

# Guided Reading



## Growth and Expansion

### Lesson 1 *A Growing Economy*

#### ESSENTIAL QUESTION

*How does geography influence the way people live?*

### Industrial Growth

**Explaining** Use the graphic organizer to explain the effects of geography and technology on the Industrial Revolution.

Geography	Technology
1. Farming	4. Machines
2. Rivers and Streams	5. Cotton Gin
3. Port Cities	6. Interchangeable Parts  7. Factory System

# Guided Reading *Cont.*

## Growth and Expansion

### Agriculture Grows

**Filling in the Blanks** Use your textbook to fill in the blanks using the words in the box.

factories	slavery	cotton
agriculture	Americans	pork
production	economic	land
west	increased	enslaved
valuable	wheat	gin

Many New Englanders went to work in (1) \_\_\_\_\_ in the early 1800s. Most (2) \_\_\_\_\_ still lived and worked on farms. The main source of (3) \_\_\_\_\_ activity in the United States was (4) \_\_\_\_\_.

As settlers moved (5) \_\_\_\_\_, so did agriculture. In the region north of the Ohio River farmers raised (6) \_\_\_\_\_, corn, and (7) \_\_\_\_\_.

The textile factories in New England created a larger demand for (8) \_\_\_\_\_. Cotton (9) \_\_\_\_\_ grew quickly in the South. The cotton (10) \_\_\_\_\_ allowed farmers to produce more cotton more quickly. Planters could grow cotton over a much wider area. Southern farmers moved west to find more (11) \_\_\_\_\_ to plant the (12) \_\_\_\_\_ crop. Between 1790 and 1820, cotton production rose from 3,000 to 300,000 bales per year.

(13) \_\_\_\_\_ increased as cotton farming spread. More cotton production required more (14) \_\_\_\_\_ workers. The enslaved African population in the United States (15) \_\_\_\_\_ from about 700,000 to 1.2 million between 1790 and 1810.

# Guided Reading *Cont.*



## Growth and Expansion

### Economic Independence

**Reading for Accuracy** Use your textbook to decide if a statement is true or false. Write **T** or **F** in the blank. If a statement is false, rewrite the underlined portion to make it true.

- 1. Low taxes helped encourage small investors to provide money for new businesses.  
\_\_\_\_\_
  
- 2. Corporations are generally owned by a single, wealthy person.  
\_\_\_\_\_
  
- 3. Many new cities were established on rivers, and older cities lost population.  
\_\_\_\_\_
  
- 4. Cities such as Cincinnati grew because more farmers were shipping their products by water.  
\_\_\_\_\_
  
- 5. New cities used modern sewage systems that helped control diseases.  
\_\_\_\_\_
  
- 6. Few cities and towns had organized fire companies, so fire was a constant threat.  
\_\_\_\_\_
  
- 7. New cities offered libraries, museums, and shops for people to enjoy in their leisure time.  
\_\_\_\_\_