U.S. History Chapter 11 Study Guide

1. Who promoted a plan known as the American System?

2. Who led an armed rebellion against slavery in Virginia in 1831?

3. Built the first water-powered textile mill in America

4. What kept the balance of power in the Senate between the slave states and the free states?

5. Invented America's first widely successful steamboat

6. Which invention by Samuel F. B. Morse allowed people to communicate more easily over long distances?

7. Which invention by Eli Whitney led to the growth of slavery in the South?

8. Used many workers and machines in one building

9. Early factories that employed mainly women

10. Invented the telegraph

Part 2 - Multiple Choice

11. The songs in which enslaved people of the South expressed their religious beliefs or passed coded messages were called
   A. gospel music.   C. folk songs.
   B. blues songs.   D. spirituals.

12. Which of the following describes an important result of the Missouri Compromise?
   A. It maintained the balance of power in Congress between free states and slave states.
   B. It allowed settlers in unorganized territories to vote on the issue of slavery.
   C. It called for slavery to be banned west of the Mason-Dixon Line.
   D. It ended sectionalism and brought a period of national unity to the nation.

13. Why were most of the nation's early factories located in New England?
   A. Transportation routes were plentiful in New England.
   B. Fertile soil allowed people to work both on farms and in factories.
   C. Many fast-moving rivers provided a source of power.
   D. Large cities allowed workers to live in boardinghouses.

14. Where were most of the nation's early factories built?
   A. the Midwest
   B. the South
   C. New England
   D. Oregon Country

15. Which of the following was part of the American System?
   A. a law that said only the national government could regulate interstate trade
   B. a tax on imported goods to protect American businesses
   C. a toll on future roads and canals to finance their construction
   D. a system of regional banks in which each would promote its own currency
16. Which of the following groups of inventions did the most to pull different regions of the nation together?
A. the threshing machine, the steamboat, the water-powered textile mill
B. the mechanical reaper, the steel plow, the steam-powered locomotive
C. the steam-powered locomotive, the telegraph, the steamboat
D. the water-powered textile mill, the telegraph, the mechanical reaper

17. What did the Supreme Court rule in the case of *Gibbons v. Ogden*?
A. States had power over the national government in matters involving taxation.
B. A state bank could not tax a national bank.
C. Only the federal government had the right to control interstate commerce.
D. A state had the right to control its own commerce.

18. What was the effect of Samuel F. B. Morse's invention?
A. It allowed people to communicate more easily over long distances.
B. It increased cotton production and the expansion of slavery.
C. It led to faster transportation and improved trade.
D. It increased farm production.

19. What did the Adams-On's Treaty of 1819 accomplish?
A. It gave Florida to the United States.
B. It removed the Seminoles from Mexico.
C. It established naval boundaries on the Great Lakes.
D. It set the boundary between Canada and the United States.

20. What idea of Eli Whitney transformed manufacturing by speeding up production, making repairs easier, and allowing the use of less-skilled workers?
A. telephone
B. threshing machine
C. mechanical reaper
D. interchangeable parts

21. For what is Nat Turner best known?
A. helping enslaved people to escape to freedom in the North
B. preaching sermons to convince enslaved people to accept their fate
C. proposing the idea for the cotton gin
D. leading an armed rebellion against slavery

22. What was the goal of the American System?
A. to support all individual state currencies
B. to make the United States economically self-sufficient
C. to extend slavery north of the Mason-Dixon Line
D. to encourage Americans to buy cheap European goods

23. How did slave rebellions like that led by Nat Turner affect the lives of African Americans in the South?
A. Slaveholders became less willing to break up families of enslaved people.
B. More African Americans were able to gain their freedom by escaping to the North.
C. The state of Virginia decided to ban slavery to end such rebellions.
D. Some states passed laws that further limited the freedom of African Americans.

24. Which of the following was a result of the rebellion led by Nat Turner?
A. Virginia established a protective tariff on cotton.
B. Virginia made it illegal to own more than 20 slaves.
C. Whites killed more than 200 African Americans in revenge.
D. Southern states passed laws giving African Americans more freedom.

25. How did the cotton gin change the South?
A. It encouraged Southerners to grow more cotton.
B. It increased the costs of growing cotton.
C. It raised the price that Southerners could get for their cotton.
D. It made the South less dependent on slave labor.
26. Which of the following describes the Missouri Compromise?
   A. It called for slavery to be banned west of the Missouri River.
   B. It established the 49th parallel as the U.S.-Canadian border.
   C. It admitted Missouri as a slave state, but banned slavery in all other territories.
   D. It kept the balance of power in the Senate between slave states and free states.

27. The cotton gin was invented in 1793 by
   A. Frederick Douglass.
   B. Catherine Beale.
   C. Eli Whitney.
   D. Gabriel Prosser.

28. By acquiring Florida and setting the boundary with Canada at the 49th parallel, the United States settled border disputes with
   A. Spain and Portugal.
   B. France and Mexico.
   C. Spain and Britain.
   D. Spain and France.

Part 3 - Map Skills
Using the map, answer the following questions.

29. On which route would traders have shipped goods from Cincinnati to Albany?
   A. the Pennsylvania Canal and the Allegheny River
   B. the Miami and Erie Canal, the Ohio and Erie Canal, and Lake Erie
   C. the Miami and Erie Canal, Lake Erie, and the Erie Canal
   D. the Ohio River, the Ohio and Erie Canal, and the Potomac River

30. Which cities did the Miami and Erie Canal connect?
   A. Cincinnati and Portsmouth
   B. Toledo and Cincinnati
   C. Toledo and Cleveland
   D. Albany and Buffalo

31. Which canal linked the East with the Great Lakes region?
   A. the Miami and Erie Canal
   B. the Ohio and Erie Canal
   C. the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal
   D. the Erie Canal

32. Which sections of the country benefited most from new canals?
   A. the South and the West
   B. the Midwest and the Northwest
   C. the South and the East
   D. the Midwest and the Northeast

33. Which cities did the National Road connect?
   A. Vandalia and La Salle
   B. Columbia and Wheeling
   C. Cumberland and Pittsburgh
   D. Vandalia and Cumberland

34. Approximately how long was the National Road?
   A. 450 miles
   B. 750 miles
**Part 4 - Extended Response**

35. How did the American System propose to strengthen the nation's economy?

36. What was the Industrial Revolution, and how did it begin in the United States?

**Document-Based Questions**

**Historical Context:** By the early 1800s, several Latin American colonies had fought for their independence, and the U.S. recognized them as republics. These nations feared that European powers would regain control over them. The United States, a young nation itself, also felt threatened. Therefore, in December 1823, President James Monroe issued what became known as the Monroe Doctrine. It declared that the Americas were closed to further colonization. Many European nations ignored the doctrine because the U.S. was too weak to enforce it. Others reacted strongly to the doctrine.

Study each document carefully and answer the questions that follow.

**Document 1: Map of Latin America in 1830**

37. Why was the political status of Latin American governments important to the United States?

**Document 2: Excerpt from the Monroe Doctrine**

[T]he occasion has been judged proper for asserting, as a principle in which the rights and interests of the United States are involved, that American continents, by the free and independent condition which they have assumed and maintain, are henceforth not to be considered as subjects for future colonization by any European powers...In the wars of the European powers in matters relating to themselves we have never taken any part...It is only when our rights are invaded or seriously menaced that we resent injuries or make preparation for our defense...[W]e should consider any attempt on their part to extend their system to any portion of this hemisphere as dangerous to our peace and safety.

38. What is the basic message of the Monroe Doctrine?

39. What warning was given in the Monroe Doctrine?
Document 3: Statement by Prince Metternich, the chancellor of Austria, 1824
These United States of America, which we have seen arise and grow...have suddenly left a sphere too narrow for their ambition, and have astonished Europe by a new act of revolt...They have distinctly and clearly announced their intention to set not only power against power, but, to express it more exactly, altar against altar. In their indecent declarations they have cast blame and scorn on the institutions of Europe most worthy of respect...In permitting themselves these unprovoked attacks, in fostering revolutions wherever they show themselves in regretting those which have failed, in extending a helping hand to those which seem to prosper, they lend new strength to the apostles of sedition, and reanimate the courage of every conspirator.

40. How did Metternich feel about the Monroe Doctrine? What phrases reveal this response?

41. Using information from the documents, your answers to the questions in Part 1, and your knowledge of U.S. history, write an essay that discusses what message the Monroe Doctrine contained, what events led to it, and how Europeans responded. Write your answer on a separate paper.

42. What does Prince Metternich accuse the United States of fostering?