

SS5H3

America Turn of the Century



Standards

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 (flight), George Washington Carver (science), Alexander Graham Bell (communication), and Thomas Edison (electricity).
- 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 United States, 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.

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?



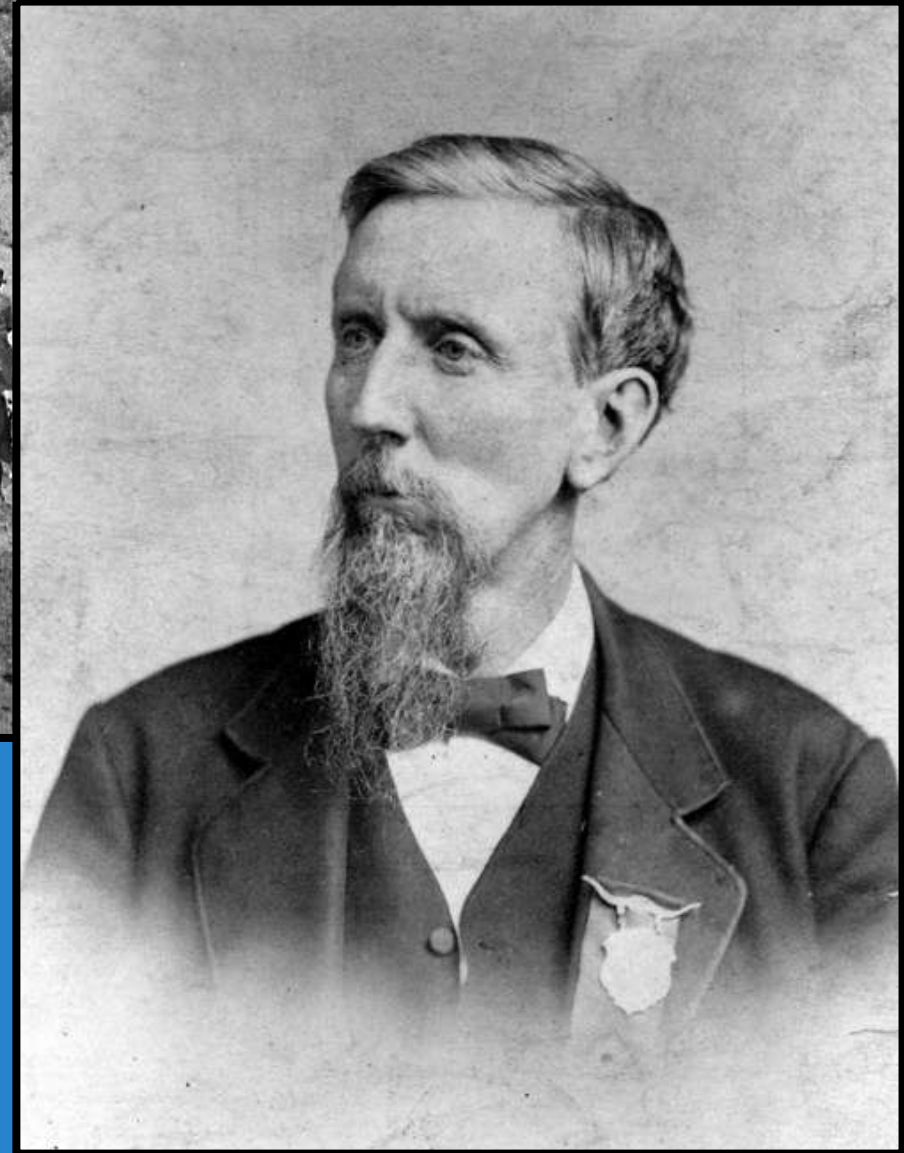
Texas Longhorns



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



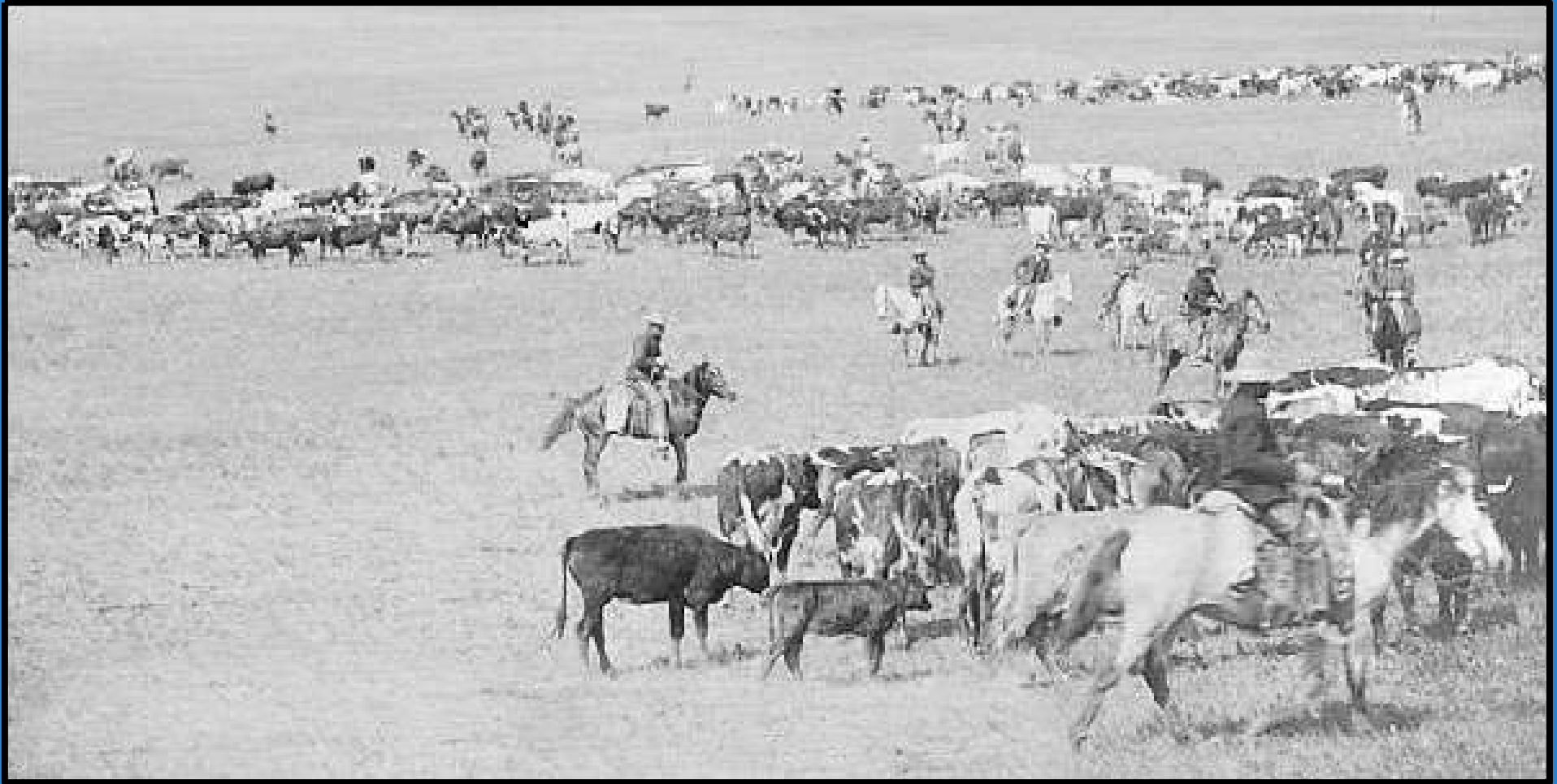
Chisholm Trail

- 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

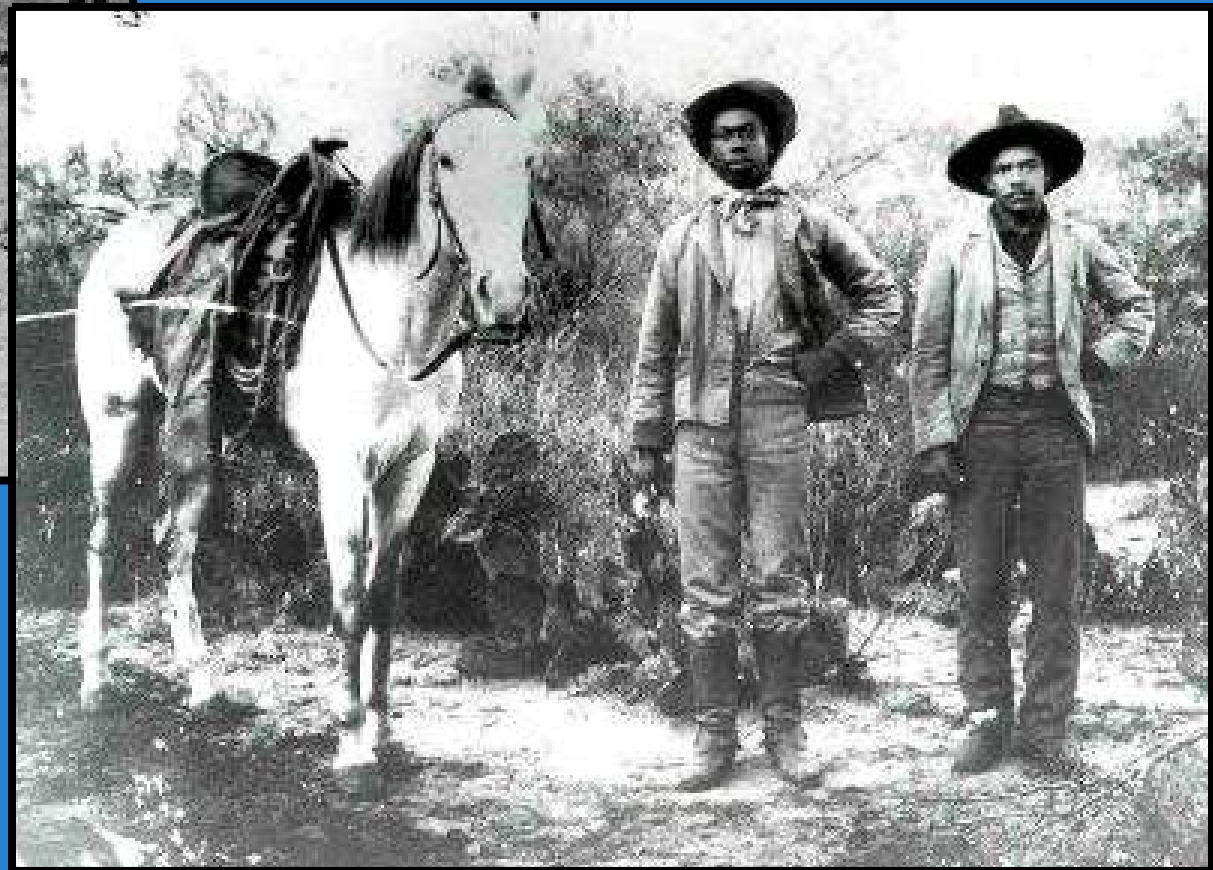


Black Cowboys

- 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.



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.

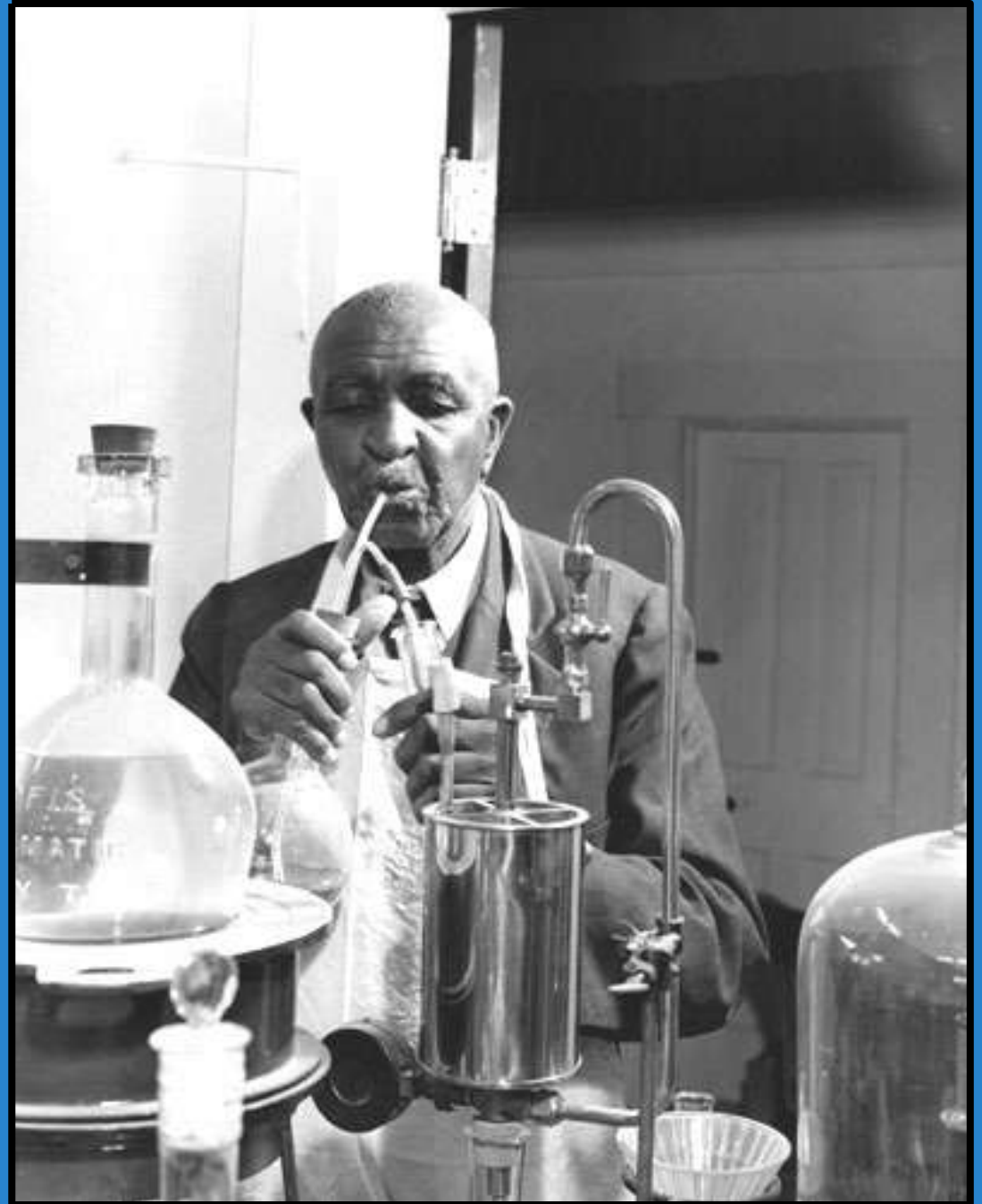
Orville and Wilbur Wright



George Washington Carver

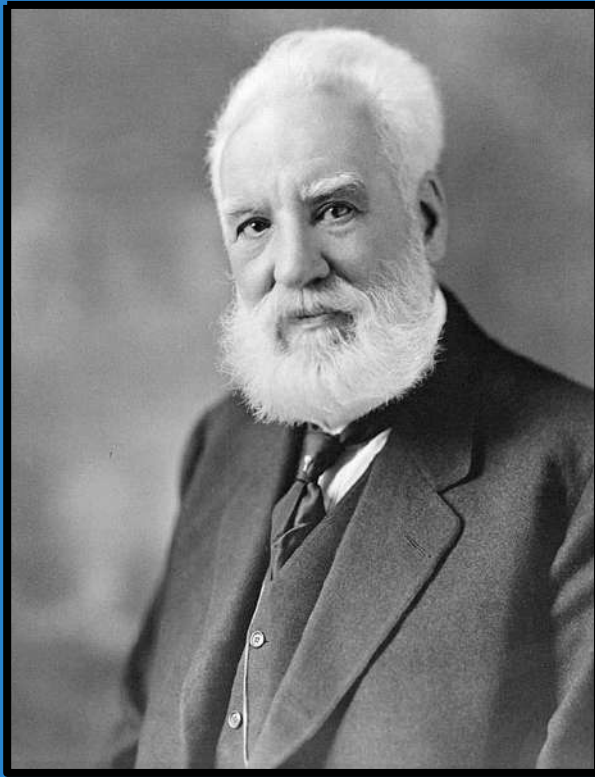
- George Washington Carver was an African-American scientist who created more than 300 products from peanuts and sweet potatoes.
- Some examples are plastics, dye, medicines, flour, and fertilizer.
- He also taught farmers about the benefits of crop rotation (planting different crops each year to help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

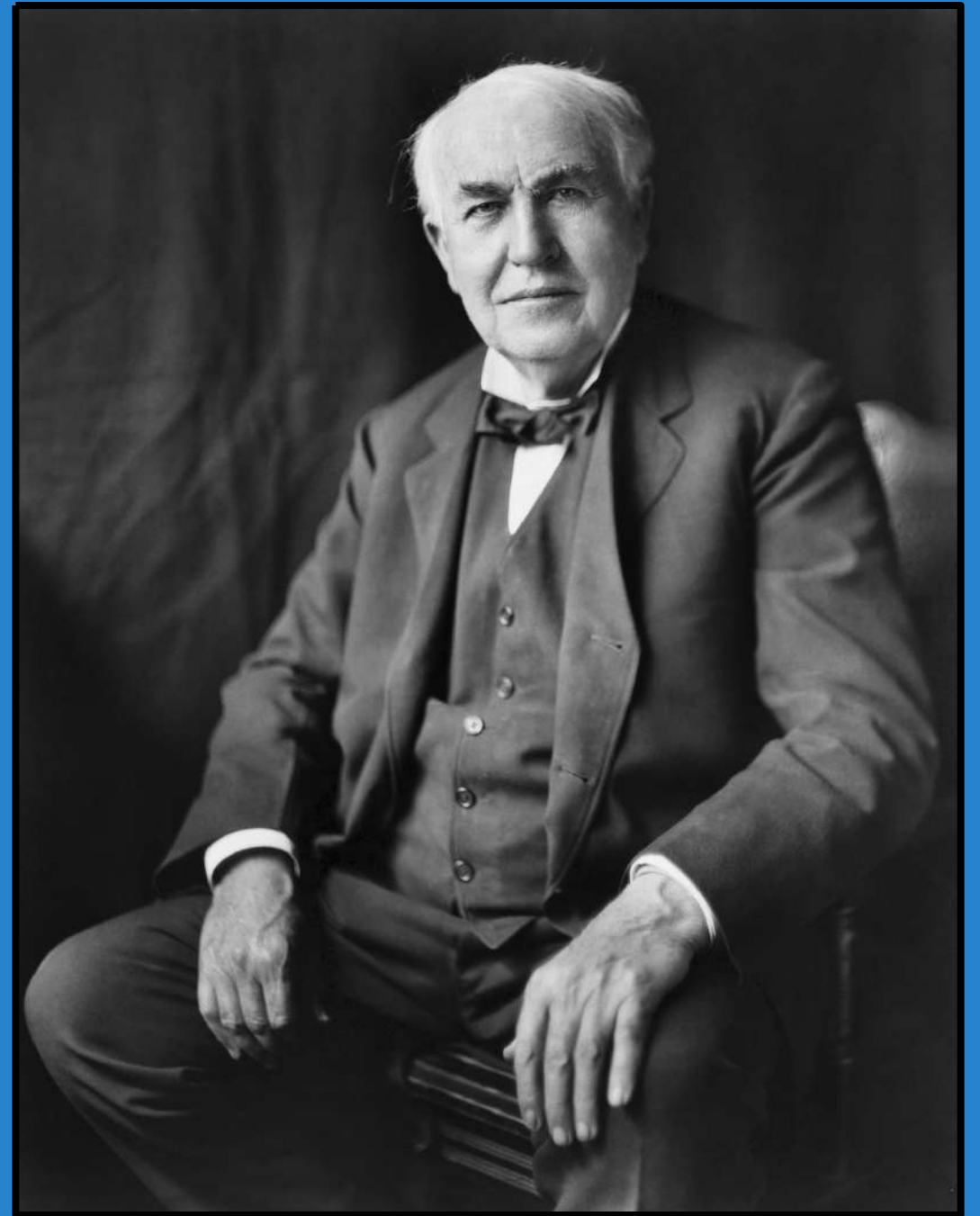


Thomas Edison

- 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



SS5H3c

World Affairs

Cuba

- At the end of the 19th 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.

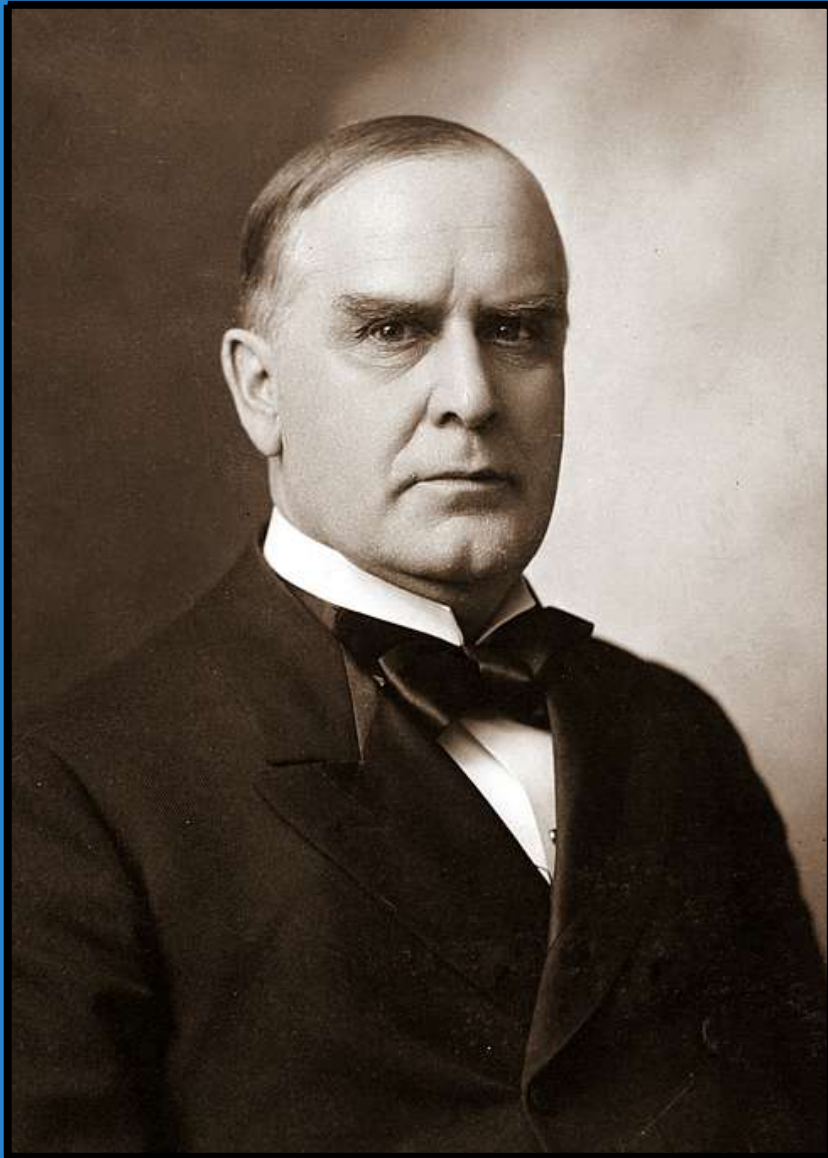
Cuba



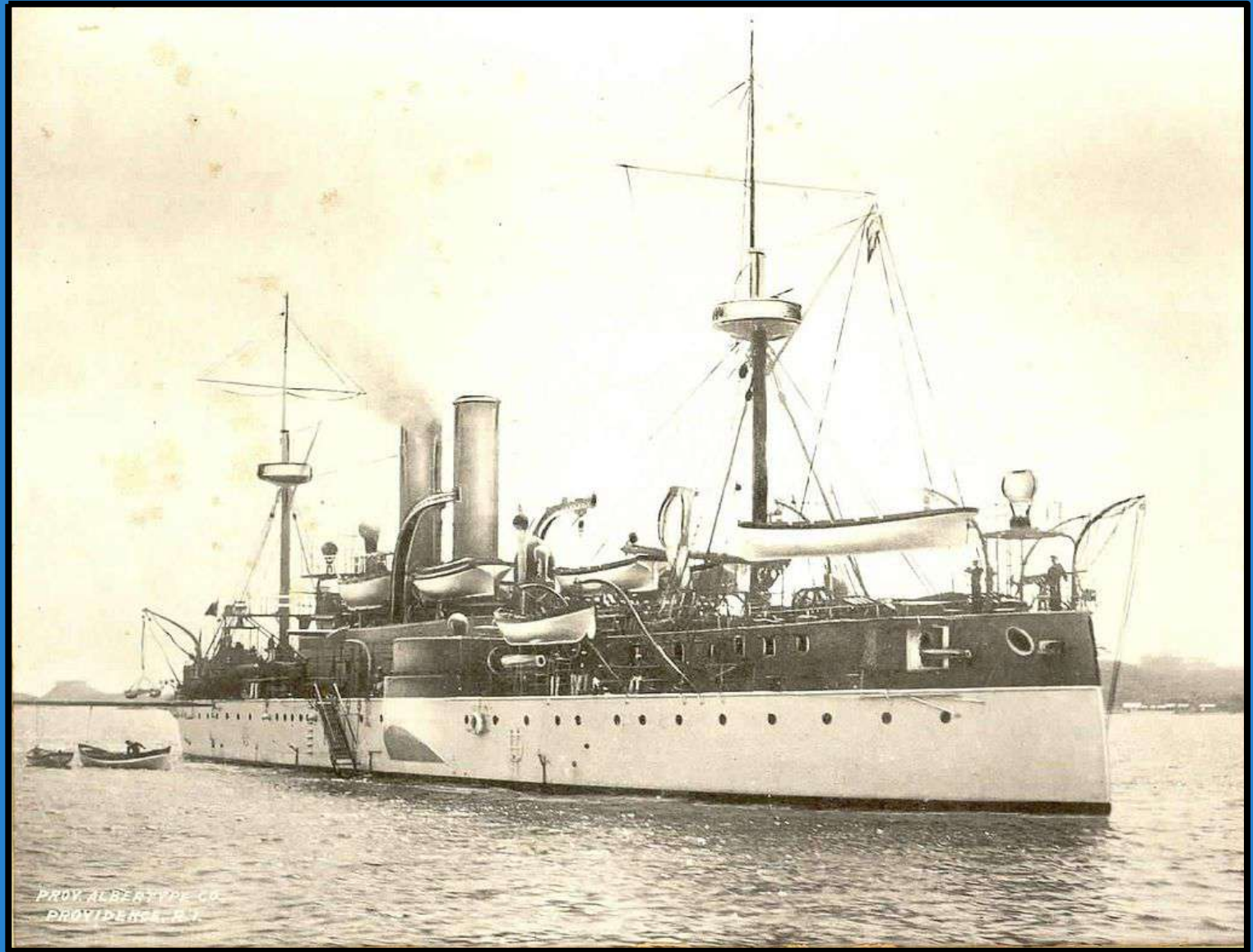
William McKinley

- 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



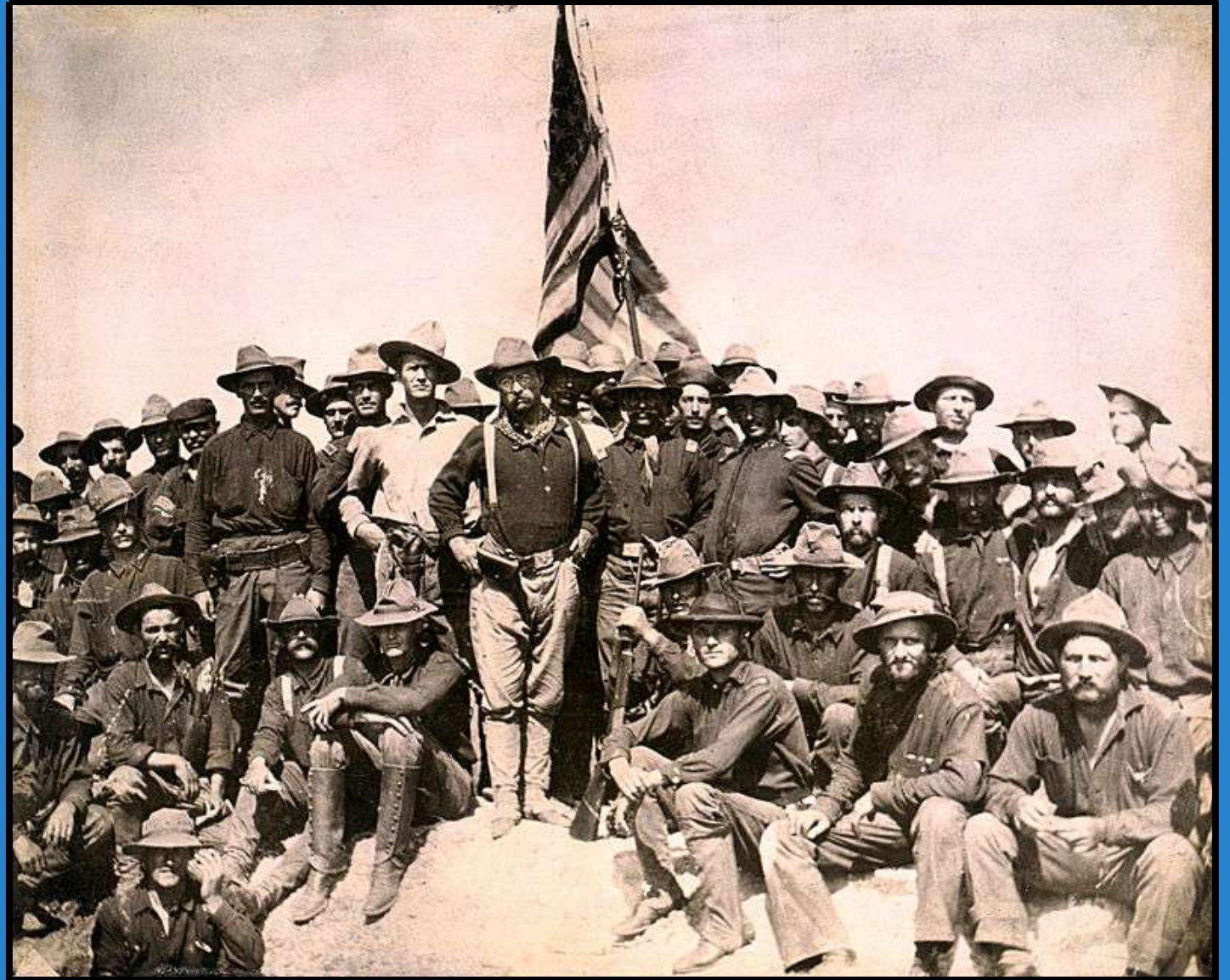
USS Maine

- The plan worked for several weeks.
- Then on February 15th, 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.

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



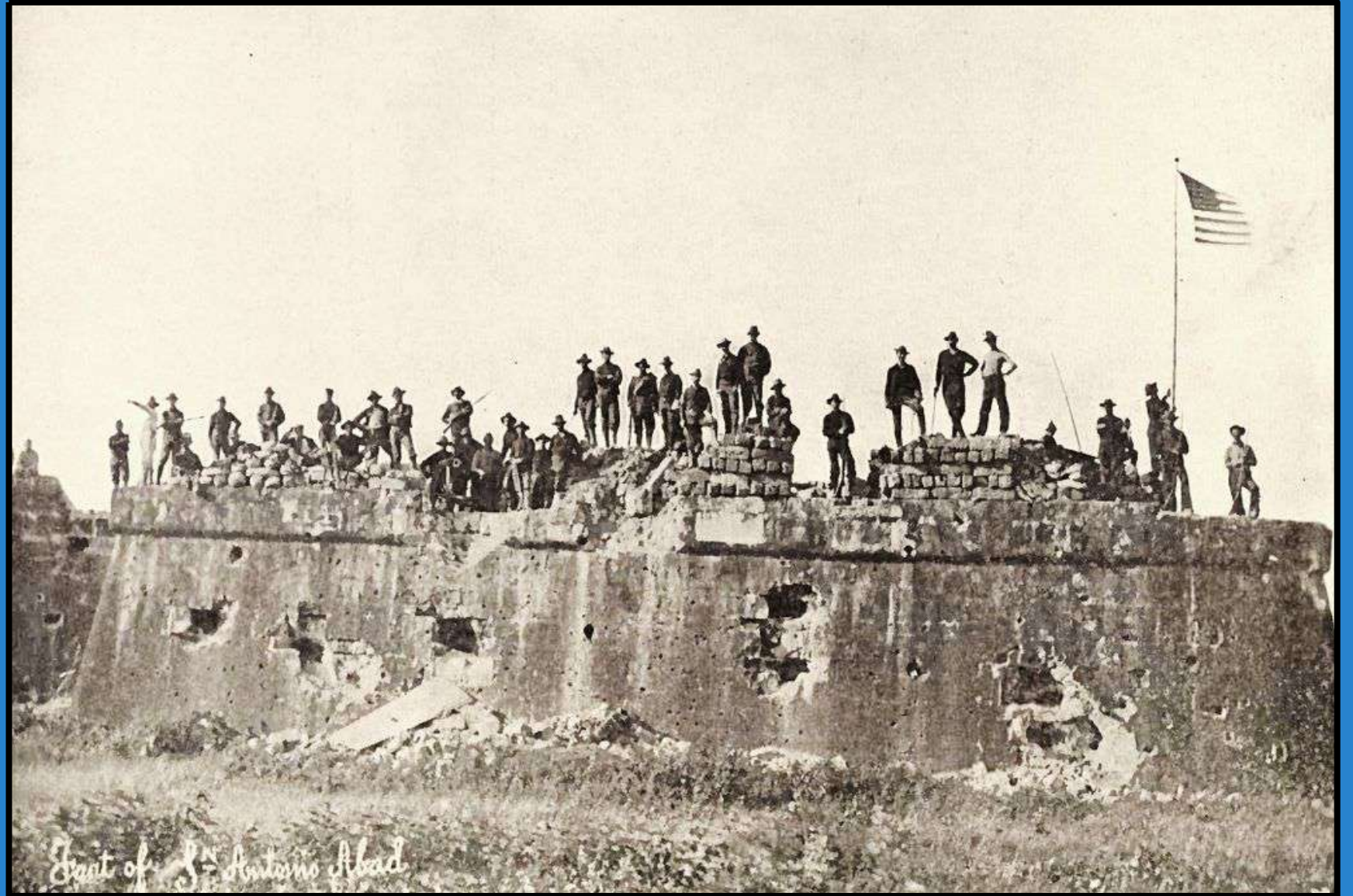
Spanish-American War

- 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

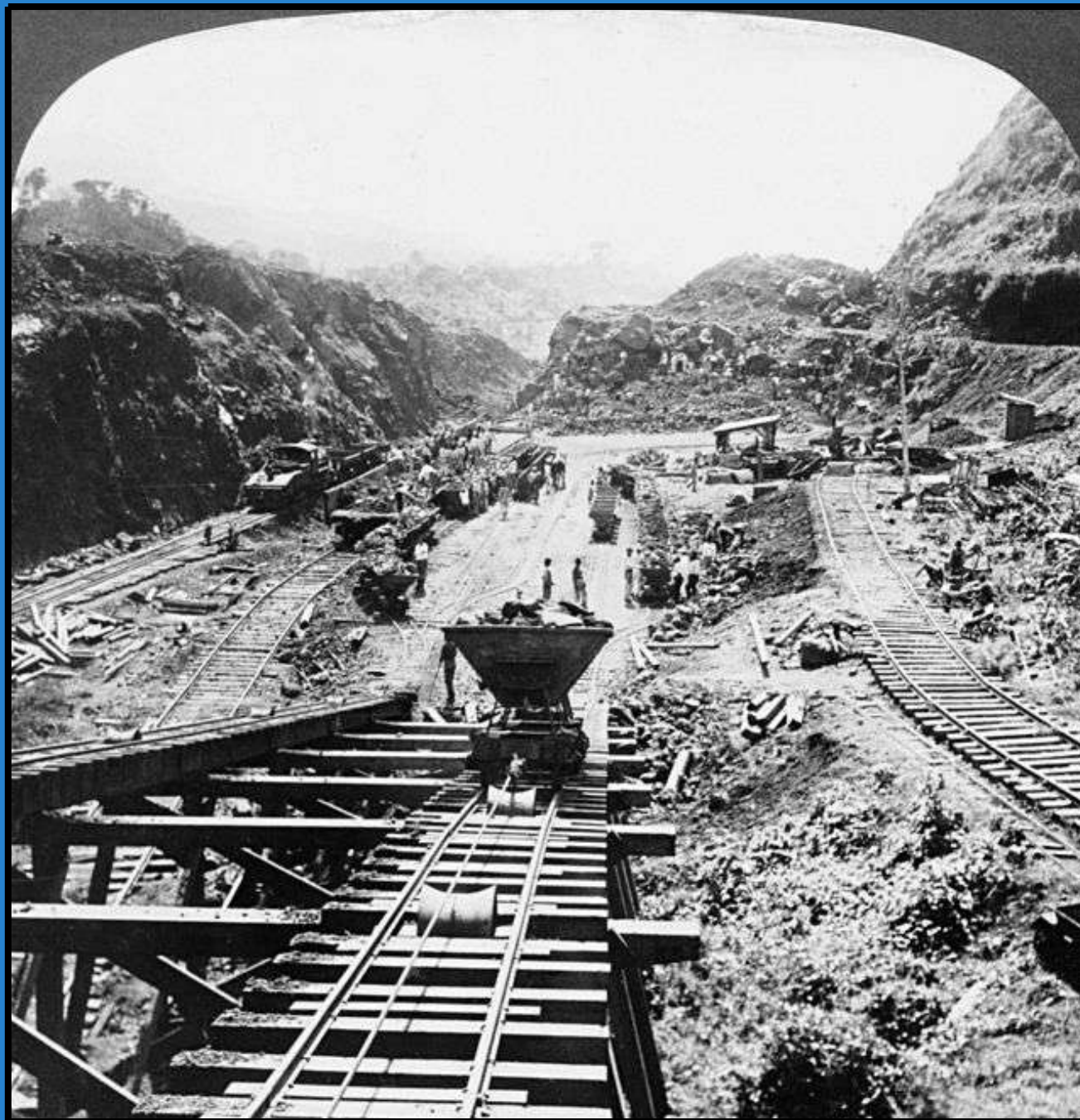
- After gaining several new territories in the Spanish-American War, America needed a way to get from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean without having to go around South America.
- President Theodore Roosevelt believed that the solution was to build a canal in Central America.
- He believed that this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

Theodore Roosevelt



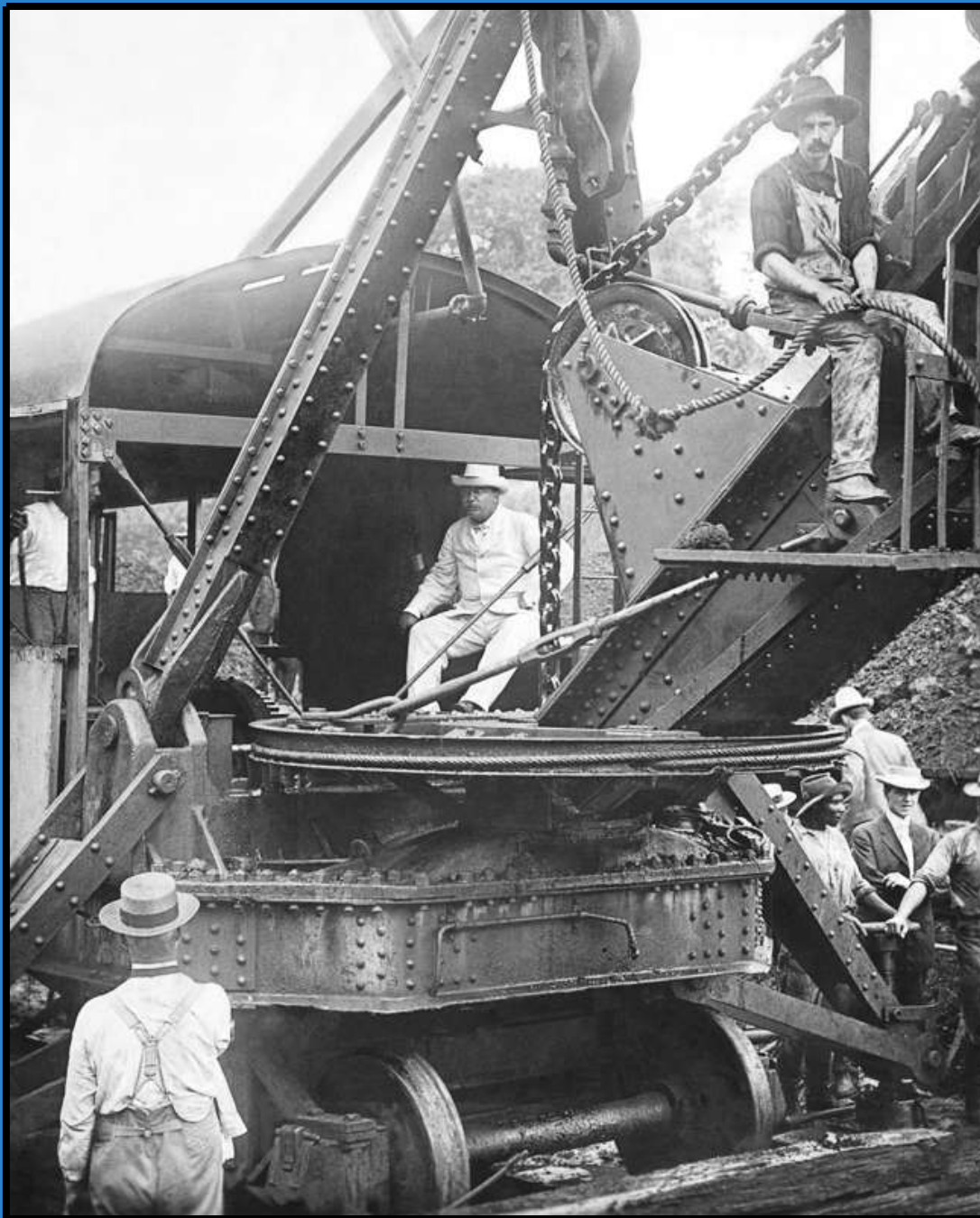
Panama Canal

- 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

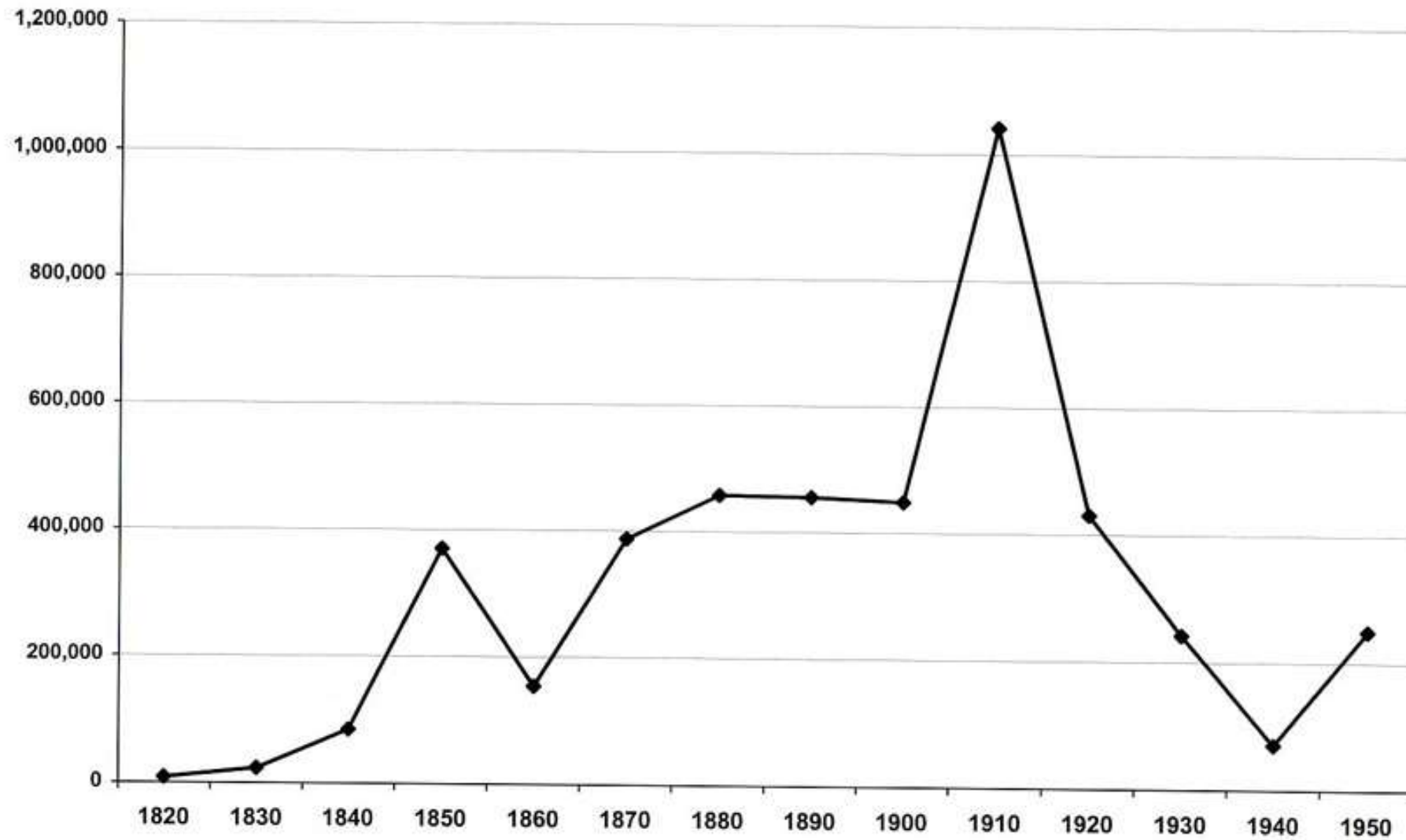
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Emigration

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



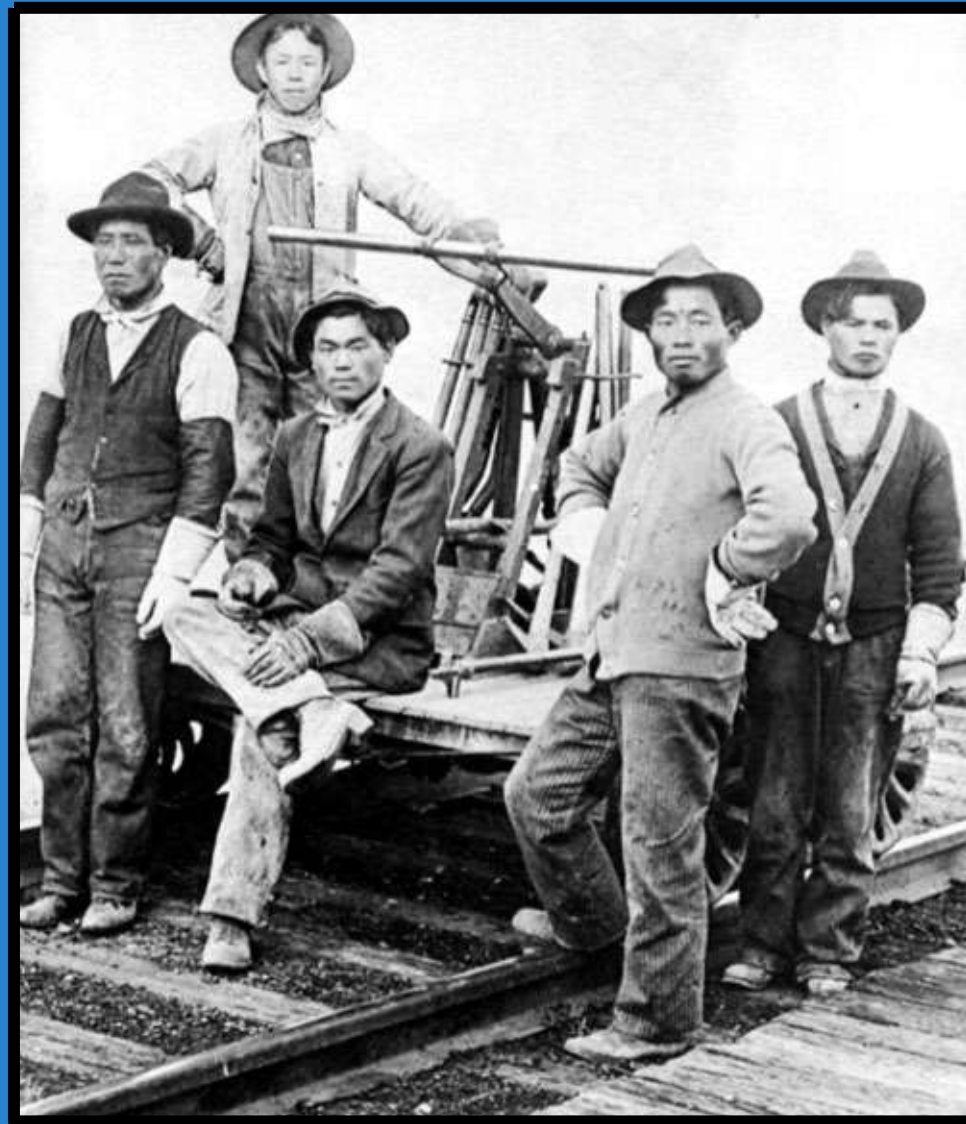
Where From?

- 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



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

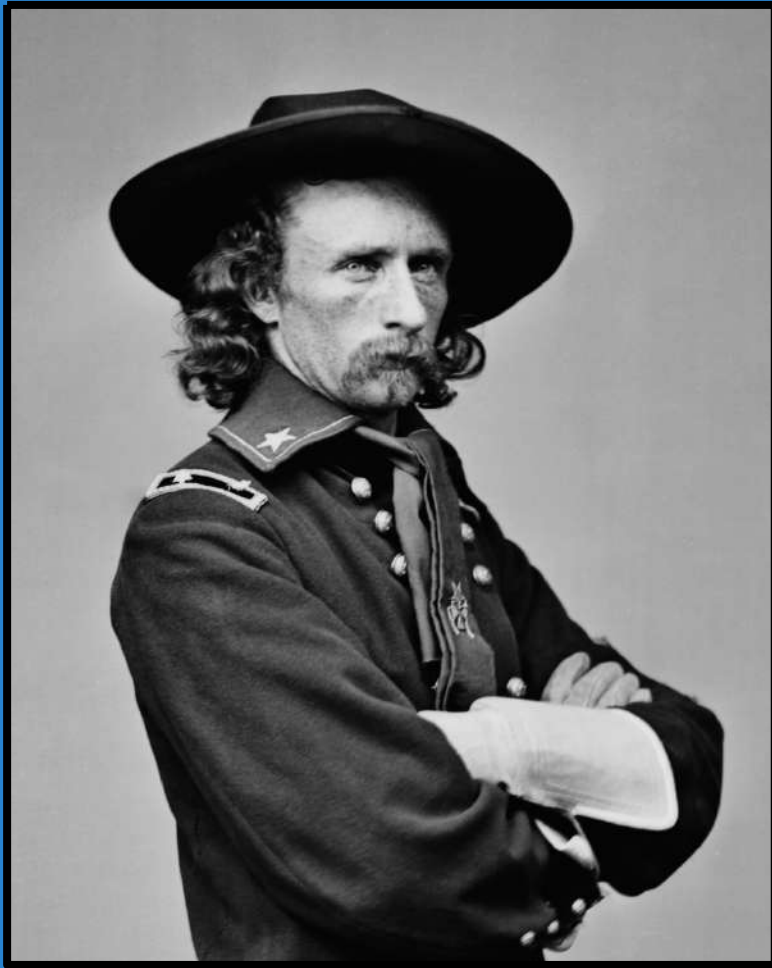
- Some Native Americans resisted the flood of newcomers.
- They fought a series of wars to protect their lands.
- One famous battle that took place in Montana was the Battle of Little Bighorn (also known as Custer's Last Stand).

The Crow Indian Scouts and an Interpreter Visiting the Battlefield

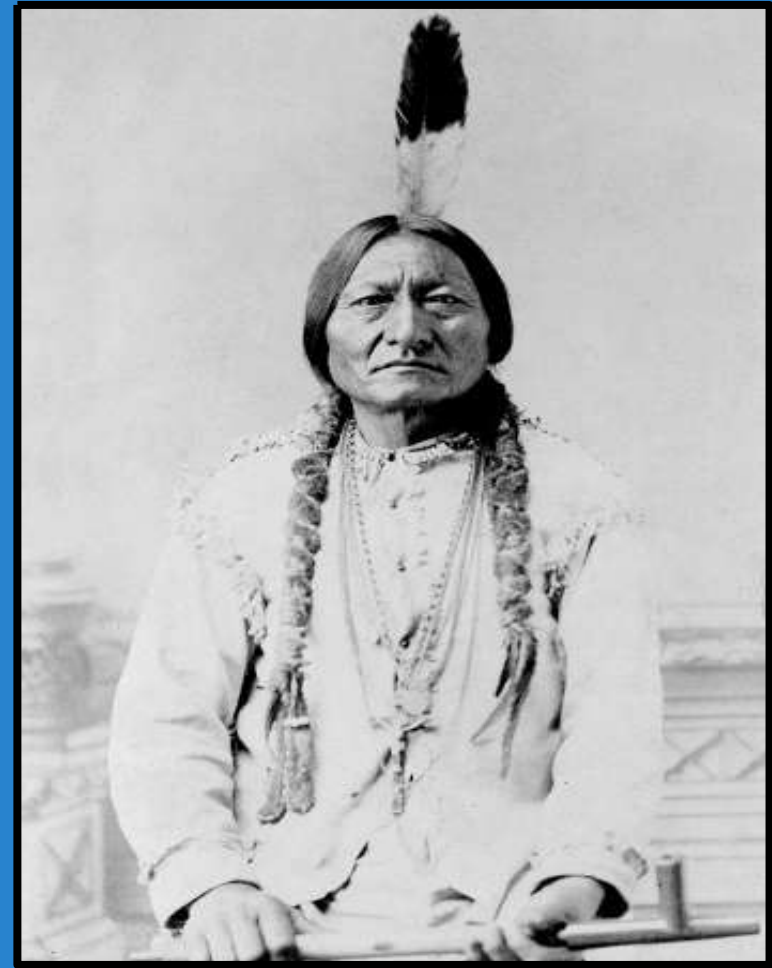


Little Bighorn

- 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.



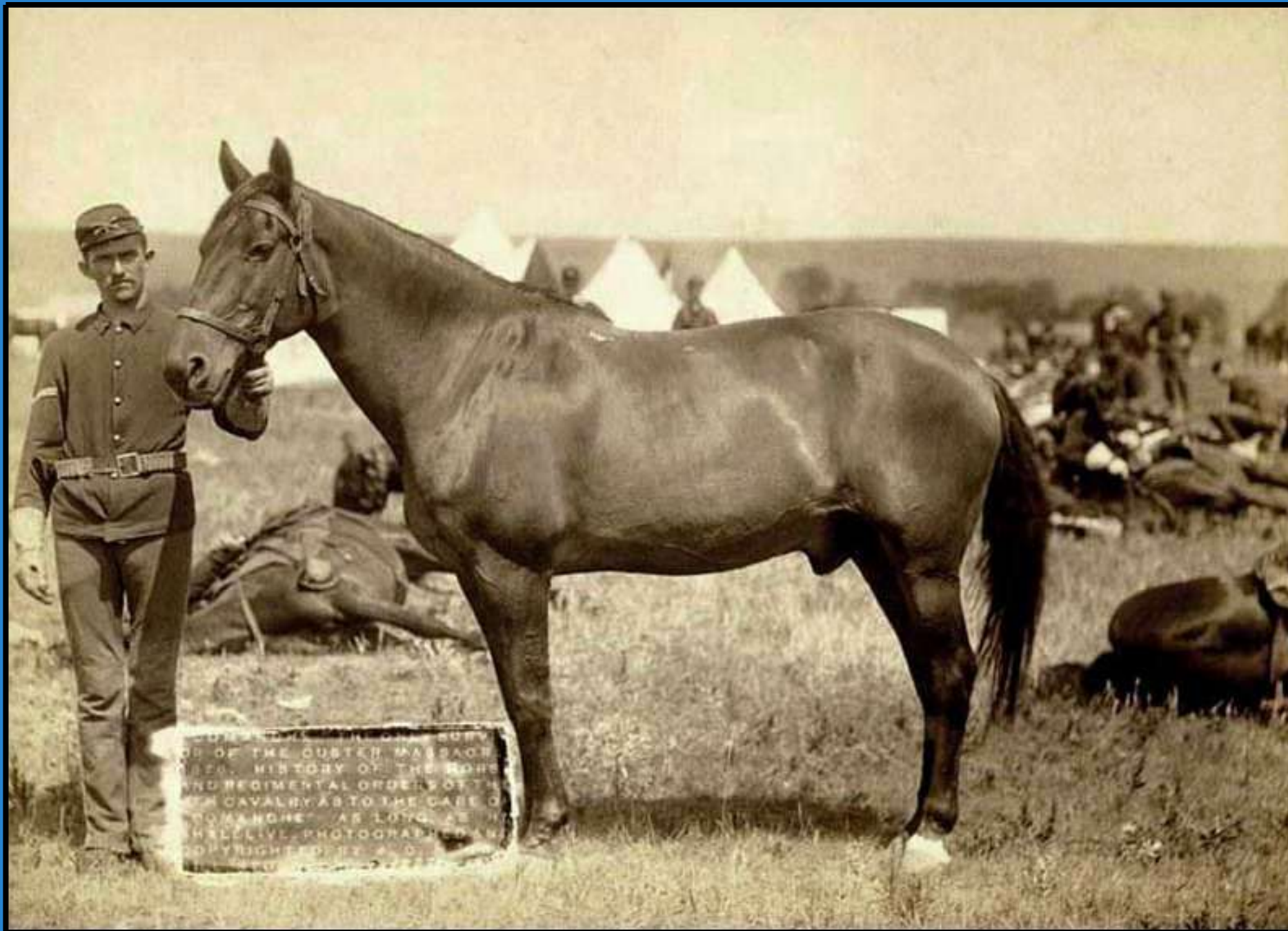
Lt. Colonel
George Custer



Sitting Bull

“The Custer Fight” - 1903

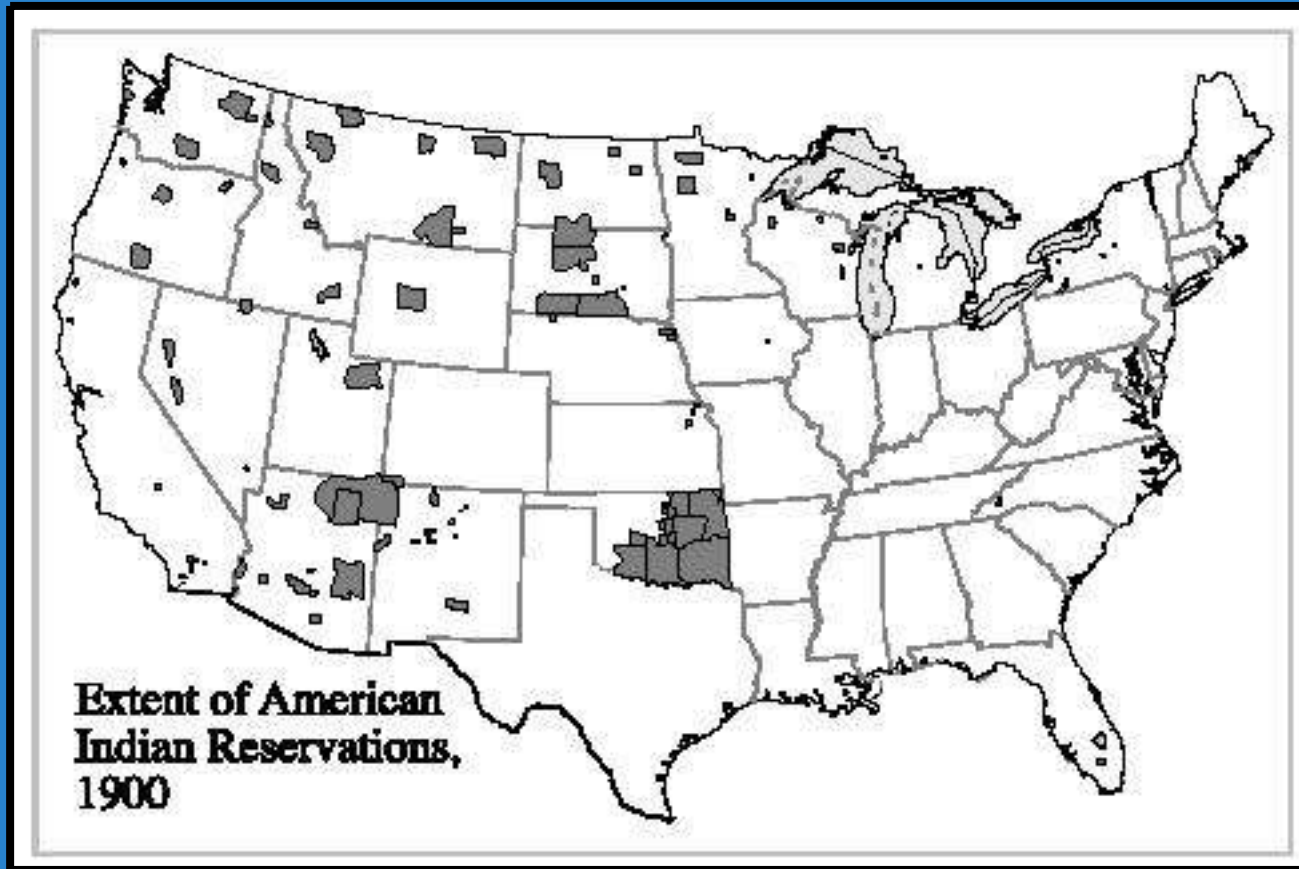




“Comanche
(Horse), the
Only Survivor
of the Custer
Massacre”

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