**Review for Unit 5**

**1. What was the role of the cattle trails in the late 19th century?**

In the late 19th century the role of the cattle trails was to move cattle from Southern Texas north to the stockyards in Kansas so that the beef could be shipped east where the price of beef was five times as high as it was in Texas.

**2. Why did many of the newly freed African Americans go west following the Civil War?**

Newly freed African Americans went West after the Civil War because they had the job skills to work with cattle. As slaves they were uneducated and lacked job skills other than working on a farm or as a domestic. Also, the freedmen were treated much better in the West than they were in the South.

**3. Why were the Great Western Cattle Trail and the Chisholm Trail developed?**

Cattle trails such as the Chisholm Trail and the Great Western Cattle Trail were developed as a way to move cattle from the southern part of Texas to Kansas. In the East the demand for beef was high and a cow was worth fives as much there as it was in Texas. In order to get the cattle to the East they had to get them to the railroad which was located in Kansas. Once in Kansas, the cattle could be slaughtered and shipped to northeastern cities such as New York and Philadelphia.

**4. Where did the Great Western Cattle Trail begin and end?**

 **Where did the Chisholm Trail begin and end?**

Southern Texas is where the Great Western Cattle Trail and the Chisholm Trail began. Both trails cross Sothern Texas to Kansas where the Transcontinental Railroad was located. Each cattle trail ended at the railroad line because cattle owners needed to get the cattle to the railroad so the beef should be shipped to the East.

**5. Why are the Wright Brothers famous?**

Wilbur and Orville Wright are famous because of their work in the area of flight and successfully flying the first motor powered airplane at Kitty Hawk, North Carolina. Because they were able to understand flight we have landed a man on the moon and have technology that we used daily such as the cell phone, personal computers and microwave ovens.

**6. Why is George Washington Carver famous?**

George Washington Carver was born into slavery but was able to become a successful scientist. He worked with peanuts and sweet potatoes and developed over 300 uses for these items. His most famous work was in the area of agriculture where he developed a system called crop rotation. Crop rotation allowed farmers to plant multiple crops across their fields and not use up the nutrients in the soil because they planted a different crop on different land each year.

**7. Why is Alexander Graham Bell famous?**

Alexander Graham Bell invented the telephone. Along with his assistant Watson, Bell discovered how speech could be transmitted electrically. Today we have cellular phones which keep us in constant contact with others in our world.

**8. Why is Thomas Edison famous?**

Thomas Alva Edison is one of the greatest American inventors who held countless patents, the majority of them related to electricity and power. While two of his most famous inventions are the incandescent lamp and the phonograph, the most significant invention of Edison is considered to be organized research and meticulous note taking during the research. Today we have illuminated our world; workers can now work around the clock, people moved to the suburbs and out of crowded cities because of the light bulb. A new industry developed, advertising, based on use of the light bulb for signs and signage.

**9. Describe the impact of flight, science, communication, and electricity on life in America:**

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| **flight** | Cellphones, microwave ovens, personal computers,  |
| Space program |
| Faster shipment of goods |
| Air travel industry |
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| **science** | Many ways to use the peanut and sweet potato |
| Crop rotation-planting a different crop on land  |
|  each year to restore and preserve nutrients |
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| **communication** | Telephone invented |
| cellphones |
| texting |
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| **electricity** | Added a night shift and increased production |
| Allowed people to move out of crowded cities to  |
|  the suburbs |
| Advertising industry developed |
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**10. How did William McKinley help the United States to expand and to grow America’s role in the**

 **world?**

President McKinley ordered the battleship USS Maine stationed in the Havana Harbor to monitor the Spanish treatment of Cubans and keep the peace. On February 15, 1898, the Maine suddenly exploded in the harbor killing all 260 officers and crewmembers aboard. Immediately, both Spanish and American officials began investigating the cause of the explosion. A Spanish investigation concluded that the explosion was the result of internal issues, and ruled it an accident. However, after a hurried investigation, the American investigators reported that Spanish mine caused the explosion. Spain attempted to pacify the U.S. and avoid armed confrontation with an offer of negotiation. However, fueled by the ever-present “yellow press,” the U.S. was angry and ready to go to war, with the American public proclaiming, “Remember the Maine.” On April 11, 1898, Congress declared war on Spain. America had defeated Spain with the signing of the Pact of Paris, which freed Cuba from Spanish rule and gave the U.S. control over Guam and Puerto Rico and allowed for the purchase of the Philippians. Because of the United States defeat of Spain the world now considered them a world power.

**11. What was Theodore Roosevelt’s role in the Spanish American War and in helping the United States to expand and become a world power.**

Roosevelt served as a Rough Rider during the Spanish-America War, which lasted from May to July, 1898. Roosevelt resigned his post of Assistant Secretary of the Navy and asked the Army to allow him to form a volunteer regiment called the Rough Riders. During the Spanish American War, the Rough Riders participated in two important battles in Cuba. The first action they saw occurred at the Battle of Las Guasimas on June 24, where the Spanish were driven away. American forces then assembled for an assault on the city of Santiago through the San Juan Hills. The Battle of San Juan Hill was fought on July 1, which Roosevelt called "the greatest day of my life." At the end of the battle, the American flag was raised over San Juan Heights and the Spanish had been defeated. As a reward for winning the war America purchased the Philippians were purchasing adding to that land to U. S. control.

**12. Why did Europeans and Asians come to the United States at the turn of the century?**

 **Discuss “push” and “pull” factors that brought immigrant to the United States.**

Escaping religious, racial, and political persecution, or seeking relief from a lack of economic opportunity or famine pushed many European immigrants out of their homelands at the turn of the century. Railroad companies advertised the availability of free or cheap farmland overseas in pamphlets distributed in many languages, brought agricultural workers to western farmlands. But the vast majority of immigrants crowded into the growing cities, searching for their chance to make a better life for themselves.

Asian immigrants came to the United states at the turn of the century for job and better opportunities. In California gold had been discovered and the lure of becoming rich brought many immigrants to the United States. As the Transcontinental Railroad was being built Asian labor was needed to use explosives such as dynamite to build railroad track through the Rocky Mountain area. The pull factors of becoming rich, free land in the area where the railroad was being built and a better life pulled these immigrants to the United States.

**13. Where did immigrants settle during the turn of the century immigration?**

Between 1880 and 1920 the U.S. acted as a huge magnet for immigrations from all directions. Most immigrants coming to America were from southern and eastern Europe and tended to be Catholic or Jewish, poor, unskilled and knowing no English. Their habits and culture were very different from native-born Americans so they tried to settle in areas where people were the most like them. Irish and Italian immigrants settled in New York City and Boston; German immigrants settled in Cincinnati and Milwaukee; Polish immigrants settled in Chicago and Cleveland. Asian immigrants tended to settle in San Francisco and Los Angeles, California

**14. How do the factors of population, transportation and natural resources influence where**

 **people settle and develop cities?**

Cities develop were there is a means of transportation and where there are natural resources to use in production of consumer goods. Pittsburgh developed in a major steel town because of the intersection of three rivers and that those rivers could be used for travel. Also, a large resource of coal was located in the area. People came to work in the area because of the job offered from the abundance of natural resources so the population grew as the demand for steel grew due the use of steel in building railroads and bridges.

**15. What are the four sectors of the economy?**

Four sectors of the economy are households, private businesses, banks and the government. Each sector has an important role and relies on the other sections to make an economy successful.

**16. Describe the household function in providing resources and consuming goods and services.**

Households provide the labor to produce the consumer goods that are purchased by consumers. These households have an important responsibility and drive the economy because they provide the people to do the work and then purchase the products that are made by the workers.

**17. Describe the private business function in producing goods and services.**

Private businesses provide the goods and services that consumers need. In early American history most businesses were small family run and owned businesses that provided goods the consumer could not make for themselves. Today, factories sew the clothing we wear, weave the textiles were use for sheets and towels and assemble most products we use. Services industries such as accounting, legal services, and motel and hotels support workers and industries.

**18. Describe the bank function in providing checking accounts, savings accounts, and loans.**

Banks provide the consumer with checking accounts, an account where the consumer deposits their monies and then can withdraw funds by writing a check or using a debit card; savings accounts, an account that earns interest but the consumer cannot withdraw the funds by writing a check; and loans, money that is borrowed and repaid on a schedule with interest added to the amount owed.

**19. Describe the government function in taxation and providing certain goods and services.**

Our government functions to serve the people by providing services such as national defense, transportation, income security, education, and veteran’s benefits. To pay for these services the government must collect taxes. Taxes are collected by the local, state and federal government. Workers must pay income tax on the wages they earn, consumers pay taxes on food, gas, and clothing each time the goods are purchased. Without taxes the government has no way to make or collect money.

**20. How did the creation of the Salton Sea affect Southern California?**

Formed by the joint forces of man and nature nearly 90 years ago, the Salton Sea was formed when massive flooding caused the Colorado River to break through an irrigation canal headwork and flow freely into the Salton Basin for 18 months. Many problems have arisen for the Salton Sea, because the sea has no outlet, water is lost only through evaporation, leaving dissolved salts behind and gradually raising salt level of the water. Once California's largest fresh water lake, the 360-square mile Salton Sea today is saltier than the Pacific Ocean. This unintended sea has proved to be tremendously attractive to birds, and is home to 380 species of birds.

**21. Why are the locations of Pittsburg, the Grand Canyon, Mojave Desert, and the Great Salt**

 **Lake important to history?**

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| **Pittsburgh, Pa****Grand Canyon** | Home of one of the world’s largest steel manufacturing centers, Pittsburg grew to major city due the large deposit of coal found there and the intersection of three rivers. |
| A physical feature in northwestern Arizona, the Grand Canyon is a one mile deep and 227 mile gorge created by the process of erosion. Over time the Colorado River has cut through layers of rock to form this natural wonder. |
| **Mojave Desert** | Flat dessert covering 25,000 square miles of southeastern California, the Mojave desert is home to Death Valley where temperatures can reach 120 degrees.  |
| **Great Salt Lake** | An enormous lake located in Utah, the Great Salt Lake is the largest lake in the western United States. Because it is so salty, people can float very easily. |

**22. How did specialization of the assembly line make the automobile affordable for Americans?**

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| Specialization made the automobile more affordable because the assembly line could build a car. In faster time than one worker building the car alone. A higher supply of automobiles meant the cost of the car decreased as well as the actual cost to build the car had decreased. Over Time the assembly line helped henry Ford achieve his dream of “a Ford in every driveway.”  |

**23. How did the location of Pittsburg make it a perfect place for the development of the steel**

 **industry?**

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| Pittsburgh developed in a major steel town because of the intersection of three rivers and that those rivers could be used for travel. Also, a large resource of coal was located in the area. People came to work in the area because of the job offered from the abundance of natural resources so the population grew as the demand for steel grew due the use of steel in building railroads and bridges |

**24. How does trade promote economic activity?**

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| Trade promotes economic activity because goods and services must be produced and then exchanged for currency in order for trade to occur. Laborers must make the consumer goods that will be sold by private businesses. Consumers, also from households, purchase the goods and services. When goods are produced and then sold that is trade. Banks participate in this trade by providing producers the capital to run their business and by providing checking accounts for consumers to purchase goods and services from the producers.  |

**25. How did entrepreneurs take a risk during the turn of the century?**

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| An entrepreneur takes a risk because he is beginning a new business and there is the possibility of failure with a new business. To begin a new business a producer must secure capital which usually means a loan from the bank. That borrowed money will have to be repaid each month or the entrepreneur will lose his business. As a private business the entrepreneur will have to develop a customer base to buy their goods. If consumers do not buy his product he cannot repay the loan and could possibly lose his business. Opening a new business is risky venture for a businessman.  |