

## ***11-3 – The Transportation Revolution- Pages 358-363***

**Essential Question:** *How did new forms of transportation improve business, travel, and communications in the United States?*

### **Main Idea 1:**

**The Transportation Revolution affected trade and daily life.**

- The **1800s** gave rise to Transportation Revolution: period of rapid **growth** in new means of **transportation**
- Transportation Revolution created **boom** in **business** by reducing shipping **costs** and **time**
- Two new forms of **transportation** were **steamboat** and **steam-powered trains**
- Goods, **people**, and **information** were able to travel **rapidly** and **efficiently** across the United States.

### **Main Idea 2:**

**The steamboat was one of the first developments of the Transportation Revolution.**

- **Robert Fulton** invented the **steamboat**, testing the *Clermont* in **1807**.
- Steamboats increased **trade** by moving goods more **quickly** and more **cheaply**.

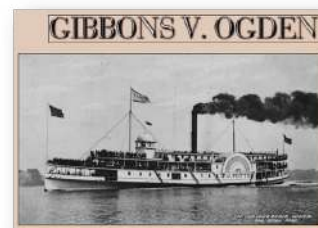


The **steamboat** was well **suited** to **river** travel because it traveled **upstream**.

- More than **500** steamboats were in use by **1840**.
- *Gibbons v. Ogden* (1824): The **Supreme Court** reinforced the **federal** government's authority to **regulate** trade between **states**.
  - Gibbons argued that a federal **license** meant he could use New York **waterways** without another **license**.



The Supreme Court **ruled** that Thomas Gibbons' **federal** license had priority over Aaron Ogden's **state** license.



### **Main Idea 3:**

**Railroads were a vital part of the Transportation Revolution.**

- **Steam-powered trains** had been developed in **Great Britain**, but it took 30 years for the idea to catch on in the **United States**.
- Peter Cooper raced his *Tom Thumb* locomotive against a **horse** in 1830, proving its **power** and **speed** despite **losing** because of a **breakdown** near the end of the race.



The *Tom Thumb* locomotive was **significant** because it was credited with bringing “**railroad fever**” to the **United States**.

- About **30,000** miles of **railroads** linked American **cities** by **1860**.
- The U.S. economy **surged** as railroads moved goods **cheaply** to **distant** markets.

### Main Idea 4:

The Transportation Revolution brought many changes to American life and industry.

- People in all **areas** of the nation had **access** to **products** made and grown **far** away.
- **Railroads** contributed to the **expansion** of the nation's **borders**.
- ★ Growing **demand** for **faster** travel and more rail **connections** drove the pace of railroad **construction** in the United States
- Affected **farmers** because it caused them to **plow** up **prairie** and cut down **trees** to make **farmland** out of the **Midwest**.
- ★ **Cities** and **towns** grew up along **railroad** tracks.



### Impact of Railroads

- **Coal** replaced **wood** as a source of **fuel** as trains grew **bigger**.
- ★ Coal was a more appealing **fuel** source than **wood** because it **produced** more **energy**.
- **Railroads** helped create the **coal** industry.
- **Coal**, shipped **cheaply** on trains, became the main **fuel** in **homes** and in the emerging **steel** industry.
- Railroads helped the **lumber** industry **grow**, leading to large-scale **deforestation**.
- Railroads caused cities to **grow**, including **Chicago**, which became a **transportation** hub.
- Railroad companies **changed** the **environment** in many ways.
  - ★ They **blasted** through **rock** to **level** the land and lay **tracks**.
  - ★ They caused **towns** to **spring** up around train **stops**.
  - ★ They helped the **logging** industry perform **deforestation**.

