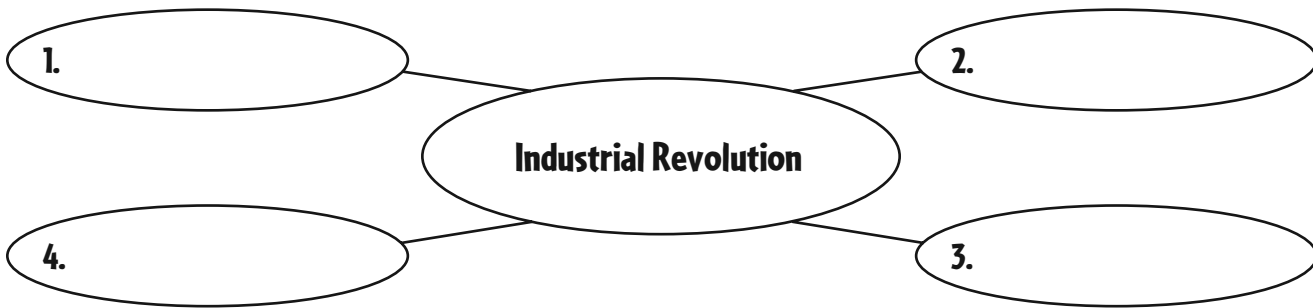


# Economic Growth

## Essential Question

What effects did the Industrial Revolution have on the U. S. economy?

**Directions:** As you read, complete a graphic organizer like the one below to explain the effects of the Industrial Revolution on the United States economy.



## Read to Learn

### The Growth of Industry *(pages 305–307)*

### Drawing Conclusions

*How did interchangeable parts alter the way goods were made?*

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Before the mid-1700s, people made cloth and other goods in their homes or in workshops. In the mid-1700s, the way goods were made began to change. The changes began in Great Britain. The British began using machines to do some of the work in making cloth, such as spinning. They built textile mills along rivers for waterpower to run their machines. People left homes to work in the mills and earn money. This big change in how things were made is known as the Industrial Revolution.

The Industrial Revolution started in the United States around 1800. The changes began in New England. The region's poor soil made farming hard. People looked for other kinds of work. New England had rivers and streams for waterpower to run machinery in new factories. It was close to resources, such as coal and iron. The area also had many ports that could ship goods.

The invention of new machines led to the Industrial Revolution. In 1793 Eli Whitney invented the **cotton gin**. This machine removed seeds from cotton fiber. Whitney also invented **interchangeable parts**. These were identical machine parts that could be put together quickly to make a complete product. This made it easier to produce many goods on a large scale. It also lowered the price of the goods.

**The Growth of Industry** *(continued)***Listing**

*What are the main parts of a free enterprise system?*

1. \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_
4. \_\_\_\_\_

In 1790 Congress passed a patent law to protect the rights of inventors. A **patent** gives an inventor the sole legal right to the invention and its profits for a certain period of time. Samuel Slater, a worker in Britain, memorized the design of machines used in the factory where he worked. He brought this knowledge to a cotton mill in the United States. There, he copied the British machines that made cotton thread. Francis Cabot Lowell made Slater's idea even better. All the steps of cloth making were done under one roof in Lowell's textile plant. A system in which all manufacturing steps are brought together in one place is called a **factory system**.

Industrial growth needs an economic system that allows competition with little government interference. **Capitalism** is the economic system of the United States. Under this system, people put their **capital**, or money, into a business in the hope that it will make a profit. **Free enterprise** is another term used to describe the American economy. The main elements of free enterprise are competition, profit, private property, and economic freedom.

**Agriculture Expands** *(pages 307–308)***Identifying**

*What invention increased cotton production in the South?*

- \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_

Many people went to work in factories in the 1800s, but agriculture was still the main economic activity in the United States. Farms tended to be small in the Northeast. Textile industries grew in New England and Europe. This growth led to increased cotton production in the South. The cotton gin made it faster and easier to clean cotton fiber. Farming also expanded in the West. Southerners who wanted new land moved west to grow cotton. Some farmers in the West also raised cash crops such as corn and wheat.

**Economic Independence** (pages 308–309)**Explaining**

*What were some of the good and bad things about cities in the early 1800s?*

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Small investors began to finance new businesses. They invested their money in the hope of making profits. Large businesses called corporations began to develop. The corporations made it easier to sell **stock**, or shares of ownership in a company.

The growth of factories and trade led to the growth of cities. Many cities developed near rivers because factories could use waterpower to get their goods to markets more easily. Older cities, such as New York, grew as centers of commerce and trade. In the West, towns, such as Cincinnati, benefited from their location on major rivers. These towns grew rapidly as farmers shipped their products by water.

Cities at that time had no sewers to carry away waste. Diseases like cholera sometimes killed many people. Many buildings were made of wood, and few cities had fire departments. Fires spread quickly. The good things cities had to offer generally outweighed the bad things. Cities had a variety of jobs to choose from. They also had places, like museums and shops, where people could enjoy themselves.

**Section Wrap-Up**

*Answer these questions to check your understanding of the entire section.*

- 1. Determining Cause and Effect** Why did the Industrial Revolution begin in New England?
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- 2. Analyzing** How did factories and trade lead to the growth of cities?
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**Descriptive Writing**

*It is the early 1800s, and you live in New England. On a separate sheet of paper, write a letter to a friend in which you describe the changes you see as a result of the Industrial Revolution.*

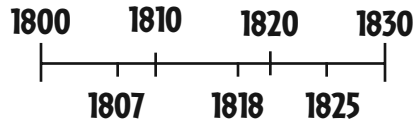
## Chapter 10, Section 2 (Pages 312–317)

# Westward Bound

### Essential Question

How did land and water transportation affect westward expansion?

**Directions:** As you read, complete the time line below to identify three major developments in transportation that affected westward expansion during the 1800s.



## Read to Learn

### Moving West (pages 313–315)

#### Finding the Main Idea

Write the main idea of the passage.

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Nearly 4 million people lived in the United States in 1790, according to the first **census**. A census is the official count of a population. Most Americans at that time lived east of the Appalachian Mountains. That pattern soon changed. More settlers headed west. By 1820, the population of the United States had more than doubled to about 10 million people. Almost 2 million of these people lived west of the Appalachians.

Traveling west was not easy. The United States needed decent roads to move people and goods inland. Some companies built **turnpikes**, or toll roads. The fees travelers paid to use the roads were spent to build other roads. In 1803 Ohio asked the federal government to build a national road to connect it to the East. Construction on the National Road started in 1811, and the first section opened in 1818.

Traveling by wagon and horse on roads was long and not very comfortable. Traveling on the rivers was far better. It was also easier to carry large loads of farm goods on boats and barges than in wagons. However, river travel had two problems. First, most large rivers in the United States flowed north to south, but most people and goods headed east to west. Second, traveling upstream against the river current was hard and slow.

**Moving West** *(continued)***Calculating**

*How many times faster did the Clermont make the Hudson River trip than a sailboat would have?*

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Robert Fulton developed the *Clermont*, a steamboat with a powerful engine. In 1807 the *Clermont* traveled up the Hudson River from New York to the city of Albany in record time. It took only 32 hours to make the trip. Using only sails, the trip would have taken four days.

The use of steamboats changed river travel. Steamboats made transportation much easier and more comfortable. Shipping goods by steamboat became cheaper and faster. Steamboats also helped river cities, like St. Louis and Cincinnati, grow.

**Canals** *(pages 315–316)***Analyzing**

*How did canals improve water transportation?*

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Steamboats improved river transportation, but they depended on existing rivers, which flowed north to south. Steamboats could not link the eastern and western parts of the country. De Witt Clinton and other officials made a plan to link New York City with the Great Lakes area. They would build a **canal** across the state of New York. A canal is an artificial waterway.

Thousands of workers worked on building the Erie Canal. They built a series of **locks** along the canal. Locks are separate compartments used to raise or lower water levels. Boats could be raised or lowered at places where canal levels changed. The Erie Canal finally opened in 1825. Clinton used the canal to make his trip from Buffalo, New York, to Albany, New York, and then down the Hudson River to New York City.

In the 1840s, canals were reinforced to allow steamboats to travel on them. Many other canals were built. By 1850, the United States had more than 3,600 miles (5,794 km) of canals. Canals lowered the cost of shipping goods and helped spur growth in the towns along their routes.

**Western Settlement** (page 317)**Explaining**

*Why did most pioneer families settle along big rivers?*

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By 1820, more than 2 million people lived west of the Appalachian Mountains. Five new western states were created. Pioneers moved to the West to find a better life. Most pioneer families settled along the big rivers so they could more easily ship their crops and goods to markets. Canals allowed people to live farther away from the rivers. People usually settled with others from their home communities. Western families often gathered for social events, such as sports and sewing parties.

**Section Wrap-Up**

*Answer these questions to check your understanding of the entire section.*

- 1. Determining Cause and Effect** Ohio's population increased by nearly 14 times its original number between 1800 and 1820. How and why did so many people settle in Ohio?
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- 2. Evaluating** What form of transportation do you think had the greatest impact on Americans in the early 1800s? Why do you think so?
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**Informative Writing**

*On a separate sheet of paper, write an article explaining how transportation in the United States improved in the early 1800s.*

# Unity and Sectionalism

## Essential Question

How were nation-building issues resolved in the early 1800s?

**Directions:** As you read, complete a graphic organizer like the one below to explain how nation-building issues were resolved in the early 1800s.

Issue	Northern View	Southern View	How Resolved
Slavery in New States	1.	2.	3.
Tariffs	4.	5.	6.



## Notes

## Read to Learn

### The Era of Good Feelings *(page 321)*

#### Finding the Main Idea

*Underline the sentence that is the main idea of the paragraph.*

A feeling of national unity swept the United States after the War of 1812. James Monroe faced almost no opposition in the election of 1816. Support grew for tariffs to protect industries and a national bank. A Boston newspaper called these years the Era of Good Feelings. President James Monroe was a symbol of these good feelings. He toured the nation early in his term. Not since George Washington had a president done this. In 1820 Monroe easily won reelection.

### Sectionalism and the American System *(pages 322–324)*

By 1820, the Era of Good Feelings ended because of regional differences. Most Americans felt loyal to the region where they lived. They thought of themselves as Northerners or Southerners. This loyalty to a region is called **sectionalism**.

Regions disagreed over issues. One issue was slavery. Most white Southerners supported it. They believed that the Constitution gave states the right to govern themselves. They believed that the federal government and Northerners were limiting states' rights. The regions also disagreed about other issues. These included tariffs, a national bank, and programs for internal improvements such as canals and roads.

**Sectionalism and the American System** *(continued)***Differentiating**

*How did the views of John C. Calhoun and Daniel Webster differ?*

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**Explaining**

*What was the Supreme Court's ruling in *McCulloch v. Maryland*?*

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John C. Calhoun, a Southern planter, once supported the programs of the national government. However, he began to change his views in the 1820s. He began to support **state sovereignty**. This is the idea that states have the right to govern themselves. He also opposed high tariffs. Calhoun believed tariffs raised the prices of manufactured goods that Southerners could not make for themselves.

Daniel Webster, a senator from Massachusetts, supported the Tariff of 1816. He believed the tariff protected American industries from foreign competition. Webster was a great public speaker. He spoke in defense of the nation as a whole against sectional interests.

Henry Clay of Kentucky was a leader in the House of Representatives. He tried to resolve sectional conflicts. In 1820 he came up with a plan to solve the dispute over slavery. The Missouri Compromise called for Missouri to be admitted as a slave state and Maine as a free state. Clay also proposed the **American System**. This program had three parts: a tariff, internal improvements, and a national bank. Many Southerners did not agree with Clay's proposal.

The Supreme Court also became involved in sectionalism. In *McCulloch v. Maryland*, the Court ruled that the national government's interest comes first if there is a conflict between a state government and the national government. In *Gibbons v. Ogden*, the Court ruled that states could not pass laws that would interfere with the power of Congress over interstate trade. People who supported states' rights did not agree with the Court's rulings.

**Foreign Affairs** *(page 325–326)*

The United States knew it had to set up new relationships with foreign countries. The Convention of 1818 set the boundary of the Louisiana Territory between the United States and British ruled Canada at the 49th parallel. The United States and Britain agreed to keep the border without armed forces.

Spain owned East Florida and claimed West Florida. The United States argued that West Florida was part of the Louisiana Purchase. In 1810 and 1812, Americans simply added parts of West Florida to Louisiana and Mississippi. Spain took no action. General Andrew Jackson invaded Spanish East Florida. He took over two forts there. Jackson's raid showed American military strength.



**Foreign Affairs** *(continued)***Summarizing**

*What was the result of the Adams-Onís Treaty?*

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The Adams-Onís Treaty was signed in 1819. In the treaty, the United States gained East Florida, and Spain gave up its claims to West Florida. In return, the United States gave up its claims to Spanish Texas. At the same time, Spain was losing power in Mexico. In 1821 Mexico finally gained its independence.

Simón Bolívar won independence from Spain for the present-day countries of Venezuela, Colombia, Panama, Bolivia, and Ecuador. José de San Martín won freedom from Spain for Chile and Peru. By 1824, Spain had lost control of most of South America.

In 1822 several European countries talked about a plan to help Spain take back its American colonies. President Monroe did not want more European involvement in North America. In 1823 he issued the **Monroe Doctrine**. It said that European powers could no longer set up colonies in North America and South America. It became an important part of American foreign policy.

**Section Wrap-Up**

*Answer these questions to check your understanding of the entire section.*

- 1. Synthesizing** What issues caused sectional conflicts in the United States?
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- 2. Analyzing** Why did President Monroe issue the Monroe Doctrine?
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**Expository Writing**

*On a separate sheet of paper, write a short essay that compares the views of John C. Calhoun, Daniel Webster, and Henry Clay regarding states' rights over national interests.*