

Exercise walk-through

Market Revolution: Industrialization ■ 4.5

eXercise

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

Method — 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.

Method — Innovations

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

Method — 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.

Method — 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.

Practice 2.1 ■ 2 marks

Define the market revolution in the CED's terms.

Solution 2.1

Method: Definition

Worked steps

market relationships between producers and consumers came to prevail **B1** as the manufacture of goods became more organized **B1**.

Practice 2.2 ■ 2 marks

Name four of the innovations the CED lists.

Solution 2.2

Worked steps

any four of: textile machinery; steam engines; interchangeable parts; the telegraph; agricultural inventions **B2**.

Practice 2.3 ■ 2 marks

The transport network was sectional.

- (a) State the asymmetry the CED notes.
- (b) State what linked Southern cotton and Northern industry.

Solution 2.3

Method: Cotton and industry

Worked steps

(a) transportation networks linked the North and Midwest more closely **B1** than they linked regions in the South **B1**. (b) increasing Southern cotton production and the growth of Northern manufacturing, banking and shipping **B1**.

Exam-style 3.1 ■ 1 mark

Transportation networks linked the North and Midwest

- 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

Solution 3.1

Method: The asymmetry

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

Worked steps

A. the CED's own claim.

Exam-style 3.2 ■ 1 mark

In a market revolution, relationships between producers and consumers

A came to prevail

B disappeared

C were prohibited

D stayed local only

Solution 3.2

Method: Definition

A came to prevail



B disappeared

C were prohibited

D stayed local only

Worked steps

A. came to prevail.

Exam-style 3.3 ■ 1 mark

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

- (a) State what this produces.
- (b) Explain the political consequence.

Solution 3.3

Method: Cotton and industry

Worked steps

- (a) economic interdependence without shared infrastructure or daily contact **B1**.
- (b) the sections' interests are joined while their societies remain separate **B1**, so a commercial tie does not produce a political one **B1**.