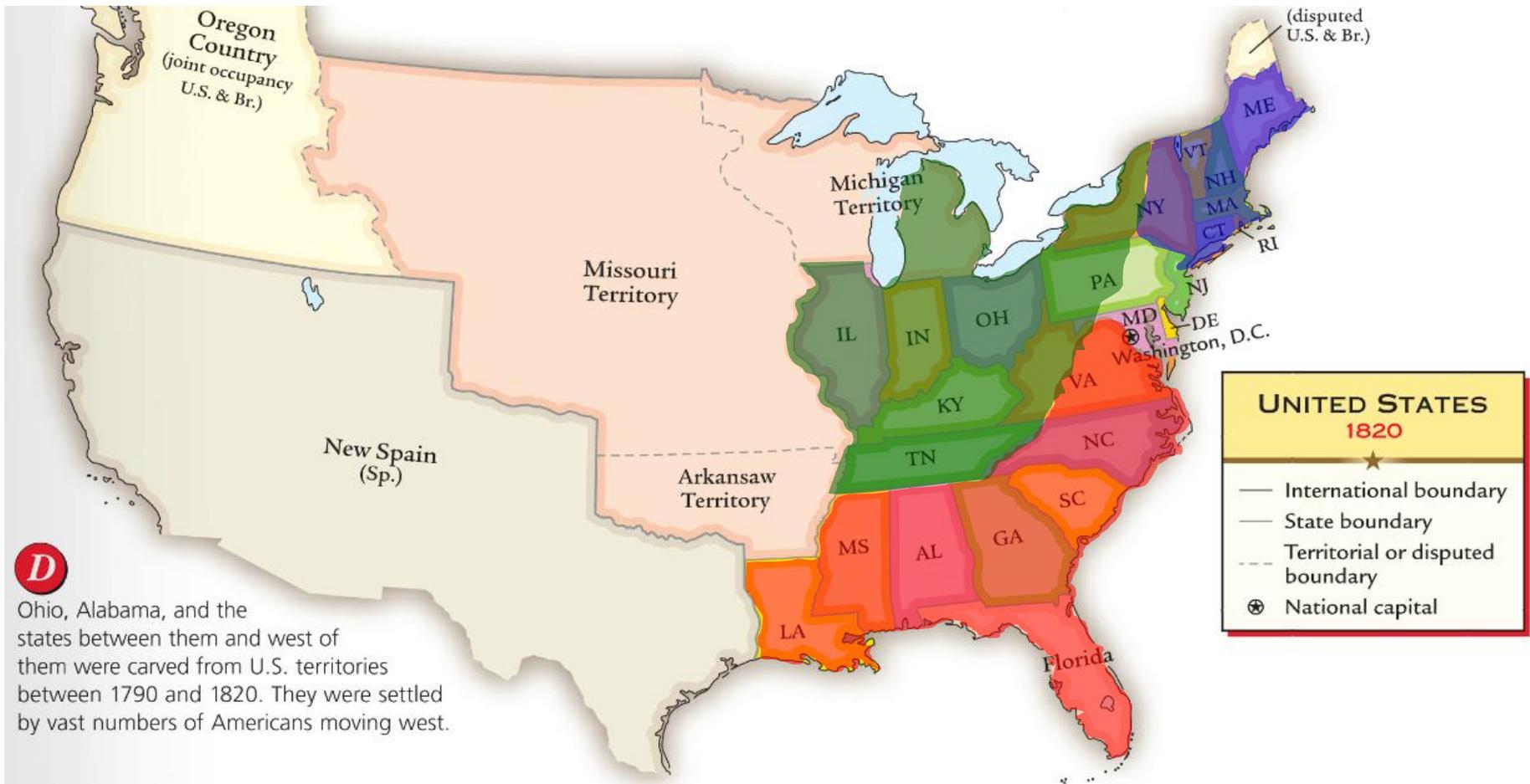


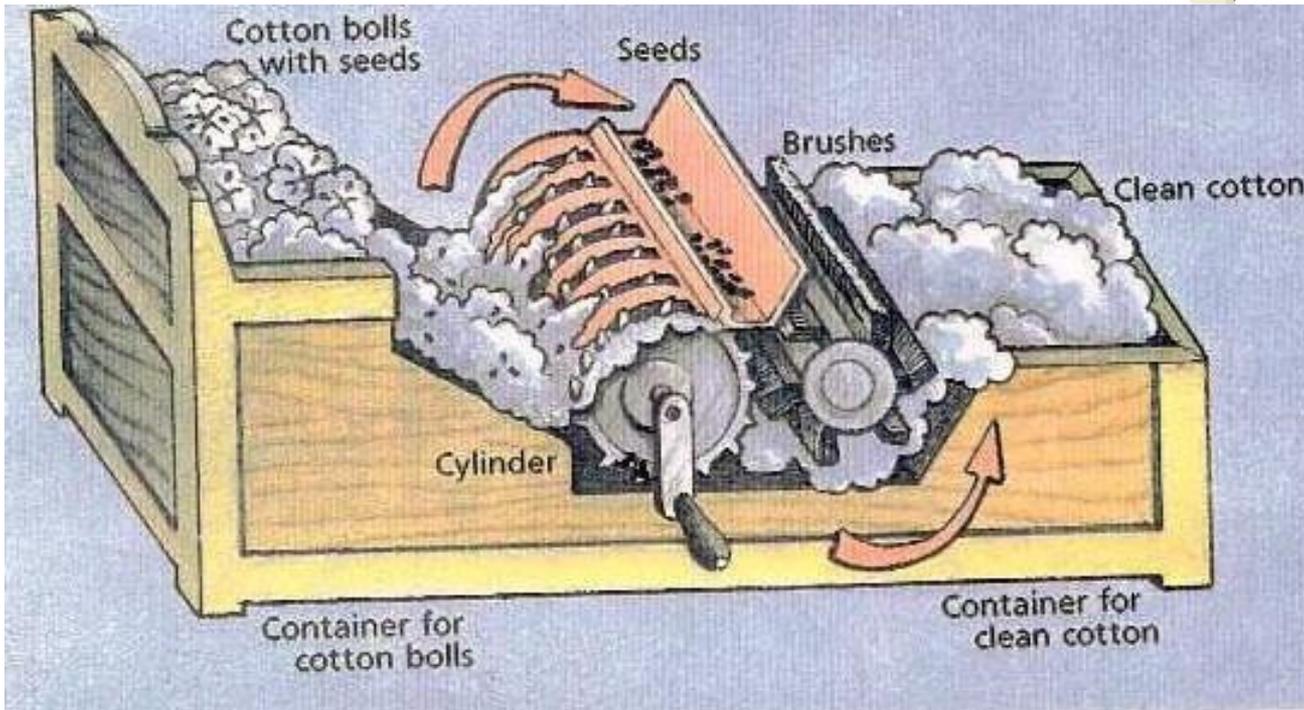
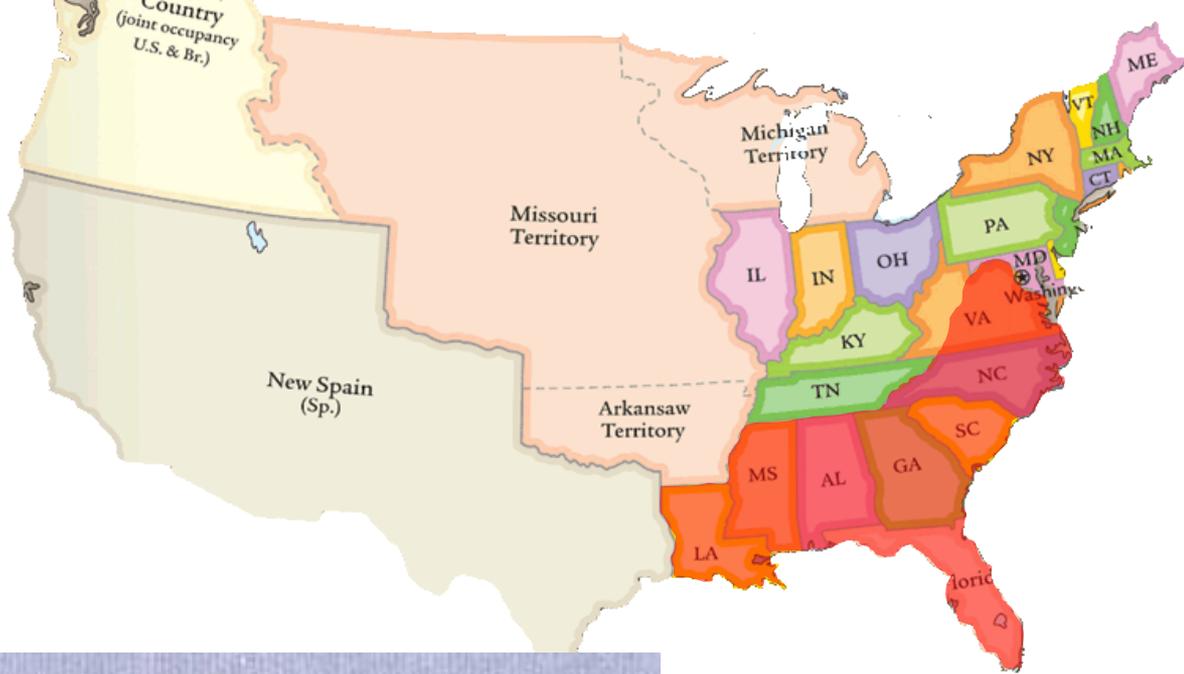
In the early Antebellum era (1800-1840),
the U.S. economy grew rapidly

The South, North, and West each developed
specialized regional economies that became
connected into a national market economy



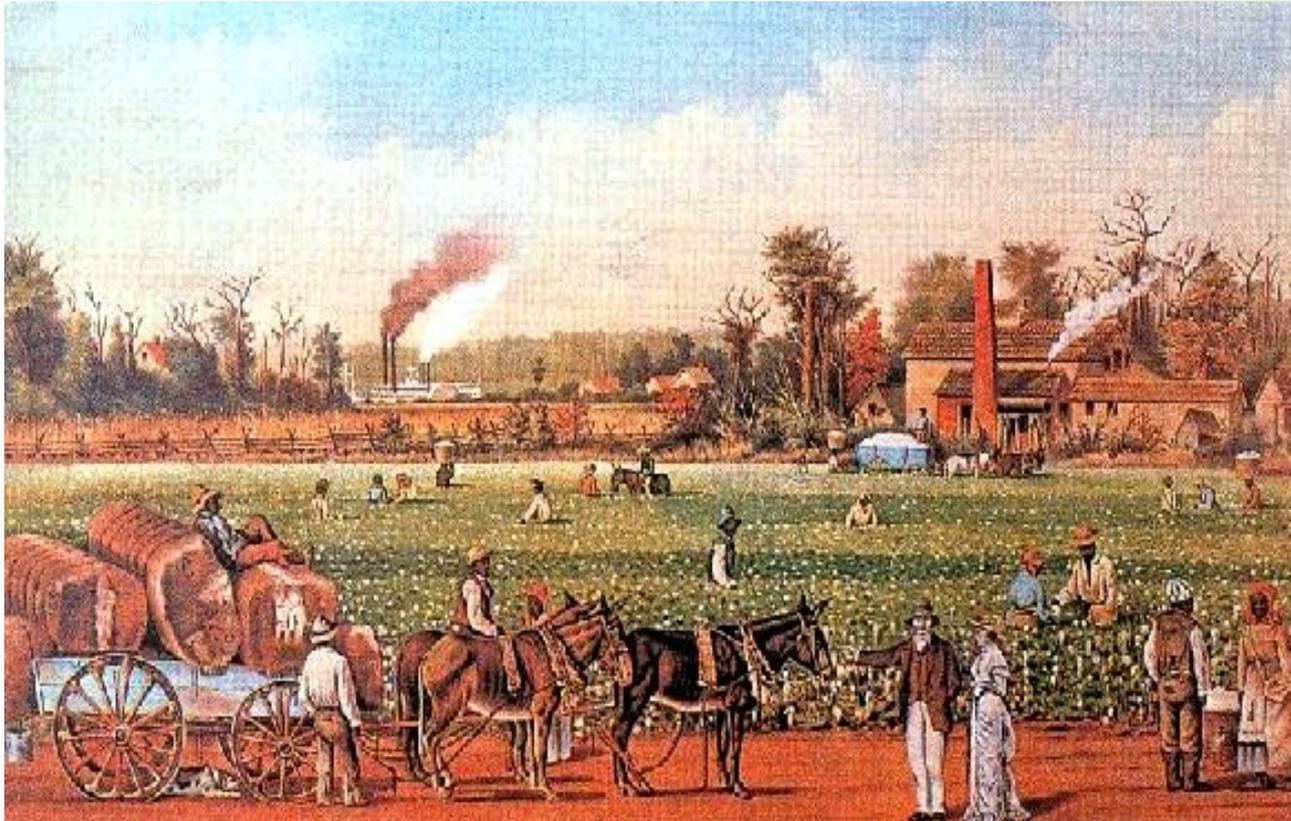
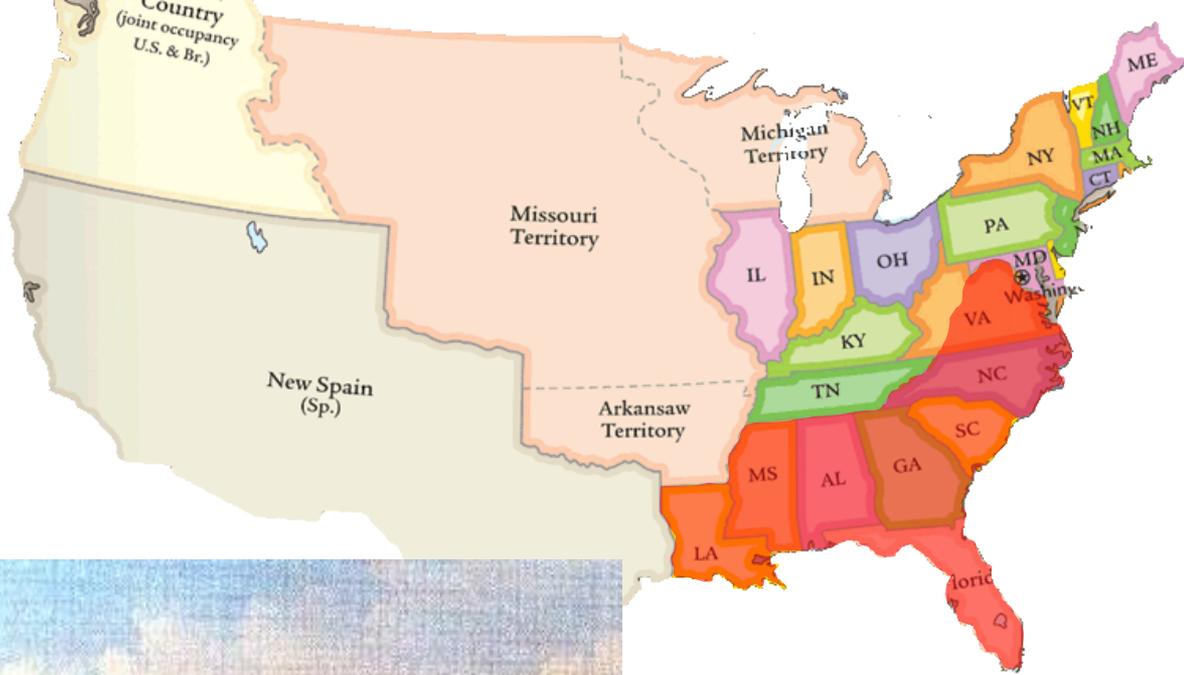
The South

What technology changed the South?



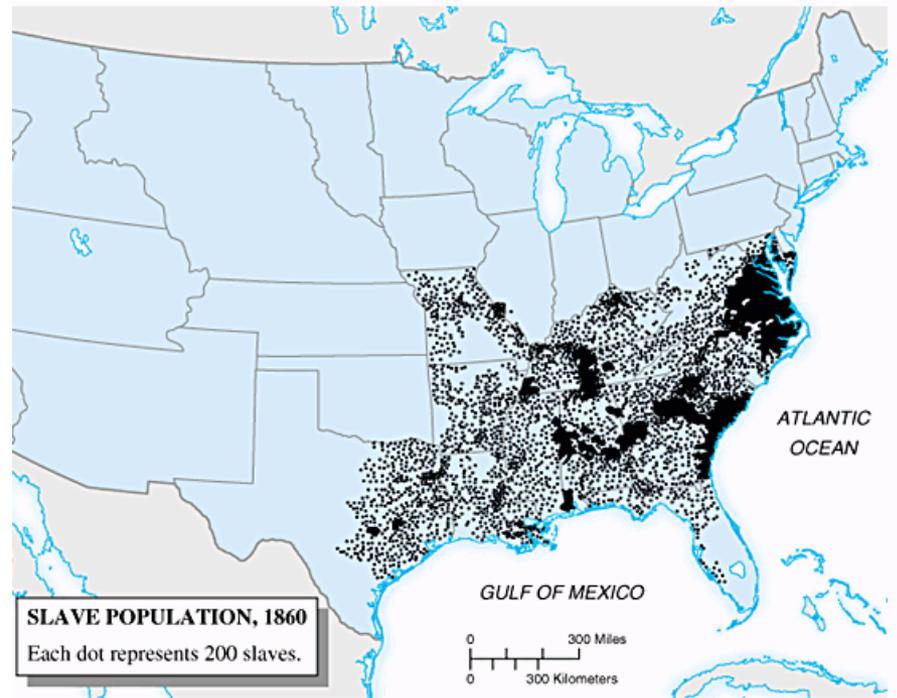
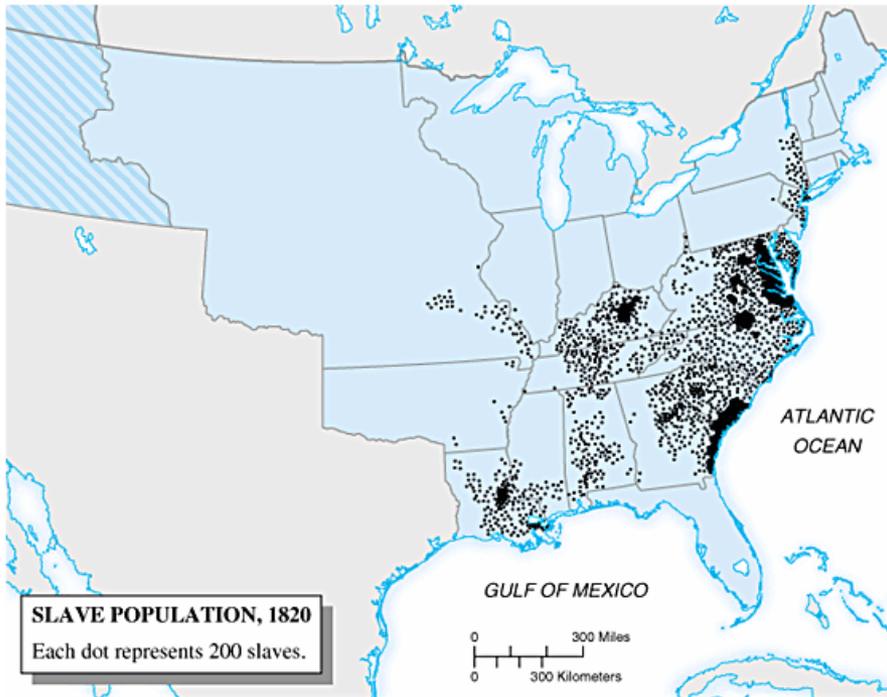
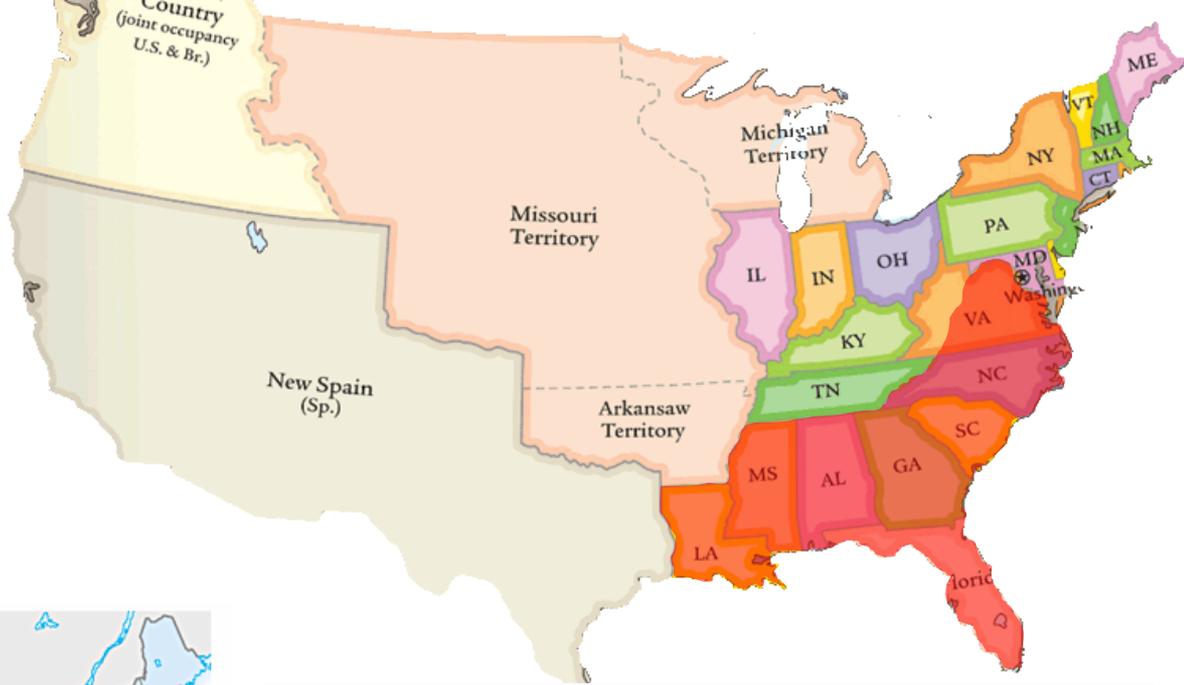
The South

What was the focus of the Southern economy?



The South

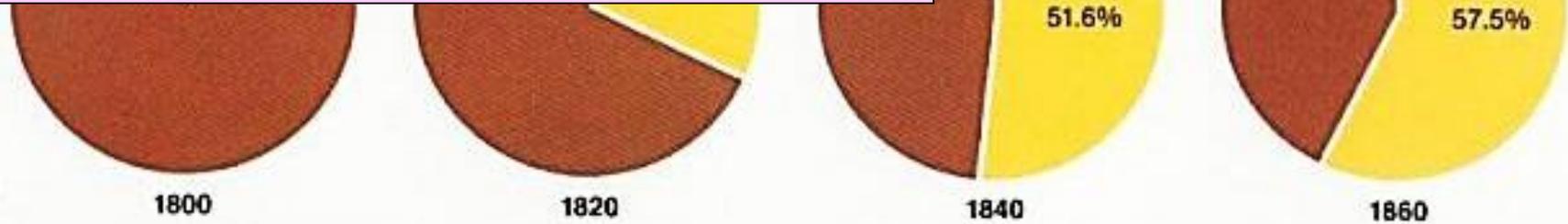
What was the impact on the South?



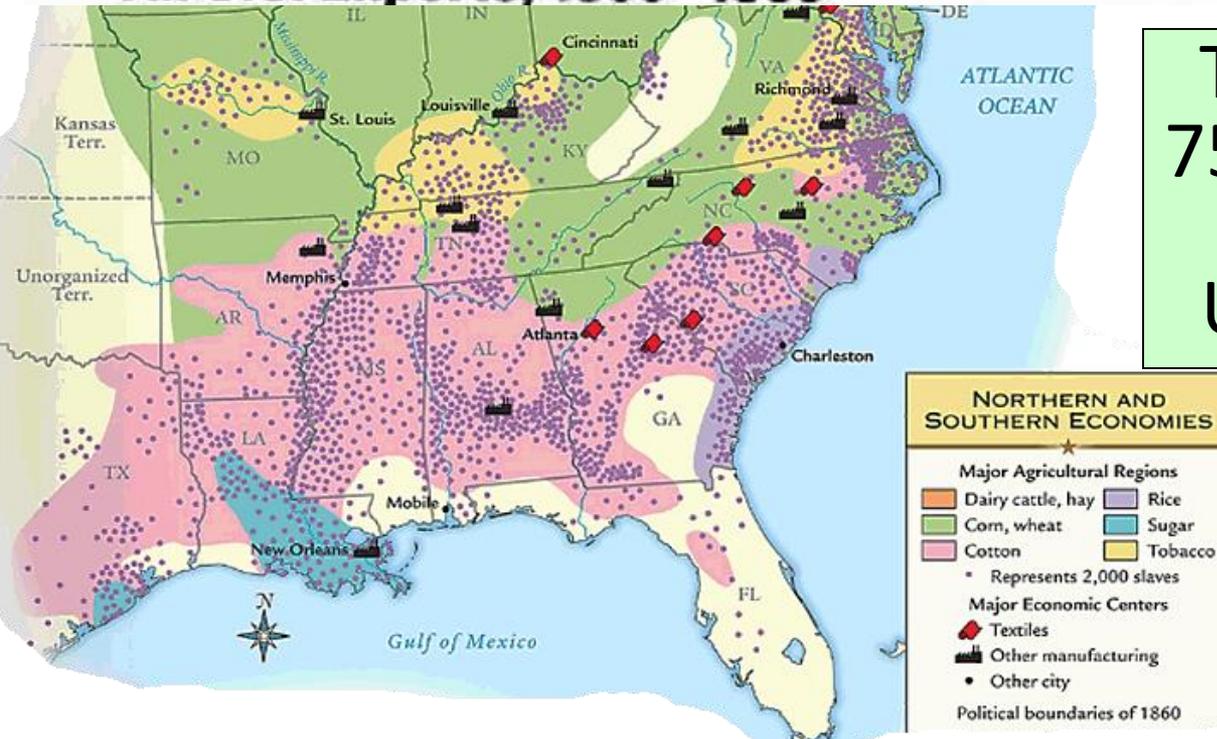
In 1793, Eli Whitney invented the cotton gin making cotton easy to refine and very profitable



Cotton became the dominant cash crop of the Deep South (known as “King Cotton”)



Value of Cotton Exports as a Percentage of All U.S. Exports, 1800–1860



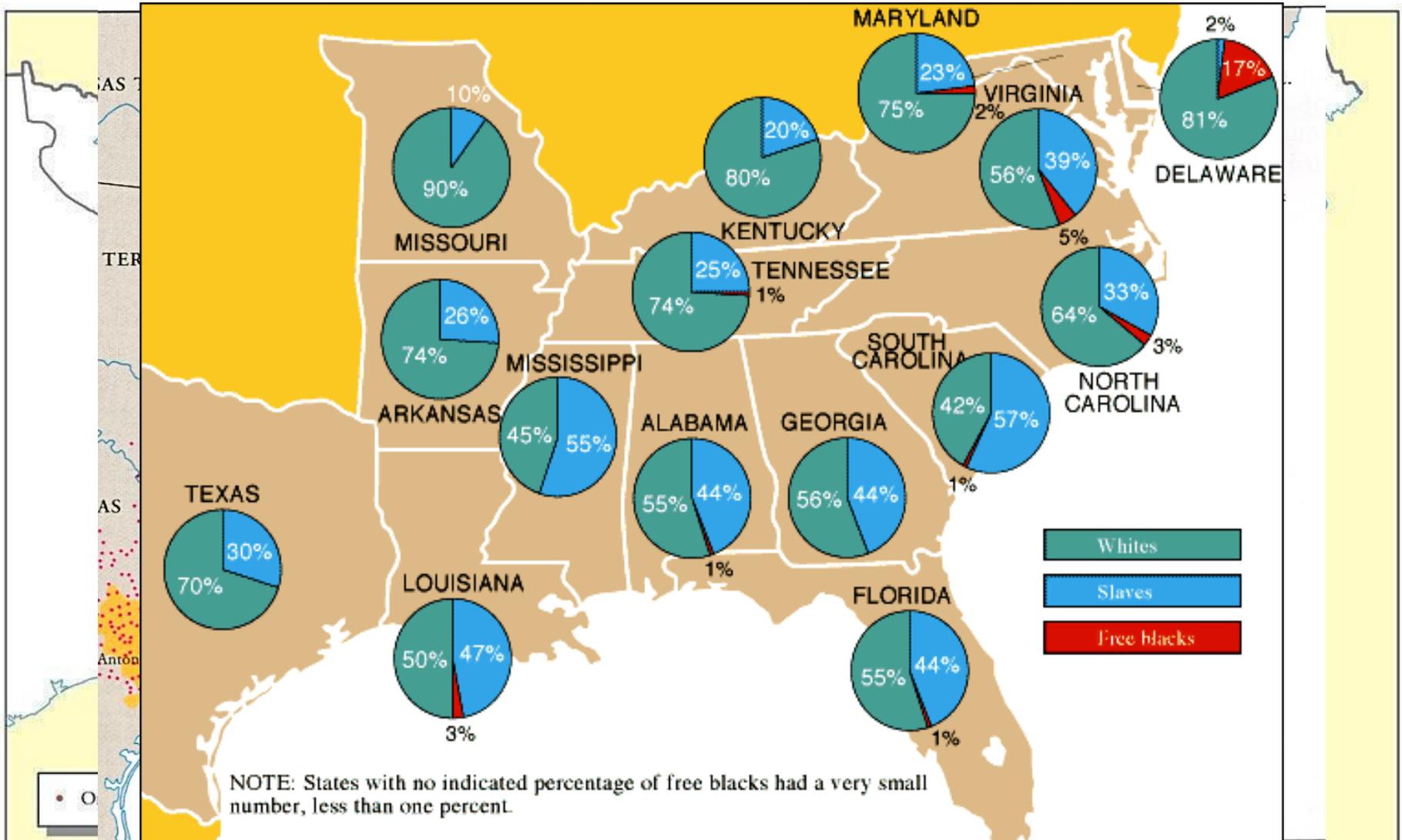
The South provided 75% of world's cotton and was the main U.S. export by 1840

Cotton stimulated Northern textile and shipping industries

“King Cotton” had important effects on America

Cotton led to an increase in western expansion

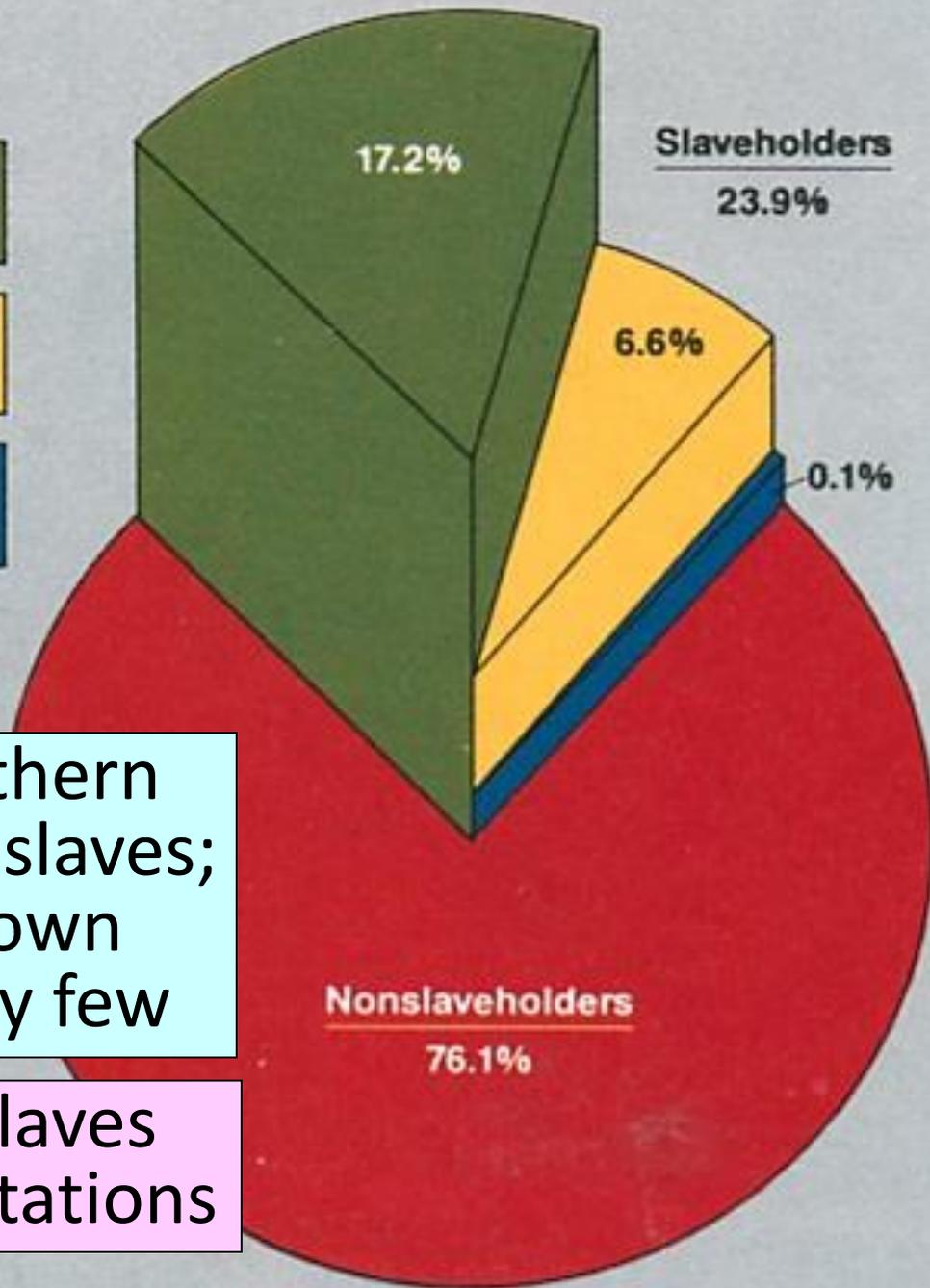
Cotton led to an increase in slavery in the Deep South



1–9 slaves

10–99 slaves

More than 100 slaves



Only 25% of Southern whites owned any slaves; Those who did own slaves owned very few

However, most slaves lived on large plantations

The Brutality of Slavery



Slave muzzle

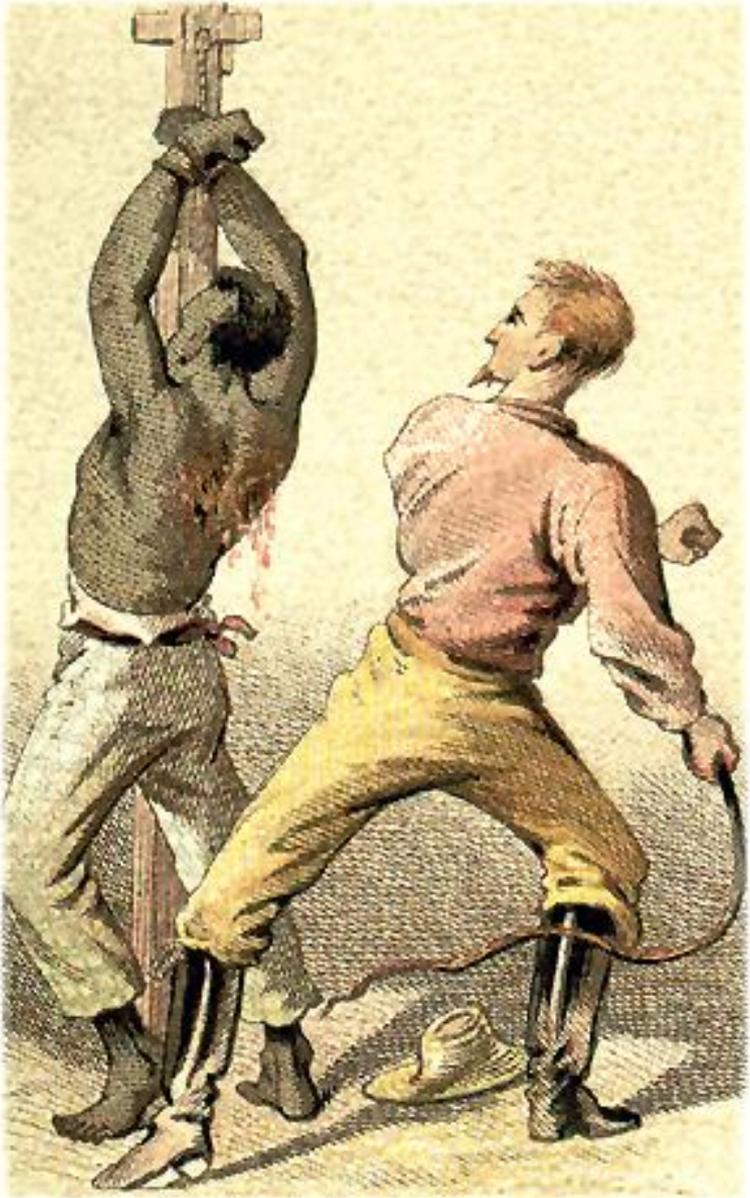


Leg
Irons



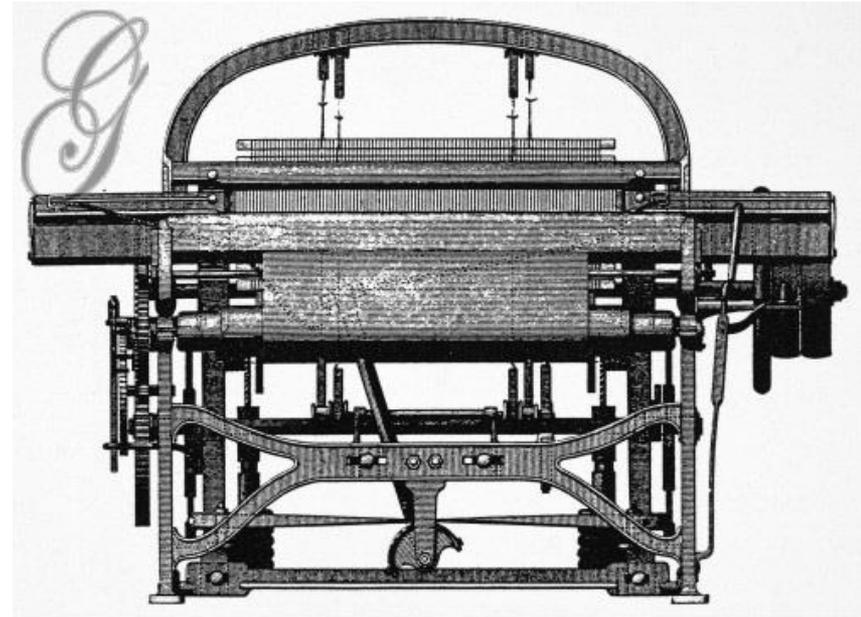
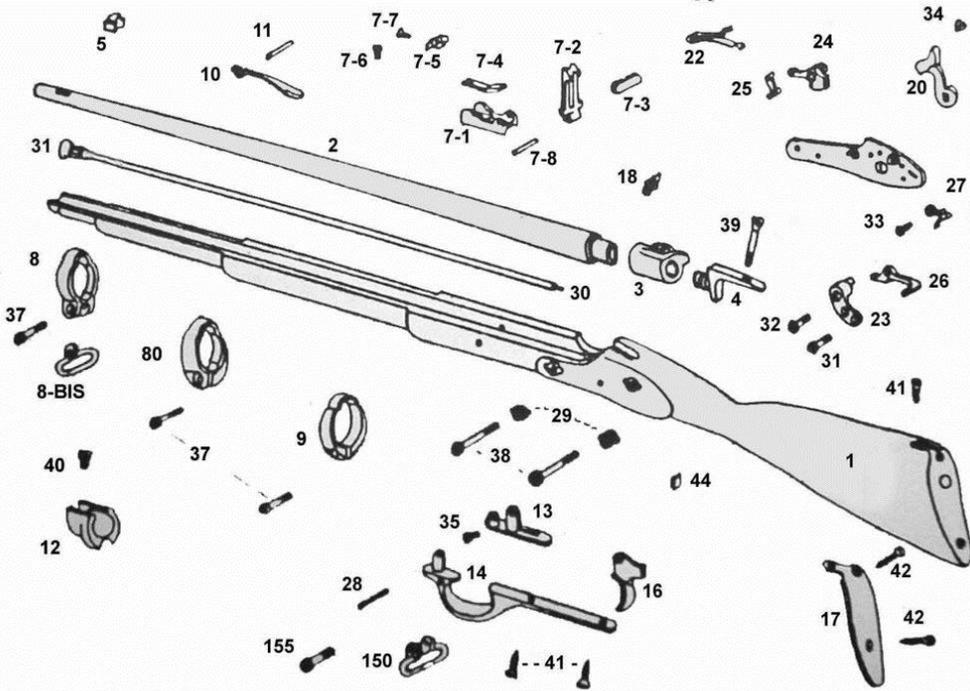
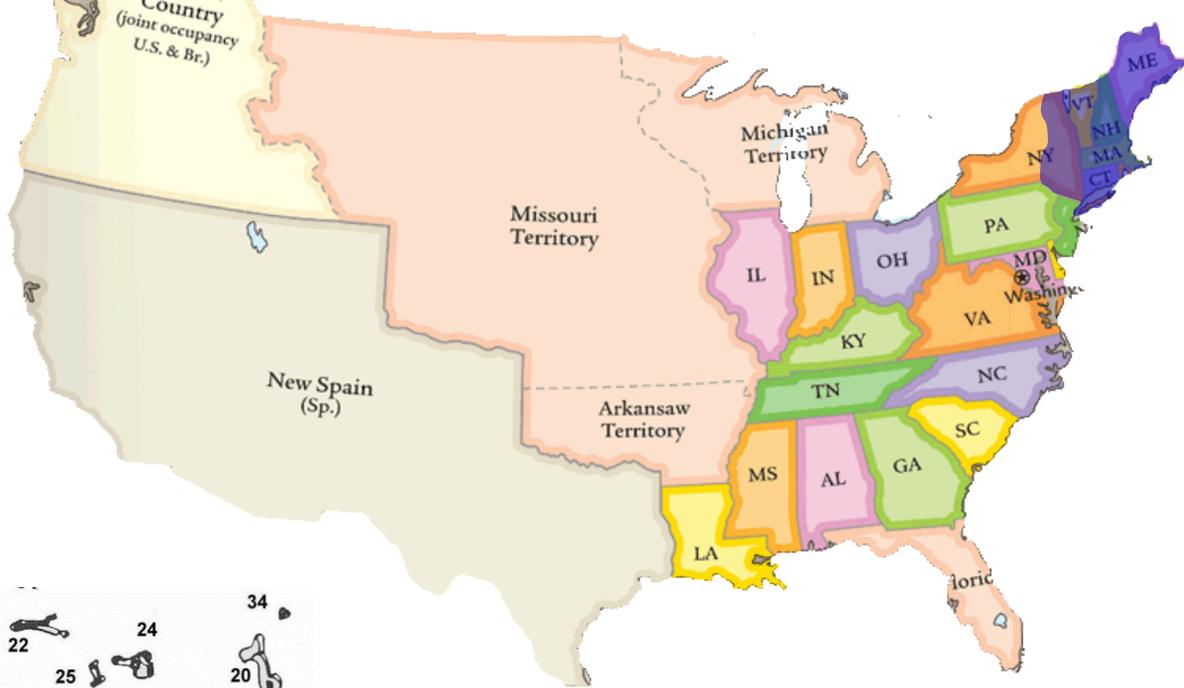
Slave
ID Tag

The Brutality of Slavery



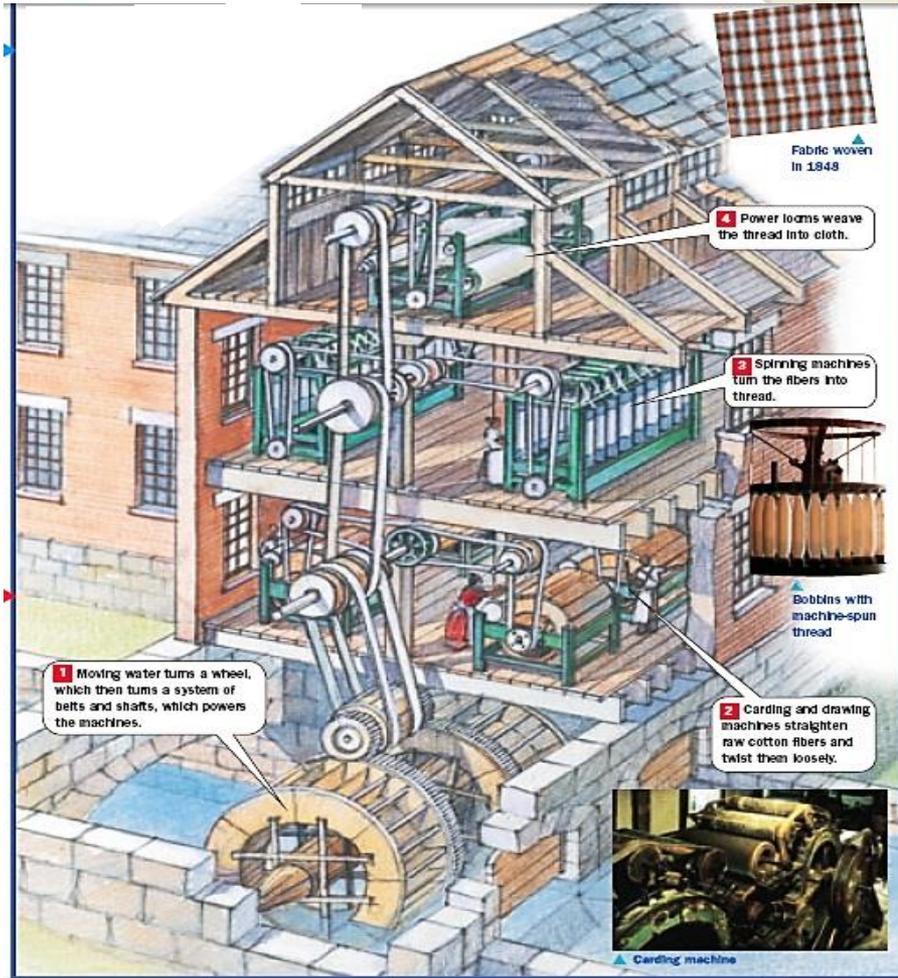
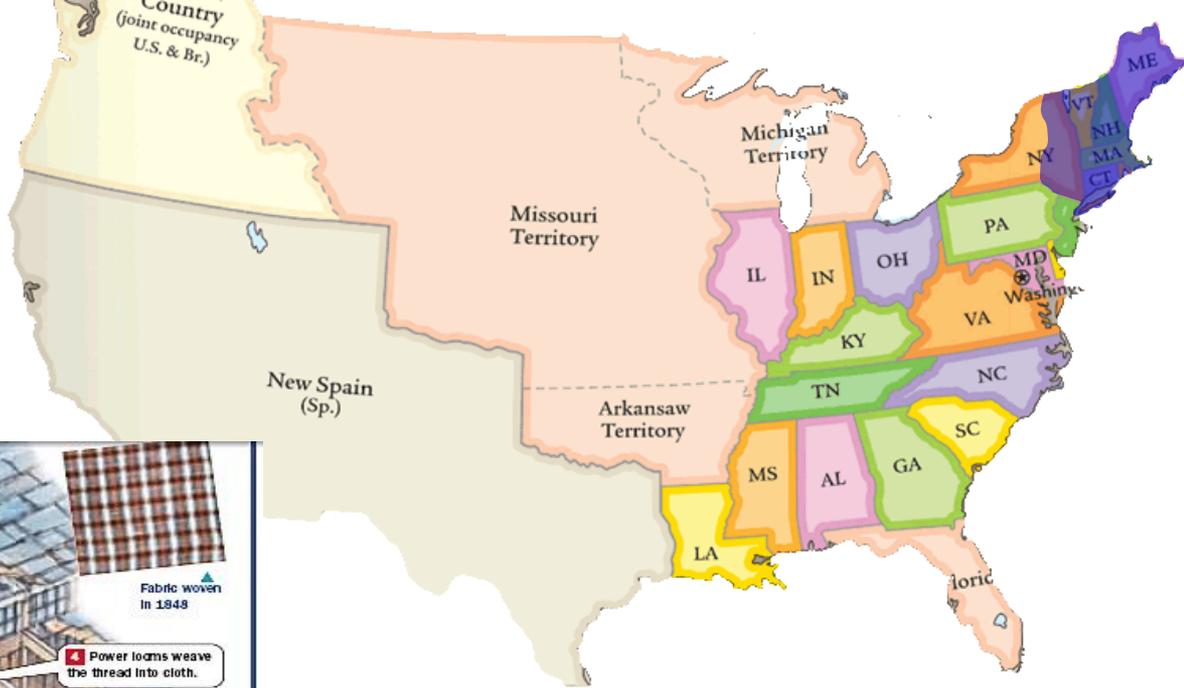
The North

What technology changed the North?



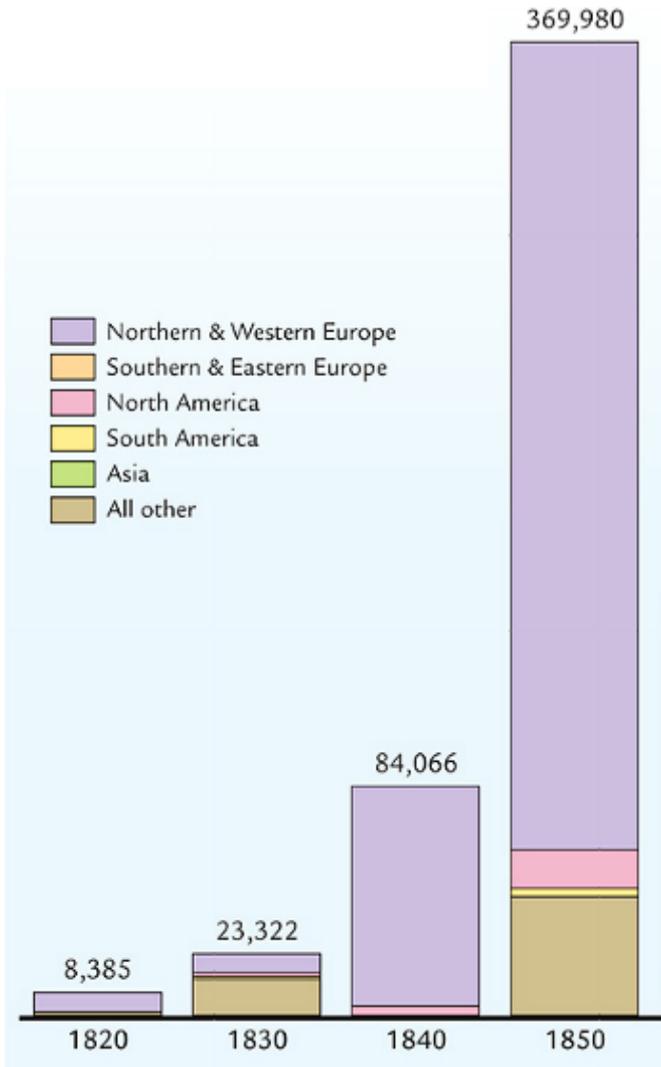
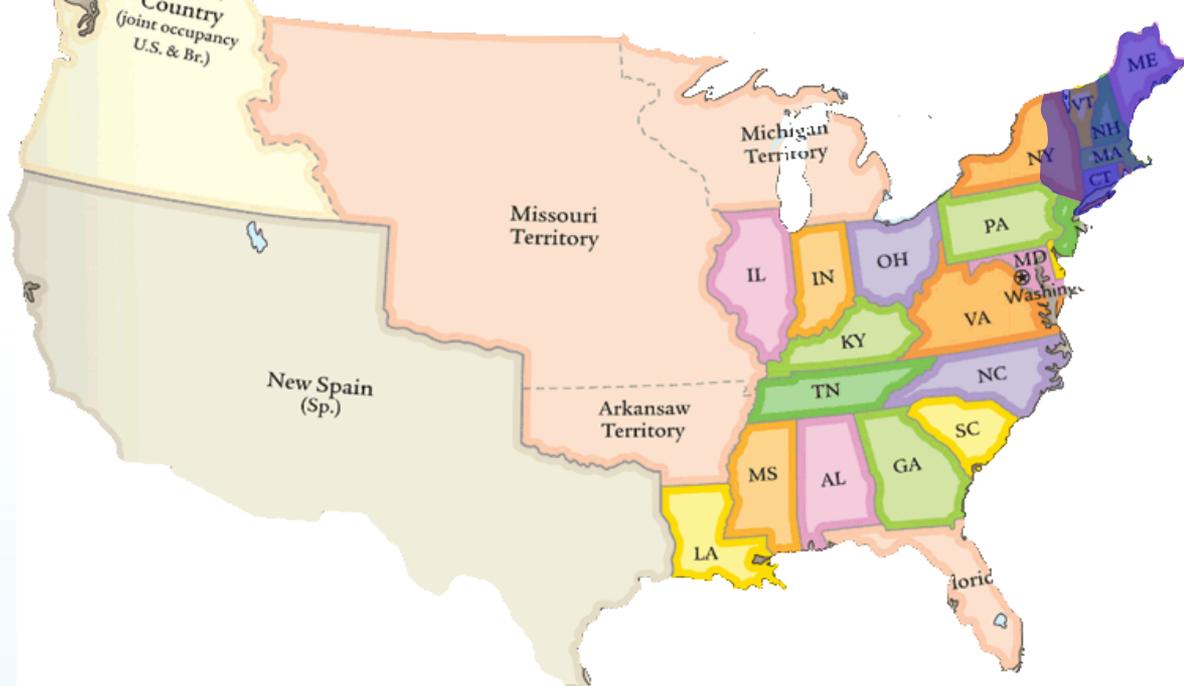
The North

What was the focus of the Northern economy?

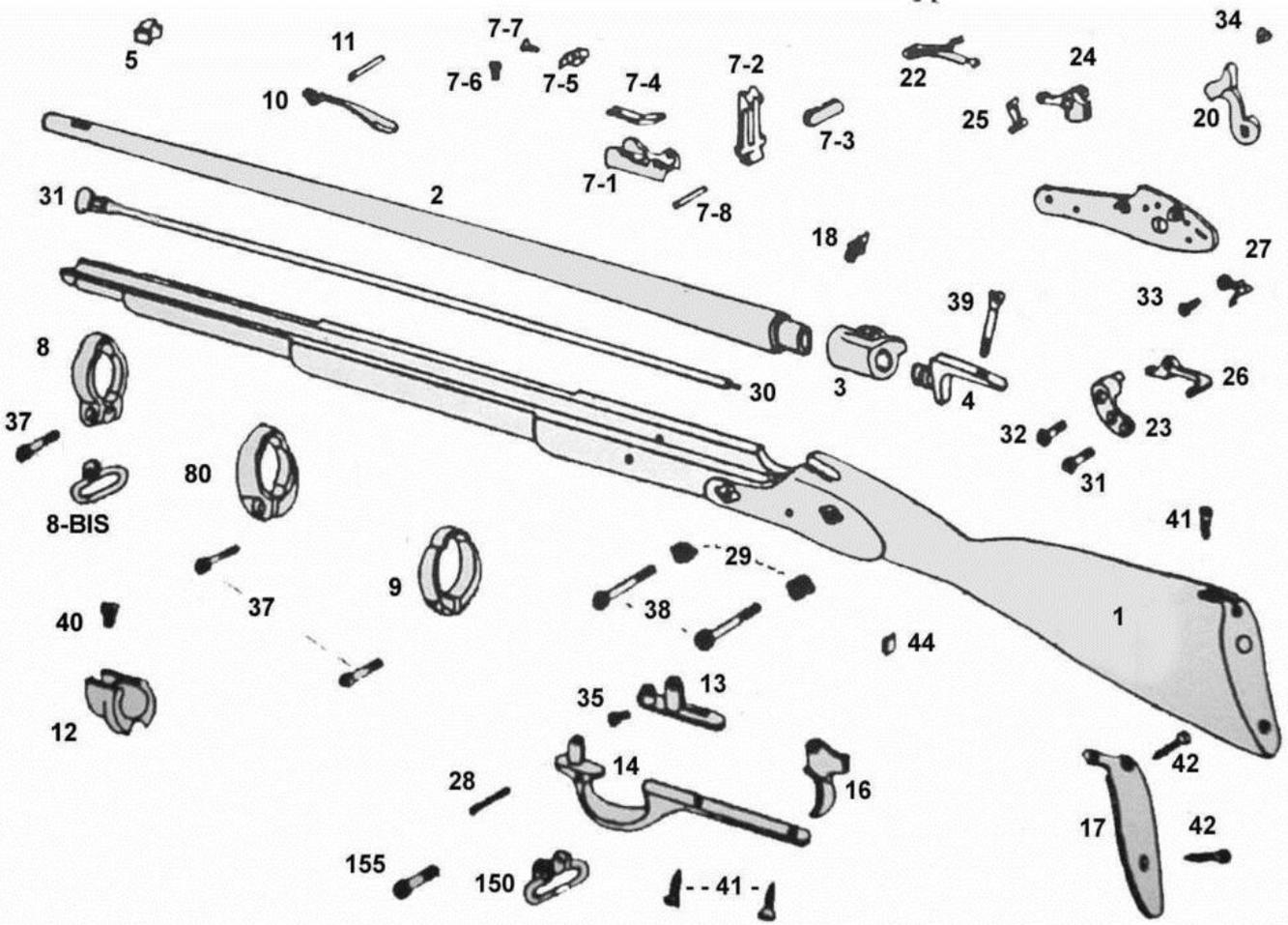


The North

What was the impact on the North?

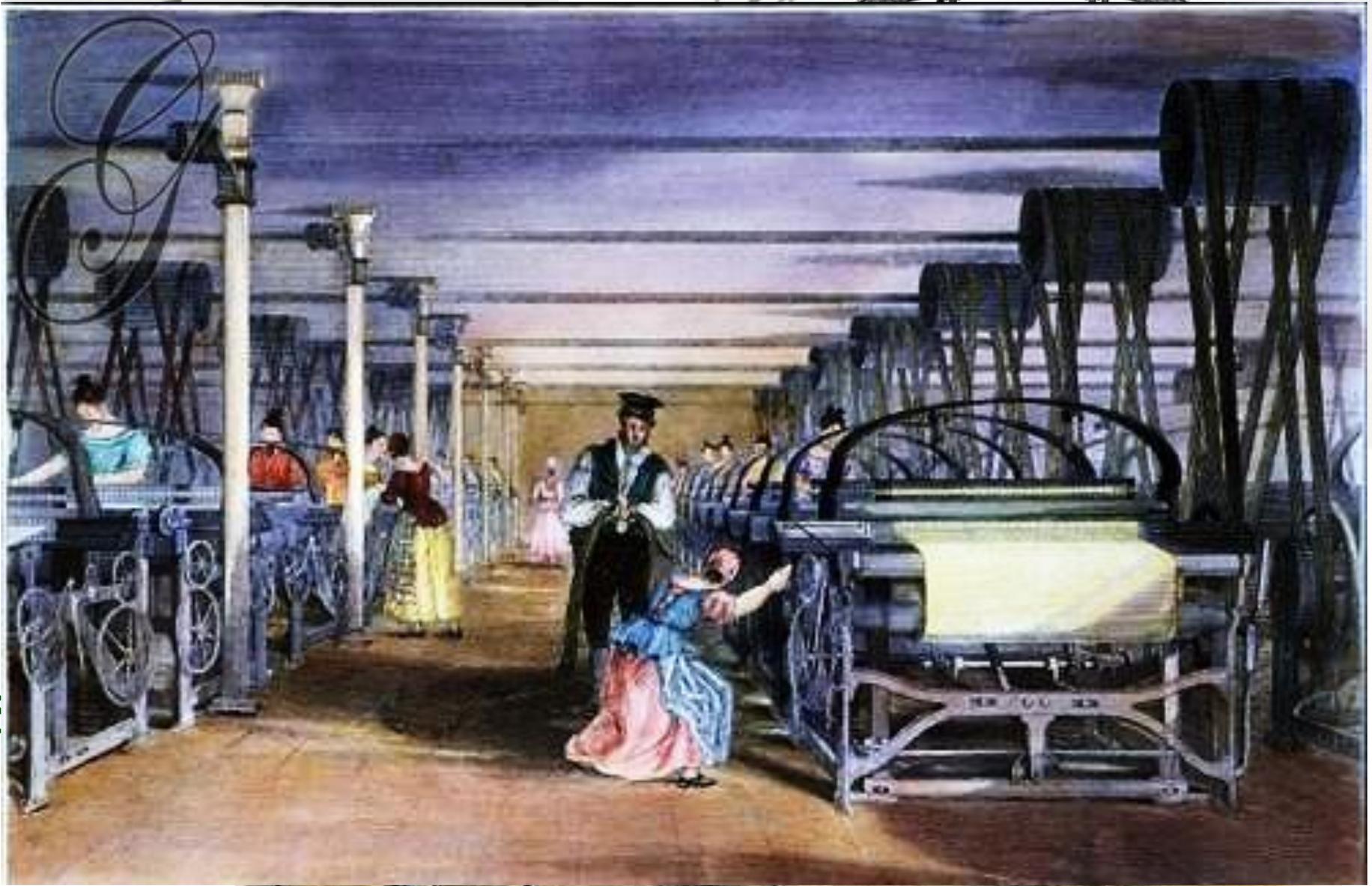


Eli Whitney's development of interchangeable parts and new textile technologies led to an Industrial Revolution in the North



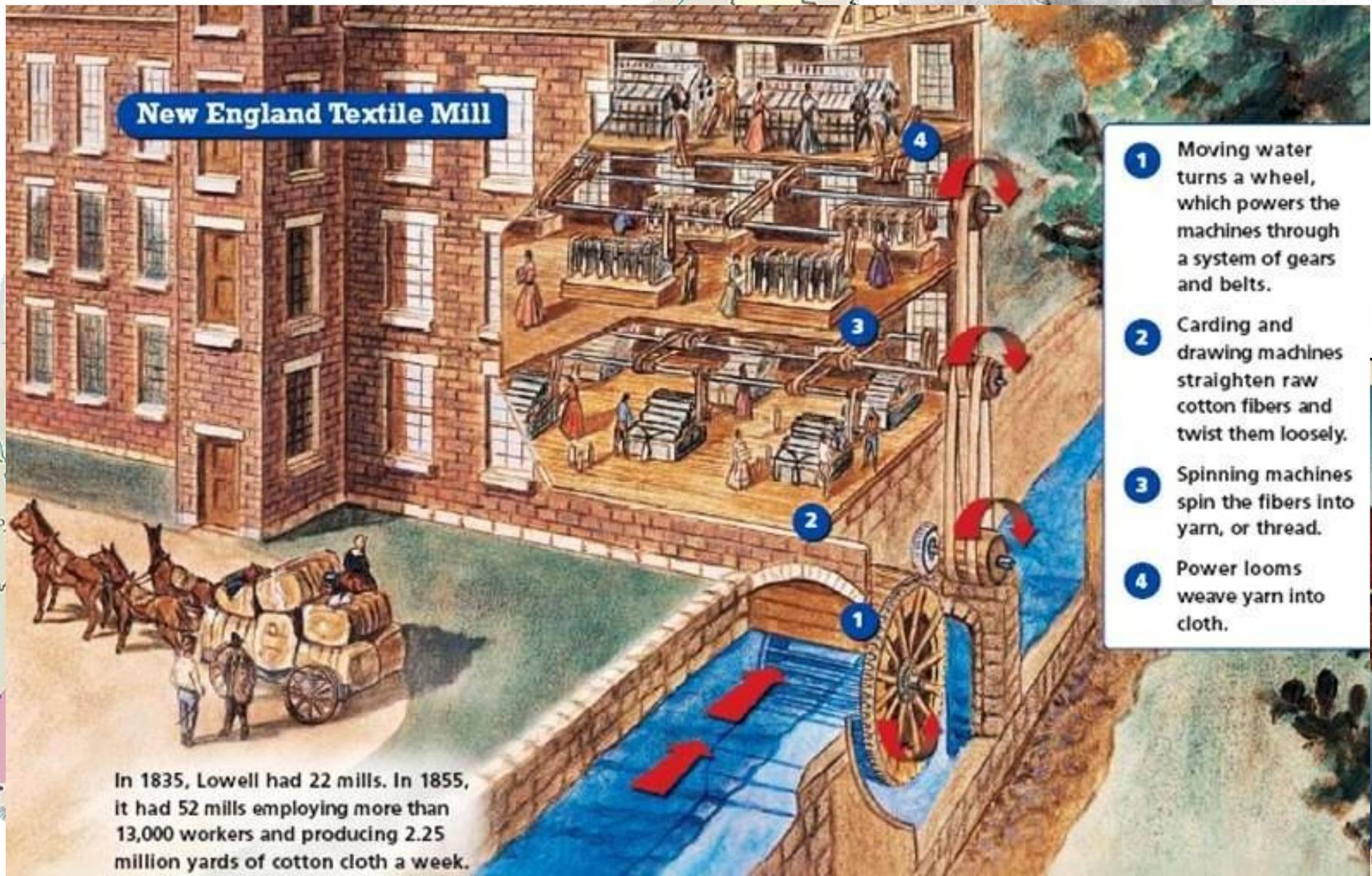
Sewing Machine

Power Loom



In the 1790s, Samuel Slater used British industrial designs to build the first American textile factories

In the early 1800s textile mills spread across New England





The most famous textile mill in America was the Lowell Mill in Boston

The Lowell Mill used mechanized machines to mass-produce textiles



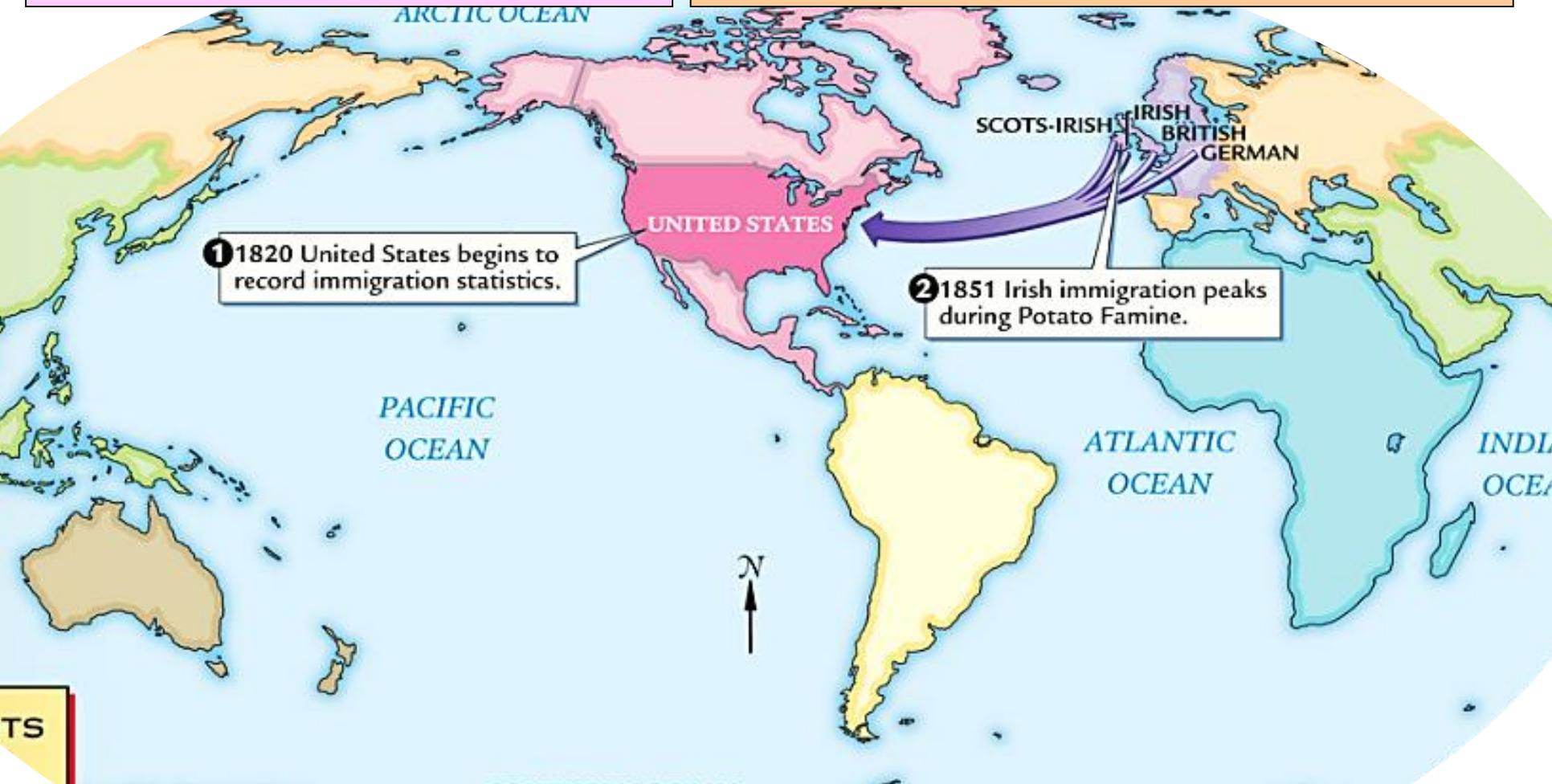
Lowell employed young women (“Lowell girls”) from the country who lived in boarding houses



The growth of factories created jobs and led to an increase in European immigration to the United States

In the 1840s, millions of Irish and Germans immigrated to America

Immigrants worked in low-paying New England factories or moved west as farmers



Rapid immigration led to hostility and prejudice by native-born Americans called nativism

AMERICAN CITIZENS!

We appeal to you in all calmer. Is it not time to pause? Already the agencies of our dearest institutions, like the foreign spies in the Trojan horse of old, are within our gates. They are disgorging themselves upon us, at the rate of HUNDREDS OF THOUSANDS EVERY YEAR! They aim at nothing short of conquest and supremacy over us.

A PAPER ENTITLED THE



IN FAVOR OF

The protection of American Mechanics against Foreign Pauper Labor.
Foreigners having a residence in the country of 21 years before voting.
Our present Free School System.
Carrying out the laws of the State, as regards sending back Foreign Paupers and Criminals.

OPPOSED TO

Papal Aggression & Roman Catholicism.
Foreigners holding office.
Raising Foreign Military Companies in the United States.
Nunneries and the Jesuits.
To being taxed for the support of Foreign paupers millions of dollars yearly.
To secret Foreign Orders in the U. S.

We are burdened with enormous taxes by foreigners. We are corrupted in the morals of our youth. We are interfered with in our government. We are forced into collisions with other nations. We are tampered with in our religion. We are injured in our labor. We are assailed in our freedom of speech.

Nativists were worried that immigrants would vote, would remain poor and become a social burden, and that Catholic immigrants would remain loyal to the Pope

The Know-Nothing Party formed in the 1850s to restrict immigration and limit immigrant voting rights



NATIVES OF THE SOIL! AROUSE!

Shall American Labor be Protected
Against Foreign Competition in the Home Labor Market?

THE WATCH-WORD OF NATIVE AMERICANS:

Repel the Influx of "FOREIGN INFLUENCE," by repelling the Influx of Foreign Immigrants; Protection against foreign Competition in the Home Labor Market; and a Limitation of the Area of Slavery, and of Fugitive Slave Laws.

FOSTER BRYANT, ESQ.

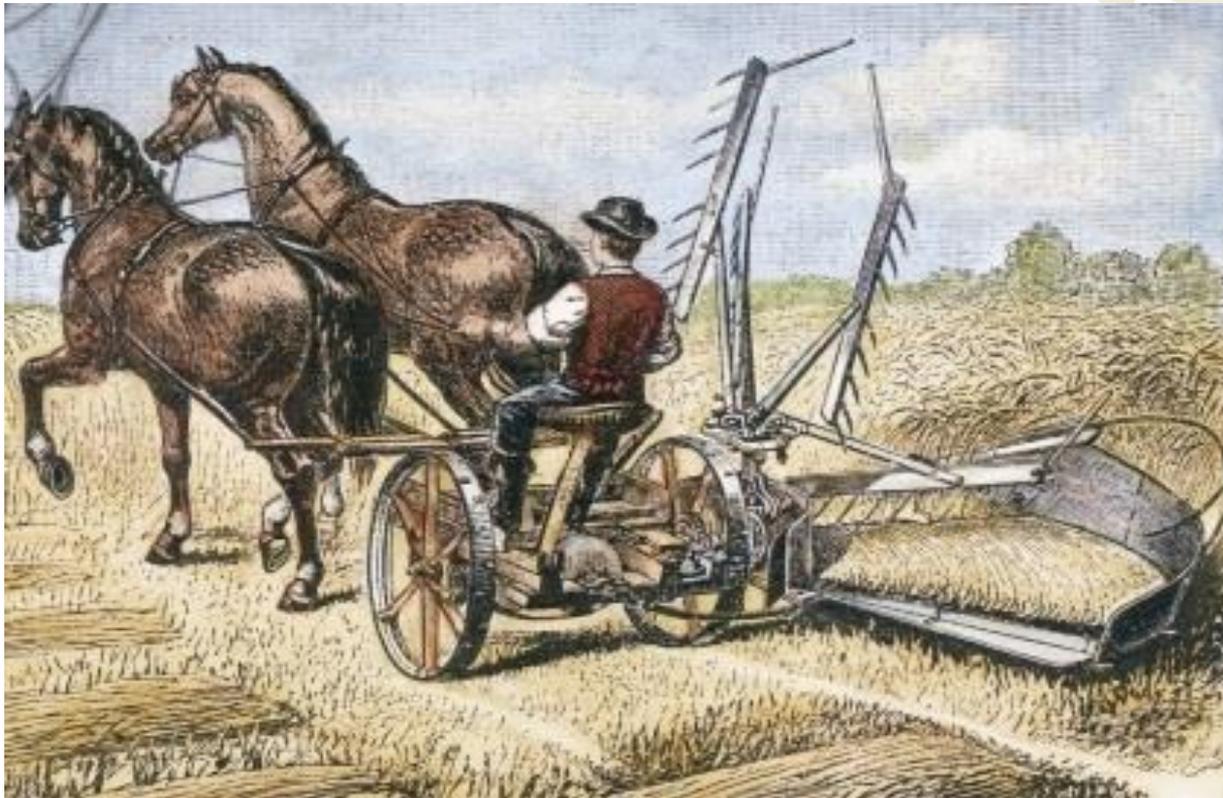
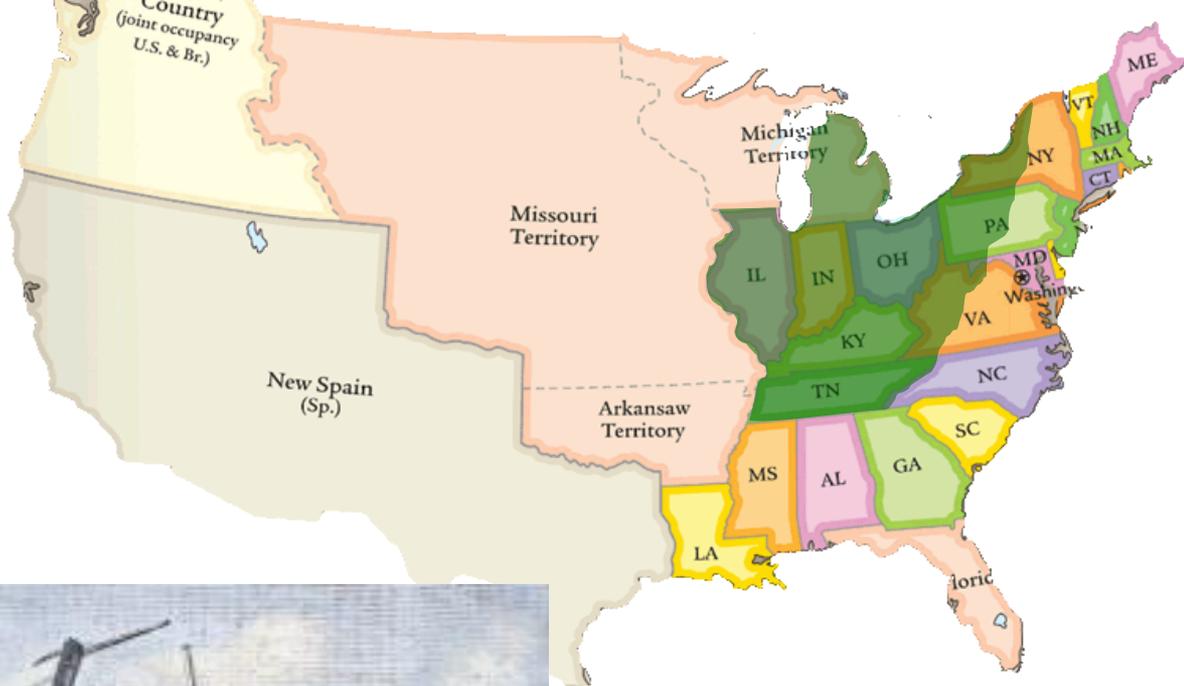
Of Massachusetts, an original Member of the "OLD AMERICAN GUARD" of 1845, will address the citizens of _____ on _____ Evening, _____ at _____ o'clock, in the _____ on the

RUINOUS INFLUENCE OF FOREIGN IMMIGRATION ON AMERICAN LABOR!

The dangers to which our Institutions are exposed from the ALARMING INCREASE OF POPERY; and
AGAINST THE EXTENSION OF SLAVERY.

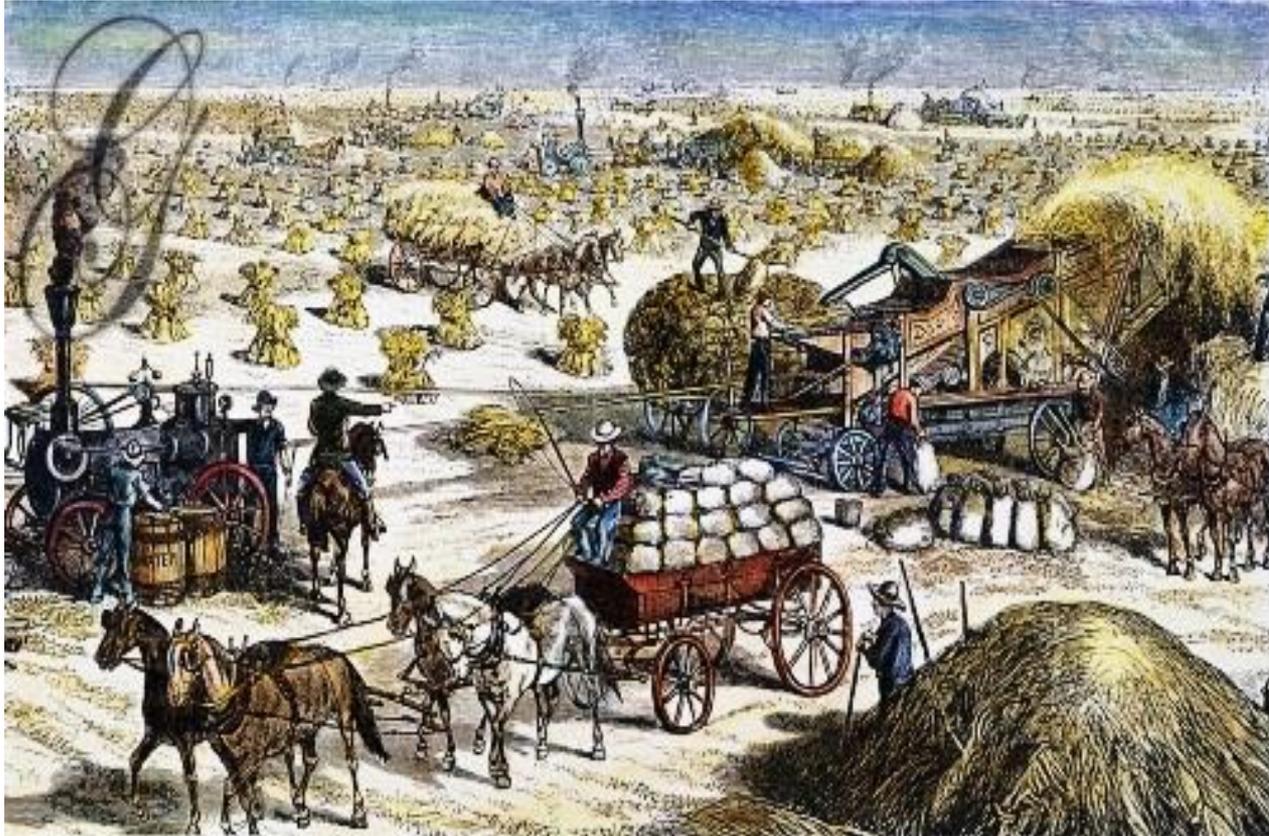
The West

What technology changed the West?



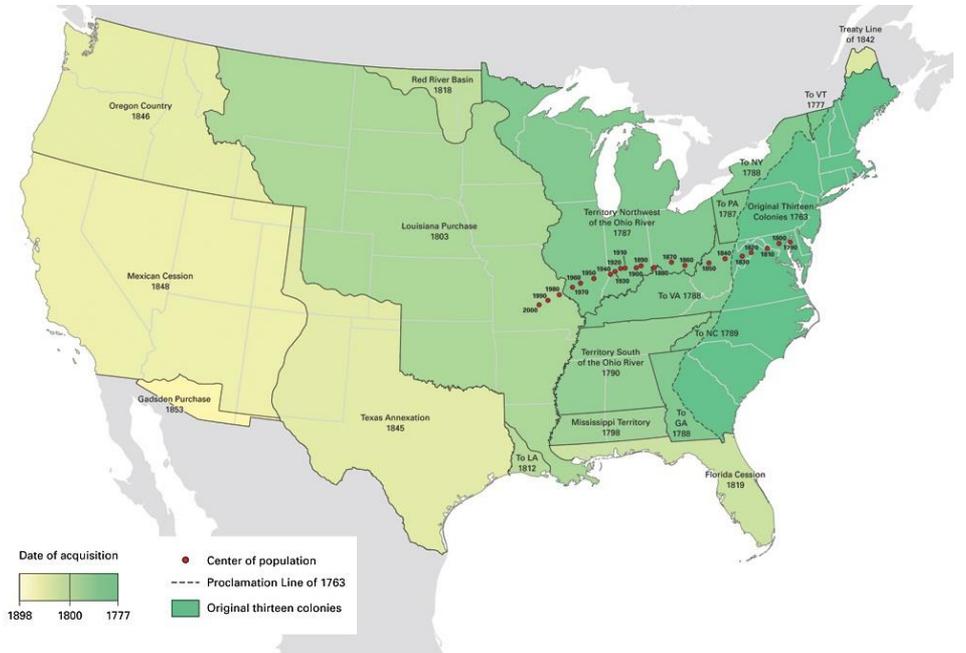
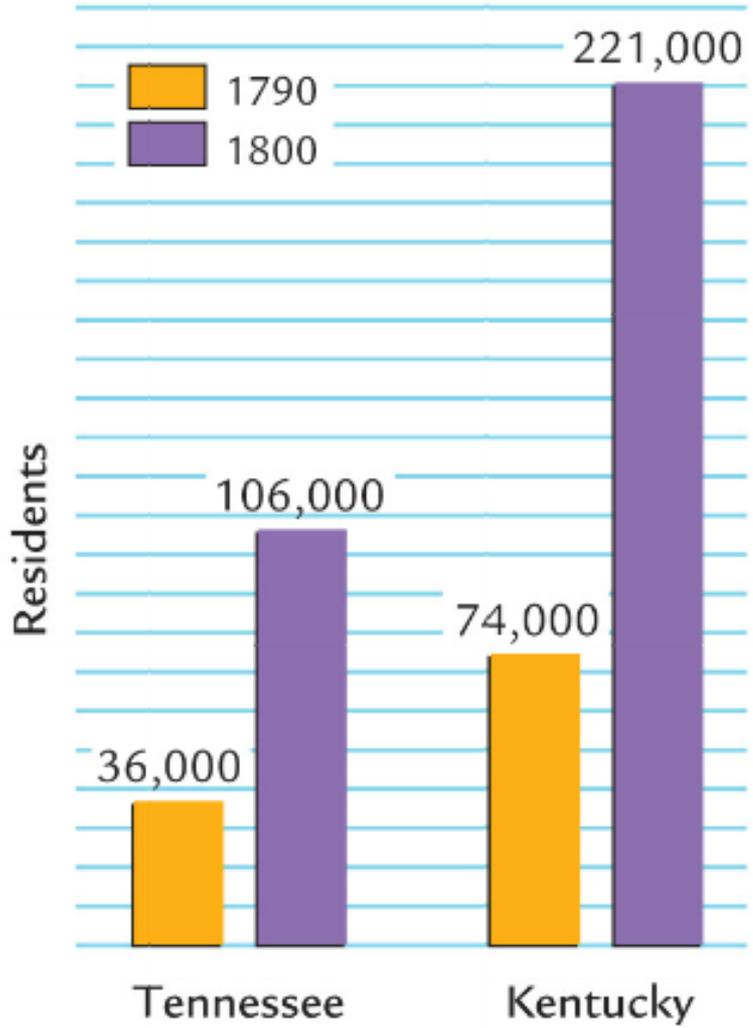
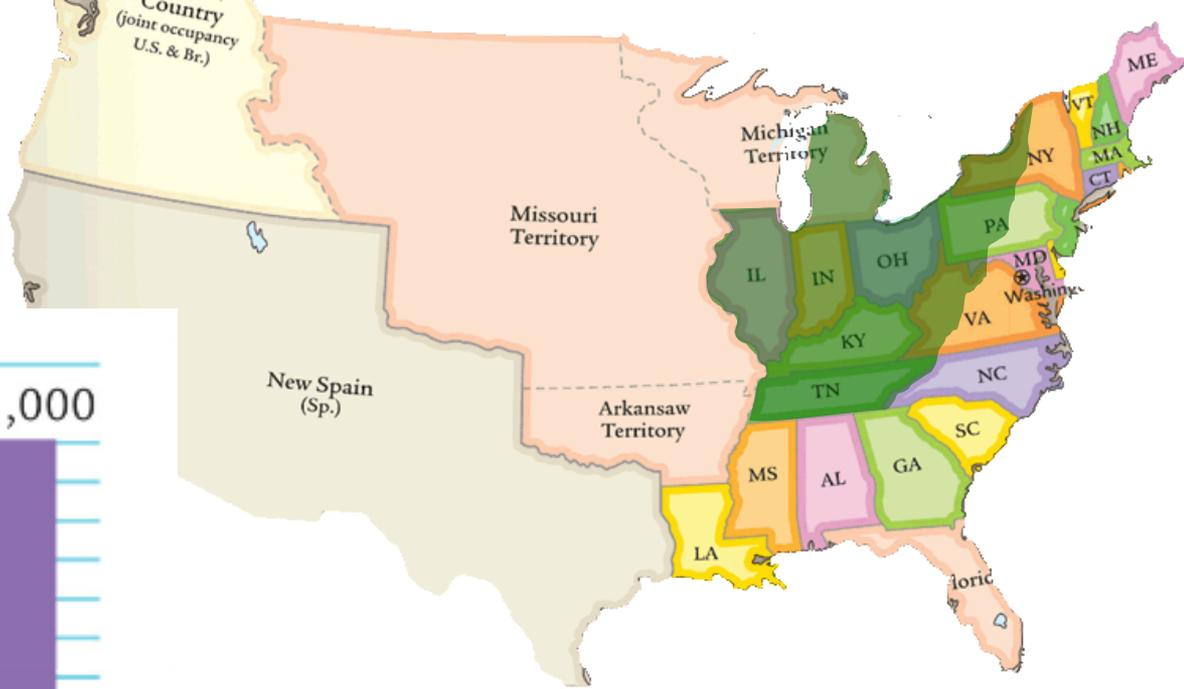
The West

What was the focus of the Western economy?



The West

What as the impact on the West?



Population growth and land opportunities led to rapid growth of the West



POPULATION DENSITY AND MAJOR CITIES 1790

People per Sq. Km	People per Sq. Mile
Under 1	Under 2
1 to 17	
17 to 35	
Over 35	

B By 1790 200,000 had crossed the Appalachian Mountains, so, 95 percent of the population lived east of the

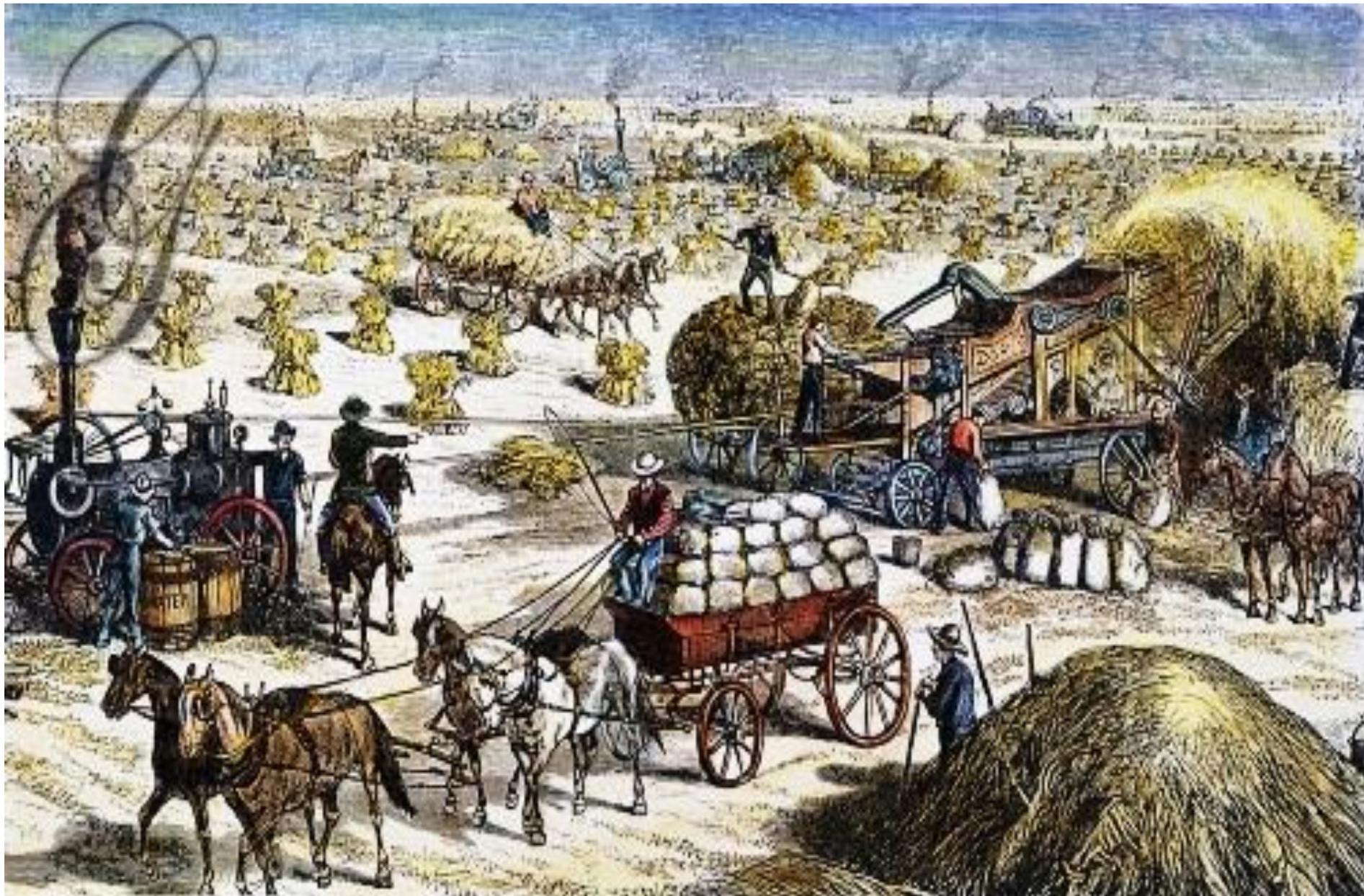
POPULATION DENSITY AND MAJOR CITIES 1860

People per Sq. Km	People per Sq. Mile
Under 1	Under 2
1 to 17	2 to 45
17 to 35	45 to 90
Over 35	Over 90

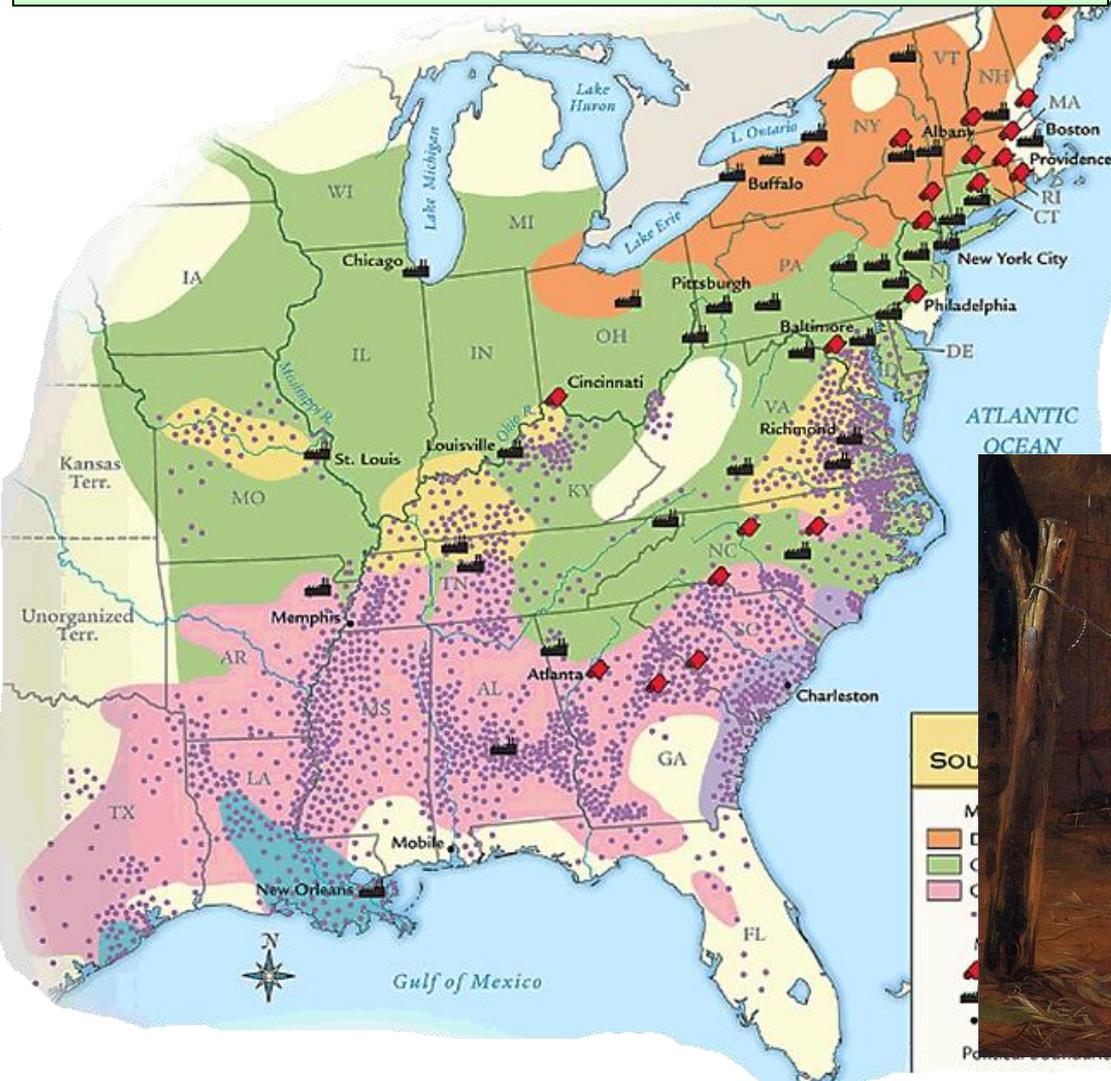
POPULATION DENSITY AND MAJOR CITIES 1820

People per Sq. Mile
Under 2
2 to 45
45 to 90
Over 90

New technologies made large-scale farming possible



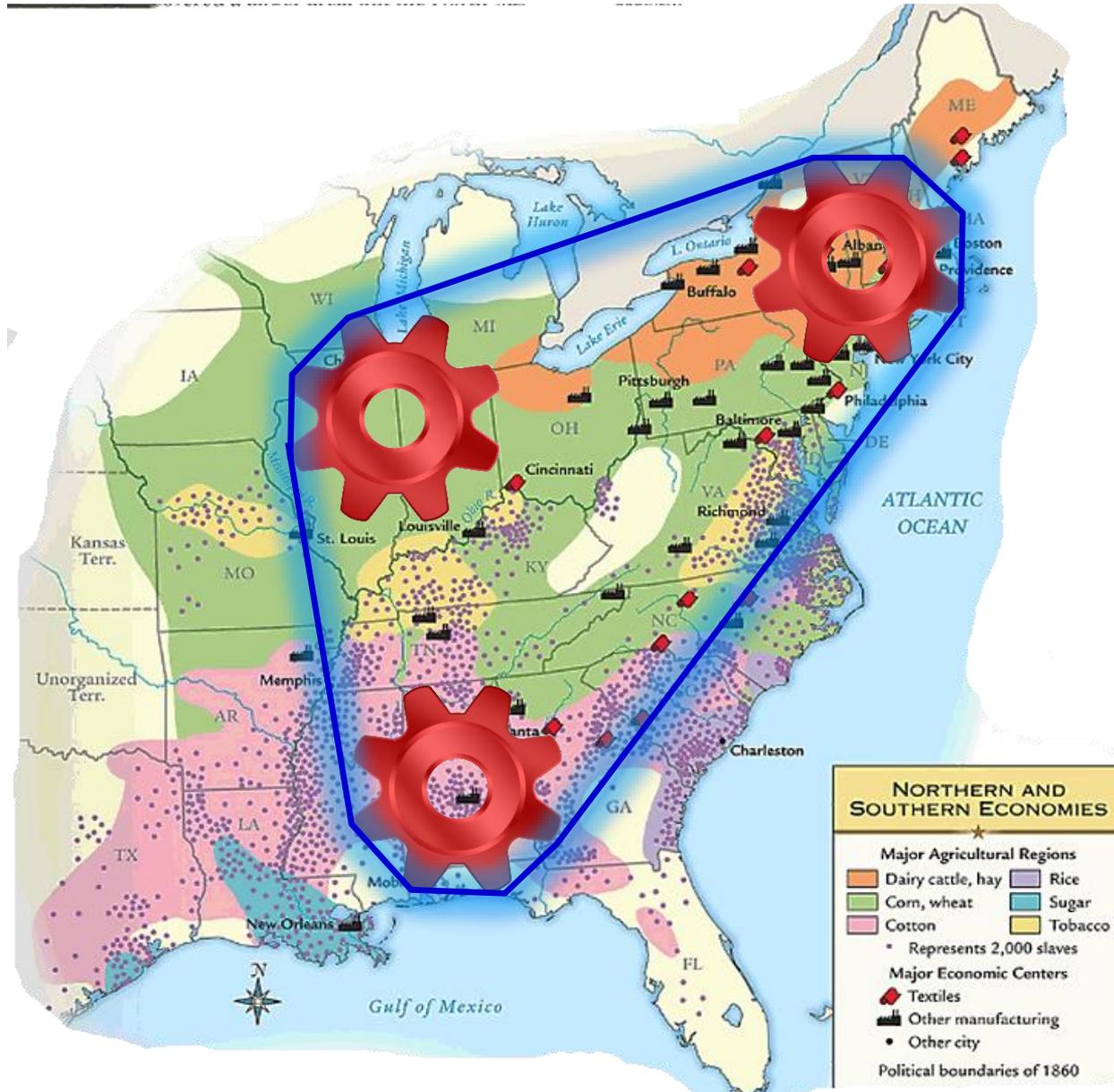
The West became
“America’s bread basket”
where commercial farms
produced wheat, corn, livestock



From 1800 to 1840, these three regional economies became connected into a national market economy

Henry Clay's American System helped connect the South, North, and West

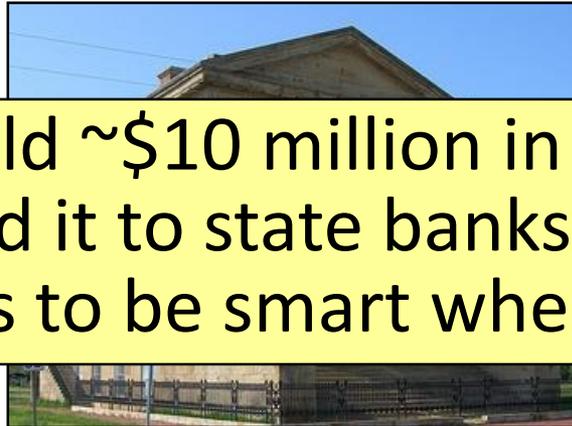
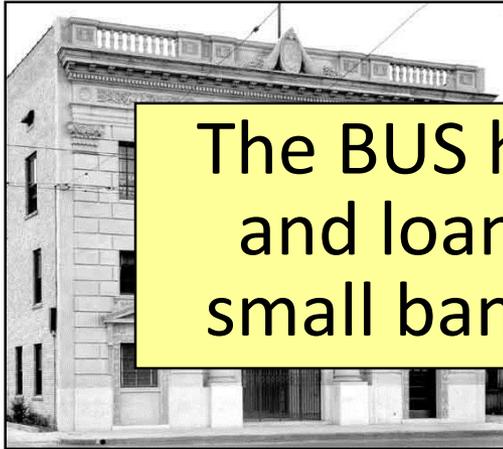
American System created a tariff to promote Northern industry



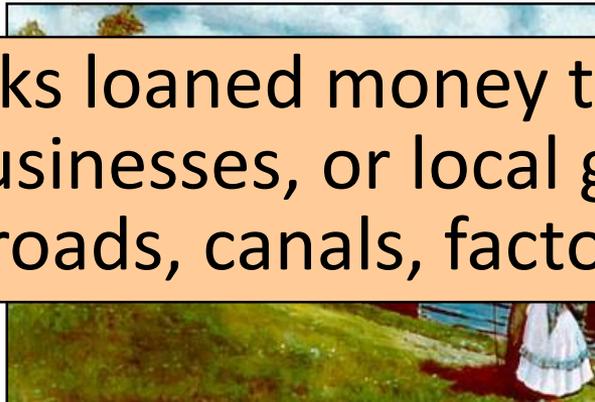
The Second Bank provided federal money for investment and regulation over the U.S. banking system



The BUS held ~\$10 million in federal money and loaned it to state banks which forced small banks to be smart when issuing loans

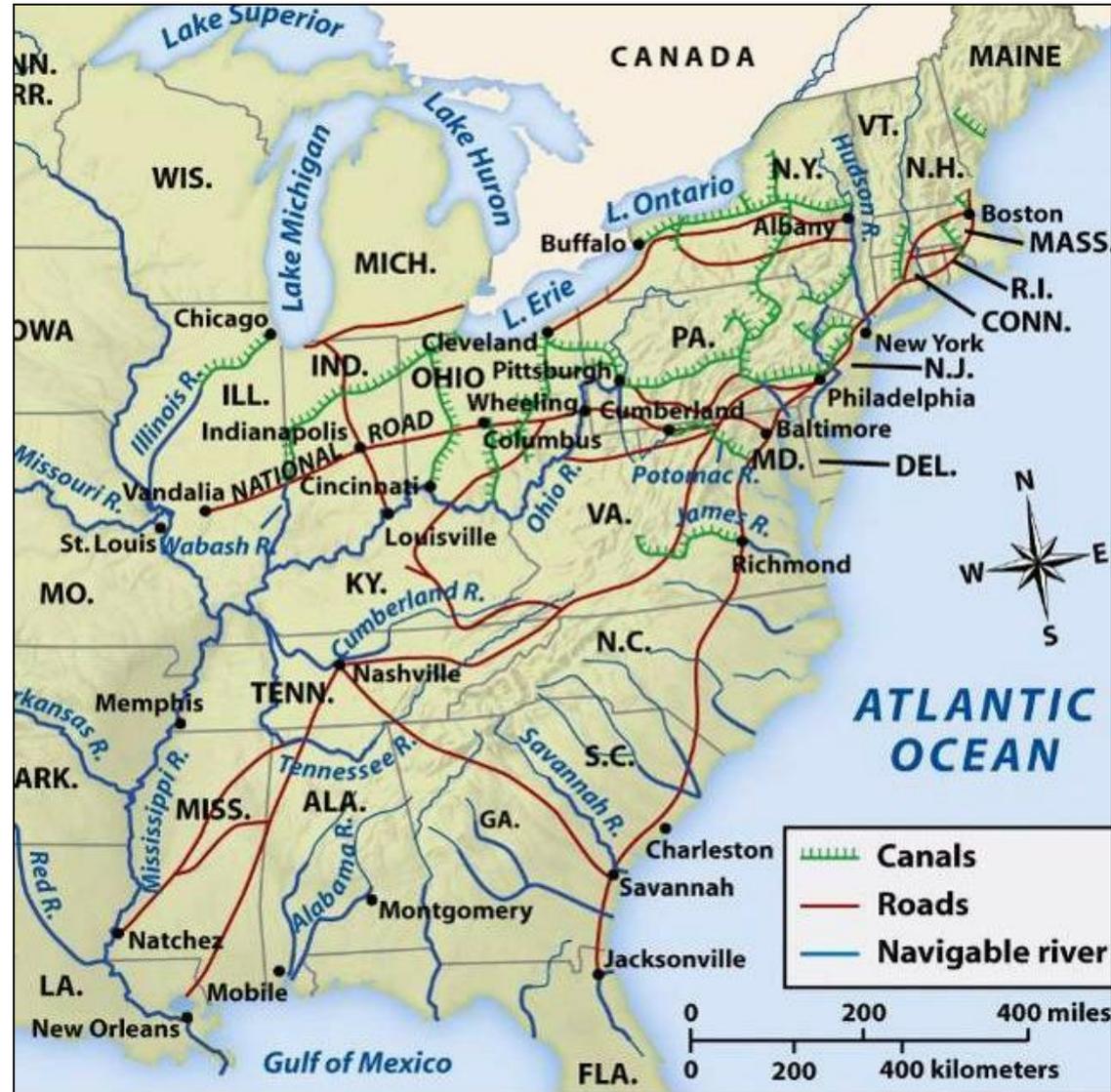


State banks loaned money to individual citizens, businesses, or local governments to finance roads, canals, factories, & farms



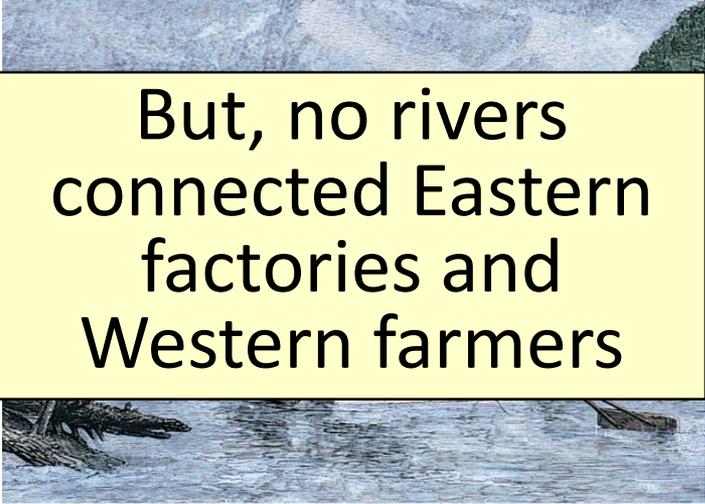
Clay's American System provided national funding for transportation

A transportation revolution created an infrastructure of roads, canals, early railroads

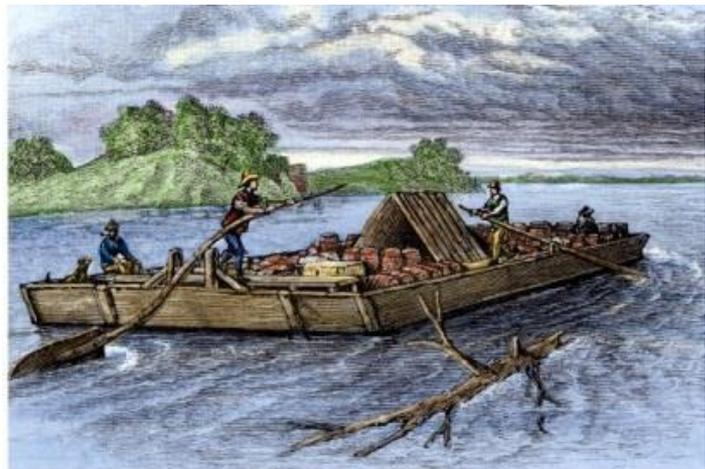


Farmers in the South and the West could get their goods to market by using rivers and ocean-based shipping

But, no rivers connected Eastern factories and Western farmers

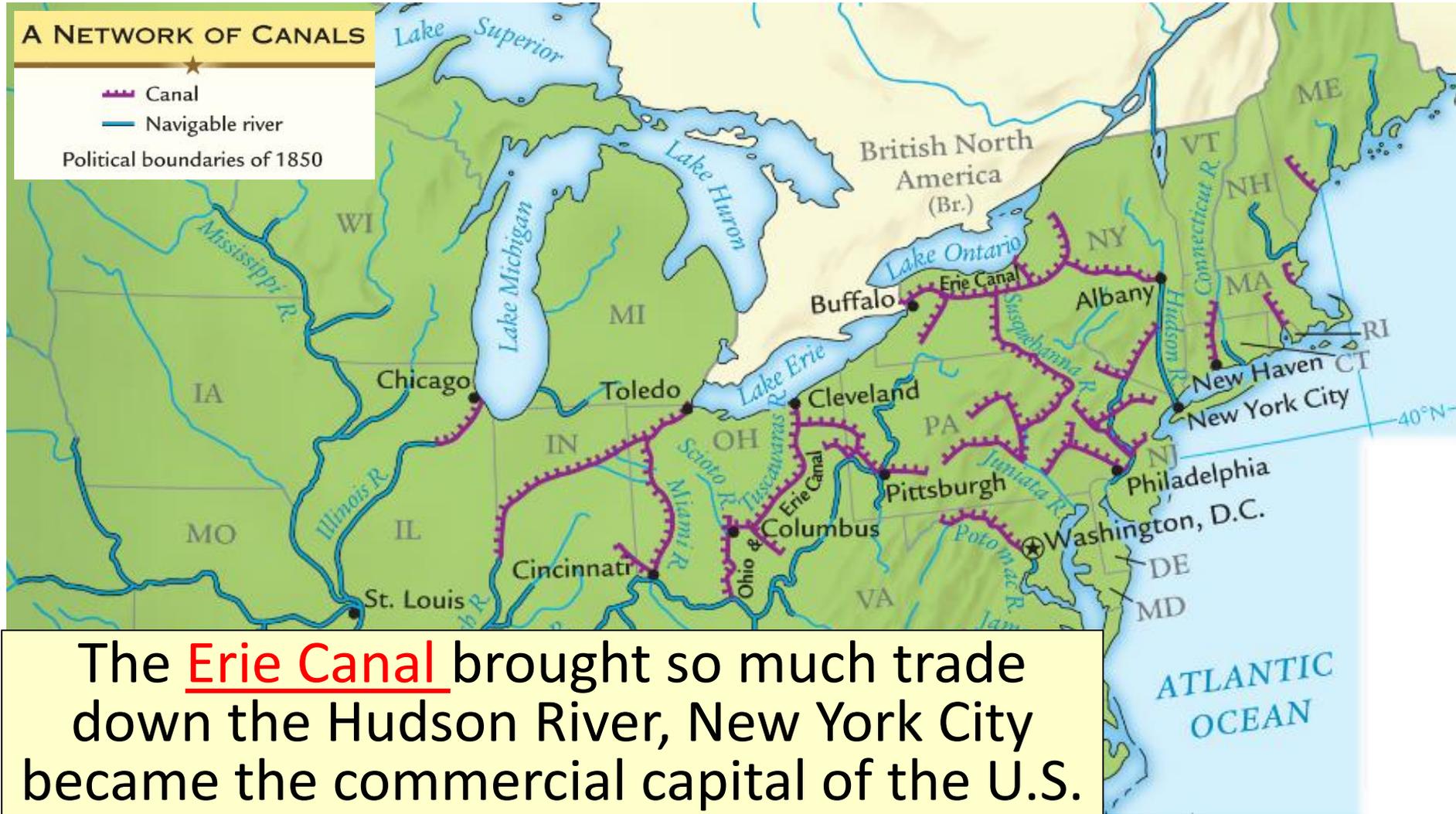


The Ohio River was the main route for settlement and trade west of the Appalachians. Find the Ohio River on these maps.



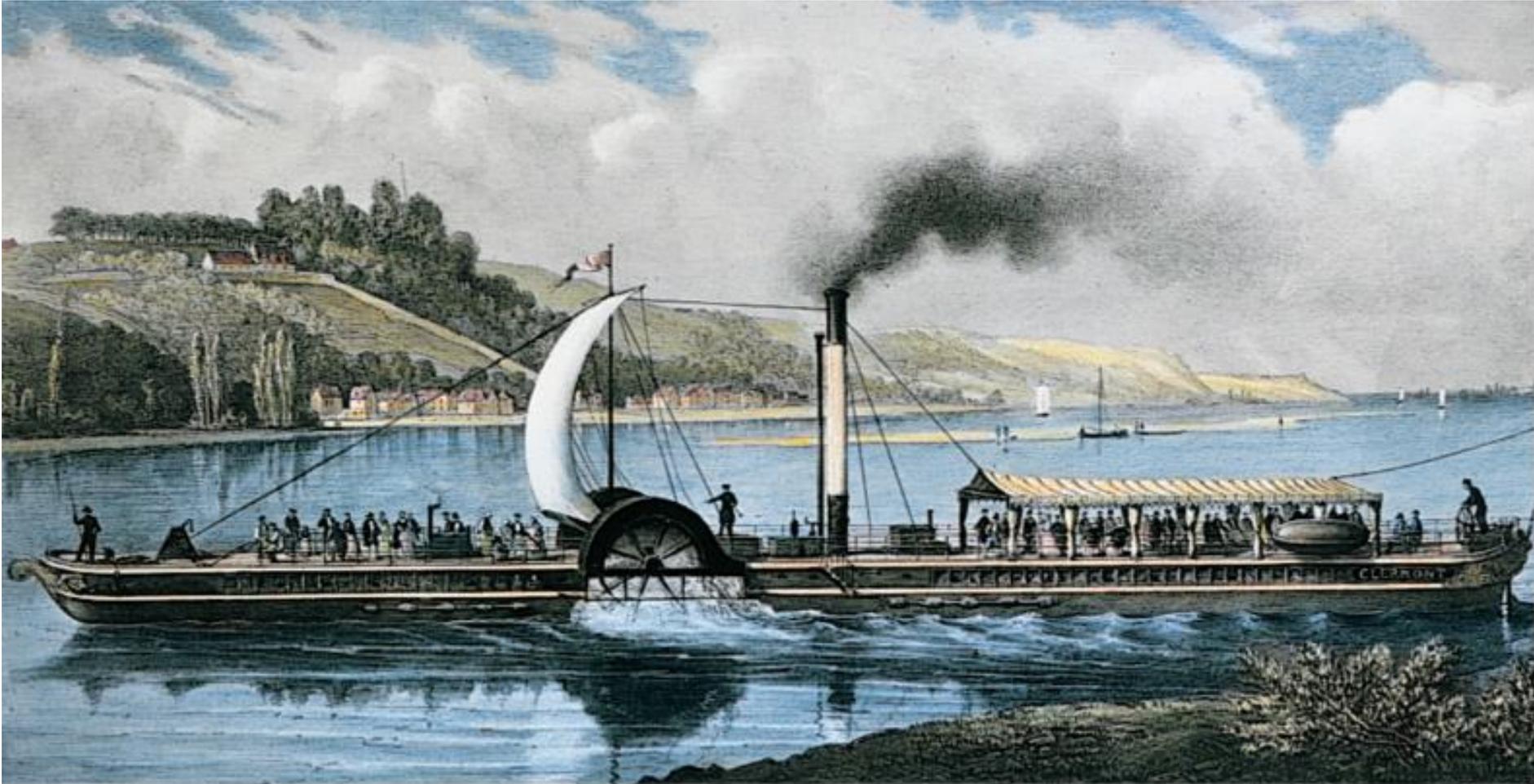
Many states built canals to link the East and West

The first major link between the East and West was the Erie Canal (finished in 1825)



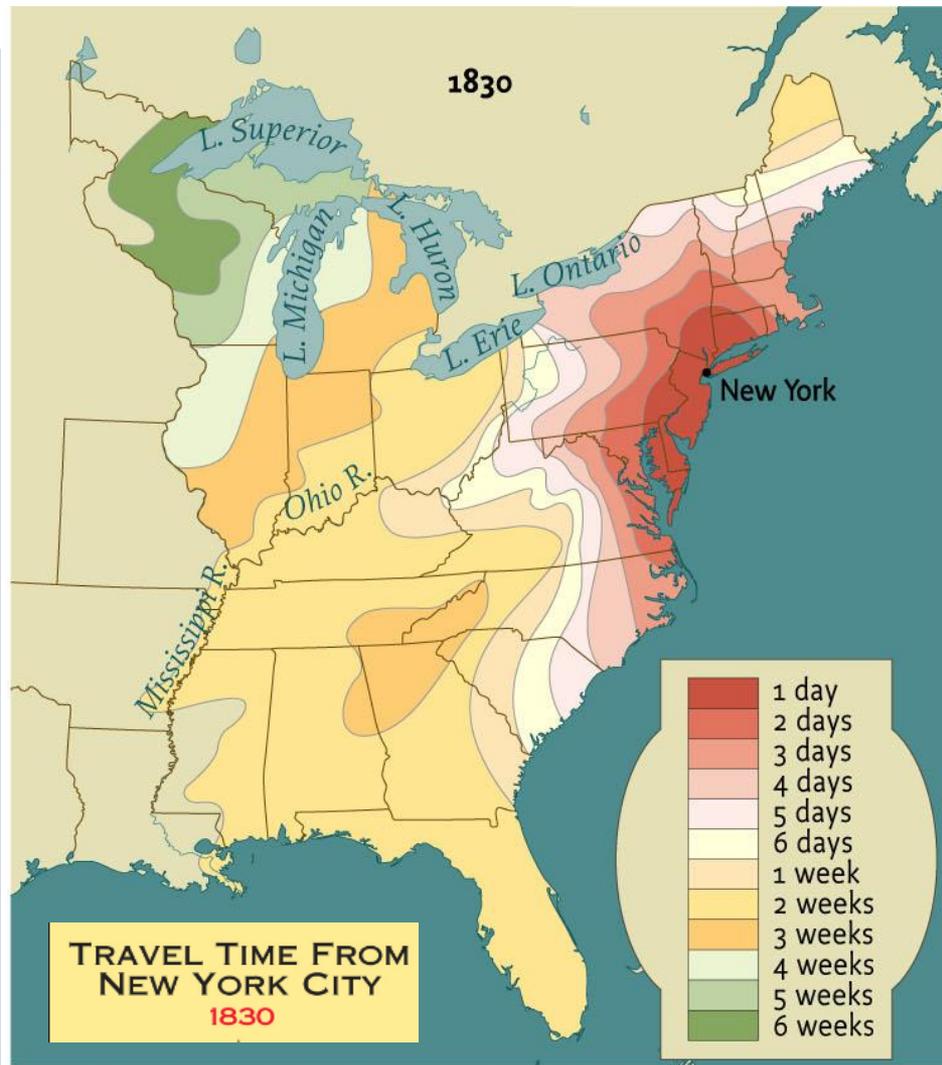
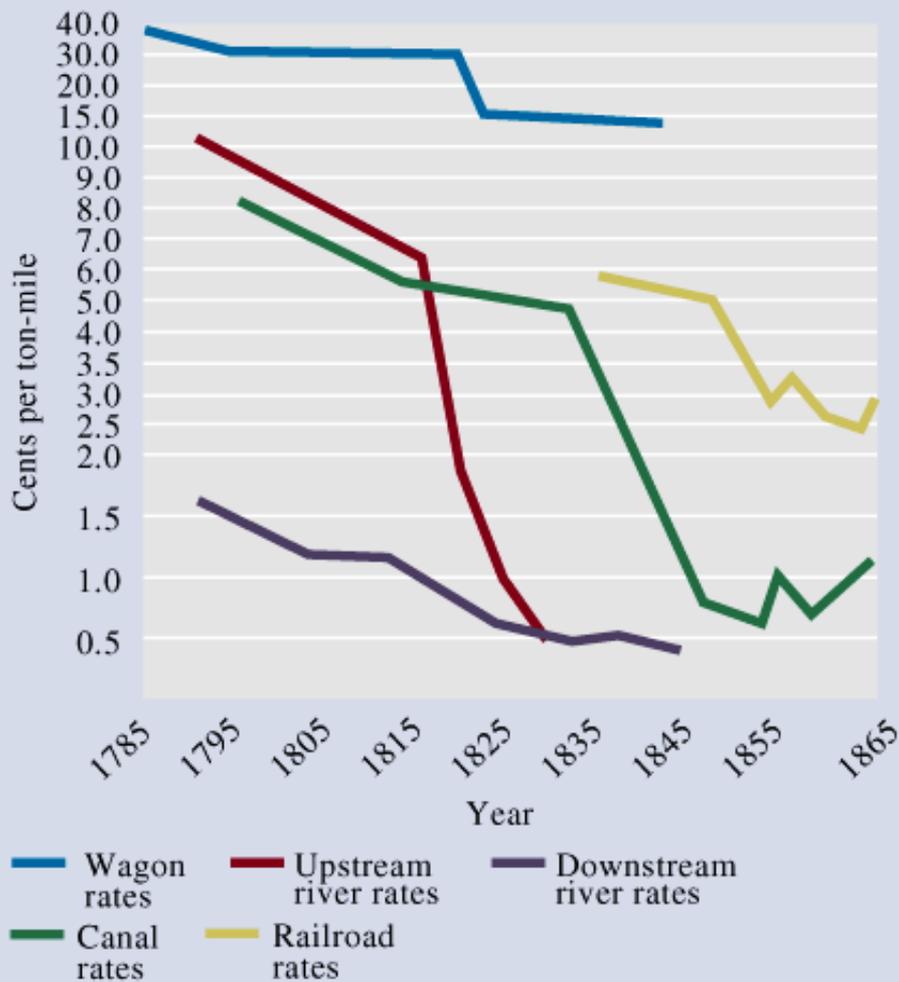
Transportation improved when Robert Fulton invented the steamboat

Steamboats allowed for up-river travel and reduced shipping time and costs



Canals and steamboats allowed Western farmers to buy manufactured farm equipment, reduce shipping costs by 90%, and increase their profits

Inland Freight Rates



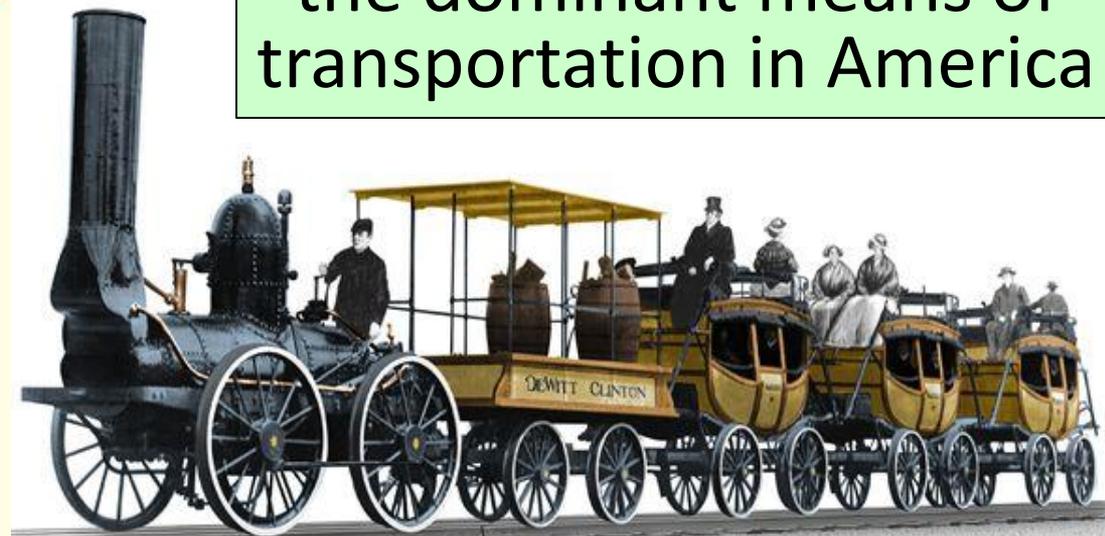
In the 1830s, railroad construction first began

The growth of trains was slow because they were expensive and competed with canals, but...

They were faster than roads and canals, could travel in any season, and could go in any direction

By 1860, railroads were the dominant means of transportation in America

1860



— Railroads