AP UNITED STATES HISTORY • EXERCISE SHEET

4.5 Market Revolution: Industrialization

Name: ____________ Class: ________ Date: __________ **Total: 12 marks**

KEY WORDS market revolution 市场革命 • cotton 棉花 • markets 市场 • railroads 铁路 • bank 银行

Objective

Build the skills to explain the **market revolution 市场革命**.

You must be able to:

- define the market revolution in the CED's terms
- name four of the innovations the CED lists
- state what transportation networks did and the asymmetry the CED notes
- state what linked Southern cotton and Northern industry

1 Worked examples

Study these first. Each one shows the method for a task used later.

■ Definition

Entrepreneurs helped to create a market revolution in production and commerce, in which market relationships between producers and consumers came to prevail as the manufacture of goods became more organized.

■ Innovations

Textile machinery, steam engines, interchangeable parts, the telegraph, and agricultural inventions increased the efficiency of production methods.

■ The asymmetry

Legislation and judicial systems supported roads, canals and railroads, which **extended and enlarged markets and helped foster regional interdependence. Transportation networks linked the North and Midwest more closely than they linked regions in the South.** The infrastructure itself was sectional.

■ Cotton and industry

Increasing Southern cotton production and the related growth of Northern manufacturing, banking, and shipping industries promoted the development of national and international commercial ties. The sections were economically joined and physically separated at once.

2 Practice

2.1 Define the market revolution in the CED's terms. [2]

2.2 Name four of the innovations the CED lists. [2]

2.3 The transport network was sectional.

(a) State the asymmetry the CED notes. [2]

(b) State what linked Southern cotton and Northern industry. [1]

3 Exam-style questions

3.1 Transportation networks linked the North and Midwest [1]

- **A** more closely than they linked regions in the South
- **B** less closely than the South
- **C** identically to the South
- **D** not at all

3.2 In a market revolution, relationships between producers and consumers [1]

- **A** came to prevail
- **B** disappeared
- **C** were prohibited
- **D** stayed local only

3.3 Two sections trade heavily with each other and are poorly connected physically.

(a) State what this produces. [1]

(b) Explain the political consequence. [2]

Solutions

2.1 market relationships between producers and consumers came to prevail as the manufacture of goods became more organized.

2.2 any four of: textile machinery; steam engines; interchangeable parts; the telegraph; agricultural inventions.

2.3 (a) transportation networks linked the North and Midwest more closely than they linked regions in the South. (b) increasing Southern cotton production and the growth of Northern manufacturing, banking and shipping.

3.1 **A**. the CED's own claim.

3.2 **A**. came to prevail.

3.3 (a) economic interdependence without shared infrastructure or daily contact. (b) the sections' interests are joined while their societies remain separate, so a commercial tie does not produce a political one.