

Table of Contents

Unit 6: The Development of Industry in the United States, 1870–1900	1
Vocabulary	1
The Steel Industry	2
Diagram: How Crude Oil Is Refined.....	3
Primary Source: Booker T. Washington.....	4
Basic Concepts	5
Vocabulary	6
Immigration	7
Diagram: The Statue of Liberty	8
Chart: Immigration Statistics.....	9
Basic Concepts	10
Vocabulary	11
Labor Unions	12
Timeline: Some Important Labor-Related Events.....	13
Primary Source: The Trial of Susan B. Anthony.....	14
Basic Concepts	15
Vocabulary	16
Indian Policy After the Civil War	17
Map: Indian Territories.....	18
Graph: Population Growth in the United States, 1870–1900	19
Basic Concepts	20
Unit 7: Modern America Emerges, 1890–1930	21
Vocabulary	21
The Progressive Era.....	22
Chart: Statehood Granted for Ten States, 1889–1912.....	23
Graph: Native Peoples in America, 1890–1930.....	24
Basic Concepts	25
Vocabulary	26
Theodore Roosevelt’s Foreign Policies	27
Map: The Spanish-American War.....	28
Primary Source: Teddy Roosevelt	29
Basic Concepts	30
Vocabulary	31
World War I	32
Map: Central and Allied Powers, 1914–1918.....	33
Graphs: The Presidential Election of 1900.....	34
Basic Concepts	35
Vocabulary	36

America After World War I	37
Timeline: Ford Automobile Timeline, 1900–1929	38
Primary Source: The Nineteenth Amendment	39
Basic Concepts	40
Unit 8: The Great Depression and World War II, 1929–1945	41
Vocabulary	41
The Great Depression	42
Timeline: Amelia Earhart	43
Primary Source: Franklin D. Roosevelt’s Inaugural Address	44
Basic Concepts	45
Vocabulary	46
The New Deal	47
Chart: Some New Deal Programs	48
Graph: Unemployment Rates, 1928–1942	49
Basic Concepts	50
Vocabulary	51
Some Events Leading to World War II	52
Primary Source: Neville Chamberlain, 1938	53
Chart: The Cost of Lend-Lease Supplies	54
Basic Concepts	55
Vocabulary	56
World War II	57
Chart: Navajo Code Talkers (Names of the Months)	58
Primary Source: The Air Raid	59
Basic Concepts	60
Unit 9: The United States After World War II, 1945 to the Early 1970s	61
Vocabulary	61
The United Nations	62
Map: The Members of the United Nations, 1945	63
Chart: What Would It Cost?	64
Basic Concepts	65
Vocabulary	66
The Cold War	67
Chart: DEFCON Levels	68
Primary Source: John F. Kennedy’s Inaugural Address, 1961	69
Basic Concepts	70
Vocabulary	71

Korea and Vietnam	72
Map: A Divided Vietnam	73
Primary Source: The Tonkin Gulf Incident	74
Basic Concepts	75
Vocabulary	76
The Civil Rights Movement	77
Timeline: Important Civil Rights Events	78
Chart: Jackie Robinson	79
Basic Concepts	80
Unit 10: The United States Today, 1968–The Obama Presidency	81
Vocabulary	81
America’s Bicentennial Celebration	82
Chart: Presidential Election Results, 1976	83
Graph: Gas Prices, 1972–1997	84
Basic Concepts	85
Vocabulary	86
The Hostage Crisis in Iran, 1979	87
Chart: The Road to Freedom	88
Primary Source: Diary of a Hostage, 1979–1981	89
Basic Concepts	90
Vocabulary	91
The Gulf Wars	92
Primary Source: An Interview with Geraldine Ferraro, 1990	93
Graph: The Decline in Voter Turnout in America	94
Basic Concepts	95
Vocabulary	96
The Space Shuttle	97
Diagram: The Space Shuttle	98
Timeline: Space Exploration, 1969–2000	99
Basic Concepts	100
Vocabulary	101
President Barack Obama	102
Primary Source: An Interview with Michelle Obama, 2009	103
Chart: America’s Aging Population	104
Timeline: Hurricane Katrina, 2005	105
Basic Concepts	106
Answer Key	107

THE DEVELOPMENT OF INDUSTRY IN THE UNITED STATES, 1870–1900**Vocabulary**

Tip: Read the sentence. Then try each answer choice in the blank. The correct answer will be the word that best completes the sentence.

Choose the word that best completes each sentence.

- 1** In the late 1800s, people rode in a _____ to cross the Great Plains.

 - A** stagecoach
 - B** helicopter
 - C** galleon
 - D** wheelbarrow
- 2** The _____ railroad connected the western and eastern parts of the United States.

 - A** international
 - B** honorable
 - C** transcontinental
 - D** mischievous
- 3** The _____ herded the cattle to the lower pasture.

 - A** audience
 - B** cowhand
 - C** griddle
 - D** dresser
- 4** The _____ was mining for gold in the California stream.

 - A** hamburger
 - B** bouquet
 - C** jewelry
 - D** prospector
- 5** The farmer used a _____ to pump water from the well.

 - A** nugget
 - B** windmill
 - C** limestone
 - D** symbol
- 6** _____ is a type of liquid that can be used to make fuel.

 - A** Sweat
 - B** Vinegar
 - C** Petroleum
 - D** Lava
- 7** The new _____ was a 20-story building.

 - A** channel
 - B** skyscraper
 - C** funeral
 - D** microphone
- 8** The oil was transported to the _____, where it was made into different products.

 - A** satellites
 - B** fountains
 - C** refineries
 - D** cafeterias

THE DEVELOPMENT OF INDUSTRY IN THE UNITED STATES, 1870–1900***The Steel Industry***

Read the passage. Then choose the best answer for each item.

Early Americans used wood to build. They built houses, bridges, and railroad cars out of wood. Stronger material was needed during the Civil War. People began to use steel. Steel was used to build warships. Guns were made of steel. Steel was hard and strong. It could also form a good edge to make things like a knife. The edge would stay sharp.

People began to use steel to build many things after the war. They used steel in roads and railroads. They began to use iron and steel in buildings. Steel was used to make nails and screws. Tools were made of steel. There were steel hammers and picks. Many people saw the great need for more steel.

Steel is made from iron ore. It cost a lot of money to make steel. New ways were found to make it easier to make steel. It also got cheaper to make steel. Cheaper steel meant more business. Mining iron and making steel were big businesses.

Andrew Carnegie was a man who owned many steel businesses. He became one of the richest men in the country. Later, he quit the steel business. He gave away millions of dollars. He wanted to help people help themselves. He believed in education. His money helped build many libraries.



Tip: Read the passage carefully. Then read each question and all the answer choices. Think about the passage. Also think about what you already know about the steel industry. Use the passage and what you know to help you choose the best answer for each question.

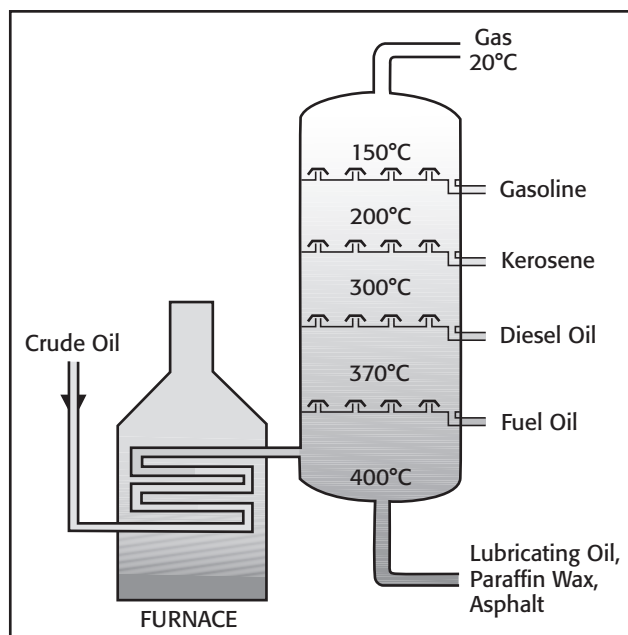
- 1 Before the Civil War, what building material was used most often?
 - A plastic
 - B cement
 - C steel
 - D wood
- 2 Which of these factors helped the steel industry grow quickly?
 - A Foreign countries imported steel in large quantities.
 - B Manufacturers found easier and cheaper ways to make steel.
 - C Miners discovered many deposits of steel under the earth's surface.
 - D People demanded that libraries and other buildings be made from steel.
- 3 What is the most likely reason Andrew Carnegie had libraries built?
 - A He wanted to make more buildings from steel.
 - B He wanted to share his book collections with the public.
 - C He wanted to have places for people to learn new things.
 - D He wanted to impress his friends and family.
- 4 Which raw material is needed to make steel?
 - A iron ore
 - B graphite
 - C magnesium
 - D potassium nitrate

THE DEVELOPMENT OF INDUSTRY IN THE UNITED STATES, 1870–1900

Diagram: How Crude Oil Is Refined

Crude oil is distilled, or separated, into different parts. The parts are used in different ways to do many different things.

Use the diagram to answer the questions.



Tip: Look carefully at the diagram. Think about what it shows. Refer to the diagram after you read each question. Be sure you read all the answer choices before you choose an answer.

- 1 What causes crude oil to separate into parts?

A gas	B wax
C heat	D water
- 2 Which of these is distilled at the lowest temperature?

A fuel oil	B asphalt
C diesel oil	D gasoline
- 3 Which part of crude oil is most likely used to make cars run?

A kerosene	B gasoline
C paraffin wax	D asphalt
- 4 How much hotter does fuel oil have to be than gasoline to separate out in the distillation process?

A 150°C	B 200°C
C 220°C	D 370°C
- 5 How do lubricating oil, paraffin wax, and asphalt compare in the distillation process?

A It takes higher temperatures to make asphalt than lubricating oil and paraffin wax.
B It takes the same temperature to make lubricating oil, paraffin wax, and asphalt.
C It takes higher temperatures to make paraffin wax than asphalt and lubricating oil.
D It takes lower temperatures to make asphalt than lubricating oil and paraffin wax.

THE DEVELOPMENT OF INDUSTRY IN THE UNITED STATES, 1870–1900**Primary Source: Booker T. Washington**

Read the quotation. Then choose the best answer for each item.

In spite of the evil, the negro got the habit of work from slavery. The rank and file of the race, especially those on the Southern plantations, work hard, but the trouble is, what they earn gets away from them in high rents, crop mortgages. . .

Nothing else so soon brings about right relations between the two races in the South as the industrial progress of the negro. Friction between the races will pass away in proportion as the black man, by reason of his skill, intelligence, and character, can produce something that the white man wants or respects in the commercial world. . .

Immediately after the war, there was a large class of Southern people who feared that the opening of the free schools to the freedmen and the poor whites—the education of the head alone—would result merely in increasing the class who sought to escape labor, and that the South would soon be overrun by the idle and vicious. But as the results of industrial combined with academic training begin to show themselves in hundreds of communities that have been lifted up. . . these former prejudices against education are being removed. Many of those who a few years ago opposed general education are now among its warmest advocates.

— Booker T. Washington, “The Awakening of the Negro,” *Atlantic Monthly* 78 (1896)



Tip: Read the words of Booker T. Washington, an African American man who became an important scientist. Then read each question and all the answer choices. Think about the quotation. Also think about what you already know about the lives of African Americans after they were freed from slavery. Use the quotation and what you know to help you choose the best answer for each question.

- What did Washington believe would most make things better between black people and white people?
 - free public schools for black people
 - lower rents on homes for black people
 - black people refusing to work any jobs
 - black people making things that others need
- What did Washington believe about black people?
 - They are idle and vicious.
 - They are smart and skillful.
 - They are impossible to educate.
 - They are better than poor whites.
- In what year was this quotation published?
 - 1800
 - 1865
 - 1888
 - 1896
- After the Civil War, what is the most likely reason many southerners were against educating the freedmen?
 - They did not want to have to pay taxes to send the freedmen to school.
 - They were worried the freedmen would take over white businesses.
 - They did not have enough places for the freedmen to go to school.
 - They thought that going to school would discourage freedmen from working.
- From this quotation, what conclusion can you draw about Booker T. Washington?
 - He was well educated.
 - He was a wealthy landowner.
 - He was used to an easy life.
 - He was part of a large family.

THE DEVELOPMENT OF INDUSTRY IN THE UNITED STATES, 1870–1900**Basic Concepts**

Choose the best answer for each item.



Tip: These items are about basic concepts. Read each question and all of the answer choices carefully. Think about what you have learned about the topic that each item asks about. Then choose the best answer.

- 1 Where are the Great Plains located?
 - A the eastern part of North America
 - B the southern part of North America
 - C the central part of North America
 - D the western part of North America
- 2 In what location did the two parts of the Transcontinental Railroad meet?
 - A Omaha, Nebraska
 - B Promontory Point, Utah
 - C Sacramento, California
 - D New Orleans, Louisiana
- 3 What was the purpose of the Homestead Act of 1862?
 - A to give farms to people who had been slaves
 - B to help people in the South rebuild their houses
 - C to encourage people to settle in the West
 - D to take away land from native peoples
- 4 Who created the political symbols of the donkey and elephant that are still used today?
 - A Thomas Nast
 - B John A. Roebling
 - C Alexander Graham Bell
 - D George Washington Carver
- 5 In what year was the Brooklyn Bridge opened?
 - A 1869
 - B 1878
 - C 1883
 - D 1886
- 6 Which of these events happened in 1874?
 - A The Fifteenth Amendment was approved by Congress.
 - B The period of Reconstruction in the South ended.
 - C Ulysses S. Grant was elected President of the United States.
 - D General Custer's expedition discovered gold in the Black Hills.
- 7 What did Edwin Drake discover in Titusville, Pennsylvania?
 - A gold
 - B diamonds
 - C oil
 - D iron ore
- 8 What company did John D. Rockefeller help organize in 1870?
 - A Central Pacific Railroad
 - B Standard Oil Company
 - C Keystone Bridge Company
 - D Carnegie Steel
- 9 What did Elisha Otis invent?
 - A a typesetting machine
 - B the elevator
 - C an electric light
 - D the telephone
- 10 What was kerosene used for in the middle 1800s?
 - A stoves
 - B trains
 - C cars
 - D lamps

THE DEVELOPMENT OF INDUSTRY IN THE UNITED STATES, 1870–1900**Vocabulary**

Tip: Read the sentence. Then try each answer choice in the blank. The correct answer will be the word that best completes the sentence.

Choose the word that best completes each sentence.

- 1 By 1900, many Americans became city _____ in hopes of finding jobs.
 - A chapters
 - B dwellers
 - C orphans
 - D licenses
- 2 Our company _____ in making computers.
 - A interprets
 - B descends
 - C specializes
 - D glimpses
- 3 Mike's _____ gave him a bonus for doing an excellent job on his last project.
 - A poncho
 - B disguise
 - C appetite
 - D employer
- 4 The company _____ in the newspaper to sell the new toys.
 - A advertised
 - B reflected
 - C confused
 - D molded
- 5 The immigrant bought a ticket in _____ because it was cheap, but the conditions in that part of the ship were unhealthy.
 - A gravity
 - B oxygen
 - C steerage
 - D hygiene
- 6 If people are treated unfairly because of their race, religion, sex, or age, it is called _____.
 - A ammunition
 - B discrimination
 - C generation
 - D pronunciation
- 7 Many immigrants lived in poor areas of town called _____.
 - A rinks
 - B slums
 - C gyms
 - D arches
- 8 One problem immigrants often faced was _____ because of their race or religion.
 - A appreciation
 - B graceful
 - C prejudice
 - D chemistry