### The American Industrial Revolution

**Quick recap:**
What is a tariff?

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<th>Big Idea Questions</th>
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<td><strong>The Division of Labor and the Factory:</strong>&lt;br&gt;• Whether at home, or a factory, work became more rote and efficient by doing _____________________ (assembly line)&lt;br&gt;• Seen in slaughterhouses – PORKOPOLIS! – and shoe factories</td>
<td><strong>The Textile Industry and British Competition:</strong>&lt;br&gt;• The British government _____________________ mechanics and machines to leave Britain&lt;br&gt;• Samuel Slater – emigrated to America in ___________</td>
<td><strong>Areas of Concern</strong></td>
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| **American and British Advantages:**<br>• US had a tremendous amount of _____________________<br>• US instituted ______________ on foreign goods<br>• Britain had a large _____________________ (cheap labor) | **Better Machines, Cheaper Workers**<br>• US improved on British machines<br>• Lowell System – farmers’ daughters that worked in _____________________<br>• Lived in housing provided by employers – _____________________<br>• Many saw greater _____________________ | **The American Mechanics and Technological Innovation:**<br>• US patents increased drastically between 1820 and 1860<br>• _____________________:<br>• _____________________ (1793) – separated cotton from its seeds<br>• _____________________ – used for guns, applied to other areas | **Products became more abundant and ________________**<br>**Wageworkers and the Labor Movement:**<br>• Free Workers Form Unions:<br>• Unions formed to ________________ with employers<br>• Early American law viewed unions as _____________________<br>**Labor Ideology:**<br>• *Commonwealth v. Hunt* (1837) Massachusetts State Supreme Court decision that declared unions ________________<br>• More symbolic at the time | **The Market Revolution**<br>• What is it?<br>• Change in labor systems, population, and transportation<br>• Greatly affected the _____________________<br>**The Transportation Revolution Forges Regional Ties:**<br>• _____________________ made up large
What does subsidize mean?

- National Road (Cumberland, MD – Vandalia, IL) 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 together
  - 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.

**New Social Classes and Cultures**

- Impacts of the Market and Industrial Revolutions?
  - Larger houses, better clothes, cheaper products, distinct ____________
- 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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