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History 111

10/28/2018

American Market Revolution

The American market revolution that was witnessed in the 19th century shifted commerce radically and the culture of the American nation and had a great impact on the global economy. In other words, this revolution marked the transition in the American economy that gave rise to a mature nation in terms of market transition (Wood, 2011). Perhaps, the market revolution changed the economic, social, political and cultural aspects of the American nation in particular.

Following the emergence of the market revolution, machines were introduced in production activities. As a result, the Northern part of America increased the establishment of factories which allowed capitalism to dominate the American economy. As discussed by Karl Max, and theorized in the ‘wealth of Nations' by Adam Smith, capitalism rose to the level of an economic principle. For instance, the industries that were established in that era demonstrated the wage labor capitalist principle. In this case, a worker disavowed the means of productions' ownership for a payment of wages per hour. These processes and activities benefited the sellers who accumulated a lot of surplus goods while. With America being a capitalist economy in that time of market revolution, with its wide range of natural resources and large population grew to an opportunist that took the advantage of the consumer market both nationally and internationally (Shi et al, 2016).

Perhaps, the market revolution in America was based on ideological and behavioral changes that were accompanied by a development in infrastructure (Hawken et al, 2013). As a result, new means of transportation such as the steam engine which made it convenient to travel by train and river. Further, new roads and canals were built, and people started thinking in elaborate and extended manner about the market for their commodities. Now out of the local market boundaries and limitation of traditional patterns of exchange, the Americans were now focused on costs and benefits that came from the production activities. The producers then used these analyses to decide on what and when to generate goods. As a result, the shift in the nature of markets altered the existence of certain occupations. For example, the farmers and craftsmen were turned into business people while those that grew in a one-sided economy with market limitations now shifted to a wide economy with limitless boundaries. Particularly, the market also underwent revolution structurally, in terms of behavior and philosophically built upon new processes of production and technologies. This change called upon for the use of industrial resources to construct new roads and communication channels to suit the activities of the new market revolution.

Before the 19th century, the majority of the American citizens lived in self-sustaining remote areas. Later on, the market revolution emerged and resulted in growth and development of urban centres. As a result, the majority of the citizens migrated to the then growing urban areas such as New York City and Boston. Unfortunately, the start of this era resulted in the little production of skilled labor considering that before the 19th century, unemployed American citizens performed a skilled form of trade. Consequently, the craftsmen's apprenticeship and labor on real commodities faded in use and run out of need. In addition, the market revolution availed a variety of goods to the American market which relatively reduced the demand for local commodities.

Considering the introduction new ways of market revolution, material wealth increased, and the shape of the society changed. Due to this revolution since the Neolithic period, people bought and sold commodities away from their local home environment. However, skilled labor different from the one used before were needed to adapt to the new lifestyle under the market revolution. As a matter of fact, the artisans were, therefore, more suited to the adoption of skilled labor under this revolution compared to the agricultural partners who had little-skilled labor.

Furthermore, the market revolution led to the expansion of cotton farming in the south. Similarly, this expansion required addition of slaves to provide labor in the farms. As a result of this demand, slavery became crucial to the southern in the North, more people began to provide labor to the factories. Similarly, the number of working hours shifted to long daily chores that even forced the highly considered high producers quit their jobs since they could not adjust to the new regimes of time. Considering that market expansion created a desire for expansion, the Native Americans were oppressed by such activities as the white Americans aimed at expanding to the areas where the native Americans settled (Davies et al, 2014). This resulted from the assumption of the whites that the native Americans were pulling down the economy. Due to the pressure exerted by the whites, the natives were forced to migrate to the regions west of river Mississippi.

Another issue that emerged as a result of the market revolution was that the urban population grew considering that majority of the people migrated to the cities to seek employment. Consequently, the instances of crimes increased in the urban areas due to overcrowding that facilitated social immorality.

Prior to the market revolution, people had and lived in large families that were a source of labor in agricultural activities. Following the introduction of farm machines in the agricultural sector, people could still produce equal or more amounts of products to or that they initially used to when they used their own hands. As a result, families became smaller since the need for labor was no longer in high demand. Further, when the factories and industries were established prevalently, children and laborers used to engage in educational activities, routine tasks, and health and safety consideration considering they had always been on the farms. As time passed by, factories developed and discovered new ways of developing goods cheaply, yielded high profits and shifted from production of products only for consumption by the local community to serving many regions.

As a result of market advancements, products produced were similar in terms of high quality and quantity that met the needs of the consumers in comparison to the initial home-made products that dominated the market before the emergence of the market revolution. In addition, some of the industries even took a step of specializing their operations by producing one line of product or even developed tools and equipment that were being used in the production of commodities by other factories.

Following the full establishment of these industries in the generation of new machines, labor associations and unions were formed to present the grievances of the workers. For example, the laborers who worked in the mines needed assurance for health and safety. Further, the demand for more wages by the workers developed as the market sector expanded increasing the working hours (Hall, 2011). Due to such issues, there was a need to discuss and formwork schedule. On the other hand, farmers became more productive with time and therefore there was a need to reduce the number of workers by the factories. As a result, the workers migrated to the cities where they sold their services to business and industries. Consequently, the cities grew, the transport and communication sector improved, factories and industries developed and the population increased.

In the phase of market revolution, the United States rose to hold the global economic power, the traditional lifestyle disputed with the modern way of life and progress (Genovese, 2014). For instance, people from the south aspired to witness development of policies that permitted slavery expansion and guarding against the slavery institutions. On the contrary, people from the North didn’t not appreciate the spread of slavery to the new regions that the United States was gaining control over through expansion. Perhaps, the American nation became debating centre for the fate of the slaves. For example, the compromise by Missouri, the Act by Kansas-Nebraska and the compromise of 1850 attempted to regulate the rate of spread of the slaves. When none of the debates succeeded in resolving the issue of slavery, civil war started. Civil war involved the traditional ways of forcefully acquiring labor from the slaves against the new ways of the market revolution that appreciated the efforts of workers by paying them wages for work done.

The market revolution then spurred the expansion of the American economy which resulted in diplomatic relations with other nations. For instance, America and Japan opened marketing relations that spurred rapid growth of the territories. With so many members that contributed to the citizens who are part of the voting community, political movements such as the democratic and republican icons considered and acted towards the grievances of the trade unions.

The market revolution in America involved a drastic transformation in the system of manual labor which originated from the south spreading towards the North and later being adopted globally. Traditional commerce was outplayed by advancements in communication, industry and transport. Considering that market revolution led to establishment of domestic industries, trading activities within the American continent increased and the dependency on foreign imports decreased. Perhaps, market revolution exploded agricultural activities in the West and South while the boom in the textile activities of the North reinforced the American economy in complementary means.