

**SECTION QUIZ** *Regional Economies*  
**Create Differences**

**CHAPTER 7**  
**Section 1**

**A.** As you read about regional issues in early U.S. history, fill out the chart by writing answers to the questions below.

**The Industrial Revolution takes hold in the United States.**

Regional Economy	Regional Agriculture
1. What was the North's economy based on?	2. What were the main elements of the North's agricultural system?
3. What was the South's economy based on?	4. What were the main elements of the South's agricultural system?

**Henry Clay champions the American System.**

5. What were the main goals of the American System?	
6. How was each of the following intended to help the United States achieve those goals?	Internal improvements
Tariff of 1816	The Second Bank of the United States

**B.** On the back of this paper, explain how the terms and names in each of the following sets are related.

1. EH Whitney—interchangeable parts—mass production
2. National Road—Erie Canal

**A. Terms and Names** Write the letter of the best answer.

1. The Industrial Revolution in the United States involved all of the following **except**.
  - a. a steadily growing slave trade in the South.
  - b. the construction of textile factories in New England.
  - c. the introduction of labor-saving machinery.
  - d. a decrease in the nation's dependence on foreign trade.
2. Eli Whitney is best known for his invention of the
  - a. turnpike.
  - b. textile factory.
  - c. cotton gin.
  - d. plantation system.
3. Henry Clay proposed the American System for all of the following reasons **except**.
  - a. to unify the nation.
  - b. to bring an end to slavery.
  - c. to create a national currency.
  - d. to improve methods of transportation.
4. The main purpose of the Tariff of 1816 was to
  - a. punish Britain.
  - b. aid small farmers.
  - c. aid American industry.
  - d. aid westward expansion.
5. All of the following are true of the Erie Canal **except** that it
  - a. triggered a canal-building boom.
  - b. was highly profitable for New York.
  - c. was primarily intended to transport passengers.
  - d. effectively linked the Atlantic Ocean to the Great Lakes.

**B. Extended Response** Briefly answer the following question on the back of this paper.

Compare the economies and agricultural systems of the North and South in the early years of the Industrial Revolution.

**CHAPTER 7**  
**GUIDED READING Nationalism at Center Stage**  
 Section 2

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**SECTION QUIZ Nationalism at Center Stage**  
 Section 2

**A. Terms and Names** Write the letter of the predicate that accurately describes the subject of each sentence.

1. The Supreme Court decision in *McCulloch v. Maryland*
  - a. declared that Maryland had the right to tax the Bank of the United States.
  - b. declared the Bank of the United States unconstitutional.
  - c. supported the state governments over the national government.
  - d. strengthened the federal government's control over the economy.
2. John Quincy Adams
  - a. placed sectionalism above nationalism.
  - b. helped to expand U.S. territory to include Florida.
  - c. served as the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court in the 1820s.
  - d. declared the Western Hemisphere closed to European colonization.
3. The Monroe Doctrine
  - a. convinced Russia to give up its claims on Alaska and its interest in the Northwest.
  - b. ordered European powers to abandon their existing colonies in the Western Hemisphere.
  - c. warned European powers not to interfere with the affairs of the Western Hemisphere.
  - d. proclaimed the intention of the United States to create new colonies in the Western Hemisphere.
4. Nationalism
  - a. is a practice of turning colonies into independent nations.
  - b. is a belief in placing national interests above regional concerns.
  - c. is a belief that states should have little or no power over trade.
  - d. is a policy aimed at establishing a powerful national bank.
5. The Missouri Compromise
  - a. declared Missouri a free state.
  - b. declared New York a slave state.
  - c. maintained the balance of slave states and free states.
  - d. set up the Mississippi River as the dividing line between free and slave holding regions.

**B. Extended Response** Briefly answer the following question on the back of this paper:  
 Explain how the Monroe Doctrine and the Missouri Compromise promoted nationalism.

**A.** As you read about the rise of national feeling in the U.S., answer questions about the measures and policies in the chart below.

	What ideas did the measure contain?	How did it promote nationalism?
1. Gibbons v. Ogden decision		
2. The Adams-Onís Treaty		
3. The Monroe Doctrine		
4. The Missouri Compromise		

**B.** On the back of this paper, summarize what you know about John Quincy Adams and Jim Beckwourth.