Name:	
America's	History: Chapter 9 Video Guide

Big Idea Questions	Guided Notes	Areas of Concern
Questions	The American Industrial Develotion	
	The American Industrial Revolution	
	• The Division of Labour and the Footons	
	The Division of Labor and the Factory: N/hether at home and factory: N/	
	Whether at home, or a factory, work became more rote and (accomplished in a)	
	efficient by doing (assembly line)	
	 Seen in slaughterhouses – PORKOPOLIS! – and shoe 	
	factories The Toytile Industry and British Competition:	
	The Textile Industry and British Competition: The Reitish government	
	The British government mechanics and mechanics are mechanics and mechanics and mechanics are mechanics and mechanics are mechanics and mechanics are	
Quick recap:	machines to leave Britain	
What is a tariff?	Samuel Slater – emigrated to America in American and British Advantages:	
Triacis a taim.	American and British Advantages: American and British Advantages:	
	US had a tremendous amount of	
	• UC instituted an femilian reads	
	US instituted on foreign goods	
	Britain had a large (cheap labor) Retter Machines, Cheaper Workers	
	Better Machines, Cheaper Workers US improved on Pritish machines	
	US improved on British machines Louis II System - formage' doughters that worked in	
	 Lowell System – farmers' daughters that worked in 	
	Lived in housing provided by employers	
	 Lived in housing provided by employers – 	
	Many saw greater	
	American Mechanics and Technological Innovation:	
	US patents increased drastically between 1820 and 1860	
	• · ·	
	• (1793) – separated cotton	
	from its seeds	
	• – used for guns,	
	applied to other areas	
	Products became more abundant and	
	Wageworkers and the Labor Movement:	
	Free Workers Form Unions:	
	Unions formed to with employers	
	Early American law viewed unions as	
	• Labor Ideology:	
	• Commonwealth v. Hunt (1837) Massachusetts State	
	Supreme Court decision that declared unions	
	More symbolic at the time	
	•	
	The Market Revolution	
	What is it?	
	 Change in labor systems, population, and transportation 	
	Greatly affected the	
	The Transportation Revolution Forges Regional Ties:	
	made up large	

	portion of immigrants
	 National Road (Cumberland, MD – Vandalia, II) was funded by
	the government
	Canals and Steamboats Shrink Distance:
	 Erie Canal – Albany to Buffalo – and beyond via Great
	Lakes and rivers
	Canals and roads changed the
	landscape of US
	Other canals emerged connecting more of America
What does	together
subsidize mean?	State governments canals
	Railroads Link the North and Midwest:
	 Livestock and wheat were transported between the two
	regions
	Inventions that helped farmers –
	and Deere's
	The South did not invest in manufacturing, relied on
	The Growth of Cities and Towns:
	 The Market Revolution increased the number of cities and towns
	Cities emerged as trading and centers:
	•, Buffalo, Pittsburgh, Chicago, etc.
	 The Business Elite: Prior to the Revolutions, social classes regularly interacted and
	dressed similar After, the wealthy dressed in finer clothing, had
	Employers and employees worked alongside each other
	less
	The Middle Class:
	 Farmers, merchants, lawyers, etc. made up this emerging group 30% of the population in the 1840s in the
	Wives bought books, pianos, etc.
	Middle-class children received a
	Urban Workers and the Poor:
	 Poor workers were especially hit hard during economic
	downturns
	 would often work to help provide for families
	The Benevolent Empire:
	Religious movement to reduce
	 Encouraged governments to ban carnivals
	 Improved society by creating homes for
	for those with mental illnesses
	• played a large role in this movement
	 Many laborers resisted this movement, especially laws
	restricting activities on

Charles Grandison Finney: Revivalism and Reform:
Played an instrumental role in the
Evangelical Beliefs:
Preached individuals had –
anyone could be saved
 Resonated with wealthy individuals in WNY
 Poor and immigrants were not as affected
Temperance:
 American Temperance Society – 200,000 members
People promised to abstain from
Very influential
Immigration and Cultural Conflict:
• "" – Germans and Irish
Irish Poverty:
• Irish – settled in cities
in Northeast, Catholics, tended to vote Democrat
Nativism:
Dislike/distrust of
 Many Protestants feared the power of the Pope
Quick Recap
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