

MARKET REVOLUTION/ANTEBELLUM SLAVERY/ANTEBELLUM REFORM - STUDY GUIDE - US I PRE-AP

This test consists of 40 multiple choice/True-False questions and one essay question (from a menu of 5). The first 16 questions are wrapped around a primary source and the remaining questions are traditional multiple choice and True-False.

TERMS/IDEAS TO KNOW - CH 9

1. Market Revolution - causes (A New Economy, p. 331, intro PPT, Foner podcast 9.1)
2. Market Revolution and its relation to canals and steamboats (Roads and Steamboats, p. 333, intro PPT, Foner podcast 9.1)
3. Erie Canal (The Erie Canal, p. 334, intro PPT)
4. The textile industry (The Cotton Kingdom, p. 339, Daughters of Free Men video, viewers guides for video, To Strike or not to Strike activity, intro PPT)
5. Eli Whitney, cotton gin (The Cotton Kingdom, p. 339, Antebellum Slavery PPT, Slavery and the Making of America DVD part 3)
6. cotton (The Unfree Westward Movement p. 340, Antebellum Slavery PPT, Slavery and the Making of America DVD part 3)
7. Market Revolution and artisans (The Growth of Cities, p. 343, From Artisan to Worker PPT)
8. Market Revolution and concept of time (The Industrial Worker, p. 347, From Artisan to Worker PPT)
9. Lowell mills (The "Mill Girls", 347, Daughters of Free Men video, viewers guides for video, To Strike or not to Strike activity, intro PPT)
10. The Cult of Domesticity (The Cult of Domesticity, p. 363, wiki reading)
11. Market Revolution and farmers (Commercial Farmers, p. 342, Viewers Guide to Daughters of Free Men video, Foner podcast 9.1)
12. Market Revolution and its relation to women and African Americans (Race and Opportunity, The Cult of Domesticity, p. 361-2)
13. Market Revolution and socioeconomic classes in US (The Early Labor Movement, p. 365)

Terms/ideas to know - ch 11

14. US slave population in 1860 (The Old South, p. 417, Antebellum Slavery PPT, Slavery and the Making of America DVD part 3)
15. Migration of slavery from 1800-1860 (The Second Middle Passage, p. 419, Antebellum Slavery PPT, Slavery and the Making of America DVD 3)
16. Southern slavocracy (Plain Folk of the Old South, p. 421, Antebellum Slavery PPT, Slavery and the Making of America DVD part 3)
17. John Calhoun, George Fitzhugh (Slavery and Civilization, p. 428, Socratic discussion packet)
18. Structure of control on plantation (Maintaining Order, p. 438, Plantation rules vs Factory rules packet, Antebellum Slavery PPT)
19. King Cotton (Cotton is King, p. 418-419, Antebellum Slavery PPT, Slavery and the Making of America DVD part 3)
20. Antebellum slavery and the north (Slavery and the Nation, p. 419, Slavery and the Making of America DVD part 3)
21. Slaves and desire for freedom (Slave Culture, p. 438-9)

Terms/ideas to know - ch 12

22. William Lloyd Garrison (The Emergence of Garrison, p. 467, Socratic discussion packet)
23. Frederick Douglass (A New Vision of America, p. 470, Socratic discussion packet)
24. Seneca Falls Convention, Declaration of Sentiments (Women's Rights p. 479, 482, role play packet, inspiring videos)
25. Abolitionist movement and women (The Abolitionist Schism, p. 485)

Questions taken directly from an AP exam (8 questions)

26. Republican agrarianism (Viewers guide to Daughters of Free Men)
27. Famous lines of William Lloyd Garrison (Socratic discussion packet)
28. Irish women and Lowell (notes/discussion following Daughters of Free Men video, Viewers guide to Daughters of Free Men)
29. Women and abolitionism (versus other reforms they were involved in)
30. Slaveowners and change in authority over slaves throughout time (your brain from being conscious in class)

Essay topics (you are choosing 1)

31. Evolution from artisan to employee (factory worker)
32. Lowell workers
33. Virtue - from Revolutionary Era to Antebellum era
34. Seneca Falls Convention

Themes/Talking Points to Study:

Many white Americans in the South asserted their regional identity through pride in the institution of slavery, insisting that the federal government should defend that institution.

Concurrent with an increasing international exchange of goods and ideas, larger numbers of Americans began struggling with how to match democratic political ideals to political institutions and social realities.

The Second Great Awakening, liberal social ideas from abroad, and Romantic beliefs in human perfectibility fostered the rise of voluntary organizations to promote religious and secular reforms, including abolition and women's rights.

Despite the outlawing of the international slave trade, the rise in the number of free African Americans in both the North and the South, and widespread discussion of various emancipation plans, the United States and many state governments continued to restrict African Americans' citizenship possibilities.

Resistance to initiatives for democracy and inclusion included proslavery arguments, rising xenophobia, antiblack sentiments in political and popular culture, and restrictive anti-Indian policies.

Southern cotton furnished the raw material for manufacturing in the Northeast, while the growth in cotton production and trade promoted the development of national economic ties, shaped the international economy, and fueled the internal slave trade.

Despite some governmental and private efforts to create a unified national economy, most notably the American System, the shift to market production linked the North and the Midwest more closely than either was linked to the South.

With the opening of canals and new roads into the western territories, native-born white citizens relocated westward, relying on new community systems to replace their old family and local relationships.

Various groups of American Indians, women, and religious followers developed cultures reflecting their interests and experiences, as did regional groups and an emerging urban middle class.

Enslaved and free African Americans, isolated at the bottom of the social hierarchy, created communities and strategies to protect their dignity and their family structures, even as some launched abolitionist and reform movements aimed at changing their status.

Key Concept 4.2: Developments in technology, agriculture, and commerce precipitated profound changes in U.S. settlement patterns, regional identities, gender and family relations, political power, and distribution of consumer goods.

A global market and communications revolution, influencing and influenced by technological innovations, led to dramatic shifts in the nature of agriculture and manufacturing. (WXT-2) (WXT-5)

Innovations including textile machinery, steam engines, interchangeable parts, canals, railroads, and the telegraph, as well as agricultural inventions, both extended markets and brought efficiency to production for those markets.

Increasing numbers of Americans, especially women in factories and low-skilled male workers, no longer relied on semisubsistence agriculture but made their livelihoods producing goods for distant markets, even as some urban entrepreneurs went into finance rather than manufacturing.

The South remained politically, culturally, and ideologically distinct from the other sections while continuing to rely on its exports to Europe for economic growth.

The market revolution helped to widen a gap between rich and poor, shaped emerging middle and working classes, and caused an increasing separation between home and workplace, which led to dramatic transformations in gender and in family roles and expectations.

Regional interests continued to trump national concerns as the basis for many political leaders' positions on economic issues including slavery, the national bank, tariffs, and internal improvements.

Primary Sources on Exam:

1. "Venerate the Plough" - image located at : <http://www.oah.org/pubs/nl//2005nov/Venerate-the-Plow.gif>
2. Declaration of Sentiments - excerpted
3. Time Table of the Lowell Mills
4. Lowell Offering (cover)
5. Quote from John Calhoun
6. Image - Mechanical Reaper
7. Image - Automated Flour Mill (very early 19th century)