

Turn of the Century

SS5H3 The student will describe how life changed in America at the turn of the century.

- A. Describe the role of the cattle trails in the late 19th century; include the Black Cowboys of Texas, the Great Western Cattle Trail, and the Chisholm Trail.
- B. Describe the impact on American life of the Wright brothers, George Washington Carver, Alexander Graham Bell, and Thomas Edison.
- C. Explain how William McKinley and Theodore Roosevelt expanded America's role in the world; include the Spanish-American War and the building of the Panama Canal.
- D. Describe the reasons people emigrated to the U.S., from where they emigrated, and where they settled.
- E. Describe the impact of westward expansion on Native Americans; include the Battle of the Little Bighorn and the relocation of Native Americans to reservations.

Vocabulary

- Cattle drives-journeys taken to drive herds to the market
- Herd- a number of animals of one kind kept together under human control .
- Barbed wire-twisted wire with a sharp point



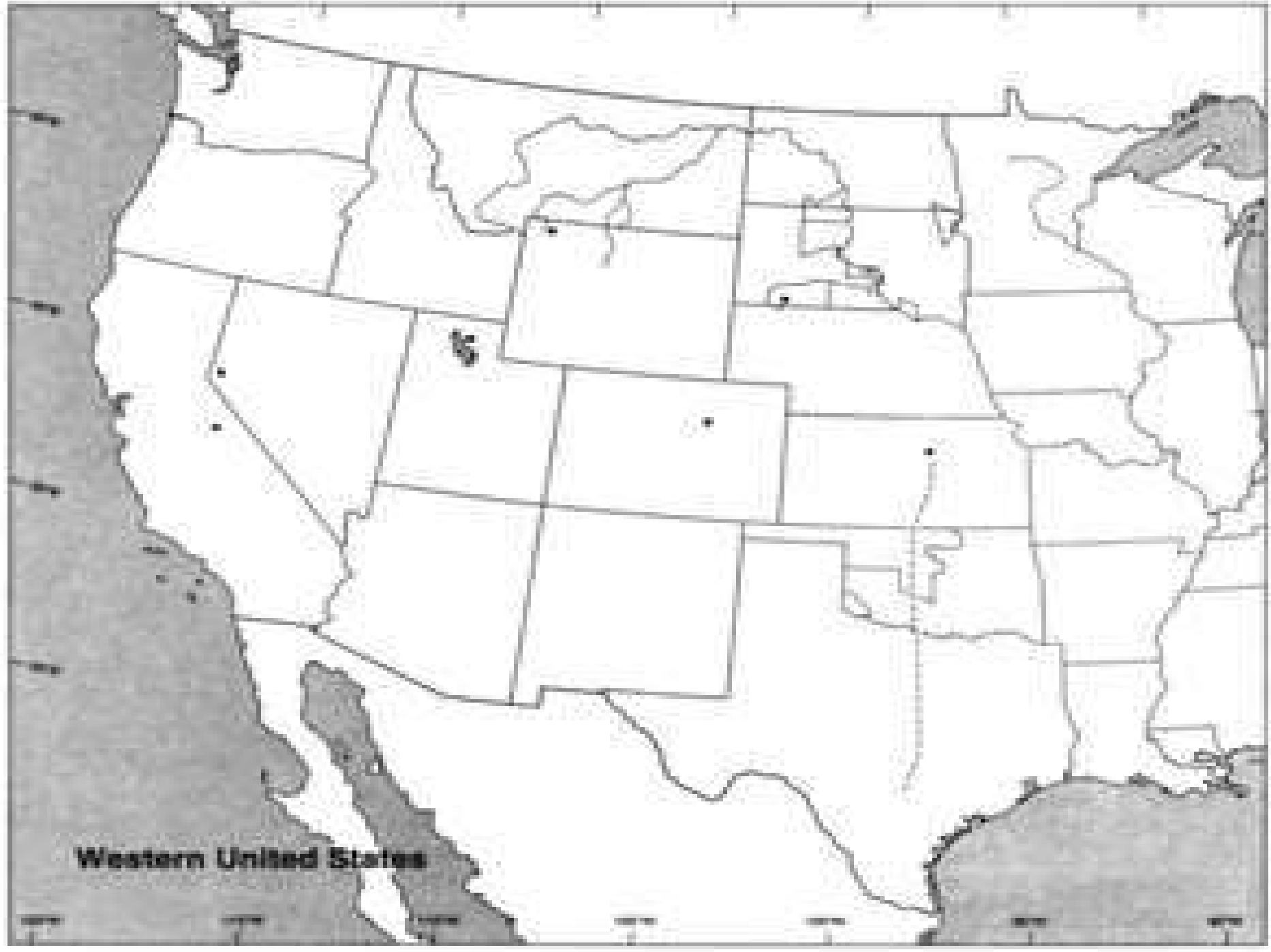
Cowboys

- Cowboys became legendary figures during the late 1800's.
- Cowboys drove large herds of cattle from ranches to towns and markets where they could be shipped and sold.
- These cattle drives could often take days or weeks.
- Many of these cowboys were African Americans.
- Black cowboys were common in places like Texas.
- Often, these black cowboys were freed slaves who made their way west following the Civil War.
- Nat Love was one of the most famous African-American cowboys.



Cattle Trails

- Cattle trails were routes used by cowboys to drive cattle great distances.
- The Chisholm Trail ran from Texas, north through Oklahoma and into Kansas.
- Texas cowboys used it to drive herds to Kansas towns where the cattle could be loaded onto trains and shipped east to market.
- They were shipped east because they could get a lot more money for the cattle.
- The Great Western Cattle Trail was another famous path used by cowboys.
- By the late 1800's, cattle trails were not as popular because of the invention and use of barbed wire.

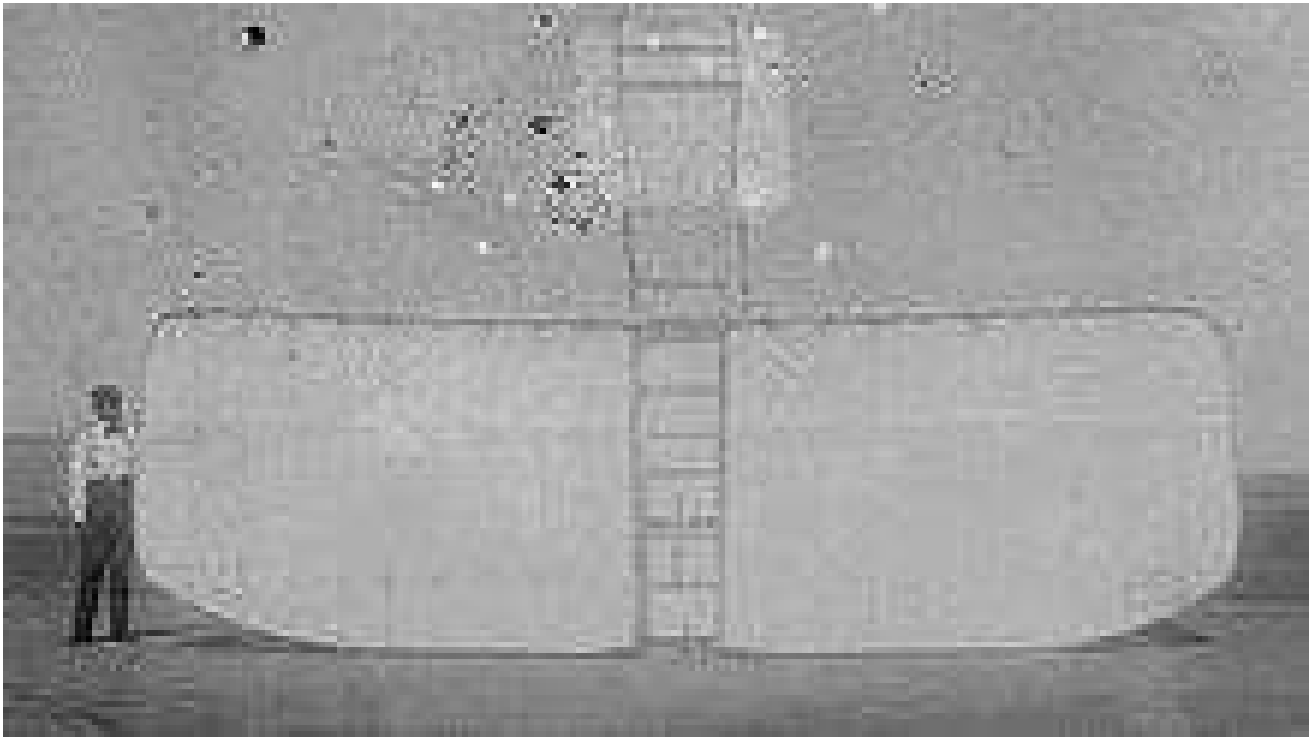


Western United States

Inventors

The Wright Brothers

- Orville and Wilbur Wright made the first successful airplane flight in 1903 at a place called Kitty Hawk, North Carolina.





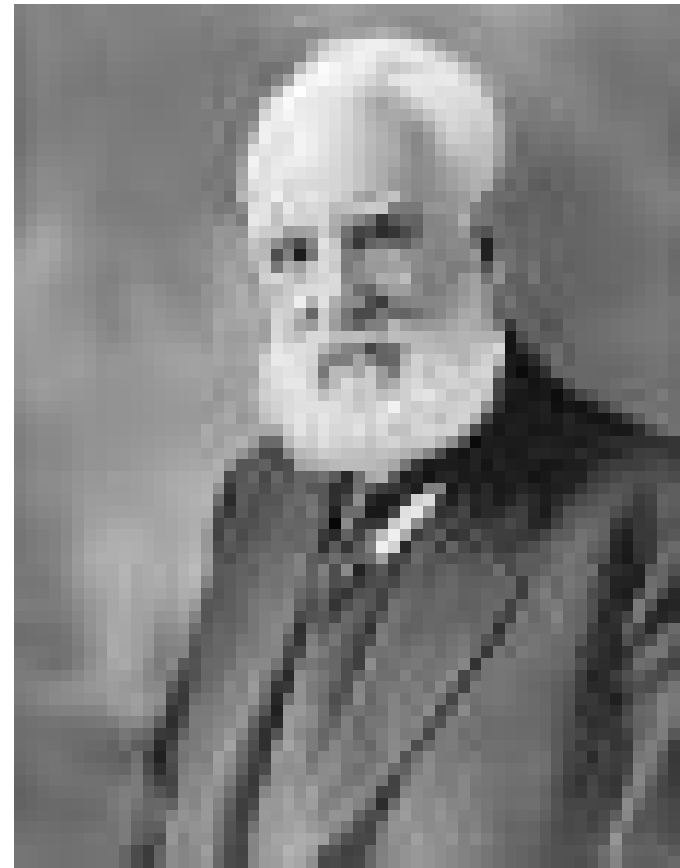
George Washington Carver

- He studied how to improve the lives of poor southern farmers.
- One of the first African Americans to make great contributions in science.
- He developed the crop rotation method.
- This method saved the soil by one year planting cotton and another year planting a different crop.
- He taught them to grow crops such as peanuts, pecans, and sweet potatoes instead of cotton.
- He invented over 300 new uses for peanuts.



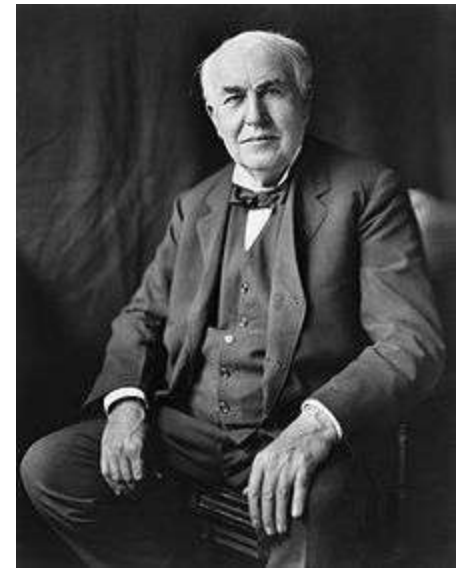
Alexander Graham Bell

- He invented the telephone in 1876.
- He invented the telephone because he was fascinated by the deaf and wanted to learn more about hearing.



Thomas Edison

- He created over 1,000 inventions. In 1877, he invented the phonograph, or record player. In 1879, he invented the electric light bulb.



Match the person with the invention

- George Washington Carver
- Thomas Edison
- Wright Brothers
- Alexander Graham Bell



- What impact do these inventions have on American life today?



- ***Spanish-American
War & Panama Canal***

Vocabulary

- Revolt- to go against a person or group in power
- Yellow journalism- printing stories in text that are not true
- Declare- to make a statement
- Imperialism- one nation gains power by taking over other nations
- Isthmus- a narrow strip that links two larger pieces of land and has water on both sides.
- Immigrants- a person that moves from one country to another to live

Spanish-American War

- In 1895, the people of Cuba revolted against Spain.
- American newspapers wrote about Spain's cruel treatment of Cuba, but their stories weren't always true. This was known as yellow journalism.



Spanish-American War

- In 1898, the U.S. Navy ship *Maine* exploded in Havana harbor, Cuba.
- No one knew how the *Maine* exploded, but American papers blamed Spain.
- President McKinley soon asked Congress to declare war on Spain.



Spanish-American War

- Theodore Roosevelt asked President McKinley to help fight in the war.
- McKinley said yes and Roosevelt quit his job and started a volunteer fighting group called the “Rough Riders”.
- Roosevelt asked a group of African American soldiers (Buffalo Soldiers) to join him to fight, and together they won the Battle of San Juan Hill.



Spanish-American War

- Spain surrendered in 1898.
- In the peace agreement, Spain gave Puerto Rico, the Philippines, and Guam to the U.S. Cuba became independent.
- This showed that the U.S. was becoming a world power. By adding more territories we were expanding as a country (imperialism).

Caribbean Basin



Spanish-American War Quiz

- What country revolted against Spain in 1895?
- Stories printed in the newspaper that are not true are known as what vocabulary word?
- What U.S. Navy ship exploded in Havana Harbor?
- How does this picture relate to what we are studying?
- Spain surrendered in 1898 and this showed that the U.S. was becoming a what?



- ***Panama Canal***

- Theodore Roosevelt became President in 1901.
- He believed the U.S. should build a canal linking the Pacific and Atlantic Ocean.
- Building this canal would save ships the long expensive trip around the southern tip of South America.

WESTERN HEMISPHERE





PANAMA

				
LOW	HILLS	MOUNTAINS		



- Panama had an isthmus which is a narrow strip that links two larger pieces of land and has water on both sides.
- Panama was part of the South American country of Colombia and Roosevelt tried to buy the land from the Colombians. They would not sell the land.



- Roosevelt tried another plan. He helped the people of Panama win their independence from Colombia.
- The new leaders of Panama agreed to let the U.S. build the Panama Canal.

European Immigrants

- Eastern cities in the U.S. were growing because of immigrants.
- Before 1870, most immigrants came to the U.S. from northern and western European countries.
- After 1870, most immigrants were from southern and eastern European countries.
- Over 200,000 Chinese immigrated to the U.S. between 1850 and 1880.
- Between 1870 and 1920, over 400,000 Japanese immigrated to the U.S.
- Many people with different religious views came to the U.S. and we were soon filled with many different places to worship.
- Immigrants usually lived near people from their own country.
- In big cities like New York and Chicago, there were neighborhoods like “Little Italy” and “Chinatown.”

Impact of Westward Expansion on Native Americans

- Towards the end of the nineteenth century the U.S. government took more and more land away from Native Americans for white settlers.
- The U.S. government forced many of the Indians to move to special areas called reservations.
- This caused several wars between the US Army and Native Americans.
- Most of the time the U.S. Army won because it was much stronger and had advanced weapons.
- Native Americans occasionally won some victories.



Battle of Little Bighorn

- The largest Native American victory happened at the Battle of Little Bighorn in 1876.
- A U.S. commander named George Armstrong Custer thought he could surprise and defeat a band of Sioux warriors.
- Custer had only a few hundred men.
- Custer did not know that the Sioux had thousands.
- Custer rushed into battle and the Sioux quickly surrounded and killed Custer's men.
- This became known as Custer's Last Stand.
- It was the last major victory for Native Americans over U.S. forces.
- By the late 1800's, the U.S. government controlled all land in the U.S.



Little Bighorn Battlefield



Little Bighorn
Battlefield