

## #8: The Cords of Union

1. The consumer revolution of the early nineteenth century
  - A) encouraged plain and simple living.
  - B) was accompanied by the emulation of aristocratic manners.
  - C) came at a time of economic stagnation and complacency.
  - D) led to the violent rejection of anything that seemed cosmopolitan or luxurious.
2. The \_\_\_\_\_ was an early nineteenth century development that constituted the combined solution to the problems of locating sufficient capital, transporting raw materials to factories and products to consumers, and supervising large numbers of workers.
  - A) Industrial Revolution
  - B) Lowell System
  - C) Market Revolution
  - D) Waltham System
3. The merchant who headed the Boston Associates, owner of the innovative Waltham mills, was
  - A) Oliver Waltham.
  - B) Samuel Slater.
  - C) Francis Cabot Lowell.
  - D) Samuel Wilson.
4. The first American factory was developed by
  - A) Francis Lowell to weave woolen cloth.
  - B) Samuel Slater to spin cotton thread.
  - C) Robert Fulton to build steamboats.
  - D) Eli Whitney to manufacture cotton gins.
5. As the gap between owners and workers increased in the 1840s, American workers
  - A) developed a class solidarity similar to that of European workers.
  - B) felt increasingly trapped in the working class.
  - C) failed to become a self-conscious working class.
  - D) had limited opportunities for economic mobility.
6. "Mapping the Past: The Making of the Working Class" shows how the economic growth of the early nineteenth century led to
  - A) wealthier citizens living in the suburbs.
  - B) shared residences for workers and masters.
  - C) factory workers living in the inner city.
  - D) physical separation of masters and workers.
7. Most workers in the earliest textile factories were
  - A) women and children.
  - B) former hand spinners and hand weavers.
  - C) immigrants.
  - D) displaced farmers.

8. Under the Waltham System,
- A) laborers performed the work in their own homes.
  - B) workers often fell heavily in debt to the company store because of easy credit.
  - C) each laborer was responsible for training his own apprentice.
  - D) young farm women worked and lived under strictly supervised conditions.
9. The Boston Associates built textile mills in which young single New England women worked under relatively pleasant conditions. This was called the \_\_\_\_\_ System.
- A) Melville
  - B) Concord
  - C) Waltham
  - D) Auburn
10. "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." So said English novelist Charles Dickens upon his encounter with the workers in the mills organized under the \_\_\_\_\_ System.
- A) Lowell
  - B) Auburn
  - C) Waltham
  - D) Philadelphia
11. In the 1830s and 1840s, most of the thousands of poor and wretched immigrants who flooded into America came from
- A) Ireland and Germany.
  - B) Poland and Russia.
  - C) Italy and Greece.
  - D) China and Japan.
12. The American population more than doubled between 1790 and 1820 primarily because of the
- A) Louisiana Purchase.
  - B) cold winters and high birthrate.
  - C) Market Revolution.
  - D) influx of immigrants.
13. The modern method of organizing large enterprises, the corporation, was
- A) eagerly embraced by most American businesses.
  - B) the basis of most manufacturing by 1830.
  - C) an idea which had not yet occurred to investors in the 1820s.
  - D) developing slowly before 1860.
14. In the early nineteenth century, businesses became corporations by obtaining a charter
- A) through the Interstate Commerce Commission.
  - B) through a special act of a state legislature.
  - C) from the governor in most states.
  - D) through the United States Treasury Department.

15. One consequence of American industrialization in the early nineteenth century was
- A) an increase in the need for foreign goods and thus in the business of merchants.
  - B) a decline in commercial agriculture and thus in the speed of westward settlement.
  - C) the rapid development of labor unions.
  - D) a decline in the need for foreign goods and thus in the business of merchants.
16. By far the most important *indirect* effect of industrialization occurred when the
- A) federal government constructed an efficient system of canals.
  - B) South began to produce cotton to supply the new textile mills of New England and Great Britain.
  - C) North was forced to locate new sources of liquid capital to fund the growing textile industry.
  - D) federal government built a series of national roads.
17. A disadvantage of upland or "green-seed" cotton was that it
- A) required the same type of land as indigo.
  - B) could only be grown in the mild, humid lowlands near the coast.
  - C) was very difficult to separate the seeds from the lint.
  - D) required the same type of land as rice.
18. The inventor of a cotton gin, which removed seeds from upland cotton, was
- A) Robert Fulton.
  - B) Samuel Slater.
  - C) Eli Whitney.
  - D) Francis Cabot Lowell.
19. As a result of the cotton gin,
- A) cotton production soared and the southern economy boomed.
  - B) southern production of rice ceased.
  - C) northern merchants experienced severe economic losses.
  - D) northern manufacturing was underfunded as investment flowed to the South.
20. For a generation after 1815, the most expansive force in the American economy was
- A) shipbuilding.
  - B) banking.
  - C) dairy farming.
  - D) cotton.
21. The racial beliefs of most white Americans in the last decades of the eighteenth century 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 ending of slavery by voluntary manumission.
  - D) continuing faith that slavery was a stagnant and declining institution.
22. A successful and bloody slave revolt led to the creation in 1804 of the black republic of
- A) Liberia.
  - B) Cuba.
  - C) Haiti.
  - D) Guatemala.

23. 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 12,000 American blacks.
  - C) received approximately a million immigrants from the United States prior to 1850.
  - D) was founded by free blacks from the United States.
24. The colonization of Sierra Leone in the nineteenth century
- A) was wildly successful.
  - B) had moderate success due to the support of many important white southerners.
  - C) was mostly unsuccessful.
  - D) was the springboard for the colonization of several other African nations by emigrating black Americans.
25. The cotton boom in the early nineteenth century caused a
- A) rapid increase in the number of slaves freed by their masters.
  - B) strict enforcement of laws against the interstate slave trade.
  - C) demand for more labor which was met by a renewed growth of slavery.
  - D) steady increase in support for the colonization movement and in the number of former slaves colonized in Africa.
26. "Jersey negroes appear to be particularly adapted to this market... We have the right to calculate on large importations in the future, from the success which hitherto attended the sale." This quote from a Southern newspaper describes the
- A) international indentured servant trade.
  - B) international slave trade.
  - C) interstate indentured servant trade.
  - D) interstate slave trade.
27. One advantage which northern blacks had over southern blacks was their
- A) free access to public buildings and facilities.
  - B) right to vote in local and national elections.
  - C) ability to organize movements to protest their treatment.
  - D) right to testify in court against whites.
28. By 1820, the interstate slave trade in the South was
- A) totally and effectively outlawed by the states.
  - B) prohibited by the Constitution.
  - C) a legal, well-organized, cruel, and shameful business.
  - D) outlawed by the Missouri Compromise.
29. The natural highway for western commerce and communication in the early nineteenth century was the \_\_\_\_\_ River.
- A) Missouri
  - B) Ohio
  - C) Mississippi
  - D) Tennessee

30. The first modern road in the United States was built in the 1790s to connect Philadelphia and
- A) Boston, Massachusetts.
  - B) Richmond, Virginia.
  - C) Billings, Montana.
  - D) Lancaster, Pennsylvania.
31. In the 1790s and early 1800s, private companies built roads called
- A) byways.
  - B) thoroughfares.
  - C) paths.
  - D) turnpikes.
32. Most early "internal improvements" were built by
- A) state and local governments, without federal monies.
  - B) private businesses, without any financial aid from governments.
  - C) private businesses, with substantial aid from governments.
  - D) state governments, with substantial aid from the federal government.
33. 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 the rest to privateers.
  - 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.
34. In the nineteenth century, Congress
- A) built only one major road, the Old National Road.
  - B) refused to allocate any funds for road building.
  - C) justified its extensive road-building projects as a military necessity.
  - D) did not even discuss the possibility of federal funding for roads.
35. American inventor Robert Fulton perfected the first commercially successful
- A) power loom.
  - B) spinning jenny.
  - C) steamboat.
  - D) cotton gin.
36. A major improvement in the transportation network in the 1820s and 1830s was the construction of
- A) turnpikes.
  - B) railroads.
  - C) airports.
  - D) canals.
37. The greatest advantage which early canals offered was
- A) a direct link between western areas and the eastern seaboard.
  - B) the low cost of their construction.
  - C) their use of cheap, efficient steam engines as their means of power.
  - D) a route by which ocean-going vessels could sail into the back country.

38. The mayor of New York City who organized information and political influence to convince the state legislature to construct the Erie Canal was

- A) DeWitt Clinton.
- B) Thurlow Weed.
- C) Robert Morris.
- D) Martin Van Buren.

39. "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, [the canal] 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 was a defense of the

- A) Erie Canal.
- B) National Canal.
- C) Wabash Canal.
- D) Delaware and Hudson Canal.

40. Immediately after the Erie Canal was completed, it

- A) faced severe competition from a rapidly developing railroad network.
- B) was a financial success.
- C) became a source of bitter political wrangling in New York.
- D) was taken over by the federal government.

41. In 1818 the first regularly scheduled passenger and freight service between New York and England was opened by the

- A) Columbia Line.
- B) McKay Brothers Company.
- C) Black Ball Line.
- D) Great Atlantic Shipping Company.

42. Attempts to build canals in \_\_\_\_\_ often resulted in financial disaster.

- A) the West
- B) the Tidewater
- C) the South
- D) New England

43. The Erie Canal

- A) was constructed by a group of New York merchants.
- B) was a financial disaster.
- C) solidly established New York City's importance in commerce.
- D) benefited New England through the feeder canals.

44. 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.

45. Supreme Court Chief Justice John Marshall thought that manufacturing and business should be
- A) sharply regulated by the government.
  - B) free from the ancient doctrine of the "sanctity" of contracts.
  - C) neither favored nor regulated by the government but simply left to the laws of the marketplace.
  - D) favored by the government since they promoted order and progress.
46. The Supreme Court's decision in *Dartmouth College v. Woodward* (1819) upheld the
- A) right of a state to take over a private college.
  - B) principle of the sanctity of contracts.
  - C) right of a state to tax federal properties within its boundaries.
  - D) principle of national supremacy over the states.
47. The Supreme Court upheld the constitutionality of the National Bank of the United States and also strengthened the implied powers of Congress and aided economic growth when it decided the case of
- A) *Gibbons v. Ogden*.
  - B) *McCulloch v. Maryland*.
  - C) *Charles River Bridge v. Warren Bridge*.
  - D) *Dartmouth College v. Woodward*.
48. In *Gibbons v. Ogden* (1824), the Supreme Court and Justice Marshall
- A) exempted the Bank of the United States from taxation by the states.
  - B) upheld the contract which gave Ogden his monopoly on ferry service.
  - C) defined commerce in a very broad sense.
  - D) ruled in favor of the good of the whole community over that of a particular company.
49. The chief contribution of John Marshall to economic development was his
- A) rejection of state charters for corporations.
  - B) strong states' rights philosophy.
  - C) farsighted defense of consumer rights.
  - D) broadly national view of economic affairs.
50. The Supreme Court decision that promoted economic development by rejecting the absolute sanctity of contracts when they conflicted with improvements for the good of the whole community was
- A) *Dartmouth College v. Woodward*.
  - B) *Gibbons v. Ogden*.
  - C) the *Charles River Bridge* case.
  - D) *McCulloch v. Maryland*.