

CHAPTER 8

The Emergence of a Market Economy, 1815–1850

CONCEPT MAP

- I. The Market Revolution
 - A. Better Roads
 - B. Waterways
 - C. Railroads
 - D. Ocean Transportation
 - E. Communications
 - F. The Role of Government
- II. Industrial Development
 - A. American Technology
 - B. The Impact of the Cotton Gin
 - C. King Cotton
 - D. The Expansion of Slavery
 - E. Farming the Midwest
 - F. Early Textile Manufacturers
 - G. The Lowell System
 - H. Industrialization, Cities, and the Environment
- III. Popular Culture
 - A. Urban Recreation
 - B. Popular Entertainment
- IV. Immigration
 - A. The Irish
 - B. The Germans
 - C. The British, Scandinavians, and Chinese
 - D. Nativism
- V. Organized Labor and New Professions
 - A. Early Unions
 - B. The Rise of the Professions
 - i. Teaching

- ii. Law, Medicine, and Engineering
- iii. “Women’s Work”
- C. Equal Opportunities

FOCUS QUESTIONS

1. How did changes in transportation and communication alter the economic landscape during the first half of the nineteenth century?
2. How did industrial development impact the way people worked and lived?
3. In what ways did immigration alter the nation’s population and shape its politics?
4. How did the expanding “market-based economy” impact the lives of workers, professionals, and women?

TRUE/FALSE

1. Following the War of 1812, the United States economy stalled due to its continued reliance on European factories.

ANS: F DIF: Difficult REF: Page 371 OBJ: 8.1
TOP: Introduction

2. The United States had the fastest growing economy in the world by 1850.

ANS: T DIF: Moderate REF: Page 372 OBJ: 8.1
TOP: Introduction

3. A market-based economy characteristically produces boom-and-bust cycles.

ANS: T DIF: Difficult REF: Page 373 OBJ: 8.4
TOP: The Market Revolution

4. In 1817, Senator John C. Calhoun refused to believe that canals would benefit the growth of the United States.

ANS: F DIF: Moderate REF: Page 373 OBJ: 8.2
TOP: The Market Revolution

5. In the nineteenth-century United States, the overwhelming consensus was that private corporations alone must begin and fund transportation projects.

ANS: F DIF: Moderate REF: Page 373 OBJ: 8.2
TOP: The Market Revolution

6. Trains could operate year-round, whereas canals shut down for winter.

ANS: T DIF: Easy REF: Page 379 OBJ: 8.1
TOP: The Market Revolution

7. The cotton gin made cotton the most profitable agricultural product in the United States.

ANS: T DIF: Easy REF: Page 386 OBJ: 8.2
TOP: Industrial Development

8. British cotton manufacturers preferred cotton from the American South to other types from around the world.

ANS: T DIF: Moderate REF: Pages 386–387
OBJ: 8.2 TOP: Industrial Development

9. In the dormitories where workers of the Lowell System lived, the staff enforced rules such as church attendance and curfews.

ANS: T DIF: Easy REF: Page 392 OBJ: 8.4
TOP: Industrial Development

10. Industrialization drove the rapid expansion of towns and cities throughout New England.

ANS: T DIF: Easy REF: Pages 394–395
OBJ: 8.2 TOP: Industrial Development

11. During the first half of the nineteenth century, social drinking was pervasive.

ANS: T DIF: Moderate REF: Page 396 OBJ: 8.2
TOP: Popular Culture

12. The greatest proportional influx of German immigrants in the history of the United States came in the 1820s.

ANS: F DIF: Easy REF: Page 398 OBJ: 8.3
TOP: Popular Culture

13. Because they, too, had suffered discrimination, Irish immigrants tended to be sympathetic to blacks.

ANS: F DIF: Easy REF: Page 402 OBJ: 8.3
TOP: Immigration

14. By the start of the Civil War, Irish immigrants had become the most important ethnic group to support the Democrats.

ANS: T DIF: Easy REF: Page 402 OBJ: 8.3
TOP: Immigration

15. Most of the growth of the Catholic Church in America in the mid–nineteenth century can be attributed to immigration from Ireland.

ANS: T DIF: Easy REF: Page 402 OBJ: 8.3
TOP: Immigration

16. Although Chinese immigrants to the United States in the nineteenth century often did the heavy work of construction projects, such as the building of the transcontinental railroad, they faced discrimination and were denied citizenship.

ANS: T DIF: Easy REF: Page 404 OBJ: 8.3
TOP: Immigration

17. The American party condemned the rise of nativism, which was the belief that different ethnicities all had an inherent right to own land in the United States.

ANS: F DIF: Moderate REF: Page 404 OBJ: 8.3
TOP: Immigration

18. Despite the rapid progress in education and professional activities in the first half of the nineteenth century, most women still primarily worked in the home or on the farm.

ANS: T DIF: Moderate REF: Page 410 OBJ: 8.4
TOP: Organized Labor and New Professions

MULTIPLE CHOICE

1. Which of the following statements accurately describes the United States between 1815 and 1850?
- The United States evolved into a transcontinental power and experienced a period of economic prosperity.
 - The United States experienced a period of stagnation in that people mostly stayed in the same place.
 - The United States decreased in size and power because several states left the Union.
 - The United States successfully outlawed ethnic prejudices, making assimilation by immigrants rapid.
 - The United States became so focused on building factories that commercial agriculture turned obsolete.

ANS: A DIF: Difficult REF: Page 371 OBJ: 8.1
TOP: Introduction MSC: Evaluating

2. New England became the first major industrialized region in the United States due to
- labor-saving machines and water- and steam-powered industries.
 - its rocky and sandy soil that was well suited to farming.
 - its status as the first place where all immigrants arrived.
 - the rapid expansion of slavery there.
 - the extensive cultivation of cotton in the region.

ANS: A DIF: Moderate REF: Page 372 OBJ: 8.2
TOP: Introduction MSC: Analyzing

3. What was a result of the increase in jobs in mills and factories?
- The North and South maintained the same political alliances as one another.
 - Americans left towns and cities for the countryside in droves.
 - Social values managed to stay consistent with those before the rise of an industrial economy.
 - An urban middle class developed.
 - The cotton economy suffered and was outsourced mainly to Europe.

ANS: D DIF: Difficult REF: Page 372 OBJ: 8.1
TOP: Introduction MSC: Analyzing

4. Over the course of the nineteenth century, many regions of the United States experienced a shift from _____ agriculture to _____ agriculture.
- | | |
|--------------------------------------|------------------------------|
| a. international; regional | d. machine-based; labor-free |
| b. subsistence; commercial | e. regulated; unregulated |
| c. corporate-owned; government-owned | |

ANS: B DIF: Moderate REF: Page 373 OBJ: 8.1
TOP: The Market Revolution MSC: Applying

5. Which of the following MOST contributed to the development of a market economy in the United States?
- internal transportation and communication projects that increased the flow of goods
 - a general trend toward farming for consumption alone
 - lines in the Constitution stipulating the role of the federal government in infrastructure
 - a decreasing standard of living overall due to more limited job opportunities
 - the decline of the lumber industry due to the growing scarcity of natural resources

ANS: A DIF: Difficult REF: Page 373 OBJ: 8.1
TOP: The Market Revolution MSC: Applying

6. Which of the following notable developments took place in Ohio between 1811 and 1818?
- the successful curbing of westward expansion due to a focus on local construction projects
 - the building of the first interstate roadway financed by the federal government
 - the invention of the flatboat, which came to surpass the steamboat in efficiency
 - the virtual replacement of the outdated turnpike system with a railroad network
 - a major increase in transportation costs that limited the movement of goods and people

ANS: B DIF: Moderate REF: Page 375 OBJ: 8.1
TOP: The Market Revolution MSC: Understanding

7. Which of the following statements about steamboats is accurate?
- Steamboats were commercially profitable by the 1790s.
 - Steamboats were only able to travel downstream.
 - Steamboats brought cheaper and faster two-way traffic to the Mississippi Valley.
 - Steamboats contributed to a widespread increase in the cost of shipping goods.
 - Steamboats soon made railroads obsolete.

ANS: C DIF: Easy REF: Page 376 OBJ: 8.1
TOP: The Market Revolution MSC: Understanding

8. The Erie Canal led to the growth of which city as a major processing center of wheat and corn?
- Savannah, Georgia
 - Louisville, Kentucky
 - Columbus, Ohio
 - Rochester, New York
 - Omaha, Nebraska

ANS: D DIF: Moderate REF: Page 378 OBJ: 8.1
TOP: The Market Revolution MSC: Remembering

9. Which of the following statements accurately describes trains by the 1850s?
- They moved much slower than stagecoaches and steamboats.
 - Their role in transporting people west helped protect Native American culture.
 - They failed to reduce transportation costs.
 - They could operate year-round and on all types of terrain.
 - They transported only freight, not people.

ANS: D DIF: Moderate REF: Page 379 OBJ: 8.1
TOP: The Market Revolution MSC: Understanding

10. The advantage clipper ships had over traditional merchant vessels was their
- a. greater cargo space.
 - b. speed.
 - c. ability to sail up rivers.
 - d. comfort for passengers.
 - e. durability.

ANS: B DIF: Easy REF: Page 382 OBJ: 8.1
TOP: The Market Revolution MSC: Understanding

11. Railroads created the first
- a. big corporations employing thousands of workers.
 - b. steam-powered means of transportation.
 - c. bans on canal construction.
 - d. fast-food restaurants.
 - e. type of transportation that was free of noise pollution.

ANS: A DIF: Moderate REF: Page 382 OBJ: 8.1
TOP: The Market Revolution MSC: Remembering

12. By the 1850s, a communications revolution had been triggered by the development of the
- a. telephone.
 - b. telegraph.
 - c. Pony Express.
 - d. railroad.
 - e. post office.

ANS: B DIF: Easy REF: Page 384 OBJ: 8.1
TOP: The Market Revolution MSC: Remembering

13. Although post office numbers increased between 1790 and 1860, areas in the West were still underserved. Which company was created to speed delivery in these underserved regions of the West?
- a. Delaware and Hudson Canal Company
 - b. Saratoga and Schenectady Railroad
 - c. Wells Fargo and Company
 - d. St. Louis Steam Express
 - e. Atlantic Coast Line Railroad

ANS: C DIF: Moderate REF: Page 383 OBJ: 8.1
TOP: The Market Revolution MSC: Remembering

14. Which of the following statements accurately describes the role of the government in the development of transportation in the nineteenth-century United States?
- a. The government successfully sabotaged such projects as a means of slowing the rise of capitalism.
 - b. State governments took on the full burden of financially supporting transportation projects.
 - c. The government was unable to contribute to such projects because long-distance communication was virtually nonexistent.
 - d. The government took a backseat in the development of transportation projects out of fear of disrupting the lives of Native Americans.
 - e. State governments, the federal government, and private investors all contributed to such projects in their own ways financially.

ANS: E DIF: Difficult REF: Page 384 OBJ: 8.1
TOP: The Market Revolution MSC: Applying

15. Which of the following statements accurately describes the cotton gin?
- It made possible efficient separation of seeds from fiber.
 - It was an engine that manufactured cloth.
 - It made the South the wealthiest part of the country.
 - It had no significant effect on the North's economy.
 - It resulted from a government bounty paid to its inventor.

ANS: A DIF: Moderate REF: Page 386 OBJ: 8.2
TOP: Industrial Development MSC: Understanding

16. Who invented the cotton gin?
- John Deere
 - Samuel F. B. Morse
 - Horace Mann
 - Robert Fulton
 - Eli Whitney

ANS: E DIF: Easy REF: Page 386 OBJ: 8.2
TOP: Industrial Development MSC: Remembering

17. Which of the following was a result of the invention of the cotton gin?
- It meant that fewer slaves were needed.
 - It made cotton a major export item.
 - It spurred immigration to the South.
 - It caused slavery to spread to Ohio and Illinois.
 - It increased imports from Britain.

ANS: B DIF: Moderate REF: Pages 386–387
OBJ: 8.2 TOP: Industrial Development MSC: Understanding

18. What encouraged migration to the West?
- land made available by the government
 - poor soil
 - advances in industrial production technology in factories
 - the desert
 - construction of numerous frontier forts

ANS: A DIF: Moderate REF: Page 388 OBJ: 8.2
TOP: Industrial Development MSC: Evaluating

19. In which of the following ways was Cyrus McCormick's grain reaper significant?
- It transformed the economy of the South.
 - It required farmers to rely more on muscle power than ever before.
 - It was powered by gasoline engines rather than horses.
 - It helped bring mechanical power to the Midwest, Old Northwest, and Great Plains.
 - It had to be assembled by farmers.

ANS: D DIF: Moderate REF: Page 388 OBJ: 8.2
TOP: Industrial Development MSC: Remembering

20. Samuel Slater's contribution to the economy was that he
- invented the steam engine.
 - was the first to employ child labor.
 - opened a successful textile mill in Rhode Island.
 - started the industrial revolution in England before he moved to the United States.
 - convinced President Jefferson of the benefits of manufacturing.

ANS: C DIF: Easy REF: Page 389 OBJ: 8.2
TOP: Industrial Development MSC: Understanding

21. Jefferson's embargo in 1807 and the War of 1812
- almost destroyed American manufacturing.
 - had little effect on the growth of textile manufacturing in America.
 - encouraged rapid growth in domestic American textile manufacturing.
 - restricted exports and thereby hurt the growth of American manufacturing.
 - encouraged Americans to live more simply because consumer goods were scarce.

ANS: C DIF: Moderate REF: Page 390 OBJ: 8.2
TOP: Industrial Development MSC: Applying

22. The first American factories produced
- cotton textiles.
 - leather goods.
 - tobacco products.
 - glass products.
 - muskets.

ANS: A DIF: Easy REF: Page 389 OBJ: 8.2
TOP: Industrial Development MSC: Remembering

23. Which of the following statements is true of the textile plant established in Waltham, Massachusetts, in 1813?
- It brought together the mechanized processes of spinning yarn and weaving cloth under one roof.
 - It refused to pay wages to its workers.
 - The state government owned it and the British destroyed it in the War of 1812.
 - It predominantly employed enslaved Africans.
 - It manufactured thread, which it then sold to artisan weavers who worked at home.

ANS: A DIF: Moderate REF: Page 391 OBJ: 8.2
TOP: Industrial Development MSC: Remembering

24. One striking aspect of the Lowell factories was
- their ability to prevent the occurrence of strikes.
 - their employment of young single women.
 - their undemanding working hours.
 - their minimal impact on natural surroundings.
 - the fact that that they paid workers in stocks.

ANS: B DIF: Moderate REF: Page 391 OBJ: 8.2
TOP: Industrial Development MSC: Understanding

25. What became a major problem in the Lowell mills by the middle 1830s?
- a shortage in cotton and other materials needed to create cloth
 - the growing dominance of textile mills in the South
 - the long commute of workers from out of state
 - labor unrest due to working and living conditions
 - their reliance on the work of enslaved Africans

ANS: D DIF: Moderate REF: Page 393 OBJ: 8.2
TOP: Industrial Development MSC: Understanding

26. By the early 1800s, the largest American cities were all major
- military centers.
 - seaports.
 - iron-producing centers.
 - cotton exporters.
 - state capitals.

ANS: B DIF: Easy REF: Page 395 OBJ: 8.2
TOP: Industrial Development MSC: Remembering

27. By 1860, what had become the largest city, as its population surpassed 1 million?
- Boston
 - Philadelphia
 - Baltimore
 - New Orleans
 - New York

ANS: E DIF: Easy REF: Page 396 OBJ: 8.2
TOP: Industrial Development MSC: Remembering

28. Which of the following became popular with all classes?
- cockfighting
 - bear baiting
 - stand-up comedy
 - boxing
 - fishing

ANS: D DIF: Easy REF: Page 396 OBJ: 8.2
TOP: Popular Culture MSC: Applying

29. The MOST popular form of indoor entertainment in the first half of the nineteenth century was
- theater.
 - cockfighting.
 - prizefighting.
 - dog fighting.
 - ballet.

ANS: A DIF: Easy REF: Page 378 OBJ: 8.2
TOP: Popular Culture MSC: Remembering

30. Which of the following statements accurately describes audiences in theaters during the first half of the nineteenth century?
- They quietly watched performances.
 - They were an equal mix of men and women.
 - They preferred patriotic dramas to comedies.
 - They were reluctant to judge the quality of the acting.
 - They responded vocally to the quality of performances.

ANS: E DIF: Easy REF: Page 396 OBJ: 8.2
TOP: Popular Culture MSC: Remembering

31. Which of the following was a result of minstrel shows?
- They made museums the center of recreation and leisure.
 - They reinforced the idea that America still did not have its own unique forms of entertainment.
 - They brought professional productions of Shakespeare to the United States.
 - They helped whites become more racially tolerant.
 - They helped perpetuate familiar stereotypes of African Americans.

ANS: E DIF: Moderate REF: Page 397 OBJ: 8.2
TOP: Popular Culture MSC: Applying

32. Which of the following statements describes the minstrel shows between the 1830s and 1870s?
- Immensely popular, they often included the songs of Stephen Foster.
 - They featured black performers made up as whites.
 - They were similar to operatic shows.
 - They portrayed black characters positively.
 - Primarily elite and educated audiences embraced them.

ANS: A DIF: Moderate REF: Page 397 OBJ: 8.2
TOP: Popular Culture MSC: Remembering

33. The major impetus for the huge Irish immigration to the United States after 1845 was
- religious freedom in the United States.
 - an abundance of cheap land.
 - high wages in factories.
 - a deadly potato famine.
 - hatred of British rule in Ireland.

ANS: D DIF: Moderate REF: Page 399 OBJ: 8.3
TOP: Immigration MSC: Analyzing

34. Of all the immigrant groups that came to the United States in the first half of the nineteenth century, which was LEAST tolerant of free African Americans?
- Chinese
 - free blacks
 - Irish
 - Mexicans
 - Germans

ANS: C DIF: Difficult REF: Page 402 OBJ: 8.3
TOP: Immigration MSC: Understanding

35. Which group of immigrants did southern planters often prefer to use for very dangerous jobs because slaves were too expensive to put at risk?
- British
 - Chinese
 - Irish
 - Scandinavians
 - Germans

ANS: C DIF: Easy REF: Page 401 OBJ: 8.3
TOP: Immigration MSC: Remembering

36. Anti-Irish prejudice was especially based upon
- fear of growing Catholic influence.
 - Irish sympathy for black equality.
 - Irish support for trade unions.
 - jealousy over the fact that so many Irish were well educated.
 - competition for housing in industrial cities.

ANS: A DIF: Moderate REF: Pages 401–402
 OBJ: 8.3 TOP: Immigration MSC: Understanding

37. Which of the following statements accurately describes Irish immigrants by the start of the Civil War?
- Most of them had remarkable careers in business, especially real estate.
 - They had energized American trade unions.
 - Most of them had converted to Protestantism.
 - They started a new party for immigrants out of disdain for the Democrats.
 - They had warm relations with German immigrants and tended to live in the same communities.

ANS: B DIF: Easy REF: Page 402 OBJ: 8.3
 TOP: Immigration MSC: Understanding

38. Which of the following statements correctly characterizes the Germans who came to the United States during the first half of the nineteenth century?
- They were overwhelmingly Catholic.
 - They were poor and uneducated.
 - They settled mainly in rural areas.
 - They were highly individualistic.
 - They did not drink beer for religious reasons.

ANS: C DIF: Easy REF: Page 403 OBJ: 8.3
 TOP: Immigration MSC: Remembering

39. German immigrants in the 1850s
- were mostly poor and nonreligious.
 - almost never returned to their native country.
 - tended to come as groups and families.
 - usually spoke English already.
 - were not a target of the nativists.

ANS: C DIF: Easy REF: Page 403 OBJ: 8.3
 TOP: Immigration MSC: Remembering

40. The German migration to the United States
- included few educated professionals or skilled workers.
 - peaked in 1831 before falling rapidly.
 - was in most respects similar to that of the Irish.
 - was sometimes temporary, as a significant percentage of Germans returned to their native land.
 - provoked race riots in several cities.

ANS: D DIF: Moderate REF: Page 403 OBJ: 8.3
 TOP: Immigration MSC: Applying

41. By 1860, one would MOST likely encounter Norwegian and Swedish immigrants in
- a. New York and New Jersey.
 - b. Ohio and Pennsylvania.
 - c. California and Oregon.
 - d. Wisconsin and Minnesota.
 - e. Texas and Louisiana.

ANS: D DIF: Easy REF: Pages 403–404
OBJ: 8.3 TOP: Immigration MSC: Remembering

42. Which of the following statements accurately describes Chinese immigrants in the United States in the first half of the nineteenth century?
- a. They were by far the largest immigrant group of the period.
 - b. They primarily worked in mines and farms.
 - c. They had become eligible for citizenship under the 1790 federal naturalization law.
 - d. They earned the highest wages of any other immigrant group.
 - e. Many traveled to California because the gold rush attracted them.

ANS: E DIF: Easy REF: Page 404 OBJ: 8.3
TOP: Immigration MSC: Understanding

43. Which of the following statements about the Know-Nothing party is correct?
- a. It was strongest in the 1850s.
 - b. It was weakest in New England.
 - c. It was based on prejudice against blacks.
 - d. It opposed the spread of public education.
 - e. It elected two presidents in its brief history.

ANS: A DIF: Easy REF: Page 405 OBJ: 8.3
TOP: Immigration MSC: Understanding

44. The Know-Nothings proposed to
- a. send immigrants back to Europe.
 - b. ban the use of all languages except English.
 - c. lengthen the time required to become a citizen.
 - d. stop all immigration.
 - e. build a fence along U.S. borders.

ANS: C DIF: Easy REF: Page 405 OBJ: 8.3
TOP: Immigration MSC: Analyzing

45. The Know-Nothings campaigned primarily to
- a. cut taxes.
 - b. establish public schools.
 - c. promote Christianity.
 - d. prohibit drinking.
 - e. limit immigrant influence.

ANS: E DIF: Easy REF: Page 405 OBJ: 8.3
TOP: Immigration MSC: Understanding

46. To uphold standards of quality and maintain decent wage levels, craftsman at first formed
- trade associations.
 - labor unions.
 - political parties.
 - health clubs.
 - chambers of commerce.

ANS: A DIF: Easy REF: Page 408 OBJ: 8.4
TOP: Organized Labor and New Professions MSC: Evaluating

47. Early labor organizations were popular with which of the following groups?
- skilled craftsman
 - mill owners
 - investors
 - clergy
 - politicians

ANS: A DIF: Easy REF: Pages 407–408
OBJ: 8.4 TOP: Organized Labor and New Professions
MSC: Evaluating

48. In the case of *Commonwealth v. Hunt*, the Massachusetts Supreme Judicial Court ruled that
- immigration quotas established in the late 1830s were constitutional.
 - immigration quotas established in the late 1830s were unconstitutional.
 - forming a trade union was illegal.
 - forming a trade union was legal.
 - employers could not hire strikebreakers.

ANS: D DIF: Moderate REF: Page 408 OBJ: 8.4
TOP: Organized Labor and New Professions MSC: Remembering

49. Why was the National Trades' Union formed?
- to confine labor unions to only textile workers
 - to organize local trade unions into a stronger national association
 - to prevent the formation of craft unions
 - to restrict women from joining unions of any type
 - to increase the number of foreign imports and limit tariffs

ANS: B DIF: Moderate REF: Page 408 OBJ: 8.4
TOP: Organized Labor and New Professions MSC: Understanding

50. Which of the following was one of the desires of the various Workingmen's parties?
- higher taxes for the wealthy
 - less government oversight
 - the abolishment of trade unions
 - laws regulating banks
 - an increase in the imprisonment of debtors

ANS: D DIF: Moderate REF: Page 409 OBJ: 8.4
TOP: Organized Labor and New Professions MSC: Understanding

51. What was the largest professional occupation for men in the United States by 1860?
- a. teaching
 - b. medicine
 - c. the law
 - d. nursing
 - e. engineering

ANS: E DIF: Easy REF: Page 410 OBJ: 8.4
TOP: Organized Labor and New Professions MSC: Remembering

52. Which of the following statements describes physicians in the early 1800s?
- a. They were required to go to medical school.
 - b. They were closely regulated by the government.
 - c. They were mostly self-taught or apprenticed with an experienced doctor.
 - d. They were experts in modern medical science.
 - e. They provided roughly the same services as nurses.

ANS: C DIF: Easy REF: Page 410 OBJ: 8.4
TOP: Organized Labor and New Professions MSC: Remembering

53. Which of the following did the public generally consider acceptable activities for women outside the home?
- a. working in professional occupations
 - b. teaching at universities
 - c. engaging in politics
 - d. working in religious and social service realms
 - e. working in international banking

ANS: D DIF: Easy REF: Page 410 OBJ: 8.4
TOP: Organized Labor and New Professions MSC: Evaluating

54. Which of the following was a result of the market-based economy that emerged during the first half of the nineteenth century in the United States?
- a. The movement for women's rights continued to be virtually nonexistent for another century.
 - b. Equality of opportunity came to guarantee equality in outcomes as well, for most of those pursuing wealth proved successful.
 - c. The belief spread that individuals should have equal opportunities to advance through their abilities and hard work.
 - d. The prevailing theme of political life in the first half of the nineteenth century revolved around the question of African American rights.
 - e. The population of cities declined as immigrants became disenchanted with the American dream and urban quality of life.

ANS: C DIF: Difficult REF: Page 411 OBJ: 8.4
TOP: Organized Labor and New Professions MSC: Analyzing

ESSAY

1. How did the opening of the Erie Canal economically transform the Midwest?

ANS:
Answer will vary.

2. Compare the growth of roads, river transportation, and railroads through 1860. What were the advantages and disadvantages of each means of transport?

ANS:

Answer will vary.

3. What factors account for the tremendous growth in cotton cultivation from 1790 to 1860?

ANS:

Answer will vary.

4. What were the major developments that John C. Calhoun saw as imperative to “binding” together the growing “market-economy” of the United States?

ANS:

Answer will vary.

5. Examine the impact the War of 1812 had on American industrial development.

ANS:

Answer will vary.

6. Explain the unique character of American technological development in the first half of the nineteenth century.

ANS:

Answer will vary.

7. Why is the “age of the so-called common man” or the “age of Jacksonian democracy” an ironic name for this period?

ANS:

Answer will vary.

8. Describe the general immigration trends of the period. What forms did the nativist response to this immigration take?

ANS:

Answer will vary.

9. How did the steamship transform the cities and economies along America’s major rivers?

ANS:

Answer will vary.

10. Describe the Lowell system and both its short-term and long-term effects on American industry.

ANS:

Answer will vary.

11. Discuss the environmental and legal developments that occurred in the United States as a result of the rising number of mills in New England in the first half of the nineteenth century.

ANS:

Answer will vary.

12. Discuss the various aspects of popular culture in antebellum America.

ANS:

Answer will vary.

13. Discuss the unique role Catholicism played in the resistance to immigration.

ANS:

Answer will vary.

14. Trace the development of organized labor in early America. Be sure to include both the early union movement and the development of labor politics.

ANS:

Answer will vary.

15. During the first half of the nineteenth century, professionalization increased with the development of education, law, medicine, and engineering. Examine this development.

ANS:

Answer will vary.

MATCHING

Match each description with the item below.

- a. invented the telegraph
 - b. invented the sewing machine
 - c. with Boston Associates, formed the Boston Manufacturing Company
 - d. earned a medical degree, a first of its kind
 - e. was a piano maker and immigrant
 - f. helped found schools to train teachers and promoted the idea of free public education
 - g. was the first clipper ship
 - h. improved the steel plow, thereby making it possible to farm the Great Plains
 - i. was the first commercial steamboat, built by Robert R. Livingston and Robert Fulton
 - j. was a Jewish tailor who made work pants during the gold rush and would become the origin story of a major brand
 - k. was a famous composer whose song “Oh! Susanna” emerged as a national favorite
 - l. used his memory to bring industrial technology from Britain to the United States
- 1. Heinrich Steinweg
 - 2. *Rainbow*
 - 3. John Deere
 - 4. Elizabeth Blackwell
 - 5. *Clermont*
 - 6. Elias Howe

7. Francis Cabot Lowell
8. Samuel F. B. Morse
9. Horace Mann
10. Samuel Slater
11. Stephen Foster
12. Levi Strauss

1. ANS: E
2. ANS: G
3. ANS: H
4. ANS: D
5. ANS: I
6. ANS: B
7. ANS: C
8. ANS: A
9. ANS: F
10. ANS: L
11. ANS: K
12. ANS: J