**Chapter 10 -** Market Expansion & Industry in First Transition

1. In 1791, what percent of America's clothing was homemade?

a. 10–20%

b. 30–40%

c. 60–80%

d. 95% or more was homemade.

2. As canals, steamboats and railroads were built,

a. home production declined.

b. artisan manufactures increased.

c. prices of basic goods like clothing increased.

d. product quality declined.

e. All of the above.

3. The first factories in the US were developed within the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ industry.

a. iron smelting

b. grain milling

c. boot and shoe

d. cotton textile

4. Samuel Slater is *most* recognized for

a. inventing the cotton gin.

b. credited with introducing the water frame in American spinning mills.

c. lobbying the government for the abolition of slavery.

d. playing an integral role in developing the first American factory.

e. both b and d

5. Which of the following phrases does *not* describe an essential characteristic of a factory?

a. produces a standardized product to be sold in a wide market

b. relies on stocks and bonds in order to finance plants and machinery

c. assemble workers under a definite organizational discipline

d. carries out complex operations in one building or in adjacent buildings

6. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, which produced \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, is commonly cited as the first American factory.

a. The Oliver Evans Mill; flour

b. The Almy, Slater, Brown Mill; yarn and thread

c. The Boston Manufacturing Company; cotton cloth

d. The Whitney Armaments Firm; guns

7. Francis Lowell’s Boston Manufacturing Company

a. specialized in the production of one type of cloth.

b. combined all four stages of cloth production in one plant.

c. sold its product throughout the U.S.

d. used power looms for weaving.

e. All of the above.

8. By 1860, two thirds of America's woolen output and ¾ of the U.S. output of cotton goods was produced in

a. the area surrounding Philadelphia.

b. New England.

c. the Mid-Atlantic states.

d. New York city.

9. When they first appeared in the U.S., corporations did not have all the advantages that they have today. For example, early corporations

a. had to be re-chartered upon the death of a shareholder.

b. were taxed at a higher rate than sole proprietorships and partnerships.

c. did not have the legal protection of limited liability.

d. were not allowed to have more than 12 shareholders.

e. All of the above.

10. The Connecticut General Incorporation act

a. was passed in 1797 and allowed private citizens to pursue liability claims against corporations.

b. provided for the state legislature to grant charters.

c. expanded the liability for English joint-stock companies.

d. was passed in 1837 and made incorporation a right.

e. None of the above are correct.

11. Which of the following industries was *not* among the 10 leading industries in 1860?

a. boots and shoes

b. printing and publishing

c. machinery

d. lumber

12. In 1860, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ was the top industry as ranked by value added.

a. cotton textiles

b. boots and shoes

c. men’s clothing

d. iron

13. According to the 1860 census, the top employer in manufacturing was the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ industry.

a. boot and shoe

b. cotton textile

c. flour and meal

d. iron

14. In the late 18th century, England

a. passed laws prohibiting the export of industrial machinery.

b. tried to discourage labor pirating.

c. was the second largest producer of manufactured goods in the world.

d. successfully prevented technology transfer to the U.S.

e. Both a and b are correct.

15. What two basic ideas led to American preeminence in nineteenth-century manufacturing?

a. interchangeable parts and the right of incorporation

b. continuous-process manufacturing, and the breast water wheel

c. water frame spinning machines and the use of interchangeable parts

d. interchangeable parts and continuous-process manufacturing

16. The development of interchangeable parts by Eli Whitney and Simeon North allowed

a. skilled labor to be replaced by unskilled labor and machines.

b. firms to better implement continuous-process manufacturing.

c. producers to reduce production costs and increase supply.

d. for easier and cheaper repair of damaged goods.

e. All of the above.

17. The first permanently successful application of standardized interchangeable parts was made in the American \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ industry.

a. textile

b. grain milling

c. armaments

d. iron

18. The first successful application of continuous process manufacturing was in

a. textile mills.

b. automobile manufacturing.

c. manufacturing of guns.

d. grain milling.

19. The primary source of power for industrial production in the antebellum period was

a. coal.

b. steam.

c. water.

d. wood.

20. In the antebellum period, most large manufacturers relied on the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ for power.

a. undershot water wheel

b. overshot water wheel

c. the breast water wheel

d. the water turbine

21. At the Great Exhibition in London (1851), American products were a primary attraction because they were

a. elegantly designed.

b. very long lasting.

c. cheap and functional.

d. handmade by skilled artisans.

22. In 19th century American manufacturing, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ was scarce, but \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ was even scarcer.

a. labor; capital

b. capital; skilled labor

c. unskilled labor; fuel sources

d. capital; raw materials

23. From 1800-1860 which part of the nation was *most* opposed to high tariffs?

a. South.

b. New England.

c. Middle Atlantic States.

d. Far Western States.

24. From 1800-1860 which part of the nation *most* supported high tariffs?

a. Southeast.

b. New England.

c. Southwest.

d. Far Western States.

25. Tariffs comprised approximately what percentage of the federal government revenues between 1790 and 1860?

a. 97%.

b. 55%.

c. 25%.

d. 1%.