

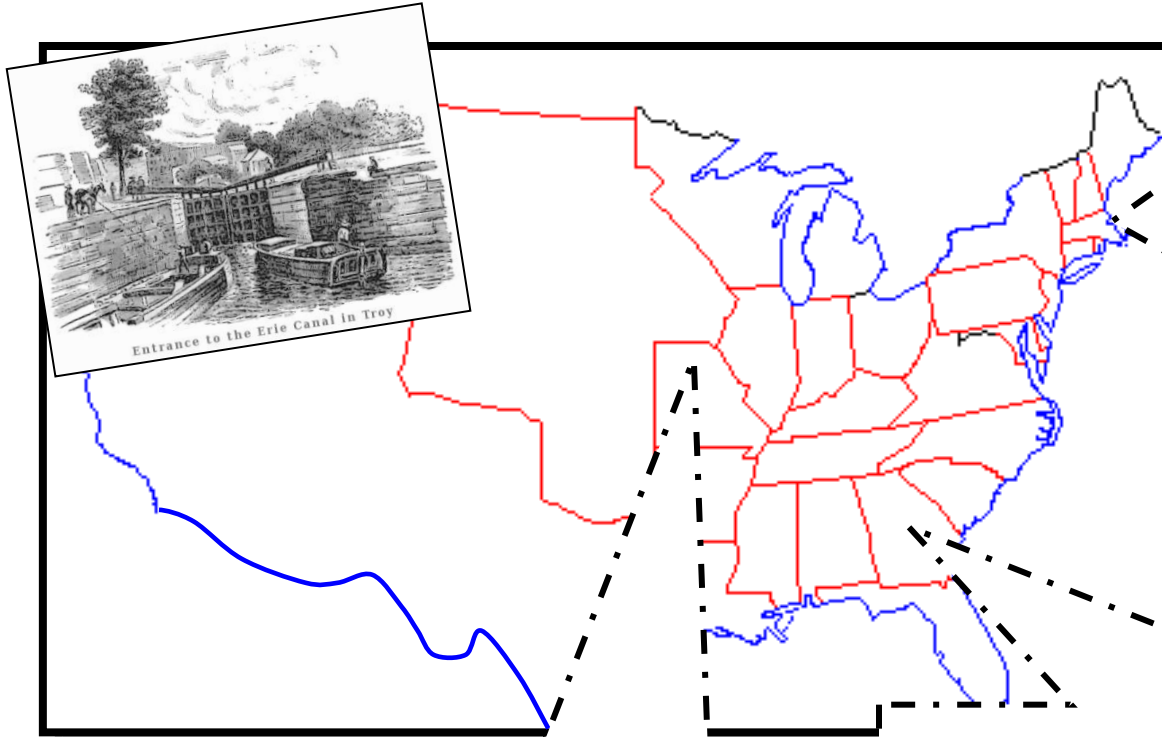
THE TRANSPORTATION & MARKET REVOLUTIONS



I. The Market Revolution—From 1800 to 1840, the U.S. developed a “national” economy:

A. New _____ allowed the North (industry), South (cotton), & West (commercial farming) to develop specialized economies

B. Improved _____ reduced travel time & cost to ship goods which helped _____ the country



B. Regional Economy: **THE NORTH**

1. Technology: By 1840, Eli Whitney’s _____ & other textile technology led to an _____ Revolution in the North
2. Specialized Regional Economy: By 1840, Northern factories _____ textiles, farm equipment, other finished goods
3. The growth of _____ in the North led to an increase in cities (_____)
4. The _____ in Massachusetts was the most famous textile mill; Lowell managers hired young, single _____ to work & live at the factory

A. Regional Economy: **THE SOUTH**

1. Technology: In 1793, _____ invented the cotton gin making cotton easy to refine & very _____
2. Specialized Regional Economy: By 1820, _____ became the dominant cash crop of the Deep South
3. The spread of cotton increased _____ & plantation agriculture in the South
4. Southern cotton was so important to the antebellum economy that it was known as “_____”
 - a. The South provided _____% of world’s cotton
 - b. Southern cotton stimulated the growth of Northern _____ industry, shipping, & marketing

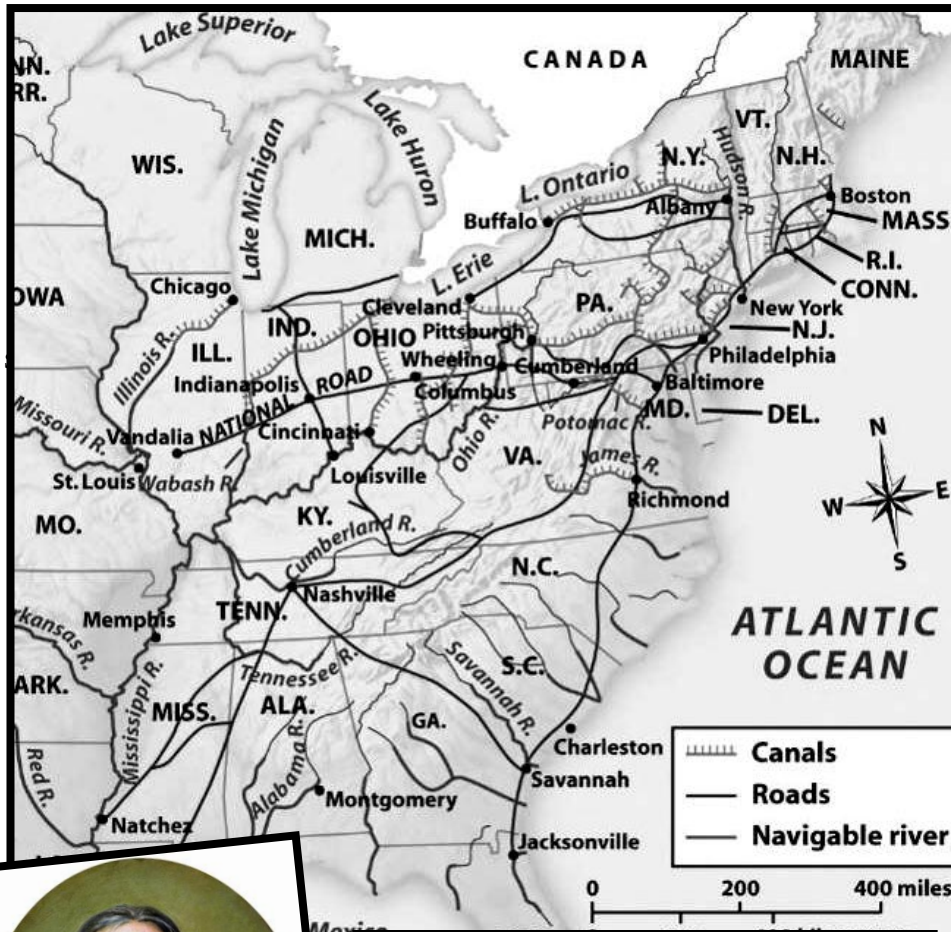
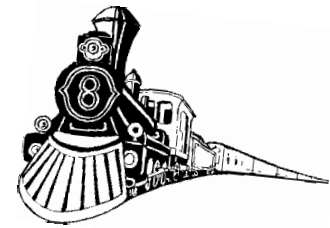
C. Regional Economy: **THE WEST**

1. Technology: Cyrus McCormick’s _____ & John Deere’s _____ allowed western farmers to grow enough food to sell
2. Specialized Regional Economy: The West became a network of cash-crop farms producing _____, corn, hogs, & _____

II. Connecting Regional Economies Into a National Market Economy

A. During the antebellum era, these 3 _____ economies became _____ as a result of:

1. Henry Clay's American System (2nd Bank of the U.S., tariff on foreign manufacturing, & national funding for transportation)
2. A transportation revolution of roads, canals, & early railroads that built America's infrastructure



Henry Clay and John C. Calhoun helped to pass the Tariff of 1816 as part of the national economic plan Clay called "The American System." It was designed to allow the inexperienced American manufacturers to compete with British manufacturing through the creation of tariffs.

THE TRANSPORTATION REVOLUTION

A. _____ & _____ helped connect the West & East:

1. Western farmers could now get industrial _____ equipment
2. Canals & Robert Fulton's steamboat helped cut _____ costs by _____% for farmers
3. As a result, western farmers could produce more _____ & make more _____
4. The most important canal was the _____ (1825) because it provided the 1st major _____ between the East & West
5. Because the Erie Canal brought so much _____ down the Hudson River, _____ became the commercial capital of the U.S.

B. Railroads

1. In the 1830s, _____ construction first began
2. By 1860, railroads had become the greatest transportation network in America

IMMIGRATION

A. In the 1840s, millions of _____ & _____ immigrated to the U.S.

1. Immigrants filled low-paying jobs in _____ factories or moved _____ to become farmers
2. Immigrants, especially _____, faced _____ from native-born Americans (called _____)
3. The _____ Party was formed to limit immigration & keep immigrant men from _____