**Chapter 14: Forging the National Economy, 1790–1860**

**A. Matching People, Places, and Events**

Match the person, place, or event in the left column with the proper description in the right column by inserting the correct letter on the blank line.

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| --- | --- |
| 1. \_\_\_ Samuel Slater2. \_\_\_\_ Maria Monk3. \_\_\_\_ Samuel Colt4. \_\_\_ Eli Whitney5. \_\_\_ Elias Howe6. \_\_\_ Samuel F.B. Morse7. \_\_\_ Catharine Beecher8. \_\_\_ Know-Nothings9. \_\_\_ *Commonwealth* v. *Hunt*10. \_\_\_ Cyrus McCormick11. \_\_\_ Robert Fulton12. \_\_\_ Cyrus Field13. \_\_\_\_ Roger Taney14. \_\_\_ Molly Maguires15. \_\_\_ DeWitt Clintona. Inventor of the mechanical reaper that transformed grain growing into a businessb. Weapons manufacturer whose popular revolver used Whitney’s system of interchangeable partsc. New York governor who built the Erie Canal | d. Inventor of a machine that revolutionized the ready-made clothing industrye. Supreme Court justice whose ruling in the Charles River Bridge case opened chartered monopolies to competitionf. Agitators against immigrants and Roman Catholicsg. Wealthy New York manufacturer who laid the first temporary transatlantic cable in 1858h. Escaped nun whose lurid book *Awful Disclosures* became an anti-Catholic best seller in the 1830si. Immigrant mechanic who initiated American industrialization by setting up his cotton-spinning factory in 1791j. Painter turned inventor who developed the first reliable system for instant communication across distancek. Developer of a folly that made rivers two-way streams of transportationl. Prominent figure who helped turn teaching into a largely female professionm. Radical, secret Irish labor union of the 1860s and 1870sn. Yankee mechanical genius who revolutionized cotton production and created the system of interchangeable partso. Pioneering Massachusetts Supreme Court decision that declared labor unions legal |

**B. Matching Cause and Effect**

Match the historical cause in the left column with the proper effect in the right column by writing the correct letter on the blank line.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Cause** | **Effect** |
| 1. \_\_\_ The open, rough-and-tumble society of the American West2. \_\_\_ Natural population growth and increasing immigration from Ireland and Germany3. \_\_\_ The poverty and Roman Catholic faith of most Irish immigrants4. \_\_\_ Eli Whitney’s invention of the cotton gin5. \_\_\_ The passage of general incorporation and limited-liability laws6. \_\_\_ The early efforts of labor unions to organize and strike7. \_\_\_ Improved western transportation and the new McCormick reaper8. \_\_\_ The completion of the Erie Canal in 18259. \_\_\_ The development of a strong east-west rail network10. \_\_\_ The replacement of household production by factory-made, store-bought goods | a. Made the fast-growing United States the fourth most populous nation in the Western worldb. Opened the Great Lakes states to rapid economic growth and spurred the development of major citiesc. Encouraged western farmers to specialize in cash-crop agricultural production for eastern and European marketsd. Made Americans strongly individualistic and self-reliante. Aroused nativist hostility and occasional riotsf. Bound the two northern sections together across the mountains and tended to isolate the Southg. Aroused fierce opposition from businesspeople and guardians of lawh. Enabled businesspeople to create more powerful and effective joint-stock capital venturesi. Transformed southern agriculture and gave new life to slaveryj. Weakened many women’s economic status and pushed them into a separate sphere of home and family |

**C. Putting Things in Order**

Put the following events in correct order by numbering them from 1 to 5.

1. \_\_\_ First telegraph message—“What hath God wrought?”—is sent from Baltimore to Washington.

2. \_\_\_ Industrial revolution begins in Britain.

3. \_\_\_ Telegraph lines are stretched across Atlantic Ocean and North American continent.

4. \_\_\_ Major water transportation route connects New York City to Lake Erie and points west.

5. \_\_\_ Invention of cotton gin and system of interchangeable parts revolutionized southern agriculture and northern industry.

## D. Review Questions

Answer the following questions to the best of your ability. They will take a few sentences to answer correctly. Take your time to understand them… these topics will come up again.

1. Describe the growth and movement of America’s population in the early nineteenth century.

2. Describe the largely German and Irish wave of immigration beginning in the 1830s and the reactions it provoked among native Americans.

3. Explain why America was relatively slow to embrace the industrial revolution and the factory.

4. Describe the early development of the factory system and Eli Whitney’s system of interchangeable parts.

5. Outline early industrialism’s effects on workers, including women and children.

6. Describe the impact of new technologies, including transportation and communication systems, on American business and agriculture.

7. Describe the development of a continental market economy and its revolutionary effects on both producers and consumers.

8. Explain why the emerging industrial economy could raise the general level of prosperity, while simultaneously creating greater disparities of wealth between rich and poor.

**CHAPTER 15: The Ferment of Reform and Culture, 1790–1860**

## A. Matching People, Places, and Events

Match the person, place, or event in the left column with the proper description in the right column by inserting the correct letter on the blank line.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1. \_\_\_ Dorothea Dix2. \_\_\_ Brigham Young3. \_\_\_ Elizabeth Cady Stanton4. \_\_\_ Lucretia Mott5. \_\_\_ Emily Dickinson6. \_\_\_ Charles Grandison. Finney7. \_\_\_ Amelia Bloomer8. \_\_\_ John Humphrey Noyes9. \_\_\_ Mary Lyon10. \_\_\_ Louisa May Alcott11. \_\_\_ James Fenimore Cooper12. \_\_\_ Ralph Waldo Emerson13. \_\_\_ Walt Whitman14. \_\_\_ Edgar Allan Poe15. \_\_\_ Herman Melvillea. Leader of a radical New York commune that practiced complex marriage and eugenic birth controlb. Bold, unconventional poet who celebrated American democracyc. The “Mormon Moses” who led persecuted Latter-Day Saints to their promised land in Utah | d. Influential evangelical revivalist of the Second Great Awakeninge. New York writer whose romantic sea tales were more popular than his dark literary masterpiecef. Pioneering women’s educator, founder of Mount Holyoke Seminary in Massachusettsg. Female reformer who promoted short skirts and trousers as a replacement for highly restrictive women’s clothingh. Second-rate poet and philosopher, but first-rate promoter of transcendentalist ideals and American culturei. Eccentric genius whose tales of mystery, suffering, and the supernatural departed from general American literary trendsj. Quietly determined reformer who substantially improved conditions for the mentally illk. Reclusive New England poet who wrote about love, death, and immortalityl. Leading feminist who wrote the “Declaration of Sentiments” in 1848 and pushed for women’s suffragem. A leading female transcendentalist who wrote *Little Women* and other novels to help support her familyn. Path-breaking American novelist who contrasted the natural person of the forest with the values of modern civilizationo. Quaker women’s rights advocate who also strongly supported abolition of slavery |

## B. Matching Cause and Effect

Match the historical cause in the left column with the proper effect in the right column by writing the correct letter on the blank line.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Cause | Effect |
| 1. \_\_\_ The Second Great Awakening2. \_\_\_ The Mormon practice of polygamy3. \_\_\_ Women abolitionists’ anger at being ignored by male reformers4. \_\_\_ The women’s rights movement5. \_\_\_ Unrealistic expectations and conflict within perfectionist communes6. \_\_\_ The Knickerbocker and transcendentalist use of new American themes in their writing7. \_\_\_ Henry David Thoreau’s theory of civil disobedience8. \_\_\_ Walt Whitman’s *Leaves of Grass*9. \_\_\_ Herman Melville’s and Edgar Allan Poe’s concern with evil and suffering10. \_\_\_ The Transcendentalist movement | a. Created the first literature genuinely native to Americab. Captured, in one long poem, the exuberant and optimistic spirit of popular American democracyc. Caused most utopian experiments to decline or collapse in a few yearsd. Inspired writers like Ralph Waldo Emerson, Henry David Thoreau, and Margaret Fullere. Aroused hostility and scorn in most of the male press and pulpitf. Made their works little understood in their lifetimes by generally optimistic Americansg. Aroused persecution from morally traditionalist Americans and delayed statehood for Utahh. Inspired a widespread spirit of evangelical reform in many areas of American lifei. Led to expanding the crusade for equal rights to include womenj. Inspired later practitioners of nonviolence like Gandhi and King |

## C. Putting Things in Order

Put the following events in correct order by numbering them from 1 to 5.

1. \_\_\_ A leading New England transcendentalist appeals to American writers and thinkers to turn away from Europe and develop their own literature and culture.

2. \_\_\_ A determined reformer appeals to a New England legislature to end the cruel treatment of the insane.

3. \_\_\_ A gathering of female reformers in New York declares that the ideas of the Declaration of Independence apply to bothsexes.

4. \_\_\_ Great evangelical religious revival begins in western camp meetings.

5. \_\_\_ A visionary from New York state creates a controversial new religion.

**D. Review Questions**

Answer the following questions to the best of your ability. They will take a few sentences to answer correctly. Take your time to understand them… these topics will come up again.

1. Describe the widespread revival of religion in the early nineteenth century and its effects on American culture and social reform.

2. Describe the cause of the most important American reform movements of the period, identifying which were most successful and why.

3. Explain the origins of American feminism, describe its essential principles, and summarize its early successes and failures.

4. Describe the utopian and communitarian experiments of the period, and indicate how they reflected the essential spirit of early American culture despite their small size.

5. Identify the most notable early American achievements in science, medicine, the visual arts, and music, and explain why advanced science and culture had difficulty taking hold on American soil.

6. Analyze the American literary flowering of the early nineteenth century, especially the transcendentalist movement, and identify the most important writers who dissented from the optimistic spirit of the time.