

Module 1 Lesson 4 Notes

The Market Revolution 1.4 Notes

U.S. Markets Expand

Market revolution—people buy and sell goods rather than make them

In 1840s economy grows more than in previous 40 years

Free enterprise—private businesses free to operate for profit

Entrepreneurs- invest own money in new industries



Inventor	Major invention	Year
Samuel Morse	Telegraph	1844
Elias Howe	Sewing machine	1846
Elisha Otis	Safety elevator	1852
Thomas Edison	Light bulb	1880
Granville Woods	Steam boiler	1884

Inventions and Improvements

Samuel F. B. Morse's telegraph helps business, railroads communicate

Improved transportation systems cut freight costs, speed travel

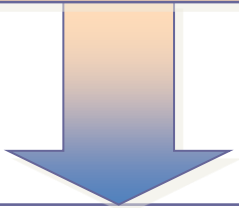
The Market Revolution Transforms the Nation 1.4

Many manufactured goods become affordable in early 1800s

Transportation, communication links make regions interdependent

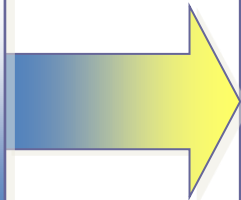
Northeast becomes industrial, commercial; farmers go to Midwest

**America exported grain, steel, and textiles
in huge amounts and became a world
economic power.**



-Changing Workplaces-

**Mechanization of
farming meant fewer
farmers were needed to
produce food.**



**Many Americans
moved to cities to
find work.**

The Lowell Textile Mills

In 1820s, Lowell textile mills employ young farm women

Women get lower pay than men, but factories pay more than other jobs

Conditions worsen: work over 12 hours; dark, hot, cramped factories

Workers Seek Better Conditions 1.4

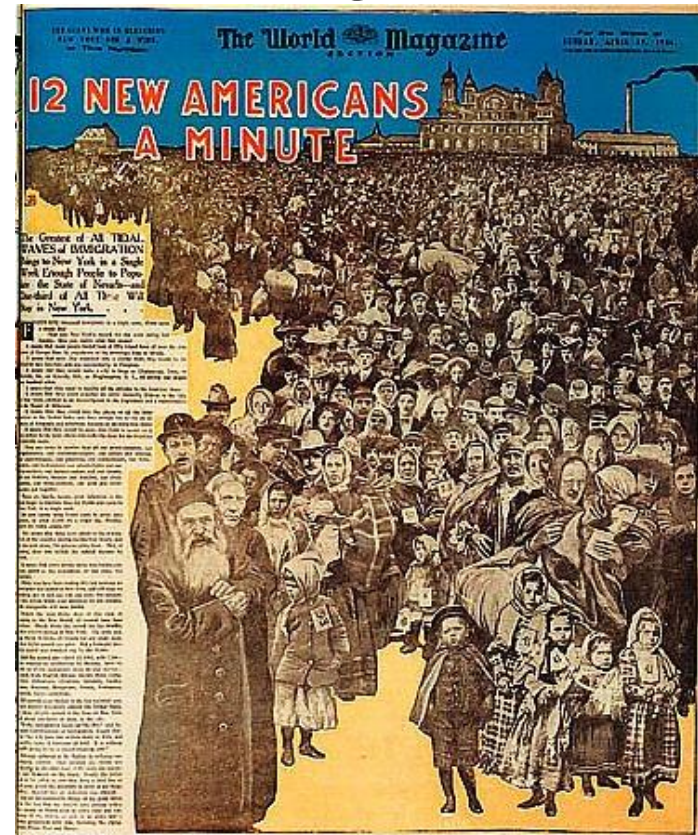
Workers Strike

1830s, 1840s U.S. workers go on **strike** —work stoppage over job issues

Employers defeat strikes, replace workers with immigrants

Immigration Increases

Immigration —moving to a new country— of 3 million people (1830–1860)



National Trades' Union

1830s, trade unions in different towns join to expand their power

Groups from several industries form National Trades' Union (1834)

Commonwealth v. Hunt. MA Supreme Court supports right to strike

Reforming American Society 1.4

A Spiritual Awakening Inspires Reform

Roots of Reform Movements

Sense of responsibility to seek salvation, improve self, society.

Jacksonian democracy's stress on importance, power of common person

The Second Great Awakening

•1790s–1840s, Second Great Awakening arouses religious feeling

•Revival meetings last for days: impassioned preaching, Bible study

•Membership in churches rises dramatically



A Spiritual Awakening Inspires Reform 1.4

Unitarians and Transcendentalists

Unitarians have faith in individual, but stress reason, not emotion

Philosopher Ralph Waldo Emerson develops transcendentalism

Transcendentalism—truth in nature, emotional, spiritual experience

The African-American Church

- **South: slaves interpret hymns, Bible stories differently from whites**
- **North: churches are political, cultural, educational, social centers**



Slavery and Abolition 1.4

Abolition Movement

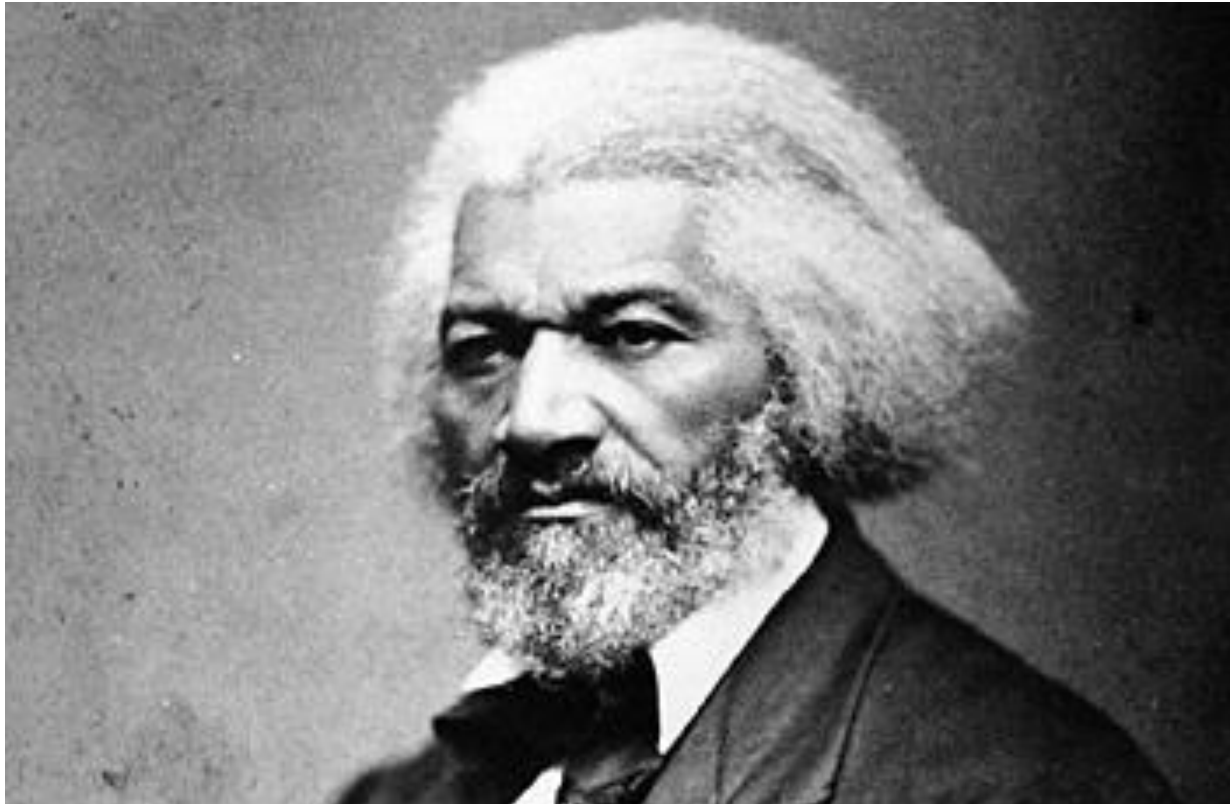
Abolition—movement to end slavery

1820s, over 100 antislavery societies call for resettlement in Africa

Frederick Douglass

Frederick Douglass, former slave, speaks out on slavery

Begins his own antislavery newspaper, *The North Star*



Slavery and Abolition 1.4

Turner's Rebellion

Nat Turner leads slave rebellion in 1831; about 60 whites killed.

Turner, many followers captured and killed

Slave Owners Oppose Abolition

**Rebellion angers whites;
restrictions on African
Americans tightened**

**Proslavery advocates claim
slavery is benevolent
institution**



Women lacked many basic rights in the early 1800s.

 NO Property Ownership

 NO Voting Rights

 NO Election to Public Office

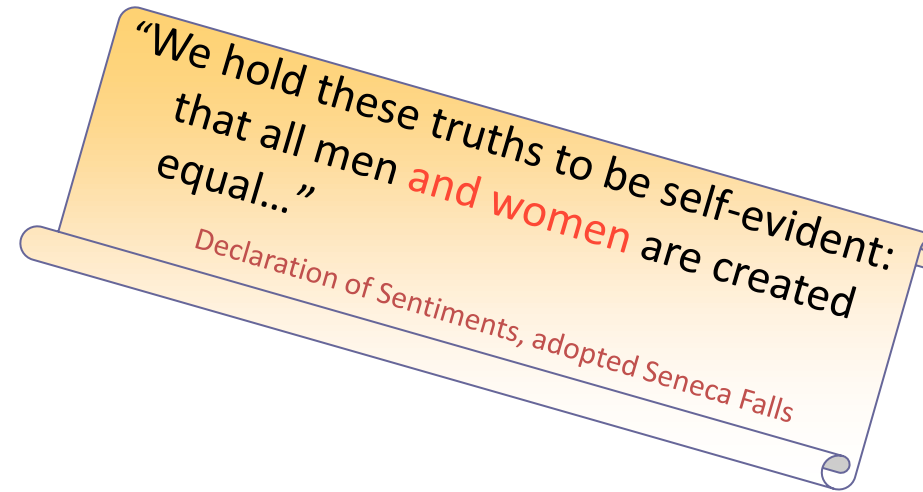
 FEW Educational Opportunities

Women Mobilize for Reform

Prevailing customs restrict women to home, family

Work on abolition, temperance, treatment of mentally ill, prisoners

• **Elizabeth Cady Stanton** and **Lucretia Mott** organized the nation's first Women's Rights Convention, called the **Seneca Falls Convention**, in New York in 1848. The delegates adopted a **Declaration of Sentiments**, which called for greater rights and opportunities for women.



The Seneca Falls Convention marked the beginning of the women's rights movement.

• **It inspired a generation of leaders including Susan B. Anthony. Anthony concentrated her efforts for the next 50 years on gaining suffrage for women—the right to vote.**