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Crash course us history 12 worksheet answers

ccus_12_student_sheet.docxFile Size: 15 kbFile Type: docxDownload File — In which John Green teaches you about the market revolution. In the first half of the 19th century, the way people lived and worked in the United States changed drastically. The game was a classic (if anything in a 30-year-old nation might be called classic) an American struggle between the Jeffersonian ideal of individuals held on small farms versus Hamilton's vision of a manufacturing-based economy and trade. I'll give you one guess who won. Too late! That was Hamilton, which is why if you live in the U.S., you probably live in the city and you probably won't be a farmer. Resist the urge to comment on this if you live in a country and/or are a farmer. Your anecdotal experience doesn't change the fact that most people live in cities. At the beginning of the 19th century, new technologies in transport and communication helped reshape the country's economic system. Railways and telegraphs have changed the way people moved goods and information. Long and short of that, the market revolution meant that people now went somewhere to work rather than work at home. Often it was a factory somewhere where they worked for an hourly wage instead of being paid for the amount of goods they produced. — Transcript Provided by YouTube: 00:00 Hi, I'm John Green, this is Crash Course US History and today we return to one of my favorite subjects: economics. 00:05 Mr. Green, Mr. Green, I don't want to brag, but economics is actually my best topic. 00:09 Like, I got a bronze medal at the national academic ten-team tournament... among students C. 00:13 Yes, I remember, I from the past. 00:15 By the way, thanks for receiving that picture on our show. 00:17 It just shows you: ability is not destiny. 00:20 In any case, the economy is much more than supply and demand curves. 00:24 Ultimately, it is about the decisions people make and how these decisions shape their lives and the world. 00:29 So today we will turn to one of the least studied but most interesting periods in American history: the Market Revolution. 00:35 There have been no fancy wars or politically charged debates, but this debate has shaped the way most Americans actually live their lives and think about work every day. 00:45 Like, if you or someone you know goes to work, well, then you have a market revolution to thank, or maybe curse. 00:52 [Thematic music] 01:00 Market revolution, like the Industrial Revolution, was more of a process than an event. 01:05 It happened in the first half of the 19th century, basically, the period before the Civil War. 01:17 Also, more boring. 01:18 The market revolution has seen many Americans largely move away from producing things alone on independent farms — this Jefferson ideal — 01:24 and towards the production of goods for sale to others, often others that were very far away, with prices set by competition for other producers. 1:32 This was closer to Hamilton's American dream. 1:35 In the end, my friend, you couldn't have been president, but you won. 01:37 In many ways, this was the beginning of a modern commercial industrial economy, not only in the United States, but also in the world. 01:42 The first thing that made this massive economic shift possible was new technology, specifically in transport and communication. 01:48 Like, in the 18th century it was very difficult to bring goods to the markets, and this meant that the markets were local and small. 01:53 Most of the trade was over land, and transporting goods 30 miles over land in the US literally cost as much as shipping them to England. 02:01 So to get something from Cincinnati to New York, for example, 02:03 the most effective way was to go down the Mississippi River, through the Gulf of Mexico, 02:07 around Florida and then along the Atlantic coast, which took three months, 02:12, but it was nonetheless less time and less money than more direct routes. 02:16 But the new transport has changed that. 02:18 First came better roads, which are largely financed by tolls. 02:20 Even the federal government has entered the act, building the so-called National Road, 02:24 which has reached everything from the massive town of Cumberland, Maryland, through our great nation to the equally metropolitan Wheeling, West Virginia. 2:32, Mr. Green! Mr. Green, Mr. Green! 02:34 I know, I from the past, West Virginia didn't exist yet, argh, shut up! 02:38 More important than the roads were the canals, which made transport much cheaper and more efficient, 02:42 and which would not have been possible without a steamboat. 02:45 Robert Fulton's steam ship Clermont first set sail from New York to Albany in 1807. 02:52 And by 1811, there were steamships on the Mississippi. 02:55 The introduction of steamships has triggered a mania to build the canal. 02:58 Between 1800 and the Depression of 1837, which halted most construction, more than 3,000 miles of canals were built. 03:04 And no state has been more important in the canal boom than New York, 03:07 which in 1825, 03:16 Other cities such as Buffalo, Rochester and Syracuse grew up along the canals. 03:20 So much so that Nathaniel Hawthorne once said: 03:22 The channel is like fertiliser, causing cities to run alongside it. 03:26 It's such a good simulate, Nathaniel Hawthorne. 03:28 It's almost as if the United States didn't have good writers until Mark Twain, 3:31 a.m. but we have to read someone from the beginning of the 19th century, so I guess it's you. Railways. 03:39 The first commercial railroad, Baltimore & Ohio, began in 1828 03:47 And on the communications side, we got a telegraph, so no longer would Andrew Jackson fight battles two weeks after the end of the war. 03:53 Telegraphs have allowed traders to know when they can expect their shipments and how much they can expect to sell them. 03:58 And then, as now, more information meant more robust markets. 04:01 But perhaps the most important innovation of the time was the factory. 04:05 Now, when you think of factories, you might think, like, Chinese political prisoners making smartphones, but the early factories looked like this. 04:11 More than technological development, the factory was an organizational innovation. 04:16 Like, factories have gathered workers in one place and shared tasks among them, making production much faster and more efficient. 04:23 The first factories relied on water energy, which is why they were all the autumn line — a geographical reason why there are so many waterfalls and rapids on the east coast. 04:31 But after 1840 steam power was introduced, so factories could be located elsewhere, 04:36 especially near large cities that have been emended in what we now know as the Midwest. 04:39 So the American manufacturing system, which focused on mass production of interchangeable parts, grew up primarily in New England but then moved to the Midwest, where it spent its adolescence and its adulthood, and now its tottering decline in senility. 04:51 So all these new economic features - roads, canals, railways, telegraphs, factories - all required mass capital investment up front. 04:59 Like, you just can't build a canal in stages like you pay for yourself. 05:03 So without more modern banking systems and people willing to take risks, none of this would have happened. 05:07 Some of these investments have been facilitated by new business organisations, notably Limited Liability Corporation, 05:12 which has enabled investors to finance business ventures without being personally liable for losses other than their own. 05:18 In other words, corporations can fail without destroying their shareholders and directors. 05:23 People don't always like it, but it's been very good for economic growth over the last 180-odd years. 05:28 So, having angered a bunch of people by talking about the important role that big companies played in growing the American economy in the 19th century, 05:33 now I will anger the rest of you by talking about the important role that the state played. 05:37 In the 1830s, states began passing general establishment laws, making it easier to create corporations, 05:42 and the Supreme Court upheld and protected them from further interference in cases such as Gibbons vs. Ogden, who overturned a monopoly that New York granted once Company. 05:51 And the Charles river bridge case, which said the construction of the second bridge over the Charles River did not violate the charter of the first bridge. 05:58 In both cases, the court used its power to incite competition. 06:02 And it brings something really important about the growth of American capitalism: the government has helped. 06:07 The federal government has built roads and canals and its highest court-protected businesses. 06:12 And states have issued canal-building bonds and offered love offerings to companies that built railways. 06:17 And despite what we can believe about heroic entrepreneurs taking risks and building the U.S. economy through lone efforts, 06:23 without the government protecting their interests, they couldn't do much. 06:28 All right, let's go to the Thought Bubble. 06:29 The market revolution has changed the landscape of work, which, for most of the previous 200 years, took place at home. 06:35 Small production of clothing and other goods was carried out in the home, mainly by women, and initially industrial production worked that way. 06:44 Factory owners would produce some of the products, such as shoe samples, and then grow the finishing to people who work in their houses. 06:51 Eventually they realized that it would be more effective to gather workers in one place, although older, the putting system continued in some industries, especially in large cities. 07:00 After the market revolution, more And more Americans were going to work instead of working from home. 07:06 The market revolution has also changed the way we envisioned work and leisure. 07:09 Like, on farms the seasons and daylight hours regulated the time to work, but in factories the work is regulated by clockwork. 07:17 Which, by the way, was one of the first products to be manufactured using the US manufacturing system. 07:22 Railways and timetables have further required standardisation of the weather. 07:26 Factories have also allowed more people to do industrial work. 07:30 Initially, it meant women. 07:31 Workers at early textile factories in Lowell, Massachusetts, for example, were primarily young, new England farm girls who worked for several years in mills before returning home to get married. 07:40 Women were cheaper to hire, as it was assumed that she would not be the sole breadwinner of the family. 07:45 At least that was an excuse not to be paid more at the time. 07:48 I can't remember what excuse we have now, but I'm sure it's great. 07:50 In any case, all this meant that the nature of the job had changed. 07:54 In colonial America, craftsmen worked for what they called their price, which was related to what they produced. 07:59 At the factory, however, workers were paid a salary according to the number of hours they worked, regardless of how much they produced. 08:06 This may not sound like a big deal, but working for wages with the existence defined by the clock and whims of the employer was a huge change. 08:14 and undermined the idea of freedom that was supposedly the foundation of America. 08:18 Thomas Jefferson has worried that men who work in factories, dependent on their employers, are inherently unfit and will make them unable to be true American citizens. 08:28 And as it happens, many factory workers agreed with him. 08:31 Thank you, thought bubble. 08:32 So one reaction to wage worker restrictions has been to engage in great American odonic lighting for territories. 08:38 With fewer and fewer farmland available in New England, young men have migrated west for decades. 08:42 And, after the war of 1812 08:46 Between 1790 and 1840, 4.5 million people crossed the Appalachian Mountains, and between 1815 and 1821 six new states were created. 08:56 Ohio's population has grown from 231,000 in 1810 to 231,000 in 2014. 09:02 People have even taken up the motto 'Malaria will not be caught!' and moved to Florida after buying it from Spain in 1819 09:09 Emigration to the west was a key aspect of American freedom, and the first half of the 19th century became the age of manifest destiny. 09:15 The idea that it was God-given right of Americans to spread across the North American continent. 09:20 The term was coined by New York journalist John L. O'Sullivan, who wrote that people living in the West — i.e. Native Americans — must succumb to the quote, 09:27 our apparent destiny to overhears and own the entire continent that Providence has given us to develop a great experiment in freedom. 09:37 Stan, he actually wrote overspread! 09:40 One thing I love about providence is that it has a 100% rate of giving to us and subtracts them. 09:47 One of the results of this migration was that it was really difficult for factory owners to find men who could work in their factories. 09:53 First they looked up to Yankee women to fill factories, but more and more these jobs were filled by immigrants. 09:58 Fortunately, the U.S. had a lot of immigrants. like the more than 1 million Irish who came here fleeing poverty, especially after the potato famine from 1845 to 1851. 10:05 In the end, let's turn to intellectual responses to the market revolution. 10:09 Oh, time for the Mystery Document? 10:13 The rules here are simple. 10:15 If I can't hit the author of The Mysterious Document, I'm shocked by the batting pen. 10:18 And yes, this is a real impact pen! 10:19 A lot of people are commenting, saying I'm faking shocks. 10:21 I'm not faking shocks! 10:22 I'm in the business of teaching history, not in the business of faking pain! 10:25 ALL RIGHT. let's do it. 10:27 They don't see it yet, and the thousands of young men now hoping to feel up to the barriers in their careers, they still don't see. 10:35 that if Man unbreakable plants himself on his instincts, and there he will stay, a vast world will come to him. 10:43 Patience — patience; — with shades of all that is good and great for society. 10:48 and for the comfort of the perspective of one's infinite life. 10:52 And to work, study, and communicate principles, to create those instincts that prevail, to convert the world. 11:01 Isn't the main shame in the world, not being a unit; — one character should not be counted; 11:06 —not to bear with these peculiar fruits that every man is created to bear, but to be—11:11 O God, Stan, I can't take it anymore. 11:14 that's Emerson. [dinging noise] It's definitely Emerson. That's unbeatable, Emerson. 11:19 Indeed, the most linguistically conceived of a transcendentalist, which really says something. 11:24 Anyway, I'm not being punished, but somehow I'm half-punished, because I had to read it. 11:28 Transcendentalists—like Margaret Fuller, Henry David Thoreau, Walt Whitman—were trying to redefine freedom in a changing world. 11:34 Work has increasingly broken. 11:36 Factory workers were as interchangeable as the parts that came out. 11:39 But transcendentalists have argued that freedom lies in an individual's power to rematch, and perhaps even the world. 11:46 But in American literature there would be a reaction to this as it became clear that escaping the drudgery to reinvent yourself was not an easy task for wage workers. 11:53 So, at the beginning of the 19th century there was a series of booms and busts, sometimes called business cycles. 11:58 And with these business cycles there has been a growing discrepancy in wealth. 12:01 To protect their interests, workers have begun forming political organisations called the Workers' Party, which eventually grew into trade unions, calling for higher wages and better working conditions. 12:10 And we will have more to say about this in the coming weeks, but for now it is important to remember that as America became more prosperous, many people 12:16 — women and especially slaves, but also free men working on wages — 12:20 recognized that the Market Revolution had left them much less freedom than they might have enjoyed 50 or 100 years earlier. 12:26 My favourite commentary on the market revolution actually comes from author Herman Melville in his short story Bartleby Scrivener. 12:33 p.m., Melville

worked at a customs house in New York, so he knew firsthand all about the world's markets. 12:37 p.m. in Bartleby tells the story of a young clerk working for a lawyer in New York. 12:41 Now that you are a farmer, your work has a quintessential meaning. 12:44 When you work, you have food, and when you don't work, you don't. 12:47 But when you're a copycat like Bartleby, it's hard to find meaning in what you do every day. 12:52 You know anyone else could do it, and you suspect that if your job isn't done, it won't really matter that much. 12:59 And in light of this, Bartleby just stops working, saying: I not when asked, well, more or less nothing. 1.04pm To see your boss and society react to someone who just doesn't get down on the market economy is comical and then ultimately tragic. 1.11pm And that tells us a lot about the market revolution beyond famous people and invention and heroic individualism. 1.18pm Now, most people read Bartleby as an existentialist narrative, and it's definitely that, but, to me, the subtitle of the story proves it's also a market economy. 1:27 p.m. The full title of the story is: Bartleby Scrivener: The Wall Street Story. 1:32 p.m. I'll see you next week. 1:34 p.m. Crash Course is produced and directed by Stan Muller. 1:36 p.m. The script supervisor is Meredith Danko. 1:38pm Our associate producer is Danica Johnson. 1:40 p.m. The show was written by my high school history teacher Raoul Meyer and I. 1:42 p.m. And our graphics team is Thought Cafe. 13:44 If you have questions about today's video, please ask them in the comments, where will be answered by our team of historians. 1.48pm Also, suggest Libertage subtitles. 1:50 p.m. Thanks for watching Crash Course World History. 1.52pm If you're enjoying crash course, make sure you're subscribed, and as they say in my hometown, don't forget to be awesome. 13:58 Just kidding, thanks for watching Crash Course US History! DFTBA, DFTBA! You don't like commercials? Be a supporter and enjoy The Good Men Project free — This post was previously posted on YouTube. — Photo Credit: Screenshot from the video Sinks awesome courses in one awesome channel! Nicole Sweeney teaches you sociology, Carrie Anne Philbin teaches you computer science, Craig Benzine teaches film history, and Mike Rugnetta teaches mythology! See playlists for past courses in physics, philosophy, games, economics, government and U.S. politics, astronomy, anatomy and physiology, world history, biology, literature, ecology, chemistry, psychology, and U.S. history. Help support crash course in Patreon.com/CrashCourse. Follow us on Twitter @TheCrashCourse and Facebook. Watch our videos on YouTube. Youtube.

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