

Chapter **11** Section 1 (pages 341-345)

Early Industry and Inventions

BEFORE YOU READ

In the last chapter, you read about the effects of the War of 1812 on the United States.

In this section, you will learn how new machines and factories changed the way people in the United States lived in the late 1700s and early 1800s.

AS YOU READ

Use this chart to take notes on the changes brought about by inventions and developments of the late 1700s and early 1800s.

Invention or Development	Changes
Textile mill	
Interchangeable parts	
Steam engine	
Telegraph	
Steel plow	
Mechanical reaper	

TERMS & NAMES

Industrial Revolution A time when factory machines replaced hand tools and large-scale manufacturing replaced farming as the main work

factory system System that brought many workers and machines together under one roof

Samuel Slater Built first spinning mill in Rhode Island

Lowell mills Early factories in Massachusetts that made cloth

interchangeable parts Parts that are exactly alike

Robert Fulton Inventor of the steamboat

Samuel F. B. Morse Inventor of the telegraph

The Industrial Revolution Begins; Factories Come to New England

(pages 341-342)

What was the Industrial Revolution?

The **Industrial Revolution** began in Britain during the late 1700s. In this revolution, factory machines replaced hand tools and large-scale *manufacturing* replaced farming as the main form of work. Before the revolution, women spun thread and wove cloth at home. However, the invention of machines such as the spinning jenny and the power loom made it possible for unskilled workers to make cloth.

The **factory system** brought many workers and machines together under one roof. Most factories were built near water to power the machines. People left farms and moved to where the factories were.

Many people did not want the United States to *industrialize*. However, during the War of 1812 the British blockade kept imported goods from reaching the United States. So Americans had to start manufacturing their own goods.

America began to build its own factories, starting in New England. This region was a good place for factories. It had many rivers to provide water power. It had ships and access to the ocean. In addition, it had many willing workers who were not able to make a living by farming. **Samuel Slater** built his first spinning mill in Rhode Island in 1790 and a larger mill later. There he hired whole families to work.

1. Where were the first U.S. factories?

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The Lowell Mills Hire Women

(pages 342–343)

What did the Lowell mills manufacture?

In 1813, Francis Cabot Lowell built a factory in Waltham, Massachusetts. This factory spun cotton into yarn and wove it into cloth on power looms. The factory was so successful that Lowell and his partners built a new factory town, called Lowell, near the Merrimack and Concord rivers.

Instead of families, the Lowell mills employed farm girls who lived in company-owned boardinghouses. These girls worked long hours in deafening noise. At first the girls received high wages. However, by the 1830s, wages dropped and working conditions worsened.

The Lowell mills and other early factories ran on water power. Later factories were run by powerful steam engines.

2. Who worked in the Lowell mills?

A New Way to Manufacture

(pages 343–344)

What were interchangeable parts?

In 1798, the U.S. government hired the inventor Eli Whitney to make 10,000 *muskets* for the army. Before then, guns were made one at a time by gunsmiths, from start to finish. Whitney wanted to make them in a different way. In 1801, he went to Washington with a box containing musket parts. He took parts from different piles and put a musket together in seconds. He had demonstrated the use of interchangeable parts, parts that were exactly alike.

Interchangeable parts made production faster and made repairs easy. They also allowed the use of lower-paid and less-skilled workers.

3. How did using interchangeable parts change factory work?

Moving People, Goods, and Messages

(pages 344–345)

How did inventions change transportation and communication in the United States?

New inventions improved transportation and communication. Robert Fulton invented a steamboat that could move against the current or strong wind. In 1807, he launched the *Clermont* on the Hudson River.

In 1816, Henry Miller Shreve, a trader on the Mississippi River, designed a more powerful steam engine. It ran a double-decker boat with a paddle wheel in the back. Shreve sailed the boat up the Mississippi and started a new era of trade and transportation on the river.

In 1837, Samuel F. B. Morse demonstrated the telegraph. This invention allowed messages to travel between cities in seconds. By 1861, telegraph lines spanned the country.

4. How did the telegraph change communication in the United States?

Technology Improves Farming (page 345)

What inventions improved agriculture?

Several inventions increased farm production in the United States. In 1836, John Deere invented a light-weight plow with a steel cutting edge. His invention made it easier for farmers to prepare heavy Midwestern soil for planting. As a result, more farmers began moving west.

In 1834, Cyrus McCormick's reaper cut ripe grain. The threshing machine separated kernels of wheat from husks.

New inventions helped to link regions of the United States. New farming equipment helped Midwestern farmers feed Northeastern factory workers. Midwestern farmers became a market for the goods manufactured in the Northeast. Northeastern textile mills increased the need for Southern cotton.

5. How did the steel plow improve agriculture?

Nationalism and Sectionalism

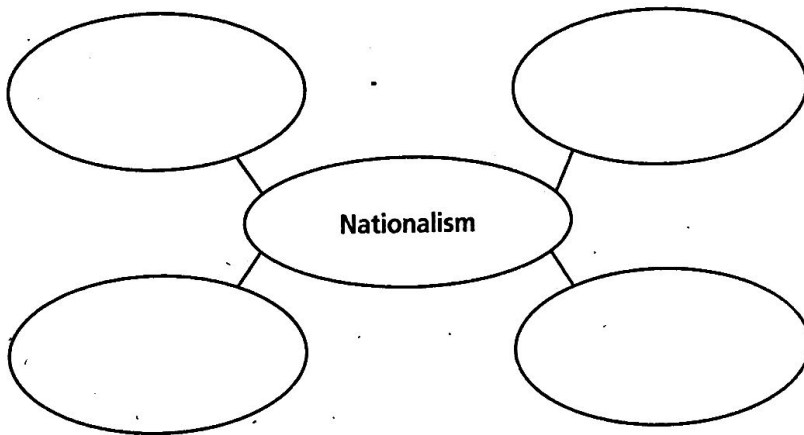
BEFORE YOU READ

In the last section, you read about the spread of slavery in the South.

In this section, you will learn how nationalism united the country and how tensions continued between the North and the South.

AS YOU READ

Use this diagram to take notes on the factors that contributed to feelings of nationalism in the United States in the early 1800s.



TERMS & NAMES

nationalism The feeling of pride, loyalty, and protectiveness toward a country

Henry Clay Speaker of the House of Representatives and political leader from Kentucky

American System Clay's plan for economic development

James Monroe President elected in 1816

sectionalism Loyalty to the interests of one's own region rather than to the nation as a whole

Missouri Compromise Agreement that temporarily settled the issue of slavery in the territories

Monroe Doctrine Warning to European nations not to interfere in the Americas

Nationalism Unites the Country

(pages 354–355)

What was the American System?

In the early 1800s, a sense of **nationalism** pulled people of different regions in the United States together. Nationalism is a feeling of pride, loyalty, and protectiveness toward a country. Congressman **Henry Clay**, a strong nationalist, called for strengthening the country and unifying its regions. His plan—the **American System**—included three parts.

1. Set up a protective tariff, a tax on foreign goods.
2. Set up a national bank with a single currency.
3. Improve the country's transportation systems.

1. What were three parts of the American System?

Roads and Canals (pages 355–356)

How was transportation improved in the 1800s?

Transportation in the United States improved in the first half of the 1800s. In 1806, Congress funded a road that eventually stretched from Cumberland, Maryland, west to Vandalia, Illinois.

The building of canals improved water transportation. The Erie Canal opened the upper Ohio River valley and the Great Lakes region to settlement and trade. It increased nationalism by uniting the regions.

Around the 1830s, steam-powered trains began to be used for transportation. By 1850, there were more than 9,000 miles of track across the United States.

2. What was the impact of the Erie Canal?

A Spirit of National Unity

(page 356)

What was the Era of Good Feelings?

As nationalism increased, people became more loyal to the federal government. **James Monroe** won the presidential election in 1816 by a large majority of votes. The lack of political differences led one newspaper to call the times the Era of Good Feelings. During Monroe's term, several Supreme Court decisions strengthened the powers of the federal government.

3. What was the effect of several Supreme Court decisions?

Settling National Boundaries

(pages 356–357)

How did U.S. borders expand?

Feelings of nationalism also made U.S. leaders want to extend the country's borders. An agreement with Britain helped to set the U.S.-Canada border.

However, relations with Spain were tense. The two nations disagreed on the boundaries of the Louisiana Purchase and the ownership of West Florida. Runaway slaves and pirates used Spanish-held East Florida as a *refuge*. Also, the Seminoles of East Florida, a Native American tribe, raided white settlements in Georgia to get back their land.

After U.S. general Andrew Jackson invaded Florida, Spain gave Florida to the United States in 1819.

4. What caused tensions with Spain?

Sectional Tensions Increase

(pages 357–358)

How did sectionalism help divide the country?

Although nationalism helped to unite the country, sectionalism was dividing it. **Sectionalism** is loyalty to the interests of your own region rather than to the nation as a whole. The interests of the North, South, and West were often in conflict.

Sectionalism became a major issue when Missouri applied for statehood in 1818. People in Missouri wanted slavery to be allowed there. But this would change the balance of 11 slave states and 11 free states.

5. Why did Missouri's application for statehood become a major issue?

The Missouri Compromise; The Monroe Doctrine

(pages 358–359)

How was the Missouri issue settled?

Henry Clay, the Speaker of the House, suggested that Missouri be admitted as a slave state and Maine as a free state. His plan is known as the **Missouri Compromise**. It kept the balance of power.

The nation felt threatened for other reasons. Some European countries planned to help Spain and Portugal take back American colonies that had broken away. Also, Russian settlements reached from Alaska almost to San Francisco. In 1823, President Monroe issued the **Monroe Doctrine**. This was a warning to European countries not to set up any more colonies in the Americas.

6. What was the Missouri Compromise?

Causes-

W

a

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of

1

8

1

2

Effects-

- Questions: 1. Which of the causes do you think is the most important? And why?
2. Which of the effects do you think is the most important? And why?

The War of 1812

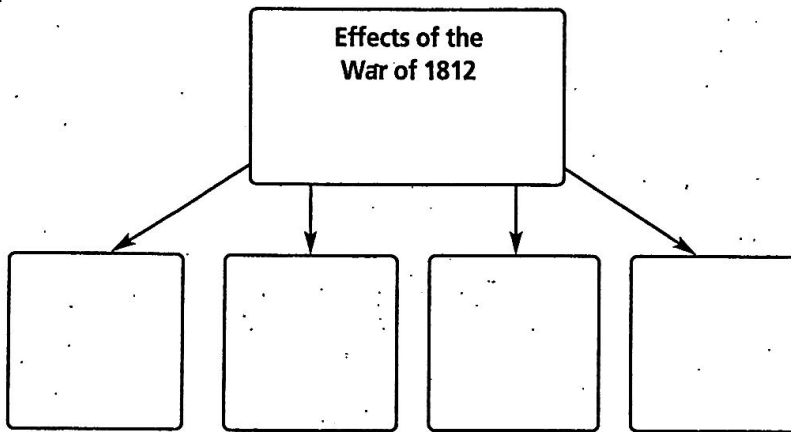
BEFORE YOU READ

In the last section, you read about the events that led up to the War of 1812.

In this section, you will learn about that war and its effects on the United States.

AS YOU READ

Use this diagram to take notes on the effects of the War of 1812.



TERMS & NAMES

Oliver Hazard Perry Naval officer whose fleet defeated the British force on Lake Erie

Battle of the Thames Fight in which General Harrison defeated British forces in the Northwest

Francis Scott Key A Washington lawyer who watched the all-night battle at Fort McHenry and showed his pride by writing what became the national anthem

Treaty of Ghent Treaty that ended the War of 1812

The War Begins (pages 330–331)

What were the strengths of America's military at the start of the War of 1812?

Britain was already at war with France in 1812. It did not want another war with the United States. British leaders announced that they would stop interfering with U.S. shipping. But slow mail prevented this news from reaching America until it was too late.

The War of 1812 had two main phases. From 1812–1814, Britain concentrated on its war against France. After Britain defeated France in 1814, British leaders turned their attention to the United States.

When the war began, the United States military was weak. The navy had only about 16 ships. The army had fewer than 7,000 men. These men were poorly trained and equipped. They were led by officers with little experience.

1. Describe the state of the U.S. military when war was declared on Britain in 1812.

The First Phase of the War (pages 331–332)

Why was the Battle of the Thames important? Although the U.S. Navy was small, it performed well. American naval officers had gained valuable experience fighting pirates overseas. The navy's warships were the fastest afloat. Early in the war, before the British blockaded the coast, U.S. ships won battles that boosted American confidence.

The most important U.S. naval victory took place on Lake Erie. In September 1813, a British force on the lake set out to attack American ships. **Oliver Hazard Perry** led the American forces. The two

sides exchanged cannon shots for two hours. After Perry's ship was demolished, he rowed to another ship and took charge. He then went on to win the battle.

After the victory, Perry sent a note to General William Henry Harrison, who then set out to attack the British on land. By the time Harrison reached Detroit, the British had fled to Canada. Harrison pursued the British forces and defeated them at the **Battle of the Thames**. This victory ended the British threat in the Northwest. The battle also claimed the life of Tecumseh, who died fighting for the British.

2. What was the importance of the Battle of the Thames?

The Second Phase of the War

(pages 332–333)

What happened at Fort McHenry?

The war in Europe ended in April of 1814. After that, Britain concentrated on defeating the United States. They attacked on several fronts.

The British attacked Washington, D.C. There, they burned public buildings, including the White House. Then they attacked Fort McHenry at Baltimore. A Washington lawyer named **Francis Scott Key** watched the all-night battle. At dawn, Key saw the fort's flag still flying. He showed his pride by writing what became the U.S. national *anthem*, the "Star Spangled Banner."

In the North, the British sent a force from Canada across Lake Champlain. Its goal was to push south and cut off New England. The plan had failed by September 1814. At that time, an American fleet defeated the British in the Battle of Lake Champlain.

In the South, the British made the strategic port of New Orleans their target. A U.S. general, Andrew Jackson, put together an army to defend the port city. When the British launched their attack, they were quickly defeated by Jackson's soldiers. The Battle of New Orleans made Jackson a hero. Even so, it was unnecessary. Officials had signed the **Treaty of Ghent**—which ended the War of 1812—two weeks earlier. Slow mails from England had delayed the news.

3. Who led the U.S. forces at the Battle of New Orleans?

The Legacy of the War (page 333)

How did the War of 1812 end?

The Treaty of Ghent showed that the war had no clear winner. Neither side won territory, and border and trade disputes were not solved. But the war had four important *consequences*. 1) The heroism of Americans increased patriotism. 2) The war weakened Native Americans, who had sided with the British. 3) Because the war had interrupted trade, Americans were forced to make many of their own goods. This encouraged the growth of U.S. manufacturers. 4) Finally, the United States proved it could defend itself against the mightiest military power of the time.

4. Who won the War of 1812?

Problems with Foreign Powers

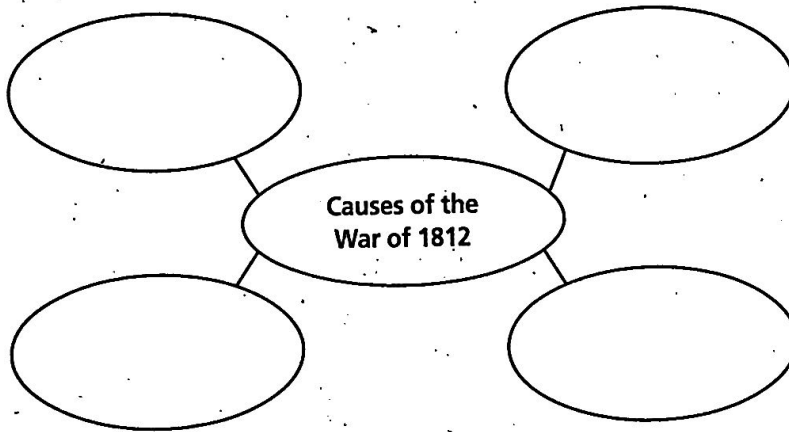
BEFORE YOU READ

In the last section, you read about the Louisiana Purchase and explorations of this area.

In this section, you will learn how Jefferson handled foreign affairs during his presidency.

AS YOU READ

Use this diagram to take notes on the causes of the declaration of war on Britain in 1812.



TERMS & NAMES

impressment Kidnapping of sailors to work on ships

Embargo Act of 1807 An act passed by Congress to stop all foreign trade with the United States

Tecumseh A Shawnee chief who tried to unite Native American tribes

War Hawks Westerners who called for war against Britain

Jefferson's Foreign Policy (pages 326-327)

What kind of foreign policy did Jefferson want?

When Jefferson took office, he hoped to keep the United States from getting involved with other countries. He was not successful for many reasons. One reason was that American merchants were already trading with countries all over the world. Another reason was that the purchase of Louisiana opened the country to westward expansion. This also brought Americans into contact with people from other nations. Finally, the United States had little control over the actions of other countries.

1. What was Jefferson's foreign policy plan?

Problems with France and England (page 327)

How did Britain interfere with American trade?

For years after the French Revolution, Europe was at war. For a while, the United States managed to stay out of these conflicts. At first, the country even benefited from the wars. France had sold Louisiana to the United States, partly as a result of the war. And U.S. merchants took over much of Europe's trade.

By 1805, however, the British began to clamp down on U.S. shipping. They did not want Americans to provide their enemies with food and supplies. The actions of the British angered France, which made its own laws to control foreign shipping.

These changes put American merchants in a tough position. If they obeyed the French rules, their ships could be taken by the British. If they obeyed the British rules, their ships could be taken by the French.

Britain also interfered with U.S. shipping by **impressment**—the kidnapping of American sailors to work on British ships. One of the worst incidents of impressment occurred in 1807. Off the coast of Virginia, the British ship *Leopard* attacked the American ship *Chesapeake*. The British killed three U.S. sailors in the battle. The attack angered Americans, many of whom wanted war.

2. How did the British interfere with U.S. trade?

Trade as a Weapon (pages 327–328)

What did Jefferson decide to do about the attack on the *Chesapeake*?

Jefferson did not declare war against Britain. Instead, he asked Congress to pass trade laws to punish Britain and France. Congress passed the **Embargo Act of 1807** to stop all foreign trade. The act prohibited U.S. ships from sailing to foreign ports. It also closed American ports to British ships.

Jefferson's policy was a disaster. It was more harmful to Americans—especially farmers and merchants—than to the British and French. Many shippers violated the embargo by making false claims about where they were going. Congress *repealed* the embargo in 1809. Madison became the next president in 1809. He reopened trade with all countries except France and Britain. Trade with these countries would begin again when they agreed to respect U.S. ships. Madison's policy was not effective either.

3. How did Jefferson react to the British attack on the *Chesapeake*?

Tecumseh and Native American Unity; War Hawks (pages 328–329)

Why were Americans angry with the British?

Americans were angry with the British for their interference with American shipping and impressment of U.S. citizens. British actions in the Northwest also angered Americans. Many thought that the British were stirring up Native American resistance to American settlements.

After the Battle of Fallen Timbers, thousands of white settlers had moved into Ohio and Indiana. **Tecumseh**, a Shawnee chief, wanted to stop the loss of Native American land. He believed that Native American tribes would have to work together if they wanted to stop the loss of land. Events in 1809 proved him right.

That September, the governor of the Indiana Territory signed the Treaty of Fort Wayne. Chiefs of the Miami, Delaware, and Potawatomi tribes agreed to sell over three million acres of land to the United States. Tecumseh said the treaty was worthless. He said that the land belonged to all tribes and could not be sold without the *consent* of all tribes.

After the Treaty of Fort Wayne, many Native Americans began to follow Tecumseh's advice. But this progress did not last. In November 1811, while Tecumseh was away recruiting tribes for his alliance, U.S. forces defeated the Shawnee at the Battle of Tippecanoe. It was a major setback for Tecumseh.

After the battle, Tecumseh and his followers fled to Canada. They received a warm welcome from the British. Americans, already upset by British interference at sea, became even angrier. Many westerners demanded war. Urged on by the **War Hawks**, as these westerners were called, Congress declared war on Britain on June 18, 1812.

4. Why did Congress declare war on Britain in 1812?
