

Name: _____

America at the Turn of the Century Study Guide

Westward Expansion:

1. The Great Western Cattle Trail, like the Chisholm Trail, started in Texas. The cattle were driven north to Kansas before they could be taken to the East to sell. Why did the cattle have to go north to Kansas? Kansas had railroads
2. Nat Love was an African American cowboy in Texas at the turn of the 20th century. Which of the following best explains why many African Americans, like Nat Love, went to work as cowboys in the years after Civil War? They faced less discrimination in the West
3. Cattle trails developed in the West when people realized cattle could be raised in the Great Plains. Most trails started in Texas and went north to railway lines. The Chisholm Trail was a famous cattle trail which started in Texas, and ended in which city? Abilene
4. Why did cattle trails develop? (p. 239) Texas ranchers needed to get their cattle to the railroads in Kansas, Missouri, and Nebraska. Cattle were worth more if they could be shipped to the North and the East
5. When settlers began moving out West, what happened to many Native Americans? There were many conflicts between the US government, American settlers, and Native Americans already living in the west. Native Americans were forced onto reservations.
6. Who was Lieutenant Colonel Custer? He led American soldiers to the Black Hills to find gold.
7. What happened at the battle of Little Big Horn? The Lakota and Cheyenne gathered to protect the Black Hills because they were sacred to them. Custer and his soldiers lost this battle

Inventors and Inventions:

1. Who invented the telephone? Alexander Graham Bell (p. 259)
2. Who developed hundreds of products from the peanut? George Washington Carver (p. 209)
3. Who invented the electric light bulb? Thomas Edison (p. 259)
4. Who flew the first motorized airplane? Orville Wright (p. 332 caption)
5. Which form of communication was introduced in the 19th century and is still widely used in the twenty-first century? telephone (p. 259)
6. The discoveries of George Washington Carver had the greatest impact on the economy of which US region? South. (p. 209)
7. How did the invention of the electric light bulb change the American economy? (p. 259) Businesses could more easily operate at night.

Spanish American War and the Panama Canal:

8. President Teddy Roosevelt believed one of the best ways to increase America's world power was through building the Panama Canal.
9. The Panama Canal increased trade for the U. S. among countries...
 - It allowed America to trade goods all over the world
 - Ships no longer had to take the long, dangerous trip around South America.
 - Ships could carry goods from one side of the U. S. to the other much faster
10. When William McKinley was president, the United States declared war on Spain. What was one of the results of the Spanish-American War? The U.S. began to rise as a world power
11. The Spanish-American War was fought during the presidency of William McKinley (p. 299)
12. At the end of the Spanish-American War, the United States acquired what territories? (p. 299) Puerto Rico, the Philippines, and Guam
13. Construction of the Panama Canal was begun during the presidency of Theodore Roosevelt (p. 300)
14. Why did Congress declare war on Spain? The U.S. ship Maine exploded in a Cuban harbor

Immigration:

Different Cultural Groups in the Late 1800s				
	African Americans	Chinese Americans	Mexican Americans	Russian and Polish Jews
Where They Lived	Moved from the South to the West; often forced to live in black-only neighborhoods	West Coast, later other big cities across U.S.	Arizona, Texas, California (Southwest)	Most stayed in New York in Jewish part of town
Housing Conditions	Ghettos and slums	Filthy, crowded camps provided by railroads they worked for	Poor housing provided by farms they worked for	Ghettos; overcrowded apartments with much dirt and disease
Citizenship	Became citizens under the 14th Amendment, 1868	Those born in the U.S. became citizens under the 14th Amendment, 1868. Others could not own property or become citizens.	Allowed to become citizens after the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, 1848	Allowed to become citizens

1. African Americans were often forced to live in black-only neighborhoods. The Russian and Polish Jews were similar because most of them lived in Jewish parts of town in New York.
2. How were the experiences of all the cultural groups the same? They all had poor housing conditions
3. Many Russian and Polish Jews who came to the United States in the late 1800s chose to live in New York. The Mexican Americans were different because they lived in the Southwest states like Texas
4. Most immigrants settled in cities because they were able to find work in cities and they wanted to live near other immigrants from their own countries. p. 268)
5. Many of the immigrants from Russia were Jewish. What is the primary reason that they came to the United States? To escape what? Persecution (p. 266)
6. People who immigrated from Asia faced more prejudice than European immigrants.