**The Market Revolution**

**Essential Questions:**

1. What were the main elements of the market revolution?
2. How did the market revolution spark social change?
3. How did the meanings of American freedom change in this period?
4. How did the market revolution affect the lives of workers, women, and African Americans?

**At the end of this unit, I will be able to:**

1. Identify the major transportation improvements in this period and explain how they influenced the market economy.
2. Explain how state and local governments promoted the national economy in this period.
3. Demonstrate how the market economy increased nationwide sectional differences
4. Identify the impact the market economy had on the growth of cities the East and along the frontier
5. Discuss the role immigrants played in the new market society
6. Explain the main changes in American law during this period
7. Explain how the Second Great Awakening took advantage of the market revolution and criticized its excesses
8. Define the “cult of domesticity” and explain how the market revolution shaped its creation.

**VOCABULARY:**

Market Revolution Lowell Mills Adams-Onis Treaty

National Road Internal Slave Trade Sectionalism

Erie Canal Cotton Kingdom Eli Whitney’s Cotton Gin

The American System Black Belt Cult of Domesticity

John Deere Steel Plow Charles Rivers Bridge Case Lowell Girls

Cyrus McCormick reaper Transcendentalist Turnpikes

Self-made man Samuel Morse Factory system

Camp meetings Squatters Nativism

Telegraph Slave coffles Gibbons v. Ogden

Marbury v. Madison Judicial Review John Marshall

Supreme Court

**READINGS:**

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| Textbook Readings* Foner, *Give Me Liberty*, Chapter 9
* Takaki, A Multiculutral History of the United States, Chapter 3 (62-71)
 | Primary Source Readings* Morris Birbeck’s Letter from Illinois
* The American Frugal Housewife
* Letter from a Lowell Operative
* Harriet Martineau on Chicago
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**Common Core Standards:**

11.2d Under the new Constitution, the young nation sought to achieve national security and political stability, as the three branches of government established their relationships with each other and the states.

* Students will examine Supreme Court cases, including *Marbury v. Madison, McCulloch v. Maryland,* and *Gibbons v. Ogden*, and analyze how these decisions strengthened the powers of the federal government

**11.3 Expansion, Nationalism, and Sectionalism (1800-1865): As the nation expanded, growing sectional tensions, especially over slavery, resulted in political and constitutional crises that culminated in the Civil War**

11.3a American nationalism was both strengthened and challenged by territorial expansion and economic growth.

**How did the market revolution spark social change?**

**Do Now:** Think – Pair – Share

*Arrange the following concepts to show the progression of the market revolutions influence on the migration of people and the economy. After you have arranged the concepts in the correct order, discuss with your partner their relationships.*

American System of Manufacturing Creation of Corporations Creation of Factories

Women Enter the Industrial Economy Rise of Cities Factory System

Creation of Centers of Production Factory Towns Regional Specialization

Rise in Demand for Goods & Services Urban Riots Increased Immigration

Rise in New Financial Institutions Rise in Nativism

Increased Transportation Networks

**Now, describe the impact each concept had upon the migration of people & the economy.**

**Letter from a Lowell Operative (1834)**

Background: In this letter to a newspaper in Lowell, Massachusetts, a female operative encouraged her follow workers to leave their looms and go out on strike. Cloth production had long depended on the labor of married and unmarried women, but most often as outworkers producing cloth from their homes. When the Lowell factories first applied waterpower to large-scale weaving, it began the new practice of employing large numbers of young women who were lured out of their homes and into the factories. Special dormitories, strict rules, and a paternalistic regimen characterized most of the early mills. However, as time passed and competition grew, the female operatives chafed under the restrictions enjoying fewer benefits. **As you examine this account, consider this author’s definition of freedom and slavery.**

 We must leave our looms. We are daughters of free men and are being forced to work under conditions that approach slavery. Do we need this money so badly that we will submit to these inhumane working conditions while this aristocracy of mill owners lives off the profits of our sweat? Are we not entitled to reasonable breaks in our toil to eat our meals as decent people do – not racing to our boardinghouses and bolting our food like piglets at the trough? And is it not reasonable to limit the workday to ten hours so we have time in the evenings to improve our minds as we were promised? WE must prevent our sex from being made into living machines to do the bidding of incorporated aristocrats and reduced to a sum for their services hardly sufficient to keep soul and body together. The mill managers have been deaf to our petitions and our rallies. They will only hear us when the factories are stilled by workers leaving their looms to secure their dignity and their rights.

A Factory Operative

**What are this author’s definitions of freedom and slavery? Provide evidence from the text.**

**Harriet Martineau on Chicago (1837)**

In 1837, the British writer Harriet Martineau published this account of a youthful, bustling Chicago in her book entitled *Society in America*.

Chicago looks raw and bare, standing on the high prairie above the lake-shore. The houses appear all insignificant, and run up in various directions, without any principle at all. A friend of mine who resides there had told me that we should find the inns intolerable, at the period of the great land sales, which bring a concourse of speculators to the place. It was even so. The very sight of them was what we should have done, (unless to betake ourselves to the vessels in the harbor,) if our coming had not been foreknown, and most kindly provided for. We were divided between three families, who had the art of removing all our scruples about intruding on perfect strangers. None of us will lose the lively and pleasant associations with the place, which were caused by the hospitalities of its inhabitants.

I never saw a busier place than Chicago was at the time of our arrival. The streets were crowded with land speculators, hurrying from one sale to another. A negro, dressed up in scarlet, bearing a scarlet flag, and riding a white horse with housings of scarlet, announced the times of sale. At every street-corner where he stopped, the crowd flocked round him; and it seemed as if some prevalent mania infected the whole people. The rage for speculation might fairly be so regarded. As the gentlemen of our party walked the streets, storekeepers hailed them from their doors, with offers of farms, and all manner of land-lots, advising them to speculate before the price of land rose higher. A young lawyer, of my acquaintance there, had realized five hundred dollars per day the five preceding days, by merely making out titles to land. Another friend had realized, in two years, ten times as much money as he had before fixed upon as a competence for life.

Of course, this rapid money-making is merely a temporary evil. A bursting of the bubble must come soon. The absurdity of the speculation is so striking, that the wonder is that the fever should have attained such a height as I witnessed….

***What did the author find the most remarkable about this growing city in the American hinterland? Did she approve or disprove of what she saw?***

***How would such an account have been received by Americans, especially those who hoped the nation would remain populated by virtuous yeoman farmers?***

***Which picture was closer to the reality of American social life?***

**Constructed Response**

Did the market revolution spark social change?

*Directions*: Organize your response around an argument (thesis) and support your argument with sufficient evidence. You will have 15 minutes to complete the response. You will then your paper to your partner for peer review.

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