

Name & Date: _____

Terms

patriarchy
competence – <i>a goal of most households (especially fathers) in the colonial and early national period; to them, it meant the ability to be economically independent, to live decently (on par with their neighbors), and to pass on their farm or a healthy business/trade to their son or sons.</i>
Battle of Fallen Timbers (1794)
Tenskawatawa (often called “the Prophet”)
Tecumseh
Battle of Tippecanoe (1811)
Eli Whitney / cotton gin
wage labor
mass democracy
evangelical Protestantism
Haitian Revolution
Second Great Awakening (we’ll cover in class)

Questions

1. In 1790, many doubted that slavery would survive for long; by the early 1800s, the Southern slavery-based economy was thriving again. Why? (Be brief.)

2. Give two specific examples of the kinds of strategies tribes developed in their attempts to survive. (Consider the frontier regions of America in the early part of the 1800s, especially the “Northwest” and the “Old Southwest”)

Tribe	Strategy

3. The number of American settlers west of the Appalachians soared from 1790-1820. Fill in the following table to provide more information about them.

Question	Answer
1-2 reasons why so many settlers went west?	
1-2 previous obstacles that disappeared or diminished, thus allowing more settlers to travel to the west?	

4. Between the years 1790-1815, how did economic changes in American cities change the economic status and lives of: [Keep your answers short and simple.]

urban economic elites (especially merchants)?

urban working-class families?

6. What does the textbook mean by the “democratizing process” or “democratization”? Limit your answer to 2-3 sentences.