

Pre-reading

1. Following Independence, the American economy was going in many directions. First of all, it was growing rapidly and it was not all-together stable. When Jackson got rid of the National Bank Many bad things happened to the economy. A depression occurred because now many people didn't have access to the loans they needed to survive because the state banks were too weak to support themselves.

1. Both statements can be held true depending on where and who you are looking at. In the frontier, buffalo and sea-otter were being killed at an extremely high rate. This could be referenced to the first quote. At the same time there were people trying to preserve a natural America such as George Catlin. He came up with the idea of a national park. He wanted to keep-safe the Native American way of life and keep the animals alive in the area. Catlin is a good example of the second quote.

2. A few things led to the large numbers of immigrants coming into the U.S. One was that Europe was running out of room for people. They had experienced as population doubling and they wanted somewhere else to go. The majority during this time went to America. Another reason the people went was because of America's image as the land of opportunity and 3 meals a day. This image attracted many people to come. The American society as a whole had to make many changes to accommodate so many people. Many of them lived in urban areas so this caused a strain on the living conditions and the cleanliness of cities. At first there were smelly slums, feeble street lighting, inadequate policing, impure water, foul sewage, ravenous rats, and improper garbage disposal. Hogs lived in the cities. Boston and New York were the first to take steps towards reducing these problems. Both made a new sewage system and New York started using piped in water. These factors helped eliminate mosquitoes and clean up the cities.

3.

<b>Irish</b>	<b>common</b>	<b>German</b>
Came because of famine	Moved into cities	Came with material possessions
Achieved strong political power because of numbers	Crop failure a cause of migration	Liberal political refugees
Resented Blacks	Drinkers of alcohol	No hand in politics
Interethnic		Outspoken abolitionists
Low on social scale with blacks		Often isolated to preserve culture and language
Were resented because of job competition		Didn't like the Dutch

4. A nativist during this time period was someone who was afraid that immigrants would take over because there were so many of them. When there became more Catholics than other religions the nativists really got scared because they were being forced out of dominance by masses of immigrants. Some thing a nativist would rail against would be a catholic, Irish, or German in a political position. Any kind of change in power resulting from the Irish or German votes would upset the nativists.

1. The modern factory system is a system wherein machines are used to do the work that would that humans normally do. In this case its much better because the machines are much faster and stronger. It took the Americans so long to be involved with the use of machines for several reasons. One reason is that many people didn't want to subject themselves to working in a factory when they could still buy land very cheaply. There were also not enough natural resources that had been discovered and there were also to few people to work in the jobs at first. Until the influx of immigrants in the 1840's there weren't enough people to fill the jobs.
2. They early trade unions mainly aimed for higher wages and shorter workdays. Occasionally odd goals would arise such as wanting to be able to smoke on the job. They places they worked in were poorly lit, poorly ventilated, and poorly heated. At them time they were terribly concerned with child labor. The trade unions successfully got shorter working days. They also received the right to legally exist in Commonwealth v. Hunt in the Massachusetts Supreme Court case.
3. The role of women in the economy didn't really change a whole lot during the time. It was becoming more popular to be working in factories before they were married. Once they got married they normally quit the job at the factory to work at the home and tend to the family. They majority of women didn't work out side of the home at this time.
4. The wheels and pulleys on the ceiling turn the machines that the workers are using. They provide power to the machine.

1.

Turnpikes	Toll highways much faster than muddy old roads because they were hard	*caused traded increases to the are that had the road *stimulated western growth *were profitable to the stockholders
Steamboats	Steam powered boats	*wind, tide, wave, and current could be defied *rivers were now two-way *opened up the west and south because lots of rivers
Erie canal	Dug waterway that connected the great lakes and the Hudson	*bulky freight could be delivered more easily *cost of shipping to New York City fell twentyfold *cities sprung up around the canal *cost of products in New York City fell sharply *New England farmers were forced out of their land by competition
Train	Fast and powerful	*Faster and more reliable than canals and usable during the winter *could carry freight very quickly *trains often had to be switch because of inconsistencies
Clipper	Fast sail boat but little cargo room	*could deliver things very quickly if it was important *faster than steam boats

2. The train had the most far-reaching effects. The speed and power of the time was unmatched by anything else of the time. Later, the complex network of railroads in the North would give them a serious advantage over the South during the civil war. They had the ability to transport materials quicker and they just had a better transportation system.

3. The market revolution was the transformation from subsistence economy of scattered farms and tiny workshops into a national network of industry and commerce. Several things caused this. When factories started coming up, it made it harder for people to compete with them. People left their farms to work in the factories because things they would need would be available in stores.
4. The painting of the fur traders is much more primitive than the one of the Mississippi. At the same time it also seems much more tranquil. The Mississippi had the bustling steamboats on it pumping out smoke and the other had people relaxing on a little dugout canoe.