

Name: _____ Hr: _____

Ch. 12 Study Guide- The North

Ch. 12, Section 1 (The Industrial Revolution in America)

- 1.) By the mid-1700's, traditional manufacturing methods (by hand) did not produce enough goods to meet everyone's needs. People began creating ways to use machines to make things more _____. These developments led to the _____.
- 2.) The first breakthrough of the Industrial Revolution took place in how _____, or cloth items, were made. In 1769, _____ invented the water frame to produce dozens of cotton threads at the same time. This lowered _____ and _____ speed of textile production. The water frame used flowing water as energy, and as a result, the production of cloth moved from the home to textile mills.
- 3.) New textile machines allowed Great Britain to lead the world in textile production. Parliament made it illegal for mechanics or machine plans to leave the country. Disguised as a farmer, _____ immigrated to the United States, bringing with him plans for _____ that he had memorized from years as an apprentice in the mills.
- 4.) Most American textile mills were located in the _____ because the region had many _____ and _____ that provided a reliable supply of power. In the _____, agriculture was seen as an easier way to make money.
- 5.) In the late 1790's, fearing a possible war with _____, the U.S. government wanted more muskets for the army. The method of hand-crafting muskets was not quick enough. _____ came up with a solution when he proposed mass-producing guns using water-powered machinery, and presented the idea of using _____ parts. Eli Whitney's ideas sped up mass production, and helped American inventors improve upon British technology.
- 6.) American manufacturing sped up during and after the War _____. British ships blockaded eastern seaports, and as a result, Americans began to buy items they needed from _____ manufacturers instead of _____ suppliers.

Ch. 12, Section 2 (Changes in Working Life)

- 7.) In order to keep costs low, manufacturers often hired children in mills. Adults usually earned as much in a _____ as most children did in a _____.
- 8.) To combat difficulty in finding enough labor for mills, Samuel Slater developed the _____, where he hired entire families and divided work into simple tasks so that entire families were employable.
- 9.) Francis Cabot Lowell designed a different hiring system called the _____, that depended on the hiring of young, unmarried _____ from local farms. A typical Lowell girl would earn _____ dollars a week, work _____ to _____ hours a day, and could take classes and form woman's clubs. Work was hard, and cotton dust began to cause health problems such as _____.
- 10.) Facing low wages and the fear of losing their jobs to unskilled or foreign labor, skilled workers formed _____ to try and improve pay and working conditions. Sometimes, labor unions would _____, or refuse to work until employers met their demands.
- 11.) A strong voice in the union movement was millworker _____. She founded the Lowell Female Labor Reform Association. A main goal of the group was to obtain a _____ hour workday for laborers.

Ch. 12, Section 3 (The Transportation Revolution)

12.) Two new forms of transportation invented during the Transportation Revolution were the _____ and _____ - _____ trains. These two inventions enabled _____, _____ and information to travel quickly across the United States.

13.) The steamboat was well suited for river travel because it could travel upstream and did not rely on _____. This was successfully demonstrated by Robert Fulton in 1807, when he tested the _____, the first full-sized commercial steamboat in the United States.

14.) Increased steamboat shipping led to conflict over waterway rights. In _____ vs. _____, the Court reinforced the federal government's authority to regulate trade between _____. Federal waterway licenses would have priority over state licenses.

15.) In 1830, Peter Cooper developed a small, powerful locomotive called the _____, and raced it against a horse-drawn railcar. Although the locomotive eventually lost, the contest led to railroad fever and tracks being laid at a feverish pace. By 1869, the transcontinental railroad would be complete, and the national economy would truly emerge.

16.) A new fuel would also emerge during this time. As faster locomotives were built, _____ replaced wood as the main source of power because it could produce _____ energy.

Ch. 12, Section 4 (More Technological Advances)

17.) The _____, perfected by Samuel F. B. Morse in 1832, was significant because it could send information over wires quickly from coast to coast. To enable users to interpret the information sent, Alfred _____ developed a system of dots and dashes known as _____, to represent each letter of the alphabet.

18.) The shift to _____ allowed business owners to build factories anywhere. No longer did one have to build near rivers and streams. Many companies built factories close to _____ and transportation centers, as to allow easier access to workers.

19.) In the 1830's, _____'s steel plow and Cyrus McCormick's _____ helped to transform methods of farming and allowed farmers to harvest huge crop fields.

20.) Other inventions of the Industrial Revolution simply made life easier. Sewing machines, iceboxes, and matches are just a few examples. In addition, _____ of earlier inventions lowered the price of everyday goods and allowed families to buy items they could not afford in the past.

Short Answer:

1.) What was the Industrial Revolution and how did it affect Americans' lives?

2.) Describe how the relationship with France and Great Britain in the early 1800's helped to accelerate the Industrial Revolution in the United States (must include XYZ Affair, Embargo Act, War of 1812 and the British blockade of seaports)?