



Industrialization and Westward Expansion U.S. History Unit Companion

Directions

- Complete the Prepare section before you begin a unit.
- Complete the Lesson Summaries and Guided Notes section as you work through each lesson.
- Complete the Unit Review sections before you take the cumulative assessment.

NOTE: Your teacher may require that you complete and submit this unit companion.

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Prepare

Throughout the Industrialization and Westward Expansion unit, you will explore the following Essential Questions.



Unit Essential Questions

- In what ways did industrial progress change the United States in the late 1800s?
- How did business change in the late 1800s?
- What did labor unions do for workers?
- What were some advantages and perils associated with settlers moving west?
- How did the federal government's policies on Native Americans change over time?
- How was Manifest Destiny different for ethnic minorities and immigrants?

You will learn about the following topics in the Industrialization and Westward Expansion unit:

- industrial growth and cultural change from new advancements in technology
- wealthy businessowners who were both admired and reviled
- clashes between workers and the factory owners who employed them
- technology and opportunities that spurred westward movement
- the westward migration of American settlers displaced American Indian communities
- fewer opportunities for African Americans, Hispanics, and Chinese immigrants in the West

You will take a cumulative quiz and test over the content in this unit.



Lesson Summaries and Guided Notes

Each lesson is summarized on the following pages. Read the summary before a lesson to preview the most important information, including people, places, and events. Read the summary after a lesson to review the lesson content without rereading every word. As you complete each lesson, record information in the Guided Notes section. Some questions have been provided for you. You may also take notes on other important lesson information.

Industrial Growth Summary

In the decades following the Civil War, new inventions spurred economic growth and a new consumer culture. Electricity made factories less dependent on water power, which allowed them to move to large cities. Electricity was also harnessed for use in new products by inventors such as Thomas Edison and Nicola Tesla. The Bessemer Process made steel production fast and cheap. The increase in steel spurred the growth of the railroad, culminating in the First Transcontinental Railroad line, which was completed in 1869. With the railroad, people, packages, and products could be moved anywhere in the country quickly, safely, and inexpensively. The federal government protected American businesses by passing high tariffs on imported products to reduce foreign competition.

Industrial Growth Guided Notes	
How did Henry Bessemer help to spur the U.S. economy? (Slide 2)	Henry Bessemer invented the Bessemer Process for making steel, which produced a large quantity of steel for less money; because of this, steel became an important product in the United States.
How many patents were issued by the U.S. Patent Office between the years 1860–1890? (Slide 3)	
What new inventions helped to preserve the health of Americans? (Slide 4)	
In the decades following the Civil War, the average tariff rate hovered around what percent? (Slide 5)	
How does a tariff help American businesses? (Slide 5)	
Why was buying on credit risky for families? (Slide 7)	

Big Business Summary

The late 1800s saw the rise of big businesses such as petroleum, steel, banking, and railroads. At the heads of these businesses were wealthy entrepreneurs—men who made huge fortunes by starting businesses. Some of them, such as Andrew Carnegie and John D. Rockefeller, grew their businesses into monopolies that minimized or eliminated competing businesses. In time, the U.S. government would pass laws allowing them to regulate these monopolies, or sometimes even break them up to restore competition. Many of these men gave huge sums of money back to society, creating universities, theaters, and public spaces.

Big Business Guided Notes	
Which two men owned companies that created goods? Which two men owned companies that provided services? (slide 2, Economic Impact of Industry video)	John D. Rockefeller and Andrew Carnegie owned companies that manufactured goods, namely kerosene and steel. Cornelius Vanderbilt and J.P. Morgan had companies that provided services.
What were some philanthropic ways that Vanderbilt used his money? (slide 3)	
What law was passed to challenge Rockefeller's Standard Oil Company? (slide 4)	
How was J.P. Morgan's upbringing different from that of Carnegie, Rockefeller, and Vanderbilt? (slide 5)	
What specific business practice was ended by regulations related to the Interstate Commerce Act? (slide 6)	

Workers and the Labor Movement Summary

The labor market began to change in the late 1800s with the rise of large industries. Craftsmen in towns saw their jobs move to the cities. Machines broke down skilled work into repetitive tasks that nearly anybody could do. Laborers worked menial jobs in dangerous conditions for very low pay. Workers started to join labor unions to negotiate better conditions from their employers. When all else failed, unions would strike. Sometimes, a strike would succeed in gaining concessions from the employer. Other times, strikes would descend into violence, harming the union's public credibility and gaining nothing in return.

Workers and the Labor Movement Guided Notes	
What is the difference between skilled labor and unskilled labor? (slide 2)	Skilled labor generally requires a certain amount of training prior to being hired. A skilled laborer then improves his skills over time. Unskilled labor can usually be learned on the job in a short period of time. An unskilled worker might get faster over time, but not necessarily better.
How would being paid in scrip cause higher prices for goods? (slide 3)	
What conditions would cause a factory to be considered a sweatshop? (slide 4)	
What was a very likely consequence for a worker who complained about his working conditions? (slide 5)	
What were some methods that a factory owner could use to break a strike? (slide 6)	
Who was the leader of the American Federation of Labor? (slide 7)	

Workers and the Labor Movement Guided Notes

What result did the Haymarket Affair, the Homestead Strike, and the Pullman strike have in common?
(slide 8)

What practice was ended in Tennessee shortly after the miner's strike near Coal Creek?
(slide 9)

Westward Expansion Summary

Westward migration was spurred by a combination of government action, new technology, financial incentives, and a general feeling that conquering the continent was America's Manifest Destiny. The Homestead Act and the Pacific Railway Act encouraged farmers and businesses to occupy the land in the West. Once the railroad was complete, people could move west in even greater numbers. New inventions such as barbed wire and the steel plow made farming and ranching on the Plains easier than before. Hydraulic mining made it possible to wash away large amounts of unwanted rock to uncover the precious metals held within. However, this technology came at a very steep environmental cost.

Westward Expansion Guided Notes	
What were the terms of the Homestead Act? (slide 2)	A settler and his family could own 160 acres of land if they built a house and worked it for five years.
What is a bonanza farm? (slide 4)	
What jobs was a homestead wife expected to perform? (slide 5)	
What invention led to the loss of the open range? (slide 6)	
Why was the transcontinental railroad such an improvement over earlier migration methods? (slide 7 video)	
What were some negative effects of westward expansion? (slide 8)	

Westward Expansion and the American Indian Summary

Conflicts between Europeans in North America and the Native Americans in North America started very shortly after colonization. Beginning in the 1830s, the solution provided by the United States to this conflict was to push Native Americans west of the Mississippi River. When westward expansion became the focus a few decades later, the question of how to deal with the American Indians reemerged. The first solution was to make treaties, but old tribal conflicts, confusion, and failure to hold up the terms caused them to fail pretty quickly. The next solution was to move tribes to reservations, or land that was meant to be just for them. The United States often failed to enforce these terms on its own citizens though. Violent conflicts erupted when the deals were violated, resulting in the deaths of soldiers and civilians on both sides. The final idea was to replace traditional American Indian culture with culture and rituals that were more familiar to white Americans.

Westward Expansion and the American Indian Guided Notes	
Which Native American group from the American South was among the first to embrace aspects of American culture? (slide 2)	the Cherokee
What Native American group tried to flee to Canada? (slide 3 video)	
What did the United States agree to do in the First Treaty of Fort Laramie? (slide 4)	
How was the Sand Creek Massacre connected to the Dakota War? (slide 5)	
According to the map on slide 6, what feature of land was taken away from the Sioux around 1877? (slide 6)	

Westward Expansion and the American Indian Guided Notes

How was Chief Sitting Bull connected to Buffalo Bill Cody? (slide 7)	
What term is given to the series of marches forced upon the Navajo people between 1863 and 1866? (slide 8)	
How was the Dawes Act connected to the idea of Americanization? (slide 9)	
Why did the Ghost Dance scare government officials in the Dakota territory? (slide 10)	

Immigrants and Minorities in the West Summary

Native Americans were not the only ethnic minority negatively affected by westward expansion. African Americans fled racism and violence in the South looking for a new start in the West. They formed new communities under the Homestead Act, but often didn't have enough money to keep the community going. They continued to find racism and oppression similar to what they were trying to escape. Workers from China came to California hoping to make a fortune to take back to China. It rarely turned out that way, and most Chinese immigrants found themselves stuck in the U.S. New laws were passed that discriminated against them and forced them to band together for mutual support. Hispanic Americans that stayed in New Mexico following the Mexican-American War also experienced legalized discrimination. These minority groups were often relegated to the most difficult and dangerous jobs, yet still managed to hold onto their culture despite the unfair treatment.

Immigrants and Minorities in the West Guided Notes	
In which state did Pap Singleton establish his colony for African Americans? (slide 2)	Kansas
How did the Buffalo Soldiers supposedly get their name? (slide 3)	
How did railroad companies contribute to the swell of Chinese migrants before 1880? (slide 4)	
What honor was given to a group of Chinese workers building the Transcontinental Railroad? (slide 5)	

Immigrants and Minorities in the West Guided Notes

<p>Ng Poon Chew arrived in the U.S. how many years prior to the passage of the Chinese Exclusion Act? (slide 6)</p>	
<p>About 10 percent of Mexicans in New Mexico at the end of the Mexican-American War chose one of which two options? (slide 7)</p>	
<p>What name was given to the communities of Hispanic Americans in western cities? (slide 8)</p>	



Unit Review – Key Words

Describe the following key words from each unit. Your descriptions should be as detailed as possible. Include names, dates, and relevant facts related to each key word. Be sure to explain why each person or term is important.

Remember to download and save this PDF before writing.

Industrial Growth

Key Word	Description
Bessemer Process	a method for making large quantities of steel quickly and inexpensively
protective tariff	
Thomas Edison	
First Transcontinental Railroad	

Big Business

Key Word	Description
corporation	a company owned by many stockholders, each with a limited amount of risk
entrepreneur	
horizontal integration	
Interstate Commerce Act	
laissez-faire	

Key Word	Description
monopoly	
philanthropist	
Sherman Anti-Trust Act	
Social Darwinism	
trust	
vertical integration	

Workers and the Labor Movement

Key Word	Description
American Federation of Labor	a federation of trade unions that accepted only skilled male workers
Eugene V. Debs	
Haymarket Affair	
Homestead Strike	
Pullman Strike	
Knights of Labor	
Samuel Gompers	
scrip	

Key Word	Description
skilled labor	
sweatshop	
Terence V. Powderly	
unskilled labor	

Westward Expansion

Key Word	Description
barbed wire	fence material with sharp spikes attached to it that prevented cattle from breaking through it
bonanza farms	
California Gold Rush	
Homestead Act	
hydraulic mining	
Manifest Destiny	
open range	
Pacific Railway Act	
sodbusters	
topography	

Westward Expansion and the American Indian

Key Word	Description
Americanization	the coerced replacement of American Indian culture with mainstream American culture
Battle of Little Bighorn	
Dawes Act	
Ghost Dance	
reservation	
Sand Creek Massacre	
Sitting Bull	
Wounded Knee Massacre	

Immigrants and Minorities in the West

Key Word	Description
Angel Island	an island in San Francisco Bay that served as an immigration station for migrants arriving to the United States from Asia
Benjamin "Pap" Singleton	
buffalo soldiers	
Chinese Exclusion Act	
exodusters	



Unit Review – Key Questions

Before the unit assessment, answer the following key questions. Each question contains a tip to help you locate the material in the course. You may want to add your own note about the location of the information. Write the answers in your own words, and test your memory of each answer by covering the answer column while quizzing yourself. Remember that some content may be presented in a multimedia presentation, graphic, or other resource. Refer to the transcripts or text versions for written versions of that content.

Key Question / Location	Answer in your own words
How did the Bessemer Process spur westward growth? Lesson 1	The Bessemer Process was a method for making steel. With steel in plentiful supply, railroads began making the rails out of steel and expanded all over the country. Moving to the West was easier and cheaper by rail than it was by wagon.
What is the difference between vertical integration and horizontal integration? Lesson 2	
What sorts of things did unions seek for the laborers they represented? Lesson 3	
What jobs are associated with westward expansion? Lesson 4	
How did the U.S. policy on American Indians change over time? Lesson 5	
What were some commonalities and differences experienced by ethnic minorities in the American West? Lesson 6	