**Chapter 11: Study Guide KEY**

1. The Industrial Revolution was when machines took the place of many hand tools. Much of the power once provided by people and horses began to be replaced with flowing water, and then by steam engines. It began in the textile industry.
2. Francis Cabot Lowell visited England and took the latest weaving machine ideas and brought them over to the US. He opened a mill that brought together spinning and weaving together into one building.
3. Eli Whitney was an American inventor that made a system of interchangeable parts, identical pieces that could be assembled quickly by unskilled workers. These made manufacturing more efficient.
4. Railroads were very efficient because they tied together raw materials, manufacturers, and markets. They also linked towns and cities together.
5. Robert Fulton was an American inventor. He used a steam engine to power a boat, thus making a steamboat.
6. Some reason immigrants came to the US were … 1) opportunity to buy cheap land, 2) skills would get them better jobs, 3) no other choice because they could not stay at home (i.e. potato famine).
7. The people who opposed immigrants the most were nativists. They didn’t like people who were not white, not American, and not Protestant. They especially didn’t like the Irish because they were Roman Catholic. Workers wouldn’t put immigrants in good jobs, even though they were skilled.
8. Railroads opened new markets in the west. They also used raw materials, and could move goods efficiently from state to state. Clipper ships delivered American products from the northeastern ports to other countries faster, which gave the US a larger share of trade by sea. \*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*
9. Free African Americans were not allowed to skilled jobs, attend public school (for their children), vote, serve on juries, or testify against a white defendant.
10. Most southern Americans were farmers, and most northern Americans were factory owners and merchants.
11. The cotton gin, invented by Eli Whitney, removed seeds from cotton fibers. This used to be done by hand, and was a slow process. Because of the cotton gin, production was faster and profits grew enormously. Cotton farms expanded westward.
12. Senator Henry Clay introduced the Missouri Compromise. It allowed Missouri to enter the union as a “slave state” and Maine to enter as a “free state” to keep the balance in the Senate. It also provided that the Louisiana Territory north of the southern border of Missouri would be free of slavery. Additionally, it gave southern slave owners a right to pursue escaped fugitives into free regions, and return them to slavery.