



United States History & Government

11th Grade

Historical Thematic Packet



American Industrialism (1865-1914)

Student's Name: _____

American Industrialism (1865-1914)

Directions: Complete the word search of American History vocabulary. Once done, use your cell phone to define the key terms.

K U W N E N I G N E M A E T S
N I R G O X S O J S I R C U C
O O X B F I T T I P I F P C O
I L I H A T T L E A B P B O M
T I I T E N A A F E L O G R P
A A N H C T I Z R Y L I C P E
Z Y G V I U E Z A G L O O O T
I C R P E S D N A D I B A R I
N N A O S N D O E T K M L A T
A C L I T D T D R G I J M T I
H W A M E C A I F P O O M I O
C L U M A G A W O I S D N O N
E J A F E Y C F L N W S P N E
M N O I T A T R O P S N A R T
D R O B B E R B A R O N S M K

CAPITALISM
COAL
COMPETITION
CORPORATION
FACTORY
GHETTO
GILDED AGE
IMMIGRATION
INVENTIONS
LAISSEZ-FAIRE
MASS PRODUCTION
MECHANIZATION
OIL
ROBBER BARONS
STEAM ENGINE
STEEL
SUPPLY AND DEMAND
TRANSPORTATION
URBANIZATION

Find Out

- 1 How did the Homestead Act help Americans settle in the West?
- 2 What problems did Native Americans have with the settlers of the Great Plains?
- 3 How did railroads help Americans move west?

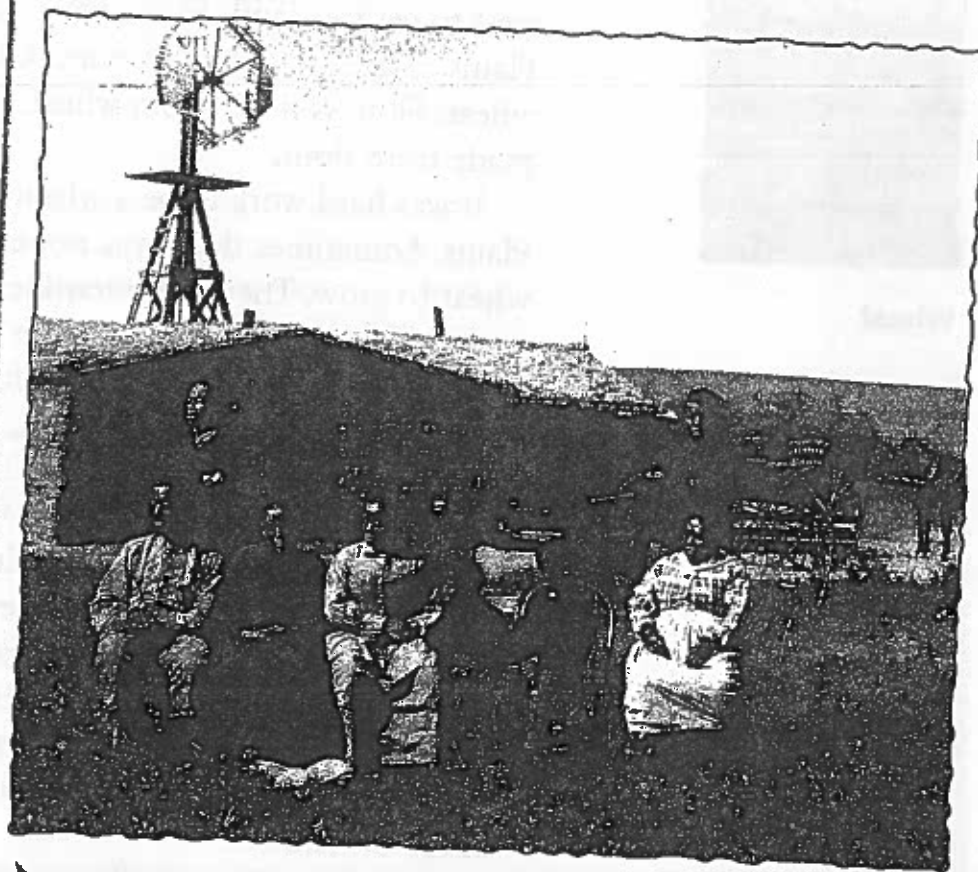
NEW WORDS

Homestead Act
weapons
reservations
immigrants
spike

PEOPLE & PLACES

Iowa
Ireland
Chinese

Americans Move West



★ **Learning from Pictures** Why might life have been hard for settlers who went to live on the Great Plains?

The land between Iowa and the Rocky Mountains is called the Great Plains. In the 1840s and 1850s, many Americans traveled west across the Great Plains and the Rocky Mountains to California and Oregon. Not many Americans wanted to live on the Great Plains. There was very little rain. The land was flat, and there were few trees. Americans did not think they could grow food on the Great Plains.

In 1862 the United States senators and representatives in Congress wrote a new law. It was called the **Homestead Act**. The Homestead Act gave settlers free land on the Great Plains. The Homestead Act said settlers had to live on the land for five years. They had to build a house and a farm on the land. After five years, the settlers owned the land.



Wheat

The Homestead Act helped people who wanted to own land. Thousands of Americans moved to the Great Plains. After the Civil War, many African Americans also moved west to get free land. Farms were started on the Great Plains. Some farmers grew corn. Other farmers grew wheat. Flour is made from wheat. Breads and cakes are made from flour.

It was hard work to be a wheat farmer on the Great Plains. Sometimes there was not enough rain for the wheat to grow. There were terrible snowstorms in the winter. The farmers learned better ways to grow wheat. Today most of our wheat comes from the Great Plains.

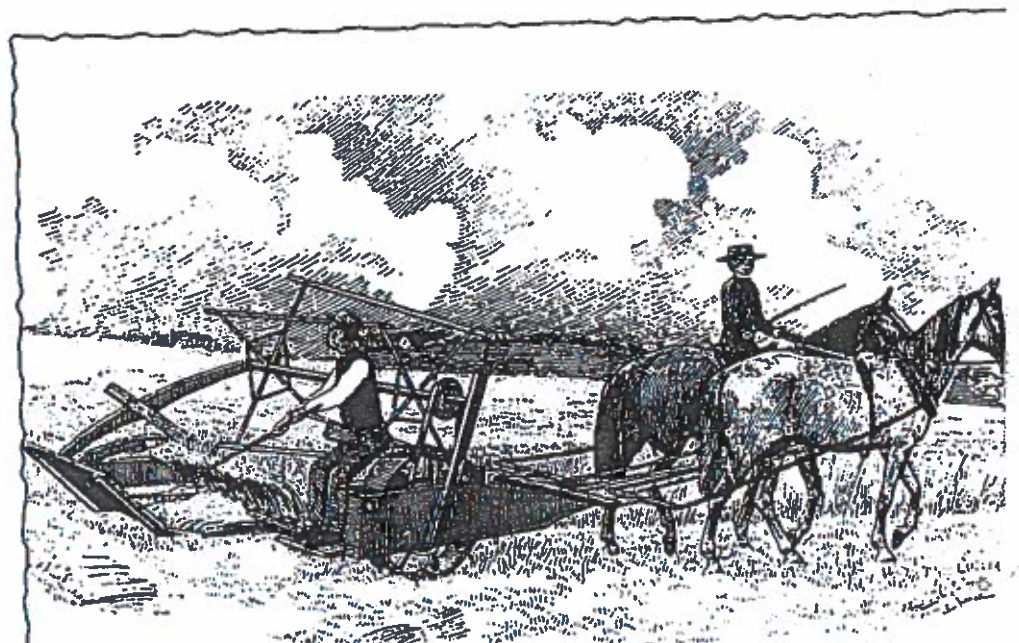
After the California gold rush, people found gold and silver in other parts of the West. Thousands of Americans moved west to find gold and silver. They settled in areas that are now Nevada, Colorado, Idaho, and other states.

As Americans moved west, they settled on land where Native Americans lived. These Native Americans had always been buffalo hunters. Millions of buffalo lived on the Great Plains. The buffalo moved from place to place. Native Americans moved from place to place as they hunted buffalo.

Native Americans used every part of the buffalo they killed. They ate the meat. They made clothes from the animal skins. They also made tents from the skins. They made tools and **weapons** from the horns and bones.

Native Americans were not happy when farmers and miners settled on Native American land. As Americans

Farmers learned better ways to grow wheat on the Great Plains. 





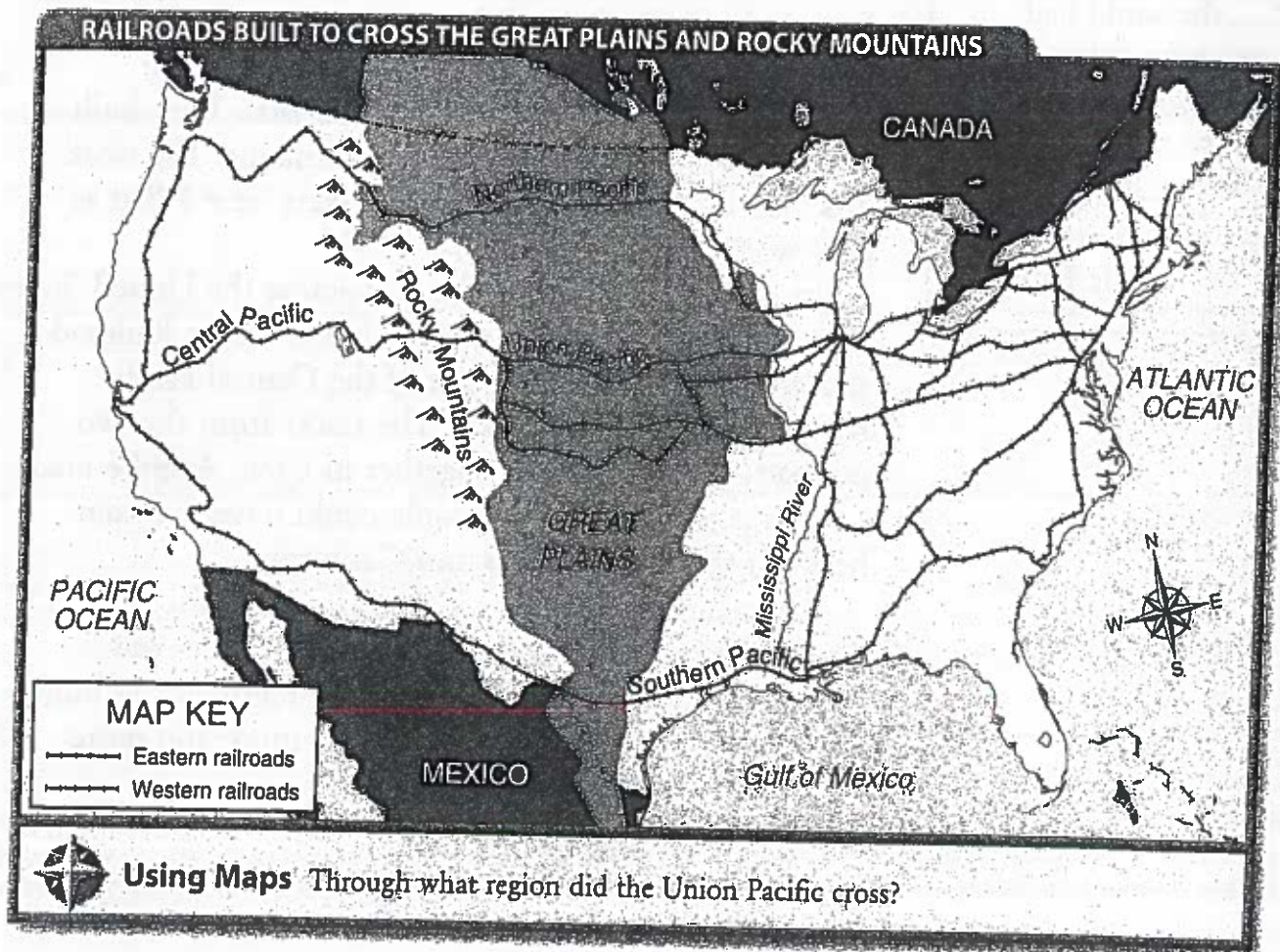
Buffalo

moved west, they killed many, many buffalo. By 1900 most buffalo had been killed. Many Native Americans died because they had few other foods to eat.

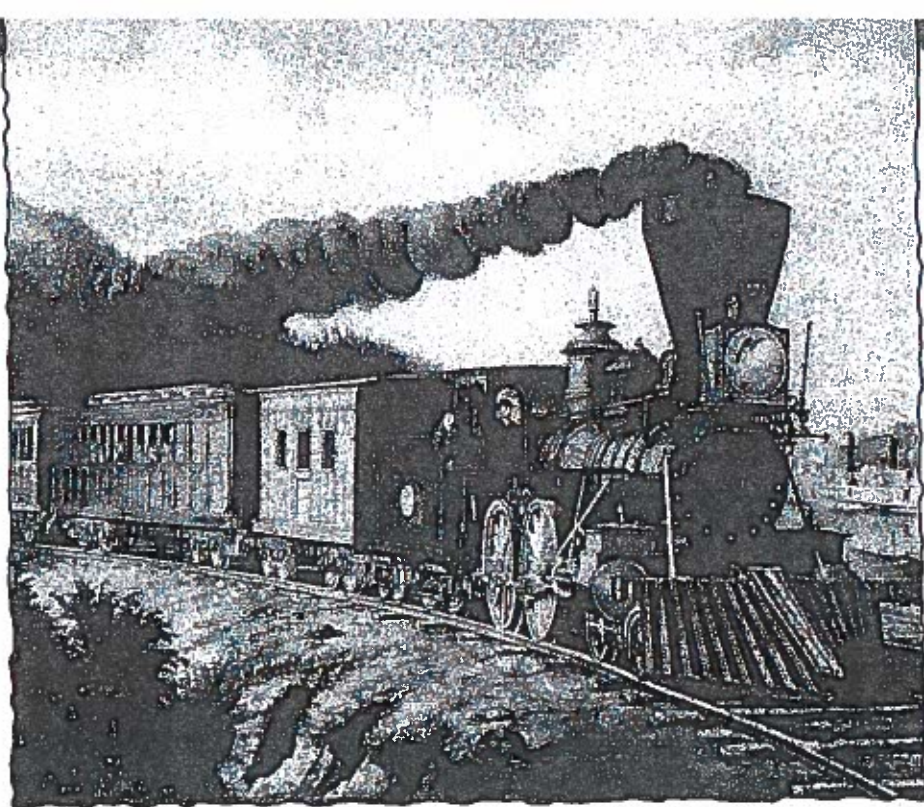
As Americans moved west, there were many battles between settlers and Native Americans. Many settlers were killed. But many more Native Americans were killed.

The United States government forced Native Americans to stop moving from place to place. The government gave them lands to live on. These lands are called **reservations**. Many Native Americans became farmers on the reservations. They were not happy. They no longer could hunt buffalo. Their land was not good for farming. It was hard to grow enough food.

As Americans moved west, they needed better ways to travel. At first, people traveled with horses and covered wagons. Railroads would take Americans to the West faster. There were many railroads in the East. But there were no railroads across the West.



After 1869 more people traveled west on the new railroads. ➤



PRIMARY SOURCE

“... the world had never seen railroad building on so grand a scale. . . .”

—*Sidney Dillon*
of the Union
Pacific Railroad

After the Civil War, thousands of people helped lay railroad tracks across the West. African Americans and Mexican Americans worked on the railroads. **Immigrants** from Ireland also helped. Immigrants are people who move to another country. Thousands of Chinese immigrants came to work on the railroads. They built railroads through the tall Rocky Mountains. The work was hard and dangerous. Many workers were killed as they worked on the railroads.

In 1869 the first railroad tracks across the United States were finished. The tracks of the Union Pacific Railroad started in the East. The tracks of the Central Pacific Railroad started in the West. The tracks from the two railroads were connected together in Utah. A **spike** made of gold connected them. People could travel by train between the eastern states and California.

Americans built more railroads in the United States. The Northern Pacific Railroad was built across the northern states. The Southern Pacific Railroad was built across the southern states. Every year more and more Americans traveled west in trains.

Many of our states today are part of the Great Plains and the West. The Homestead Act and the railroads helped thousands of people build the American West.



Using Geography Themes

Region: The Great Plains

The theme of region tells how places in an area are alike. A region can be large or small. Places in a region might have the same weather or kind of land. People in a region might share customs, ideas, and ways of life.

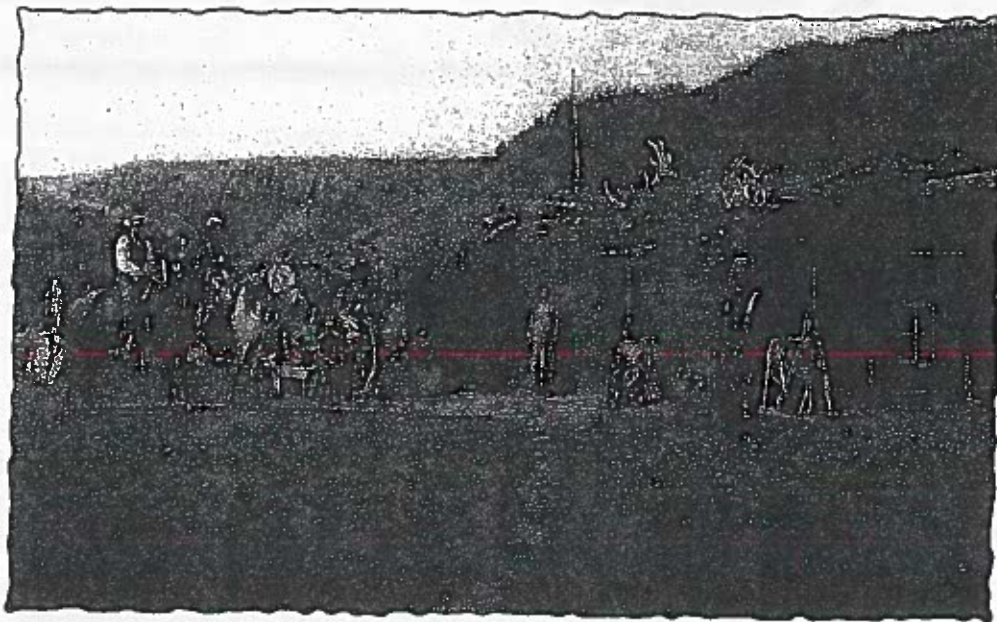
Read the paragraphs about the Great Plains. Study the photo below and the map on page 158.

Imagine living on the Great Plains, where there are very few trees and little rain. This dry, flat region covers all or parts of 13 states. It also includes parts of Canada and northern Mexico. The Great Plains stretch as far east as Iowa and Missouri. To the west are the Rocky Mountains.

Tall grass grows in the eastern part of the Great Plains. Shorter grass covers the drier western part. Buffalo liked to eat the thick grass. That is why millions of buffalo once lived in the region.

The Homestead Act of 1862 gave thousands of settlers farmland in the Great Plains. It was difficult to plant seeds in the hard grass-covered soil. People found better ways to farm. Wheat and corn became two important crops on the Great Plains.

There were few trees for building houses. Settlers used **sod** to build houses. Sod is grass-covered land. People cut sod into large blocks. Then they stacked the blocks to make their houses.



Life was hard and lonely on the Great Plains. Neighbors were far away. Settlers had to make their own clothes. They had to work their own fields. Everyone in the family had a job to do.

Weather and insects also made life hard. Summers were very hot and dry. Winters brought terrible snowstorms. There were dangerous windstorms. Sometimes millions of grasshoppers attacked farms. These insects ate all the crops.

But the settlers worked hard. They turned the dry plains into an important farming region. Today the Great Plains region grows large amounts of wheat, corn, and other **grains** for the United States and many nations.



On your paper, write the answer to each question.

- 1 What kind of land does the Great Plains have?
- 2 How did settlers build houses in the region?
- 3 How did the weather make life hard for the settlers?
- 4 Why is the Great Plains an important farming region today?
- 5 Look at the map. Which four states are completely within the Great Plains region?

Using What You've Learned

Read and Remember

Match Up Each item in Group B tells about an item in Group A. On your paper, write the letter of the correct answer.

Group A

- 1 Homestead Act
- 2 wheat
- 3 buffalo
- 4 railroads
- 5 immigrants

Group B

- a. used to make flour for bread
- b. made it easier for people to travel west
- c. hunted by Native Americans
- d. gave people free land in the West
- e. helped build railroads

Think and Apply

Cause and Effect Match each cause on the left with an effect on the right. Write the letter of the effect on the correct blank. The first one is done for you.

Cause

- 1 Americans did not want to live on the Great Plains, so b
- 2 The Homestead Act gave settlers land, so _____
- 3 Buffalo moved from place to place, so _____
- 4 The United States government wanted Native Americans to live in one place, so _____

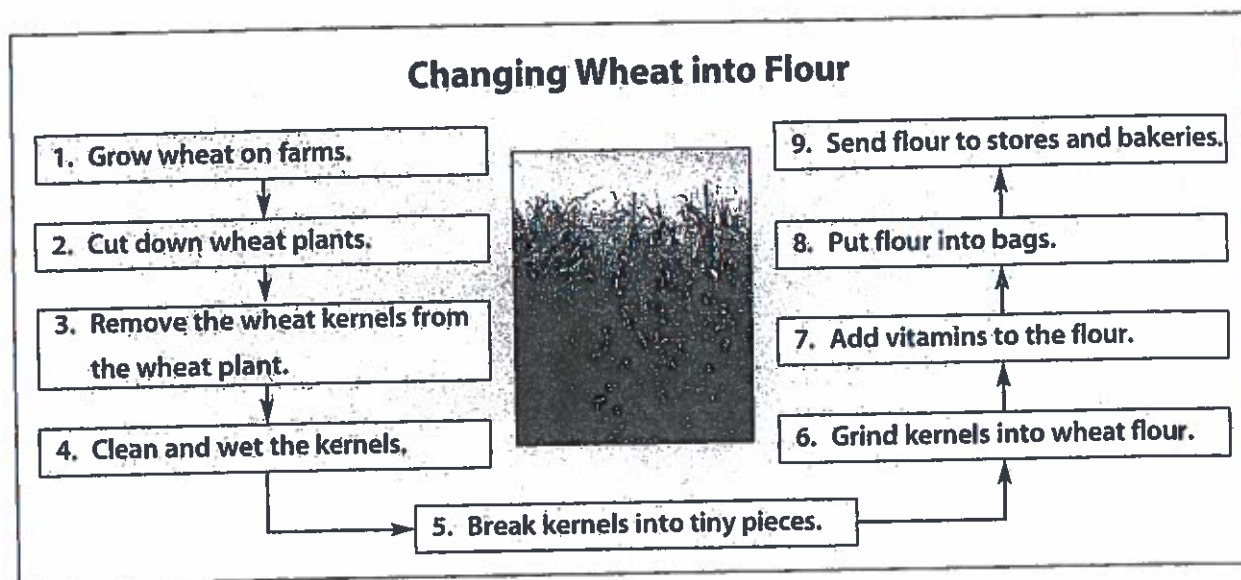
Effect

- a. Native Americans who hunted buffalo moved from place to place.
- b. United States senators and representatives wrote the Homestead Act.
- c. it forced Native Americans to live on reservations.
- d. many Americans moved west to the Great Plains.

Skill Builder

Reading a Flow Chart A **flow chart** is a chart that shows you facts in the correct order they occur. The flow chart on this page shows how wheat becomes flour for bread. Wheat kernels are the seeds of the wheat plant. Vitamins are added to food to make it better for people to eat.

Read the flow chart. Then circle the word that finishes each sentence below.



- 1 The first step is to _____ wheat.
cut grow shake
- 2 In Step 3 the wheat _____ are removed.
leaves flowers kernels
- 3 After grinding the kernels into flour, _____ are added.
vitamins flavors colors
- 4 Step 8 is to put flour into _____.
wagons bags barns

Journal Writing

Imagine that you were a factory worker in the 1860s. You dream about owning your own farm. You learn about the Homestead Act and decide to move to the Great Plains. Write a paragraph in your journal that tells why you find it hard to live on the Great Plains.

Find Out

- ① How have the electric light bulb and the telephone changed the United States?
- ② How did Jan Matzeliger change the way shoes were made?
- ③ Why was the assembly line an important invention?

NEW WORDS

invention
skyscraper
assembly line
conveyor belt

PEOPLE & PLACES

Alexander Graham
Bell

Scotland

Thomas Edison

Jan Matzeliger

Elisha Graves Otis

Orville Wright

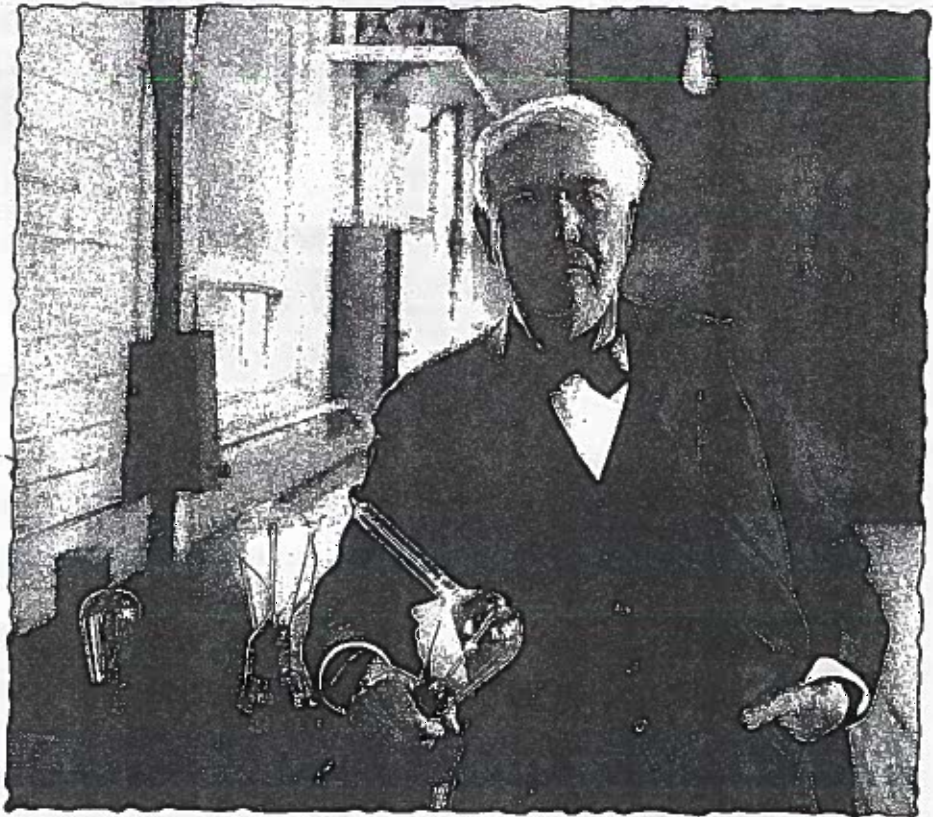
Wilbur Wright

Kitty Hawk

Henry Ford

Garrett Morgan

New Inventions Change the United States



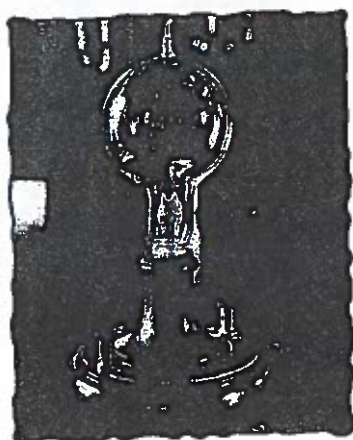
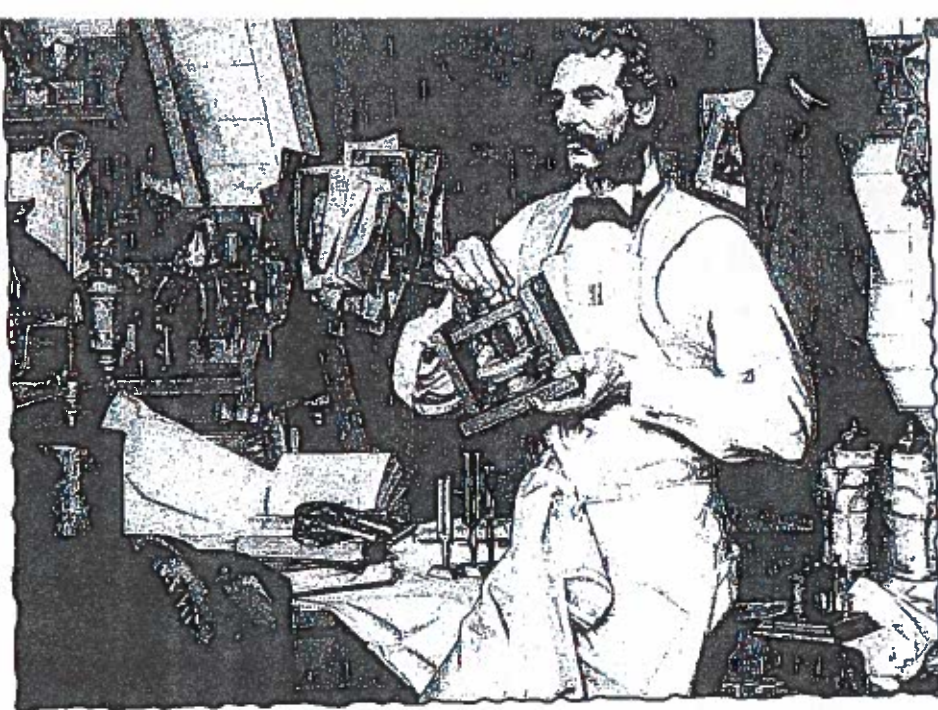
Thomas Edison invented many things, including the electric light bulb.

Two hundred years ago, Americans had very few machines to help them with their work. There were no telephones, cars, or electric lights. People traveled on horses. People used candles to light their homes. Americans learned to make new machines. A new machine is called an **invention**. The inventions made life easier and better for people.

Alexander Graham Bell made, or invented, the first telephone. He was an immigrant from Scotland. Bell was a teacher of children who were deaf. He taught them how to speak.

Alexander Graham Bell wanted to make a machine so that people who were far apart could talk to one another.

Alexander Graham Bell worked for years on his invention, the telephone. ➤



Thomas Edison's light bulb



Jan Matzeliger

Bell worked on his machine for two years. In 1876 his machine worked. Bell had made the world's first telephone. In a few years, there were telephones in most American cities.

A long time ago, American homes and streets were dark at night because there were no electric lights. Thomas Edison changed that. He invented the first electric light bulb. Thomas Edison started working on it in 1879. Finally, after many months, his bulb worked. It gave off light for a short time. Edison wanted his electric bulbs to burn for a long time. He continued to make different light bulbs. He learned how to make better bulbs that burned longer. The electric light bulb made our houses and streets bright at night.

A long time ago, people made most shoes by hand. Shoes were made to fit each person's feet. Jan Matzeliger changed the way shoes were made. In 1882 Matzeliger invented a special machine that could make shoes of many different sizes. Shoes could be made quickly in factories with Matzeliger's machine. Today most shoes are made in shoe factories with the kind of machine Matzeliger invented.

Before 1885 most buildings in the United States had only a few floors. In 1885 the first **skyscraper**, or very tall building, was built in the United States. This tall building had ten floors. No other building had so many floors!



The first American skyscraper was built in 1885.



PRIMARY SOURCE

"This flight lasted only twelve seconds, but it was . . . the first in the history of the world . . ."

—Orville Wright

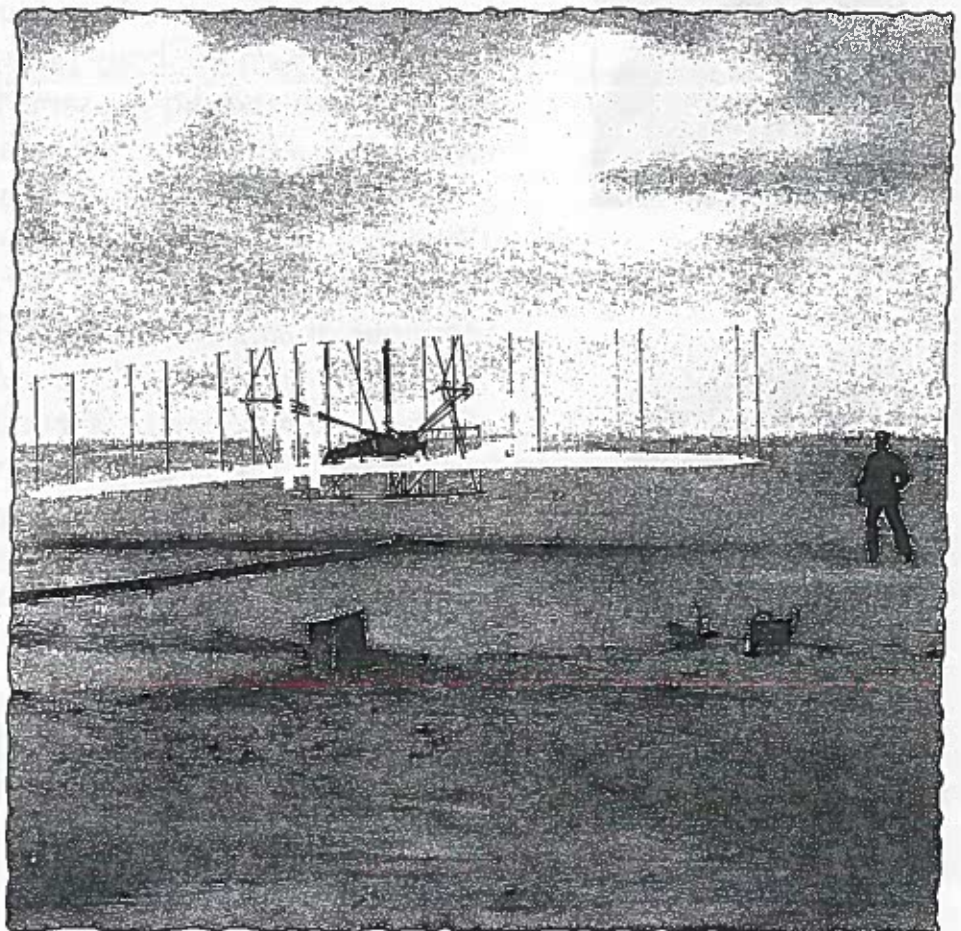


Learning from Pictures The Wright brothers' airplane first flew at Kitty Hawk, North Carolina. How does this airplane compare with those today?

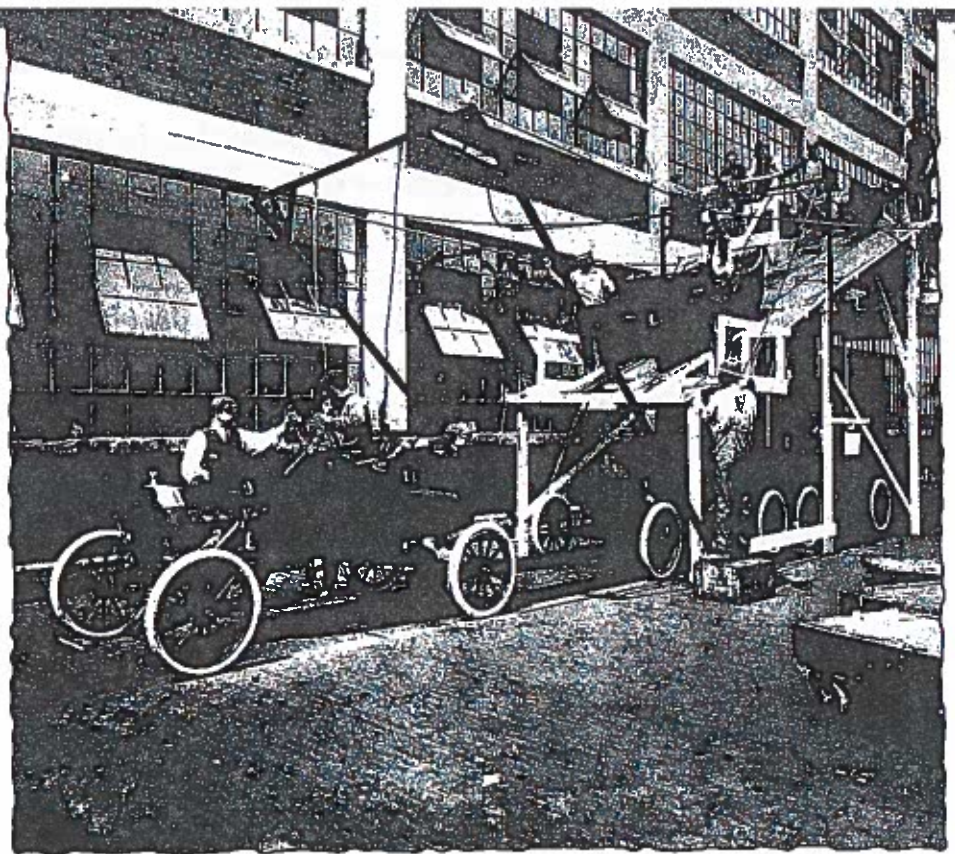
Americans were able to start building taller skyscrapers because of an earlier invention. That invention was the elevator. In the 1850s Elisha Graves Otis invented an elevator that moved people from one floor to another. Before long, many more skyscrapers were built.

Long ago people dreamed about traveling through the sky. Two brothers, Orville and Wilbur Wright, proved that people could fly in airplanes. The brothers spent two years building an airplane. At last they were ready to fly. They took their airplane to Kitty Hawk, North Carolina. On December 17, 1903, the Wright brothers flew through the sky! Their plane flew for less than one minute. After that, people began building better planes. They built planes that could fly for many hours.

For hundreds of years, people traveled on horses. Henry Ford helped change the way Americans traveled. In 1896 Ford made one of the first cars in the United States. Then in 1903 he started a factory that made cars. It was called the Ford Motor Company.



The assembly line in the Ford factory helped to make cars quickly.



Henry Ford



Garrett Morgan

In 1913 Ford invented the **assembly line** to make cars in his factory. In the Ford factory, a moving **conveyor belt** carried the body of each car past the workers. Each worker put one part on the body of each car. Each worker stayed in one place and did the same job all day. In less than two hours, a car was put together.

Cars were made very quickly on the assembly line. Because cars were made quickly, they were not very expensive. In 1916 a new Ford car cost only \$360. Millions of Americans bought Henry Ford's cars.

Every year more and more Americans bought cars. Since there were many cars on the street, traffic became a problem. Drivers did not know when to stop and when to go. Police officers directed some of the traffic, but they could not direct all of it. In 1923 a man named Garrett Morgan solved this problem. He invented the first traffic light in the United States.

People have better lives because of inventions like the telephone, the electric light bulb, and the traffic light. The assembly line changed the United States. Today factories everywhere make products quickly by using assembly lines. Inventions have improved life in the United States.

Using What You've Learned

Read and Remember

Choose a Word Choose a word in blue print to finish each sentence. Write the word on the correct blank.

telephone
invention

skyscraper
shoes

Wright
Edison

- 1 A new machine is called an _____.
- 2 Alexander Graham Bell invented the _____, which allowed people who were far apart to talk to one another.
- 3 Thomas _____ tried to make electric light bulbs that would burn for a long time.
- 4 Jan Matzeliger invented a machine to make _____ quickly in factories.
- 5 In 1885 the very first tall building, or _____, was built in the United States.
- 6 The _____ brothers flew the first airplane in 1903.

Using Graphic Organizers

Sequencing Events Read each of the sentences below. List the events in the correct order in the boxes.

In 1896 Henry Ford built his first car.

In 1923 Garrett Morgan invented the traffic light to solve traffic problems.

Ford invented a way to make cars on an assembly line in the Ford factory.

For hundreds of years, people traveled on horses.

1.

2.

3.

4.

Skill Builder

Reading a Chart A chart lists a group of facts. Charts help you learn facts quickly. Read this chart to learn how inventions changed America.

Inventions Change America			
Inventor	Invention	Date	How the Invention Changed America
Alexander Graham Bell	telephone	1876	People who are far apart can talk to one another.
Thomas Edison	electric light bulb	1879	Electric lights are used to light homes, streets, schools, and offices.
Jan Matzeliger	shoe-making machine	1882	Shoes are made in shoe factories and sold in shoe stores.
Orville and Wilbur Wright	airplane	1903	People can travel by airplane.
Henry Ford	assembly line to make cars quickly	1913	People travel in cars instead of on horses.
Garrett Morgan	traffic light	1923	Traffic lights control traffic.

Draw a circle around the word or words that finish each sentence.

- To learn how the inventions changed America, read the chart from _____.
left to right top to bottom the middle
- To learn information about Thomas Edison, read the chart from _____.
left to right top to bottom bottom to top
- Using an assembly line to build cars was the idea of _____.
Henry Ford Jan Matzeliger Alexander Graham Bell
- The Wright brothers invented the _____.
car telephone airplane

Review

Study the time line on this page. Then use the words in blue print to finish the story. Write the words you choose on the correct blank line.

Homestead Act
reservations
imperialism

Reconstruction
Hawaii
Great Plains

Alaska
slaves
Edison

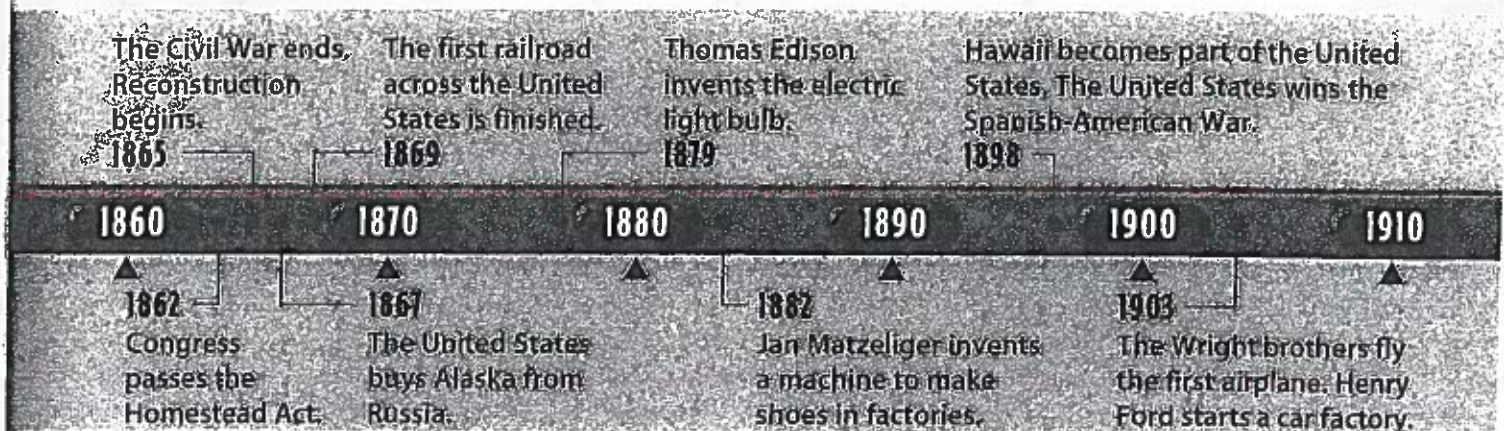
During (1) _____, southern states rejoined the United States.

Congress passed three amendments to help African Americans. The Thirteenth Amendment said no one in the United States could own (2) _____.

In 1862 Congress passed the (3) _____. This law gave settlers free land on the (4) _____. The settlers had fights with the Native Americans who lived on the Great Plains. Many Native Americans were forced to move to (5) _____.

Many Americans wanted the United States to own more land because they believed in (6) _____. In 1867 the United States bought (7) _____. Then in 1898 (8) _____ became part of the United States.

In 1879 Thomas (9) _____ invented the electric light bulb. In 1882 Jan Matzeliger invented a new machine for making shoes. Inventions improved life in the United States.



Find Out

- ① What big business did Andrew Carnegie control?
- ② What big business did John D. Rockefeller control?
- ③ Why did Congress write new laws about big business?

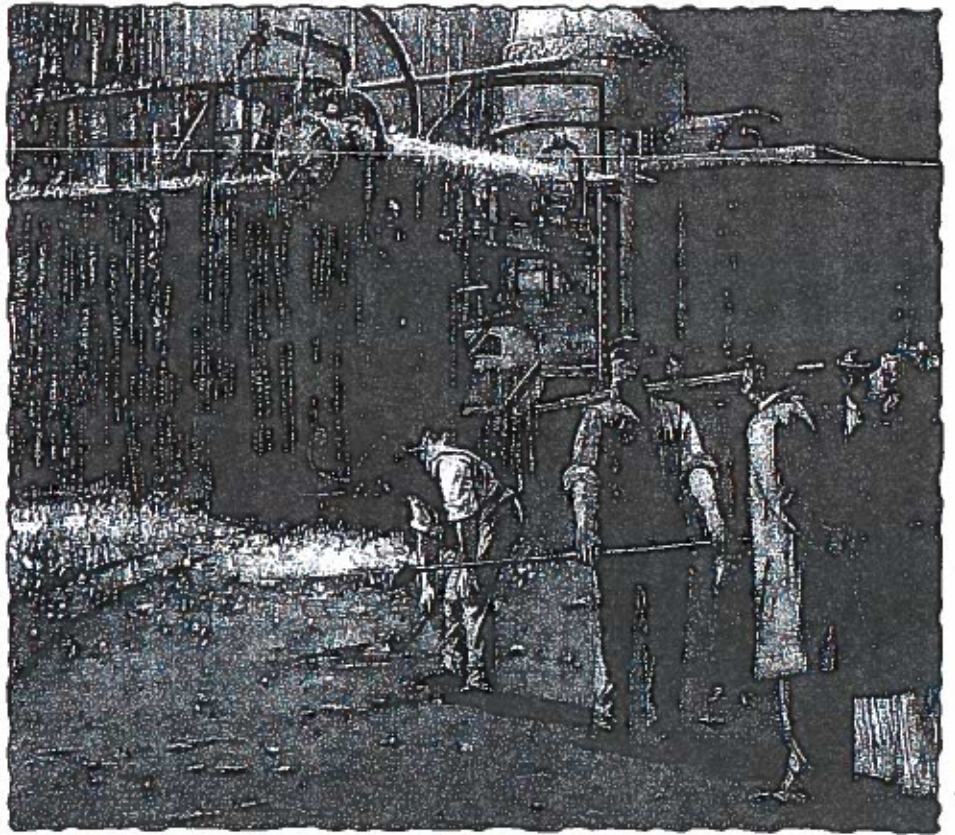
NEW WORDS

big business
ore
steel
steel mills
millionaire
drilled
oil refineries

PEOPLE & PLACES

Andrew Carnegie
Minnesota
John D. Rockefeller

Big Business Grows Bigger



Making steel was one big business that changed life in America.

Life in the United States changed after the Civil War. More and more Americans lived and worked in cities. Millions of Americans worked for factories, railroads, stores, and other kinds of businesses.

Sometimes one business owned many factories or smaller businesses. This is called **big business**. Sometimes one person would control a very large business. Railroads were an example of big business. At one time, one man controlled most of the railroads in the United States. He could decide how much money to charge people to use the railroads.

Before the Civil War, most machines were made of a metal called iron. Railroad tracks were made of iron. Iron is made from an **ore** found in the earth. Iron is not very strong. A man in Great Britain found a way to make iron



Andrew Carnegie



PRIMARY SOURCE

"No man will make a great business who wants to do it all himself, or get all the credit for doing it."

—Andrew Carnegie



Learning from Pictures The steel mills of the Carnegie Steel Company were large and had many workers. What do you think it was like to live and work near a steel mill?

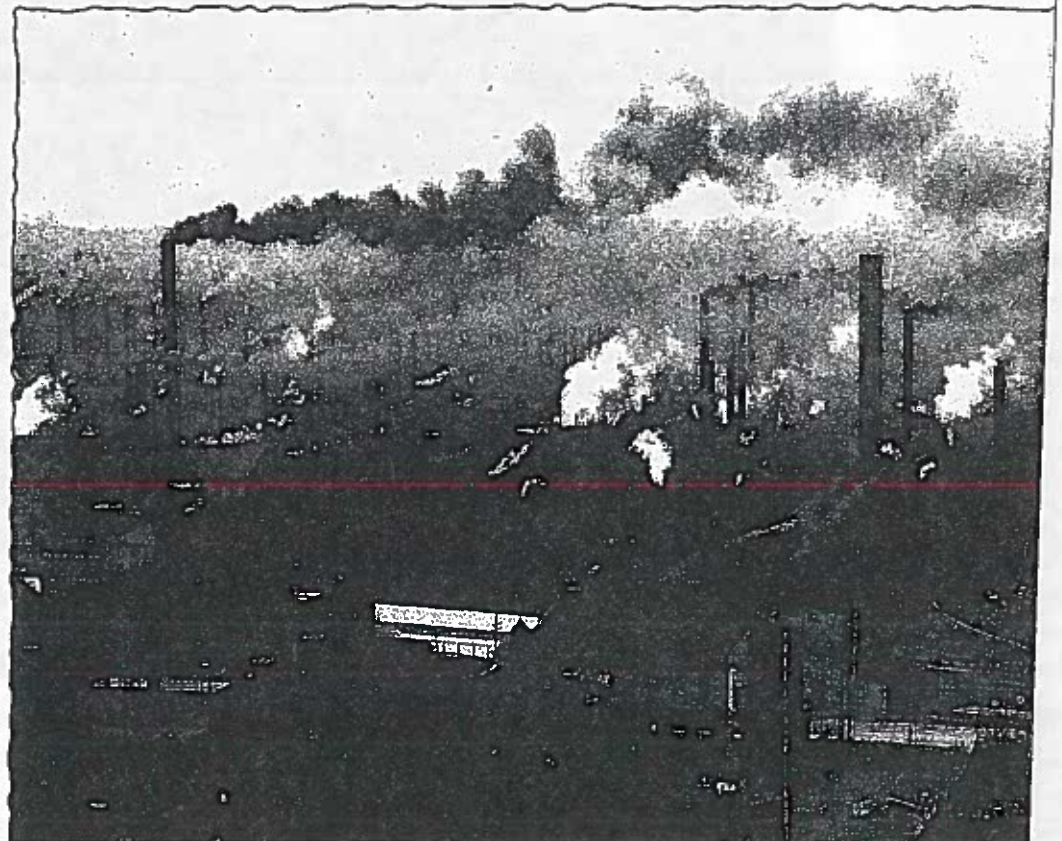
stronger. This new, stronger iron was called **steel**. Today railroad tracks and cars are made of steel.

Andrew Carnegie was an immigrant from Scotland. He moved to America when he was a young boy. When he grew up, he built factories in Pennsylvania for making steel. These factories are called **steel mills**. He called his steel mills the Carnegie Steel Company. Andrew Carnegie became very rich. He used his money to buy other steel companies. By 1899 Carnegie owned most of the steel mills in the United States. He became a **millionaire**.

Andrew Carnegie also owned railroads and ships for sending his steel to different places. He owned land in Minnesota where much of the iron for making steel was found. Carnegie was the "steel king."

In 1859 oil was found deep in the earth in Pennsylvania. Soon people **drilled** for oil all over the United States. Oil had to be cleaned before it could be used. Oil was cleaned in factories called **oil refineries**. In 1863 John D. Rockefeller built his first oil refinery. His business did well. He used his money to build more refineries. Rockefeller called his business the Standard Oil Company.

John D. Rockefeller sold his oil for less money than other oil companies. The other companies tried to sell



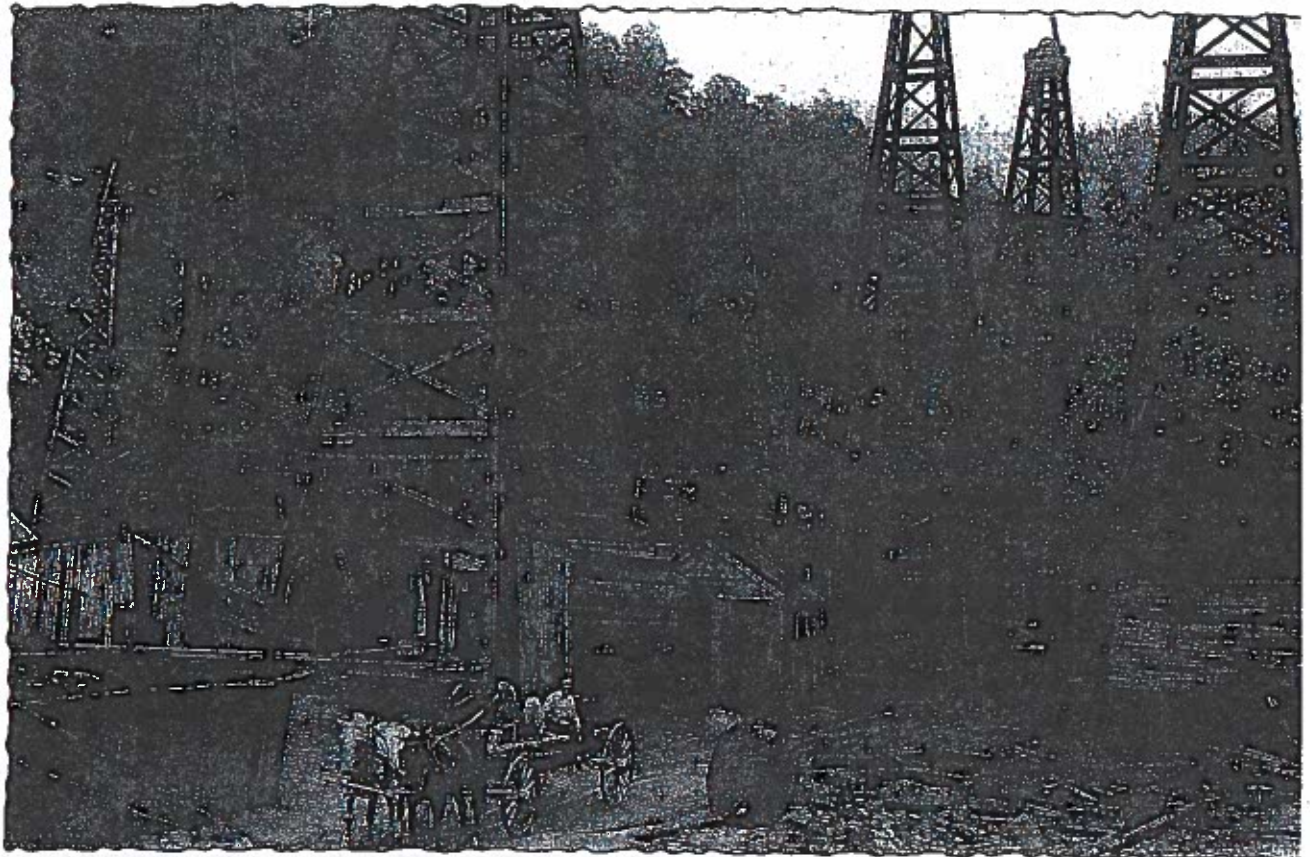


John D. Rockefeller

their oil for less money, too. The other companies soon were losing money. Rockefeller bought the other oil companies. Soon Rockefeller owned almost all the oil companies in America. He also became a millionaire.

Andrew Carnegie and John D. Rockefeller paid their workers very low salaries. They did not treat their workers well. But they did use their money to help other people. They gave money to schools and churches. Andrew Carnegie used his money to build many libraries. He built more than 2,500 libraries. People still use many of the libraries that Carnegie started.

The big businesses of oil, steel, and railroads helped the United States become a nation with tall buildings and many factories. But many Americans thought that it was not right for a few companies to control all the oil, steel, and railroads in the United States. It was not right for a few people to decide how much Americans should pay for their oil, steel, and railroads. New laws were written in Congress. These laws said that a few companies could not control all the big businesses in the United States.



▲ Tall wooden towers were used to drill deep into the ground to get to the oil.

Using What You've Learned

Read and Remember

True or False On your paper, write **T** for each sentence that is true. Write **F** for each sentence that is false.

- _____ 1) When one business owns many factories or small businesses, it is called big business.
- _____ 2) In 1859 steel was found deep in the earth in Pennsylvania.
- _____ 3) Oil is cleaned in a refinery.
- _____ 4) Rockefeller owned almost all the oil companies in the United States.
- _____ 5) Carnegie gave money to build libraries.

Using Graphic Organizers

Cause and Effect Read each of the sentences under cause below. Then read each of the sentences under effect. Copy and complete the graphic organizer to match each cause on the left with an effect on the right.

Cause

- 1) Steel is stronger than iron, so _____
- 2) Rockefeller and Carnegie wanted to help people, so _____
- 3) People said a few companies should not control all the oil, steel, and railroads in America, so _____

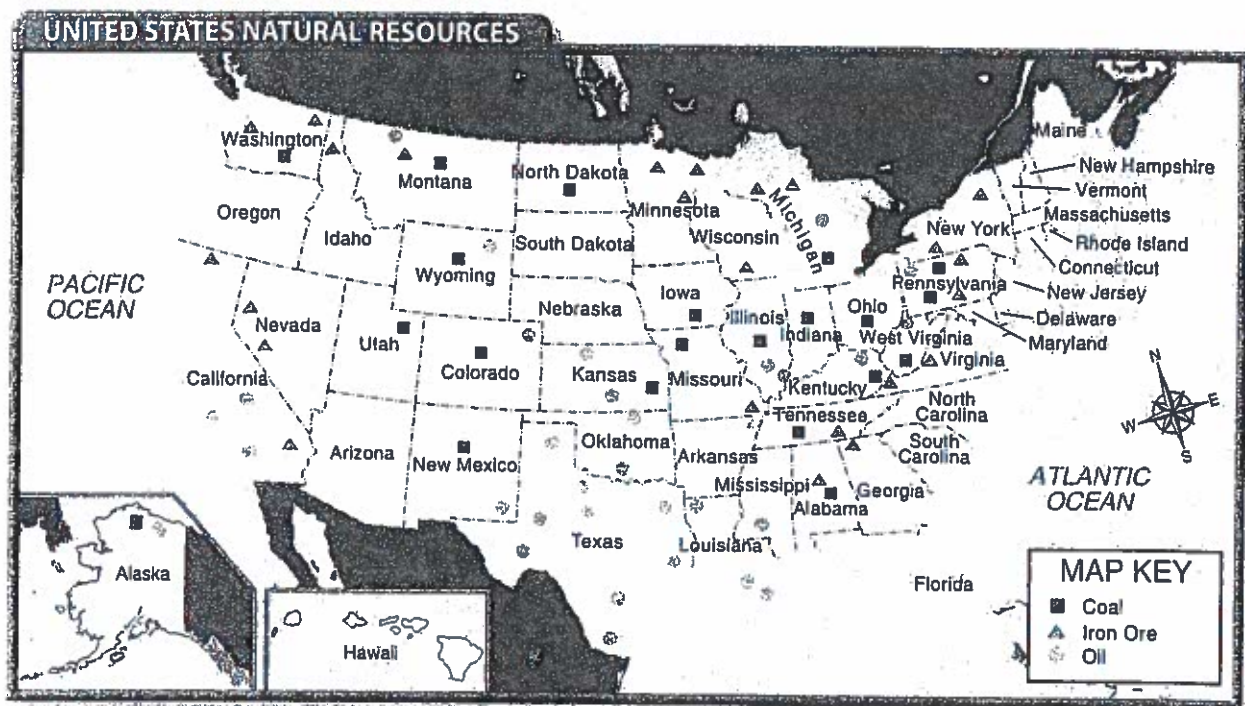
Effect

- a. they gave money to schools, churches, and libraries.
- b. Congress wrote laws to prevent a few companies from owning all the big businesses.
- c. it is used for making railroad tracks and cars.

Cause		Effect
1. <input type="text"/>	→	<input type="text"/>
2. <input type="text"/>	→	<input type="text"/>
3. <input type="text"/>	→	<input type="text"/>

Skill Builder

Using a Map Key to Read a Resource Map A resource map shows where resources are found. Some resource maps show where natural resources are found. Natural resources are things we get from the earth. The resource map below shows where some natural resources are found that are used in making oil and steel. The map key tells you what each symbol on the resource map means. Study the map and the map key.



Write the answer to each question.

- 1 What natural resource is shown as squares on the map? _____
- 2 What are three states that have coal? _____
- 3 What are three states that have iron ore? _____
- 4 Which natural resource does Texas have? _____
- 5 Which natural resource is found in New York? _____
- 6 What is one state that has coal, iron ore, and oil? _____

Find Out

- ① Why did people want to come to America?
- ② Which groups of people came to America?
- ③ What was it like to be an immigrant in America?

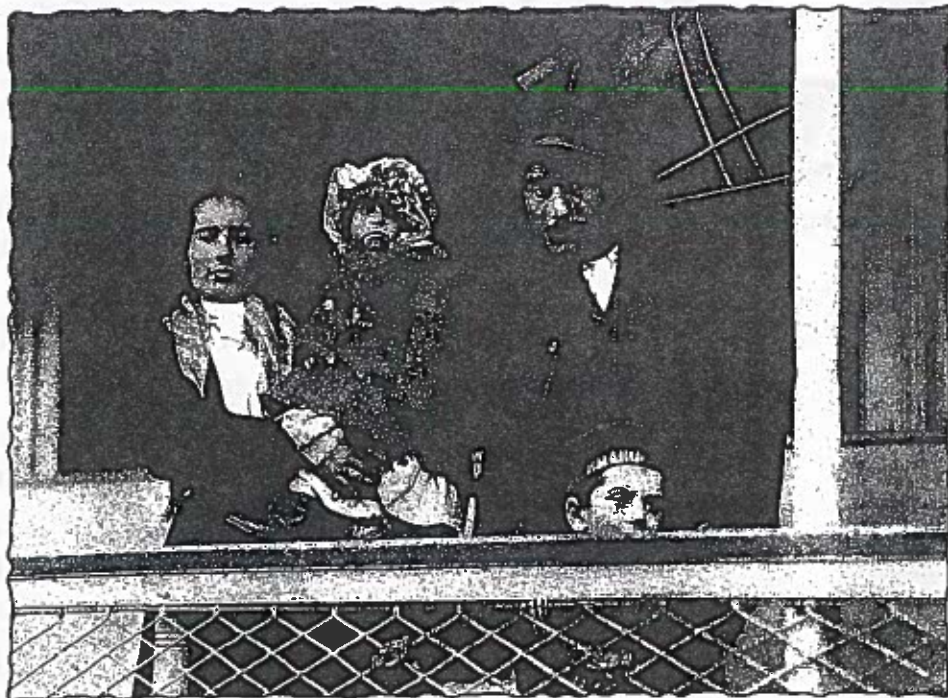
NEW WORDS

Great Irish Famine
reporter

PEOPLE & PLACES

Irish
Japan
Chicago, Illinois
Greece
Jews
Jacob Riis
Denmark

Starting a New Life in America



➔ **Learning from Pictures** How do you think immigrants from Europe felt when they came to the United States to start a new life?

For hundreds of years, people have moved to America from many other countries. More than 25 million immigrants came to America from 1865 to 1915. Native Americans are the only Americans who lived in America long before other immigrants came.

Before 1880 most immigrants came to America from Great Britain, Germany, and other countries in northern Europe. Some people came to America for freedom of religion. Others came because they did not like the laws of their country. Most people came because they were poor. They thought they could earn more money in America.

In the 1840s many people in Ireland were starving. There was not enough food in Ireland. This time in Ireland became known as the **Great Irish Famine**. Thousands of Irish people came to the United States. They were hungry



Chicago

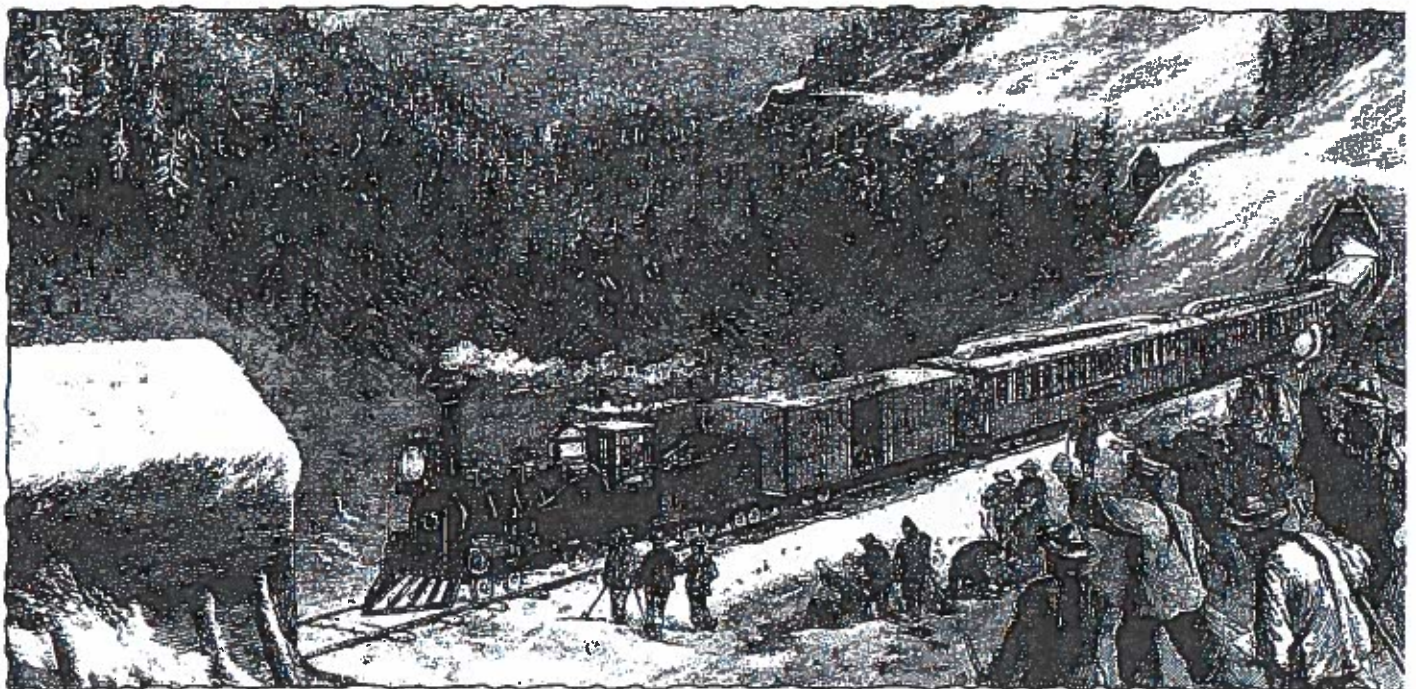
and poor. In America they helped build railroads. They worked in factories.

Thousands of immigrants from China came to the United States during the California gold rush. Many Chinese became miners. Others helped build railroads in the West. Many Chinese immigrants settled in California.

People from Japan also came to the United States. Most people from Japan settled in California and the West. Many of them worked on farms.

Many Mexicans in the Southwest became American citizens after the Mexican War ended in 1848. After 1880 more Mexicans moved to the United States. Others came after a war began in Mexico in 1910. Many Mexicans worked as farmers or miners in the United States. At first most Mexicans lived in the Southwest. Later, many moved to Chicago, Illinois, and to other large cities.

African Americans were different from other groups of immigrants. Beginning in 1619, many Africans were forced to come to America as slaves. Soon there were many more African slaves in America. Most slaves lived in the South. They became free after the Civil War ended. After the war thousands of African Americans moved to the North and to the West.



▲ Many immigrants helped build our country's railroads.



PRIMARY SOURCE

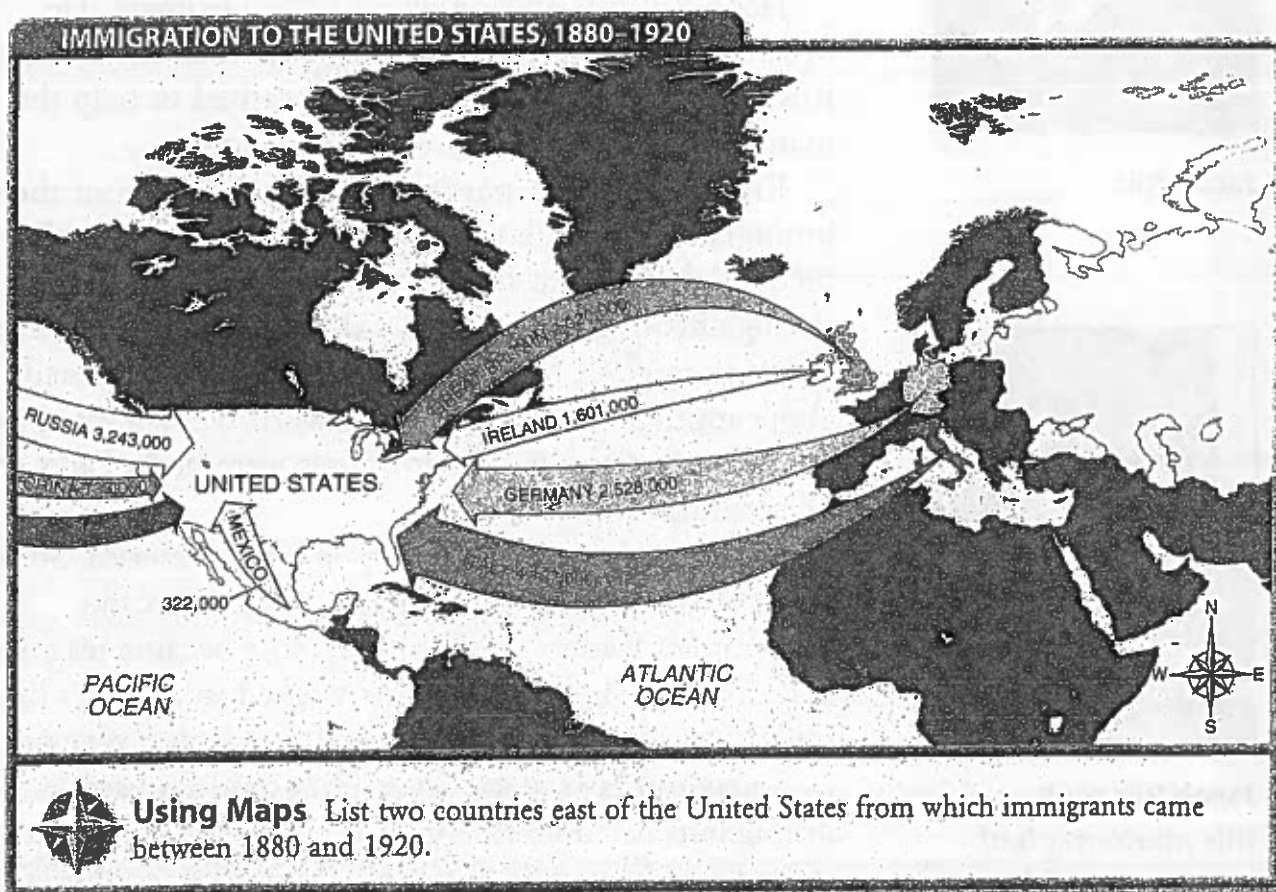
"Mama, America is wonderful. You would love it here. There are so many opportunities [chances] here."

—*Josephine Roche*, a young immigrant girl from Greece.

From the 1880s to the 1920s, other immigrant groups came to America. Many came from southern and eastern parts of Europe. Millions of people left Italy, Greece, Russia, and Poland. They did not have enough food in Europe. They traveled to America on large, crowded ships. Most of these immigrants were very poor.

Many Jewish immigrants came to the United States from Russia and Poland. The governments of those countries allowed people to kill Jews because of their religion. In the United States, Jewish immigrants were safe. They had freedom of religion.

Most of the immigrants from Italy, Greece, Russia, and Poland lived in large cities in the United States. Many of them settled in New York City. The immigrants had many problems in the United States. They had very little money. They had to learn to speak English. They lived in small, crowded houses. Many immigrants worked in dirty factories. Often they were paid very little money for their hard work. Many of their children had to work.



Immigrant families in New York City often lived crowded together. Children had to play in the streets.



Jacob Riis



Jacob Riis took this photograph of immigrant children sleeping outside.

Immigrant children went to free schools in America. Their parents studied English in schools at night. Schools helped the immigrants become Americans. After immigrants lived in the United States for five years, they could become American citizens. Then they were allowed to vote.

Jacob Riis was an immigrant from Denmark. He became a newspaper **reporter** in New York City. Jacob Riis loved being an American. He wanted to help the many poor immigrants in American cities.

Riis wrote newspaper stories and a book about the new immigrants. He took photographs for his stories. His pictures showed the small, crowded houses where immigrants lived. His stories said that there were no parks where immigrant children could play. People learned about immigrant life from Riis's work. They wanted to help the immigrants. Better houses were built. Parks and playgrounds were built.

Millions of immigrants helped build America. Some became store owners and farmers. Others became government leaders. Some immigrants became teachers and doctors. Many immigrants worked in factories or built our railroads. Some immigrants became very rich.

Today our laws allow several hundred thousand immigrants to come to America every year. This year and every year, thousands of people from other countries will start a new life in America.



Using Geography Themes

Place: New York City, New York

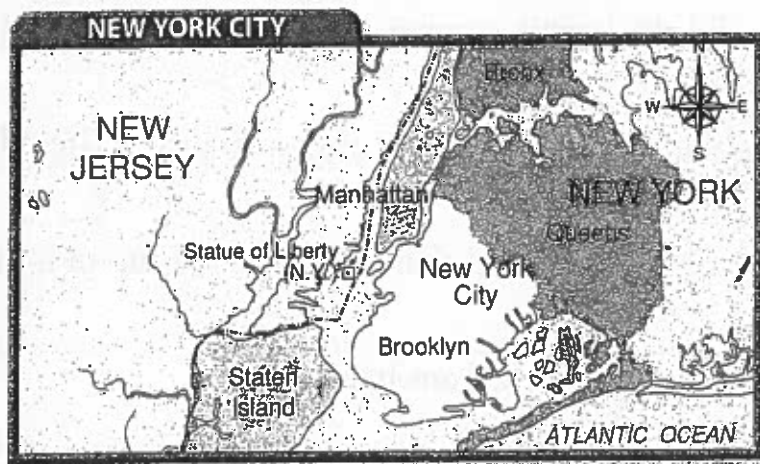
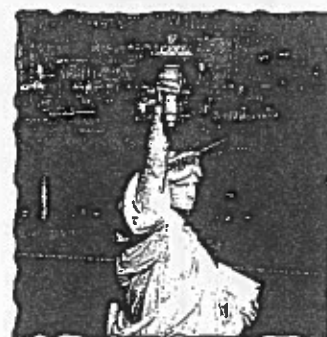
The theme of place tells what makes an area different from all other areas. Place tells about an area's land, plants, and weather. It also tells about an area's people and what they built there.

Read the paragraphs about New York City. Study the photo and map.

New York City, New York, is a busy port on the Atlantic Ocean. Since 1790 the city has had the largest population in the United States. It has five **boroughs**, or parts. One borough is Manhattan.

From 1880 to 1920, more immigrants arrived in New York City than at any other time. They sailed on ships into the city's harbor. Many immigrants saw the Statue of Liberty as they arrived. The statue tells the world that the United States is a land of freedom.

Many immigrants settled in different neighborhoods of New York City. Many Italian immigrants lived in an area now called Little Italy. Jewish immigrants lived in a nearby neighborhood. Chinese immigrants settled in an area now called Chinatown. These neighborhoods help make New York City a very special place.

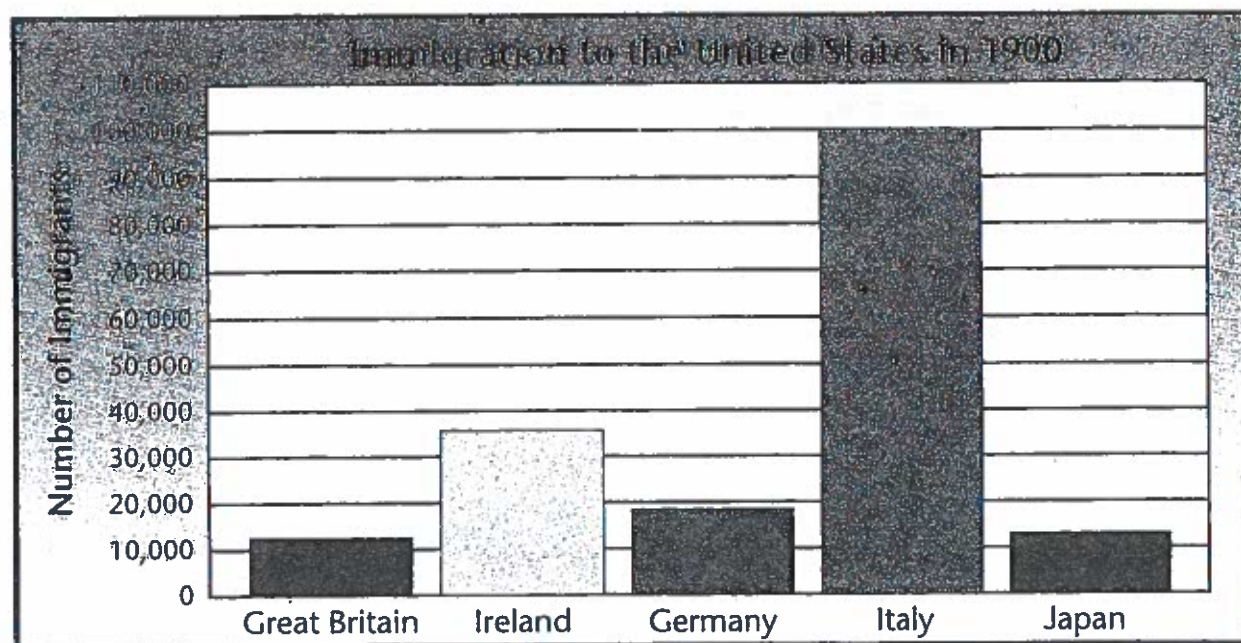


On your paper, write the answer to each question.

- 1) Since what year has the city had the nation's largest population?
- 2) What does the Statue of Liberty tell the world?
- 3) What are the names of two of New York City's neighborhoods?
- 4) Look at the map. What are the names of the city's five boroughs?
- 5) By what ocean is New York City?

Skill Builder

Reading a Bar Graph This bar graph shows how many immigrants came to the United States from five countries in 1900. Study the bar graph.



Draw a circle around the number, word, or words that answer each question.

- 1 From what country did the largest number of immigrants come in 1900?
Ireland Germany Italy
- 2 What country had about the same number of immigrants as Great Britain?
Ireland Japan Italy
- 3 There were more German immigrants than what other group of immigrants?
Irish British Italian
- 4 About how many immigrants came from Italy?
10,000 50,000 100,000
- 5 How many immigrants came from Ireland?
more than 30,000 less than 30,000 exactly 30,000

Find Out

- 1 How did Alaska become part of the United States?
- 2 How did Hawaii become part of the United States?
- 3 How did the Spanish-American War help the United States get more land?

NEW WORDS

imperialism

icebox

battleship

Spanish-American War

PEOPLE & PLACES

Russia

Hawaiian Islands

Hawaii

Queen Liliuokalani

Cuba

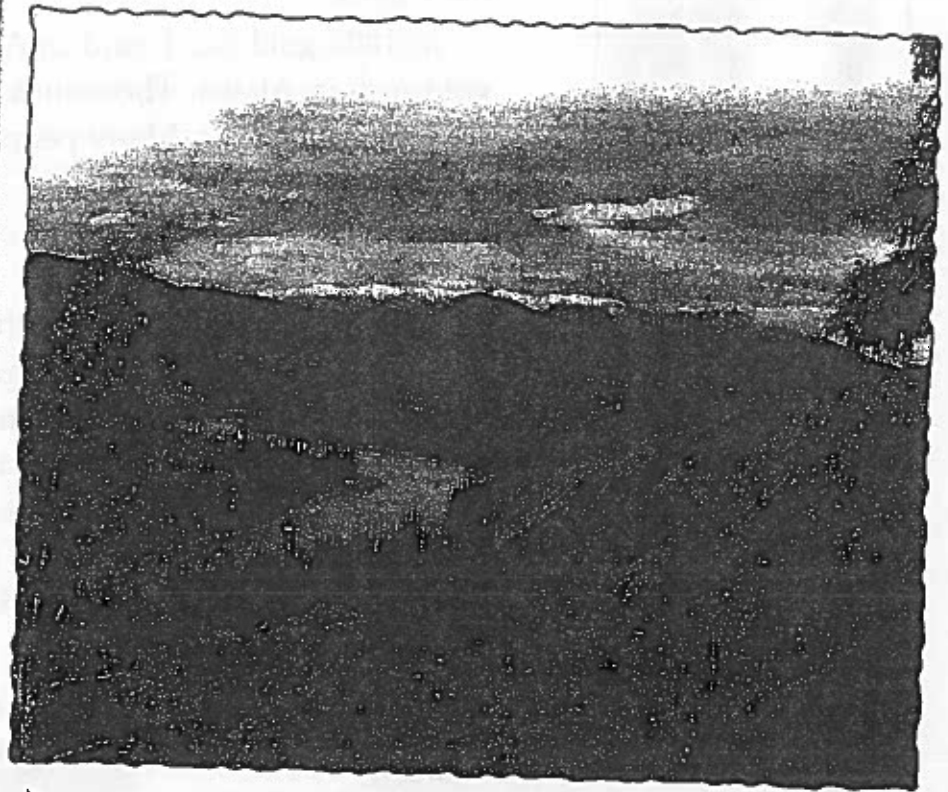
Puerto Rico

Cubans

Guam

Philippines

The United States Gets More Land



➔ **Learning from Pictures** The United States bought Alaska from Russia in 1867. What resources does Alaska have?

The United States owned land from the Atlantic Ocean to the Pacific Ocean. But the United States had not finished growing. In 1867 the United States bought more land. In 1898 the United States owned even more land. How did the United States get more land?

After the Civil War, the United States wanted to rule more land. People in many countries believed in an idea called **imperialism**. Imperialism means one country rules other countries or colonies. The United States wanted to rule other countries, too.

The United States decided that it wanted to rule Alaska. Alaska is a large piece of land near northwestern Canada. The weather in Alaska is very cold much of the year. There is a lot of snow. A country called Russia is very close to Alaska. Russia owned Alaska. Russia wanted to sell Alaska



**Native Americans
in Alaska**

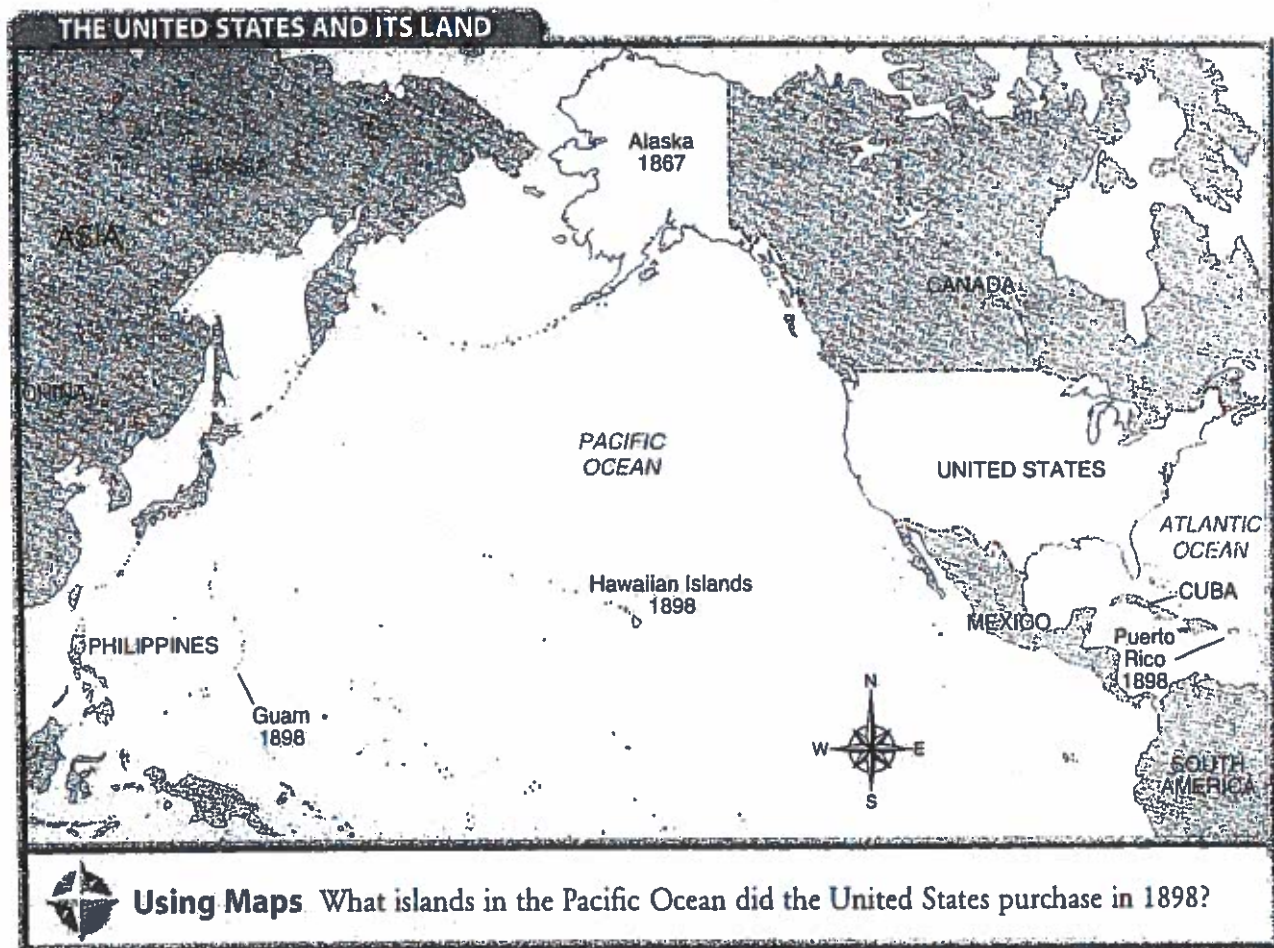
to the United States. Some Native Americans lived in Alaska. Not many other people lived there.

In 1867 the United States bought Alaska from Russia for \$7,200,000. Many Americans did not think the United States should buy Alaska. They said Alaska was a very big **icebox**.

In 1896 gold was found in Alaska. Soon there was a gold rush in Alaska. Thousands of people rushed to Alaska to find gold. Many people did not find gold. They found other things there. Alaska has furs and good fish. Alaska has oil. Oil makes our cars go. Oil helps us make electricity.

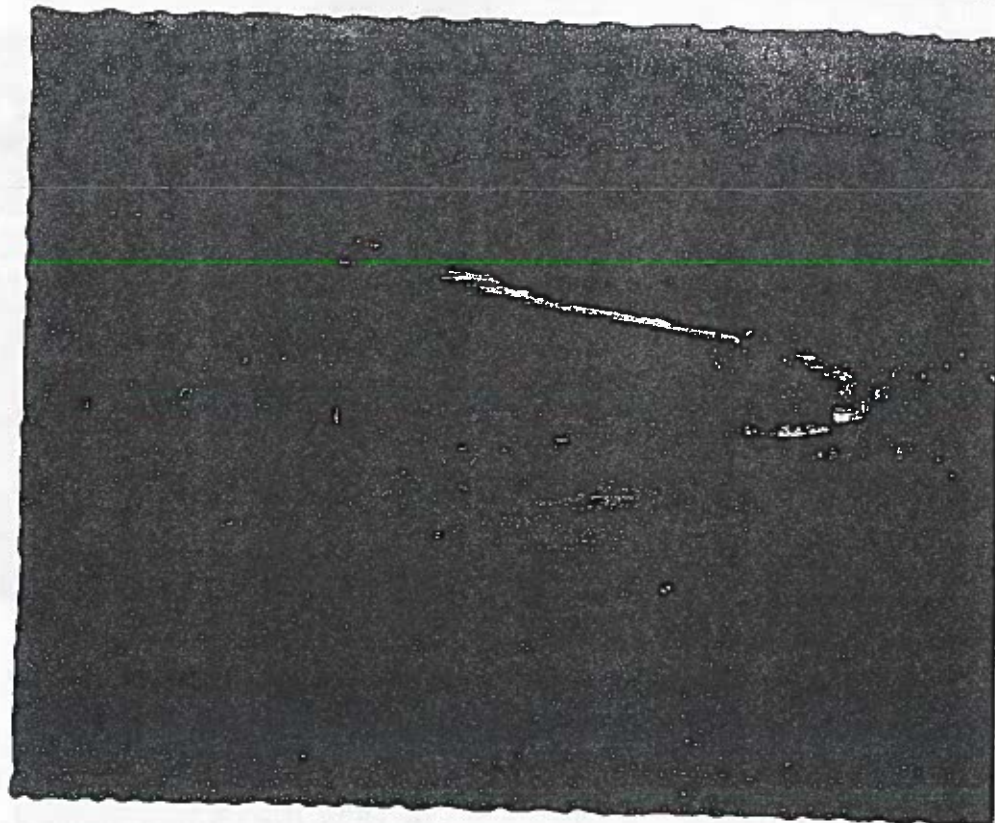
In 1959 Alaska became the forty-ninth state in the United States. It is also our largest state.

Many people wanted the United States to rule land in the Pacific Ocean, too. They wanted to trade more with Asia. They became interested in the Hawaiian Islands. These beautiful islands also are called Hawaii. Hawaii is over two thousand miles from California. The weather is



Using Maps What islands in the Pacific Ocean did the United States purchase in 1898?

The Hawaiian Islands
have warm weather
and good land for
farming. 🌿



Queen Liliuokalani

PRIMARY SOURCE

"The cause of Hawaii
and independence
is larger and dearer
than the life of any
man. . . ."

—Queen Liliuokalani

often sunny and warm. The land is good for farming.

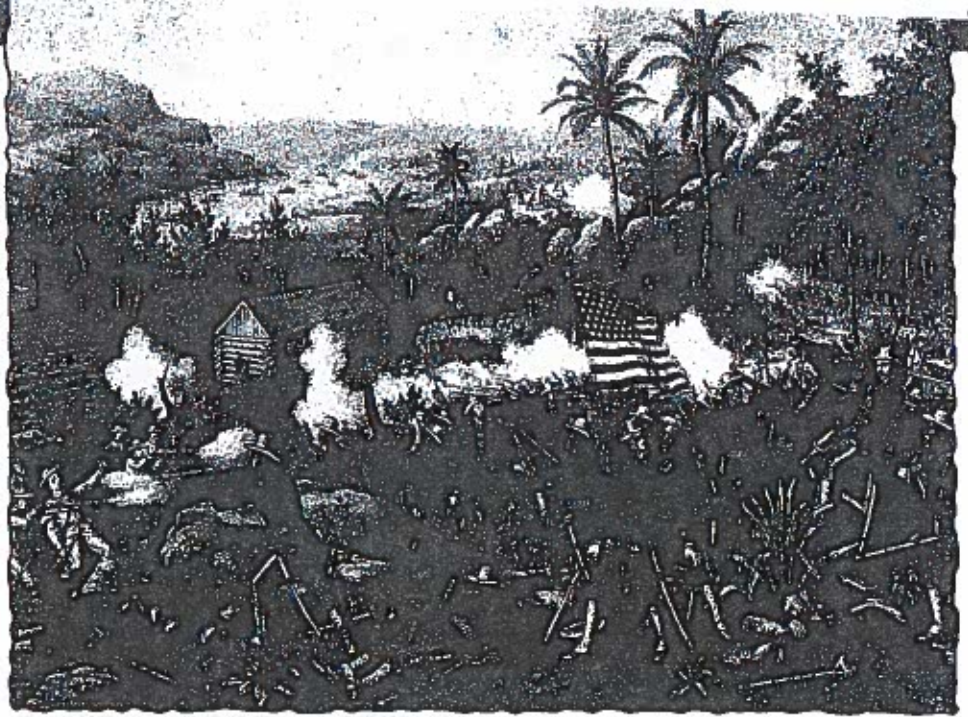
In the 1820s many Americans went to Hawaii to build churches. Other Americans went to live and work in Hawaii. They grew sugar cane on large plantations. They wanted Hawaii to be part of the United States.

Hawaii was ruled by Queen Liliuokalani. She wanted Hawaii to be an independent country. In 1893 Americans sent ships, soldiers and guns to Hawaii. They forced the queen to end her rule. Hawaii became a republic in 1894. Then in 1898 the United States Congress decided to make Hawaii part of the United States. In 1959 Congress voted for Hawaii to become the fiftieth state.

The United States still had not finished growing. Cuba and Puerto Rico are island countries. Find them on the map on page 162. Both Cuba and Puerto Rico belonged to Spain.

The people of Cuba wanted their country to be free. They fought against Spain. Many Americans wanted the United States to help the people in Cuba fight for freedom. In 1898 the United States sent a **battleship**, the *Maine*, to Cuba. The ship blew up, and 260 Americans were killed. No one knew why the battleship blew up.

**Soldiers from
the United States
fought Spanish
soldiers in Cuba.**



**Raising the American
flag on Cuba**

Many angry Americans blamed Spain. They thought that Spanish soldiers had blown up the *Maine*. Today we know that the Spanish did not blow up the *Maine*.

In 1898 the United States decided to fight against Spain to help the Cubans become free. This war was called the **Spanish-American War**. The United States won every battle. American soldiers fought the Spanish in Cuba. American soldiers captured Puerto Rico from Spain.

Americans also fought the Spanish in the Pacific Ocean. Guam and the Philippines are island nations in the Pacific Ocean. Guam and the Philippines had belonged to Spain. American soldiers helped Guam and the Philippines become free from Spain. After a few months, Spain surrendered to the United States.

At the end of the war, Spain gave Cuba, Puerto Rico, Guam, and the Philippines to the United States. Cuba became an independent country in 1902. The Philippines belonged to the United States for almost 50 years. Today the Philippines is an independent country. Guam and Puerto Rico belong to the United States, but they are not states. The people of Guam and Puerto Rico are American citizens.

The United States had a lot of new land in 1898. It had bought some land and fought for other land. Other countries knew that the United States had become a very strong nation.

Using What You've Learned

Read and Remember

Choose the Answer Draw a circle around the correct answer.

- 1) What do we call the idea that one country should rule other countries?
imperialism reconstruction government
- 2) What country sold Alaska to the United States?
Cuba France Russia
- 3) What did people rush to find in Alaska after 1896?
furs gold snow
- 4) When did Hawaii become a state of the United States?
1867 1898 1959
- 5) Where did people fight against Spain for freedom?
Hawaii Canada Cuba
- 6) What was the *Maine*?
a battleship a train a bridge
- 7) What country did the United States fight against in 1898?
Great Britain Russia Spain
- 8) What island nation does not belong to the United States today?
Guam the Philippines Puerto Rico
- 9) Where are people American citizens today?
Guam and Puerto Rico Cuba and the Philippines Spain and Russia

Think and Apply

Fact or Opinion Write F next to each fact below and on page 22. Write O next to each opinion. You should find three sentences that are opinions.

- _____ 1) The United States bought Alaska for \$7,200,000.
- _____ 2) Alaska is a big unfriendly icebox.
- _____ 3) There is oil in Alaska.
- _____ 4) Hawaii is over two thousand miles from California.

_____ 5 It was wrong for the United States to force Queen Liliuokalani to end her rule in Hawaii.

_____ 6 In 1898 American soldiers captured Puerto Rico from Spain.

Sequencing Events Write the numbers 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 next to these sentences to show the correct order.

_____ Hawaii became a republic in 1894.

_____ Many Americans were killed when the *Maine* blew up.

_____ In 1867 the United States bought Alaska.

_____ Alaska became the forty-ninth state in 1959.

_____ The Spanish-American War began and ended.

Skill Builder

Using Map Directions Study the map on page 18. Choose a word in blue print to finish each sentence below. On your paper, write the word you choose.

Cuba west southeast northwest Alaska

1 The Hawaiian Islands are south of _____.

2 The Philippines is _____ of Guam.

3 _____ is east of Mexico.

4 Alaska is near the _____ part of Canada.

5 Puerto Rico and Cuba are _____ of the United States.

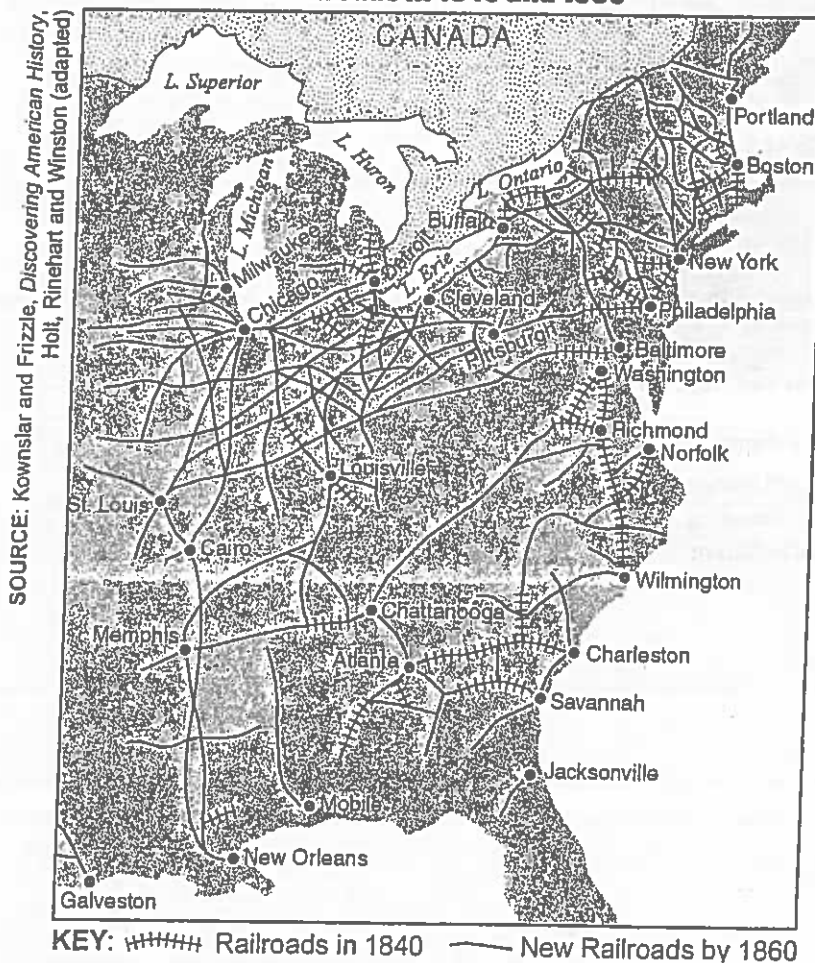
Journal Writing

Many Americans did not think the United States should buy Alaska from Russia. Write a paragraph in your journal that tells why Alaska was worth buying.

Name: _____

- 1) During the early 1800s, which one of the following factors contributed the *most* to the start of the Industrial Revolution in the United States?
- A) a restriction on European immigration
 - B) an abundance of natural resources
 - C) the availability of electricity
 - D) the end of the slave labor system
- 2) The completion of the Erie Canal in the early 19th century aided the economic development of the United States by
- A) providing a shipping route for cotton from the South to Europe
 - B) supplying waterpower for running factories and mills
 - C) supplying water for the irrigation of western farms
 - D) lowering the cost of shipping goods from the Midwest to the Atlantic coast
- 3) During the 19th century, the completion of the Erie Canal and the transcontinental railroads contributed to the industrial growth of the United States by
- A) making the movement of goods easier and cheaper
 - B) encouraging subsistence farming
 - C) protecting the United States from low-priced foreign imports
 - D) connecting the United States to markets in Mexico and Canada

Railroads in 1840 and 1860



Based on the map, which of the following statements is a valid conclusion?

- A) Railroads were more expensive to build than canals.
- B) Railroads were expanding more quickly in the North than in the South.
- C) Port cities were not connected to railroads.
- D) Most canals were abandoned before the Civil War.

- 5) Business leaders John D. Rockefeller, J. P. Morgan, and Cornelius Vanderbilt were referred to as robber barons primarily because they
- A) bought titles of nobility from foreign governments
 - B) gained all of their wealth by illegal means
 - C) were ruthless in dealing with competitors
 - D) stole money from state and local governments

**The Rising of the Usurpers and
the Sinking of the Liberties of the People**



SOURCE: Thomas Nast, 1889 (adapted)

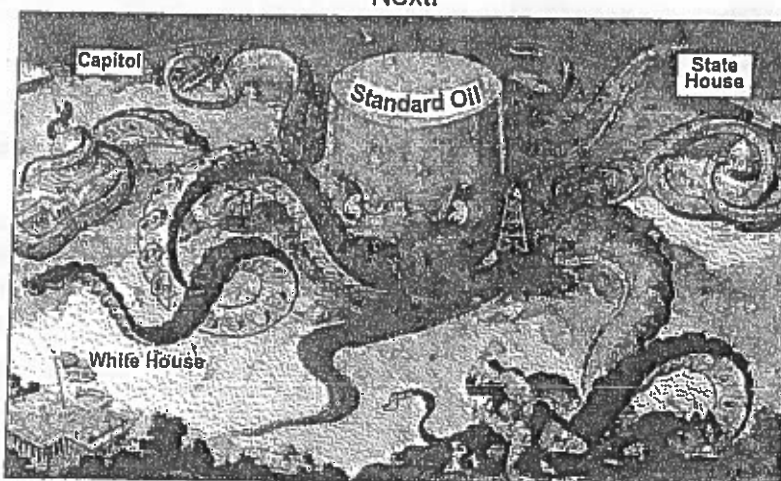
6)

In this cartoon, Thomas Nast is expressing

- A) encouragement for increased immigration
- B) dissatisfaction with the power of big business
- C) concern for environmental pollution
- D) support for new tariffs

- 7) During the late 1800s, pools and trusts were used by big business in an effort to
- A) reduce corporate income taxes
 - B) improve working conditions
 - C) limit competition
 - D) increase imports
- 8) In the late 1800s, the creation of the Standard Oil Trust by John D. Rockefeller was intended to
- A) control prices and practices in the oil refining business
 - B) protect small, independent oil firms
 - C) distribute donations to charitable causes
 - D) increase competition among oil refining companies

Next!

SOURCE: Udo J. Keppler, *Puck*, September 7, 1904 (adapted)

The principal message of this cartoon is that the Standard Oil Company

- A) employed violence to gain an unfair advantage for its workers
- B) protected the nation from foreign competition
- C) used its economic power to influence government decisions
- D) used its size to lower the prices of its products

10) **Speaker A:** Feeding and clothing the poor is a mistake. Just as nature weeds out unfit members, a capitalist society should be allowed to do the same.

Speaker B: To provide for the common good and protect the people, the government should pass laws to prevent the sale of alcohol.

Speaker C: To promote economic growth, the government should expand United States markets overseas.

Speaker D: Since transportation is a public necessity, the government should own and operate the railroads in the public interest.

Which of the given speakers would most likely support the theory of Social Darwinism?

- A) A B) B C) C D) D

11) "The growth of a large business is merely survival of the fittest. The American beauty rose can be produced in the splendor and fragrance which bring cheer to its beholder only by sacrificing the early buds which grow up around it. This is not an evil tendency in business. It is merely the working out of a law of nature and a law of God...."

—John D. Rockefeller, Jr.

Which concept is described by this passage?

- A) utopian socialism
- B) communism
- C) Populism
- D) Social Darwinism

12) In the late 19th century, the ideas of Social Darwinism were used primarily to

- A) support the growth of new political parties
- B) encourage the passage of compulsory education laws
- C) urge Congress to end immigration
- D) explain the differences in income between the rich and the poor

13) In the late 1800s, the principles of Social Darwinism were most consistent with the ideas of

- A) trustbusting
- B) laissez-faire economics
- C) Populism
- D) utopian socialism

14) Which economic policy argues that government should limit, as much as possible, any interference in the economy?

- A) socialism
- B) mercantilism
- C) protectionism
- D) laissez-faire

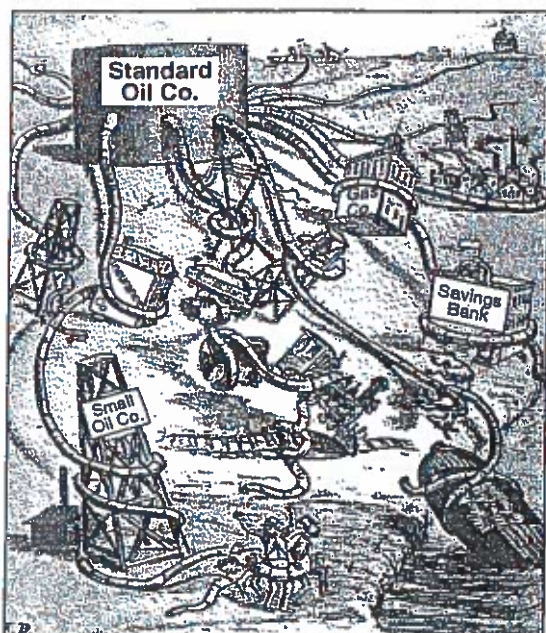
15) In the second half of the 1800s, the federal government encouraged the building of transcontinental railroads by

- A) giving land to the railroad companies
- B) purchasing large amounts of railroad stock
- C) taking control of the railroad trust
- D) forcing convicts to work as laborers

16) In the late 19th century, critics of big business claimed that monopolies most harmed the economy by

- A) decreasing the urban growth rate
- B) failing to keep pace with European industries
- C) limiting competition
- D) preventing technological innovation

17)

SOURCE: Frank Beard, *The Judge*, July 19, 1884 (adapted)

Which type of business organization is being criticized in the cartoon shown?

- A) multinational corporation
- B) proprietorship
- C) monopoly
- D) partnership

18)



"The American Beauty Rose can be produced in all its splendor only by sacrificing the early buds that grow up around it."

—John D. Rockefeller, Jr.

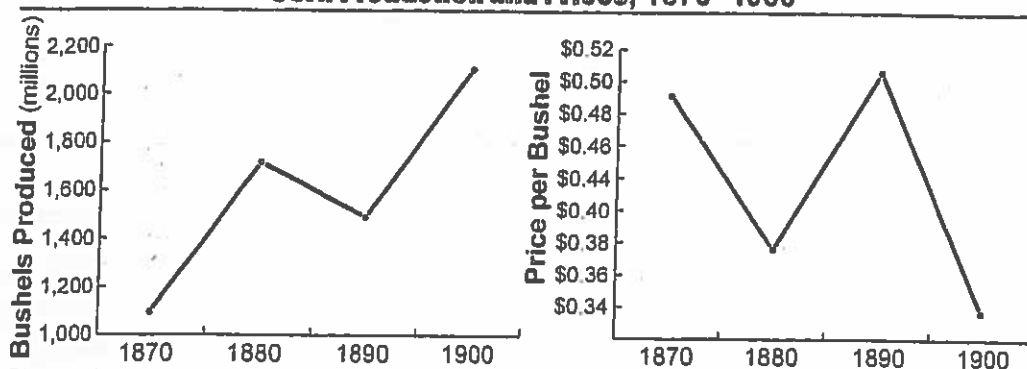
SOURCE: Guy R. Spencer, *The Literary Digest*, May 1905 (adapted)

Which idea of the late 1800s is most closely associated with the cartoon shown?

- A) the Gospel of Wealth
- B) regulated capitalism
- C) graduated income tax
- D) Social Darwinism

- 19) Which factor contributed the *most* to urbanization in the late 1800s?
 - A) industrialization
 - B) assimilation
 - C) nullification
 - D) imperialism
- 20) Which major population shift in the late 1800s occurred as a result of industrialization?
 - A) African Americans from the North to the South
 - B) rural residents to urban areas
 - C) working class people from the cities to the suburbs
 - D) northerners to the Sun Belt
- 21) Which group's numbers increased the *most* as a result of the Industrial Revolution?
 - A) urban middle class
 - B) owners of small farms
 - C) landed aristocracy
 - D) skilled craftsmen
- 22) The growth of big business in the late 1800s resulted in
 - A) the elimination of the middle class
 - B) the widening of the economic gap between rich and poor
 - C) a shift in transportation investment from railroads to canals
 - D) a reduction in child labor
- 23) During the late 1800s, what was a major effect of industrialization on workers in the United States?
 - A) Skilled craftsmen were replaced by semi-skilled machine operators.
 - B) Workers migrated to rural regions.
 - C) Membership in labor unions declined.
 - D) Most factory jobs became service industry jobs.
- 24) In the late 1800s, the Homestead steel strike and the Pullman railcar strike were unsuccessful because
 - A) most workers refused to take part in the strike
 - B) the Supreme Court ruled both strikes were illegal
 - C) factory owners hired children to replace the strikers
 - D) the government supported business owners

Corn Production and Prices, 1870–1900

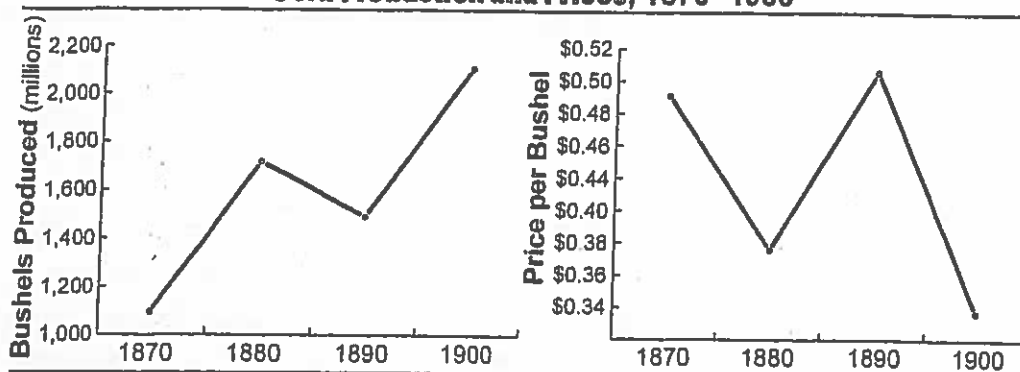


SOURCE: Statistical Abstract of the United States, 1900 (adapted)

Which trend is shown in the given graphs?

- 25) A) When production increases, prices decrease.
B) Prices and production are usually unrelated.
C) When production increases, prices increase.
D) When production remains unchanged, prices decrease.
- 26) Which one of the following statements *best* expresses the melting pot theory as it relates to American society?
A) Immigrant ghettos will develop in urban areas.
B) All immigrant groups will maintain their separate cultures.
C) Only European immigrants will be allowed into the United States.
D) Different cultures will blend to form a uniquely American culture.
- 27) Until the early 20th century, few restrictions on immigration to the United States existed primarily because
A) immigration totals had always been relatively low
B) labor unions had always favored unrestricted immigration
C) industry needed an increasing supply of labor
D) the Supreme Court had ruled that Congress could not restrict immigration
- 28) During the last quarter of the 19th century, large numbers of immigrants were admitted to the United States primarily because of the economy's need for more
A) educated professionals
B) unskilled factory workers
C) scientists and technicians
D) skilled craftsmen
- 29) After 1880, a major new source of labor for American factories was
A) immigrants from southern and eastern Europe
B) western farmers who moved back to eastern cities
C) young women who worked until they married
D) formerly enslaved persons fleeing from the South
- 30) During the late 1800s, which group strongly supported an open immigration policy?
A) nativists
B) factory owners
C) southern farmers
D) conservationists
- 31) Between 1880 and 1920, the majority of the "new" immigrants to the United States came from
A) northern and western Europe
B) China and Southeast Asia
C) southern and eastern Europe
D) Canada and Latin America
- 32) A major purpose of *both* the Chinese Exclusion Act (1882) and the Gentlemen's Agreement with Japan (1907) was to
A) relocate Asians displaced by war
B) treat all Asian and European immigrants equally
C) enrich America's cultural diversity
D) limit immigration of certain ethnic groups
- 33) The Homestead Act, the mass killing of buffalo, and the completion of the transcontinental railroad are most closely associated with the
A) decline of the Plains Indians
B) rise of organized labor
C) building of the Erie Canal
D) northern migration of African Americans
- 34) Which action by the federal government during the late 1800s is an example of nativism?
A) support for the construction of transcontinental railroads
B) grants of financial aid to western farmers
C) passage of the Chinese Exclusion Act
D) creation of tribal reservations in the East
- 35) Laissez-faire capitalism, as attributed to Adam Smith, called for
A) heavy taxation of manufacturers
B) government investments in major industries
C) minimal government involvement in the economy
D) strict government control of the economy

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