

Terminology (make flashcards & practice):

Transcontinental railroad: a 1,800 mile long railroad that connect the East of the Mississippi River (Omaha) and the West (San Francisco), literally going “across” the continent. Built by two companies meeting at Promontory Point, Utah on May 10, 1869.

Pacific Railway Act: 1862, this law said that the government could loan money to the Union Pacific and Central Pacific railroad companies.

Union Pacific Railroad Company: company that built the Transcontinental Railroad from east to west, starting in Omaha, Nebraska. Hired former soldiers and Irish immigrants.

Central Pacific Railroad Company: company that built the Transcontinental Railroad from west to east, starting in San Francisco, California. Hired Chinese workers.

Immigrant: a person coming to the U.S. from another country.

Prejudice: an unfair, negative opinion or treatment based on race or religion.

Black Cowboys of Texas: African American cowboys from Texas

Cattle trails: cowhands took cattle along a cattle trail to a railhead to be sold at markets, usually hundreds of miles long.

Railhead: is a town where railroad tracks begin or end, where cattle are loaded onto trains.

Great Plains: middle of the U.S. stretching from Texas to Canada and from east of the Rocky Mountains to the Mississippi River.

Drought: no water or rain

Exoduster: African Americans in the South who settled the Great Plains after Reconstruction.

Sodbuster: settlers that stayed on the Great Plains and had to break through the thick soil to farm.

Sod: grass-covered dirt held together by thick masses of roots.

Reservation: land the government set aside for American Indians.

Assimilate: changing a group's culture and traditions so that it blends with a larger group.

Corporation: a business in which many people own shares, or parts, or the business.

Standard of living: quality of how someone lives

Entrepreneur: a person who starts their own business

Competition: occurs when more than one business tries to sell the same goods or services.

Monopoly: a company that has no competition.

Labor Union: an organization of workers that tries to improve pay and working conditions.

Strike: workers in a labor union who refuse to work

Supply: how much people have to sell at a certain price

Demand: how much people want to buy a certain product

The Changing Nation 1840-1914

Students will:

History:




- Explain the impact of inventions during the 19th century
- Describe the impact of westward expansion on Native Americans; including the Battle of Little Bighorn and relocation to reservations.
- Trace the events of the Spanish American War
- Explain the reasons people emigrated to the U.S.

Geography:

- Locate Panama Canal, Salton Sea, Mojave Desert, Grand Canyon, the cattle trails (Chisholm Trail), etc. on a map

Economy:

- Describe how specialization improve the standard of living
- Explain how price incentives affect people’s behavior and choices
- Describe how entrepreneurs take risks to develop new goods and services to start a business


Key Individuals	Importance/Inventions
Samuel Morse	-1844, Morse invented <u>Morse Code</u> , by sending a message over long distances using short and long electric signals over wire telegraph lines
Wright Brothers 	-Orville and Wilbur Wright built and flew the first practical airplane in 1903 in Kitty Hawk, North Carolina.
Alexander Graham Bell	-improved communication by inventing the <u>telephone</u> in 1876 
Thomas Edison 	-created over 1,000 inventions -1877 he created the <u>phonograph</u> , or record player- for the first time sounds such as music and speech could be recorded and played back. -improved electricity in 1879 with the development of the <u>light bulb</u> .
E. Remington and Sons	-invented the <u>Remington Typewriter</u> -allowed office workers to save time by typing letters and reports
Henry Bessemer	-invented a process to make steel much less expensive to produce -this process was used by <u>Andrew Carnegie</u> , who became a huge name in the steel process
John D. Rockefeller	-formed the Standard Oil Company -bought out his competition, creating a monopoly
Samuel Gompers	-American Federation of Labor (AFL) president, which was a large trade union

Key Places	Importance/Location
Panama Canal	-built in 1914 on the isthmus of Panama -opened a route between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans without sailing around the southern part of South America
Mojave Desert	-mostly located in California
Great Salt Lake	-located in Utah -greatest salt lake west of the Mississippi River
Grand Canyon	- located in Arizona
Great Western Trail	-cattle trail from Texas north to a railhead at Ogallala
Chisholm Trail	-cattle trail from Texas north to a railhead at Ellsworth



Hardships Settlers Faced on the Great Plains (1860s – 1890s)

- Winters:** long and bitterly cold, with temperatures as low as 40 degrees below 0. Blizzards and wind lasted for days during winter.
- Spring:** Violent thunderstorms, heavy rains, floods, tornados, and hailstorms.
- Summers:** were hot and dry, and it was common to have droughts. This weather destroyed crops and made farming very difficult, never impossible.
- Prairie Fires:** during droughts grass and crops often caught on fire due to the extreme heat and there was very little water to help put the fires out.
- Insects:** millions of insects appeared on the Great Plains that ate crops, clothing, and wooden handles of farming tools.
- Wood:** there was very little wood or trees on the Great Plains, so settlers had to come up with creative ways to build their houses. They build their houses out of sod. The sod kept houses cool in the summer and warm in winter, but it leaked during rainstorms. Sometimes bugs, snakes, and other small animals dug through the walls.
- Sod:** although good for housing was tough to plow through and made farming the land difficult.
- Crops:** Farms had to find crops that would grow in the dry weather, this took trial and error. They found that wheat

1867	Russia offered to sell Alaska to the United States and the U.S. bought it in 1867. In 1912 Alaska became a territory of the U.S. and in 1959 it became the 49th state.
1898	Hawaii joined the U.S. in 1898 as territory. It became the 50th state in 1959.
Spanish American War 1898 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Fought over Cuba -started February 1898, when U.S. Navy ship, <i>Maine</i>, exploded in Havana harbor, Cuba. Newspapers used yellow journalism to exaggerate news and blamed it on Spain. U.S. declares war on Spain. -Mostly Navy battle (fighting with ships on the ocean), supported by the Rough Riders (volunteer fighters led by Theodore Roosevelt) and the Buffalo Soldiers (African American soldiers). -Spain surrendered in August of 1898 giving the U.S. Puerto Rico, the Philippines, and Guam. Cuba became independent.

The Nation Expands 1867 -1914

Time of Reform 1900 - 1920	What was it?
Progressives	-Reformers that wanted to make cities and factories safer and cleaner, and wanted progress in society.
Muckrakers	-Progressives who points out unpleasant truths in society. They took pictures of children working in unsafe places, and wrote about the need for change.
Upton Sinclair	-A Muckraker who wrote a book called The Jungle . This was a fictional story based on Sinclair's observations of unsafe and dirty working conditions in meatpacking plants.
Theodore Roosevelt	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Passed laws in 1906 to make food safer the Pure Food and Drug Act and the Meat Inspection Act: laws stating that medicine and foods had to be made without harmful chemicals and that factories had to maintain a clean facility. -set aside National Park land in California at Yosemite to preserve wilderness areas
19th Amendment	-Passed in 1920- Allowed all women 21 or older to vote

Immigration 1880 - 1924

Reasons for Immigration
Persecution: unfair treatment or punishment- many immigrants were treated unfairly in their home country
Escaping a War
Work: many immigrants came to the U.S. seeking work to provide for their families
Political and/or Religion Freedom: some immigrants came to the U.S. because they weren't allow to practice their own religion or vote how they wanted to politically


Angel Island
"A" for Angel Island, Asian, West Coast
Angel Island is located in the San Francisco Bay, near California
1850s large number of Chinese immigrants arrived on the West Coast

Ellis Island
"E" for Ellis, East Coast, and Europe
Ellis Island is located in New York Harbor
before 1880, immigrants came from Ireland, Germany, England, Denmark, and other countries of Northern or Western Europe
After 1880, immigrants came from southern or eastern Europe: Italy, Russia, Hungary, Greece, and Poland



Growing Cities
As more immigrants arrived in the U.S. cities began to grow.
Stockyards were created to house large numbers of animals.
Skyscrapers were built to house more people and businesses.
Rapid transit , a system of trains were created to quickly transport people around the cities.

Life of an Immigrant
Immigrants lived among ethnic groups - or moved into communities where other people shared a common culture or language
Many Immigrants lived in tenement housing. These are poorly built apartment buildings. They were crowded and unsafe.
Many worked in dangerous steel mills or other factory jobs, usually for so little pay they had trouble buying food.
Immigrants faced prejudice as the neighborhoods changed over time.
Chinese Exclusion Act was passed in 1882 to exclude (or keep out) Chinese immigrants from entering the U.S.
Statue of Liberty was a symbol to immigrants that they had arrived in America, giving them hope for a new start.
Slums popped up throughout large cities where poor people crowded into a small area.

Conflict on the Great Plains 1860s - 1880s	Summary of events	Outcome
reservation conflicts 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -The government assigned land to the Am. Indians with the hope that they would become farmers -Am. Indians did not want to move their homes on to reservations, this cause conflict between the settlers and the American Indians 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -many Indians were nomads (people that moved around) and refused to move to reservations -Bison (or buffalo) started to become scarce -Indians fought soldiers who tried to force them to move and attacked settlers -most Indians were moved to reservations by the 1870s
Sand Creek Massacre 1864	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -volunteer fighters of the Colorado militia attacked a Cheyenne village near Sand Creek, Colorado while the Indians were asleep. This was considered a massacre. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Many Plains Indians thought that peace with the government was impossible -Fighting increased among Indians, soldiers, and settlers
Battle of Little Big Horn 1876	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -George Custer led soldiers to the Black Hills, which were sacred, or holy, to the Lakota Indians in 1870. They forced the Lakota onto a reservation in 1876 by attacking them at their village of Little Bighorn in Montana. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Lakota Indians won this battle led by Crazy Horse, Gall, and Sitting Bull -All the U.S. soldiers were killed
Nez Perce 1877	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Government soldiers chased Chief Joseph for 1600 miles as he tried to escape to Canada with the Nez Perce people. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Nez Perce finally surrendered 30 miles from the Canadian border in 1877
Wounded Knee Massacre December 29, 1890	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -in the late 1880s the Indians started to follow a religion they named the Ghost Dance -the government feared this religion after Sitting Bull joined and sent police to arrest and kill him. -the Ghost Dancers went into hiding and U.S. soldiers followed and captured Chief Big Foot and his followers near Wounded Knee 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -After this massacre, the government feared that the Indians would continue to fight. They wanted them to assimilate into U.S. society.
Dawes Act 1887	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -law took reservation land away from the Indians and split it into smaller pieces that were given to individual American Indians to farm or sold to settlers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Indians didn't know how to farm and had little success farming