

## 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?

## 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.

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## Immigration

### Immigration

1. \_\_\_\_\_ 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 \_\_\_\_\_. The public \_\_\_\_\_ served an essential role in the process of assimilating immigrants into American society.
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.

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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.

### Essential Understanding

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.

### Essential Questions

What fueled the modern industrial economy?

## 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

Discrimination against and segregation of African Americans intensified and took new forms in the late nineteenth century and early twentieth century.

African Americans disagreed about how to respond to these developments.

### Essential Questions

How did race relations in the South change after Reconstruction, and what was the African American response?

## 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).