

Name: _____
Date: _____

1. A **patent** gives an inventor the sole legal rights to the invention. p.306
2. State **sovereignty** is the idea that states have autonomous power or the right to govern themselves.
P. 322
3. Private companies built many **turnpikes** or toll roads. P. 311
4. **Sectionalism** or loyalty to a region, grew more intense over national policies. P. 322
5. **Canals** are artificial waterways. P. 315
6. **Industrial Revolution** changed how people worked. P. 305
7. **Census** the official count of a population. P. 311
8. **Capital** was money that individuals under Capitalism used for investment. P. 307
9. **Interchangeable parts** were identical or uniform pieces and parts that could be quickly put together to make a complete product. P. 306
10. The Steamboat was developed by **Robert Fulton** p. 315
11. James Monroe's secretary of state **John Quincy Adams**
p. 325
12. **Andrew Jackson** invaded Spanish East Florida in 1818 p. 325
13. **Miguel Hidalgo** led a Mexican rebellion in Mexico. P. 326
14. Daniel Webster favored the **Tariffs of 1816** p. 323
15. The Missouri Compromise was negotiated by **Henry Clay**. P. 323
16. **Eli Whitney** invented the cotton gin. P. 306
17. All manufacturing steps are brought together in one place under the **factory system** p. 306
18. Separate canal compartments where water levels are raised or lowered are called **locks**.p. 316
19. Named after a cloth, roads consisting of logs laid side by side are called **corduroy** roads. P. 313
20. Changes in the way goods were made in the mid-1700s began in **Great Britain** P. 305
21. America's Industrial Revolution began to take root in **New England**. P. 305

22. The National Road went as far west as **Vandalia, Illinois**. P. 314
23. **American System** called for a tariff to stimulate growth of American Industries? P. 323
24. **Rush -Bagot** agreement set the official border between Canada and the United States? P. 325
25. Pioneer families tended to settle in communities **along the rivers** P. 317
26. An example of US military strength was the **Adam-Onis Treaty**..p.326
27. Thirty years after the first census, the population of the United States was **10 million** p.312
28. The **Monroe-Doctrine** document became an important part of American Foreign policy in 1823? P. 326
29. The period of national harmony ended because of **regional differences**. P. 322
-

1. What was the nickname given to Henry Clay? **The Great Compromiser** p. 323
2. Which European country claimed ownership of Florida? **Spain** p. 325
3. How many new states were admitted to the union between 1791 and 1821? **Nine** p. 317
4. What was the population when the first census was taken? **4 Million** p.312
5. Which economic system invest money in businesses in hopes of making a profit? **Capitalism**
P. 306
6. What three factors encouraged people to invest in new industries? P. 308
 - a. **Low taxes**
 - b. **Minimum government relations**
 - c. **Competition**

Essay: Directions: Answer the following question using at least 5 sentences.

1. Which inventions of the early 1800s made the Industrial Revolution possible? Identify at least 3 inventions. Include at least one person that contributed to the inventions. P. 306

There were several significant inventions during the late 1700s and early 1800s that made the Industrial Revolution possible. Among them were the spinning jenny, the water frame, the power loom, and the cotton gin. Each of these inventions improved the way cotton was processed and utilized, saving time and money. Also, Eli Whitney's use of interchangeable parts reduced the price of goods.

Be able to answer questions about Henry's Clay's American System

DBQ Document-Based Questions DIRECTIONS: Answer the questions in the space provided. (10 points each)

Henry Clay's American System

The policy would have enforced a protective tariff to get funding for transportation improvements.

These improvements would be the construction of better roads and canals.

This would allow industrialization to prosper because the raw materials of the South and the West could easily and inexpensively get into the North and the East for manufacturing.

The manufactured goods could then be shipped back to the South and the West.