

Murrin, Liberty, Equality, Power—notes

(Author of Chapter 9: Paul E. Johnson)

Name & Date: _____

Chapter 9

TERMS

Market Revolution, 1815-1860 (main components or characterizations)
commercial farming
Second National Bank
protective tariff / infant industries
‘internal improvements’
American System
Henry Clay
subsidy (look up in dictionary and answer question, “Who subsidized canal-building?”)
John Marshall
<i>Dartmouth College v. Woodward</i> (1816)
<i>McCulloch v. Maryland</i> (1816)
<i>Gibbons v. Ogden</i> (1824)
Robert Fulton
Erie Canal
“Old Northwest”
McCormick reaper

separate spheres (we'll cover in class)
cult of domesticity (we'll cover in class)
Rhode Island system
Waltham System (sometimes called the "Lowell system")
'Lowell girls'
white-collar
blue-collar / manual labor
skilled labor
unskilled labor
'paternalism' (in the South)
Upper South – Virginia, Maryland, North Carolina, Kentucky, Tennessee, most of Arkansas
Deep South / Lower South – South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, northern Florida—and later Louisiana and parts of Texas

Questions

1. List 3-4 defining characteristics of the 'Market Revolution.' (What basic parts of America's economy and society experienced revolutionary change?)
2. Identify and briefly explain at least two (2) ways in which Henry Clay's American System broke with the policies and vision of older Democratic-Republicans like Jefferson and Madison.

3. List 2 examples or instances of state governments supporting internal improvements.

4. Briefly describe at least 2 major ways that court decisions, especially those by the Supreme Court, supported and encouraged business and economic growth?

5. For the years 1815-1860, what were some of the most important changes in transportation in the areas of...
 - technology?
 - speed of travel?

6. List at least 2 reasons the Erie Canal was so significant.

7. By the 1850s, every region of the nation had mostly adopted some form of commercial farming (with some exceptions within regions). What were some of the main commercial farming and/or manufacturing products of each region?
 - New England and Northeast?
 - the West or 'Old Northwest'?
 - the South?

8. For each time period listed below, identify the means of transportation that was most widely used and the most important to America's overall economy—

Your choices: (1) roads and canals and (2) railroads	
1820 to 1840	
1840 to 1860	

9. List 2-3 differences between the Rhode Island system and the Waltham system.
10. During the Market Revolution, the amount of manufacturing in the United States—in both rural settings and cities—grew tremendously. List 2-3 ways that the work and manufacturing methods differed between the countryside and the city?
11. Why was cotton growing better suited for the Deep South?
12. What does Paul Johnson (author of chapter 9) mean when he describes slavery “after 1820 as both more systematic and more humane”?
13. Antebellum white society is often analyzed using the groups listed below. Give a brief description of each of the groups:
- Planters –
 - small/yeoman farmers with plantation ties --
 - small, upcountry farmers –
14. As the textbook explains, the Southern economy depended on the economies of the northern regions of the U.S. The Southern economy was also much different than the northern economy. List 2-3 of the ways that the Southern economy was either different or dependent.