

Social Studies

Chapter 10: A Growing Nation

Name: Key

I. Changes on the Plains

A. Miners

1. **boom** - time of fast economic or population growth
 - a. gold or silver discovered (Pike's Peak)
 - b. miners rushed in and set up camp
 - c. grew into towns
 - d. businesses and farms started
 - e. **refinery** - factory where metals, fuels, and other materials are cleaned and made into usable products
 - f. **prospectors** - those searching for gold, fought
 - g. families arrived
 - h. set up schools, governments, etc.
 - i. all the minerals were mined quickly
2. **bust** - time of fast economic decline
 - a. ghost towns - abandoned

B. Ranchers

1. cattle ranching huge in vast grasslands of the west (especially in Texas)
 - a. huge demand in the East
 - 1.) meat
 - 2.) leather
 - 2.) soap and candles from the fat
 - b. more railroads were built
 - c. **long drives** - took to port cities on the railroads
 - d. sent to Chicago and prepared
 - e. sent to the East

C. Homesteaders

1. Homestead Act opened Great Plains to settlers
2. **homesteaders** - people who settled plots of land
 - b. got 160 acres of land
 - c. had to be head of family and 21 years old
 - d. had to live on it for 5 years
 - e. thousands of Americans and immigrants came
3. living on the plains
 - a. few streams and trees
 - b. sod for houses
 - c. lack of mail
 - d. bad weather
 - 1.) drought + fires
 - 2.) dust storms

3.) floods

4.) snow and cold

4. technology helped

a. steel plow - cut through sod

b. windmill - - pump water from ground

c. Russian wheat - needed less water

d. reaper - for harvesting

e. barbed wire and fences - kept cattle off/on the land

5. conflict

a. **open range** - free grazing land

b. blocked off by farmers' fences

c. led to fighting

d. ranchers cut fences

e. farmers shot cattle

6. enough people, the last frontier "closed"

D. Conflict in the West

1. buffalo began to die as settlers moved onto the land

2. were killed to lay track for the railroad

3. loss of buffalo and land made Indians sign treaties

4. **reservations** - area of land set aside by gov. for native use only

5. Great Sioux in Black Hills

a. gold discovered

b. forced to move

c. Custer attacked at Little Bighorn River

d. chief - Sitting Bull and Crazy Horse fought

e. Indians were defeated and forced onto reservations

6. Nez Perce

a. attempted to escape into Canada from Oregon

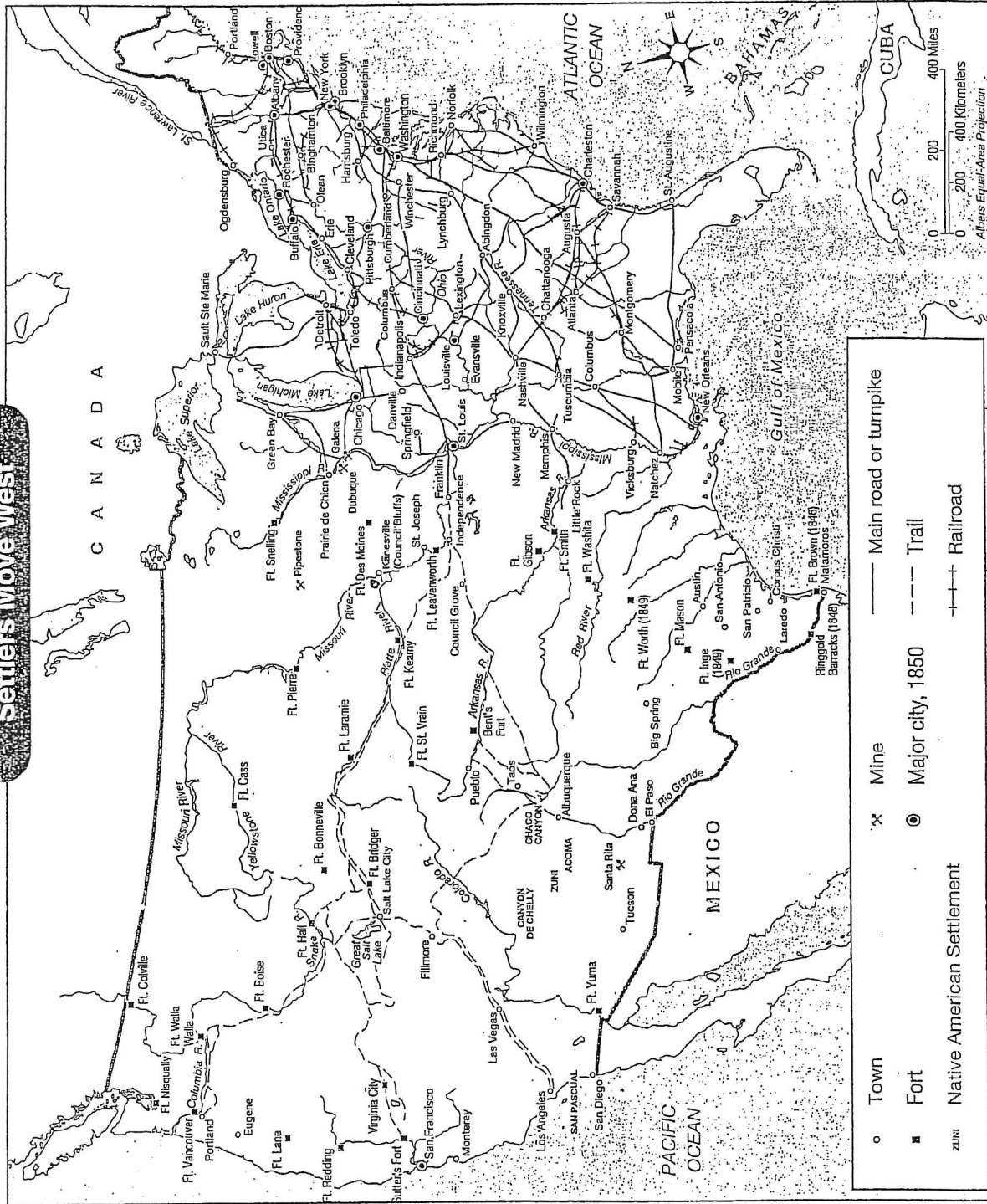
b. surrendered

7. many Native Americans now on reservations, but U.S. citizens

Settling the Last Frontier

Directions Study the map below.

Settlers Move West



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(continued)

Name _____ Date _____

Directions Use the map and key on the preceding page to help you answer the questions. Write your answers in the blanks provided.

- 1 In what part of the country were most railroads located?

- 2 What Texas fort was the farthest west? _____
- 3 In what parts of the country were most forts located? _____
- 4 Could you travel by railroad from St. Louis, Missouri, to Salt Lake City?

- 5 How might you travel from Norfolk, Virginia, to Wilmington, North Carolina?

- 6 Find the area that represents your state on the map. How settled was it? What might life have been like for the settlers who lived there?

II. Big Business and Cities

A. The Transcontinental Railroad

1. railroads moved people, raw materials, and finished products (made trade easier so economy grew)
2. **transcontinental railroad** - crossed entire continent
- Union Pacific - from Omaha in the Midwest
 - Central Pacific - from Sacramento in the West
 - had to build bridges and blast holes
 - Union Pacific made it farther because easier
 - drove a golden spike in where they met in Promontory Point, Utah
3. improvements made trains safer
- air break - stopped every car (Westinghouse)
 - telegraph - station and train could communicate

B. The Steel Industry

1. Andrew Carnegie
- entrepreneur** - person who starts a business b. used Bessemer process to make stronger steel
 - bought steel mills, iron and coal mines to supply them, and boats to move the steel
 - made steel much cheaper
 - became very rich and built schools and libraries
2. steel changed America
- steel rails replaced weak iron rails
 - Skyscrapers instead of brick and wood buildings
 - huge bridges

C. The Oil Industry

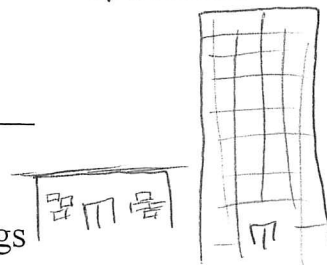
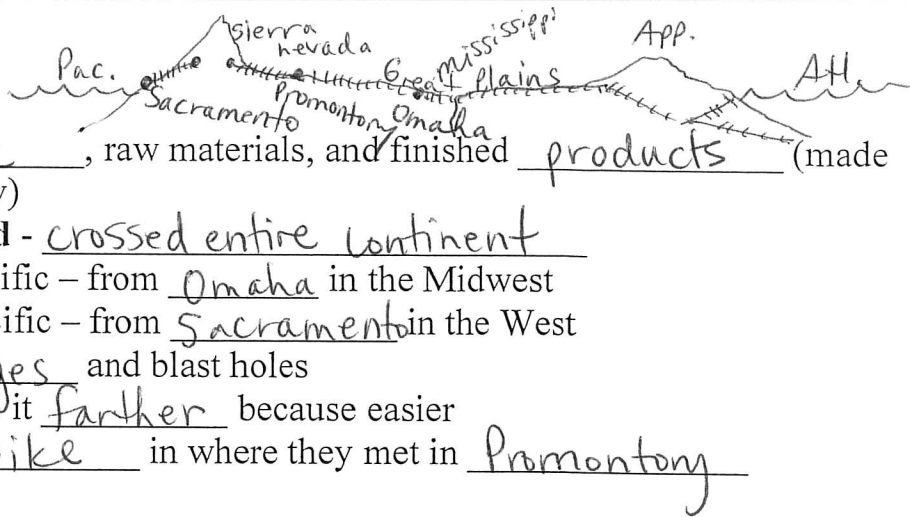
1. John D. Rockefeller
- had **capital** - money needed to start/improve a business
 - bought businesses until he owned it all (barrels, etc.)
 - produced oil at the lowest price
2. high demand for oil
- Kerosene for oil lamps
 - car engine and cars were invented

D. Thomas Alva Edison

1. one of most important inventors and industrial leaders
- new telegraph system
 - lightbulb
 - improved telephone
 - central power station for electricity

E. Growing Cities

- in 1860 - 1/6 people lived in cities
- by 1900 - 1/3
- industries growing so many jobs
- rural people moving to town
- many immigrants



F. City Problems

1. **slum** - poor, run-down part of a city
 - a. overcrowded tenements - apartment houses
 - b. spread disease
 - c. $3/5$ children died before three years old
2. insects and rats spread disease
3. a lot of garbage - eaten by pigs
4. fires
 - a. burned wooden buildings
 - b. Great Chicago Fire of 1871
 - 1.) burned 24 hours
 - 2.) killed 300 people
 - 3.) left 90,000 homeless
 - c. no fire department
5. crime
 - a. too crowded for police to find criminals
 - b. many gangs

G. The Changing City

1. factories and stores, theaters, schools, zoos, RR stations, parks
2. buildings
 - a. brick - not very tall
 - b. Jenney's steel skeleton = **skyscrapers** - tall steel-framed buildings
 - c. elevators invented
3. electricity
 - a. run through wires
 - b. allowed inventions to be used throughout the city
 - c. lit theatres and store fronts for shoppers
4. transportation
 - a. street car - pulled by horse, slow, expensive
 - b. cable car - tracks, steam-powered cable in the street
 - c. trolley car - electricity, allowed people to live farther away

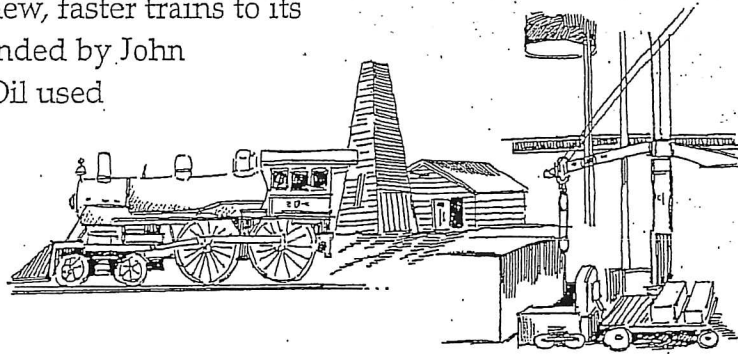
The Rise of New Industries

Directions Read the passages below, and answer the questions that follow.

In the 1800s the United States government made land grants to several railroad companies. More than 130 million acres were given to the Union Pacific, the Santa Fe, the Central and Southern Pacific, and the Northern Pacific railroads. In addition, western states gave the railroads 49 million acres. These land grants allowed the railroad industry to open new markets in the West for goods produced in the East.

One effect of the railroad boom was the need for stronger track. When the railroads were first built, the rails were made of iron. With the arrival of bigger and faster locomotives, however, these iron rails were not strong enough to withstand the weight of the new trains. A man named Henry Bessemer invented a way to make steel tracks strong enough for the larger locomotives. As a result, many companies were able to ship their products throughout the United States at a faster pace.

One company that used the new, faster trains to its advantage was Standard Oil. Founded by John D. Rockefeller in 1867, Standard Oil used the trains to ship oil all over the country. By 1882 Standard Oil controlled almost all of the oil refining and distribution in the United States.



1 Where did the railroad companies get the land on which they built the lines? _____

2 What effect did replacing iron rails with steel rails have on how United States companies could ship their products? _____

3 What company did John D. Rockefeller found in 1867? _____

4 What role do you think the railroads played in the growth of Standard Oil? _____

III. Immigration

A. Immigrants from Europe

1. old immigration

- from northern and western Europe
- Britain, Germany, and Ireland
- Denmark, Norway, and Sweden



2. new immigration

- southern and eastern Europe - poor
- Austria, Hungary, Italy, Greece, Poland, and Russia
- advertisement** - public announcement that tells about a product or opportunity (come to America)

3. life for immigrants

- came through Ellis Island
- many checkpoints for cities, papers, and a plan
- settled in cities with their own people
- lived in **tenements** - poorly built apartment building
- worked for low wages
- had Americans change their names

Ellis = Europe
Angel = Asia

B. Immigrants from Asia

1. China

- came through Angel Island after the gold rush
- some had to wait years to enter America or didn't at all
- worked for low wages
- helped build the railroad



C. Reaction to Immigrants

- reacted harshly
- felt they were too uneducated
- worried they would take all the jobs
- prejudice** - unfair feeling of hate or dislike based on background, race, or religion
 - taunted
 - "Irish need not apply"
 - physical attacks
 - wanted to stop immigration
- regulations** - controls
 - Congress passed the Chinese Exclusion Act - no more immigrants for 10 years

D. African Americans on the Move

- moved from the South to the west for more opportunities
- soldiers fought Native Americans (buffalo soldiers)
- Great Migration - when many moved north for a better life

School Days

late Past to Present

INSTRUCTIONS: The following excerpt from *Immigrant Kids* by Russell Freedman describes typical school day in New York City in the early 1900s. Read the excerpt. Then answer the questions that follow.

When teacher called out in her sharp, penetrating voice, "Class!" everyone sat up straight as a ramrod, eyes front, hands clasped rigidly behind one's back. We strived painfully to please her. With a thin smile of approval on her face, her eyes roved over the stiff, rigid figures in front of her.

Beautiful script letters across the huge blackboard and a chart of the alphabet were the sole adornments of the classroom. Every day the current lesson from our speller was meticulously written out on the blackboard by the teacher. . . . We spent hours over our copybooks, all conveniently lined, as we laboriously sought to imitate this perfection.

We had to learn our lessons by heart, and we repeated them out loud until we memorized them. Playgrounds were nonexistent, toilets were in the yard, and gymnasiums were an unheard-of luxury.

1. Use context clues to define *penetrating*. _____
2. Use context clues to describe your image of a ramrod. _____
something rigid or unyielding. Discuss with students the definition of *ramrod*:

3. Compare the adornments, or decorations, in the classroom described with the ones in your classroom. _____
4. Describe differences between the way the teacher presented lessons in the early 1900s and the way your teacher presents lessons. Include descriptions of methods and materials.

5. On a separate sheet of paper, write three paragraphs about your school, using the above three paragraphs as a guide. Describe the same things described in each paragraph, but use your school and class as the topic.
Responses should parallel description provided in each paragraph.



Photograph

Examine the photograph of immigrants arriving at Ellis Island in New York Harbor. Then answer the questions below.



1. List things you see in the photograph.

2. How would you describe the man in the front of the photograph?

3. Put yourself among the immigrants and explain why you have come to the United States.

IV. A New World Power

-imperialism - empire building by adding colonies

A. Alaska

1. colony of Russia first - hunted sea otters for food
2. U.S. bought for \$ 7 million (2 cents/acre)
- a. people like William Seward (Secretary of State) wanted to expand borders
- b. some thought it was a barren place of no value and called it Seward's Folly
3. GOLD found!
- a. in Juneau on the **panhandle** - portion of land sticks out like handle of a pan
- b. later found in Nome and Fairbanks
- c. gold rush and these cities formed
- d. doubled Alaska's population
- e. few got rich and gold ran out
4. also found copper, silver, zinc, salmon, and forests
5. became a territory in 1912 and the 49th state in 1959

B. The Hawaiian Islands

1. Polynesians
- a. came in 700's from Asia to the middle of the Pacific Ocean
- b. whaling and trading ships stopped for supplies (400 ships/year)
- c. ruled by Queen Utiuokalani
2. Americans arrived and took over
- a. missionaries came to convert the Hawaiians to Christianity
- b. others set up cattle ranches and sugar plantations
- c. took over much land, trade, and political power
- d. Queen was overthrown
- e. became a republic, then annexed
3. became U.S. territory in 1900 and the 50th state in 1959

C. Tensions Rise

1. Cuba owned by Spain but wanted independence
2. Americans supported Cubans
- a. similar to our war for independence
- b. to keep plantations and mills there
- c. because of **yellow journalism** - reporting in which newspapers do not tell the truth and exaggerate the facts
3. U.S. offered to buy Cuba but turned down
4. battleship Maine blew up in Havana harbor

D. Spanish American War

1. war lasted four months
2. 5,000 Americans died, mostly from disease
3. treaty signed and U.S. gained much
- a. Cuba was independent
- b. Puerto Rico - still U.S. territory!
- c. Guam - still U.S. territory!
- d. Philippine Islands - independent in 1946

4. U.S. was finally seen as a world power!

E. Theodore Roosevelt

1. famous from Spanish - American war

a. the Siege of Santiago

b. formed the Rough Riders

c. volunteer fighting company

1.) western cowhands and college athletes

2.) won many battles with Spain

2. became President

a. was V.P.

b. McKinley was shot by an **anarchist** - person against ANY gov.

3. the Great White Fleet

a. he believed in being a man of action

b. wanted the country to be a country of action

c. sent warships on a world cruise to remind others that he was the leader of a powerful military force

F. The Panama Canal

1. ships had to sail around South America because of the Isthmus of Panama

a. **isthmus** - narrow strip of land connecting two land masses

2. Why a canal?

a. would allow them to trade easier

b. ships in the Pacific and Atlantic could help each other quickly in war

3. building of the canal

a. 10 years

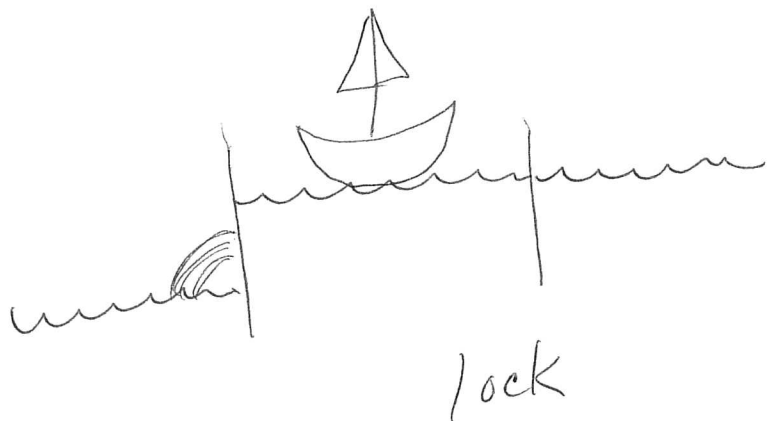
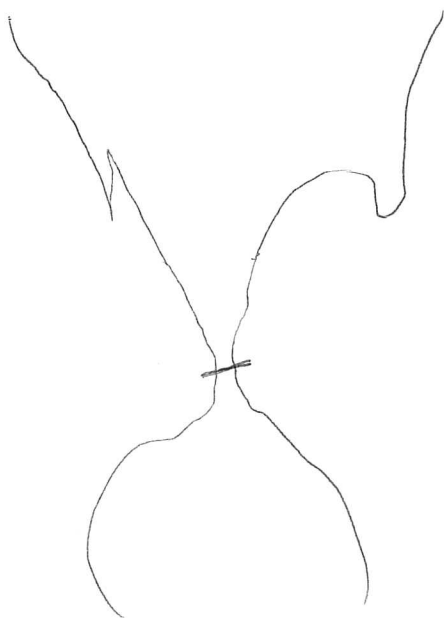
b. 50 miles through jungle, swamp and mountains

c. disease - yellow fever and malaria killed many men

d. cost \$ 380 million and 5,600 lives

e. one of the world's greatest engineering achievements

4. trips now took weeks instead of months



New Lands for the United States

Directions Read each term listed below. Decide whether each one best describes Alaska or Hawaii. Place each term in the correct column.

southwest of California	Seward's Folly	gateway to the Pacific
otters	sugar plantations	Honolulu
mineral deposits	missionaries	owned by Russia
gold	ruled by a monarch	Juneau
cattle ranches	salmon	panhandle

Alaska	Hawaii

