

1 ☐2 ☐ **I. The Westward Movement**

–Rise of Andrew Jackson, first president from beyond Appalachians, exemplified movement west

- Late 1850s:

- Half of Americans under age of 30

- By 1840 “demographic center” of population map had crossed Alleghenies (see Map 14.1)

- By 1860, it had crossed Ohio River

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3 ☐4 ☐ **I. The Westward Movement (cont.)**

- Life across Ohio River:

- Downright grim for most pioneer families

- Suffered diseases, depression, and premature death

- Unbearable loneliness, especially for women

- Breakdowns and madness were frequent

- Frontier life could be tough and crude for men as well

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5 ☐ **I. The Westward Movement (cont.)**

- Pioneers, marooned by geography, were often ill-informed, superstitious, provincial, and fiercely individualistic.

- Popular literature abounded with portraits of unique, isolated figures.

- Even in these days of “rugged individualism” there were exceptions.

- Pioneers relied upon neighbors for help and upon government for internal improvements.

6 ☐ **II. Shaping the Western Landscape**

- Westward movement molded physical environment:

- By 1820s trappers active in vast Rocky Mountain region

- Fur-trapping empire based on rendezvous (French for

“meeting”) system

- Trappers and Indians come together to trade beaver pelts for manufactured goods from East

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8 ☐ **II. Shaping the Western Landscape (cont.)**

- Beaver all but disappeared from region
- Buffalo were also almost annihilated
- On California coast, traders sought sea-otter pelts, driving them to point of near-extinction
- Some have called this aggressive, heedless exploitation of West's natural bounty ecological imperialism.
- Yet Americans revered nature and admired its beauty
  - Many found wild, unspoiled character of land, esp. the West, to be among young nation's defining attributes

9 ☐ **II. Shaping the Western Landscape (cont.)**

- America had pristine, natural beauty, unspoiled by human hands
  - This national mystique inspired literature, painting, and a powerful conservation movement:
    - George Catlin, painter and student of Native American life, was among the first to advocate preservation of nature as deliberate national policy
    - Proposed creation of a national park in 1830s:
      - Started with Yellowstone Park in 1872

10 ☐ **III. The March of the Millions**

- As American people moved West, they multiplied at an amazing rate:
  - By midcentury, population doubled every twenty-five years (see Figure 14:1)
  - By 1860, thirteen colonies had more than doubled in numbers; 33 stars graced flag
  - U.S.A. was fourth most populous nation in western world: exceeded by Russia, France, and Austria

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12 ☐ **III. The March of the Millions  
(cont.)**

- Urban growth continued explosively:
  - 1790 only two American cities that could boast populations of 20,000—Philadelphia, New York
  - 1860 there were 43 and 300 claimed over 5,000
  - New York was metropolis; New Orleans, “Queen of the South;” and Chicago, swaggering lord of Midwest—destined to be “hog butcher for the world”

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13 ☐ **III. The March of the Millions  
(cont.)**

- Over-rapid urbanization brought undesirable by-products:
  - Smelly slums, inadequate policing, impure water, foul sewage, ravenous rats, and improper garbage disposal
  - Boston (1823) pioneered sewer system
  - New York (1842) abandoned wells and cisterns for piped-in water supply, thus eliminating breeding place for disease-carrying mosquitoes

14 ☐ **III. The March of the Millions  
(cont.)**

- High birthrate accounted for biggest increase in population, but immigration also helped:
  - By 1830s immigration was 60,000 a year
  - Influx tripled in 1840s and then quadrupled in the 1850s
  - During 1840s and 1850s, > 1.5 million Irish, and nearly as many Germans came (see Table 14.1)

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16 ☐ **III. The March of the Millions  
(cont.)**

- Why did they come?
  - Because Europe seemed to be running out of room, had “surplus people”
  - Majority headed for “land of freedom and opportunity”
  - New transoceanic steamships allowed immigrants to move

speedily and cheaply

- United States received far more diverse array of immigrants than other countries
- U.S.A. received immigrants from dozens of different nations

17 ☐

18 ☐ **IV. The Emerald Isle Moves West**

- Ireland was devastated in mid-1840s:
  - 2 million died as result of potato famine
  - Tens of thousands fled Land of Famine for Land of Plenty in “Black Forties”
  - Ireland's great export has been population:
    - Joined Jews and Africans as dispersed people (see “Makers of America: The Irish”)
  - Many swarmed into seaboard cities (e.g., Boston)

19 ☐ **IV. The Emerald Isle Moves West (cont.)**

- New York City became largest Irish city in world
- Irish did not receive red-carpet treatment
- Friendless “famine Irish” forced to fend for themselves:
  - Ancient Order of Hibernians, semisecret society founded in Ireland to fight rapacious landlords, served in America as benevolent society, ailing downtrodden
  - Helped spawn Molly Maguires, shadowy Irish miners' union that rocked Pennsylvania coal districts in 1860s and 1870s

20 ☐ **IV. The Emerald Isle Moves West (cont.)**

- Irish conditions in America:
  - Tended to remain in low-skill occupations
  - Gradually improved their lot, usually by acquiring modest amounts of property
  - Education of children was often cut short
  - Property ownership counted as a grand “success”
  - Politics attracted Gaelic newcomers
  - Gained control of powerful city machines, esp. New York's Tammany Hall, and reaped patronage rewards

21 ☐ **Iv. The Emerald Isle Moves West (cont.)**

- Politicians tried to cultivate Irish vote:
  - Nearly two million arrived between 1830 and 1860—and politicians glimpsed political gold in those potential voters, esp. in politically potent state of New York
  - Because Irish hatred of England remained strong, politicians won support with anti-British remarks

22 ☐ **V. The German Forty-Eighters**

- Influx of refugees from Germany b/t 1830 and 1860 hardly less spectacular than from Ireland:
  - >1.5 Germans stepped onto American soil (see “Makers of America: The Germans”)
  - Bulk were uprooted farmers
  - Some were liberal political refugees
  - Germany's loss was America's gain: Carl Schurz became relentless foe of slavery and public corruption

23 ☐ **V. The German Forty-Eighters (cont.)**

- Germans:
  - Possessed modest amount of materials goods
  - Most pushed to lush lands of Middle West, notably Wisconsin for farming
  - Formed influential body of voters wooed by politicians
  - Less potent politically than Irish since were more widely scattered

24 ☐ **V. The German Forty-Eighters (cont.)**

- German influence in shaping American life:
  - Conestoga wagon, Kentucky rifle, and Christmas tree all German contributions
  - Supported public schools, including *Kindergarten* (children's garden)
  - Promoted music and arts
  - Relentless enemies of slavery

25 ☐ **V. The German Forty-Eighters (cont.)**

- Sometimes dubbed “damned Dutchmen” and regarded with suspicion:
  - Seeking to preserve language and customs, they settled in compact “colonies” aloof from surrounding communities
  - Accustomed to “Continental Sunday,” they made merry on Sunday
  - Their Old World drinking habits further spurred advocates of temperance

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29 ☐ **VI. Flare-ups of Antiforeignism**

- Influx of immigrants in 1840s and 1850s inflamed prejudices of American “nativists:”
  - Feared immigrants would outbreed, outvote, and overwhelm “native” stock
  - Also took jobs from “native” Americans
  - As Roman Catholics were regarded by many old-line Americans as following a “foreign” church

30 ☐ **VI. Flare-ups of Antiforeignism (cont.)**

- Roman Catholics on the move:
  - To avoid Protestant indoctrination in public schools, began in 1840s to construct separate Catholic educational system:
    - Expensive, revealed strength of religious commitment
  - With Irish and German influx, Catholics became large religious group:
    - In 1840 ranked fifth behind Baptists, Methodists, Presbyterians and Congregationalists

31 ☐ **VI. Flare-ups of Antiforeignism (cont.)**

- Know-Nothing Party—organized by “nativists” for political action:

- Agitated for rigid restriction on immigration and naturalization
- Agitated for laws authorizing deportation of alien paupers
- Promoted lurid literature of exposure, much of it pure fiction
- Example: Maria Monk's Awful Disclosures

32 ☐ **VI. Flare-ups of Antiforeignism (cont.)**

- Occasional mass violence against Catholics:
  - Burned churches and schools
  - Some killed and wounded in days of fighting
- Immigrants made U.S.A. one of most ethnically and racially diverse societies in world.
- Not surprising that cultural clashes occurred.

33 ☐ **VI. Flare-ups of Antiforeignism (cont.)**

- American economy:
  - Attracted immigrants and ensured them share of wealth without jeopardizing wealth of others
  - Immigrants helped fuel economic expansion
  - Immigrants and American economy needed each other
  - Together they helped bring Industrial Revolution

34 ☐ **VII. Creeping Mechanization**

- British inventors in 1750s perfected series of machines for mass production of textiles:
  - Harnessed steam to usher in modern factory system of Industrial Revolution
  - Spectacular transformation in agricultural production
  - As well as methods of transportation and communication
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35 ☐ **VII. Creeping Mechanization (cont.)**

- Factory system slowly spread from Britain, “the world's workshop”.
- Why was America slow to industrialize?
  - Land was cheap
  - Labor was scarce
  - Money for capital investment was scarce

36 ☐ **VIII. Whitney Ends the Fiber Famine**

- Samuel Slater— “Father of Factory System”
  - After memorizing plans for machinery, he escaped to America
  - Won backing of capitalist Moses Brown
  - Reconstructed essential apparatus in 1791
  - Thus put together 1<sup>st</sup> efficient machinery for spinning cotton thread in America
  - Problem was accessing cotton fiber
  - Eli Whitney's cotton gin solved problem

37 ☐ **VIII. Whitney Ends the Fiber Famine (cont.)**

- Momentous effects of cotton gin:
  - Planters cleared more and more land for cotton
  - Cotton Kingdom pushed westward
  - Insatiable demand for cotton riveted chains of slavery more tightly on southern blacks
  - Yankee machines put out avalanches of textiles
  - America's Industrial Revolution first blossomed in cotton textiles
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38 ☐ **VIII. Whitney Ends the Fiber Famine (cont.)**

- Factories 1<sup>st</sup> flourished in New England, then branched out to NY, NJ, Pennsylvania
- The South:
  - Increasingly wedded to growing cotton
  - Little manufacturing
  - Capital invested in slaves
  - Local consumers for most part desperately poor
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39 ☐ **VIII. Whitney Ends the Fiber Famine (cont.)**

- New England favored as industrial center because:
  - Stony soil made farming difficult and manufacturing attractive
  - Dense population provided labor and markets
  - Seaports provided easy import of raw materials and export of finished products



- Rivers provided abundant water power
- By 1860, >400 million pounds of southern cotton poured into mills, mostly in New England

40 ☐41 ☐42 ☐43 ☐44 ☐45 ☐ **IX. Marvels in Manufacturing**

- As factory system flourished, it embraced other industries.
- Contribution of Whitney's interchangeable parts to manufacture of firearms:
  - Basis of mass-production, assembly-line methods
  - Gave North the factories that ensured military preponderance over South
  - Ironically Whitney, by perfecting cotton gin, gave slavery renewed lease on life

46 ☐47 ☐48 ☐ **IX. Marvels in Manufacturing (cont.)**

- Sewing machine:
  - Invented by Elias Howe in 1846
  - Perfected by Isaac Singer
  - Strong boost to northern industrialization
  - Foundation of ready-made clothing
  - Moved sewing from private homes to factory

49 ☐ **IX. Marvels in Manufacturing (cont.)**

- Each new invention stimulated still more imaginative inventions:
  - Decade ending in 1800: only 306 patents registered
  - Decade ending in 1860: 28,000 patents registered

50 ☐ **IX. Marvels in Manufacturing (cont.)**

- Key changes in form and legal status of business organizations:
  - Principle of limited liability aided concentration of capital
  - Boston Associates created by 15 Boston families
  - Laws of “free incorporation” meant businessmen could create corporations without applying for individual charters from legislature

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51 ☐ **IX. Marvels in Manufacturing (cont.)**

- Samuel F. B. Morse:
  - Invented telegraph
  - Secured \$30,000 from Congress to experiment with “talking wires”
  - In 1844, strung a wire 40 miles from Washington to Baltimore and tapped out historic message, “What hath God wrought?”

52 ☐ **IX. Marvels in Manufacturing (cont.)**

- By time of London World's Fair in 1851:
  - American products were prominent among world's commercial wonders
  - Fairgoers crowded into Crystal Palace to see
    - McCormick's reaper
    - Morse's telegraph
    - Colt's firearms
    - Charles Goodyear's vulcanized rubber goods

53 ☐ **X. Workers and “Wage Slaves”**

- Factory system created acute labor problem.
- Manufacturing had been done in home:
  - Master craftsman and apprentice worked together
- Industrial Revolution submerged personal association into impersonal ownership of factories in “spindle cities” surrounded by hovels of “wage slaves.”

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54 ☐55 ☐56 ☐ **X. Workers and “Wage Slaves”  
(cont.)**

- Workers' conditions:
  - Hours long, wages low
  - Meals skimpy and hastily gulped
  - Workers toiled in unsanitary buildings (poorly ventilated, lighted, heated)
  - Forbidden to form unions to raise wages
  - Only 24 recorded strikes before 1835

57 ☐ **X. Workers and “Wage Slaves”  
(cont.)**

- Exploitation of child labor:
  - In 1820, many of nation's industrial toilers were children under ten
  - Victims of factory, children were mentally blighted, emotionally starved, physically stunted, and brutally whipped in special “whipping rooms”
  - Slater's mill of 1791: first machine tenders were seven boys and two girls, all under 12
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58 ☐ **X. Workers and “Wage Slaves”  
(cont.)**

- Lot of adult wage workers in 1820s-1830s:
  - Many states granted laboring man the vote
  - Strove to lighten burden through workingmen's parties
  - Many workers gave loyalty to Democratic Party of Andrew Jackson
  - Besides 10-hour day, higher wages, and tolerable working conditions, workers demanded public education and end to imprisonment for debt
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59 ☐ **X. Workers and “Wage Slaves”  
(cont.)**

- Employers fought 10-hour day:
  - Argued reduced hours would lessen production, increase costs, and demoralize workers
  - Laborers would have so much leisure time that Devil would lead them to mischief
  - In 1840 President Van Buren established ten-hour day for federal employees on public works
  - In later years many states began reducing hours of working people

60 ☐ **X. Workers and “Wage Slaves” (cont.)**

- Day laborers tried to improve their lot:
  - Strongest weapon was strikes
  - Dozens of strikes erupted in 1830s and 1840s
  - Sought higher wages, ten-hour days, and goals such as right to smoke on job
  - Workers lost more strikes than they won
  - Employers imported strike-breakers
  - Labor raised voice against immigrants

61 ☐ **X. Workers and “Wage Slaves” (cont.)**

- Labor's effort to organize:
  - Some 300,000 trade unionists by 1830
  - Declined as result of severe depression, 1837
  - Won promising legal victory in 1842 in *Commonwealth v. Hunt*
  - Mass. Supreme Court ruled unions not illegal conspiracies, provided methods were “honorable and peaceful”
  - Case did not legalize right to strike

62 ☐

63 ☐ **XI. Women and the Economy**

- Women became part of factory production:
  - Factories undermined work of women in homes
  - Factories offered work to those displaced
  - Factory jobs promised greater economic independence for women
  - And means to buy manufactured products of new market

economy

64 ☐ **XI. Women and the Economy  
(cont.)**

- “Factory girls” toiled 6 days a week, 12 to 13 hours “from dark to dark”
- Textile mill at Lowell, Mass.:
  - Workers mostly New England farm girls
  - Supervised on and off job by watchful matrons
  - Escorted to church from company boardinghouses
  - Forbidden to form unions
  - Few outlets to protest grueling working conditions

65 ☐

66 ☐ **XI. Women and the Economy  
(cont.)**

- Factory jobs still unusual for women:
  - Few opportunities to be economically self-supporting (mainly nursing, domestic services, and teaching)
  - Teaching profession became “feminized” as men left for other opportunities

67 ☐ **XI. Women and the Economy  
(cont.)**

- Other “opportunities” in household service:
  - One white family in ten employed poor white, immigrant, or black women
  - 10% of white women worked outside home
  - 20% of all women employed at some time before marriage
  - Vast majority of working women single
  - Upon marriage, left job to become wives and mothers, without wages

68 ☐ **XI. Women and the Economy  
(cont.)**

- Cult of domesticity:
  - Widespread cultural creed that glorified customary functions of homemaker

–Married women commanded moral power and increasingly made decisions that altered character of family itself

–Women's changing roles:

- Industrial Revolution changed life in home of nineteenth-century: traditional “women's sphere”

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69 ☐ **XI. Women and the Economy (cont.)**

- Love, not parental “arrangement” determined choice of spouse—yet parents retained power of veto
- Families became more closely knit and affectionate
- Provided emotional refuge against threatening impersonality of big-city industrialism
- Families grew smaller
- “Fertility rate” dropped for women b/t age 14 and 45
- Birth control still taboo, but women played large part in having fewer children

70 ☐ **IX. Women and the Economy (cont.)**

- Newly assertive role has been called “domestic feminism”
- Smaller families meant child-centered families
- What Europeans saw in American families as permissiveness was consequence of new idea of child-rearing:
  - Child's will was not simply broken, but rather shaped
- Good citizens raised not to be meekly obedient, but to be independent individuals, making decisions on internalized morals

71 ☐ **IX. Women and the Economy (cont.)**

- Emerging outlines of “modern” family:
  - Small, affectionate, and child-centered
  - Provided special area for talents of women
  - Big improvement from earlier conditions of grinding toil—often alongside men in fields

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73 ☐ **XII. Western Farmers Reap a Revolution in the Fields**

- Flourishing farms changed face of West:
  - Trans-Allegheny region—esp. Ohio-Indiana-Illinois tier—fast becoming nation's breadbasket
    - Before long, would become granary to world
  - Pioneer families hacked clearing out of forest
  - Then planted corn fields
  - Yellow grain amazingly versatile

74 ☐ **XII. Western Farmers Reap a Revolution in the Fields (cont.)**

- Most western products first moved by Ohio-Mississippi Rivers
- Inventions helped farmers:
  - John Deere in 1837 produced a steel plow that broke stubborn soil:
    - Light enough to be pulled by horses, rather than oxen
  - 1830 Cyrus McCormick invented mechanical mower-reaper
    - Could do work of 5 men with sickles and scythes
    - To western farmers what cotton gin was to South
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76 ☐ **XII. Western Farmers Reap a Revolution in the Fields (cont.)**

- McCormick reaper:
  - Made ambitious capitalists out of humble plowmen
  - Subsistence farming gave way to large-scale food production
  - Specialized, cash-crop agriculture came to dominate trans-Allegheny West
  - With it followed mounting indebtedness
  - Wanted more land and more machinery
  - Dreamed of new markets in mushrooming factory towns of East or across Atlantic
  - However, still landlocked—needed transportation revolution
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78 ☐ **XIII. Highways and Steamboats**

—In 1789, when Constitution launched, primitive methods of travel still dominated:

- Waterborne travel slow, uncertain, often dangerous
- Stagecoaches and wagons lurched over bone-shaking roads
- Cheap, efficient transportation increasingly needed
- In 1790s, private company completed profitable Lancaster Turnpike in Pennsylvania, running 62 miles from Philadelphia to Lancaster

79 ☐ **XIII. Highways and Steamboats (cont.)**

- As driver approached tollgate, they confronted barrier of sharp pikes, which were turned aside when toll paid (hence, turnpike)
- Western road building, always expensive, encountered many obstacles:
  - Noisy states' righters opposed federal aid to local projects
  - Eastern states protested against being bled of populations by westward-reaching arteries
  - Westerners scored key triumph in 1811 when federal government started construction of National Road—known as Cumberland Road

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80 ☐ **XIII. Highways and Steamboats (cont.)**

- Robert Fulton started steamboat craze:
  - Installed powerful steam engine on *Clermont*:
    - In 1807, it went from New York City up Hudson River to Albany—150 miles in 32 hours
  - Success of steamboat was sensational
  - Fulton changed all of America's navigable streams into two-way arteries, doubling carrying capacity
  - (1820): 60 steamboats on Mississippi and tributaries
  - (1860): 1,000

81 ☐

82 ☐ **XIII. Highways and Steamboats**



(cont.)

- April 1865, steamer *Sultana* exploded killing 1,700 passengers
- Steamboats played vital role in opening West and South

83 ☐ **XIV. “Clinton's Big Ditch” in New York**

- Canal-cutting craze paralleled boom in turnpikes and steamboats (see Map 14.2):
  - New Yorkers, denied federal aid by states' righters, funded Erie Canal themselves to link Great Lakes with Hudson River
  - Driving leadership of Governor DeWitt Clinton
  - Project called “Clinton's Big Ditch” or “Governor's Gutter”

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85 ☐ **XIV. “Clinton's Big Ditch” in New York (cont.)**

- Begun in 1817, canal stretched 363 miles from Buffalo on Lake Erie, to Hudson River, onto New York harbor
- Shipping sped up as cost/time dropped significantly
- Other economic ripples
  - Value of land along route skyrocketed and new cities, Rochester and Syracuse, blossomed
  - New profitability of farming in Old Northwest—Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, Illinois attracted European immigrants
  - Cleveland, Detroit, and Chicago grew in size
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86 ☐ **XIV. “Clinton's Big Ditch” in New York (cont.)**

- Dispirited New England farmers abandoned rocky holdings and went elsewhere
- With Erie Canal, easy to go west and take up farming south of Great Lakes
- Transformation in Northeast—canal consequences—showed how long-established local market structures could be changed by emerging behemoth of continental economy
- American goods also affect international market as Europeans began to feel effects of American exports

87 ☐ **XV. The Iron Horse**

- Development of railroad:
  - Fast, reliable, cheaper than canals to construct, and not frozen over in winter

- Able to go anywhere—it defied terrain and weather
- First railroad appeared in 1828 and new lines spread swiftly
- Faced strong opposition from canal builders
- Other obstacles:
  - Brakes so feeble that engineers might miss station
  - Arrivals and departures were conjectural
  - Differences in gauge required passengers to make frequent changes of trains

88 ☐ **XV. The Iron Horse  
(cont.)**

- Improvements came:
  - Gauges gradually became standard
  - Safety devices adopted
  - Pullman “sleeping palace” introduced in 1859
- America at long last bound together with braces of iron, later to be made of steel

89 ☐

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91 ☐ **XVI. Cables, Clippers, and Pony Riders**

- Other forms of transportation and communication linked United States and world:
  - Cyrus Field in 1858:
    - Called “the greatest wire-puller in history,” stretched a cable from Newfoundland to Ireland
    - A heavier cable in 1866 permanently linked American and European continents
  - Donald McKay developed new clipper ships
    - Sacrificed cargo space for speed
    - Their hour of glory was relatively brief
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93 ☐ **XVI. Cables, Clippers, and Pony Riders (cont.)**

- Eve of Civil War, British steamers won race for maritime ascendancy:
  - Steadier, roomier, more reliable – thus more profitable

- Stagecoaches:
  - Immortalized by Mark Twain's *Roughing It*
  - Their dusty tracks stretched from banks of muddy Missouri River clear to California (see Map 14.4)
- Pony Express (1860):
  - Carried mail speedily the 2,000 miles from St. Joseph, Missouri to Sacramento, California; ten day trip
  - Lasted only 18 months

94 ☐95 ☐ **XVI. Cables, Clippers, and Pony Riders (cont.)**

- Express riders unhorsed by Morse's clacking keys
  - Began messages to California in 1861
- Swift ships and fleet ponies ushered out a dying technology of wind and muscle
- In future, machines would dominate

96 ☐ **XVII. The Transport Web Binds the Union**

- Transportation revolution:
  - Stimulated by desire of East to tap West
    - Western rivers drained southward to cotton belt
    - Steamboats reversed flow by bringing finished goods to West and helped bind West and South together
    - Three decades before Civil War, canals and railroads from East tied seaboard with blossoming heartland
    - Impressive grid of “internal improvements” established
  - By 1860, a truly continental economy had emerged
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97 ☐ **XVII. The Transportation Web Binds the Union (cont.)**

- Division of labor applied on a national level
- Each region specialized in particular type of economic activity
  - » South raised cotton
  - » West grew grain and livestock
  - » East made machines and textiles
- Economic pattern had fateful political and military implications:
  - Many southerners regarded Mississippi as a chain linking

- upper valley states to southern Cotton Kingdom
- They believed some or all of these states would secede with them or be strangled
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98 ☐ **XVII. The Transportation Web Binds the Union (cont.)**

- They overlooked man-made links that bound upper Mississippi Valley to East
- Southern rebels would not only have to
  - »fight Northern armies
  - »Also tight bonds of interdependent continental economy
- Economically, two northerly sections were conjoined twins
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99 ☐ **XVIII. The Market Revolution**

- Market Revolution:
  - Transformed subsistence economy of scattered farms and tiny workshops into national network of industry and commerce (see Map 14.5)
  - Greater mechanization and robust market-oriented economy raised new legal questions:
    - How tightly should patents protect inventions?
    - Should government regulate monopolies?
    - Who should own technologies and networks?
  - Chief Justice John Marshall's Court protected contract rights by requiring states to grant irrevocable charters

100 ☐

101 ☐ **XVIII. The Market Revolution (cont.)**

- Monopolies easily developed and new companies found it difficult to break into markets
- Chief Justice Roger Taney argued “rights of the community” outweighed exclusive corporate rights:
  - His decision encouraged greater competition
  - So did passage of more liberal state incorporation laws
- Self-sufficient households of earlier were transformed:
  - Now families scattered to work for wages in factories

- Or planted just a few crops for sale at market
- Used money to buy goods made by strangers in far-off factories

102 ☐ **XVIII. The Market Revolution (cont.)**

- Store-bought products replaced homemade products
- Changed division of labor and status in household
- Traditional women's work rendered superfluous and devalued
- Home grew into place of refuge from world of work that increasingly became special and separate sphere of women
- Revolutionary advances in manufacturing and transportation brought increased prosperity:
  - Widened gulf between rich and poor
  - New examples of colossal economic success
  - John Jacob Astor left estate of \$30 million in 1848

103 ☐ **XVIII. The Market Revolution (cont.)**

- Cities bred greatest extremes of economic inequality:
  - Unskilled workers fared worst; “drifted” from city to city
  - These workers accounted for up to ½ the population of new industrial centers
  - Were forgotten men and women of American history
- Many myths about “social mobility:”
  - Mobility did exist in industrializing America
  - Rags-to riches success stories relatively few
  - American did provide more “opportunity” than elsewhere
  - Millions of immigrants headed for New World shores
  - General prosperity defused potential class conflict

104 ☐

105 ☐