

Market Revolution: Society and Culture

Learning Objective 4.F: Explain how and why innovation in technology, agriculture, and commerce affected various segments of American society over time.

Migration

KC-4.2.III.A: 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.

- International Migrants
 - Moving mostly from _____ beginning in 1830s (Ireland and Germany)
 - _____ ocean travel, fleeing _____, seeking economic opportunities and political freedom
 - Work for _____ wages in urban areas, avoid south where free labor can't compete
 - Urban areas become overcrowded
- American migrants
 - Population was doubling every _____ years
 - Cheaper land out west
- New cities grow in _____ as distribution center for manufactured goods going _____ and shipping hub for food crops going _____
 - $\frac{1}{3}$ live West of Alleghenies by 1830

Higher Standard of Living

KC-4.2.II.B: 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.

- Higher standard of living for everyone overall
 - _____ growing
- _____ across generations
 - Greater economic opportunities than in Europe
- Unions make progress, win right to negotiate in 1842 _____
 - Some northern states pass _____ laws

Shift to Wage Labor

KC-4.2.II.A: 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.

- Wages _____, manufactured goods _____ expensive

- No longer had to make products at home
- Farming becomes _____ to feed growing workforce

Gender and Family Roles

KC-4.2.II.C: 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.

- Women working outside the home were generally single
 - When they married they left work and took care of the home
 - Factory jobs less common, _____ and _____ more common
- More love marriages, _____ children
- Separation of work spheres with men, the development of _____
 - Women should be pure, pious, submissive, stay home

Recap

- The Market Revolution affected migration patterns by attracting international Migrants and opening up opportunities of commercial farming in the West
- The standard of living increased though faster for wealthier classes creating a larger gap between rich and poor
- Factory work increased the use of wage labor, decline in subsistence farming
- More industrial work led to a more domestic role for women.

Part II

Short Answer Questions

Answer the following in AT LEAST three sentences.

1. Explain how innovation in technology, agriculture, and commerce affected various segments of American society over time.

Rebecca Burlend recalls her emigration from England to Illinois, 1848

Retrieved from: <https://www.americanyawp.com/reader/the-market-revolution/rebecca-burlend-recalls-her-emigration-from-england-to-illinois-1848/>

As we proceeded up the river the country assumed a more rude and uncultivated appearance: the date and plantain tree of the lower regions were exchanged for majestic forest trees and untrodden wilds. Further down it was delightfully pleasant: here magnificently grand eternal forests, in appearance as interminable as the universe, with here and there a patch of ground rudely cultivated by the hand of a lonely settler, constitute the scenery for thousands of miles contiguous to this matchless stream. As to the river itself, I shall not attempt a description of it; what has already been said proves its magnitude to be immensely great; even some of its branches, as the Ohio and the Missouri, are to be classed among the largest rivers in the world...

The time occupied in passing from New Orleans to St. Louis was about twelve days... I had little opportunity of surveying the town, and therefore can say little respecting it; but was somewhat surprised to find that this noted city should be built principally of wood; its situation is not the most eligible as it regards health, being near the confluence of the Missouri and the Illinois. It is however on that very account likely to become a large and wealthy city, and is indeed by some described as such already...,

We had already travelled nearly seven thousand miles. Our food had been principally dried provisions. For many long weeks we had been oppressed with anxious suspense; there is therefore no cause for wonder, that, jaded and worn out as we were, we felt anxious to be at our destined situation. Our enquiries of the sailors "how much further we had to go," almost exhausted their patience. Already we had been on the vessel twenty-four hours, when just at nightfall the packet stopped: a little boat was lowered into the water, and we were invited to collect our luggage and descend into it, as we were at Phillip's Ferry; we were utterly confounded: there was no appearance of a landing place, no luggage yard, nor even a building of any kind within sight; we, however, attended to our directions, and in a few minutes saw ourselves standing by the brink of the river, bordered by a dark wood, with no one near to notice us or tell us where we might procure accommodation or find harbour. This happened, as before intimated, as the evening shades were rapidly settling on the earth, and the stars through the clear blue atmosphere were beginning to twinkle. It was in the middle of November, and already very frosty. My husband and I looked at each other till we burst into tears, and our children observing our disquietude began to cry bitterly. Is this America, thought I, is this the reception I meet with after my long, painfully anxious and bereaving voyage?

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2. Provide 2 sentences of analysis from one category of HAPP for this document.
3. Give an A-C-E response on a piece of outside evidence that is relevant to the document and topic.

Treatise on Domestic Economy, Catherine E. Beecher - 1842

“THE PECULIAR RESPONSIBILITIES OF AMERICAN WOMEN.”

Retrieved from: <http://utc.iath.virginia.edu/sentimnt/snesceba1t.html>

The tendencies of democratic institutions, in reference to the rights and interests of the female sex, have been fully developed in the United States; and it is in this aspect, that the subject is one of peculiar interest to American women. In this Country, it is established, both by opinion and by practice, that woman has an equal interest in all social and civil concerns; and that no domestic, civil, or political, institution, is right, which sacrifices her interest to promote that of the other sex. But in order to secure her the more firmly in all these privileges, it is decided, that, in the domestic relation, she take a subordinate station, and that, in civil and political concerns, her interests be intrusted to the other sex, without her taking any part in voting, or in making and administering laws. The result of this order of things has been fairly tested, and is thus portrayed by M. De Tocqueville, a writer, who, for intelligence, fidelity, and ability, ranks second to none.

"There are people in Europe, who, confounding together the different characteristics of the sexes, would make of man and woman, beings not only equal, but alike. They would give to both the same functions, impose on both the same duties, and grant to both the same rights. They would mix them in all things,— their business, their occupations, their pleasures. It may readily be conceived, that, by *thus* attempting to make one sex equal to the other, both are degraded; and, from so preposterous a medley of the works of Nature, nothing could ever result, but weak men and, disorderly women.

"It is not thus that the Americans understand the species of democratic equality, which may be established between the sexes. They admit, that, as Nature has appointed such wide: differences between the physical and moral constitutions of man and woman, her manifest design was, to give a distinct employment to their various faculties; and they hold, that improvement does not consist in making beings so dissimilar do pretty nearly the same things, but in getting each of them to fulfill their respective tasks, in the best possible manner. The Americans have, applied to the sexes the great principle of political economy, which governs the manufactories of our age by carefully dividing the duties of man from those of woman, in order that the great work of society may be the better carried on.

"In no country has such constant care been taken, as in America, to trace two clearly distinct lines of action for the two sexes, and to make them keep pace one with the other, but in two pathways which are always different. American women never manage the outward concerns of the family, or conduct a business, or take a part in political life; nor are they, on the other hand, ever compelled to perform the rough labor of the fields, or to make any of those laborious exertions, which demand the exertion of physical strength. No families are so poor, as to form an exception to this rule.

1. Provide an Attribution to this document.
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3. Use the document to support the thesis: "The social role of women in the early 19th century was becoming more domestic to a large extent."

4. Give an A-C-E response on a piece of outside evidence that is relevant to the document and topic of the thesis.

Lowell Mill Girls and the factory system, 1840

Retrieved from: <http://ap.gilderlehrman.org/resource/lowell-mill-girls-and-factory-system-1840?period=4>

Excerpts

Orestes Brownson, *The Laboring Classes: An Article from the Boston Quarterly Review*, Boston: Benjamin H. Greene, 1840.

The operatives are well dressed, and we are told, well paid. They are said to be healthy, contented, and happy. This is the fair side of the picture . . . There is a dark side, moral as well as physical. Of the common operatives, few, if any, by their wages, acquire a competence . . . the great mass wear out their health, spirits, and morals, without becoming one whit better off than when they commenced labor. The bills of mortality in these factory villages are not striking, we admit, for the poor girls when they can toil no longer go home to die. The average life, working life we mean, of the girls that come to Lowell, for instance, from Maine, New Hampshire, and Vermont, we have been assured, is only about three years. What becomes of them then? Few of them ever marry; fewer still ever return to their native places with reputations unimpaired. "She has worked in a Factory," is almost enough to damn to infamy the most worthy and virtuous girl.

A Factory Girl, "Factory Girls," *Lowell Offering*, December 1840

Whom has Mr. Brownson slandered? . . . girls who generally come from quiet country homes, where their minds and manners have been formed under the eyes of the worthy sons of the Pilgrims, and their virtuous partners, and who return again to become the wives of the free intelligent yeomanry of New England and the mothers of quite a proportion of our future republicans. Think, for a moment, how many of the next generation are to spring from mothers doomed to infamy! . . . It has been asserted that to put ourselves under the influence and restraints of corporate bodies, is contrary to the spirit of our institutions, and to that love of independence which we ought to cherish. . . . We are under restraints, but they are voluntarily assumed; and we are at liberty to withdraw from them, whenever they become galling or irksome. Neither have I ever discovered that any restraints were imposed upon us but those which were necessary for the peace and comfort of the whole, and for the promotion of the design for which we are collected, namely, to get money, as much of it and as fast as we can; and it is because our toil is so unremitting, that the wages of factory girls are higher than those of females engaged in most other occupations. It is these wages which, in spite of toil, restraint, discomfort, and prejudice, have drawn so many worthy, virtuous, intelligent, and well-educated girls to Lowell, and other factories; and it is the wages which are in great degree to decide the characters of the factory girls as a class. . . . Mr. Brownson may rail as much as he pleases against the real injustice of capitalists against operatives, and we will bid him *God speed*, if he will but keep truth and common sense upon his side. Still, the avails of factory labor are now greater than those of many domestics, seamstresses, and school-teachers; and strange would it be, if in money-loving New England, one of the most lucrative female employments should be rejected because it is toilsome, or because some people are prejudiced against it. Yankee girls have too much *independence* for *that*. . . . And now, if Mr. Brownson is a *man*, he will endeavor to retrieve the injury he has done; . . . though he will find error, ignorance, and folly among us, (and where would he find them not?) yet he would not see worthy and virtuous girls consigned to infamy, because they work in a factory.

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