

Circle the Section II question number you are answering on this page.

3 A  
1 of 3

Mandatory <b>1</b>	Part B — Circle one <b>2 or 3</b>	Part C — Circle one <b>4 or 5</b>
-----------------------	--------------------------------------	--------------------------------------

Throughout United States history, industrialization had always been a major impact. Soon after the War of 1812, American nationalism increased, contributing to the industrialization of the country overnight. Textile mills and other factories sprang up, and many people became employed. Technological advances increased too. ~~The~~ The ~~era~~ era from 1815 to 1860 represented a <sup>major</sup> shift from agrarianism to industrialization. Its effects were felt and transformed the entire nation but in different ways. The market economy, <sup>seemingly starkly</sup> contrasted the differences of the Northeast and Southern regions but also brought them together.

The Northeast had always been the industrial and urban center, even before the market revolution occurred. Luckily, the disgusting effects of urbanization weren't felt in the pre Civil War era. During the market revolution, the economy of the Northeast boomed. It became one of the rising industrial giants in the world! Factories dotted New England. The Lowell System was instituted at textile mills. Young girls were sent to live and work in dormitories. Factories were a major part of the Northeastern economy. They accounted for the profits brought in. Factory life was harsh, and these lifestyles were aspects of the market revolution. Young workers lived in squalid conditions and worked 12 hours per day. Spinning the wheel and being bobbins were dangerous jobs; ~~poor~~ workers lost limbs. Therefore, <sup>New England</sup> the economy was comprised of mostly factory workers. In addition to factory life, the market revolution affected the economic policies of the nation. Tariffs became a major part of Presidential elections; the North favored high tariffs to protect its manufactured goods.

Circle the Section II question number you are answering on this page.

Mandatory <b>1</b>	Part B — Circle one <b>2 or 3</b>	Part C — Circle one <b>4 or 5</b>
-----------------------	--------------------------------------	--------------------------------------

3 A  
2 of 3

This was one aspect the Northeast and the South fought over, eventually leading to the Nullification Crisis of 1832.

The Northern economy was affected very strongly by technological inventions and transportation systems. The interchangeable machine part invented by Eli Whitney proved very helpful to the merchants. Northern economy was thus reliant on technology. Various machine parts, such as the spinning wheel, the weaving machine, and such contributed to the economic up growth in the Northeast. The North was also helped greatly by transportation advances. Robert Fulton invented the steamboat in the 1810s, and this invention sped up commerce along the lakes. Canals were built for the purpose of aiding steamboats, which could transport as well as supplies to industrial centers. The Erie Canal linked Northeastern factories to markets in the Midwest and South. Road construction projects increased, and railroads, such as the Transcontinental Railroad, revolutionized the economy. These fast transportation and cheap freight rates for finished goods further aided the Northeastern economy. The market economy increased Northern demand for technology and spurred the movement of the country into a modern era. As a result, Northern business and investments also increased. Banks became common in the Northeast, and the banking business was a mainstay. In addition, people took out loans on credit and invested in primitive forms of the stock market. These advances all helped to modernize the Northeastern economy.

While the Northeastern economy was becoming industrialized, the Southern economy stayed agrarian. However, it was not as backward as popular stereotypes suggest. The South became very wealthy too but at the cost of staying at the status quo. Its economy didn't advance

Circle the Section II question number you are answering on this page.

3A  
3 of 3

Mandatory 1	Part B — Circle one 2 or 3	Part C — Circle one 4 or 5
----------------	-------------------------------	-------------------------------

as quickly. While the Northeastern economy became more global, Southern plantations kept ~~the~~<sup>its</sup> economy local. The South was sparsely populated as the North was crowded. Cotton was big business in the South due to Eli Whitney's invention of the cotton gin. ~~the~~ Cotton became extremely profitable and was exported to Europe and also to the Northeast. ~~The~~ The large plantations increased demand for slave labor, and slavery was big! The market economy shifted the cash crops; before, tobacco and rice were major, but cotton became the real deal. Although cotton was ~~is~~ planted at every socioeconomic level, the majority of Southerners held few slaves and worked alongside them. The plantations, however, exported most of the cotton, leading to large profits while the rest of the population stayed poor or relied on subsistence farming. Technologically wise, the South did have factories, some of which were parallel in advancement to the Northern ones, such as the Federal Factory in Richmond, VA. Unfortunately, these factories remained few in number, and they were open mainly to help Southern interests, not to produce profit. Railways were the same. The existing shipping rail lines ran throughout the South and were for shipping cotton. However, the South did have large ports and harbors, such as those along S Carolina, for shipping. Both the North and South utilized the ports and also Mississippi River. The South was big on farming.

The market economy had a lasting impact on American society. The entire country transformed overnight, such as in the Northeast and South. Both became rich in the world! They had ~~rich~~ rich technology farms, and factories.