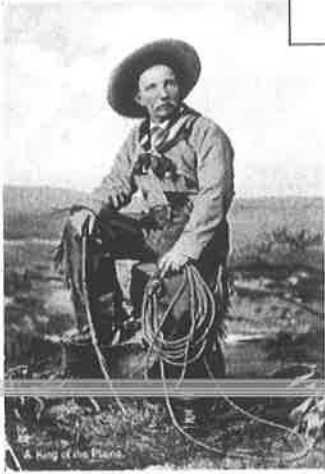


SOL REVIEW—EARLY 20TH CENTURY→Westward Expansion and Economic Transformation VUS.8



The years right before and after the Civil War were the **era of the**

_____.

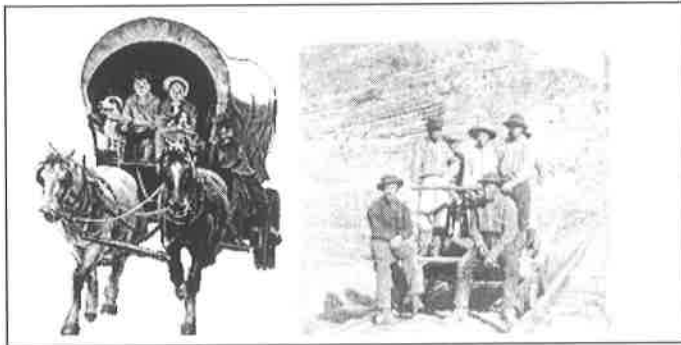
They led long **cattle drives** over _____ **open** land in the West

to get the cattle to _____.



Many Americans had to rebuild their lives after the Civil War. They responded to the incentive of free public land and moved west to take advantage of the

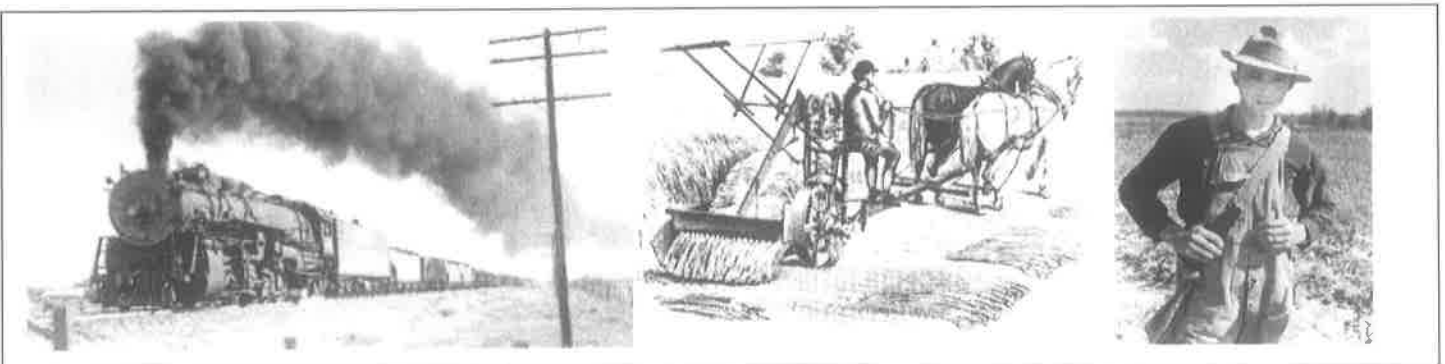
_____, which gave free public land in the western territories to settlers who would live on and farm the land.



Following the Civil War, the westward movement of settlers intensified in the vast region between the **Mississippi River** and the **Pacific Ocean**.

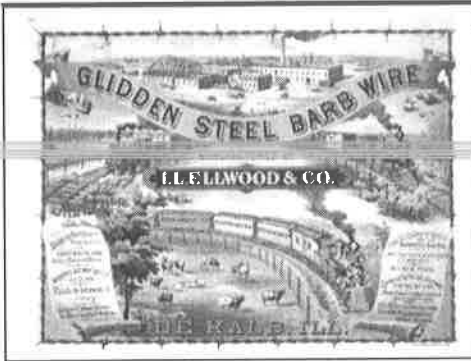
• _____ and _____, in particular, moved west to seek new opportunities after the Civil War.

New technologies such as the _____ Reaper and the _____ opened new lands on the _____ and Rocky Mountain region.



Now, _____ was a _____ business due to _____
_____. (connecting) _____ to _____ by

using the _____ Farms, ranches, and towns _____.



The American Cowboy era ended with the invention of _____, which protected farms and livestock, and prohibited cowboys from driving cattle over the open range.



The forcible removal of the American _____ from their lands would continue throughout the remainder of the 19th century as settlers continued to move _____ following the Civil War.

• **Prior to 1871, most immigrants (OLD IMMIGRANTS) to America came from _____.**

During the half-century from 1871 until 1921, most immigrants (NEW IMMIGRANTS) came from _____.

• **Like earlier immigrants, these immigrants came to America seeking _____ and _____.**



Immigrants made valuable _____ to America's industrial growth, _____ came to work on the _____. Other groups worked in _____ and _____ in the Northeast and the clothing industry in NY City. They often worked for _____ pay in _____ conditions to help build the nation's industrial strength.

Immigrants began the process of assimilation into what was termed the American “_____.” While often settling in ethnic neighborhoods in the growing cities, they and their children worked hard to learn English, adopt American customs, and become American citizens. The _____ served an essential role in the process of _____ immigrants into American society.



Despite their valuable contributions, immigrants faced _____ and _____. There was fear and resentment over them taking _____ for _____ pay.

There was also prejudice based on differences in culture and religious beliefs. Immigrants contributed to American culture by bringing essential characteristics such as _____, _____, and _____.



- Increasing pressure led Congress to limit immigration through new laws

_____ and the
 _____ Restriction Act of 1921.

These laws effectively cut off immigration for the next several decades; however those immigrants here continued to contribute immeasurably to American society.

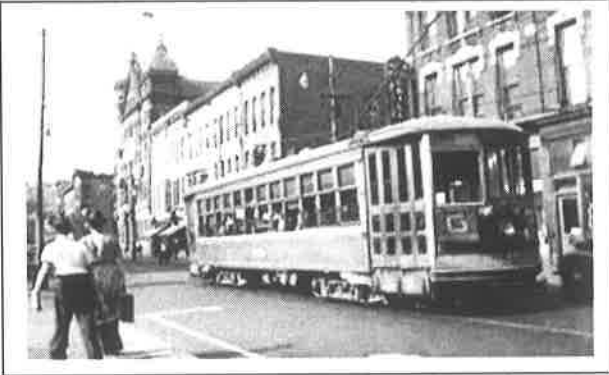
Immigrants and factory workers help cause rapid growth of _____, which led to



_____ shortages and the need for new _____ services, such as _____,

_____ systems, and _____ transportation.

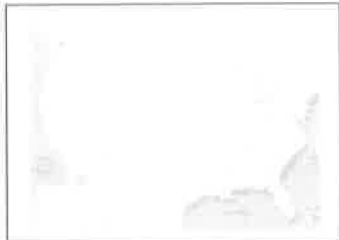
The Subway system was first used in _____, and other cities built trolley and streetcar lines.



Complete the Cause and Effect table

<u>Cause</u>	<u>Effect</u>
Immigrants worked in factories	rapid growth of cities
Rapid growth of cities	housing shortages and need for new public services
The need for public transportation	subway systems, streetcars and trolley lines

As people moved _____, many new states in the Great Plains and Rocky Mountains were added. By the early 20th century, all the states from the _____ to Pacific of the continental U.S. had been admitted.



MODERN INDUSTRIAL GROWTH

In the late 19th and early 20th centuries
 _____ opportunity,
 _____, technological
 change and immigration fueled American
 growth and _____.

From the Civil War to WW1

The U.S. underwent an **economic transformation** that involved **industrialization, expanding big business and large-scale agriculture and the rise of national labor unions and industrial conflict.**

Modern Industrial Growth

Technological _____, inventions and innovations, and _____ leaders, spurred the growth of industry primarily in northern cities.

The wealthiest and most powerful leaders were John D.

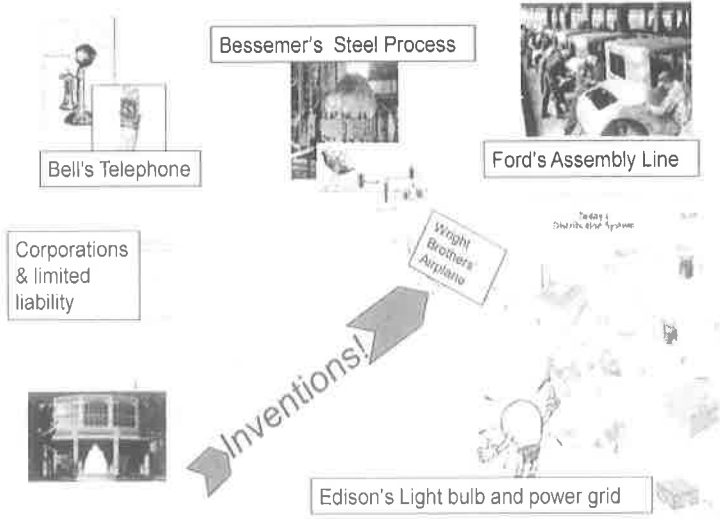
_____ (oil),
 Cornelius _____
 (railroads), Andrew
 _____ (steel), and J.P.
 _____ (finance).



Rockefeller, Vanderbilt
 ... Carnegie, and Morgan

Match the business leader with his industry and the inventor with his invention.

Modern Industrial Economy



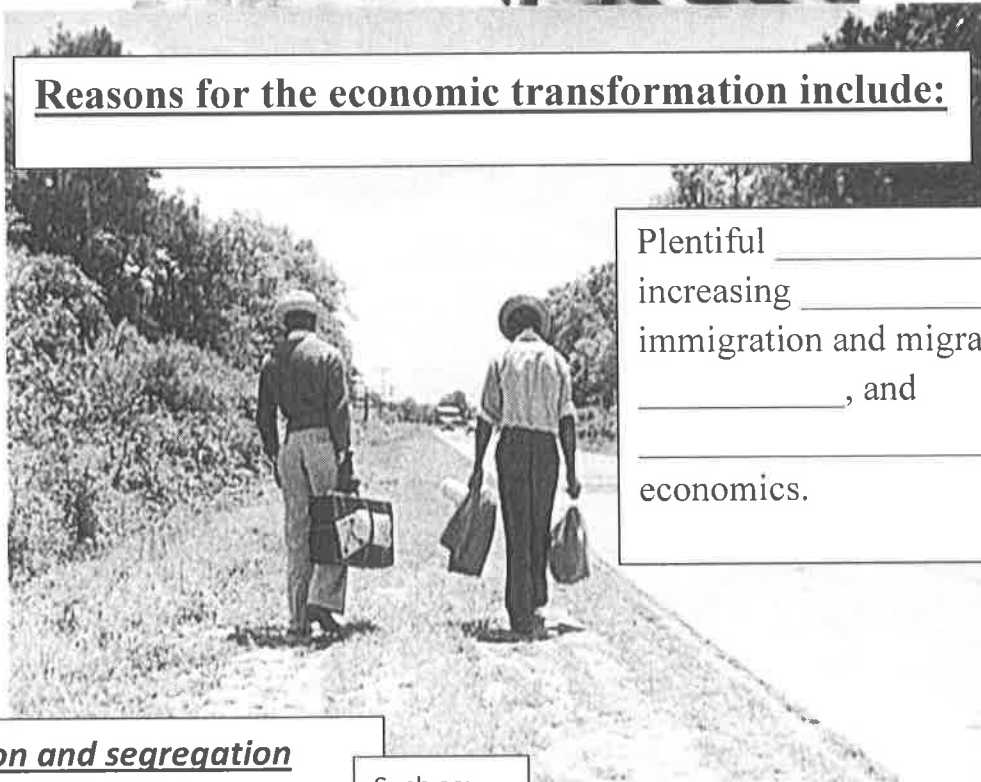
- | | |
|----------------------------|--------------------|
| ___ steel process | A. Edison |
| ___ oil industry | B. Carnegie |
| ___ telephone | C. Morgan |
| ___ finance | D. Bessemer |
| ___ assembly line | E. Wright brothers |
| ___ airplane | F. Vanderbilt |
| ___ railroads | G. Bell |
| ___ light bulb, power grid | H. Ford |
| ___ steel industry | I. Rockefeller |



Ford's Assembly line enabled more people to purchase cars by lowering the price.



Reasons for the economic transformation include:

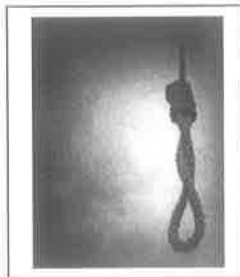


Plentiful _____ resources, increasing _____ supply from immigration and migration from _____, and _____ economics.

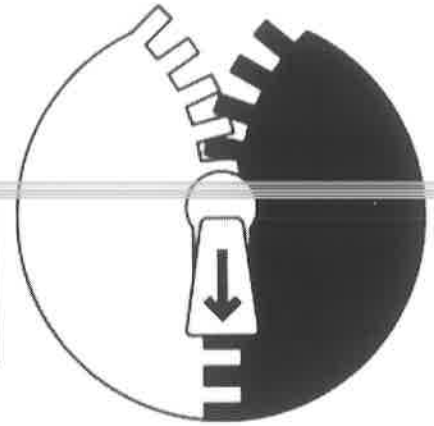
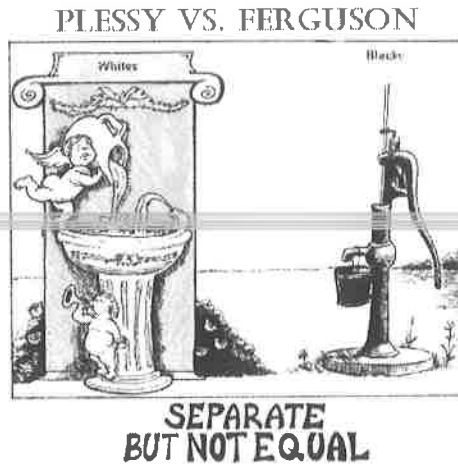
Discrimination and segregation against African Americans intensified and took new forms.

Such as:

- Freedom limited
- Separation of races in public places
- Intimidation, crimes and lynchings



In Plessy v Ferguson, the Supreme Court ruled that “_____ but _____” did not violate the _____ Amendment, upholding the “Jim Crow” laws of the era.



During the late 19th and early 20th century, African Americans began the “_____” to Northern cities in search of _____ and to _____ and _____ in the South.



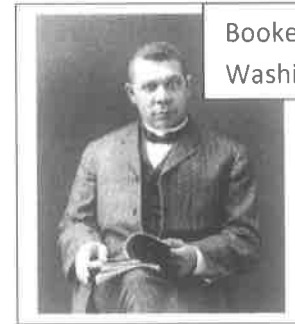
AFRICAN AMERICANS DISAGREED ABOUT HOW TO RESPOND TO THE DISCRIMINATION AND SEGREGATION.



Ida B. Wells



W.E.B. DuBois

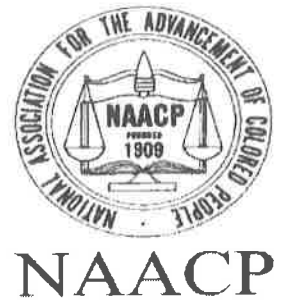


Booker T. Washington

Ida B. Wells led an anti-lynching crusade and called on the federal government to take action.

Booker T. Washington believed the way to equality was through vocational education and economic success. He accepted social separation.

W.E.B. DuBois felt education was meaningless without political equality. He helped form the NAACP, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People



Progressive Movement-- a major reform time (Remember "progress" = reform)

Reconstruction through the early 20th century was a time of contradictions.

_____ came through wars against the Plains Indians and led to new federal Indian _____.

_____ brought great fortunes to a few and raised the standard of living for millions BUT also brought about clashes between _____ and _____.



Social problems in rural and urban settings gave rise to third-party movements and the Progressive Movement.

Responding to excesses of the Gilded Age, the Progressive Movement used _____ to reform problems created by _____. Examples Teddy Roosevelt's "_____", Woodrow Wilson's "_____".



The income _____ between the

_____ lifestyle of the wealthy



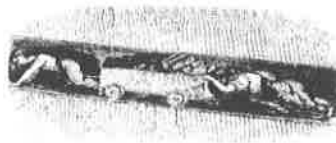
few in the Age of the _____ Barons with the

harsh living conditions of factory workers and immigrants led to calls for reform.

Working conditions were _____, Child labor was an issue, as schools were not mandatory, so children worked long hours under dangerous conditions. People worked for low pay, with no job _____ or _____.

_____ were built, where companies controlled rent, prices, and wages.

Children working in the coal mines.



Goals of the Progressive Movement:



SOCIAL INJUSTICE



- government controlled _____
- guaranteed economic opportunities through _____ regulation of business
- _____ of _____ injustices.

Accomplishments of Progressive Movement:

- In local governments

New forms of government to meet the needs caused by increasing urbanization included:

Town mayors, town councils, and other local leaders.

- In state governments

Referendum- _____

Initiative- _____

Recall- _____

Federal Government

17th
Amendment

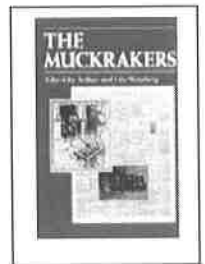
-Direct election of
Senators

Secret Ballot
--no pressure !

Primary Elections by
the people.

More Accomplishments

Muckraking literature described the abuses of child labor. The result was child labor laws.



Labor Unions

Attempts were made to organize national labor unions to improve working conditions.



In 1869, the _____ formed open
to all workers.
In 1886, Samuel Gompers formed the _____

_____ of Labor seeking practical economic goals for
_____ workers.



The International Ladies' _____

_____ formed in 1900 to benefit its
mostly women members.



Labor Unions—Early Strikes

Labor strikes caused public distrust of these early union attempts.

The 1886 _____ Riot violence where a bomb killed 7

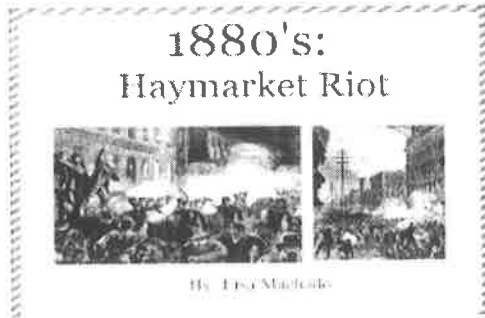
policemen "killed" the Knights of Labor.



When the Carnegie Steel plant near Pittsburgh cut wages in 1892, the

_____ occurred.

The 1898 _____ in the railroad car building company ended with a court injunction.



Antitrust Laws

Sherman Anti-Trust Act

The _____ Act prohibits any business structure that "restrains trade" (monopolies)

Clayton Anti-Trust Act

The _____ Act

expands the Sherman Act by outlawing price-fixing and exempting unions from prosecution under the Sherman Act.

Labor Union--Gains



Limited work hours

Regulated work conditions



Women's Suffrage

The movement to grant women the

(suffrage) was a forerunner of the modern protest movements.



It benefited from the strong leadership of _____



Women were encouraged to enter the labor force during World War I



With the _____ Amendment in 1920, women gained suffrage (the right to vote).

Matching

1. ___ Thomas A. Edison
 2. ___ John D. Rockefeller
 3. ___ Andrew Carnegie
 4. ___ Gospel of Wealth
 5. ___ J. P. Morgan
 6. ___ Sherman Anti-trust Act
 7. ___ tenements
 8. ___ *Plessy v. Ferguson*
 9. ___ Booker T. Washington
 10. ___ W.E.B. Du Bois
 11. ___ Cornelius Vanderbilt
 12. ___ Henry Ford
 13. ___ Progressivism
 14. ___ 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th Amend.
 15. ___ laissez-faire
- A. Wealthy, made fortune in RRs
 - B. 1913 income tax, 1916 direct elect Senators, 1919 Prohibition, 1920 women vote
 - C. Wealthy, made fortune in banking
 - D. Prolific inventor, light bulb, phonograph etc.
 - E. Scottish immigrant, made wealth in steel
 - F. 1890 law against monopolies, not very effective
 - G. Founded Tuskegee Institute, black, urged gradual progress
 - H. 1900, political outlook, promote gov't change against industrialization impact
 - I. 1896, Supreme Court case, upheld "separate but equal"
 - J. "hands off" policy of government toward business in the early 1900s
 - K. Wealthy, fortune money in oil
 - L. Black author, activist, urged faster movement to equality
 - M. Mass produced cars, assembly line, Model T
 - N. Slums, run-down buildings in which urban poor lived
 - O. Wealthy had a duty to use money to help others