**NAME \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

**DUE ON \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ READING QUIZ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_VOCABULARY QUIZ\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

**CHAPTER 14 - Forging the National Economy, 1790–1860**

**People/Events/Key Terms**

1. “Self-Reliance” 18. Erie Canal
2. Rendezvous system 19. Clipper ships
3. Ecological imperialism 20. Pony Express
4. Ancient Order of Hibernians 21. Transportation revolution
5. Molly Maguires 22. Market revolution
6. Tammany Hall 23. Eli Whitney
7. Know-Nothing Party 24. Issac Singer
8. *Awful Disclosures* 25. Samuel Morse
9. Industrial Revolution 26. John Deere
10. Cotton gin 27. Cyrus McMormick
11. Patent Office 28. Robert Fulton
12. Limited liability 29. DeWitt Clinton
13. *Commonwealth v. Hunt* 30. Cyrus Field
14. Factory girls 31. John Jacob Astor
15. Cult of domesticity
16. McCormick reaper
17. turnpike

**Esssential questions:**

1. Analyze the economic transformation of America including:
	1. westward expansion, population growth, industrialization, society, and the transportation revolution (canals, railroads, steam, etc.)
2. What were the consequences of the “exploding” population growth in the United States during the 1800’s?
3. Compare/contrast the lives of the Irish and the Germans settling in the US.
4. For a country that is supposed to be a “melting pot,” how can you explain the anti-foreignism experienced in the 1840’s/50’s?
5. How fast was the population of America increasing and what were the sources of this population growth?
6. What were important developments in American manufacturing?
7. How did the developing factory system affect women and children?
8. What technological advances improved agricultural production?
9. What transportation innovations developed and how did they change sectional relationships?

**Possible Essay Topics:**

1. Compare the experiences of TWO of the following groups of immigrants during the period 1830 to 1860.

English

Irish

German

**Chapter Themes**

**Theme:** The importance of the West grew in the early nineteenth century. Cheap land attracted immigrants and natives alike, and after some technological innovations, the West became an agricultural giant. The increased output also spurred transportation developments to tie this developing region to the rest of the United States.

**Theme:** In the era of Jacksonian democracy, the American population grew rapidly and changed in character. More people lived in the raw West and in the expanding cities, and immigrant groups, like the Irish and Germans, added their labor power to America’s economy, sometimes arousing hostility from native-born Americans in the process.

**Theme:** In the early nineteenth century, the American economy developed the beginnings of industrialization. The greatest advances occurred in transportation, as canals and railroads bound the Union together into a continental economy with strong regional specialization.

**chapter summary**

The youthful American republic expanded dramatically on the frontier in the early nineteenth century. Frontier life was often crude and hard on the pioneers, especially women.

Westward-moving pioneers often ruthlessly exploited the environment, exhausting the soil and exterminating wildlife. Yet the wild beauty of the West was also valued as a symbol of American national identity, and eventually, environmentalists would create a national park system to preserve pieces of the wilderness.

Other changes altered the character of American society and its workforce. Old cities expanded, and new cities sprang up in the wilderness. Irish and German immigrants poured into the country in the 1840s and 1850s, and the Irish, in particular, aroused nativist hostility because of their Roman Catholic faith.

Inventions and business innovations, such as free incorporation laws, spurred economic growth. Women and children were the most exploited early factory laborers. Male workers made some gains in wages and hours but generally failed in unionization attempts.

The most far-reaching economic advances before the Civil War occurred in agriculture and transportation. The early railroads, despite many obstacles, gradually spread their tentacles across the country. Foreign trade remained only a small part of the American economy, but changing technology gradually created growing economic links to Europe. By the early 1860s, the telegraph, railroad, and steamship had gone far toward replacing older means of travel and communication such as the canals, clipper ships, stagecoach, and pony express.

The new means of transportation and distribution laid the foundations for a continental market economy. The new national economy created a pattern of sectional specialization and altered the traditional economic functions of the family. There was growing concern over the class differences spawned by industrialization, especially in the cities. But the general growth of opportunities and the increased standard of living made America a magnetic land of opportunity to many people at home and abroad.

**Chapter 14 - Key Concept 4.1**

The United States began to develop a modern democracy and celebrated a new national culture, while Americans sought to define the nation’s democratic ideals and change their society and institutions to match them.

II. While Americans embraced a new national culture, various groups developed distinctive cultures of their own.

1. The rise of democratic and individualistic beliefs, a response to rationalism, and changes to society caused by the market revolution, along with greater social and geographical mobility, contributed to a Second Great Awakening among Protestants that influenced moral and social reforms and inspired utopian and other religious movements.

1.

2.

3.

4.

1. A new national culture emerged that combined American elements, European influences, and regional cultural sensibilities.

1.

2.

3.

4.

Key Concept 4.2:

Innovations in technology, agriculture, and commerce powerfully accelerated the American economy, precipitating profound changes to U.S. society and to national and regional identities.

I. New transportation systems and technologies dramatically expanded manufacturing and agricultural production.

1. Entrepreneurs helped to create a market revolution in production and commerce, in which market relationships between producers and consumers came to prevail as the manufacture of goods became more organized.

1.

2.

3.

4.

1. Innovations including textile machinery, steam engines, interchangeable parts, the telegraph, and agricultural inventions increased the efficiency of production methods

1.

2.

3.

4.

1. C. Legislation and judicial systems supported the development of roads, canals, and railroads, which extended and enlarged markets and helped foster regional interdependence. Transportation networks linked the North and Midwest more closely than either was linked to the South.

1.

2.

3.

4.

II. The changes caused by the market revolution had significant effects on U.S. society, workers’ lives, and gender and family relations.

1. Increasing numbers of Americans, especially women and men working in factories, no longer relied on semi subsistence agriculture; instead they supported themselves producing goods for distant markets.

1.

2.

3.

4.

1. The growth of manufacturing drove a significant increase in prosperity and standards of living for some; this led to the emergence of a larger middle class and a small but wealthy business elite but also to a large and growing population of laboring poor.

1.

2.

3.

4.

1. Gender and family roles changed in response to the market revolution, particularly with the growth of definitions of domestic ideals that emphasized  the separation of public and private spheres.

1.

2.

3.

4.

III. Economic development shaped settlement and trade patterns, helping to unify the nation while also encouraging the growth of different regions.

1. Large numbers of international migrants moved to industrializing northern cities, while many Americans moved west of the Appalachians, developing thriving new communities along the Ohio and Mississippi rivers.

1.

2.

3.

4.

1. Increasing Southern cotton production and the related growth of Northern manufacturing, banking, and shipping industries promoted the development of national and international commercial ties.

1.

2.

3.

4.

**Guided Reading Questions - Chapter 14**

1. What four groups pushed west?
2. Why did these groups move west?

**The Westward Movement**

1. What did Andrew Jackson exemplify?
2. Explain Emerson’s quote on page 278 – “Europe stretches to the Alleghenies” America lies beyond.”
3. What is the importance of the American center of population moving westward?
4. Describe family life for the pioneers on the western frontier. Be sure to discuss problems as well as recreation.
5. How did Emerson, Cooper and Melville describe the American character?
6. What was the subject of the essay “Self-Reliance”?
7. Define “rugged individualism”?
8. What was crucial to survival of the pioneers?

**Shaping the Western Landscape**

1. How did settlers reshape the western landscape?
2. Trade in what three pelts thrived in the West?
3. Explain the rendezvous system?
4. What was “ecological imperialism”? Give specific examples.
5. What was America’ national mystique?
6. Who was George Catlin?
7. Who is credited with the system of national parks?
8. Using the painting by George Catlin on page 282, answer the following questions;
	1. What commentary does Catlin’s Mouth of the Platte River make about the West?
	2. What visual elements of the painting support your view?
	3. Why do you Catlin said of this area “The mouth of the Platte is a beautiful scene, and no doubt will be the site of a large and flourishing town, soon after the Indian titles shall have been extinguished to the lands I these regions”?

**The March of the Millions**

1. How often was America’s population doubling?
2. By 1860 how many states where there? How populous was America?
3. What three U.S. cities stood apart from the rest in 1860? What were their nicknames?
4. What seven problems existed in cities?
5. In 1823 and 1842 Boston and New York got what?
6. What two groups immigrated to US in the 1840s? Why?
7. What did “America letters” emphasize?

**The Emerald Isle Moves West**

1. Where did the Irish move to?
2. Where did “Bridgits” and “Paddies” work?
3. What did NINA stand for?
4. What were the Hibernians and Molly Maguire’s?
5. The Irish were attracted to what two professions?
6. What was Tammany Hall?
7. Read the excerpt from Margaret McCarthy on page 283, and considering other information, describe the living conditions for Irish immigrants in the US in the mid-nineteenth century. What was daily life like for a typical Irish immigrant?
8. How did Roman Catholicism both help and hinder the Irish in America in the early 19th century?

# makers of america: The irish

1. Looking at the painting on page 285, what does the painting *St. Patrick’s Day Parade in America, Union Square,* reveal about the progress made by Irish Americans by 1870?
2. In what ways were the Irish similar to other immigrants from the British Isles, such as the English (Chapter 3) and the Scots-Irish (Chapter 5) and in what ways were they different?
3. How did the Irish particularly shape the history of American politics, urban life, and religion? What factors contributed to their success in America and what made it difficult for them to get ahead?

**The German Forty-Eighters**

1. Why did Germans come to the US?
2. German 48ers settled where?
3. Who was Carl Schurz? What contributions did he make to America?
4. What American institution did Germans oppose, what schooling did Germans start? What three things did Germans contribute to America?
5. What did Irish and German drinking habits spur?

# makers of america: the germans

1. Compare the historical experience of German immigrants, both before and after immigration, with that of the Irish. How did the patterns of German settlement compare with those of the Irish?
2. What elements of American culture have been influenced by the German presence? Is that presence more visible in certain regions of the country than in others?

**Complete the following chart regarding Irish and German immigration.**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **Irish Immigrants** | **German Immigrants** |
| **When did they immigrate?** |  |  |
| **Where did they move to in America?** |  |  |
| **How many of them came to America?** |  |  |
| **Why did they come to America?** |  |  |
| **What problems did they face and/or create in America?** |  |  |
| **Briefly describe other general characteristics of this group.** |  |  |

**Flare-ups of Anti-Foreigners**

1. Define nativism.
2. Why did Catholics set up separate school for their children?
3. Why was the Know Nothing Party or American Party formed? What laws did the party want?
4. What violence against Catholics occurred?
5. What role did immigrants play in the Industrial Revolution?

**CONTENDING VOICES: KNOW-NOTHING PARTY PLATFORM VS. ORESTES BROWNSON page 287**

1. What political reform/restriction did the Know-Nothing Party advocate?
2. Contrast the Know-Nothings with the analysis of immigrants offered by Orestes Brownson?

**Creeping Mechanization**

1. Harnessing of steam ushered in what?
2. Where and with what industry did the Industrial Revolution begin?
3. For what four reasons was the Industrial Revolution slow to develop in the United States?
4. Where and with what industry did the Industrial Revolution begin in the US?
5. Who was, and what did Samuel Slater do?
6. What did Eli Whitney invent? What did his invention increase the need for?
7. Where did American factories first flourish?
8. How did the cotton gin allow American slavery to survive?
9. What capital did the Southern states have?
10. For what four reasons was New England favored as an industrial center?
11. Why did the North industrialize to such a degree in the early 19th century?
12. In what ways did the South contribute to industrialization in the North?

**Marvels in Manufacturing**

1. How did the War of 1812 both help and hurt US manufacturing?
2. What principle became the basis of modern mass production? Who invented the process?
3. What did Ellis Howe and Isaac Singer invent? What industry did this impact?
4. What is the job of the Patent Office?
5. What is the principle of limited liability?
6. What was the Boston Associates?
7. What did Samuel Morse invent?
8. What id Cyrus McCormick invent?
9. What did Charles Goodyear invent?
10. Which of the following – the cotton gin, the sewing machine or interchangeable parts – had the most impact on the American economy during the antebellum period? Justify your answer with at least 2 pieces of evidence from the time period, and also cite at least one reason why you did choose each of the other inventions?

**NOTE THIS IS SIMILAR TO THE FORMAT FOR THE SAQ ON THE AP EXAM**

**Workers and Wage Slaves**

1. What were wage slaves?
2. What are labor unions?
3. Where unions legal?
4. What group benefited from the
5. What were the characteristics of the workplace in the early 1800s
6. How were children treated in factories?
7. What five things did workers begin to demand?
8. What are strikes?
9. What are scabs? What groups were used as scabs?
10. What did Massachusetts case ***Commonwealth v. Hunt*** decide?

**Women and the Economy**

1. Describe the term factory girls.
2. Who were the Lowell Girls?
3. What jobs were women expected to do?
4. What was the “cult of domesticity
5. What was domestic feminism?
6. How did the upbringing of children change as women began to feel more independent?

What were the characteristics of family life in the early 1800s?

**Examining the Evidence: The Invention of the Sewing Machine**

1. Why was the sewing machine able to find eager customers in both commercial workshops and home sewing rooms?
2. How might the sewing machine have changed other aspects of American life, such as work patterns, clothing styles, and retail selling?
3. What other advances in technology might have been necessary for the invention of the sewing machine?

**Western Farmers Reap a Revolution in the Fields**

1. What happened to the trans-Alleghany West after industrialization?
2. What and where was the “breadbasket” of America?
3. What did John Deere and Cyrus McCormick invent?
4. What crop was the mainstay of the western farmer?
5. What was the “Porkopolis of the West”?
6. Trade flowed north to south along the Mississippi River. What had to occur before farmers could send their products to the east?
7. How did the inventions of the steel horse plow and the mechanical reaper transform American agriculture in the 19th century?
8. What was the effect of these inventions of industrialization in the US during this period?
9. Looking at the painting on page 297 answer the following question:
	1. What details do you notice in the illustration, *McCormick’s Miraculous Reaper*?
	2. What might these details reveal about life in Virginia in the antebellum period?

**Highways and Steamboats**

1. What was a turnpike? Name a famous one.
2. What was the Cumberland Road? Where did it begin and end?
3. What was Robert Fulton’s contribution to the transportation revoltion?
4. What was the Clermont? What was it nicknamed?
5. What happened to the *Sultana*?

**“Clinton’s Big Ditch” in New York**

1. What was “Clinton’s Big Ditch”? What 2 bodies of water did it connect?
2. What cities developed as a result of canal construction (5)?
3. What changes followed the growth of canals?

**The Iron Horse**

1. What was the “iron horse”?
2. Where were most railroads located?
3. What were some of the problems with the early railroads?
4. What was a Pullman Palace Car?

**Cables, Clippers and Pony Riders**

1. What did Cyrus Field do?
2. What were clipper ships?
3. What ship did the British perfect for trading purposes?
4. What did Mark Twain’s *Roughing It* immortalize?
5. What was the Pony Express? Why did it end so quickly?
6. What did Samuel Morse contribute to the communication revolution?

**The Transport Web Binds the Union**

1. Define the transportation revolution
2. Goods moved eastward on what three things?
3. By the eve of the Civil War the South, New England and the West produced what for whom?

**The Market Revolution**

1. Define the “market revolution”.
2. What was the Marshall Court’s view of contract rights?
3. What was the importance of Roger Taney’s Supreme Court ruling in the Charles River Bridge case?
4. As the market revolution happened the home became the separate sphere of whom?
5. Who was John Jacob Astor?
6. Who were the forgotten men and women of the market revolution?
7. What defused a potential class conflict in the US between 1820 and 1860?

**Chapter 14 - In the “Location” column, identify where it was used—which is not necessarily where it was invented**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Innovation** | **Inventor and date** | **Location** | **Function (what did it do?)** | **Significance (what was the historical impact?)** |
| **Textile Mill** | **Samuel Slater 1791** |  |  |  |
| **Cotton Gin** |  |  |  |  |
| **Interchangeable Parts** |  |  |  |  |
| **Sewing Machine** |  |  |  |  |
| **Limited liability** |  |  |  |  |
| **Free Incorporation** |  |  |  |  |
| **Steel Plow** |  |  |  |  |
| **Mechanical Reaper** |  |  |  |  |
| **Lancaster Turnpike** |  |  |  |  |
| **Cumberland Road** |  |  |  |  |
| **Steamboat** |  |  |  |  |
| **Erie Canal** |  |  |  |  |
| **Railroad** |  |  |  |  |
| **Clipper ships** |  |  |  |  |
| **Stagecoaches** |  |  |  |  |
| **Telegraph** |  |  |  |  |
| **Trans-Atlantic Cable** |  |  |  |  |
| **Pony Express** |  |  |  |  |
| **Morse Code** |  |  |  |  |