

Forces of Change

Trace how war, resources, investment, and transportation reshaped the nation.

8.13 "Economics. The student understands how various economic forces resulted in the Industrial Revolution in the 19th century. The student is expected to: analyze the economic effects of the War of 1812..."

NAME _____

DATE _____

1 READ AND MARK _____ Read it twice

YOUR JOB Underline statements that describe an economic effect of the War of 1812, circle economic factors that sped industrialization, and number the three sentences that explain why cities grew.

From War to Factories

- ① Before 1812, many Americans bought cloth, tools, and other manufactured goods from Britain. The war disrupted Atlantic shipping, and British goods became scarce and costly. Merchants and investors responded by putting money into American mills and workshops, especially in New England. When peace reopened trade, British imports again competed with these young businesses. In 1816, Congress passed a tariff, a tax on imported goods, to make foreign products cost more. The tariff gave some American manufacturers time to grow.
- ② Several conditions powered faster industrial growth after the war. The United States had forests, waterways, coal, and iron, resources that supplied fuel and raw materials. Banks, merchants, and other investors provided capital, or money for businesses. New machines increased output, while interchangeable parts made some products quicker to repair and assemble. Canals, roads, and later railroads moved supplies to factories and finished goods to wider markets. A growing population, including many immigrants, supplied both workers and customers.
- ③ Factories gathered workers and machines in one place, so manufacturing jobs became concentrated in towns and cities. People moved from farms and from overseas to seek wages, causing urban populations to rise quickly. Industrial cities offered stores, transportation, and chances for business, which drew still more people. Rapid growth also created overcrowded housing, pollution, and long workdays for many laborers. Industrialization and urbanization therefore changed where people worked, lived, and bought goods during the nineteenth century.

2 ANSWER WITH EVIDENCE _____ Use the passage

1 Explain the sequence that connected the War of 1812 to the growth of American manufacturing.

2 Choose two economic factors besides the war that sped industrialization. Explain how each factor helped factories grow.

3 How did canals, roads, and railroads help connect factories to wider markets?

4 Analyze how factory growth led to urbanization. Include one result of rapid city growth.

3 YOUR TURN _____ Your own words

Write exactly four sentences explaining how the War of 1812 and at least two other economic factors helped change the United States into a nation with growing cities. Include one effect on people's daily lives.

PART 1 • READ AND MARK

Underline statements that describe an economic effect of the War of 1812, circle economic factors that sped industrialization, and number the three sentences that explain why cities grew. Accept any marking that follows this job and points at the right text.

PART 2 • ANSWERS

#	QUESTION	ANSWER
1	Explain the sequence that connected the War of 1812 to the growth of American manufacturing.	The war made British manufactured goods scarce and expensive, so merchants and investors put money into American mills and workshops. After the war, the 1816 tariff helped some young manufacturers compete with imported British goods.
2	Choose two economic factors besides the war that sped industrialization. Explain how each factor helped factories grow.	Answers may name resources, capital, machines, interchangeable parts, transportation, population growth, or immigrant labor, with an accurate explanation of each factor's role.
3	How did canals, roads, and railroads help connect factories to wider markets?	They moved raw supplies to factories and carried finished goods to customers in wider markets.
4	Analyze how factory growth led to urbanization. Include one result of rapid city growth.	Factories concentrated jobs in towns and cities, drawing people from farms and overseas to seek wages. Rapid city growth could cause overcrowded housing, pollution, or long workdays.

PART 3 • YOUR TURN (SAMPLE ANSWER)

The War of 1812 made imported goods scarce, so investors supported American mills. The 1816 tariff helped those mills compete after trade resumed. Coal and iron supplied factories, and canals carried their goods to customers. As factory jobs expanded, people moved to cities, where many faced crowded housing and long workdays.

Accept equivalent cause-and-effect explanations that are supported by the passage. For the open response, check for exactly four sentences, the war, at least two additional economic factors, growing cities, and one daily-life effect.