Standard VUS.8a

The student will demonstrate knowledge of how the nation grew and changed from the end of Reconstruction through the early twentieth century by

a) explaining the relationship among territorial expansion, westward movement of the population, new immigration, growth of cities, the role of the railroads, and the admission of new states to the United States.

**Essential Understanding**

| In the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, economic opportunity, industrialization, technological change, and immigration fueled American growth and expansion. |

**Essential Questions**

| What factors influenced American growth and expansion in the late nineteenth and early twentieth century? |

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### Westward Expansion

**Westward movement**

1. Following the ___________ War, the westward movement of settlers intensified in the vast region between the ___________ River and the ___________ Ocean.

2. The years immediately ______ and ______ the Civil War were the era of the American ____________, marked by long ___________ ______ for hundreds of miles over unfenced open land in the West, the only way to get cattle to ____________.

3. Many Americans had to ___________ their lives after the Civil War. They responded to the incentive of free ___________ __________ and moved west to take advantage of the ____________ __________ of 1862, which gave free public land in the western territories to settlers who would ______ on and ______ the land.

4. ____________, including ___________ ____________ in particular, moved west to seek new ____________ after the Civil War.

5. New ____________ (for example, railroads and the mechanical reaper), opened new lands in the West for settlement and made ____________ profitable by increasing the ____________ of production and linking ____________ and ____________. By the turn of the century, the Great ____________ and ____________ Mountains regions of the American West were no longer a mostly unsettled frontier, but were fast becoming regions of ____________, ____________, and ____________.

6. The forcible ____________ of the ____________ ____________ from their lands continued throughout the remainder of the ____________ century as settlers continued to move ____________ following the Civil War.
### Essential Understanding

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### Immigration

1. **Immigration** to 1871, most immigrants to America came from _________ and _________ Europe (Germany, Great Britain, Ireland, Norway, and Sweden). During the half-century from _________ until _________, most immigrants came from _________ and _________ Europe (Italy, Greece, Poland, Russia, present-day Hungary, and former Yugoslavia), as well as ________ (China and Japan).

2. Like earlier immigrants, these immigrants came to the USA seeking _________ & _________ _______ for their families.

3. Immigrants made valuable contributions to the dramatic industrial growth of America during this period. _________ workers helped to build the Transcontinental Railroad. Immigrants worked in _________ and _________ mills in the Northeast and the clothing industry in New York City. Slavs, Italians, and Poles worked in the _________ _______ of the East. They often worked for very _______ _______ and endured _________ _______ working conditions to help build the nation’s industrial strength.

4. During this period, immigrants from _________ entered America through _________ _______ in New York harbor. Their first view of America was often the _________ of _________, as their ships arrived following the voyage across the Atlantic.

5. Immigrants began the process of _________ into what was termed the American “_______ _______.” While often settling in _________ neighborhoods in the growing cities, they and their children worked hard to learn English, adopt American _________, and become American _________.

6. Despite the valuable contributions immigrants made to building America during this period, immigrants often faced _________ and _________ _______. There was fear and resentment that immigrants would take jobs for _________ _______ than American workers would accept, and there was prejudice based on _________ and _________ differences.

7. Mounting resentment led _________ to limit immigration through the _________ _______ Act of 1882 and the _________ _______ _______ _______ Act of 1921. These laws effectively cut off most _________ to America for the next several decades; however, the immigrants of this period and their descendants continued to contribute immeasurably to _________ society.
Standard VUS.8a

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American Growth

Growth of cities
1. As the nation’s __________________ growth continued, cities such as Chicago, Detroit, Cleveland, Pittsburgh, and New York grew rapidly as _________________________ and _________________________ centers. _________________ in the large cities provided __________, but workers’ families often lived in harsh conditions, crowded into ________________________ and __________.

2. The _________ growth of cities caused housing __________________ and the need for new public services, such as _______________ and ______________ systems and public ______________________.

   New York City was the first city to begin construction of a _______________ system around the turn of the twentieth century, and many cities built ________________ or ________________ lines.

Admission of new states
- As the population moved ____________________, many new states in the Great ___________ and ______________ Mountains regions were added to the United States. By the early ______________ century, all the states that make up the ____________________ United States today, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, had been admitted.
**Standard VUS.8b**

The student will demonstrate knowledge of how the nation grew and changed from the end of Reconstruction through the early twentieth century by

b) describing the transformation of the American economy from a primarily agrarian to a modern industrial economy and identifying major inventions that improved life in the United States.

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<td>During the period from the Civil War to World War I, the United States underwent an economic transformation that involved the development of an industrial economy, the expansion of big business, the growth of large-scale agriculture, and the rise of national labor unions and industrial conflict.</td>
<td>What fueled the modern industrial economy?</td>
</tr>
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**Industrialization and Inventions**

Technological change spurred growth of industry primarily in northern cities.

**Inventions/Innovations**

1. ________________________________ (limited liability)
2. ______________________________________
3. ________________________________ (_______________ ____________) and electricity as a source of power and light
4. ___________________________________________ (Alexander Graham Bell)
5. ___________________________________________ (Wright brothers)
6. ___________________________________________ (Henry Ford)

**Industrial leaders**

1. ________________________________ (steel)
2. ________________________________ (finance)
3. ________________________________ (oil)
4. ________________________________ (railroads)

**Reasons for economic transformation**

1. ________________________________ capitalism and special considerations (e.g., land grants to railroad builders)
2. The increasing ____________________________ (from immigration and migration from farms)
3. America’s possession of a wealth of ____________________________ and navigable ____________
Standard VUS.8c

The student will demonstrate knowledge of how the nation grew and changed from the end of Reconstruction through the early twentieth century by
c) analyzing prejudice and discrimination during this time period, with emphasis on “Jim Crow” and the responses of Booker T. Washington and W.E.B. DuBois.

**Essential Understanding**

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<td>How did race relations in the South change after Reconstruction, and what was the African American response?</td>
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African Americans disagreed about how to respond to these developments.

**Discrimination and Segregation**

Discrimination against and segregation of African Americans

1. __________ limited ________________ for African Americans.

2. After reconstruction, many Southern state governments passed “________ _________” laws forcing _________________ of the races in public places.

3. Intimidation and crimes were directed against African Americans (______________________).

4. African Americans looked to the ________________ to safeguard their ________________.

5. In ____________________________, the Supreme Court ruled that “__________ _________ ___________” did not violate the ______________ Amendment, upholding the “________ _________” laws of the era.

6. During the early twentieth century, African Americans began the “__________ ________________” to __________________________ cities in search of jobs and to escape _________________ and discrimination in the South.

**Responses of African Americans**

1. _____________________________ led an anti-____________________ crusade and called on the federal government to take action.

2. _____________________________ believed the way to equality was through _______________________ education and __________________________ success; he __________________________social separation.

3. _____________________________ believed that education was __________________________ without equality. He supported __________________________ equality for African Americans by helping to form the __________________________ (NAACP).