

Chapter 11 “National and Regional Growth” pg. 338-363

11-1 “Early Industry and Inventions” pg. 341-345

One American’s Story

Who sailed to the United States under a false name?

Who brought the secrets of the British textile industry making it possible to build the first successful water-powered textile mill in America?

What country was it illegal for him to leave from?

Why did this country make it illegal to leave?

Who was the main investor in the first successful water-powered textile mill in America?

Free Enterprise and Factories

What brought great economic changes to the United States?

What was it called when machines replaced hand tools, and large scale manufacturing replaced farming as the main source of work?

What did the invention of the spinning jenny and the power loom make possible?

Bringing workers and machines together under one roof, usually near a source of water to power the machines was what type of system?

Why were most factories built near a source of water?

Why would people leave their farms to go to cities?

Was the life change always for the better?

Why did Americans have to start manufacturing their own goods?

What did investors stop investing in?

What did investors start investing in?

What part of the country did the factories start in?

** How did the War of 1812 encourage the growth of U.S. manufacturing?

** Where were most of the nation's early factories built?

Factories Come to New England

What three reasons made New England a good place to set up factories?

Where did Samuel Slater build his first spinning mill?

How old were the children he hired?

What system eventually started to spread throughout New England?

Samuel Slater memorized the entire factory plan before leaving Great Britain. Had he been caught leaving with any pictures or design papers he would've been in major trouble, so he committed the whole factory to memory, and built it from memory. Just thought you would like to know that.

** Why were most of the nation's early factories located in New England?

The Lowell Mills Hire Women

Who built a factory in Waltham, Massachusetts?

What did this factory do different?

What were the Lowell Mills?

Who did they employ?

How long of days did these employees work?

How much did these employees make per week?

Why did these employees only work for a few years?

Why did working conditions worsen for these girls?

Please take a quick moment to look at the diagram at the top of page 343 to see how the mills operated.

The textile industry saw the first strikes by women factory workers in the United States after wage cuts in 1821. The strike shut down the factory for 2 days. Just another tidbit.

** What encouraged the “Lowell girls” to keep working in the early years of the Lowell mills despite the deafening noise and the long hours?

A New way to Manufacture

Who did the United States government hire to make 10,000 muskets for the army?

Why did they give him two years to make these guns?

What system did Eli Whitney invent? (Actually the book doesn't tell the whole story. He took the parts of 10 muskets and separated them into piles. He then proceeded to grab a part from each pile until all 10 muskets were assembled. As you read this was unheard of at the time.)

In what 3 ways did interchangeable parts help industry?

**What idea of Eli Whitney transformed manufacturing by making each copy of a manufactured item exactly alike?

TEST ESSAY QUESTION. Summarize Eli Whitney's idea of interchangeable parts. How was it a factor in the Industrial Revolution? Support your conclusions with evidence.

Moving People, Goods, and Messages

What carried people and goods farther and faster?

Who invented a steamboat that improved transportation by carrying people and goods faster, even against a river current or a strong wind?

What was his boat's name?

How long did it take to make a 300 mile trip?

What did Henry Miller Shreve do?

Who invented the telegraph which allowed a person to communicate almost instantly with other people in distant places?

In what year was it invented?

The line between which two cities carried the news about who had been nominated for President?

What had happened by 1861?

Telegraph lines followed railroad tracks and people could usually contact the station ahead with news if needed. Not a question, just more history.

Steamboats were a wonderful way to travel, but they also caused problems. Sometimes the boiler would explode or operators would travel too fast going down rivers and run into things. People did sometimes die on steamboats. Again, just more history.

**Which invention did Samuel F.B. Morse create, and what was its effect?

** Which of the following groups of inventions did the most to pull different regions of the nation together: the steam powered locomotive- the telegraph- the steamboat, the spinning mill-the telegraph-the steel plow, the spinning mill-the steel plow-the steamboat, the steel plow-the spinning mill-the steam powered locomotive

Technology Improves Farming

What did John Deere invent in 1836?

Because of this inventing where did people start to move to?

Who invented the mechanical reaper?

How did Midwestern farmers help factories grow in the Northeast?

What led to the expansion of slavery in the South?

Which of the inventions mentioned in this section did the most to link the nation? Explain your answer.

How would you judge Samuel Slater and Francis Lowell, who brought secrets to the United States illegally? Would you consider them criminals? Why or why not?

** Which reason best explains why the Northeast and the Midwest developed a close bond: there was a great deal of trade between them, they both opposed slavery, they were both industrial regions, they both held similar political views

11-2 "Plantations and Slavery Spread" pg. 348-353

The Cotton Boom and Slavery Expands

The cotton gin was invented in 1793 by whom?

In what four ways did the cotton gin change Southern life?

How did the rise in cotton production affect slavery?

****** How did the invention of the cotton gin affect Native Americans?

****** Which was not true about the invention of the cotton gin: its development was encouraged by the growth of textile mills, it reduced the need for slave labor on Southern plantations, it encouraged Southerners to settle on Native American land, it enabled southerners to grow more cotton

****TEST ESSAY QUESTION.** What impact did the New England textile industry have on the growth of slavery in the South?

****TEST ESSAY QUESTION.** How did the cotton gin affect the development of the South in the 1800s? Support your answer.

Slavery Divides the South and African Americans in the South

How was slavery spread throughout the South?

Why did Southern farmers who owned few or no slaves support slavery anyway?

What kinds of work did enslaved African Americans do?

What was life like for free African Americans in the South?

******How did slaveholders try to control African Americans in the South: they prohibited African Americans from working anywhere but on plantations, they prohibited enslaved people from singing spirituals, they passed laws that severely limited the rights of free blacks, all of the above are true

Finding Strength in Religion and Families Under Slavery

What two roles did religion play in the system of slavery?

The songs in which enslaved people of the South expressed their religious beliefs or passed coded messages were called what?

Family life was tough for enslaved people. Give me two specific examples of things that made family life tough.

****** What purpose did spirituals serve on Southern plantations?

Slave Rebellions

Who was Nat Turner?

For what is Nat Turner best known?

What were the effects of Turner's rebellion?

** Which of the following was not a consequence of the slave rebellion led by Nat Turner: Turner was tried and hanged, white Southerners thought they had crushed slave rebellions once and for all, whites killed more than 200 African Americans in revenge, state legislatures passed harsh laws that further restricted the freedom of African Americans

11-3 "Nationalism and Sectionalism" pg. 354-359

One American's Story

The United States victory in the War of 1812 brought a spirit of _____ that inspired Americans to work together to build a better, stronger nation.

Nationalism Unites the Country and Roads and Canals Link Cities

Hoping to build a stronger economy for the nation, Kentucky congressman _____ proposed a plan of action that he called the American System.

What three things made up the American System?

What was the country's main east-west route?

How did Water transportation improve?

How did transportation improve in the 1830s?

**How did the improvements in transportation change life in the 1800s: they encouraged national unity by linking distant places, they opened up larger markets for products, they made the movement of people and products cheaper and easier, all of the above are true

** Which of the following was not part of the “American System”: a tariff to protect American business from foreign competition, a toll on roads and canals to fund future construction, a national bank to promote a currency that could be used in all the states, an improved transportation system to make travel and trade easier

** Which of the following is an accurate statement about the “American System”: it was a plan to make the United States economically self sufficient, it was a plan to extend slavery to include Native Americans, it was a plan to encourage Americans to buy cheap European goods, it was a plan to support all individual state currencies

** What modes of transportation improved the nation’s economy?

The Era of Good Feelings and Settling National Boundaries

The nation entered a period of political unity, called the Era of Good Feelings, after the election of _____ as president.

How did the Supreme Court decisions promote national unity?

How did the United States settle the border dispute with Great Britain?

How did the United States settle the dispute with Spain?

** Which development did not cause manufacturing to grow in the United States between 1800 and 1840: transportation improvements made it easier to ship products to distant regions of the nation, the British blockade during the War of 1812 deprived Americans of European manufactured goods, a series of Supreme Court decisions allowed the federal government to block the sale of foreign-made goods in the United States, the single currency issued by the national bank encouraged trade between regions of country

** What did the Supreme Court rule in the case of Gibbons v. Ogden?

** What did the Adams-Onis Treaty of 1819 accomplish?

** The Supreme Court rulings in such cases as McCulloch v. Maryland and Gibbons v. Ogden had what important overall effect: they gave each state the power to control slavery, they created a stronger federal government, they decided that states could not regulate interstate commerce, all of the above are true

** In 1818 and 1819, the United States settled border disputes with which countries?

Sectional Tensions Increase and the Missouri Compromise

As each region of the country developed differently, a spirit called _____ grew, in which people put the interests of their own region ahead of interests of the nation as a whole.

How did economic changes contribute to growing sectionalism?

Why did the question of admitting Missouri to the Union divide the nation?

Who came up with the Missouri Compromise?

How did the Missouri Compromise address the issue of slavery in U.S. territories and future states?

In the _____ of 1820, Congress settled an argument over the issue of slavery in new states to be admitted to the Union.

**A person who put the interests of his or her state or region ahead of what was best for the rest of the nation was demonstrating what attitude?

** Which of the following is not true about the Missouri Compromise: it admitted Missouri to the union as a slave state, it admitted Maine to the Union as a free state, it closed much of the Louisiana Territory to slavery, it made the North more powerful in Congress than the South

** What was the Missouri Compromise?

** Why was the Missouri Compromise so important to the nation: it ended sectionalism and brought a period of national unity to the nation, it maintained the balance of power between free states and slave states, it ended slavery throughout the United States, all of the above are true

**What was the sectional interest of the American settlers in the West?

****TEST ESSAY QUESTION. What problem did the Missouri Compromise solve? What problem did it leave unsolved?**

****TEST ESSAY QUESTION. How did nationalism differ from sectionalism? Explain how each attitude affected the United States between 1815 and 1850?**

The Monroe Doctrine

In an 1823 statement known as the _____, the United States announced that the Americas would be closed to any more colonization by European nations.

What was the purpose of the Monroe Doctrine?

** About which region did Monroe specifically direct part of his Monroe Doctrine?

