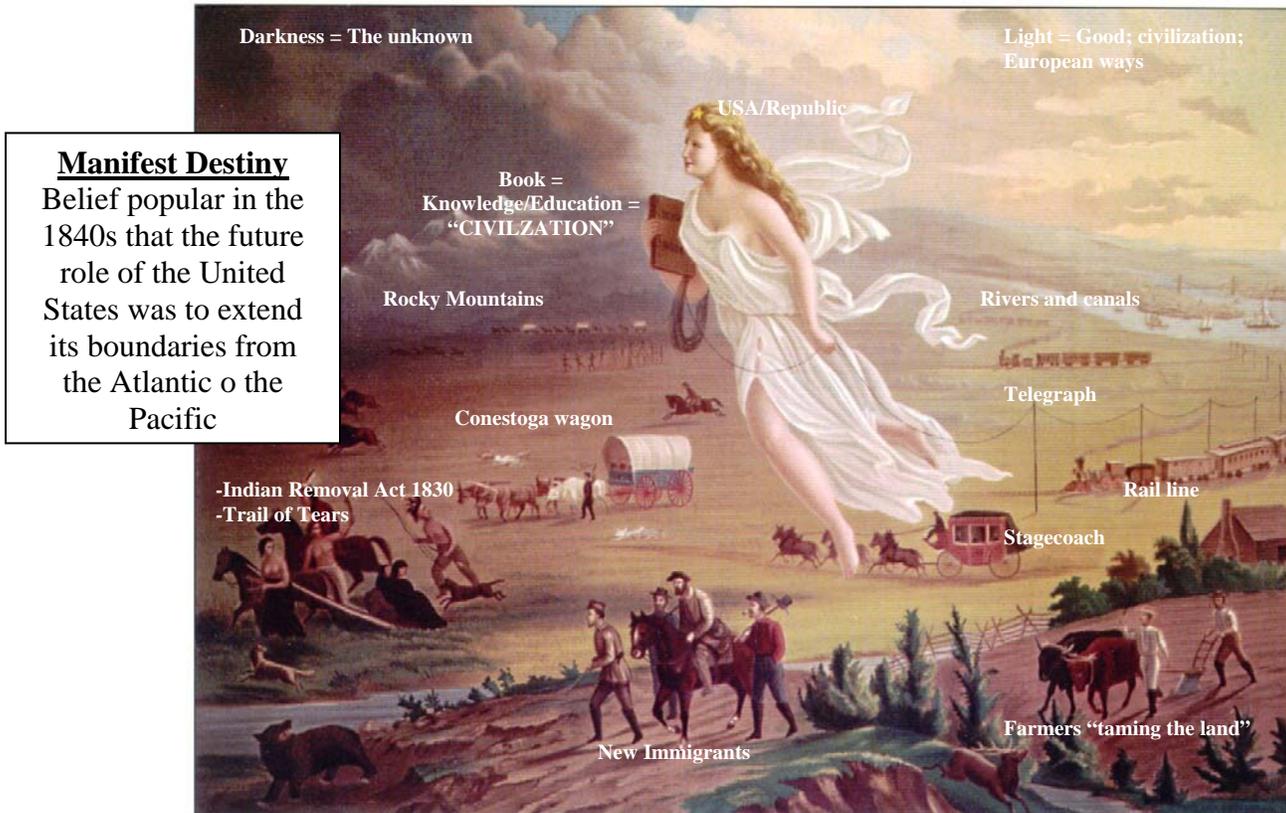


## *Growth and Expansion: c. 1790-1840*



### Demographics

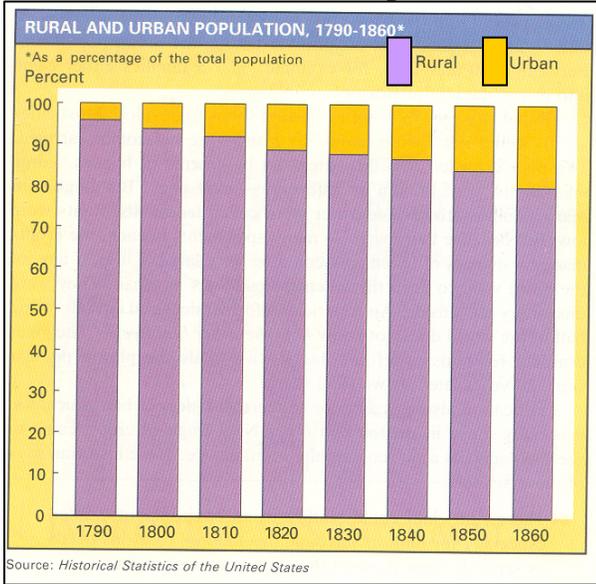
#### **Population Growth:** Refer to text page 310

- Population grew 3 times from 1800-1840
- VA, PA, and NY states with largest population (possible reasons: ports, large states in size, original 13 colonies)
- Established cities (New York, Baltimore, Boston, and Philadelphia) grew as commerce centers and trade
- New industrial towns grew quickest; next to rivers; New England area

#### **Annual Immigration:** Refer to text page 394

- Increased dramatically between 1840-1850
- Largest groups came from Ireland and Germany – settled in the NE and then moved west
- Reasons: potato famine, better opportunity (jobs, land, etc.), political freedom, religious freedom, . . .
- New immigrants changed the character of the country (new languages, food, customs, etc.)
- New immigrants often faces discrimination

## Rural and Urban Population



- Even though population increased in the urban areas, most people still lived in the rural areas
- NE = small farms; produce marketed locally; focus on manufacturing
- S = increased in cotton production (enslaved labor increased as a result of the cotton gin)
- Growth of cities:
  - + : became cultural centers, jobs, etc.
  - : disease, crowded, etc.

## A Revolution in Industry

- Britain first to industrialize (The Industrial Revolution)
- Industrial Revolution began to take root in 1800 in New England
- As a result of the War of 1812, USA became economically independent (did not need to rely on Britain or France)
- Three reasons why industry first began in New England: 1. Soil was poor, so people left farms to work in factories 2. Had rushing rivers and streams, 3. Location -- near other resources like coal and iron and had ports
- Other reasons why industrialization began: Capital, new technology (i.e. spinning jenny, water-frame, Eli Whitney – cotton gin and interchangeable parts), and the development of the factory system
- Effects on the role of women: Lower class women began to work in factories; Upper class women had more “leisure” time (would eventually be the leaders of the women’s right’s movement)
- Effects on the role of children: Rhode Island system used child labor; Lowell system employed unmarried girls
- Industrial Revolution led to the mass production of goods that needed to be moved quickly and cheaply, thus sparked the Transportation Revolution

## New Forms of Transportation

- Conestoga wagons used in the early 1800s to move to the West
- Private companies built many turnpikes (toll roads)
- 1806 Congress approved funds for a National Road (MD to IL)
- Steamboat invented (Robert Fulton)
- Canals built to link internal waterways (i.e. Erie Canal)
- First steam-driven locomotive (the *Tom Thumb*) was built in 1830; by 1840 more than 3,300 miles of track was being used, mostly in the Northeast

