



Guided Reading Activity 12-1



Industries Take Root

DIRECTIONS: Outlining Read the section and complete the outline below. Refer to your textbook to fill in the blanks.

I. A Revolution in Industry

A. The Industrial Revolution began in _____

_____ in the middle of the 1700s.

B. The first industry to be affected by the Industrial Revolution was the _____ industry.

_____ industry.

C. Revolutionary inventions included

James Hargreaves's _____

_____, Richard Arkwright's

_____ -powered device

for producing thread, Edmund Cartwright's steam-powered

_____, Eli Whitney's

_____, James Watt's improved design of the

_____, and

Oliver Evans's first high-pressure

_____ for powering machinery.

II. Industry in the United States

A. Before the American Revolution, the colonies had depended on _____

_____ for

manufactured goods.

B. The first successful cotton mill in the United States was established

through the efforts of _____

_____, who carried production secrets from England.

C. Francis Cabot Lowell built power looms and a new factory at _____

_____.

D. One of the early supporters of the use of interchangeable parts was

inventor _____.

III. Industrial Working Conditions

A. Factory workers worked _____

to _____ hours a day, six days a week in unsafe and unhealthy working conditions.

B. In response to their working conditions, workers organized into _____

_____.

C. The spread of the factory system

caused _____ to grow.

D. Cities were still troubled by

problems with _____

fire protection, and _____

_____.



Activity 12-1



Industries Take Root

In the early 1800s, the Industrial Revolution began to transform life in the United States. New inventions and new ideas, such as the division of labor and the use of interchangeable parts, increased manufacturing and changed the way people lived and worked.

DIRECTIONS: Matching Match each name in Column A with an invention in Column B. Write the appropriate letters in the blanks.

Column A

- ___ 1. James Hargreaves
- ___ 2. Eli Whitney
- ___ 3. Oliver Evans
- ___ 4. Samuel Slater

Column B

- A. cotton mill
- B. spinning jenny
- C. high-pressure steam engine
- D. cotton gin

DIRECTIONS: Essay Answer the questions below in the space provided.

5. How did the Industrial Revolution change the way people lived and worked in the United States? _____

6. Why did factory workers begin to form labor unions? _____



Section Quiz 12-1



The Nation Grows

Industries Take Root

DIRECTIONS: Matching Match each item in Column A with the items in Column B. Write the correct letters in the blanks. (10 points each)

Column A

- _____ 1. built first high-pressure steam engine
- _____ 2. created first American factory
- _____ 3. organization of workers who want to improve working conditions
- _____ 4. dividing up work into simple jobs done by individual workers
- _____ 5. improved the design of the steam engine

Column B

- A. Samuel Slater
- B. James Watt
- C. Oliver Evans
- D. labor union
- E. division of labor

DIRECTIONS: Multiple Choice In the blank at the left, write the letter of the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question. (10 points each)

- _____ 6. The spinning jenny was invented by
 - A. James Hargreaves.
 - B. James Watt.
 - C. Eli Whitney.
 - D. Francis Cabot Lowell.
- _____ 7. Eli Whitney first used interchangeable parts to make
 - A. spinning wheels.
 - B. furnaces.
 - C. combines.
 - D. guns.
- _____ 8. American cotton mills first ran on power provided by
 - A. oil.
 - B. the sun.
 - C. water.
 - D. coal.
- _____ 9. The Industrial Revolution began in
 - A. France.
 - B. the United States.
 - C. Great Britain.
 - D. Germany.
- _____ 10. The Industrial Revolution first affected the industry that made
 - A. guns.
 - B. textiles.
 - C. newspapers.
 - D. shoes.

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Guided Reading Activity 12-2



Moving West

DIRECTIONS: Identifying Supporting Details Read each main idea. Use your textbook to supply the details that support or explain each main idea.

Main Idea: Americans and newcomers went west for land.

- 1. **Detail:** Pioneer families often carried everything in _____ wagons.
- 2. **Detail:** Survival of the pioneers depended on the long-handled ax and the _____.

Main Idea: Pioneers traveled by different routes.

- 3. **Detail:** Some traveled the Wilderness Road, which had been cleared by _____ and 30 lumberers.
- 4. **Detail:** Others made their way through the _____ over rough wagon roads.
- 5. **Detail:** New Yorkers sometimes traveled across the _____ valley to _____.

Main Idea: Many improvements in road travel were made at this time.

- 6. **Detail:** Private companies began constructing _____ or toll roads.
- 7. **Detail:** The building of the National Road was paid for with _____ funds.

Main Idea: Rivers were an important means of travel, but challenges of river travel had to be overcome.

- 8. **Detail:** Robert Fulton's _____ marked the beginning of a new era in water travel.
- 9. **Detail:** For moving heavy goods, Americans depended on _____.
- 10. **Detail:** The _____ connected the Great Lakes with the Mohawk and Hudson Rivers. It was so successful that other, similar waterways were built.

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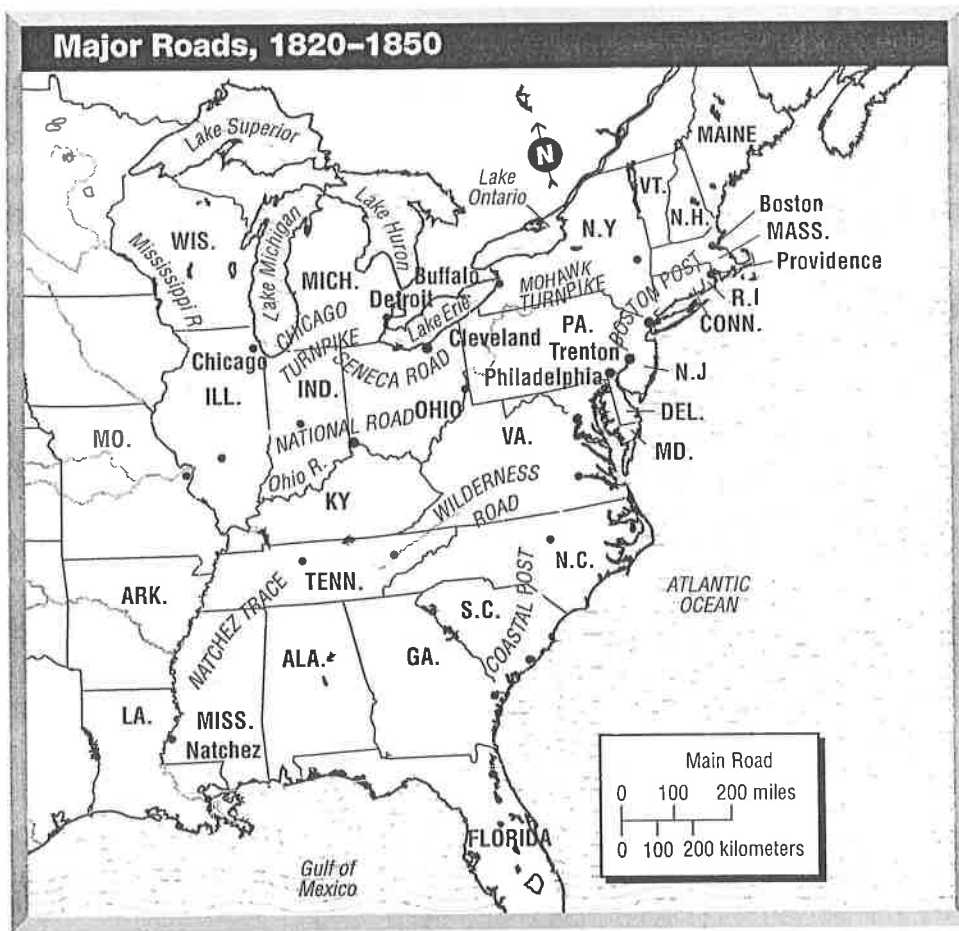


Activity 12-2



Moving West

DIRECTIONS: Completion Use the information on the map to complete the statements below.



1. The _____ followed the coast of Lake Erie.
2. If you were a nineteenth-century American, you would have taken the _____
_____ to get from Providence, Rhode Island, to Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.
3. The National Road was approximately _____.
4. The Wilderness Road passed through the states of _____.
5. The _____ extended the furthest west.
6. The Seneca Road ran from Cleveland, Ohio, to _____.



Section Quiz 12-2

The Nation Grows

Moving West

DIRECTIONS: Matching Match each item in Column A with the items in Column B. Write the correct letters in the blanks. (10 points each)

Column A

- _____ 1. It connected Cumberland, Maryland, with Wheeling, Virginia.
- _____ 2. launched a steamboat on the Hudson River
- _____ 3. led lumberers across the Cumberland Gap
- _____ 4. trail made by Daniel Boone's party
- _____ 5. designed a steamboat in 1785

Column B

- A. Daniel Boone
- B. John Fitch
- C. Robert Fulton
- D. Wilderness Road
- E. National Road

DIRECTIONS: Multiple Choice In the blank at the left, write the letter of the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question. (10 points each)

- _____ 6. Private roads built during the early 1800s were called
 - A. turnpikes.
 - B. causeways.
 - C. thoroughfares.
 - D. highways.
- _____ 7. A channel dug and filled with water to allow boat travel is a
 - A. river.
 - B. canal.
 - C. stream.
 - D. harbor.
- _____ 8. Who sponsored the building of the Erie Canal?
 - A. John Fitch
 - B. Daniel Boone
 - C. James Madison
 - D. De Witt Clinton
- _____ 9. The National Road was crowded with people moving
 - A. east.
 - B. west.
 - C. north.
 - D. south.
- _____ 10. The Erie Canal was built with money from
 - A. the federal government.
 - B. British bankers.
 - C. the state of New York.
 - D. wealthy shippers.

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Reteaching Activity 12-2



Moving West

DIRECTIONS: Completing a Chart Write the correct terms from the Word Bank to complete the chart.

Moving West			
	Means of Transportation	Trails/Rivers	People
Land	_____ _____ _____	_____ _____ _____	_____ _____ _____
Water	_____ _____ _____	_____ _____ _____	_____ _____ _____

★ WORD BANK ★

- steamboat
- Cumberland Gap
- Robert Fulton
- horseback
- National Road
- Hudson River
- Daniel Boone
- *Clermont*
- John Fitch
- Conestoga wagon
- De Witt Clinton
- flatboat
- turnpike
- Erie Canal
- Wilderness Road

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Guided Reading Activity 12-3



Nationalism and Sectionalism

DIRECTIONS: Filling in the Blanks Read the section and complete the sentences below. Refer to your textbook to fill in the blanks.

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1. The _____ stirred strong feelings of nationalism.
2. At the time a Republican President and Congress, and support for the Republican party united the nation. It was the Era of _____.
3. President _____ was reelected without opposition.
4. _____ proposed a national system for improving the country called the _____.
5. State banks had made too many loans and placed too much money in circulation. The result was _____.
6. Tariffs made _____ goods more expensive and protected American industries.
7. Three Supreme Court cases supported the powers of the national government over _____ governments.
8. In the early 1800s, three distinct sections developed in the country: the _____, the _____, and the _____.
9. Henry Clay represented the _____ interests; John C. Calhoun represented the _____ interests; and _____ represented New England's interests.
10. Sections of the country disagreed over tariffs, which _____ disliked.
11. Statehood for Missouri hinged on the issue of _____. Southerners feared that they would lose power if there were more _____ than slave states.
12. The Missouri Compromise, was proposed by _____.
13. The presidential candidates in the election of 1824 represented different _____ of the country.
14. The winner by the most popular votes was _____, but _____ became President. The new administration was charged with having made a _____.
15. Andrew Jackson and his supporters formed the _____ party.



Activity 12-3



Nationalism and Sectionalism

In the early 1800s, three distinct sections developed in the United States—the North, the South, and the West and conflict over the issue of slavery grew.

DIRECTIONS: Completing a Chart Review the information in your textbook about the American System, the Tariff of 1816, and the Missouri Compromise. Then write the facts in the appropriate boxes on the chart.

Important Issues in Early 1800s		
Legislation	What Was It?	What Was Its Purpose?
Second Bank of the United States		
Tariff of 1816		
Missouri Compromise		

DIRECTIONS: Matching Match each item in Column A with the items in Column B. Write the correct letters in the blanks.

Column A

- ___ 1. inflation
- ___ 2. interstate commerce
- ___ 3. monopoly
- ___ 4. nationalism
- ___ 5. sectionalism

Column B

- A. trade between states
- B. feelings of loyalty and pride in one's country
- C. rapid rise in the price of goods
- D. loyalty to special interests of one area of a country
- E. complete control of a product, service, or trade

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Section Quiz 12-3



The Nation Grows

Nationalism and Sectionalism

DIRECTIONS: Matching Match each item in Column A with the items in Column B. Write the correct letters in the blanks. (10 points each)

Column A

- _____ 1. spoke for Southern interests in Congress in the 1800s
- _____ 2. developer of the "American System"
- _____ 3. represented Northeast in election of 1824
- _____ 4. added amendment to the Missouri Compromise
- _____ 5. elected President in 1816

Column B

- A. James Monroe
- B. Henry Clay
- C. John Quincy Adams
- D. James Tallmadge, Jr.
- E. John C. Calhoun

DIRECTIONS: Multiple Choice In the blank at the left, write the letter of the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question. (10 points each)

- _____ 6. In 1816 citizens in all parts of the United States supported the
 - A. Federalist party.
 - B. Republican party.
 - C. Democratic party.
 - D. Whig party.
- _____ 7. During the "Era of Good Feelings," Americans had strong feelings of
 - A. sectionalism.
 - B. nationalism.
 - C. xenophobia.
 - D. alienation.
- _____ 8. Rapid rises in the prices of goods is called
 - A. recession.
 - B. injunction.
 - C. stagflation.
 - D. inflation.
- _____ 9. In *McCullough v. Maryland*, the Supreme Court said that states could not
 - A. open state banks.
 - B. end slavery.
 - C. tax the federal government.
 - D. govern interstate commerce.
- _____ 10. In 1816 the United States moved to protect its businesses by
 - A. banning British goods.
 - B. issuing more money.
 - C. lowering interest rates.
 - D. imposing a tariff.

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Guided Reading Activity 12-4

Monroe and Foreign Affairs

DIRECTIONS: Recalling Facts Read the section and answer the questions below. Refer to your textbook to write the answers.

1. Which governor of Canada advised Parliament to unite Upper and Lower Canada and to allow Canadians to control local affairs? _____

2. Whose military actions focused attention on Florida?

3. Under what treaty did Spain cede Florida to the United States?

4. Mexico won its freedom from _____ in 1821.
5. By 1825 Spain lost all its colonies in Latin America except _____ and _____.
6. The United States granted _____ to the new countries of Latin America.
7. Spain planned to recapture its colonies with the help of its European allies. The _____ and _____, however, opposed this plan.
8. Whom did the Monroe Doctrine suggest would protect both of the American continents from European colonization?

9. What country in Europe supported the Monroe Doctrine?

10. Why was a proposal for cooperation between the United States and this country turned down?

11. Why did the Monroe Doctrine startle other European nations?

12. Which countries in Europe challenged the Monroe Doctrine?

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Activity 12-4



Monroe and Foreign Affairs

After the War of 1812, most European rulers treated the United States with greater respect. As the nation began to emerge as a world power, important changes were also taking place in neighboring countries.

DIRECTIONS: Completion In the space provided, write the country or place that best completes the sentence.

Dominion of Canada Europe	Florida Great Britain	Spain the United States
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- In the 1800s Canadians united to rebel against the rule of _____.
- In 1867 the provinces of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Ontario, and Quebec joined into the _____.
- Creeks and Seminoles who lived in the peninsula of _____ often raided American settlements.
- The United States gave an ultimatum to _____, demanding that they govern Florida properly or sell it to the United States.
- The Monroe Doctrine made clear the influence of _____ in the Western Hemisphere.
- In the Monroe Doctrine, President James Monroe warned countries in _____ to keep out of affairs in Latin America.

DIRECTIONS: Essay Answer the questions below in the space provided.

- How did the Monroe Doctrine show the United States's growing nationalism?

- Why might Latin American nations have supported the Monroe Doctrine? Why might they have opposed it? _____

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Section Quiz 12-4



The Nation Grows

Monroe and Foreign Affairs

DIRECTIONS: Matching Match each item in Column A with the items in Column B. Write the correct letters in the blanks. (10 points each)

Column A

- _____ 1. an official acknowledgement of foreign nations
- _____ 2. Canadian province
- _____ 3. seized Spanish forts and raised American flag in Florida
- _____ 4. James Monroe’s secretary of state
- _____ 5. won independence in 1821

Column B

- A. Mexico
- B. Andrew Jackson
- C. diplomatic recognition
- D. John Quincy Adams
- E. Nova Scotia

DIRECTIONS: Multiple Choice In the blank at the left, write the letter of the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question. (10 points each)

- _____ 6. In the 1800s Canadians rebelled against
 - A. French rule.
 - B. British rule.
 - C. Spanish rule.
 - D. German rule.
- _____ 7. In the Adams-Onís Treaty, the United States obtained
 - A. Puerto Rico.
 - B. Chile.
 - C. Cuba.
 - D. Florida.
- _____ 8. By 1825 Spain lost all of its colonies in Latin American except Puerto Rico and
 - A. Argentina.
 - B. Chile.
 - C. Cuba.
 - D. the Dominican Republic.
- _____ 9. The British backed the Monroe Doctrine because they wanted to protect their
 - A. trade.
 - B. missionaries.
 - C. colonies.
 - D. relations with Native Americans.
- _____ 10. The Monroe Doctrine stated that European nations should not build any colonies in
 - A. the southwestern United States.
 - B. Africa.
 - C. the American continents.
 - D. any part of the world.

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Reteaching Activity 12-4



Monroe and Foreign Affairs

DIRECTIONS: *Recalling Facts* In the space provided, write the words or sentence that answers the question.

- ★ 1. What country controlled Canada as a colony after 1763? _____
- 2. What did the British Parliament allow Canadians to do after they rebelled against British rule? _____
- 3. What problems in East Florida caused the United States to want to control that area? _____
- 4. How did the United States acquire Florida? _____

- 5. In 1800 what was the only independent country in the Americas? _____
- 6. How did Mexico win its independence from Spain? _____

- 7. What is diplomatic recognition? _____

- 8. Why did the British oppose a European invasion of Latin America? _____
- 9. Why did John Adams object to the British proposal of cooperation? _____
- 10. What is the Monroe Doctrine? _____

- 11. Why didn't any European countries challenge the Monroe Doctrine? _____

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Vocabulary Activity 12



The Nation Grows: Words to Know

DIRECTIONS: Identifying Related and Unrelated Terms Write terms from the list below that fit each description.

diplomatic recognition Missouri Compromise interchangeable parts Monroe Doctrine	American System nationalism mass production factory system	toll sectionalism turnpike
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- Three related terms: a system that combines the use of machinery and workers; the system of making identical machinery parts; the manufacture of goods in large quantities.

- Two related terms: one names the division of the country into parts, and the other names a piece of legislation that reflects this division.

- Two related terms: one names feelings of national pride, and the other names a system of developing the nation that reflected that pride.

- Two related terms: one names a road that you must pay to travel on, and the other names the payment for traveling on that road. _____
- Two terms that name government actions by the United States in response to political changes in Latin America are _____

DIRECTIONS: Using Vocabulary Use each of the following terms correctly in a complete sentence. Write the sentences on a separate sheet of paper.

Industrial Revolution
 Wilderness Road
 protective tariff
 ultimatum

textile
 National Road
 monopoly
 division of labor

canal
 interstate commerce



Political Cartoon 12

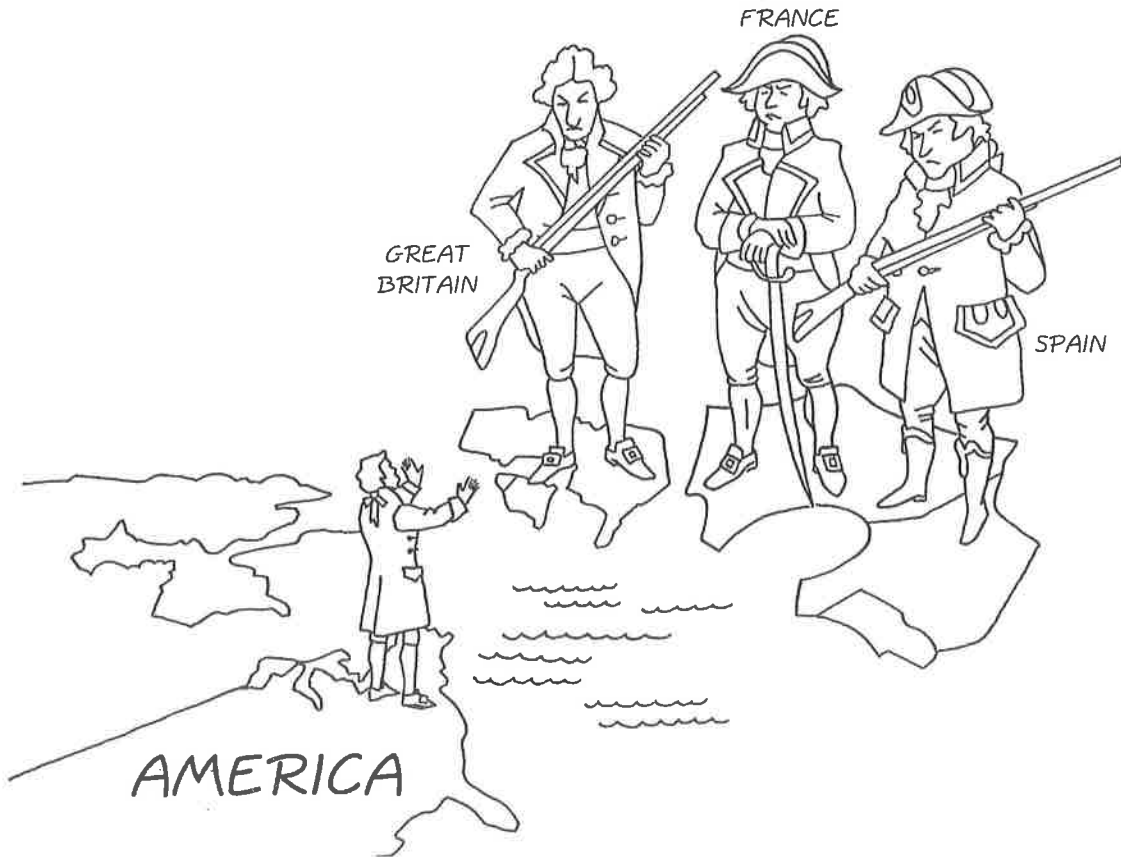


The Nation Grows

In 1823 President James Monroe proclaimed the Monroe Doctrine, regarding the interference of European countries in the affairs of North and South America. Although the United States was in no position to enforce it, the Monroe Doctrine became a cornerstone of American foreign policy.

DIRECTIONS: Writing Explanations Study the cartoon. Then answer the questions that follow on a separate sheet of paper.

1. Who are the figures in the cartoon?
2. What is President Monroe doing?
3. Why are Great Britain, France, and Spain carrying weapons?
4. What is President Monroe saying to the other figures?
5. How does the cartoonist show that the statement is brave but unenforceable?



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