THE INDUSTRIALIZATION OF THE UNITED STATES

1860'5 - 1910'5

- O SSUSHIL THE STUDENT WILL DESCRIBE THE GROWTH OF BIG BUSINESS AND TECHNOLOGICAL INNOVATIONS AFTER RECONSTRUCTION.
- O A. EXPLAIN THE IMPACT OF THE RAILROADS ON OTHER INDUSTRIES, SUCH AS STEEL, AND ON THE ORGANIZATION OF BIG BUSINESS.
- O B. DESCRIBE THE IMPACT OF THE RAILROADS IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE WEST; INCLUDE THE TRANSCONTINENTAL RAILROAD, AND THE USE OF CHINESE LABOR.
- O C. IDENTIFY JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER AND THE STANDARD OIL COMPANY AND THE RISE OF TRUSTS AND MONOPOLIES
- O D. DESCRIBE THE INVENTIONS OF THOMAS EDISON; INCLUDE THE ELECTRIC LIGHT BULB, MOTION PICTURES, AND THE PHONOGRAPH, AND THEIR IMPACT ON AMERICAN LIFE
- O SSUSH12 THE STUDENT WILL ANALYZE IMPORTANT CONSEQUENCES OF AMERICAN INDUSTRIAL GROWTH.
- O A. DESCRIBE ELLIS ISLAND, THE CHANGE IN IMMIGRANTS' ORIGINS TO SOUTHERN AND EASTERN EUROPE AND THE IMPACT OF THIS CHANGE ON URBAN AMERICA.
- O B. IDENTIFY THE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR AND SAMUEL GOMPERS.
- O C. DESCRIBE THE GROWTH OF THE WESTERN POPULATION AND ITS IMPACT ON NATIVE AMERICANS WITH REFERENCE TO SITTING BULL AND WOUNDED KNEE.
- O D. DESCRIBE THE 1894 PULLMAN STRIKE AS AN EXAMPLE OF INDUSTRIAL UNREST.
- O SSUSH14 THE STUDENT WILL EXPLAIN AMERICA'S EVOLVING RELATIONSHIP WITH THE WORLD AT THE TURN OF THE TWENTIETH CENTURY.
- A. EXPLAIN THE CHINESE EXCLUSION ACT OF 1882 AND ANTI-ASIAN IMMIGRATION SENTIMENT ON THE WEST COAST.





THE SOUTH BUILDS RAILWAYS

- O AFTER THE CIVIL WAR, THE <u>SOUTH BEGAN</u>

 <u>BUILDING MORE RAILROADS</u> TO RIVAL

 THOSE OF THE NORTH.
- O SOUTH NOW RELIED ON ITS OWN MANUFACTURING CENTERS.
- O <u>New railway "hub" cities developed;</u>
 <u>INCLUDING DALLAS, TX AND ATLANTA,</u>
 <u>GA.</u>

MINING TOWNS

- O DURING AND AFTER THE CIVIL WAR, WESTWARD MIGRATION CONTINUED.
- O THOUSANDS FLOCKED

 WEST IN HOPES OF

 FINDING GOLD OR

 SILVER.
- O AROUND THESE

 DEPOSITS OF MINERALS,

 "MINING TOWNS"

 DEVELOPED.

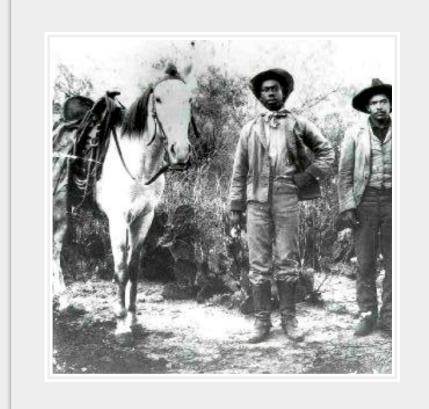






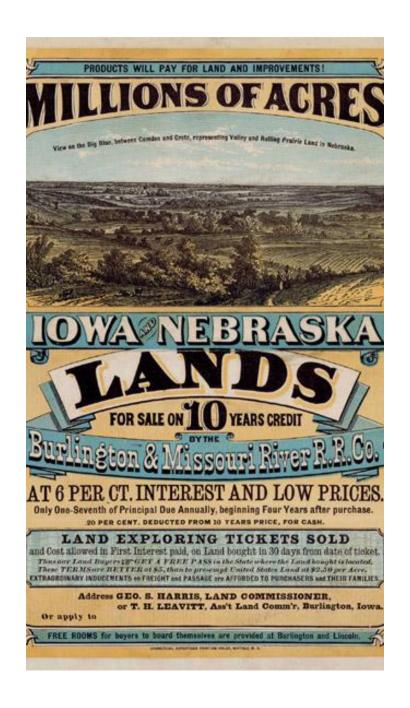
HOME ON THE RANGE

- O <u>Cattle ranching</u> fueled westward Migration as well.
- O OPEN PRAIRIES OF THE WEST WERE PERFECT FOR GRAZING.
- O NEWLY-INVENTED <u>BARBED WIRE</u> MADE RANCHING MORE EFFICIENT.
- O AS A RESULT, THE <u>BEEF INDUSTRY EXPLODED</u>.



FARMERS MOVE WEST

- O <u>FARMERS MIGRATED WEST IN PURSUIT OF NEW,</u> <u>FERTILE, CHEAP LANDS.</u>
- O THE HOMESTEAD ACT OF 1862 PROMISED PLOTS OF LAND TO ANYONE WILLING TO MOVE AND SETTLE IN THESE WESTERN LANDS.
- O PRAIRIE STATES BECAME A NEW AGRICULTURAL CENTER OF THE US





HOW WAS WESTERN GROWTH POSSIBLE?

- O HOW DID THE WEST GROW SO RAPIDLY?
- O HOW DID THE MINING INDUSTRY EXPAND?
- O HOW DID THE BEEF INDUSTRY DEVELOP?
- O HOW DID THE PRAIRIE STATES BECOME THE NEW AGRICULTURAL CENTER?



THE TRANSCONTINENTAL RAILROAD

- TO LINK EASTERN MARKETS TO WESTERN TERRITORIES, THE GOVERNMENT PROPOSED A TRANSCONTINENTAL RAILROAD.
- O THE GOVERNMENT PROVIDED LOANS AND LAND GRANTS TO PRIVATE COMPANIES TO BUILD THE RAILROAD.

TWO COMPANIES COMPETE

- O IN 1863, TWO DIFFERENT COMPANIES BEGAN CONSTRUCTION OF THE TRANSCONTINENTAL RR.
- O THE <u>CENTRAL PACIFIC</u>

 <u>COMPANY</u> BEGAN LAYING

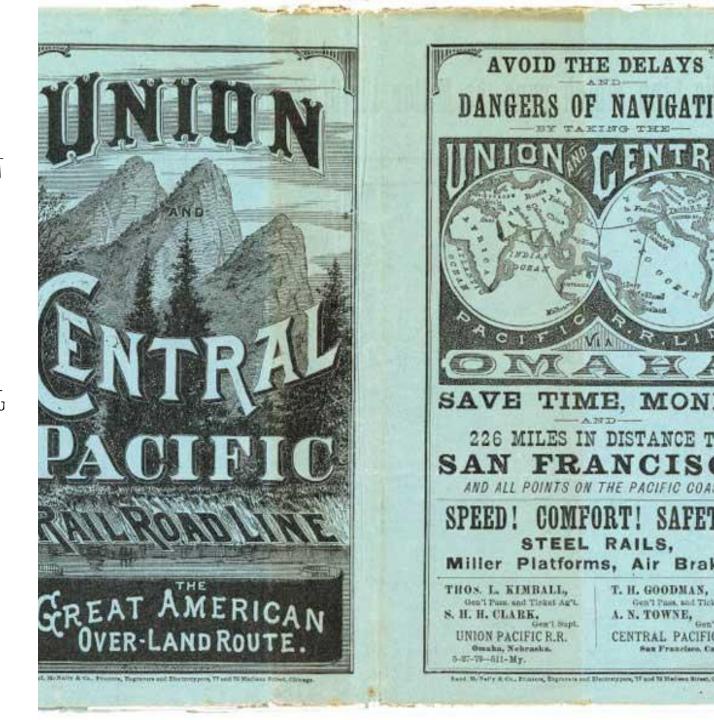
 TRACK EASTWARD FROM

 CALIFORNIA.
- O THE <u>Union Pacific</u>

 <u>Company</u> laid track

 Westward from

 Nebraska.



IMMIGRANT LABOR BUILDS RAILROADS

- O <u>IRISH IMMIGRANTS</u> IN THE EAST AND <u>CHINESE IMMIGRANTS</u> IN THE WEST WERE USED TO BUILD THE RAILROAD.
- O THOUSANDS OF THESE IMMIGRANTS DIED DUE TO DANGEROUS WORKING CONDITIONS.



TWO TRACKS MEET

- O IN 1869, THE TWO TRACKS

 FINALLY CONNECTED AT

 PROMONTORY SUMMIT

 IN UTAH.
- O A SYMBOLIC GOLDEN

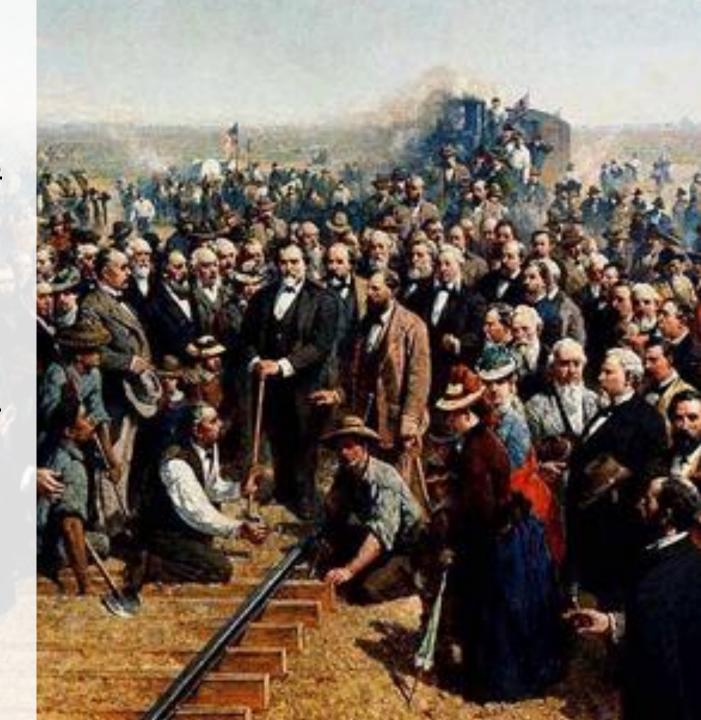
 SPIKE WAS THE FINAL ONE

 DRIVEN IN TO MARK THE

 COMPLETION OF THE

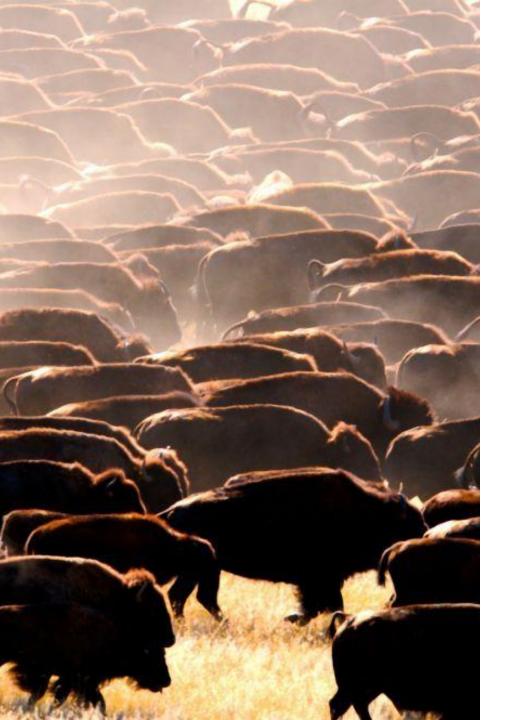
 TRANSCONTINENTAL

 RAILROAD.









WESTWARD EXPANSION AND NATIVE AMERICANS

- O IN THE 1860S, THE <u>US GOVERNMENT BEGAN</u>

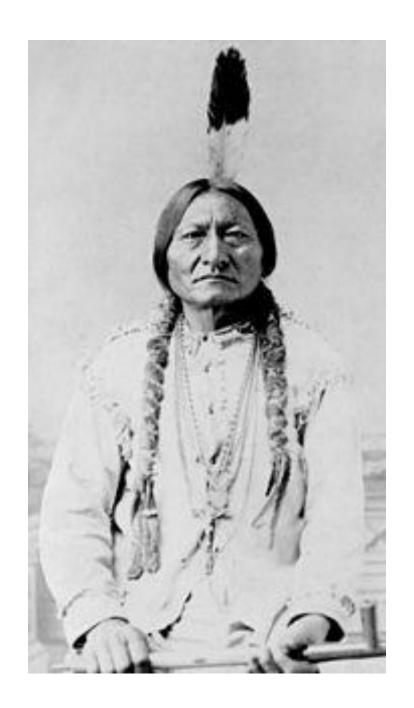
 FORCING NATIVE AMERICANS ONTO

 RESERVATIONS.
- THE <u>FORT LARAMIE TREATY</u> WAS CREATED AS AN AGREEMENT TO PROTECT INDIAN LANDS AS WELL AS CREATE A SPACE FOR NEW SETTLERS.
- O SETTLERS PUSHED THE BUFFALO (A SACRED ANIMAL IN NATIVE TRADITIONS) TO THE BRINK OF EXTINCTION.
- O FACED WITH NO OTHER OPTIONS, NATIVE AMERICANS HAD NO CHOICE BUT TO FIGHT BACK.



NATIVE AMERICANS & WESTWARD EXPANSION

- O IN 1875, GOLD WAS DISCOVERED IN THE HILLS OF SOUTH DAKOTA.
- O MINERS BEGAN SETTLING ON SIOUX TRIBAL LANDS IN SEARCH OF GOLD.
- O <u>SIOUX LEADER, SITTING BULL, ASSEMBLED HIS OWN</u>
 ARMY OF NATIVES TO DRIVE THE SETTLERS OUT.



BATTLE OF LITTLE BIG HORN

- O IN JUNE 1876, THE US SENT <u>GENERAL GEORGE CUSTER</u> TO BATTLE THE SIOUX.
- O <u>Custer's 700 Men were slaughtered by 7,000 Sioux</u> <u>Indians at the Battle of Little Big Horn.</u>
- O THE US ARMY RETALIATED, CRUSHING THE SIOUX, AND FORCING SITTING BULL TO FLEE TO CANADA.





GHOST DANCE BRINGS HOPE

- O IN RESPONSE TO THE LOSS OF THEIR LAND AND THE BUFFALO, MANY

 NATIVES WELCOMED A RELIGIOUS

 REVIVAL BASED ON THE GHOST

 DANCE.
- O FEARING THE GHOST DANCE WOULD CAUSE PROBLEMS, THE US GOVERNMENT ORDERED THE CAPTURE AND ARREST OF SITTING BUIL.
- O IN A CONFRONTATION OVER HIS ARREST, SITTING BULL WAS KILLED



WOUNDED KNEE MASSACRE

- O AS NATIVES FLED AFTER SITTING BULL'S MURDER, TROOPS WERE SENT OUT TO CAPTURE THEM.
- O AT WOUNDED KNEE CREEK, TROOPS
 SLAUGHTERED OVER 100 NATIVE
 MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN.
- O THE WOUNDED KNEE MASSACRE EFFECTIVELY ENDED THE NATIVE ATTEMPTS TO PUSH BACK THE WHITE SETTLERS.





