AP® UNITED STATES HISTORY
2008 SCORING GUIDELINES

Question 3

Analyze the impact of the market revolution (1815–1860) on the economies of TWO of the following regions.

The Northeast
The Midwest
The South

The 8–9 Essay

- Contains a clear, well-developed thesis that analyzes the impact of the market revolution (1815–1860) on the economies of TWO regions.
- Develops the thesis with substantial and relevant historical information.
- Provides strong analysis and effectively links the market revolution to TWO regions; treatment of regions may be somewhat uneven.
- May contain minor errors that do not detract from the overall quality of the essay.
- Is well organized and well written.

The 5–7 Essay

- Contains a thesis that partially analyzes the impact of the market revolution (1815–1860) on the economies of TWO regions.
- Supports the thesis with some relevant, historical information.
- Provides some analysis and some linkage of the market revolution to TWO regions; treatment of regions may be substantially uneven.
- May contain errors that do not seriously detract from the quality of the essay.
- Has acceptable organization and writing.

The 2–4 Essay

- Contains an undeveloped, confused, or unfocused thesis, or may simply restate the question.
- Provides minimal relevant information with little or no application to the market revolution.
- Addresses the impact of the market revolution regarding only one region, OR describes two regions in a general way.
- May contain major errors.
- May be poorly organized and/or written.

The 0–1 Essay

- Lacks a thesis or simply restates the question.
- Demonstrates an incompetent or inappropriate response.
- Has little or no understanding of the question.
- Contains substantial errors.
- Is poorly organized and/or written.

The — Essay

- Is completely off topic or blank.

Question 3 Information List

The Market Revolution—General Impact

- Decline of subsistence agriculture
- The "transportation revolution": spreading networks of turnpikes, roads, canals, and railroads
    - National or Cumberland Road (1811, completed in 1852)
    - Erie Canal (1825, 364 miles--Albany to Buffalo)
- The steamboat; Robert Fulton
- Impact of the War of 1812
- Henry Clay's American System
    - Second National Bank, 1817
    - Tariff of 1816
    - Internal improvements
- Emergence of new markets in land, labor, and produce
- "Mixed enterprise" financial system; New York Stock Exchange, 1817
- American system of manufacturing: low-cost, standardized mass production, built around interchangeable parts (Eli Whitney) produced by machines
- Increased economic instability: Panics of 1819, 1833, 1837, and 1857
- Rise of new working class: trade unions
- Conflicts *between* sections: capitalist forms of labor and market agriculture in North, slave-based order in South
- Conflicts *within* each section: entrepreneurs and wage earners, masters and slaves, planters and yeomen
- Second Bank of the United States
    - "Bank War," 1832
    - Specie Circular, 1836
- Inventions: (1800, 306 patents; 1860, 28,000 patents)
    - Samuel F. B. Morse (telegraph, 1849)
    - Elias Howe (sewing machine, 1846; perfected by Singer)
    - John Deere (steel plow, 1837)
    - Cyrus McCormick (mechanical mower-reaper, 1830s)
    - By 1840s: high-pressure steam engine
- Population: 5.3 million in 1800 increases to more than 23 million in 1850; urban population quadruples from 1800 to 1840
- Immigration: 1840 to 1860, 4.2 million immigrants (mostly Irish 1845-46 [potato blight], 1.5 million); four out of five settled in the Northeast
- Women removed from production of goods, leading to "cult of domesticity"

Impact of the Market Revolution—the Northeast

- Eastern urban capitalists dramatically accelerated pace of economic change: growth of regional and interregional markets; expanded credit and financing resources; some order imposed on currency and banking; hastened erosion of old artisan handicraft system and rise of new manufacturing enterprises.
- Industrial growth, particularly rise of textile mills in New England
- Newly created wealth controlled by tiny proportion of population
- Decline of household production and apprenticeships
- Growing impersonality of economic relationships
- New classes of independent and dependent Americans (artisans and journeymen)
- Samuel Slater

Question 3 Information List (continued)

- Eli Whitney (interchangeable parts—guns, clocks)
- Putting-out system
- Boston Associates (founded 1813; by 1836 included eight companies with 6,000 workers)
    - Francis Cabot Lowell
    - Boston Manufacturing Company
    - Lowell System
- Waltham system: "Lowell Girls"
- Lowell, Massachusetts: the United States' first large-scale planned manufacturing city (strikes in 1834 and 1836)
- National Trade Union
- Elias Howe (sewing machine)
- "Wage slaves"
- Spreading canal and railroad networks
- Erie Canal (completed 1825); Dewitt Clinton, "Clinton Ditch," "Canal Age"
- Increased German and Irish immigration (rise in nativism)
- New York is the nation's largest city

Impact of the Market Revolution—the Midwest

- Increase in westward migration
- Spreading canal and railroad networks linked to the Northeast
- Increase in cash-crop production
- New classes of independent and dependent Americans
- Commercialization of agriculture in the Midwest contributes to the growth of eastern manufacturing
- Pittsburgh first to develop a manufacturing sector to complement its exchange function
- Cincinnati "porkopolis" (third largest industrial center by 1840)
- Growth of Chicago, St. Louis, Cleveland, Detroit, and Milwaukee (populations increase twenty-five-fold between 1830 and 1850)
- The National or Cumberland Road
- Baltimore and Ohio Railroad
- John Deere (steel plow)
- McCormick Reaper (patented in 1834; plant produced 80,000 reapers by 1860)

Impact of the Market Revolution—the South

- Lagged behind in industrialization and urbanization, although from 1840 to 1860 South's economy grew slightly faster than the North's economy
- Rise of Cotton Kingdom
- Eli Whitney (cotton gin)
- Corn was a large crop, but "King Cotton" was the largest cash crop (short staple cotton)
- New Cotton Kingdom (world cotton production grows from 9 percent in 1800 to 68 percent in 1850; in 1800, 73,000 bales; in 1850, 2 million bales)
- Westward expansion of plantation slavery; "Alabama Fever"
- Rise of southern yeomanry
- "Tariff of Abominations," 1828

Question 3 Information List (continued)

- Nullification Crisis, 1832-33
- Rise of New Orleans and Charleston
- Steamboats on the Mississippi

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

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

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 sprung up, and many people became employed. Technological advances increased too. ~~B~~ The ~~era~~ era from 1815 to 1860 represented a major shift from agrarianism to industrialization. Its effects were felt and transformed the entire nation but in different ways. The market economy seemingly starkly 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 bobbin-doffers were dangerous jobs; ~~poor~~ workers lost limbs. Therefore, the New England 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	Part B — Circle one	Part C — Circle one
1	2 or 3	4 or 5

3 A

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, so 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.

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

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1	2 or 3	4 or 5

3A

as quickly. While the Northeastern economy became more global, Southern plantations kept ~~the~~ its 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. ~~He~~ 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 ~~ro~~ 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 paralleled in advancements to the Northern ones, such as the Tredegar 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~~ raillines 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 ~~Missis~~ 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 ~~[illegible]~~ rich technology, farms, and factories.

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

Mandatory	Part B — Circle one	Part C — Circle one
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3B
1 of 3

In the early to mid 19th century American life radically changed because of the commercialization, industrialization, and improved transportation associated with the Market Revolution, however, it did not change for all Americans in the same way. In general, the Market Revolution marked the ~~beginning~~ end of a wide-scale barter system and the beginning of mass use of consumer goods. However, in analyzing in greater detail the economic effects the Market Revolution had on the Northeast and the South, profound differences became apparent.

Although even before the Market Revolution, the Northeast had been the commercial trade and manufacturing center of the new nation, the Market Revolution ~~for~~ greatly stimulated this aspect of the Northeast's economy. The industrial capacity increased enormously. ~~all many of the farmers of the Northeast who had poorly soil~~ Poor soil in New England had prevented widespread agriculture from taking place there, but after the market revolution, agriculture had an even smaller place in most New Englander's lives. The Market Revolution eliminated the traditional artisan + apprentice system, and created a sharper division between work + leisure. The spheres of men and women began to diverge more widely. Some women, however, found employment in the "Lowell" style mills that began to arise in the Northeast. Because of the rise in manufacturing,

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

3B

2 of 3

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

Northeasteners increasingly found it in their economic interests to push for even higher economic tarriffs, such as the 1824.

The conflict over the Tarriff of 1824 revealed how sharply the Market Revolution had caused the economies of the Northeast and the South to diverge. While the Northeast supplied manufactured goods, the South only demanded them; by 1860 the industrial capacity of the Northeast was several times higher than that of the South. Tarriffs adversed effected the South; the Tarriff of 1824 was labeled the "Tariff of Abominations" and caused radical outcry by South Carolinian Calhoun and others.

Although industrialization did not occur in the South, the Market Revolution still served to stimulate ~~its~~ its economy. The rise of mills in the Northeast + Europe (from where most Northeastern technology originated), created a sharp increase in the demand for cotton. While prior to the Market Revolution, most Americans created their own clothing, ~~often~~ often times out of flax, the Market Revolution allowed people to purchase clothing more readily, and they purchased clothing produced with Southern cotton. This rise in the demand for cotton, along with technological innovations like the cotton gin, encouraged expansion into the Deep South. Transportation improvements allowed the South;

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

cash crops to be brought quickly to market, and the invention of John Deere's steel plow made agriculture easier than ever before. Cotton became so important to the South's economy, it was dubbed "King Cotton."

The Market Revolution created a variety of changes in the American economy, but those changes differed substantially by region. The Market Revolution increased demand for Southern cotton, while increasing the ~~[illegible]~~ industrial capacity of the Northeast.

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

Mandatory	Part B — Circle one	Part C — Circle one
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3 C
1 of 5

Prior to the time period of the market revolution from 1815-1860, the United States was growing into two primarily distinct economic regions, the North and the South. While the North mainly favored manufactured goods, the South still relied on slavery and a dominant agrarian culture. Throughout the time period, the Northeast ~~mass~~ region received a great advantage over the South through tariff policies, the industrial revolution, as well as a more "supported" working class. Over time the ~~North~~ Northeast became greatly involved with foreign competition of manufactured goods while the South focused on an agriculturally based economy.

One of the most disputed policies during this time of economic change was the tariff, a tax on manufactured goods. Starting with the presidency of John Quincy Adams, the tariff grew to greater rates than ever before with the Tariff of Abominations in 1817. This greatly helped the North eliminate foreign competition, and increased economic growth. Meanwhile this effected the decisions of other countries causing an increased tariff abroad, which forced the South to pay more money fo

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export their products. This rose into a heated debate over states' rights in the South where they believed states should have the right to nullify a federal law. John C. Calhoun's "South Carolina Exposition" talks about this issue and even introduces the idea of possible secession from the Union. Overall, the tariff continues to rise for the prosperous North [illegible] and led to tension between the two.

Another dominating issue that came into effect was the continuance of slavery. During this time Chief Justice of the Supreme Court John Marshall was known for granting federal power over that of the states. In compliance with the argument, slavery was brought to trial and often times conceived as a "wrongdoing" by the South but eventually led to the Missouri compromise of 1820. To increase tension even more, the prospect of manifest destiny, that which was the United States destiny to migrate west and secure territory, became a major campaign for Polk's Mexican War. Following

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the war, the United States gained many new territories of which the North and South wanted to extend their slavery policies. Eventually the debated issue led to the end of the 36°20' line bounding slavery and enacted a "balanced" number of states with and without slavery in the Compromise of 1850. In addition to this balance, the "working class" or "common man" image continued to grow back during Jackson's presidency in the 1820s. These widely accepted work forces played a dominant factor and continued the Revolution of the period.

The remaining argument that differentiates the Northeast and the South was the prevelance of the 2nd Industrial Revolution in 1830. During this time the "work force" became a question in the North with Samuel Slater's textile factories and Whitney's cotton gin and mechanical reaper in the South. While both spawned new technological advances, the labor requirements of the North were significantly lower than that of the South. The South continued to demand slavery, of which many rebelled

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

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

3C
4 of 5

and left. The Fugitive Slave Act was hereby passed and issue of popular sovereignty spread. However, oftentimes these laws weren't carried out as Northern abolitionists refused to return slaves. This caused increase tension amongst the prosperous slave owners and the North and became apparent in the economy.

Although the economic changes of both the Northeast and the South were different and highly debated, their were still some ties that kept everything similar. For example, the Dred Scott Decision totally supported the South, who felt they were being treated poorly, after Supreme Court ruled that slaves were protected as property. In addition both "sides" were rather effective in their economy and stimulated growth during this time.

Overall during this "market revolution" from 1815-1860 the economy of both the Northeast and South prospered. Through increased tension the United States grew and changed greatly, while

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remaining somewhat "intact." Through various Tariff policies, accepted work labor and a new Industrial Revolution America's new outlook was clearly defined.

Question 3

Overview

This straightforward question asked students to analyze the market revolution's impact on the economies of two of three regions (Northeast, Midwest, or South) from 1815 to 1860. The question provided broad latitude for students to make connections between the defining characteristics of the market revolution and economic transformation; students were expected to use a thematic approach.

Sample: 3A
Score: 9

This superb essay begins with a strong thesis that is well developed throughout, proposing that the market revolution impacted two regions in different ways. Its slightly uneven treatment of the Northeast and South supports the thesis with considerable relevant information: Lowell, Nullification Crisis, Whitney, Fulton, Erie Canal, business investment, financial markets, cotton production, and overseas trade. In the course of its analysis, the essay explores industrialization, factory life, inventions, transportation, finance and markets, commerce, and social class. The essay's strong analysis successfully supports the argument that the market revolution's impact greatly transformed the Northeast while it reinforced the status quo in the South.

Sample: 3B
Score: 6

This essay has a strong opening paragraph acknowledging the various components of the market revolution. It notes restructuring in the labor force and gender relationships in the Northeast but lacks specific information. The essay's strength is its analysis of the market revolution in the Northeast. The lack of specific information and the essay's uneven treatment of the South keep it in the middle of the 5–7 score category.

Sample: 3C
Score: 3

This essay's thesis addresses the growth of manufacturing in the North and agriculture in the South, but it strays from the impact of the market revolution. While the essay contains a lot of specific facts from the time period (Missouri Compromise, Polk's Mexican War, Fugitive Slave Act), the information is not used to answer the question.