

Name: _____ Date: _____ Period: _____

AP US HISTORY

CHAPTER 9 REVIEW – TRANSFORMING THE ECONOMY, 1800-1860

TERMS TO KNOW: Identify and explain the significance of each term below.

Key Concepts and Events:

Industrial Revolution (p. 286)	Unions (p. 291)	Sabbatarian Values (p. 306)
Division of labor (p. 286)	Labor theory of value (p. 292)	Moral free agency (p. 306)
Mineral-based economy (p. 287)	Market Revolution (p. 293)	American Temperance Society
Mechanics (p. 287)	Erie Canal (p. 293)	(p. 310)
Waltham-Lowell System (p. 288)	Middle class (p. 302)	Nativist movements (p. 310)
Machine tools (p. 290)	Self-made man (p. 304)	
Artisan republicanism (p. 291)	Benevolent Empire (p. 305)	

Key People:

Samuel Slater (p. 287)	Eli Whitney (p. 290)	Charles Grandison Finney & Lydia
Francis Cabot Lowell (p. 287)	Cyrus McCormick (p. 300)	Finney
Sellers Family (p. 290)	Lyman Beecher (p. 305)	

Mrkaich Term:

*subsidies *ingenuity *socialism *capitalism *stimulus *conviction *secular *adhered

AP Periodization and Key Concepts

Period 4: 1800–1848

AP U.S. History Key Concepts

- 4.1 World's first modern mass democracy developed in the United States; emergence of a new national culture; and struggles to define the nation's democratic ideals and reform its institutions.
 - Americans debated the government's role in the economy.
 - While Americans embraced a new national culture, various groups developed distinctive cultures of their own.
- 4.2 Developments in technology, agriculture, and commerce led to changes in settlement patterns, regional identities, gender and family relations, and political power.
 - A global market led to dramatic shifts in the nature of agriculture and manufacturing.
 - Regional economic specialization shaped settlement patterns and the economy.
 - The Market Revolution had significant effects on migration, gender and family relations, and the distribution of political power.

REVIEW QUESTIONS

Answer these questions to demonstrate your understanding of the chapter's main ideas.

1. What were the causes and consequences of the Industrial and Market Revolutions, and+ how did they change the way ordinary Americans lived?
2. Understand how industrialization affected the American economy.
3. Why was the development of machine tools so important to the Industrial Revolution in the United States?
4. Many factors contributed to business success in the 1820s and 1830s. What decisions and choices could a young man of the middle or upper class make to increase his potential for business success?
5. How did the division of labor increase output, and what was its impact on workers?
6. What were the advantages and strategies of British and American textile manufacturers?
7. What new types of products came out of American factories by the 1840s and 1850s?
8. The South could have taken a different course and chosen to become involved in the Industrial Revolution in the 1820s and 1830s. Why didn't it?

9. What were the possible solutions to the high cost of labor for American manufacturers?
10. How did the capitalist-run industrial economy conflict with artisan republicanism, and how did workers respond?
11. Analyze how and why a transportation revolution occurred before 1860.
12. Which was more important in the Market Revolution, government support for transportation or technological innovation, and why was that the case?
13. What different types of cities emerged between 1820 and 1860, and what caused their growth?
14. Evaluate why Americans moved to cities during the first half of the nineteenth century.
15. How did the Industrial Revolution alter the relationship among the social classes?
16. How and why did elite families change between 1800 and 1860?
17. What were the moral values and material culture of the urban middle class?
18. How did the increasingly urban, capitalist economy of the northeastern states affect the lives of poor workers?
19. Recognize how the rise of factories affected the social relationships of Americans.
20. What new skills were required of those aspiring to the merchant and business class in order to compete successfully in a market economy?
21. Assess what challenges and opportunities immigrants faced in the United States.
22. Why might a middle-class manager join a revivalist church?
23. What was the Benevolent Empire, and why did it emerge at this specific historical moment?
24. Who opposed the work of the Benevolent Empire and why?
25. What was Finney's central message, and how did it influence the work of reform movements?
26. Why did the Catholic Church hierarchy consider republicanism a threat? Why did Morse think the same of Catholicism?

MAKING CONNECTIONS

Recognize the larger developments and continuities within and across chapters by answering these questions.

1. **VISUAL EVIDENCE:** Look again at three images, the women weavers from Maine (p. 285), the woodworker (p. 292), and the Hartford family (p. 302). Taken together, what insights do they provide into the different aspects and social consequences of the Economic Revolution?



Women Weavers from Maine, c. 1860
American Textile History Museum
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Hartford Family
© White House Historical Association/Photo by National Geographic Society
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Woodworker, c. 1850
Library of Congress
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SHORT ANSWER

1. What was the impact of the economic revolution on the lives of women in various social groups and classes?
2. Weigh the relative importance of the Industrial and Market Revolutions in changing the American economy. In what ways was the economy different in 1860 from what it had been in 1800? How would you explain those differences?

NOTES:

Outline Breakdown for Notes:

Chapter 9 – Transforming the Economy

Monday Night
Sec. 1

- I. The American Industrial Revolution
 - A. The Division of Labor and the Factory
 - B. The Textile Industrial and British Competition
 - 1. American and British Advantages
 - 2. Better Machines, Cheaper Workers
 - C. American Mechanics and Technological Innovation
 - D. Wageworkers and the Labor Movement
 - 1. Free Workers Form Unions
 - 2. Labor Ideology

Tuesday Night
Sec. 2

- II. The Market Revolution
 - A. The Transportation Revolution Forges Regional Ties
 - 1. Canals and Steamboats Shrink Distance
 - 2. Railroads Link the North and Midwest
 - B. The Growth of Cities and Towns

Wednesday Night
Sec. 3

- III. New Social Classes and Cultures
 - A. The Business Elite
 - B. The Middle Class
 - C. Urban Workers and the Poor
 - D. The Benevolent Empire
 - E. Charles Grandison Finney: Revivalism and Reform
 - 1. Evangelical Beliefs
 - 2. Temperance
 - F. Immigration and Cultural Conflict
 - 1. Irish Poverty Nativism