



## Study Guide Online

Complete your Chapter 11 study guide in print or online.

### Chapter Summary

#### Section 1 The Industrial Revolution

- By the end of the 1700s, advances in technology allowed goods to be produced cheaply and quickly by machines.
- In the United States, the Industrial Revolution centered in the Northeast, which had an ample supply of labor and raw materials.
- Factory conditions became increasingly dangerous, and laborers fought for better working conditions.

#### Section 2 The North Transformed

- Cities grew rapidly during the 1800s, and crowding, disease, and fast-spreading fires were common problems.
- Northern industries grew due to advances in technology.

#### Section 3 The Plantation South

- Eli Whitney's cotton gin made possible a huge increase in cotton production.
- As cotton production grew, the number and value of enslaved African Americans increased dramatically.
- In the face of cruel conditions, many enslaved African Americans resisted slavery.

#### Section 4 The Challenges of Growth

- By the early 1800s, a flood of settlers westward helped many territories qualify for statehood.
- Better roads and canals further increased the rate of western settlement.
- Tension arose over slavery in the territories, but the Missouri Compromise settled the issue temporarily.

### Key Concepts

These notes will help you prepare for questions about key concepts.

#### Key Inventions and Innovations

##### Manufacturing

- Spinning jenny
- Steam engine
- Factory system
- Interchangeable parts and mass production
- Sewing machine

##### Agriculture

- Mechanical reaper
- Thresher
- Combine
- Cotton gin

#### Transportation and Communication

##### Improvements

- Roads are improved.
- Canals link waterways.
- Clipper ships speed traffic over oceans.
- Steamships ply rivers.
- Use of railroads is increased.
- The telegraph speeds communication.

##### Effects of Improvements

- Goods get to market faster and cheaper.
- People migrate to the West.

#### Impact of Immigration

##### Population Movement

- Irish immigrate to the United States due to famine.
- German immigration is sparked by revolutions against harsh rulers.
- Free African Americans in the South move north and west.

##### Effects of Immigration

- Large numbers of people fill factory jobs.
- Nativists become politically active in reaction to European immigration.

**Vocabulary Builder****Key Terms**

Fill in the blanks with the correct key terms.

- The \_\_\_\_\_ was the change in the way people made goods beginning in the late 1700s.
- People who wanted to keep immigrants out of the country were called \_\_\_\_\_.
- African Americans sang \_\_\_\_\_ to keep hope during their difficult lives.
- Travelers had to pay tolls on \_\_\_\_\_ in order to pass.

**Comprehension and Critical Thinking**

- (a) **Describe** Who were the Lowell girls?  
(b) **Apply Information** How do you think the Lowell system affected production?
- (a) **Identify** What contribution did Eli Whitney make to manufacturing?  
(b) **Identify Economic Benefits** How did this contribution benefit consumers?
- (a) **Summarize** How did the physical limitations of steamboats differ from those of railroads?  
(b) **Draw Conclusions** Why were both means of transportation important to the growth of industry?
- (a) **Summarize** How did the cotton gin benefit southern planters? How did it benefit northern textile manufacturers?  
(b) **Analyze Cause and Effect** How did the cotton gin change life for enslaved people?
- (a) **Contrast** What arguments did some southerners use to defend slavery? What were some points raised by northern critics of slavery to challenge those arguments?  
(b) **Apply Information** What were some tactics that enslaved African Americans employed in order to endure or resist slavery?
- (a) **Describe** What were some of the difficulties Americans faced as they traveled west?  
(b) **Analyze Cause and Effect** How did improved transportation affect western settlement? How did it affect industry?  
(c) **Draw Conclusions** How were immigrants important to the transportation revolution?

- (a) **Recall** How was slavery an issue in the debate over Missouri's statehood?  
(b) **Detect Points of View** Why did northerners believe that it would be damaging to the North if the South became more powerful in the Senate?

**History Reading Skill**

- Identify and Explain Central Issues** Write a paragraph that explains the issues central to the Missouri Compromise. Orient the issues in the context of the times and places in which they occurred.

**Writing**

- Write a paragraph explaining either the causes or the effects of one of the following developments:**
  - Industrialization of the North
  - The cotton empire of the South

**Your paragraph should:**

  - begin with a sentence that expresses your main idea;
  - indicate whether you will focus on the subject's causes or its effects;
  - expand on your main idea with facts, examples, and other information.
- Write a Narrative:**  
Choose one of the inventions developed during the first half of the nineteenth century. Write a narrative that describes how people were affected by the invention.

**Skills for Life****Evaluate Internet Sources**

Visit this Web site: [www.eriecanalmuseum.org](http://www.eriecanalmuseum.org). Then, use the information to answer the following questions.

- What seems to be the purpose of this Web site?
- (a) What kinds of information can you find on this page? (b) What other features and links does it include?
- What additional information does this Web site give to supplement the information in your textbook?
- (a) Who is the provider for this site? (b) If you were writing a paper about the Erie Canal, do you think you could use the information on this Web site? Why or why not?

## Test Yourself

- Which of the following inventions did the most to advance the connection between goods, raw materials, and markets?
  - interchangeable parts
  - steamboats
  - telegraphs
  - railroads
- In the mid-1800s, many immigrants came to the United States from Ireland to escape
  - revolutions.
  - famine.
  - political unrest.
  - religious persecution.

Refer to the quotation below to answer Question 3.

“This momentous question, like a firebell in the night, awakened and filled me with terror. I considered it at once as the knell of the Union. . . .”

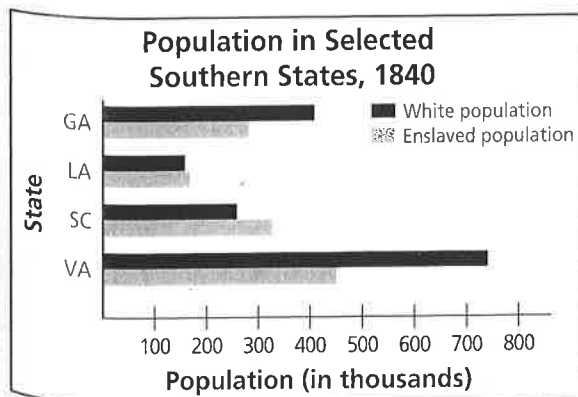
- To which issue does this quotation refer?
  - transportation
  - slavery
  - immigration
  - mass production

## Document-Based Questions

**Task:** Look at Documents 1 and 2, and answer their accompanying questions. Then, use the documents and your knowledge of history to complete this writing assignment:

Write an essay describing what life was like for enslaved African Americans in the South. Use information from the graph to explain why slaveholders felt restrictive measures were necessary.

**Document 1:** This graph gives information about the population of some slave-holding states in 1840. Use the graph to make a generalization about the South's slave population.



Source: U.S. Census of Population and Housing

**Document 2:** The excerpt below is from a 1930s interview with Fountain Hughes, born a slave in 1848 near Charlottesville, Virginia. How does Fountain Hughes describe what it meant to be a slave?

“Well, I belonged to B., when I was a slave. My mother belonged to B. But we was all slave children. . . . Now I couldn’ go from here across the street . . . [with]out I have a note, or something from my master. . . . Whoever he sent me to, they’d give me another pass an’ I’d bring that back so as to show how long I’d been gone. . . . An’ when I come back, why I carry it to my master an’ give that to him, that’d be all right. But I couldn’ jus’ walk away like the people does now. . . . We belonged to people. They’d sell us like they sell horses an’ cows an’ hogs an’ all like that. Have a auction bench, an’ they’d put you on, up on the bench an’ bid on you jus’ same as you bidding on cattle.”