

Industry Divides

Trace how new economic changes created sectional conflict.

5.4.B “identify and explain how changes resulting from the Industrial Revolution led to conflict among sections of the United States;”

NAME _____

DATE _____

1 READ AND MARK

Read it twice

YOUR JOB Underline each Industrial Revolution change, circle each section's response, and number 1, 2, and 3 beside three change-to-conflict connections. This will help you explain why sections of the United States disagreed.

Different Economies, Growing Conflict

- ① During the early 1800s, new machines and factories changed much of the North. Textile mills turned cotton into cloth, and many northern workers earned wages in towns and cities. Factory owners wanted federal tariffs, or taxes on imported goods. Tariffs could make British cloth cost more, helping American factories sell their products. These changes made northern leaders support policies that protected industry.
- ② In the South, the cotton gin and growing textile demand made cotton farming more profitable. Planters expanded plantations and relied even more on enslaved labor to grow cotton for mills. Southern leaders often opposed high tariffs because they bought imported manufactured goods and sold cotton abroad. They feared other nations might buy less cotton if trade became harder. Northern industry and southern agriculture therefore pushed sections toward different economic goals.
- ③ As Congress debated tariffs and the power of the federal government, sectional arguments grew sharper. In 1832, South Carolina declared a federal tariff invalid within the state. This nullification crisis showed how an economic dispute could threaten the Union. Later disagreements over whether slavery would spread into western territories became even more serious. Industrial growth had linked northern factories to southern cotton, but it also deepened differences over labor, trade, and political power.

2 ANSWER WITH EVIDENCE _____ Use the passage

1 What Industrial Revolution changes in the North led northern leaders to support tariffs?

2 Why did many southern leaders oppose high tariffs?

3 How did northern factories and southern cotton farming create different economic goals?

4 How did the nullification crisis show conflict between sections of the United States?

3 YOUR TURN _____ Your own words

Write four sentences that explain how Industrial Revolution changes created a conflict between the North and South. Include one northern goal, one southern goal, and the issue that caused disagreement.

PART 1 • READ AND MARK

Underline each Industrial Revolution change, circle each section's response, and number 1, 2, and 3 beside three change-to-conflict connections. This will help you explain why sections of the United States disagreed. Accept any marking that follows this job and points at the right text.

PART 2 • ANSWERS

#	QUESTION	ANSWER
1	What Industrial Revolution changes in the North led northern leaders to support tariffs?	New machines and textile factories grew in the North. Factory owners wanted tariffs to make imported British cloth cost more and help American factories sell goods.
2	Why did many southern leaders oppose high tariffs?	They bought imported manufactured goods and sold cotton abroad. They feared harder trade would cause other nations to buy less cotton.
3	How did northern factories and southern cotton farming create different economic goals?	Northern factory owners wanted protection for industry through tariffs, while southern planters depended on cotton exports and imported goods, so they often opposed high tariffs.
4	How did the nullification crisis show conflict between sections of the United States?	South Carolina declared a federal tariff invalid within its state. This showed that a dispute over tariffs and federal power could threaten the Union.

PART 3 • YOUR TURN (SAMPLE ANSWER)

Industrial growth created different needs in the North and South. Northern factory owners supported tariffs because tariffs could help them sell cloth. Southern planters opposed high tariffs because they traded cotton and bought imported goods. These opposing goals caused sectional conflict when Congress debated tariff laws.

Accept responses that accurately connect industrial or cotton changes to different northern and southern interests, then to conflict over tariffs, slavery, trade, or federal power. Students may use different valid wording from the passage.