

## Study Guide—Chapter 10—8<sup>th</sup> Grade US History

### Economic Growth

#### Industrial Revolution

- Occurred around 1800 in New England first
  - Why?
    - Poor soil, so farming was difficult
    - Rushing streams and rivers to power machinery in factories
    - Close to other resources like coal and iron
    - Many ports
- Cotton Gin
  - Invented by Eli Whitney in 1793
  - Machine that efficiently removed seeds from cotton
  - Made slavery in the South more profitable
  - Between 1790 and 1820, cotton production increased from 3,000 to 300,000 bales per year
- Samuel Slater
  - Memorized designs of Britain's textile mills and took those designs back to America
- Francis Cabot Lowell
  - Invented the factory system
    - A system bringing manufacturing steps together under one roof
- Interchangeable parts—identical parts for products that could be put together quickly
  - Opened the way to produce many different kinds of goods on a mass scale
- Cities
  - Grew because of industrial development
  - Risks
    - Disease
    - Fire
  - Advantages
    - A variety of jobs were available
    - Libraries, museums and shops were more available

### Westward Bound

#### Moving West

- First census took place in 1790
- US population in 1790 was 4 million
- By 1820, the population of the US was 10 million people

#### Transportation

- Turnpikes—what were they: pg 315
- Corduroy roads—what were they: pg 315
- River travel
  - Robert Fulton developed a steamboat in 1807 which allowed travel to take place upstream more easily
- Canals
  - Erie Canal—363 miles long—linked the Hudson River with Lake Erie
  - By 1850, the US had more than 3,600 miles of canals

#### Western Settlement

- Dramatic growth of the region west of the Appalachian mountains
  - Ohio had only 45,000 settlers in 1800—by 1820, it had 581,000
  - Life in the west lacked conveniences
  - Western families gathered together for social events
    - Wrestling
    - Quilting and sewing
    - Cornhuskings—gatherings to help harvest corn

## Era of Good Feelings

- Federalists were weakened by their doubts about the War of 1812
- James Monroe won the election of 1816 by a large margin
- Politicians generally agreed with each other during this period of American history—from 1816 through the mid 1820s

## Sectional Leaders:

- John C. Calhoun
  - Planter from South Carolina
  - Favored support for internal improvements—government funded projects such as canals and roads
  - Supported the idea of state sovereignty—the idea that states have autonomous power
  - Opposed tariffs because they hurt the South (raised prices that Southerners paid for goods)
- Daniel Webster
  - Represented Massachusetts in the House and Senate
  - Favored the Tariff of 1816
  - Gained fame as an orator—a public speaker
- Henry Clay
  - Leader from Kentucky who represented the interests of Western states
  - Became known as a national leader to who tried to resolved disputes through compromise

## Missouri Compromise

- In 1820, sectional tension reached new heights over whether new states to the Union would be slave or free
- Missouri was ready to become a state
  - South wanted it to be a slave state
  - North wanted it to be a free state
- Compromise provided that Missouri would be a slave state, and Maine would come into the Union as a free state, but a line would be drawn westward at the 36 degrees, 30 minutes North parallel line—above that line would be free territory and below that line would be slave territory

## American System

- “American System”—Henry Clay’s proposal of:
  - A protective tariff
  - A program of internal improvements
    - Roads and canals
  - National bank to lend money to developing industries
- McCulloch v. Maryland and Gibbons v. Ogden
  - Supreme court cases that increased the power of the federal government

## Foreign Affairs

- Monroe Doctrine
  - Statement issued in 1823
  - President James Monroe declared that the United States would not interfere with any existing European colonies in North and South America
  - But—the US would oppose any new European colonies in North and South America