

Chapter Fourteen

Forging the National Economy, 1790-1860

The frontier experience particularly strengthened the American inclination to celebrate

- 1. individualism.
- 2. closed communities.
- 3. religious and moral tradition.
- 4. social class differences.

The frontier experience particularly strengthened the American inclination to celebrate

1. individualism.

Hint: See page 288.

The great Irish immigration of the 1840s was particularly stimulated by

- 1. British oppression.
- 2. the excellent job opportunities that America offered the Irish.
- 3. the potato famine in Ireland.
- 4. the increased population of Ireland due to larger families and longer life spans.

The great Irish immigration of the 1840s was particularly stimulated by

3. the potato famine in Ireland.

Hint: See page 292.

In their attitudes toward international affairs, many German immigrants in the Midwest tended to favor

- 1. international cooperation.
- 2. isolationism.
- 3. anti-British policies.
- 4. a strong military and militant defense of American interests abroad.

In their attitudes toward international affairs, many German immigrants in the Midwest tended to favor

2. isolationism.

Hint: See page 293.

The worst anti-Catholic violence occurred in 1834 and 1844 in the cities of

- 1. Boston and Philadelphia.
- 2. New York and Boston.
- 3. Chicago and Milwaukee.
- 4. Providence, Rhode Island, and Rochester, New York.

The worst anti-Catholic violence occurred in 1834 and 1844 in the cities of

1. Boston and Philadelphia.

Hint: See pages 296–297.

One reason it was difficult to develop an industrial labor force in America was that

- American workers did not like to be bossed by others.
- 2. most Americans were skeptical of technology and machine production.
- 3. factory labor was viewed as women's and children's work.
- 4. land was cheap and abundant.

One reason it was difficult to develop an industrial labor force in America was that

4. land was cheap and abundant.

Hint: See page 297.

Eli Whitney's cotton gin enabled

- 1. the South to develop a small but profitable textile industry.
- 2. the South to reduce its economic dependence on the North and Europe.
- cotton production to expand from the coastal areas to the vast plains of Alabama and Mississippi.
- 4. cotton production to rely on white wage labor as well as slavery.

Eli Whitney's cotton gin enabled

 cotton production to expand from the coastal areas to the vast plains of Alabama and Mississippi.

Hint: See page 301.

The legal principle of "free incorporation" meant that

- 1. businesses no longer had to pay a high fee in order to incorporate.
- 2. businessmen could create corporations without applying for individual state charters.
- 3. corporations were exempt from taxes as long as their original patents were valid.
- 4. it was illegal to operate corporate manufacturing operations with slave labor.

The legal principle of "free incorporation" meant that

2. businessmen could create corporations without applying for individual state charters.

Hint: See page 303.

In the 1820s and 1830s, most adult male wage earners

- 1. substantially improved their economic conditions.
- 2. were largely replaced by women and children in the factories.
- 3. had lost substantial economic ground and were unable to earn a living wage.
- 4. were organized into effective industrial labor unions.

In the 1820s and 1830s, most adult male wage earners

1. substantially improved their economic conditions.

Hint: See page 304.

Catherine Beecher relentless encouraged American women to

- 1. go into the profession of teaching.
- 2. demand equal pay for equal work.
- 3. avoid industrial labor at all costs.
- 4. refrain from paid labor outside the home until their children were grown.

Catherine Beecher relentless encouraged American women to

1. go into the profession of teaching.

Hint: See page 307.

One consequence of the smaller American families of the early nineteenth century was that

- 1. children were no longer such an economic asset to the family.
- 2. women were freer to achieve greater equality and authority within the home.
- 3. the extended "three generation" family became largely a thing of the past.
- 4. the family became more child-centered and focused on shaping children rather than breaking their wills.

One consequence of the smaller American families of the early nineteenth century was that

4. the family became more child-centered and focused on shaping children rather than breaking their wills.

Hint: See page 308.