

# #8



## The Cords of Union

1. The consumer revolution of the early nineteenth century
  - A) was accompanied by the emulation of aristocratic manners.
  - B) encouraged plain and simple living.
  - C) occurred at a time of economic stagnation and complacency.
  - D) led to the violent rejection of anything that seemed cosmopolitan or luxurious.
2. The Market Revolution was an early nineteenth century development which constituted the combined solution to all of the following problems EXCEPT
  - A) locating sufficient capital.
  - B) supervising large numbers of workers.
  - C) transporting raw materials to factories and products to consumers.
  - D) securing government preference for industry over agriculture at the national level.
3. The first American factory was developed by \_\_\_\_\_ to \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A) Francis Lowell ··· weave woolen cloth
  - B) Oliver Evans ··· mill flour
  - C) David Overton ··· bake cheesecakes
  - D) Samuel Slater ··· spin cotton thread
4. As the gap between owners and workers increased in the 1840s, American workers
  - A) felt increasingly trapped in the working class.
  - B) developed a class solidarity similar to that of European workers.
  - C) failed to become a self-conscious working class.
  - D) had limited opportunities for economic mobility.
5. “Mapping the Past: The Making of the Working Class” shows that economic growth of the early nineteenth century led to
  - A) wealthier citizens leaving the city for more rural living places.
  - B) shared residences for workers and masters.
  - C) factory workers living in the inner city.
  - D) physical separation of masters and workers.
6. Most workers in the earliest textile factories were
  - A) women and children.
  - B) free blacks.
  - C) immigrants.
  - D) cold-weary North Dakotans.

7. "They were healthy in appearance, many of them remarkably so, and had the manners and deportment of young women . . . . The rooms in which they worked were as well ordered as themselves." This observation by English novelist Charles Dickens supports the idea that under the Waltham System
- A) most laborers worked in their own homes.
  - B) workers often fell heavily in debt to the company store because of easy credit.
  - C) employees were commonly subjected to brutal and unforgiving factory settings.
  - D) unmarried females worked and lived under strictly supervised conditions.
8. The American population more than doubled between 1790 and 1820 primarily because of
- A) land acquisition such as the Louisiana Purchase and continual addition of new states.
  - B) the general abolition of slavery among all northern states and steady emancipation of slaves by some southern states.
  - C) America's high birthrate.
  - D) the pronounced influx of immigrants.
9. By 1840, \_\_\_\_\_ of the American population lived between the Appalachian Mountains and the Mississippi River.
- A) only a trace
  - B) about one-third
  - C) more than half
  - D) between 70 and 80 percent
10. Most of the thousands of poor and wretched immigrants who flooded into America during the 1830s and 1840s came from
- A) Italy and Greece.
  - B) Poland and Russia.
  - C) Ireland and Germany.
  - D) North Dakota and Mars.
11. Which was a consequence of American industrialization in the early nineteenth century?
- A) Deterioration in commercial agriculture and thus in the speed of westward settlement.
  - B) Rapid development of labor unions and thus reduction in workplace shortcomings.
  - C) Decline in need for foreign goods and thus in the business of merchants.
  - D) Realization that as long as there is a North Dakota, there would be consumer demand for winter gear.
12. By far the most important *indirect* effect of industrialization occurred when the
- A) South began to produce cotton to supply the new textile mills of New England and Great Britain.
  - B) federal government constructed an efficient system of canals.
  - C) Supreme Court issued several rulings sharply limiting the profit capacity of manufacture and industry.
  - D) North was forced to locate new sources of liquid capital to fund the growing textile industry.
13. The modern method of organizing large enterprises—the corporation—was
- A) eagerly embraced by most American businesses.
  - B) an idea which had not yet occurred to investors in the 1820s.
  - C) the basis of most manufacturing by 1830.
  - D) slowly developing prior to 1860.

14. A disadvantage of upland or “green-seed” cotton was that it
- A) perpetuated the hay fever epidemic of the 1830s.
  - B) could only be grown in the mild, humid lowlands near the coast.
  - C) was very difficult to separate seeds from lint.
  - D) required the same type of soil as indigo and rice, already dominant crops in the South.
15. As a result of the cotton gin
- A) cotton production soared and the southern economy boomed.
  - B) southern production of rice and indigo practically disappeared.
  - C) western farmers experienced economic agricultural competition which they could not match.
  - D) northern manufacturing was underfunded as investment flowed to the South.
16. The racial beliefs of most white Americans in the late 1700s were characterized by their
- A) greater respect for white property rights than for black Americans’ right to personal liberty.
  - B) confidence that slaves were docile children who would never revolt.
  - C) growing desire for the abolition of slavery by voluntary manumission.
  - D) continuing faith that slavery was a stagnant and declining institution.
17. The Republic of Liberia in western Africa
- A) was a prime example of black political independence in the nineteenth century.
  - B) was founded by the American Colonization Society and was the eventual home to some 12,000 American blacks.
  - C) received funding from Congress, dominated by northern legislators motivated by the moral injustice of slavery.
  - D) was viewed by Jeffersonians as the racial counterpart to Indian Removal in the United States.
18. One advantage which free northern blacks had over enslaved southern blacks was their
- A) capability to organize movements to protest their treatment.
  - B) right to vote in local and national elections.
  - C) unrestricted access to public buildings and facilities.
  - D) right to testify in court against whites accused of abuses against blacks.
19. By 1820, the interstate slave trade in the South was
- A) either outlawed or criticized by all northern states.
  - B) subject to gradual abolition, according to the Constitution.
  - C) lawfully entrenched and socially accepted, despite its brutality and callousness.
  - D) apparently outlawed by the Missouri Compromise, but would be challenged in the Supreme Court.
20. The natural highway for western commerce and communication in the early nineteenth century was the \_\_\_\_\_ River.
- A) Missouri
  - B) Ohio
  - C) Mississippi
  - D) Hudson

21. The first modern road in the United States was built in the 1790s to connect Philadelphia and
- A) Buffalo, New York.
  - B) Richmond, Virginia.
  - C) Fargo, North Dakota.
  - D) Lancaster, Pennsylvania.
22. In the 1790s and early 1800s, private companies built roads called
- A) roads.
  - B) thoroughfares.
  - C) highways.
  - D) turnpikes.
23. Which of the following statements about the American highway system in the 1800s is true?
- A) For military purposes, the government began the task of creating an integrated system of roads across the country.
  - B) The federal government concentrated on building roads in mountainous areas and left less challenging topographical areas to private companies.
  - C) The national government had no comprehensive highway program in the nineteenth century.
  - D) The construction of highways was the one subject where sectional rivalries did not surface.
24. American inventor Robert Fulton perfected the first commercially successful
- A) spinning jenny.
  - B) power loom.
  - C) steamboat.
  - D) donut hole driller.
25. The boom-and-bust economic cycles between 1815 and the mid-1800s were the direct result of
- A) summer droughts and bitter winters which brought on massive crop failures.
  - B) the ongoing Market Revolution itself.
  - C) ill-advised government intervention in economic affairs.
  - D) the nation's overdependence on foreign trade.
26. A major improvement in the transportation network in the 1820s and 1830s—especially in the North—was the construction of
- A) turnpikes.
  - B) railroads.
  - C) airports.
  - D) canals.
27. The greatest advantage which early canals offered was
- A) their speedy delivery of goods virtually 365 days a year.
  - B) they provided a direct link between western areas and the eastern seaboard.
  - C) their use of cheap, efficient steam engines as means of power.
  - D) several routes by which ocean-going vessels could sail well into the country's interior.

28. "As an organ of communication between the Hudson, the Mississippi, the St. Lawrence, the great lakes of the north and west, and their tributary rivers, [it] will create the greatest inland trade ever witnessed. The most fertile and extensive regions of America will avail themselves of its facilities for a market." This statement supported construction of the

- A) Erie Canal.
- B) National Road.
- C) Oshkosh Zipline.
- D) Baltimore & Ohio Railroad.

29. At the time of its completion, the Erie Canal was

- A) the greatest construction project yet undertaken by Americans.
- B) already obsolete due to completion, in the meantime, of the National Road and the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad.
- C) too poorly engineered to handle the current traffic flow.
- D) long overdue as a replacement for slow and expensive railroads as the major means of shipment and passenger transportation in America.

30. The map "Canals and Roads, 1820-1850" shows that most canals connected directly with the

- A) St. Lawrence River.
- B) Great Lakes.
- C) Mississippi River.
- D) Atlantic Ocean.

31. During the 1820s and 1830s, railroads

- A) were in the infantile stage of development and hardly attracted any serious attention by business elements.
- B) challenged canals as the most important means of transportation.
- C) played a secondary role in the nation's transportation system.
- D) consisted of a few isolated long lines between cities already served by roads and canals.

32. After 1820, the major agricultural product of the Old Northwest was \_\_\_\_\_. The chief crop which drove the southern economy was \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) wheat ··· tobacco
- B) corn ··· tobacco
- C) wheat ··· cotton
- D) corn ··· cotton

33. The most profound economic development during the first half of the 1800s in America was

- A) canals.
- B) northern factories.
- C) railroads.
- D) southern plantations.

34. Early labor organizations

- A) were hampered by judicial rulings.
- B) encountered almost immediate public opposition due to several labor strikes which turned violent.
- C) developed as a natural process of the Market Revolution.
- D) were effective in arousing government support for labor reform.

35. The decisions of the Supreme Court in *Sturges v. Crowninshield* and *Dartmouth College v. Woodward* (both 1819) were similar in that they
- A) upheld the importance of contracts.
  - B) confirmed the right of individual states to tax federal properties within state boundaries.
  - C) limited the national government's authority to regulate business.
  - D) opened the door for enthusiastic westward expansion.
36. The Supreme Court's rulings in *McCulloch v. Maryland* (1819), *Gibbons v. Ogden* (1824), and the *Charles River Bridge* case (1837) generally
- A) protected individual businesses from government interference.
  - B) supported a modified states' rights position over commercial affairs.
  - C) limited growth of manufacturing so that it would not overtake agriculture as an economic stimulus.
  - D) strengthened the federal government's authority over interstate commerce.
37. To the history student, "internal improvements" is synonymous with
- A) "transportation infrastructure."
  - B) "economic prosperity."
  - C) "political bipartisanship."
  - D) "social reform."
38. Which of the following developments did NOT occur in the years following the War of 1812?
- A) Economic growth plateaued.
  - B) Interregional commerce increased.
  - C) Westward migration caused massive uprooting of Native Americans.
  - D) Improvements in transportation and growth of towns.
39. Early editions of Garraty/Carnes used "The Cords of Union" as title of the chapter containing most of this worksheet's subject matter. Based on the total presentation by your Garraty/Carnes, the cords of union—the ties that bind, in other words—became increasingly \_\_\_\_\_ between 1815 and 1840.
- A) detrimental and harmful
  - B) longer and stronger
  - C) regional and tenuous
  - D) complicated and unappealing
40. The capital of Iowa is
- A) Dubuque.
  - B) Iowa City.
  - C) Des Moines.
  - D) Sioux City.