

Foner 3/e
Chapter 9
Chapter Outline

- I. A new economy
 - A. Situation at outset of nineteenth century
 - 1. Market revolution already underway
 - 2. Widespread isolation from markets
 - a. Reasons for
 - b. Young Lincoln's illustration of
 - B. Transportation and communication revolutions
 - 1. Forms
 - a. Toll roads; "turnpikes"
 - b. Steamboats
 - c. Canals
 - i. Erie Canal
 - ii. Competing canal projects
 - d. Railroads
 - e. Telegraph
 - 2. Consequences
 - a. Opening of interior to settlement, commerce
 - b. Lower transportation costs
 - c. Spread of instant, long-distance communication
 - d. Linkage of western farmers to distant markets
 - C. The rise of the West
 - 1. Contributing impact of transportation and communications revolutions
 - 2. Pace and magnitude
 - 3. Streams of migration
 - a. From Lower South
 - b. From Upper South
 - c. From New England
 - 4. Regional patterns
 - a. Old Northwest
 - b. Old Southwest
 - D. The Cotton Kingdom
 - 1. Pace and magnitude
 - 2. Contributing factors
 - a. Industrial demand for cotton
 - b. Invention of cotton gin
 - c. Opening of Deep South to white settlement
 - 3. Revitalization and spread of plantation slavery
 - a. Growth of domestic slave trade
 - b. Consequences for slaves
 - c. Consequences for South's social and economic development
- II. Market Society
 - A. Commercial farmers
 - 1. Eastern markets
 - 2. Transportation networks
 - 3. Availability of credit
 - 4. Improved farm machinery
 - B. The growth of cities
 - 1. Place on western frontier
 - 2. Pace of growth
 - C. From craft production to mass production
 - 1. Decline of artisan tradition

- a. Larger workshops
 - b. Subdivision of tasks
 - c. Increased supervision
- 2. The factory system
 - a. Early enterprises
 - i. Slater factory (Rhode Island)
 - ii. Waltham and Lowell mills (Massachusetts)
 - iii. Spread of industrial towns
 - b. Initial features
 - i. Large concentrations of workers
 - ii. Centralized supervision
 - iii. Water power
 - iv. Power-driven machinery
 - v. "Outwork"
 - c. Evolving features
 - i. Steam power
 - ii. Widening range of locations
 - iii. Widening range of goods
 - iv. Interchangeable parts
 - v. Standardized products
 - d. Regional variations
 - i. Concentration of early industry in New England
 - ii. Small-scale manufacturing elsewhere in North
 - iii. Minimal industrialization in South
- D. The industrial worker
 - 1. Sharpening of line between work time and leisure time
 - 2. From labor's "price" to labor's "wage"
 - 3. Early aversion of working men to wage labor
 - 4. The Mill Girls; Women at Lowell
- E. The growth of immigration
 - 1. Flow of
 - 2. Factors behind
 - a. Access to jobs and land in North
 - b. Displacement of peasants and craft workers in Europe
 - c. Advances in long-distance travel
 - d. Appeal of American freedoms
 - e. Irish potato famine
 - 3. Experience of
 - a. Irish
 - b. Germans
 - c. Others
 - 4. Rise of Nativism
 - a. Chapter in ongoing American anxiety over immigration
 - b. Perception of Irish as subversive to ideals of democratic republic
 - c. Anti-immigrant initiatives
 - i. Riots
 - ii. Electoral campaigns
- F. The transformation of Law
 - 1. Corporate charters
 - 2. Limited liability
 - 3. Charters as contracts
 - 4. Rejection of state-sponsored monopoly
 - 5. Support for state-sponsored competition
 - 6. Exculpation of companies for property damage
 - 7. Affirmation of employer power at workplace

8. Criminalization of strikes
- III. The free individual
- A. The West and "freedom"
 1. "Manifest Destiny"
 2. Economic mobility
 - B. The Transcendentalists
 1. Leading figures
 - a. Ralph Waldo Emerson
 - b. Henry David Thoreau
 2. Individualism
 - a. Self-realization
 - b. Self-reliance
 - c. Privacy
 3. Relation to market revolution
 - a. Affirmation
 - b. Critique
 - C. Second Great Awakening
 1. Manifestations
 - a. Wave of revivals
 - b. Surging numbers of ministers, church members, evangelical sects
 - c. Rev. Charles Grandison Finney
 2. Themes and features
 - a. Doctrines of human free will, salvation through good works
 - b. Democratic sensibility
 - c. Popular embrace of Christianity
 3. Relation to market revolution
 - a. Affirmation
 - b. Critique
- IV. The limits of prosperity
- A. Liberty and Prosperity; Ideals of market revolution
 1. Competition and material advancement as measures of "freedom"
 2. The "self-made man"
 - B. Beneficiaries of market revolution
 1. Wealthy bankers, merchants, industrialists, planters
 2. Middle-class employees
 3. Successful farmers
 4. Successful craftsmen
 5. Professionals
 - C. Race and opportunity; Free Blacks and the Market Revolution
 1. Discriminatory barriers to opportunity
 - a. Forms
 - b. Impetus behind
 - c. Impact on black status
 2. Black institutional life
 - D. Women and the Market Revolution
 1. Decline of home as realm of economic production
 2. The "cult of domesticity"
 - a. Separate spheres
 - b. Distinctive ideals of femininity and masculinity
 3. Wage-earning women
 - a. Limited rights and options
 - b. Meager terms of labor
 4. Middle-class women
 - a. Domestic respectability
 - b. Freedom from household labor

- E. Growing concern over effects of market revolution
 - 1. Acquisitiveness as threat to public good
 - 2. Cycle of boom and bust
 - 3. Irregular employment
 - 4. Widening inequalities of living standards
 - 5. Erosion of craft skills
 - 6. Specter of wage dependency; "wage slavery"
- F. The early labor movement
 - 1. Forms
 - a. Workingmen's parties
 - b. Unions and strikes
 - 2. Demands
 - a. Access to land, public education
 - b. Higher wages, shorter hours
 - c. Right to organize
 - 3. Underlying values
 - a. Economic autonomy
 - b. Public-spirited virtue
 - c. Social equality