**AP US History Notes**

**Chapter 14: Forging the national Economy (1790-1860)**

I. The Westward Movement

1. USn marched quickly toward west( very hard w/ disease & loneliness)
2. Frontier people were individualistic, superstitious & ill-informed

II. Shaping the Western Landscape

1. westward movement molded environment

-tobacco exhausted land \*& moved on, but “Kentucky blue grass” thrived

1. ecological imperialism

-trapped beavers, sea otters, and Bison to manufacture for East

1. spirit of nationalism led to appreciation of American wilderness

-Catlin pushed for national park & achieved it w/ Yellowstone in 1872

III. The March of the Millions

1. mid-1800s, pop cont’d to double every 25 years
2. 1860-orginial 13 states now has 33 states; pop 4th in the world(Russ, Fra, Austria)
3. urban growth cont’d explosively

-1790-only New York & Philadelphia had >20,000 people, but 1860, 43 had

-brought bad sanitation 🡪 sewage system & pipe-in water

1. high birthrate had accounted for pop growth, but near 1850s, millions of Irish, German came

-bec. surplus pop. in Euro but not all came to US 25/60 million

-appealing of US(land, freedom from church, aristocracy, 3 meat meals a day)

-intro of transoceanic steamship(reduce traveling to 12 days, death rate high not as bad)

IV. The Emerald Isle Moves West(1830s-1960s-2 million)

1. Irish potato famine in mid-1840s led to death of 2million & many flee to US

-“Black Forties”—mainly came to big city-Boston, esp New York(biggest Irish city)

-illiterate, discriminated by Old USn, received lowest of job(railroad building)

-hated by Protestants bec. catholic

-USn hated Irish(NINA); Irish hated competition w/ blacks for job

-Ancient Order of Hibernians(serve to aid Irish)

-gradual property owning (grand success), children edu. Cut short to buy land

-attracted to politics, filled police dept.

-politician tried to appeal to Irish by yelling at London

V. The German Forty-Eighters

a. 1 million poured in bet 1830s-1860s bec. crop failures & loose of rev of 1848 toward liberalism

-liberals such as Carl Schurz contributed to elevation of US politic

-had more $ than Irish so bought land in west esp. in Wisconsin

-votes crucial so wooed by US politicians but not as potent bec. spread out

-contributed to US culture (Christmas tree); isolationism

-urged public education & freedom(enemies of slavery)

-resentment from Old bec. group & aloof; brought beers to US

VI. Flare-ups of Antiforeignism

1. “nativists” prejudiced newcomers in jobs, poli, religion
2. catholic became major relig group bec. immigration of 1840s, 50s & set out to build catholic school
3. nativist feared that Catholicism build on Protestantism (popish idols) so formed “Order of star-spangled Banner”

-met in secrecy-“Know-Nothing” party

-fought for restriction on immigration, naturalization & deportation of alien paupers

-wrote fiction books about corruption of churches

-mass violence, ex. Philadelphia 1844-burned churches, schools, people killed

-made America pluralistic society w/ diversity

-no longer hated bec. crucial to eco expansion & more availability of jobs

VII. The March of Mechanization

1. Industrial revolution spread to US & US destined to be an industrial giant bec.

-land was cheap, labor scare, $ for investment plentiful, raw materials not discovered

-lacked consumer for factory-scale manufacturing

-British long-estab. factory was competition

-kept textile to own monopoly(forbade travel of crafts men & export of machine)

1. US remained very rural to farming

VIII. Whitney Ends the Fiber Famine

1. Samuel Slater – “Father of the Factory System”

-learned machinery when working in British Factory🡪 escaped to US, aided by Moses Brown🡪 build 1st cotton thread spinner in US (1791)

1. Eli Whitney build a cotton gin (50 times more effective than hand picking cotton)

-cotton eco now profitable, saved the South to King Cotton

-south flourished & expanded cotton kingdom toward west

-north factories manufactured, esp. New England (w/ poor soil, dense labor, access to sea, river for water power)

IX. Marvels in Manufacturing

1. embargo of war of 1812 encouraged home manufacture
2. w/ peace of Ghent, British poured in surplus in cheap $, forcing close of American factory
3. congress passed Tariff of 1816 to protect US eco
4. Eli Whitney introduce machine made replaceable parts (on muskets)-1850

-base of assembly line (flourished North); cotton gin flourished south

1. Elias Howe & Issac Singer (1846) made sewing machine(foundation of clothing industry)
2. Decades of 1860 had 28,000 patents while 1800 only had 306
3. Principle of limited liability(can’t loose more than invested) stimulate eco
4. Laws of “free incorporation” (1848)-no need to apply for charter from legislature to start corp.
5. Samuel Morse’s telegraph connected business world-“What hath god wrought?”

X. Workers and “Wage Slaves”

1. factory system led to impersonal relations
2. benefit went to factory owner, labors were long, wages low, meals bad, no union
3. child labor heavy; ½ of force child labors
4. adult working condition improved in 1820s & 30s w/ mass vote to workers

-10hour day, higher $, tolerable condition, public edu, ban of imprisonment for debt

-1840s presi. Buren estab. 10 hour day

-many stroked but lost bec. employers import more workers (so hated immigrants)

1. union formed in 1830s but hit by panic of 1837

-case of Commonwealth vs. Hunt in supreme court of Massa (1842)

-legalized union on peaceful & honorable protest

XI. Women and the Economy

1. women were toiled in factory under bad conditions(scare of pop)
2. opportunities rare & women mainly in nursing, domestic service, teaching
3. women usu worked before marriage, after marry-house wives (made more decisions in family)
4. arrange marriage died down; marriage w/ love tied family closer
5. family grew smaller(ave. 6); fertility rate dropped sharply (“domestic feminism”
6. child-centered w/ less children & discipline not physically
7. charc of family: small, affectionate, child-centered, small arena for talented women

XII. Western Farmers Reap a Revolution in the Fields

1. trans-Allegheny region (Ohio-Indiana-Illinois)became nation’s breadbasket

-planted corns & raised hogs (known as “porkopolis” of the west”

1. inventions that boomed agriculture

-John Deere-steel plow that cut through hard soil & can be pulled by horses

-Cyrus McCormick-mechanical mower-reaper

1. led to large-scale production & cash crops
2. produced more than south; product flow N to S in rivers, not E & W-need transportation rev,

XIII. Highways and Steamboats

1. improvements in transportation needed for raw material transport
2. Lancaster turnpike-hard road from Philadelphia & Lancaster; brought eco expansion to west
3. Federal gov. construct Cumberland Road(Maryland -Illinois)(1811-1852 )w/ state & federal $
4. Robert Fulton invents steam engine(Steam boats)-1807

-increa US trade bec. no concern for weather & water current

-contributed to dev. of S & W eco

XIV. “Clinton’s Big Ditch” in New York

1. Clinton’s Big Ditch-Erie Canal bet. Great Lake & Hudson River(1817-1825)

-shorten expense & time of transportation & cities grew along the side, $ of food reduced

-farmers unable to compete in east went to west; changes in food

XV. Pioneer Railroad Promoters

1. 1st railroad in US(1828); by 1860-30,000 mi. railroad tracks in US(3/4 at north)
2. railroad 1st opposed bec. financier afraid to loose $ from Erie canal & also cause fire to houses
3. trains were badly constructed (brakes bad) & gauge of traveling varied

XVI. The Transport Web Binds the Union

1. steamboat allowed reverse transport of S to E to bind them together
2. more canals led to more trade w/ East than South by the west
3. New York became the Queen port of the country🡪 goods distributed
4. Principle of divided labor-each region specialize in own eco activity

-S-cotton to New Eng.; W-grain & livestock for E & Euro; E-machines, textiles for s &W

1. S thought missi linked them to other states; but overlooked 2 N states are eco-interconnected
2. Transformed home-once center of eco but now refugee of home

XVII. Wealth and Poverty

1. widen the gap bet. Rich & poor
2. city w/ greatest extreme

-unskilled workers were “drifters”-town to town for jobs (1/2 of industrial pop)-forgotten

-social mobility existed but not in proportion, rags-to-rich were rare

1. standard of living did raise, wage rose too (helped diffuse potential class conflict)

XVIII. Cables, Clippers, and Pony Riders

1. foreign export

-cotton account for ½ of exports

-after repeal of Corn Law of 1846, wheat became imp role in trade w/ Eng.

1. American imported more than exported (substantial debt to foreign creditors)
2. 1858-Cyrus Field laid Cable bet. US & Euro(but died in 3 weeks); better one in 1866
3. American vessels laid by embargoes, panics; naval made little progress

-gold age of naval came in 1840s, 50s –Mckay build clipper ships (fast, long)

-tea trade w/ British & carried many to CA

-crushed by British’s iron tramp steamers

1. speedy communication-roads from Missouri to CA, Pony Express