

1.The Changing American Population

The Industrial Revolution is made possible by a large population able to grow its own food & provide a workforce, transportation & communication over a large geographic area, technological manufacturing and business organization.

a. The American Population (1820-1840)

b. Immigration and Urban Growth (1840-1860)

1. Irish

2. Germans

c. The Rise of Nativism

1. Some-native born Americans welcomed immigrants

2. Define: nativism

3. Native American Party

4. Order of the Star Spangled Banner/Know Nothings

Consider the Source – Nativism & Anti-Immigration Sentiment p. 266-267

1. What attitudes toward the Arizona law is reflected in these two cartoons? Do the cartoons suggest the same attitude toward the law? What differences, if any, do you detect?

2. How do cartoonists portray immigrants or those most affected by the Arizona law?

3. In what ways does the nativist sentiment reflected in the nineteenth century documents differ from the attitude toward immigration behind the Arizona law?

2.Transportation, Communications, and Technology

a. The Canal Age

1. rivers in the turnpike era

2. steamboats

3. canals

4. Erie Canal

- b. The Early Railroads
 - 1. Technological breakthrough of the railroad
 - 2. Issues with railroads
- c. The Triumph of the Rails
- d. Innovations in Communications and Journalism
 - 1. Telegraph
 - 2. The Associated Press
 - 3. **Sectionalism** in journalism

3. Commerce and Industry

Impact of the Market Economy

- a. The Expansion of Business (1820-1840)
 - 1. Entrepreneurs
 - 2. Corporations
- b. The Emergence of the Factory
- c. Advances in Technology
 - 1. Interchangeable Parts
 - 2. Sewing machine
 - 3. Water power

4. Men and Women at Work

- a. Recruiting a Native Workforce

1. New Farming
2. Workers in the New Factories
3. **Lowell System (women, work, wages, union)**

b. The Immigrant Workforce

1. **Irish Workers**
2. Harsh Working Conditions

c. The Factory System and the Artisan Tradition

d. Fighting for Control

1. ***Commonwealth v Hunt***
2. Female Unions

e. "Free Labor"

5. Patterns of Industrial Society

a. The Rich and the Poor

b. Social Mobility

c. Middle-Class Life

1. Expansion of middle class
2. New inventions
3. Middle class homes

d. The Changing Family (economic role & birth rate)

- e. Women and the **“Cult of Domesticity”**
 - 1. Oberlin College & education
 - 2. “separate sphere”
 - 3. **“Cult of Domesticity”**
 - 4. Working –class women

- f. Leisure Activities

- 6. The Agricultural North
 - a. Northeastern Agriculture

 - b. The Old Northwest
 - 1. **Industrialization in the ONW** (Old North West)
 - 2. Great Lakes
 - 3. Agricultural Specialization

 - 4. **New Agricultural Technologies**
 - 1. Deere’s **Steel Plow**
 - 2. **McCormick’s Reaper**
 - 3. Thresher
 - 4. Abraham Lincoln – Whig

- c. Rural Life