

Visual Review

Voting and Politics

More Americans look to participate in political life.

Election of 1824

John Quincy Adams wins a disputed election.

John Quincy Adams

Adams serves a largely unsuccessful term as President.

Internal and External Markets

Connections between domestic and international markets grow in importance.

Technology: Domestic Invention and Global Appropriation

New technologies fuel market activity.

Water and Steam Power

Harnessing water and steam power helps the United States become a leader in manufacturing.

Transportation and Communication

Improvements in transportation and communication develop the market economy.

The Market System

MARKET REVOLUTIONS AND THE RISE OF DEMOCRACY, 1789–1832

Markets and Social Relationships

Manufacturing and the Factory System

The factory system radically changes the relationship between business owners and workers.

Slavery and Markets

The market economy regards slaves as commodities.

Class and Consumerism

The market economy creates the power structure that divides people by class.

Urban and Rural Life

U.S. cities develop, but more slowly than many others worldwide.

Democracy and the Public Sphere

Andrew Jackson, “The People,” and the Election of 1828

Andrew Jackson unseats John Quincy Adams with a populist campaign.

Jackson and the Veto

President Jackson establishes strong executive power.

Economic Opportunity and Territorial Expansion

Texas Colonization

American *empresarios* create colonies in Texas.

Santa Fe Trail

New Mexico emerges as an important international trade site.

The Black Hawk War

Competition for resources between the Indians and Americans leads to war.

Expanding Markets

The Legal Structures of Capitalism

The Supreme Court rules in favor of federal involvement in commerce and the rise of corporations.

The Industrial Revolution

The United States contributes to the global transformation to capitalism.

The Inland Empire

The Erie Canal allows New York to become a commercial power.