ECONOMIC GROWTH

KEY TERMS

Industrial Revolution  A new way of working and producing goods (page 307)
capital  Money invested to start new businesses (page 308)
technology  Scientific discoveries that simplify work (page 308)
cotton gin  A machine that removes cotton seeds from the fiber (page 308)
patent  A law that gives an inventor the sole legal right to the invention and its profits for a certain period of time (page 308)
factory system  A system bringing manufacturing steps together in one place to increase efficiency (page 309)
interchangeable parts  Large amounts of uniform pieces that can replace any other identical pieces (page 309)

DRAWING FROM EXPERIENCE

Have you ever worked with a group of people to accomplish a task? Did the group divide the work up so that each worker had one or two simple jobs? How did this affect the outcome of the group’s work.

This section focuses on the development of industries in the United States.

ORGANIZING YOUR THOUGHTS

Use the chart below to help you take notes as you read the summaries that follow. Think about how the rise of industry and trade led to the growth of cities.

Growth of Cities

- [ ]
- [ ]
- [ ]
- [ ]
- [ ]
**The Growth of Industry** *(pages 306–308)*

Americans invented methods and tools that required fewer workers and made work easier and more efficient. British inventors created machinery that required fewer workers and produced more goods. Mills were built along rivers and streams because the machines were operated by water power. Many people left their farms and went to work in factories and mills to earn a living. The changes in the way people worked and how goods were produced is known as the Industrial Revolution.

The Industrial Revolution in the United States began in New England around 1800. New England was a good location for factories because the soil was not good for farming, there were many rivers and streams, it was close to other resources, and there was *capital*, or money, available to start new businesses. New England had many natural resources, such as coal and iron, nearby. It also had ports for shipping materials and goods.

Many new machines were invented. New *technology*, or scientific discoveries that simplify work, made the Industrial Revolution possible. Many steps in the production of goods were replaced by machines that saved time and money. The steam engine, which produced power for cotton mills, was invented in 1785. Oliver Evans improved the steam engine and a mechanical flour mill. Eli Whitney invented the *cotton gin* in 1793. The cotton gin removed the seeds from the fibers. It saved people a lot of time and energy. *Patent* laws protected the inventors’ rights to their inventions and profits for a certain amount of time.

1. What inventions helped the growth of the textile industry?

**New England Factories** *(pages 308–309)*

Britain wanted to keep British inventors from sharing their ideas with anyone else. Inventors and mechanics were not allowed to leave the country. A few escaped Britain and shared their knowledge with Americans. Some people such as Samuel Slater left Britain and reproduced the machinery in the United States. His mills were an important step in the Industrial Revolution.
Francis Cabot Lowell’s textile mill was the beginning of the factory system. His factory produced cloth from start to finish under one roof. Bringing the steps together saved time and money. He employed young women and girls to work in his factory. They worked long hours for low pay. Most workers repeated one task over and over, day after day. The noise from the machines was loud and the work was boring. The women lived in boardinghouses where they were supervised. The women attended church and had a curfew, a set time when they had to be in the boardinghouse each night. Most workers left the mill when they married. Others left and became teachers or maids. In the 1930s and 1940s, many factories employed immigrants. Immigrants faced more difficult working conditions than the young women and girls in the early factories.

In 1798 Eli Whitney invented a method of manufacturing large quantities of interchangeable parts, uniform pieces that could replace any other identical pieces. Rather than making each separate piece of a machine or object separately, Whitney’s method could produce lots of parts at one time. He was able to manufacture many more products in a shorter amount of time. Since the process saved time and money, many more goods were manufactured and cost less.

2. What were the working conditions like in early factories?

Agriculture Expands (page 310)

Many factory jobs provided work in New England, but more than 65 percent of Americans continued to farm the land. In the Northeast, farms were small and crops were sold locally. With the development of textile mills came the increased need for cotton. Southern plantations grew more cotton than ever after Eli Whitney invented the cotton gin. The cotton gin cleaned the seeds from the cotton fibers more quickly and cheaply than had been done by hand. Farming increased in the West with additional settlers moving from the South to grow cotton. Farmers north of the Ohio River grew corn and wheat and raised pork, which they sold for profit.

3. How did the development of textile mills affect farming?
Economic Independence (pages 310–311)

The new mills and factories cost money to get started. People called investors invested money in small new businesses, hoping to make a profit. Businesses that needed larger amounts of money to start their businesses borrowed it from banks. Madison and Congress chartered the Second Bank of the United States in 1816, after the charter for the First Bank of the United States expired. The Bank was authorized to make large loans and establish a national currency. The United States became more independent economically.

Cities grew along with industries. Industrial towns and cities were located near sources of waterpower. Many cities such as New York, Baltimore, and Boston grew as a result of commerce and trade. Many towns along rivers in the West grew because of increased shipping. Cities and towns did not have paved sidewalks or streets. They did not have sewer systems, so disease spread quickly. Fires were dangerous because they spread quickly from one building to the next. Different kinds of jobs brought people into the cities. Eventually, people also traveled to cities for the libraries, museums, and shops.

4. What effects did the factory system have on the economy?
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Chapter 10, Section 2

For use with textbook pages 314–319

WESTWARD BOUND

KEY TERMS

census  The official count of the population (page 314)
turnpike  Roads on which travelers pay a toll, or fee (page 315)
canal  An artificial waterway (page 317)
lock  Separate compartments where water levels were raised or lowered (page 318)

DRAWING FROM EXPERIENCE

What is the farthest you have ever traveled? What kind of transportation did you use to get there? How long did it take to arrive? Was your trip slow and tiresome?

In the last section, you read about the growth of towns and cities caused by the increase in industry and trade. This section focuses on how the development of transportation systems helped settlement spread westward.

ORGANIZING YOUR THOUGHTS

Use the chart below to help you take notes as you read the summaries that follow. Think about the large amounts of land and natural resources available with the territory added to the United States.

States Admitted to the Union

Between 1791 and 1803
1.
2.
3.
4.

Between 1803 and 1816
1.

Between 1816 and 1821
1.
2.
3.
4.
5.
By 1820, the population of the United States had more than doubled. Nearly 4 million people lived in the United States in 1790, according to the first official count of the population, or census. In 1820, the United States had about 10 million people. Many more Americans lived west of the Appalachian Mountains in 1820 than in 1790. Brave pioneers made the slow journey west in wagons, taking their household goods with them.

Roads were needed for travel and shipping goods to and from seaports. Turnpikes, or roads that charged tolls or fees, were built to connect cities by private companies. They were made of crushed stone, or logs in muddy areas. Rough, dirt roads were also used. Travelers also traveled on rivers in large boats. Ohio, which became a state in 1803, asked Congress to build a road to connect it with the East. Congress approved the National Road to the West in 1806, but the first section, from Maryland to western Virginia, did not open until 1818. Later it was continued to Ohio and Vandalia, Illinois.

River travel was much more comfortable than traveling by wagon, but most rivers in the East flowed north and south. Most Americans traveled east and west. It was also difficult to travel upstream against the strong river currents. Steam engines and steamboats were used in the 1780s and 1790s, but they were not very powerful. Robert Fulton developed a steamboat with a powerful engine in 1807. Fulton's steamboat could travel 150 miles in 32 hours, rather than the usual 4 days. Steamboats changed the transportation of goods and passengers on rivers. They also led to the growth of river cities and towns.

1. How did transportation systems improve in the United States in the early 1800s?

Canals (pages 317–318)

Steamboats improved transportation, yet still had to rely on the direction of the rivers. Leaders in government and business in New York decided to build a canal, or artificial waterway, across New York State to connect New York City with the Great Lakes region. As a result, the 363-mile Erie Canal was built by thousands of workers including many Irish immigrants. Separate compartments, or locks, were built to raise or lower water levels for boats, as needed. The Erie Canal, completed in 1825, connected the East and the Midwest. Steamboats were banned until the 1840s when the canal banks or sides were reinforced. Many more canals were built in the United States. They united different regions of the United States, lowered the cost of shipping goods, and improved the finances of towns along the rivers.
2. How did canals improve travel on waterways?

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3. How did the improvement in transportation systems affect Western settlement in the early 1800s?

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**Western Settlement** *(pages 319)*

Vermont, Tennessee, Kentucky, and Ohio became states between 1791 and 1803 due increased westward settlement. Travel westward slowed for the next 13 years, due in part to the War of 1812. Louisiana was the only new state added during that time. Travel picked up again between 1816 and 1821. Illinois, Indiana, Mississippi, Alabama, and Missouri were admitted to the Union. Population growth west of the Appalachian Mountains skyrocketed. Americans settled in communities with others from their home states, often farther away from rivers because of the many canals. Families planned social activities, such as sporting events or quilting and sewing parties. Many social gatherings centered around helping one another with farm work, such as cornhusking.
UNITY AND SECTIONALISM

KEY TERMS

sectionalism  Loyalty to a region (page 322)
internal improvements  Federal, state, and privately funded projects such as canals and roads (page 322)
American System  Policies that benefited all sections of the country (page 324)
disarmament  The removal of weapons (page 326)
demilitarize  Without armed forces (page 326)
court-martial  To try by a military court (page 326)

DRAWING FROM EXPERIENCE

In what section, or region, of the country do you live? What issues are important to your region?

In the last section, you read about the expansion of transportation systems, which led to westward settlement. This section focuses on the different interests of different regions and their representatives in government.

ORGANIZING YOUR THOUGHTS

Use the chart below to help you take notes as you read the summaries that follow. Think about how sectionalism resulted from differences in economic activities and needs.

Sectionalism

Westerners
1.
2.

Southerners
1.
2.
3.

Northerners
1.
2.
• **The Era of Good Feelings** *(pages 321–322)*

Conflict and tension settled after the War of 1812. There were few political differences. James Monroe was elected president in 1816 and again in 1820, with very little opposition. America was united. Monroe, at his own expense, became the first president since Washington to tour the country. He was a popular president, even in formerly Federalist states. A Boston newspaper declared these years to be the “Era of Good Feelings.”

1. Why was the period after the War of 1812 called the “Era of Good Feelings”?

• **Sectionalism Grows** *(pages 322–324)*

People in different regions, or sections, of the country had different needs and interests. These differences led to sectionalism, or a loyalty to one’s region. Conflicts between regions arose over national policies. The different sections of the United States disagreed on the issues of slavery, states’ rights, tariffs, a national bank, and internal improvements, or projects funded by the federal government, states, or private businesses.

When new states became part of the Union, sectional disagreements arose over the issues of slavery. Southerners and Northerners argued over whether Missouri and Maine, part of Massachusetts that applied for statehood, should become slave states. In 1820 the Missouri Compromise was reached. Missouri was admitted to the Union as a slave state, and Maine was admitted as a free state. Slavery was banned in the rest of the Louisiana Territory.

2. What differences ended the “Era of Good Feelings”?

• **The American System** *(pages 324–325)*

In 1824 Henry Clay proposed an American System, policies that would benefit all sections of the United States. His proposal included a tariff to protect American industries from foreign competition, internal improvements such as roads and canals, and a national bank to establish one currency for all states and to lend money to build large businesses. Jefferson opposed the system, believing it would only benefit wealthy manufacturers in New England. Only a small part of Clay’s American System was approved. Congress approved some internal improvements and the Second National Bank, created in 1816.
Study Guide: Sunshine State Standards

Chapter 10, Section 3 (continued)

The Supreme Court contributed to the sectional and states’ rights debates. It ruled that states could not interfere with federal institutions. It also ruled that states could not make laws that interfere with Congressional power over commerce between states. Their rulings favored the powers of the national government.

3. What was proposed in Clay’s American System?

• Foreign Affairs (pages 325–326)

Many Americans realized that peaceful relations with Britain and Spain were needed. After the War of 1812, agreements were reached between the United States and Britain. The Rush-Bagot Treaty of 1817 set limits on the number of naval ships each could have in the Great Lakes. It also called for the removal of weapons, or disarmament, along part of the border between the United States and British Canada. The Convention of 1818 determined the boundary of the Louisiana Territory between the United States and Canada. It also created a demilitarized border, a border that banned armed forces.

Both Spain and the United States claimed the rights to West Florida. America added parts of West Florida to the states of Louisiana and Mississippi in 1810 and 1812. When Andrew Jackson was asked to stop the Seminole raids on American territory from Florida, he went beyond his instructions and invaded Spanish East Florida. There Jackson took control of two Spanish forts. Spain wanted him punished.

Adams believed that Spain did not want a war, and that this might be a good opportunity to settle the Florida dispute. Spain and the United States reached an agreement. Under the terms of the Adams-Onís Treaty in 1819, Spain gave up East Florida and all claims to West Florida. The United States gave up all claims to Spanish Texas and paid Spain $5 million in damages. Both the United States and Spain agreed on a border between the United States and Spanish lands in the West. The border included a large area of land in the Pacific Northwest. The United States now owned land from the Atlantic coast to the Pacific coast.

4. From what two treaties with Britain and Spain did the United States benefit?
## The American Journey

The Spanish empire in the Americas included what is now the southwestern United States, Mexico, and Central America, and all of South America except Brazil. Most of South America had won its independence from Spain by 1824.

Spain asked France, Austria, Russia, and Prussia for help in the fight against revolutionary forces in South America, which concerned the United States. President Monroe declared that the United States would oppose any new European colonies in the Americas. This declaration became known as the Monroe Doctrine. The Monroe Doctrine is still an important part of the foreign policy of the United States today.

### 5. What is the Monroe Doctrine?