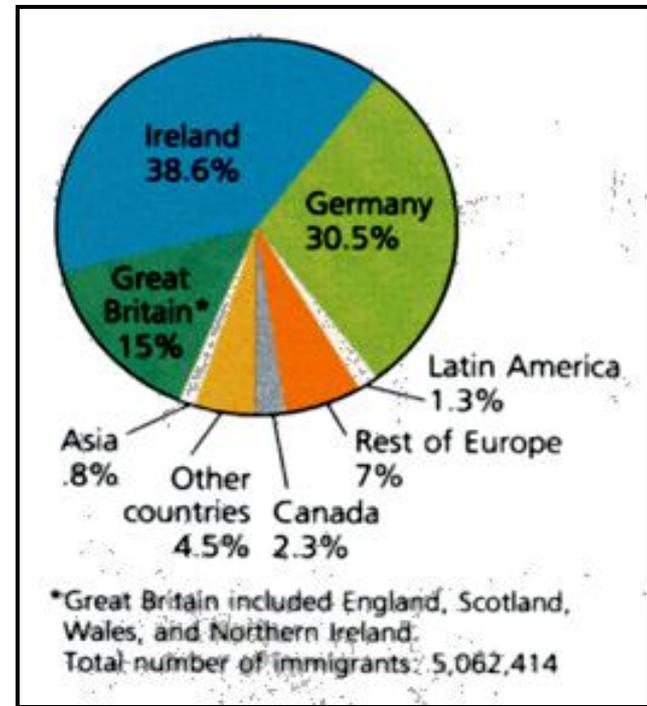
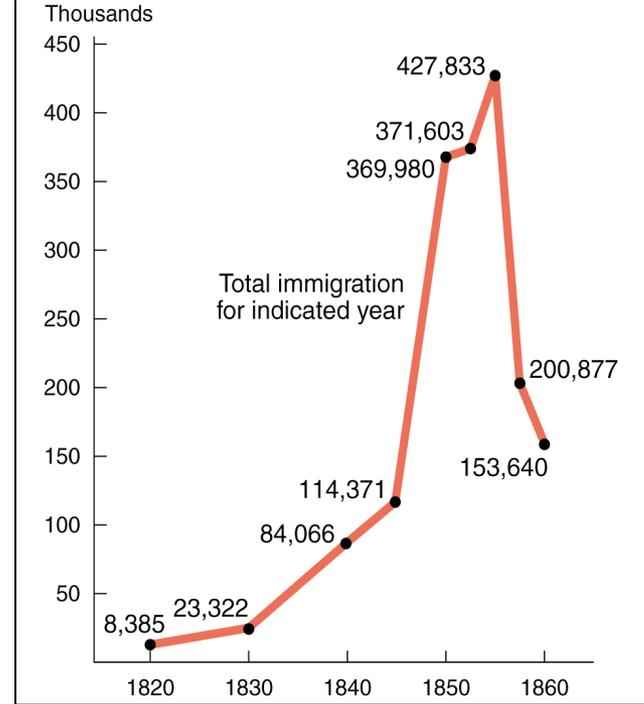




Immigration

Immigration

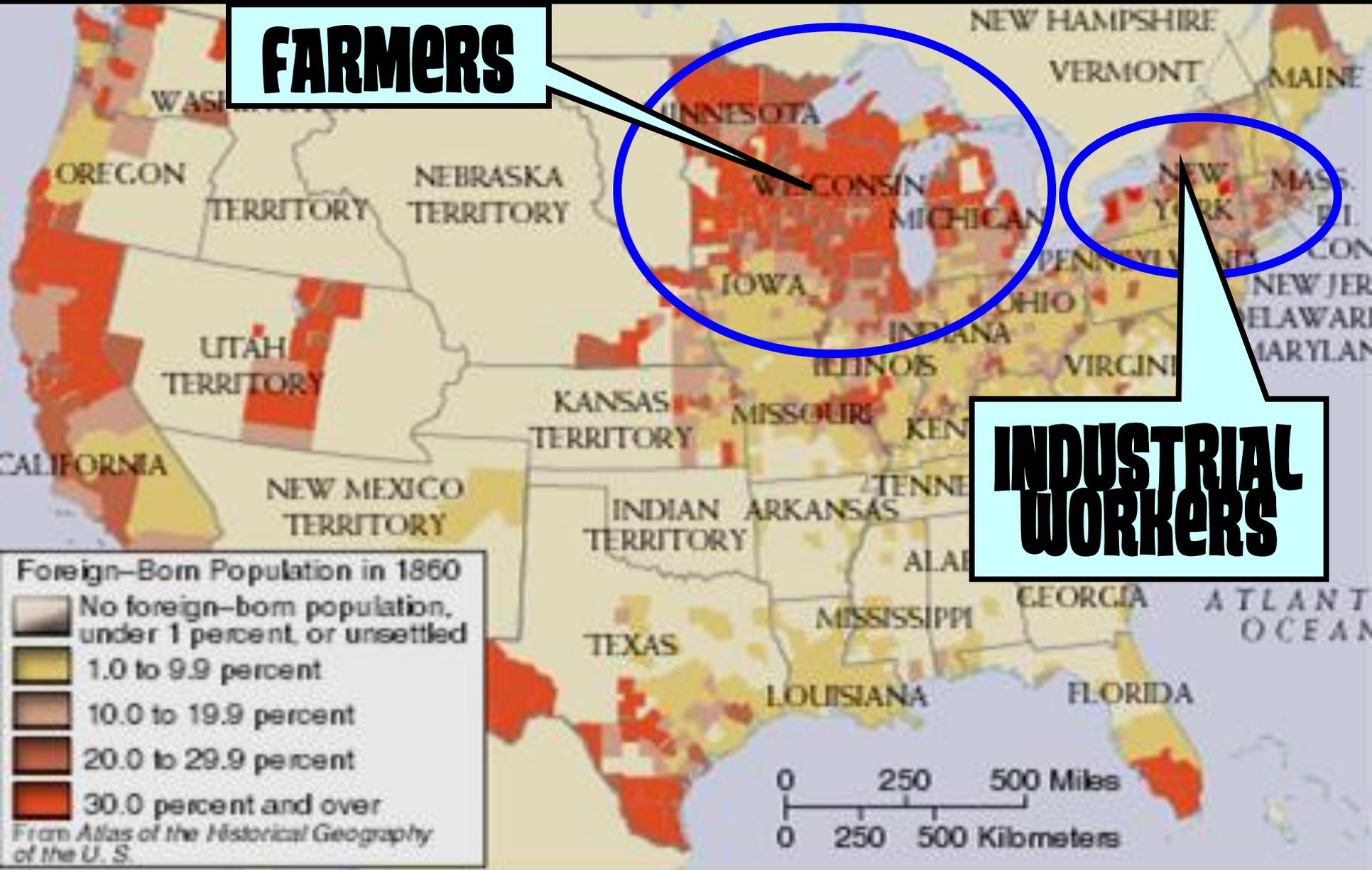
- In the 1840s, millions of Irish & Germans immigrated to the U.S.
 - Immigrants filled low-paying jobs in northern factories or moved west to become farmers
 - Immigrants, especially Catholics, faced prejudice from native-born Americans (called Nativism)
 - The Know-Nothing Party was formed to limit immigration & keep immigrant men from voting



Where did antebellum immigrants go?

FARMERS

INDUSTRIAL WORKERS





**PROPAGANDA FROM THE KNOW-NOTHING PARTY
ATTACKING GERMAN & IRISH IMMIGRANTS**