I. Transcontinental Railroad:
a. New opened lands in the West for settlement and made farming more prosperous. By the turn of the century, the Plains and Mountains region of the American West was no longer a mostly unsettled frontier, but was fast becoming a region of , ranches, and .
b. and immigrants helped to build the Transcontinental Railroad.
   i. How much did it cost to build the RR? 
   ii. The companies that built the RR were: 
   iii. Explain how the Central Pacific solved their labor problem 
   iv. Describe what it was like to work on the RR

c. Analyzing Photographs:
   i. Choose one photograph from the folder and complete the following questions:
      1. List people, objects, and activities in the photo:
      2. Based on what you observed above, list 2 things that you might infer from this photograph:
      3. What questions does this photograph raise in your mind?

II. Pioneer Wagon Trains
a. Following the , the westward movement of settlers intensified into the vast region between the Mississippi River and the Pacific Ocean.
b. Many Americans had to rebuild their lives after the Civil War and moved west to take advantage of the ACT OF 1862, which gave free public land in the western territories to settlers who would live on and farm the land.
   i. Who was eligible for land under this law? 
   ii. What were the requirements of a “Homesteader?”
      1. 
      2. what if you were a Union soldier during the Civil War? 
   c. Southerners and , in particular, moved west to seek new opportunities after the war.
d. Interpreting primary source documents:
   i. Examine the photo of the Nebraska Homestead. What evidence is there that this family has abided by the Homestead Act of 1872? Does
anything strike you about the photo? 

ii. Read the letter from Uriah Oblinger. What will happen to his land if he is “called away?” (dies)

Uriah Oblinger was a Civil War veteran. What side do you think he fought on? 

Give a quote from the document to support your theory 

III. Cowboys

a. The years immediately before and after the Civil War were the era of the American _______, marked by long _______ drives for hundreds of miles over _______ open land in the West, the only way to get cattle to market.

b. Interpreting primary source documents:
   i. Read the excerpt from the oral history interview. List two things that you learned about life for a “cowboy” in the late 1800s 

ii. Choose a photo to analyze. List people, objects, and activities in the photo. 

Based on what you have observed, list 2 things that you might infer from the photograph 

IV. Buffalo Soldiers

a. African Americans, in particular, moved west to seek new opportunities after the war.

b. What army units came to be known as “Buffalo Soldiers?” 

i. List some of their accomplishments: 

ii. What were some of their “lesser known” accomplishments? 


c. Interpreting primary sources:
   i. Analyze the 3 photos in the folder. Based on what you see, write 2-3 sentences on what life might have been like for the “Buffalo Soldier” in the late 1800s.

V. Indian Wars

a. During the period of _______ migration, the American _______ were repeatedly defeated in violent conflicts with settlers and soldiers. They were often confined to _______.

b. Read pages 473-475 in your text. (Plains Wars)
   i. Identify the Battle of Little Bighorn 

   ii. Identify Wounded Knee 

   iii. Identify Chief Joseph and the Nez Perce 

c. Using the primary sources:
   i. What happened at Sand Creek in 1864?
   
   ii. What was the Dawes Plan?
   
   iii. What did President Arthur say about it?

VI. New states admitted to the Union
   a. As the population moved westward, many new states in the Great Plains and Rocky Mountains were added to the Union. By the early 20th Century, all the states that make up the continental United States, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, had been admitted.
   b. Complete the outline map of the 48 continental United States.

VII. Innovations/Technologies
   a. New ____________ such as the __________________ and the __________________ opened new lands in the West for settlement and made the _______________ region more prosperous. By the turn of the century, the Great Plains and Rocky Mountain region of the American West was no longer a mostly unsettled frontier, but was fast becoming a region of farms, _______________, and towns.
   b. The introduction of ________________, perfected in 1874, was a blessing for farmers. Previously, farmers had made do with earth embankments and hedges to keep cattle out of their crops.
      i. How do you think this invention changed the “old west”? ____________________________

VIII. Immigrants from southern/eastern Europe
   a. Prior to ____________, most immigrants to America came from ___________ and western __________ – Germany, Great Britain, Ireland, Norway, and Sweden.
   b. During the half-century from 1871 until 1921, most immigrants came from __________ and ___________ Europe – Italy, Greece, Poland, Russia, and present-day Hungary and Yugoslavia
   c. Immigrants also arrived from __________ – China and Japan

IX. Ellis Island
   a. During this period, immigrants from ___________ entered America through ____________ in ____________ harbor. Their first view of America was often the ____________ of ____________, standing nearby, as their ships arrived following the voyage across the Atlantic.
   b. Complete this quote from Emma Lazarus’s New Colossus, “Give me your tired, your poor, your _____

   c. Look over the photographs in the folder. From the perspective of someone in one of the photos, write a short journal entry about what is happening in your life. ____________________________

X. Contributions of Immigrants
   a. Immigrants made valuable contributions to the dramatic __________________ growth of America during this period.
b. Chinese workers helped to build the __________________________ Railroad.
c. Immigrants worked in __________________________ and __________________________ mills in the Northeast, the __________________________ industry in New York City.
d. Slavs, __________________________, and Poles worked in the __________________________ mines of the East.
e. They often worked for __________________________ pay and in __________________________ working conditions to help build the nation’s industrial strength.

XI. Hardships and Hostilities
a. Despite the valuable contributions immigrants made to building America during this period, immigrants often faced __________________________ and __________________________.
b. There was __________________________ and resentment that immigrants would take __________________________ for lower pay than American workers, and there was __________________________ based on religious and __________________________ differences.
c. Mounting resentment led Congress to __________________________ immigration.
   i. What were the provisions of the Chinese Exclusion Act in 1882? __________________________
   ii. What were some attitudes that led to the Chinese Exclusion Act? __________________________
   iii. What limitations were placed on immigration according to the Quota Law of 1921? __________________________
   iv. Who was placed on a “nonquota” basis? __________________________

d. These laws effectively cut off most immigration to America for the next several decades.
e. However, the immigrants of this period and their descendants continued to contribute immeasurably to American society.

XII. Growth of Cities – Chicago, Detroit, Cleveland, Pittsburgh, and New York
a. As the nation’s __________________________ growth continued, __________________________ grew rapidly as manufacturing and __________________________ centers.
b. Factories in large cities provided jobs, but workers’ families often lived in harsh conditions crowded into __________________________ and __________________________.
c. Read textbook pages 533-537.
   i. 1 out of __________________________ Americans lived in cities by 1900.
   ii. What factors led to where cities grew __________________________
   iii. List some of the problems associated with city life __________________________
   iv. What was the name of the book written by Jacob Riis in 1890? __________________________

d. Examine the photographs in the folder. List objects, people, and activities that you see. __________________________
List 3 things that you can infer about life in these cities in the 1800s from looking at the pictures. __________________________

XIII. Public Works
a. The rapid growth of cities caused ____________________ shortages and the need for new public services, such as ____________________ and ____________________ systems and public ______

b. New York City began construction of the world’s first ____________________ system around the turn of the 20th century.

c. Many cities built ____________________ or ____________________ lines.

d. **Read your textbook pages 537-538.**
   i. Describe the efforts made to improve life and conditions in the cities ____________________
      ____________________
      ____________________
      ____________________

e. **Analyzing a Primary Source.** Choose one photo from the folder. Describe what you see ____________________
   ____________________
   ____________________
   Write a title for the photograph ____________________