1. How did changes in technology change agriculture, industry, and the home? (Possible Essay)

2. How did changes in transportation and the market reinforce social and regional differences? Technology played an important role in transportation, allowing people to move and settle beyond navigable rivers. People in the south close to water, had better ways to navigate through the rivers and ocean to trade and move more easily. Railroads also became very important to regions as means of transportation. People who lived on the west coast, who did not have rivers to travel through, built railroads to move faster and farther. By the year 1850 there was about 9,000 miles of railroads in the US.

3. How did the Erie Canal impact American commerce, settlement, and culture? The Erie Canal allowed settlers to move west, as the water did not previously allow for this. Prices of transporting goods greatly decreased with the addition of the canal from $100 per ton by road, to $10 per ton through the canal. The canal also allowed the transportation of wheat, oats and logs to rapidly increase. Because of the Erie Canal, NYC became the busiest port in America, allowing the city to grow quickly.


5. Define the Compromise of 1850 (including the Fugitive Slave Law) and the Kansas-Nebraska Act. How did they attempt to keep the peace? The Compromise of 1850 stated that California entered as free state—prospectors did not want people bringing in slave crews. The Remainder of the Southwest, divided into Utah and New Mexico would decide with popular sovereignty Northern and Western borders of Texas changed, federal government assumed debt from war. Slave trade was outlawed in Washington D.C. and implemented stricter fugitive slave law. The fugitive slave law stated that all runaway slaves must be returned to their owners and slaves accused of being runaways were denied a trial by jury, the judge would rule. The Kansas-Nebraska Act was driven by desire for railroad through west. It created two new territories: Kansas and Nebraska. It also repealed the Missouri Compromise. Slavery in Kansas and Nebraska was to be determined by popular sovereignty.