

SS5H3

# America

## Turn of the Century



SS5H3a

# Cattle Trails

# More Beef

- After the Civil War, Texas ranchers returned home to cattle herds that had grown tremendously while they were away at war.
- Because there were so many cows, the price of beef plummeted in Texas.

# Demand in East

- Fortunately, there was a huge demand for beef in the East.
  - The Civil War soldiers had eaten most of the beef there.
- Longhorn cattle sold for \$4 in Texas and \$40 in eastern states.
  - The only problem—how to get the cows across the country?



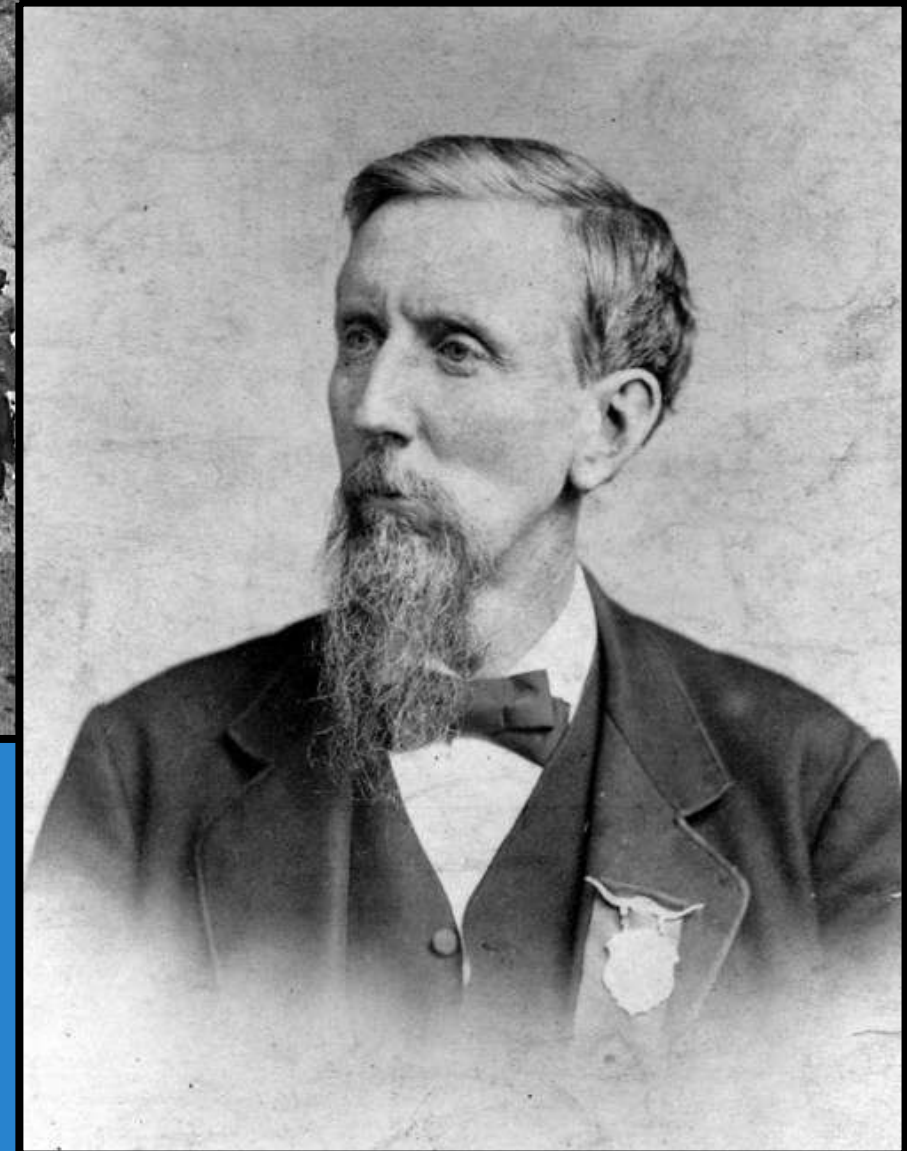
## Texas Longhorns



# McCoy's Idea

- A young cattle shipper from Illinois named Joseph McCoy, came up with the idea to guiding herds of cattle north through Texas and Oklahoma, and ending in railroad towns in Kansas.
- In Kansas, the cattle would be placed on trains and transported east.

# Joseph McCoy



# Chisholm Trail

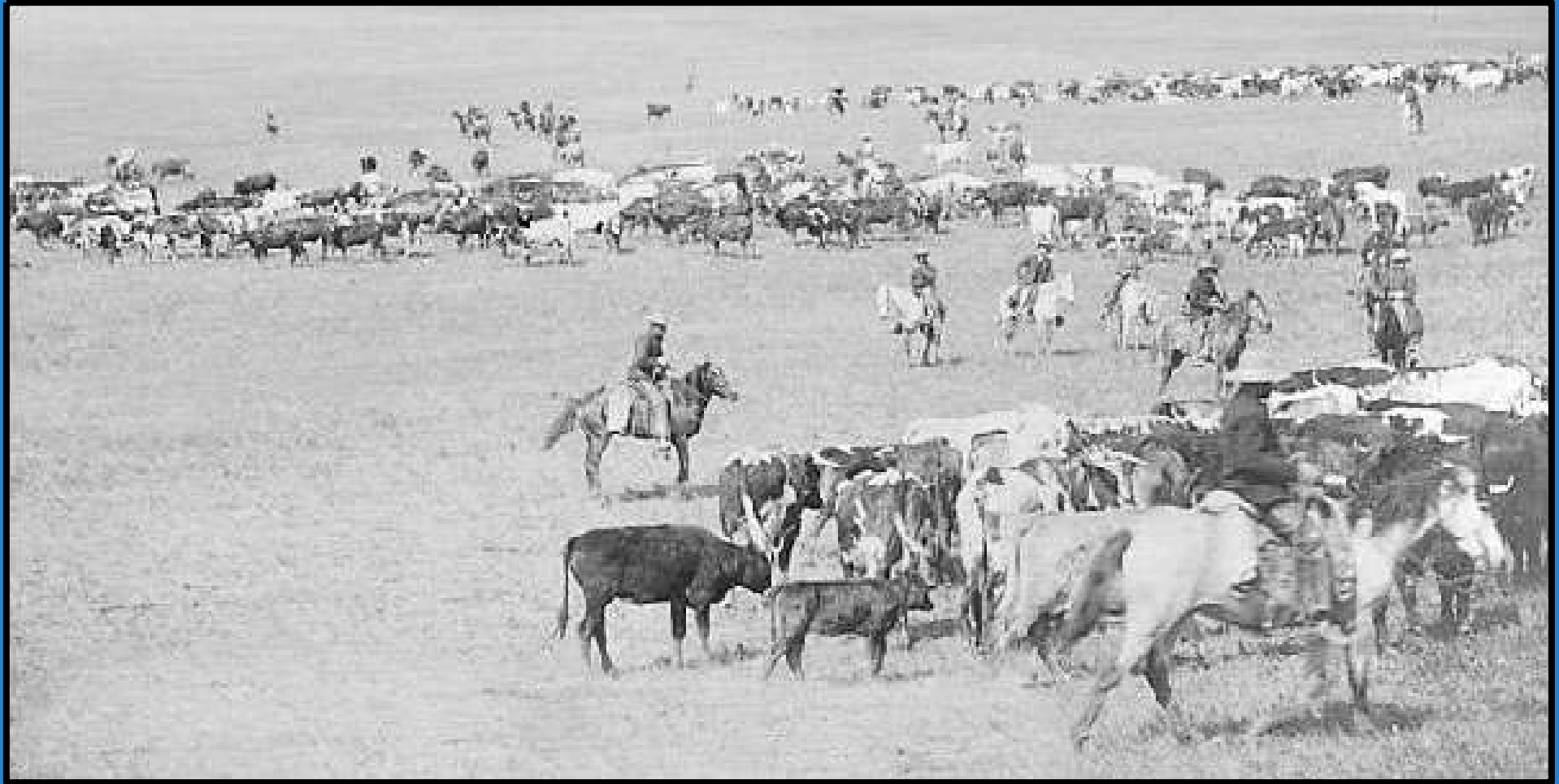
- In the 1800s, a part-Cherokee Indian trader named Jesse Chisholm made a wagon trail in northern Texas.
- In 1867, the first cattle herd was driven along this route – from the Red River in San Antonio to the railroad in Abilene.
- It's estimated that 6 million cattle were herded up the Chisholm Trail from 1867 to 1885.



# Crossing the Colorado River on the Chisholm Trail



# Cattle Roundup

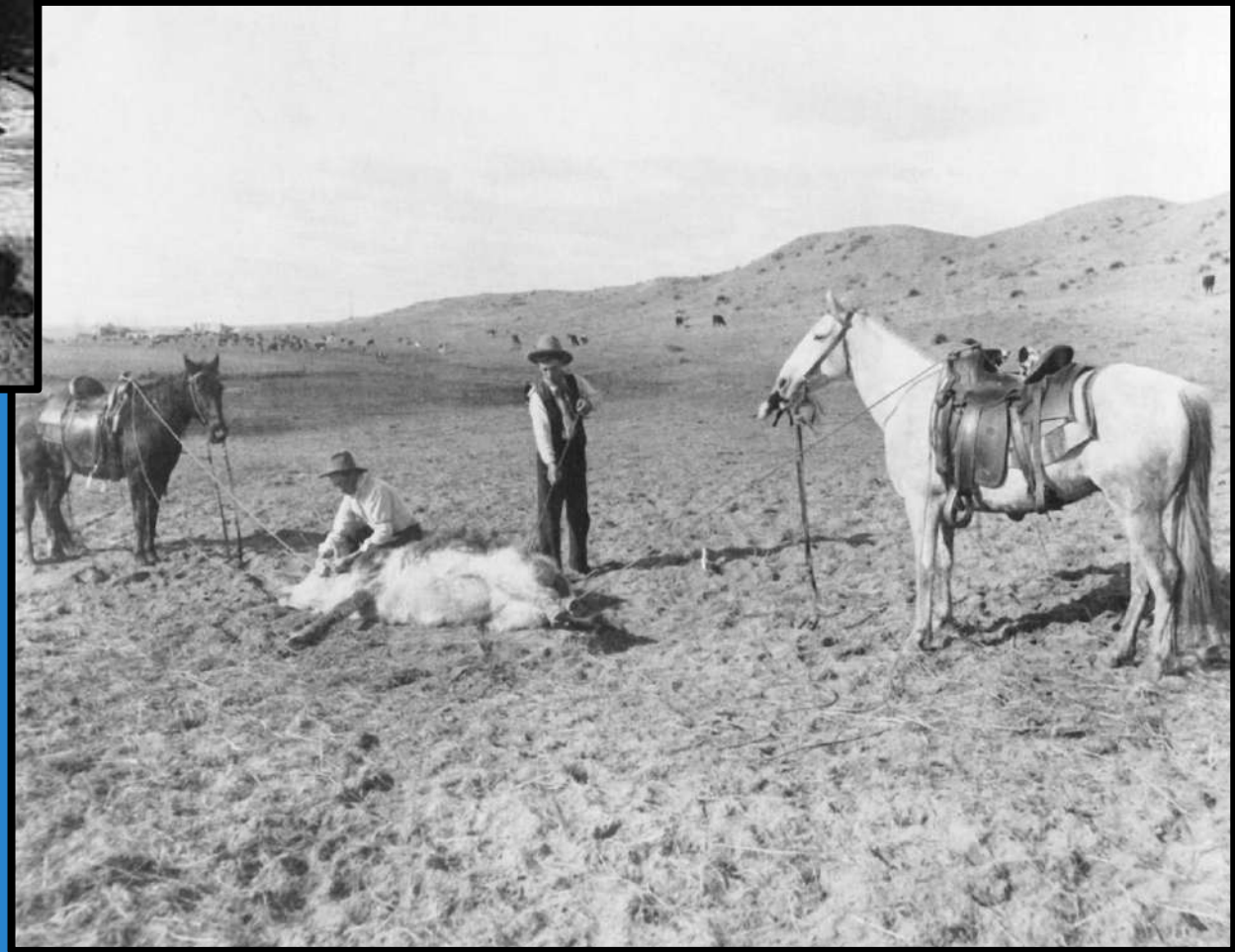


# Cattle Trails



# Great Western Cattle Trail

- The cowboys needed other trails to herd cattle to the northern plains.
- The Great Western Cattle Trail was established through western Texas up to Nebraska and northern territories.
- This became the main trail for cattle heading to railroad loading points for northern markets.



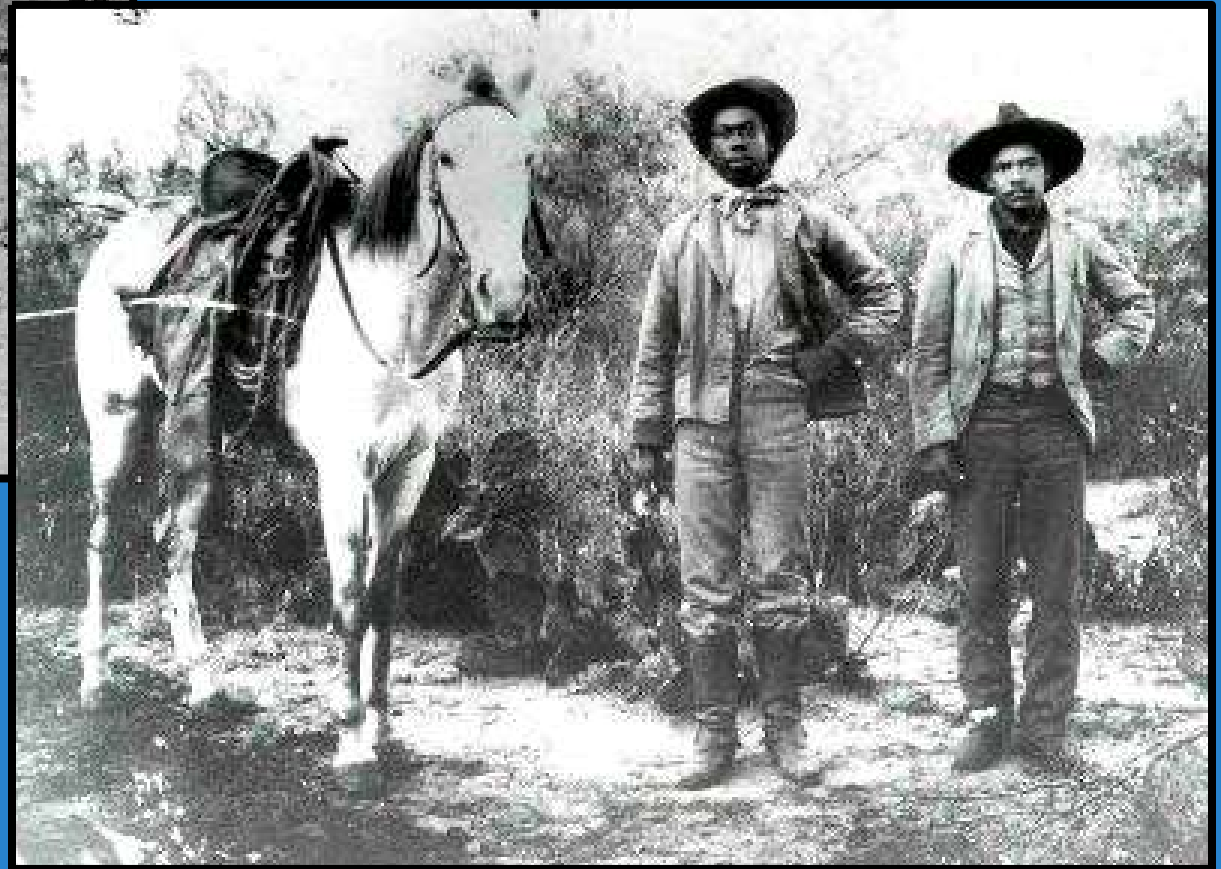
## Cowboys Along the Trail

# Black Cowboys

- After the Civil war, slaves were free but many had no place to go and no way to survive without continuing to work for their former slave owners (sharecropping).
- Many African Americans decided to head west and became the Black Cowboys of Texas.
- About 9,000 black cowboys worked as farmhands and herded cows along the cattle trails.

# Black Cowboys

- During this time period, African Americans on the cattle trails were treated much better than anywhere else.
- Here, racial segregation was minimal.
  - Black and white cowboys worked, ate, and slept together.
- The cowboys' bosses were interested in skills, not skin color, and black cowboys often proved themselves on the ranch and in rodeos.





**More Beef**

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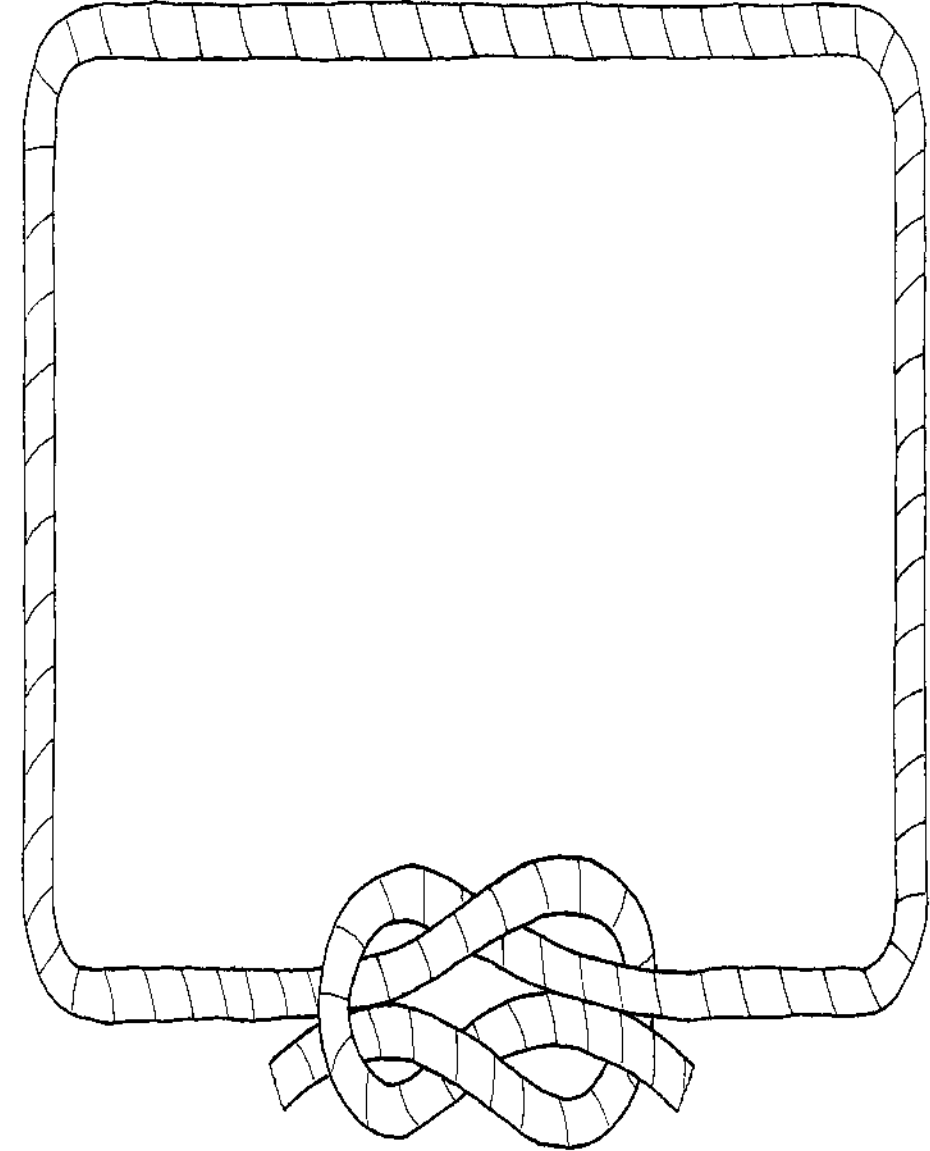


# Cattle Drive Job Application

## Applicant:

Position Applying For:

- Why are you interested in this position?
  
- Do you have any previous experience in this profession?  
Please explain.
  
- How are you qualified for this position?



Your Skills in Action

SS5H3b

# Famous American Inventors

# Wright Brothers

- In 1903, Orville and Wilbur Wright made the first powered flight in an airplane they built themselves.
- The flight only lasted 12 seconds, but it was the beginning of the aviation and space exploration industries.

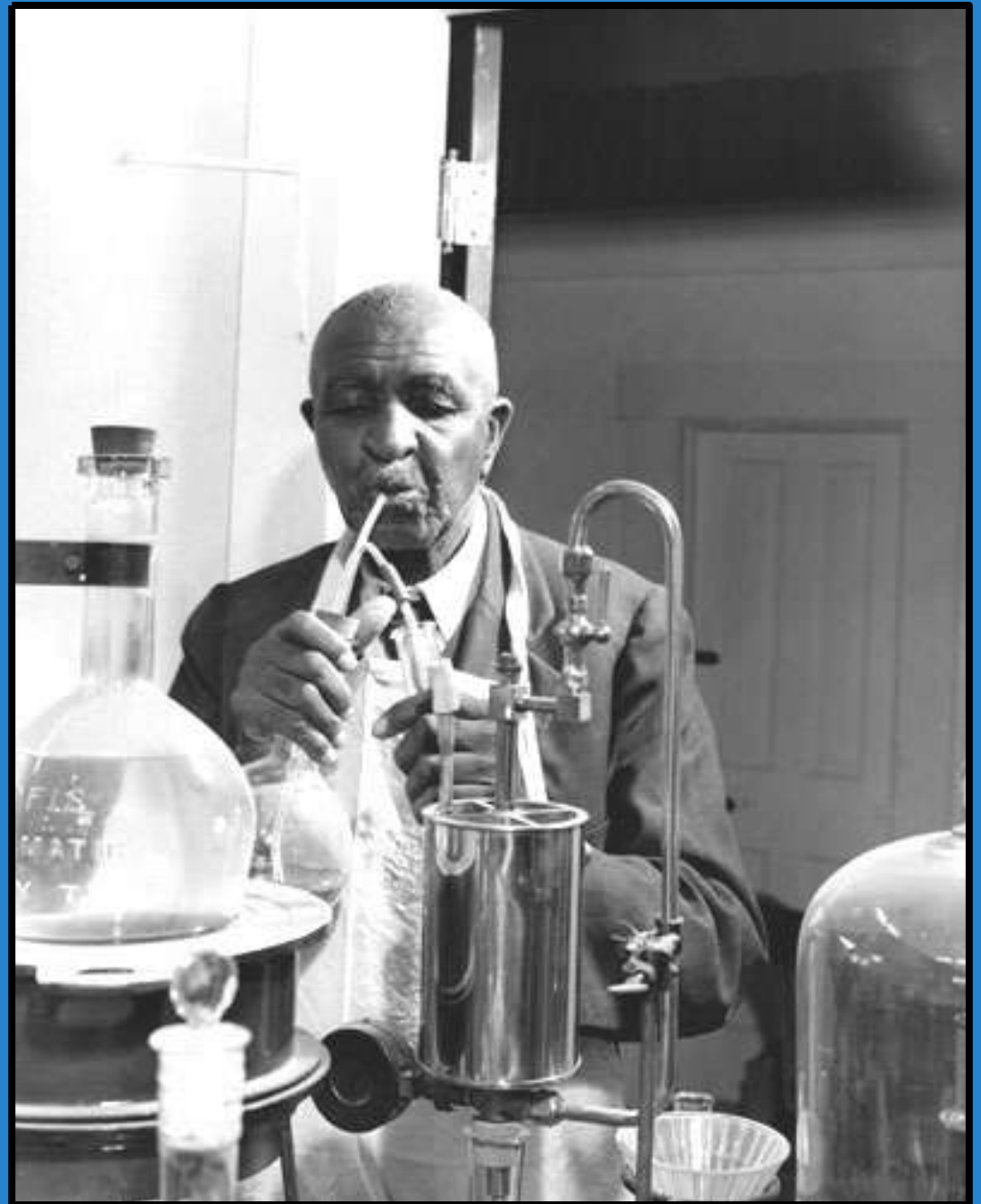
# Orville and Wilbur Wright



# George Washington Carver

- George Washington Carver was an African-American scientist who created more than 300 products from peanuts and sweet potatoes.
- Some examples are plastics, dye, medicines, flour, and fertilizer.
- He also taught farmers about the benefits of crop rotation (planting different crops each year to help put nutrients back into the soil).

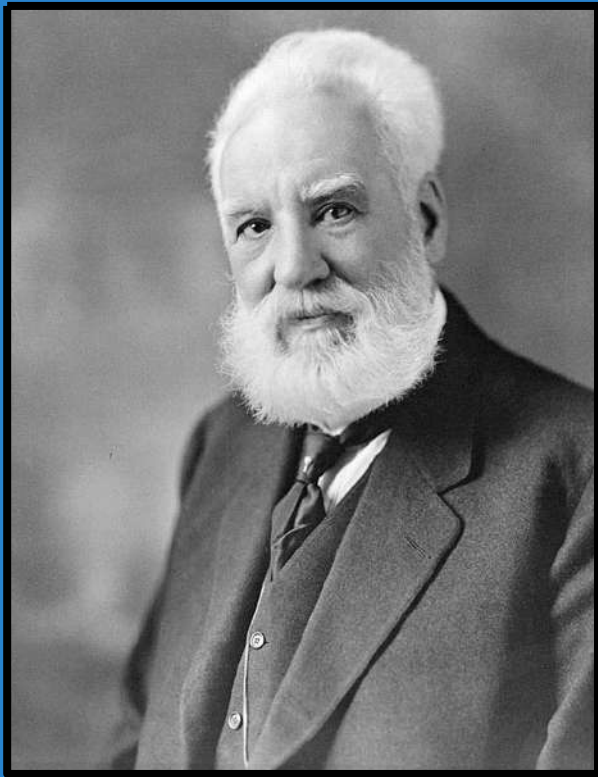
# George Washington Carver at Work in his Laboratory



# Alexander Graham Bell

- In 1875, Alexander Graham Bell invented a machine to transmit the human voice over wires -- the telephone.
- The first telephone lines between cities went up in 1877.
- By 1880, more than 34,000 miles of telephone wire connected thousands of American homes and businesses.





Bell at the Opening of  
the Long-Distance Line  
from New York to  
Chicago in 1892.

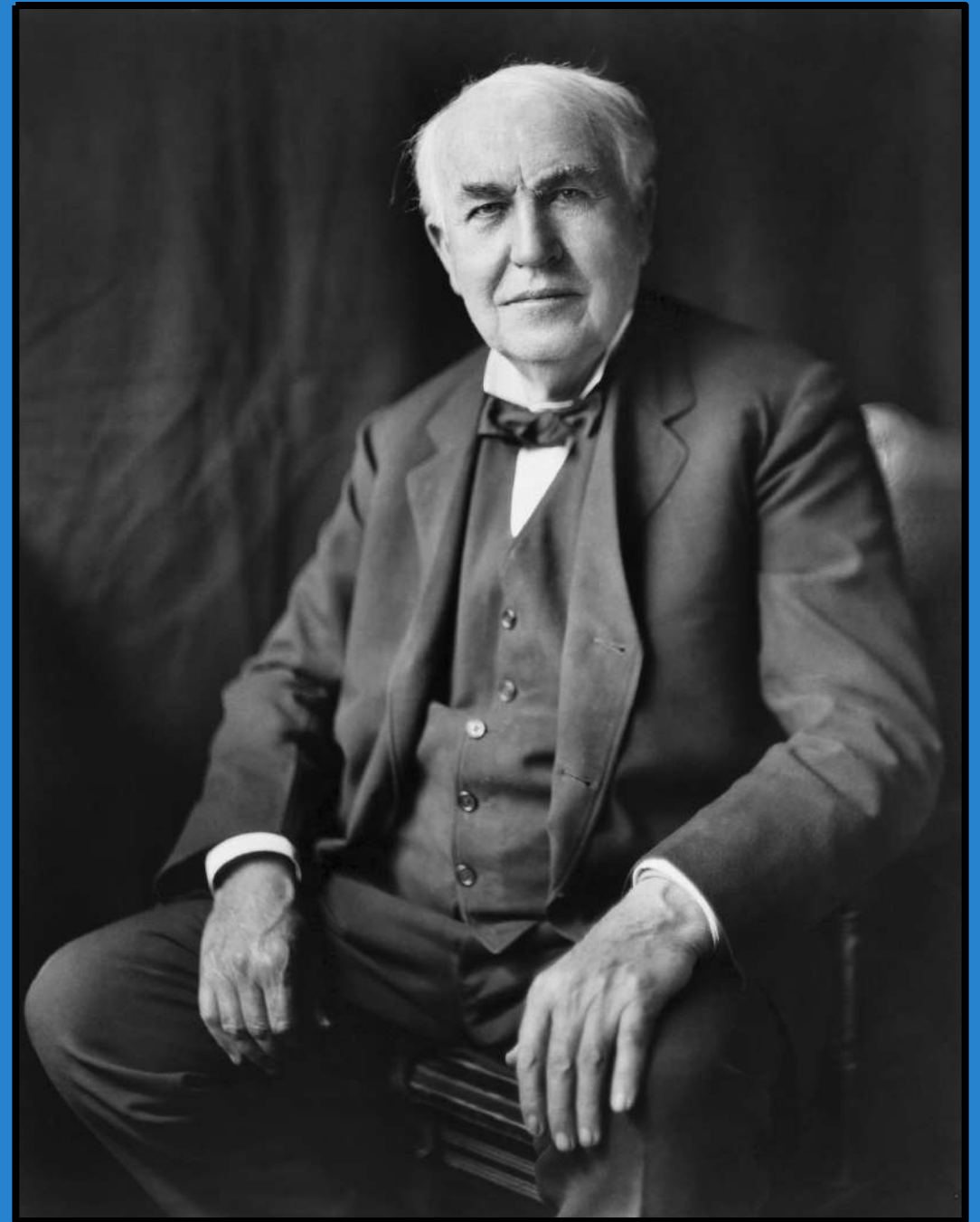


# Thomas Edison

- Thomas Alva Edison had more than 1,000 patents for his ideas and inventions.
- He invented the first light bulb and electrical generating system in 1879.
- He also invented the phonograph, a device made it possible to record sound.
- Edison also developed the kinescope, a camera-like device that was the first successful form of motion pictures.



Thomas Edison's First Successful  
Light Bulb Model - 1879



# Inventors CLOZE Notes

## KEY

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SS5H3e

# Native Americans

# Westward Expansion

- Between 1860 and 1900, thousands of miners, ranchers, and farmers headed out west.
- They wanted land for mining and farming, and they took the land they wanted from Native Americans.
- Westward expansion changed the Native Americans' way of life forever.

Apache Chief  
Geronimo  
(right) and his  
Warriors  
1886



# US Cavalry Pursuing Native Americans





# Resistance

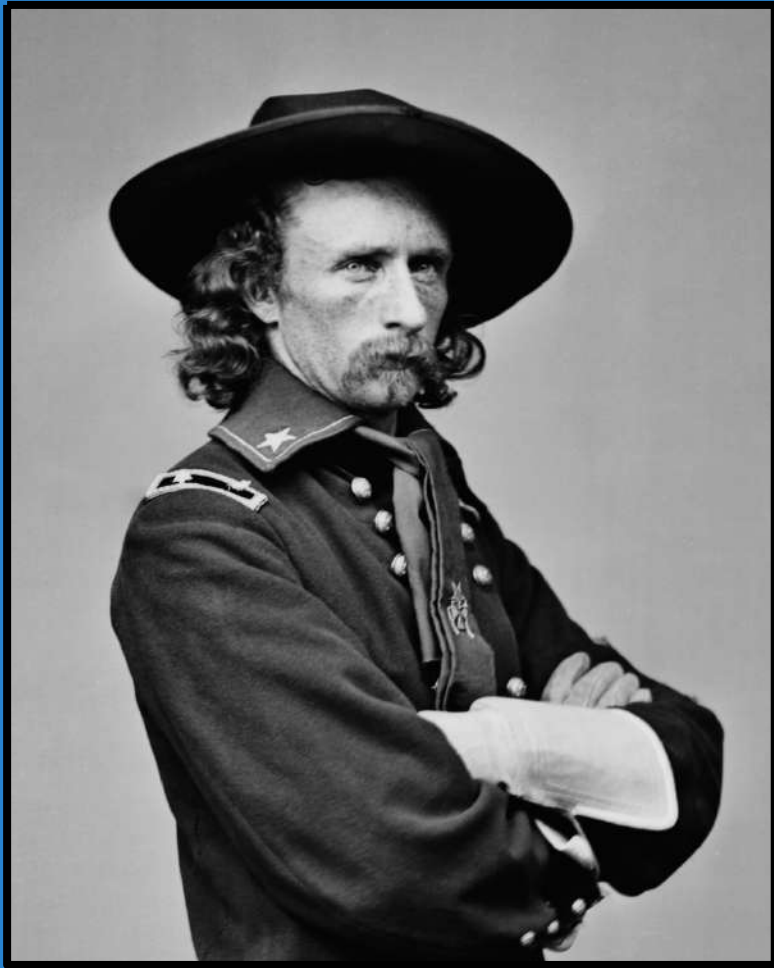
- Some Native Americans resisted the flood of newcomers.
- They fought a series of wars to protect their lands.
- One famous battle that took place in Montana was the Battle of Little Bighorn (also known as Custer's Last Stand).

# The Crow Indian Scouts and an Interpreter Visiting the Battlefield

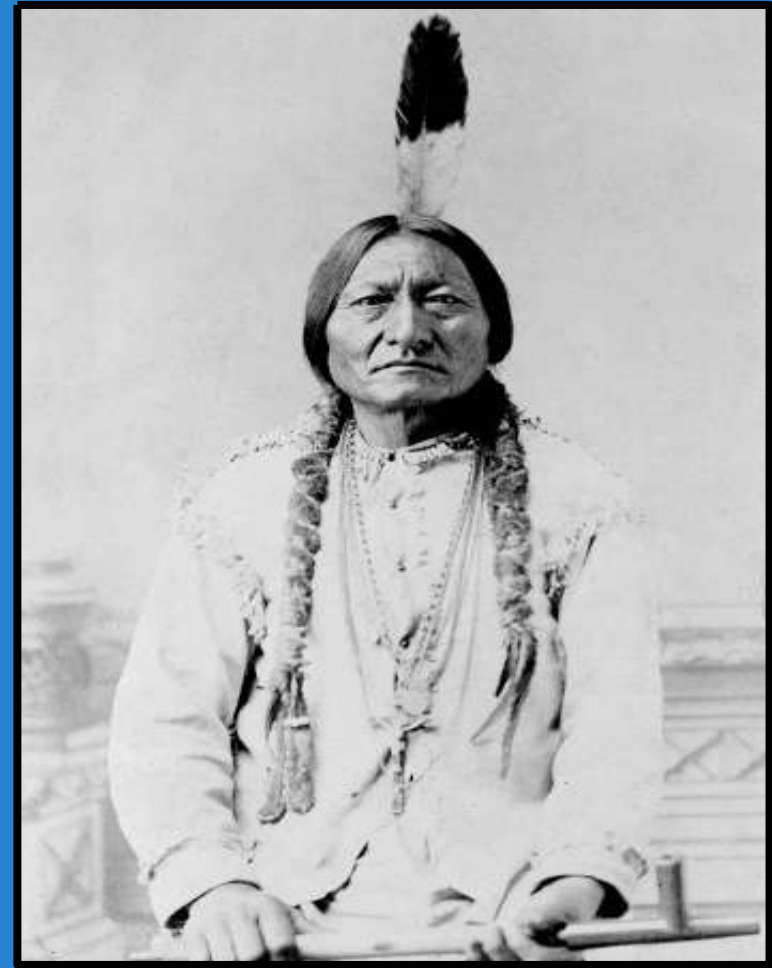


# Little Bighorn

- In June 1876, the Lakota Sioux and the Northern Cheyenne Indians (headed by Sitting Bull) joined forces.
- They wiped out more than 200 soldiers led by Lt. Colonel George A. Custer.
- Americans were shocked that Native Americans defeated the US Army's finest cavalry unit.



Lt. Colonel  
George Custer



Sitting Bull

# “The Custer Fight” - 1903

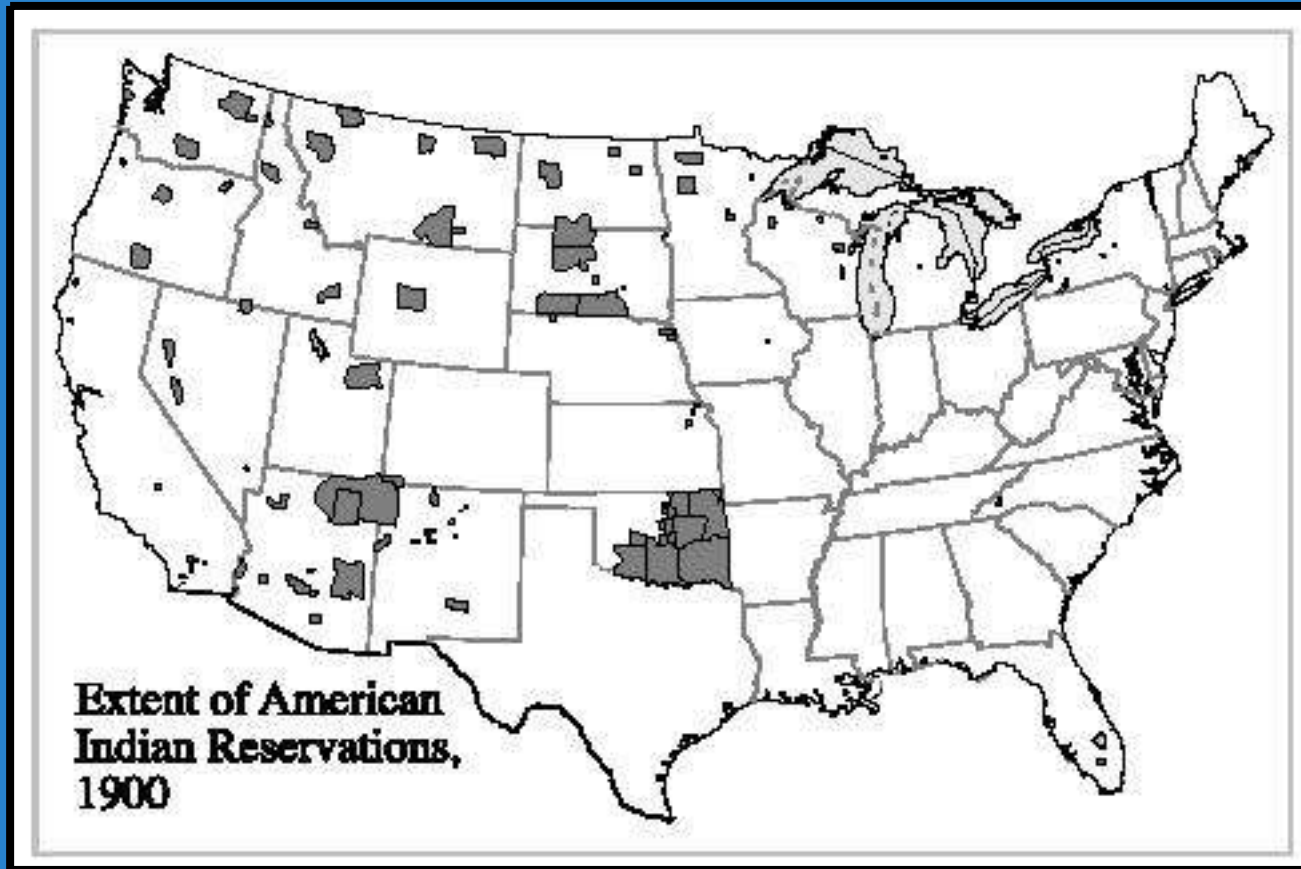




“Comanche  
(Horse), the  
Only Survivor  
of the Custer  
Massacre”

# Relocation

- Despite their victory, the Sioux and Cheyenne lost the Black Hills to white settlers when reservation boundaries were redrawn.
- The Indian Wars continued for 14 years until the Native Americans were defeated.
- Native Americans were forced to live on Indian reservations, which were special areas the US government set aside for them.



Colville Indian Reservation, 1910



# Native Americans

## GLOZE Notes

### KEY

#### Westward Expansion

- Between 1860 and 1900, thousands of miners, ranchers, and farmers headed **out west**.
- They wanted land for mining and farming, and they **took the land** they wanted from Native Americans.
- **Westward expansion** changed the Native Americans' way of life forever.

#### Resistance

- Some Native Americans **resisted** the flood of newcomers.
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- One famous battle that took place in **Montana** was the Battle of Little Bighorn (also known as **Custer's Last Stand**).

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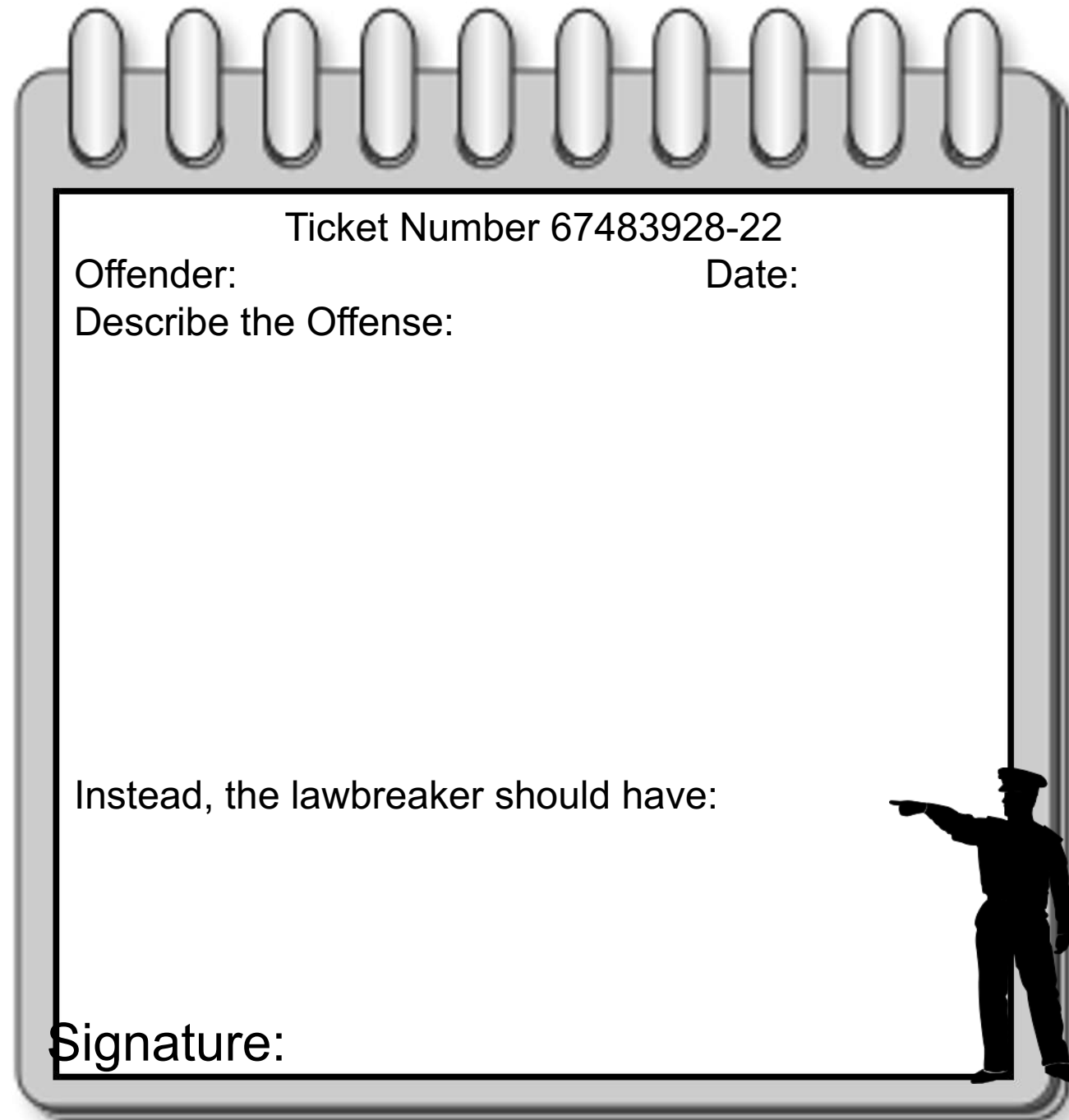
# Teacher Info –Citation for Injustice

- Print off the Citation for Injustice handout for each student.
- The students will write a “ticket” to the US government (Offender) for its poor treatment of Native Americans. They should describe how the government treated Native Americans (took land, wars, relocation, reservations, etc.). Then, they will write how they think the government should have treated the Indians.
- In the “polaroid picture”, they will draw a scene that shows the poor treatment of Native Americans.

# Citation for Injustice



Photographic Evidence

A graphic of a spiral-bound notebook with a grey cover and white pages. The spiral binding is at the top. The notebook contains a form for a citation.


Ticket Number 67483928-22

Offender: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Describe the Offense:

Instead, the lawbreaker should have:

Signature: \_\_\_\_\_

A black silhouette of a police officer in uniform, wearing a cap and pointing his right hand towards the left.

SS5H3c

# World Affairs

# Cuba

- At the end of the 19<sup>th</sup> century, there was a lot of unrest in Cuba.
- Cuba was under the rule of Spain and wanted to be free.
- The US was sympathetic, but did not want any trouble with Spain.

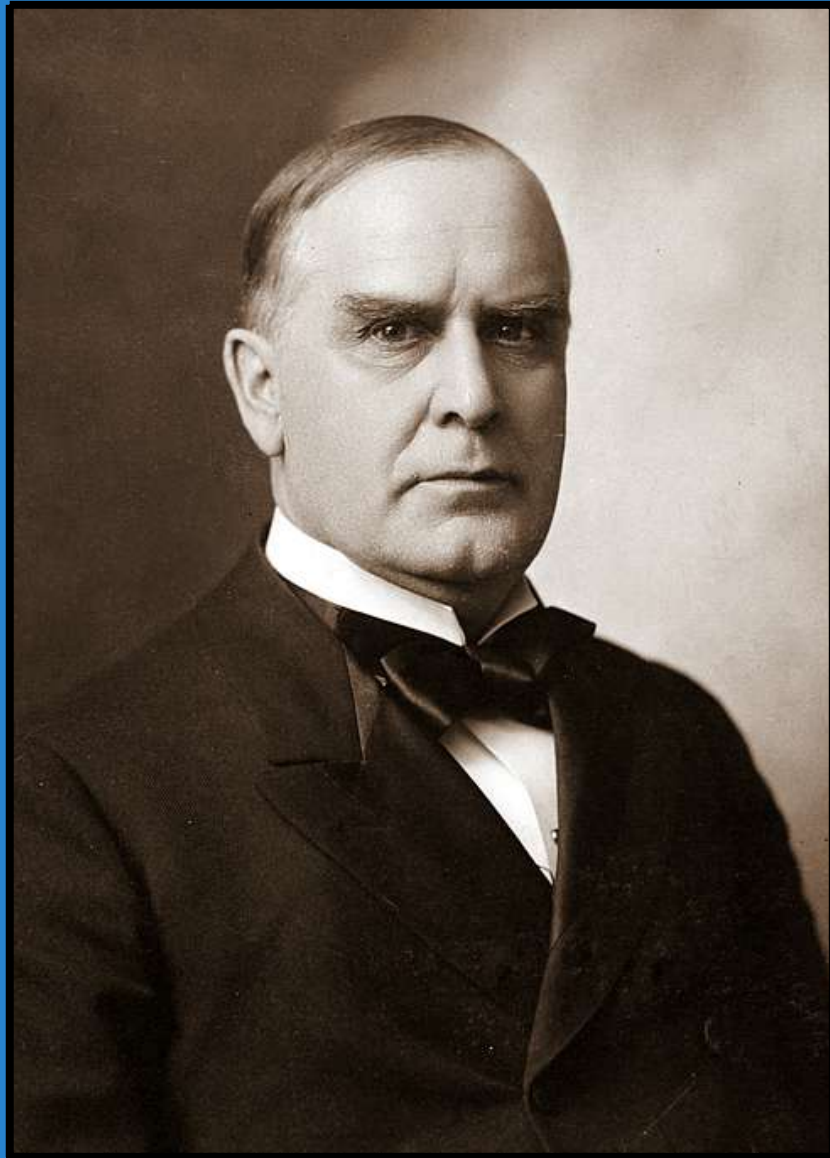
# Cuba



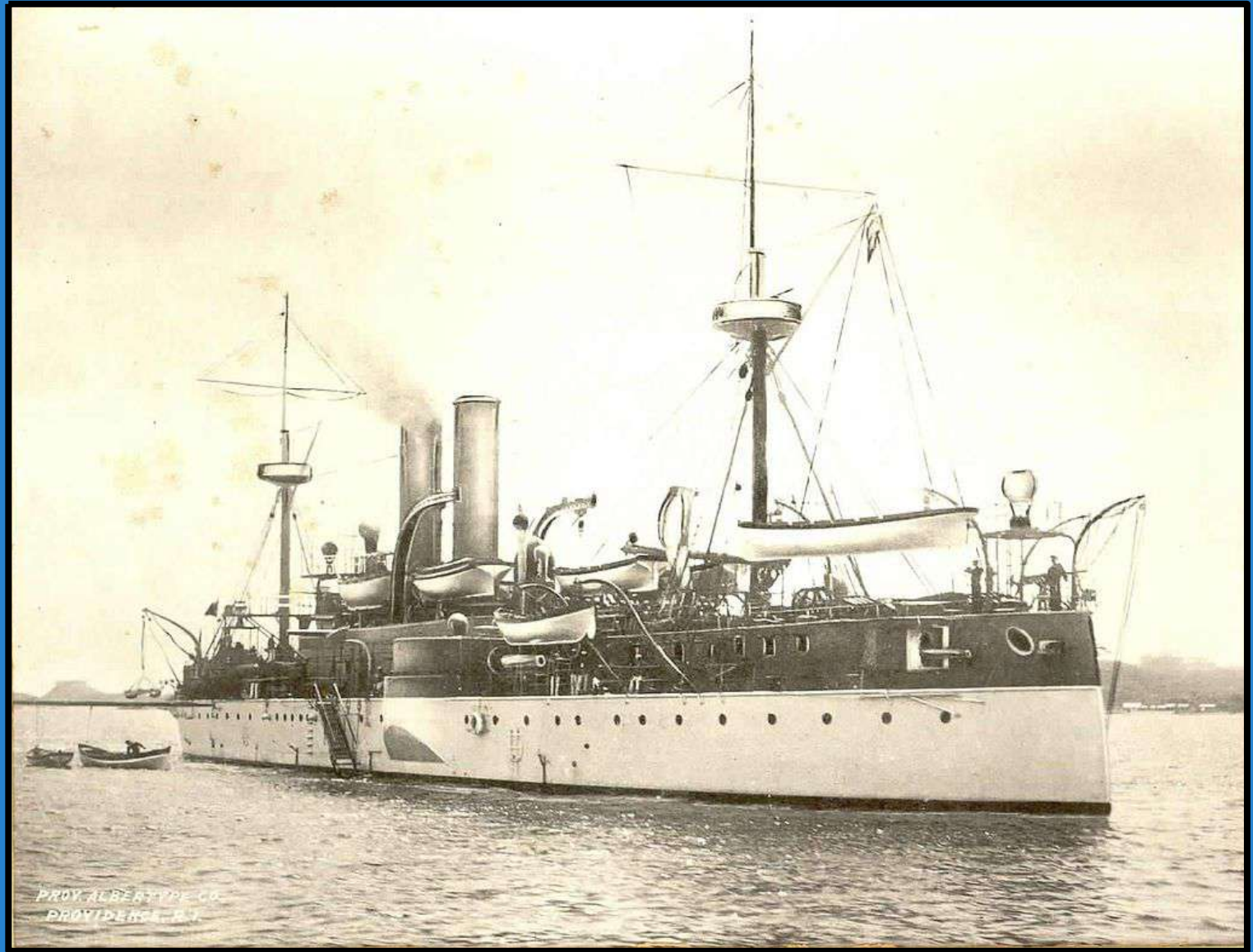
# William McKinley

- President William McKinley had served in the Civil War, so he knew the horrors of war.
  - He didn't want America to get involved in another war.
- He came up with a plan to send the battleship USS Maine to Cuba.
- McKinley thought the ship's presence would calm the situation.

William McKinley



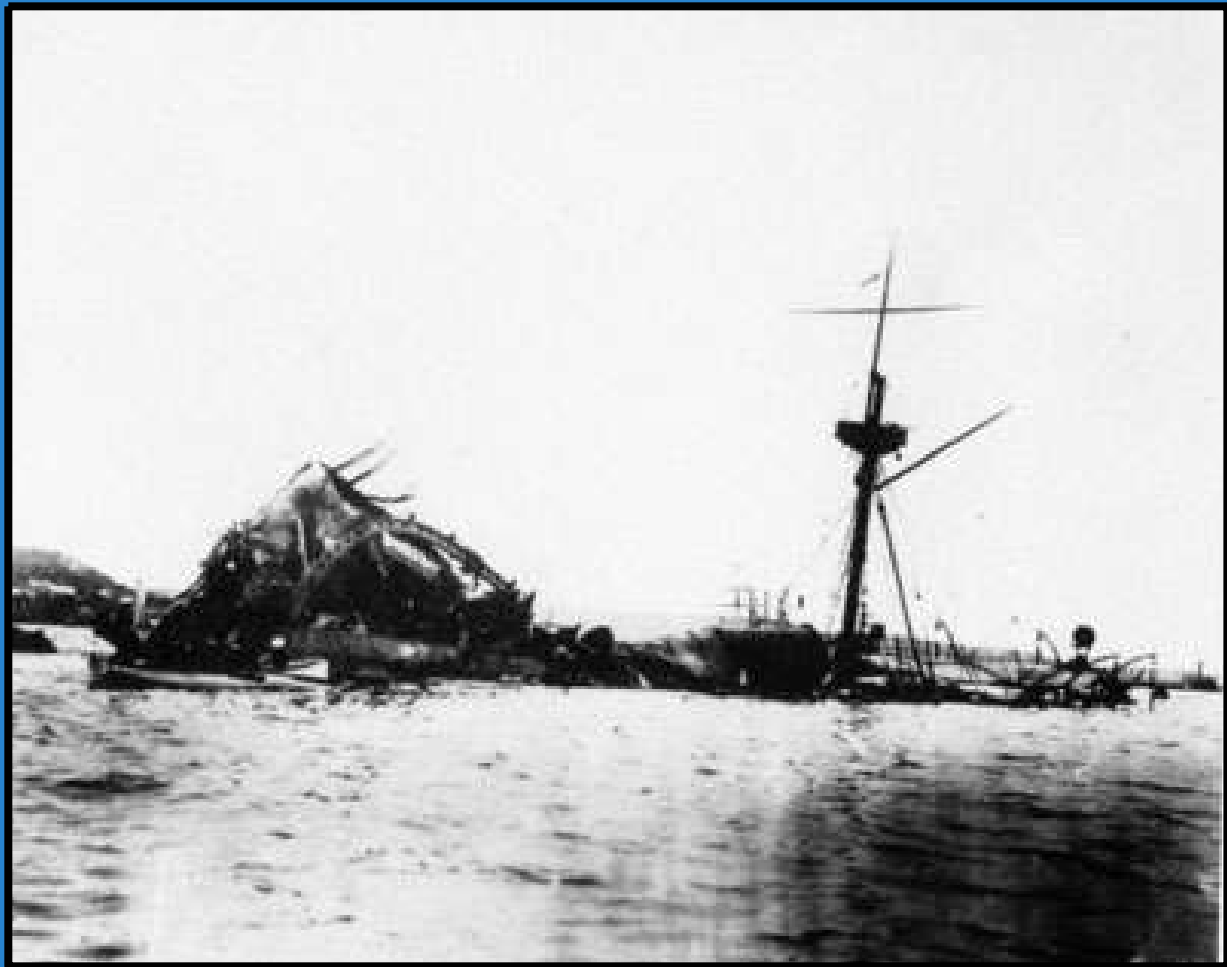
USS Maine 1898





# USS Maine

- The plan worked for several weeks.
- Then on February 15<sup>th</sup>, 1898, the Maine exploded.
  - 266 men died in the blast.
- The cause of the explosion was not obvious, even wounded soldiers on the ship could not explain what caused the blast.



Sunken USS Maine  
in Havana's Harbor

**\$50,000 REWARD.—WHO DESTROYED THE MAINE—\$50,000 REWARD**

**NEW YORK JOURNAL**

**DESTRUCTION OF THE WAR SHIP MAINE WAS THE WORK OF AN ENEMY**

**\$50,000!**  
**\$50,000 REWARD**  
For the Detection of the  
Perpetrator of  
the Maine Disaster!

Assistant Secretary Roosevelt  
Convinced the Explosion of  
the War Ship Was Not  
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The Journal Offers \$50,000 Reward for the  
Discovery of the Criminal Who Sent  
400 American Sailors to Their Death.  
Naval Officers Urge That  
the Ship Was Destroyed  
on Purpose.



NAVAL OFFICERS THINK THE MAINE WAS DESTROYED BY A SPANISH MINE.

... ..

... ..

... ..

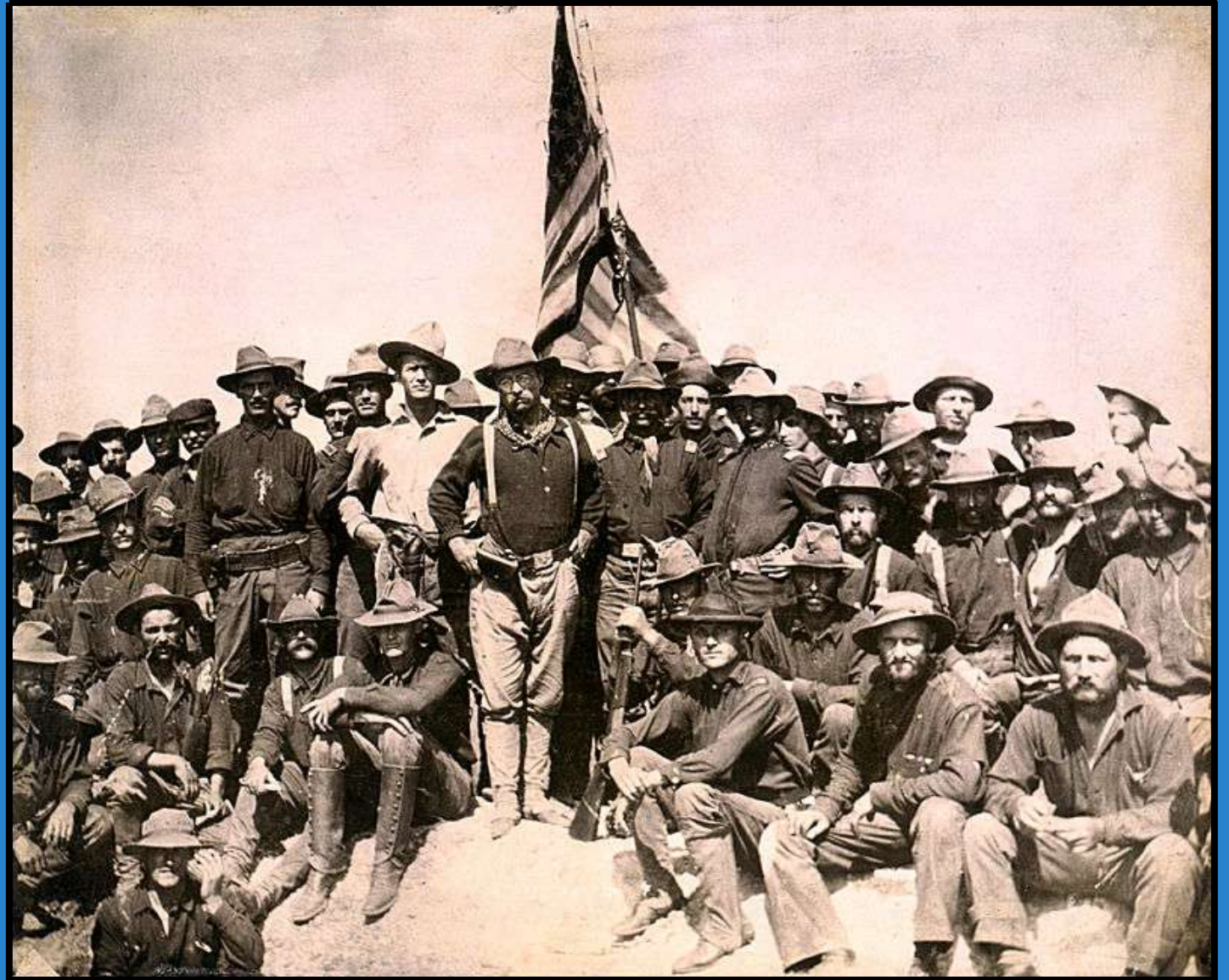
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# Spanish-American War

- US newspapers picked up the story and blamed Spain for the explosion.
- Spain insisted that the explosion came from inside the ship.
- Americans read the newspaper stories and demanded that Spain be punished.
- On April 25, 1898, President McKinley finally caved and America declared war on Spain.

# Theodore Roosevelt and His Rough Riders



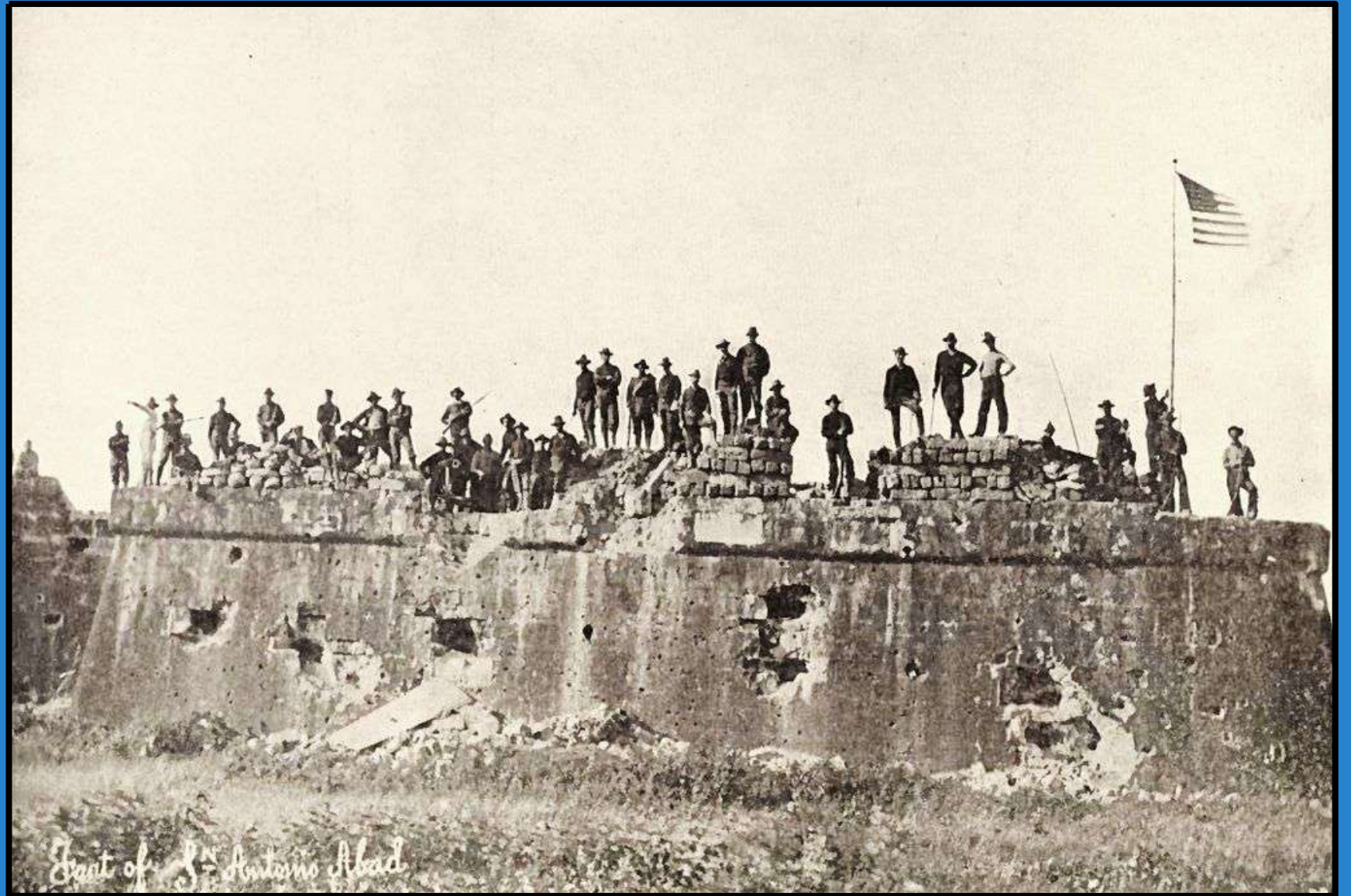
# Spanish-American War

- By August, the war was over and the Treaty of Paris 1898 was signed in December.
- Spain granted Cuba its freedom the United States gained the Spanish territories of Guam, Puerto Rico, and the Philippines.
- The United States emerged as a world power after the victory over Spain.

# Signing the Treaty of Paris 1898



US Troops  
Raising the  
American Flag  
in the  
Philippines



# Theodore Roosevelt

- After gaining several new territories in the Spanish-American War, America needed a way to get from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean without having to go around South America.
- President Theodore Roosevelt believed that the solution was to build a canal in Central America.
- He believed that this would help America's economic (trading) and military (Navy) interests.

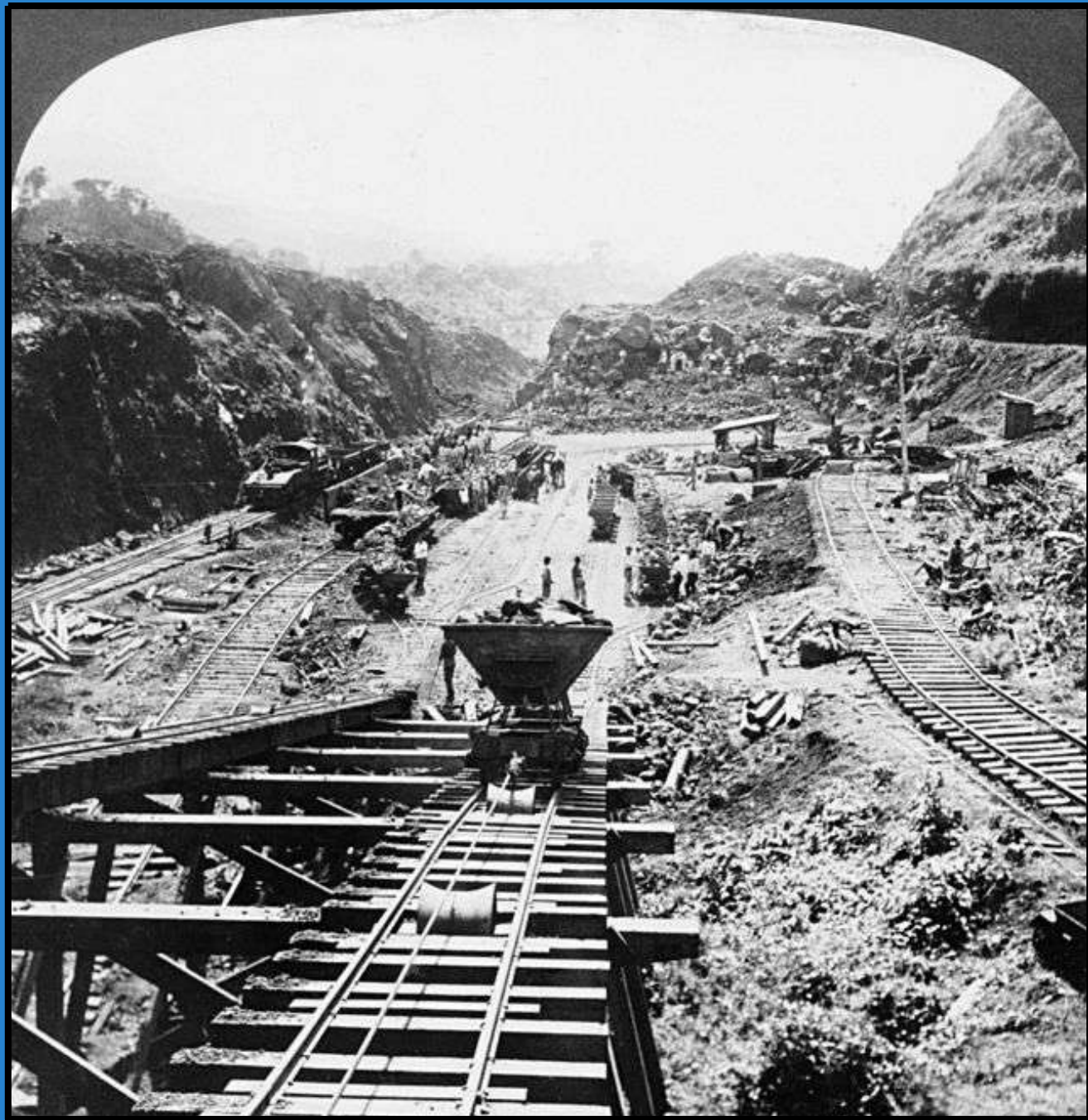


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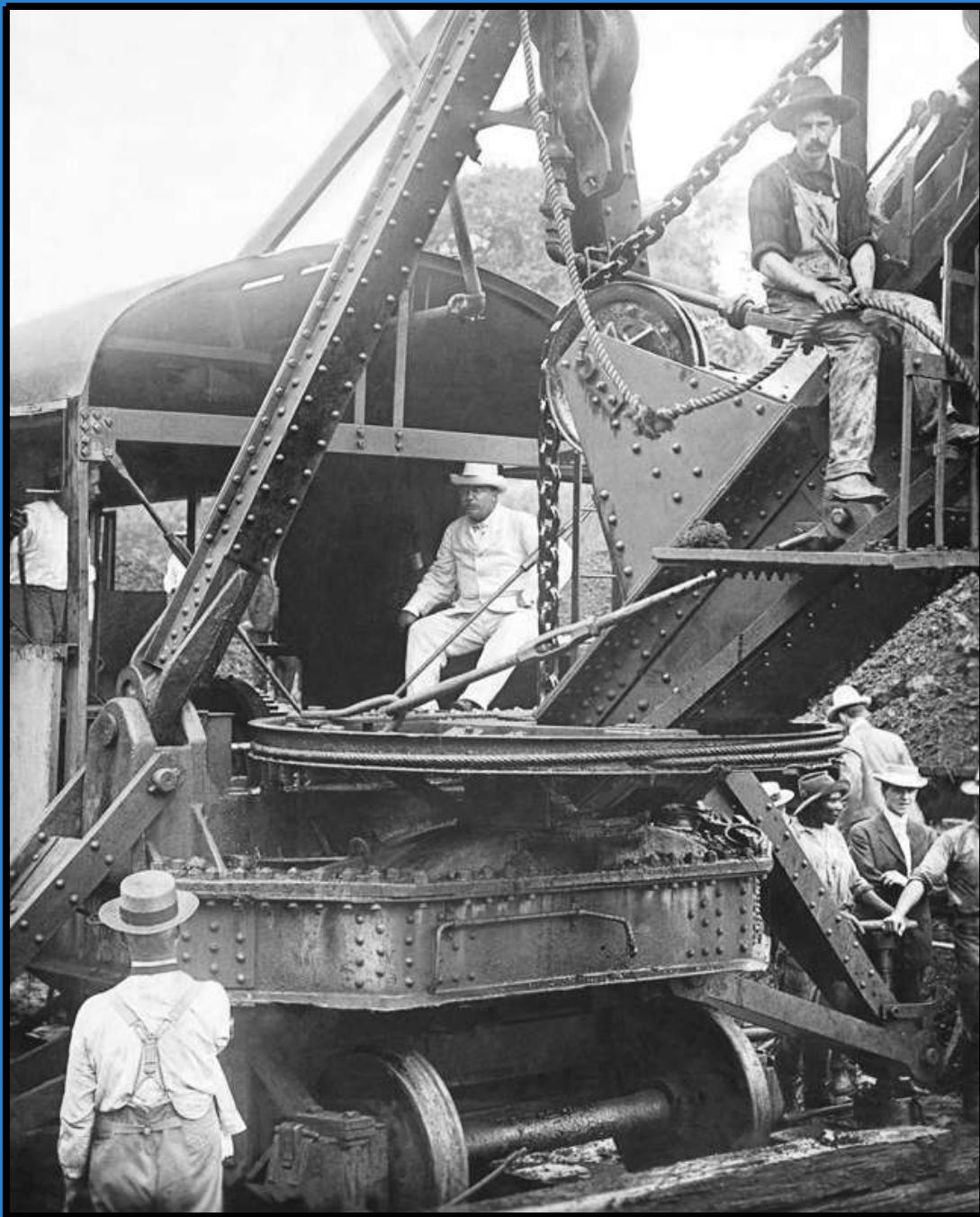
# Panama Canal

- In 1882, a French company had started to build a canal in Central America.
- They soon stopped the project after yellow fever and malaria (carried by mosquitoes) killed many of the workers.



# Panama Canal

- The US bought the 10-mile stretch of land from Panama, and took over construction of the canal in 1904.
- Doctors taught the workers how to combat the diseases.
- Workers drained swamps, covered supplies with tents, and put in new sewers to stop the spread of diseases.



President Theodore Roosevelt Sitting on a Steam Shovel at the Panama Canal - 1906

# Panama Canal

- When the Panama Canal opened in 1914, it was a huge shortcut between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans.
- Americans now had access to world trade.
- The US Navy could defend the country's interests all across the globe.

First Ship to  
Pass through  
the Panama  
Canal -1914



# A Ship Passing Through the Canal



MIRAFLORES LOCKS  
PANAMA CANAL



# World Affairs CLOZE Notes

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- At the end of the 19<sup>th</sup> century, there was a lot of **unrest** in Cuba.
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SS5H3d

# Emigration

# Emigration

- One of the largest human migrations in history happened at the turn of the century.
- Many people left their home countries to come to the United States.
- This is called **emigration** – leaving your homeland to make a long journey to a new country.
- A person who moves to a new country is an **immigrant**.

Number of immigrants entering the United States, 1820 - 1950



# Slavic Immigrant Family in the Baggage Room of Ellis Island, 1905



# A Better Life

- Most immigrants came to America in search of a better life.
- Most were poor and wanted to escape Europe's rigid class system.
  - If you were born poor in Europe, you had little chance of moving into the middle or upper class.
- They believed that class didn't matter as much in America because if you worked hard, you could find a better life.

# Immigrants from Spain, 1911





# A Better Life

- Immigrants were also trying to escape wars and persecution.
- There were many wars in Europe during this time.
  - Many people were killed, homes were destroyed, young men were forced to serve in armies.
- People were also harassed because of their religious beliefs.

Hungarian  
Immigrants  
1905



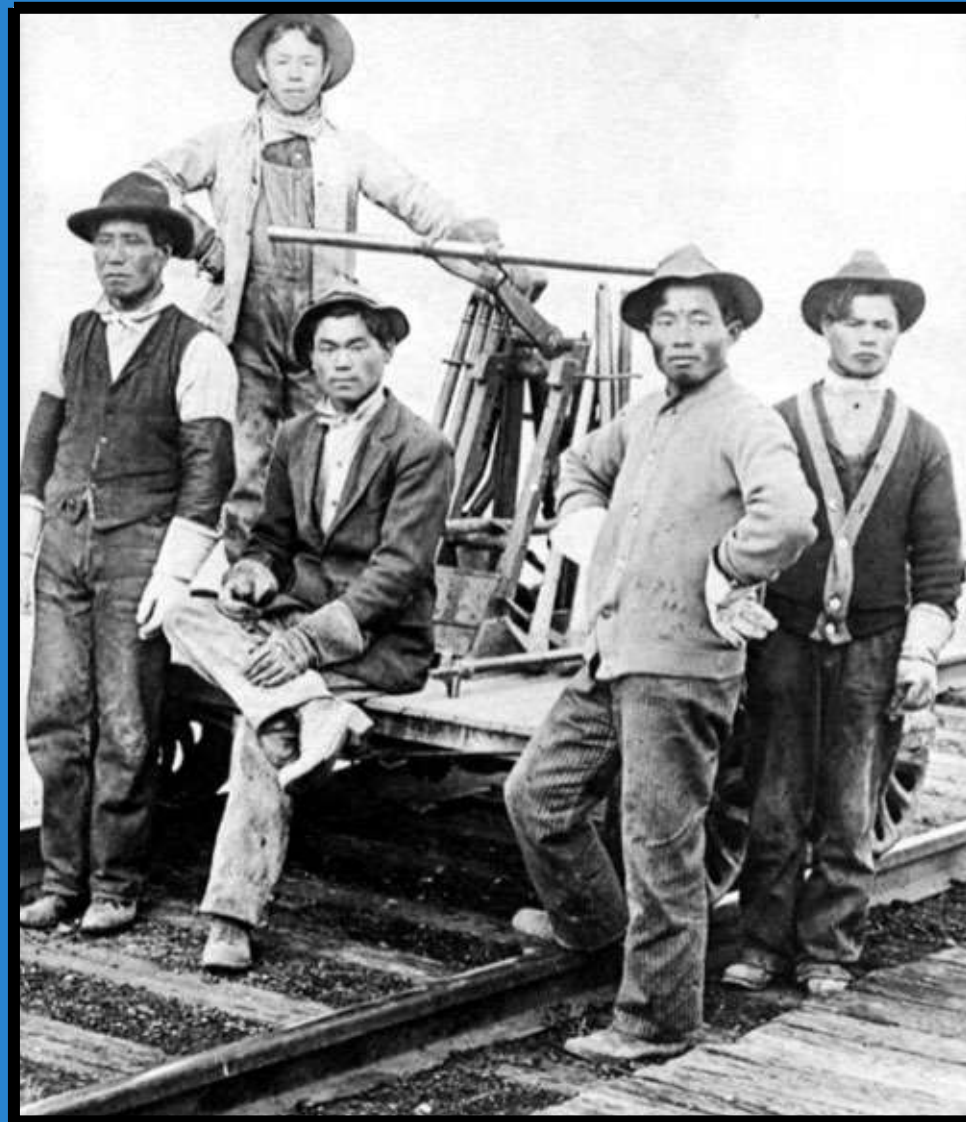
# Where From?

- Between 1860 and 1900, more than 13 million people emigrated to the US.
- Most of the immigrants were from Western Europe (Germany, Great Britain, & Ireland).
- Some came from Southern and Eastern Europe (Italy, Greece, Poland, & Russia).
- Some came from Asia, especially China & Japan.
- Some came from Mexico and Puerto Rico.

# Immigrants Arriving at Ellis Island New York City, 1902



# Japanese Immigrants in California



# Big Cities

- Some immigrants traveled to the Midwest, where they became farmers.
- Most immigrants were so poor that they settled near the place where they came into the US.
  - They settled in America's growing cities, like New York City, Chicago, & Boston.
- They often settled in neighborhoods with other immigrants who spoke the same language and shared the same culture.



English Immigrants Waiting to  
Go Ashore, 1902

# German Immigrant Family in the Midwest





# Emigration CLOZE Notes

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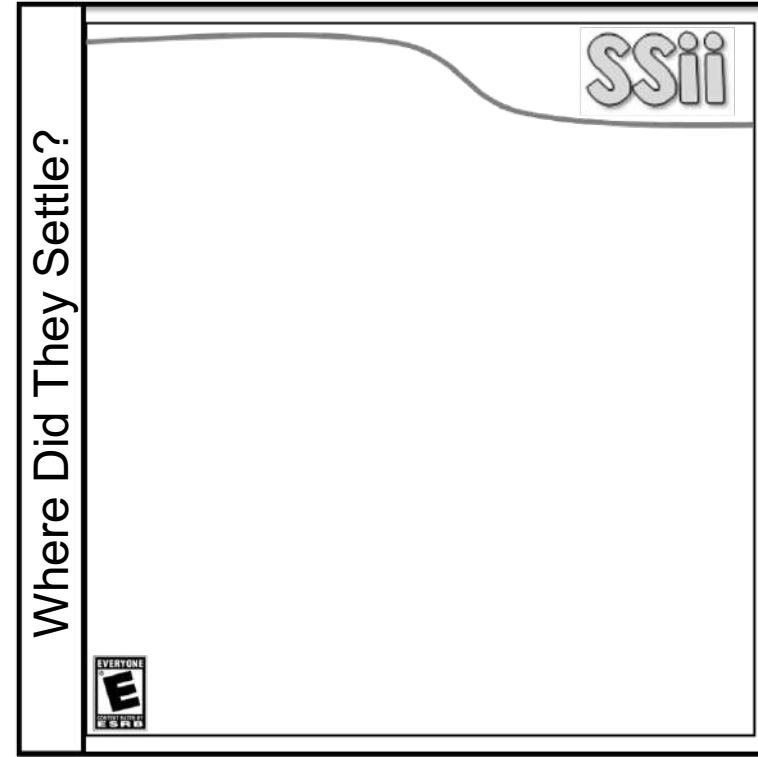
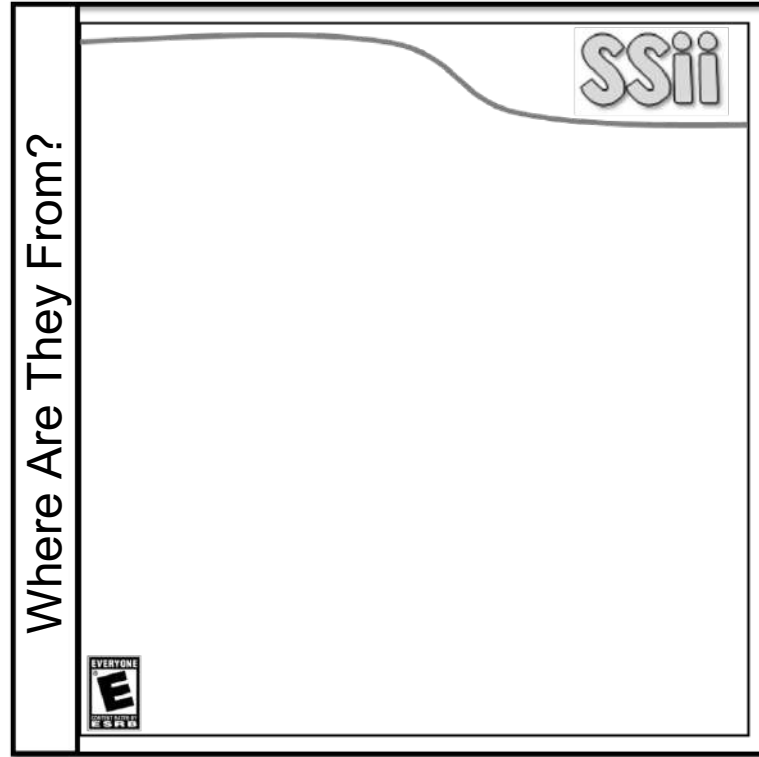
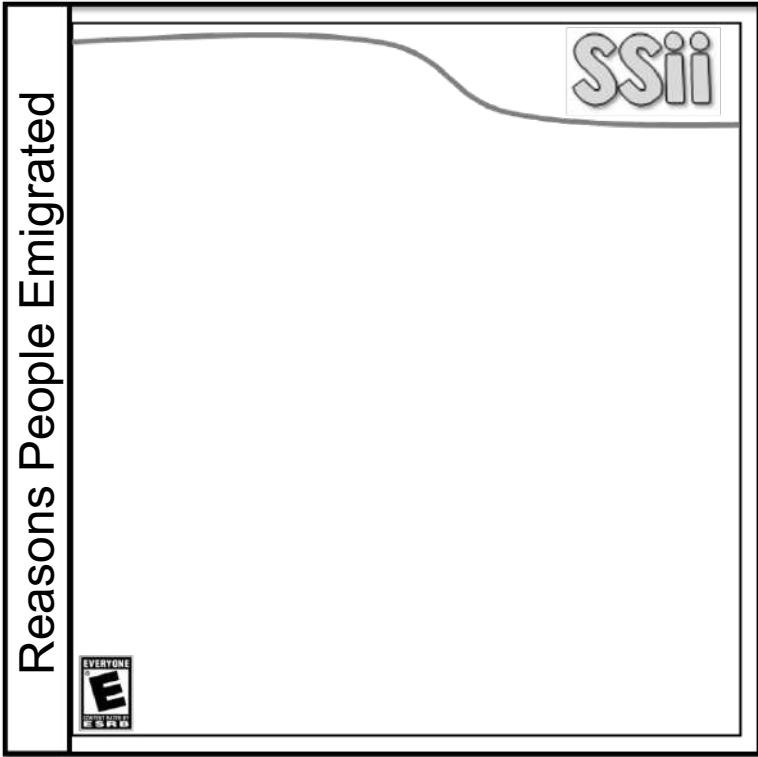
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- They settled in America's **growing cities**, like New York City, Chicago, & Boston.
- They often settled in neighborhoods with other immigrants who spoke the same language and shared the **same culture**.

# Get Your Game On!

**Directions:** Create 3 video games to represent emigration in America during the Turn of the Century. The titles are written on the games for you. You will draw the cover of the game, and then write a caption to describe the game.



# Turn of the Century Questions

1. What was the name of the first cattle trail that went from San Antonio to Abilene?
2. Which cattle trail became the main road for herding cattle to northern markets?
3. Who were the Black Cowboys of Texas?
4. What did Orville and Wilbur Wright do in 1903?
5. Who was the African American scientist that developed hundreds of products from peanuts?
6. Who invented the telephone?
7. What is Thomas Edison best known for inventing?
8. What did the US gain after winning the Spanish-American war?
9. What two oceans did the Panama Canal connect?
10. Why did many immigrants leave their homelands for the US? (3 reasons)
11. Which continent were the majority of immigrants from?
12. What was the outcome of the Battle of Little Bighorn?
13. Where did the US government force most Native Americans to settle?

# Turn of the Century Questions - KEY

1. What was the name of the first cattle trail that went from San Antonio to Abilene?  
**Chisholm Trail**
2. Which cattle trail became the main road for herding cattle to northern markets?  
**Great Western Cattle Trail**
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**Most were former slaves who needed to find work after the Civil War.**
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**George Washington Carver**
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**Alexander Graham Bell**
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**Light bulb**
8. What did the US gain after winning the Spanish-American war?  
**Recognition as a world power & 3 new territories: Guam, Puerto Rico, & Philippines**
9. What two oceans did the Panama Canal connect?  
**Atlantic and Pacific**
10. Why did many immigrants leave their homelands for the US? (3 reasons)  
**Better life (poor), religious freedom, escape from wars**
11. Which continent were the majority of immigrants from?  
**Europe**
12. What was the outcome of the Battle of Little Bighorn?  
**The Native Americans defeated Lt. Colonel George Custer's cavalry unit.**
13. Where did the US government force most Native Americans to settle?  
**Indian Reservations**

# Teacher Info –Tie It All Together (Ticket Out the Door)

- Print off the Tie It All Together handout for each student.
- Inside each tie, the students will write how each topic changed American life. (They may want to turn their paper sideways so that they have more room to write.)
- \*I like to use this as the end of the unit as a Ticket Out the Door.

# Tie It All Together

**Directions:** Write how each topic changed American life at the turn of the century on the ties below. Color your ties when you finish.

Cattle  
Trails

Inventors

Spanish-American  
War  
Panama Canal

Emigration

Westward Expansion  
& Native Americans

# Find Someone Who Knows About...

**Directions:** You will have a few minutes to walk around the classroom and poll your classmates about what they know about America during the turn of the century. If your classmates know the answers, you write the answer down and they will sign their name in the box. You can't ask the same person more than once! When we finish, we will check the answers, so be sure that you are giving the correct answers!

1. The Panama Canal links which two oceans?	2. Who invented the telephone?	3. Most immigrants in this time period came from which continent?	4. The Spanish-American War was caused by the sinking of which battleship?	5. Who made the first powered flight in an airplane they built themselves?
6. Native Americans wiped out Lt. Colonel Custer's cavalry unit during which battle?	7. Which 2 countries fought in the war over Cuban Independence?	8. Which scientist created more than 300 products from peanuts and sweet potatoes?	9. Who was president during the construction of the Panama Canal?	10. Which cattle trail led to the northern plains?
11. How did cowboys get cattle to railroad cities?	12. What is the huge "shortcut" through Central America called?	<p>Social Studies Rocks!</p>	13. African Americans were judged by their skills and not their skin color when they worked as...?	14. The act of leaving one's homeland to settle in another country is called?
15. What was the name of the first cattle trail?	16. Who was president during the Spanish-American War?		17. The US gained the territories of Guam, Puerto Rico, & the Philippines after which war?	18. By the 1900s, where were most Native Americans forced to settle?

# Find Someone Who Knows About... **KEY**

**Directions:** You will have a few minutes to walk around the classroom and poll your classmates about what they know about America during the turn of the century. If your classmates know the answers, you write the answer down and they will sign their name in the box. You can't ask the same person more than once! When we finish, we will check the answers, so be sure that you are giving the correct answers!

1. The Panama Canal links which two oceans? <b>Atlantic &amp; Pacific</b>	2. Who invented the telephone? <b>Alexander Graham Bell</b>	3. Most immigrants in this time period came from which continent? <b>Europe</b>	4. The Spanish-American War was caused by the sinking of which battleship? <b>USS Maine</b>	5. Who made the first powered flight in an airplane they built themselves? <b>Wright Brothers</b>
6. Native Americans wiped out Lt. Colonel Custer's cavalry unit during which battle? <b>Little Bighorn</b>	7. Which 2 countries fought in the war over Cuban Independence? <b>Spain &amp; US</b>	8. Which scientist created more than 300 products from peanuts and sweet potatoes? <b>George Washington Carver</b>	9. Who was president during the construction of the Panama Canal? <b>Theodore Roosevelt</b>	10. Which cattle trail led to the northern plains? <b>Great Western Cattle Trail</b>
11. How did cowboys get cattle to railroad cities? <b>Cattle Trails</b>	12. What is the huge "shortcut" through Central America called? <b>Panama Canal</b>	<p><b>Social Studies Rocks!</b></p>	13. African Americans were judged by their skills and not their skin color when they worked as...? <b>Black Cowboys of Texas</b>	14. The act of leaving one's homeland to settle in another country is called? <b>Emigration</b>
15. What was the name of the first cattle trail? <b>Chisholm Trail</b>	16. Who was president during the Spanish-American War? <b>William McKinley</b>	17. The US gained the territories of Guam, Puerto Rico, & the Philippines after which war? <b>Spanish-American War</b>	18. By the 1900s, where were most Native Americans forced to settle? <b>Indian Reservations</b>	19. Who invented the light bulb? <b>Thomas Edison</b>