

Lesson 5.05 Guided Reading and Notes

Movement: Train's Leavin'!

All students complete 5.05 reading and quiz

Print and fill in the blanks. To type on this document make a copy and save it to your computer.

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1. _____ crops and other goods to market became a big business in the 1800s.
2. The introduction of the _____ sped up travel, first by steamboat and later by railroad.
3. Americans were busy building _____ and _____ to take advantage of steam technology, especially from 1825 to 1860.

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4. Oceans and rivers were the _____ highways of the United States.
5. In the early 1800s, most Americans lived within _____ miles of the _____ Coast.
6. People who wished to travel west of the Mississippi River needed better _____. Rocks and wagon-wheel pits littered the surface of dirt roads.
7. Developments in roads, canals, and railroads helped _____ people around the country.
8. _____ (study of goods and services; the financial element of something) activity, like trade over long distances, increased and changed life in the United States.

Word	Meaning (in your own words)
Economic	

Changes

9. As you saw in the introduction, traveling became faster during the 1800s. By 1870, travelers from the East Coast could reach California in _____ rather than months.
10. Canals and railroads _____ the cost of moving goods.
11. Prices _____ on goods across the country due to _____ shipping costs.
12. Settlers took advantage of _____ along the railroad, encouraging further settlement in the West.
13. They built new _____ along canal and railroad routes. Phrases like "train's leaving" and "time's up" joined the American vocabulary.
14. People measure engine power as " _____ " even today.

15. Canals, roads, and railroads _____ national ties, especially between the North and West.

Roads:

16. The sitting men are breaking stones up so that they are smaller than the width of iron wheels. The man in the black top hat is checking the men's work with a scale. They are building a _____ (road surface made from breaking stones) road of three stone layers. John Loudon McAdam of Scotland developed the method.
17. The U.S. _____ connected Cumberland, Maryland, to Vandalia, Illinois, by 1839. It was one of the first roads in the country to use macadam construction.
18. It was also one of the first highways built by the _____ government. Better roads encouraged _____ and _____.

Word	Meaning (in your own words)
macadam	

Canals:

19. Robert _____ built the first useful _____ with a Watt steam engine.
20. In 1807, he tested the _____. His genius, like James Watt before him and Henry Ford later, was in taking an idea and making it workable.
21. His steamboat helped speed up _____ (changing society to focus more on producing factory goods than farming).
22. The Clermont's success _____ interest in canal and river transport.
23. Early Americans like George Washington saw the _____ of canals and steam power. However, the majority of Americans did not agree until 1825.
24. In that year, the _____ opened. Boats could travel from the Atlantic Ocean to the Great Lakes.
25. New York City became an important _____. Goods from this port could reach Buffalo, New York, in two fewer weeks and 95 percent less cost than before.
26. Canals use a _____ to move boats from one water level to another.
27. The success of the Erie Canal began a wave of canal building. By 1840, the United States was home to _____ miles of canals.

Word	Meaning (in your own words)
industrialization	

Railroads:

28. Not all cities could access canals. The _____ railroads were wooden tracks for horse-drawn coaches.
29. The first U.S.-made _____ locomotives appeared in 1830. They traveled 15 to 20 miles per hour. Sometimes their boilers exploded, injuring passengers. Many Americans thought trains were too _____, even banning them from being used.
30. Despite this, Americans built _____ railroad miles than canals in the 1830s.
31. _____ became the main way to move goods.
32. _____ in California sparked interest in a railroad to reach the West.
33. Yet Americans disagreed on where to build the railroad. They knew the path would shape new _____ and _____.
34. When Southern states split from the United States in 1861, they lost their voice in the plans. President Abraham Lincoln approved plans for a _____ path.
35. Two companies began building the track from opposing ends. The _____ Pacific Railroad workers, mostly _____ immigrants, began building _____ from Omaha, Nebraska.
36. The _____ Pacific Railroad workers, mostly _____ immigrants, began building _____ from Sacramento, California.
37. The Union Pacific Railroad building west from Nebraska and the Central Pacific Railroad building east from California met at _____, Utah.
38. They joined the tracks with _____ and _____ spikes on May 10, 1869.
39. Telegraph operators connected the hammers and spikes to telegraphs. Each strike was "heard" at telegraph stations across the country. It was a great day of celebration to mark _____ years of _____ and a great achievement.
40. The Chinese suffered _____ (unfair treatment usually based on race, gender, age, ethnicity, or religion) in California.
41. They took advantage of a steady work opportunity, though for _____ pay than white workers. The company paid about thirty dollars per month and took part of the money for food and housing.
42. Workers labored _____ per day, _____ days a week.
43. Days were long, and conditions were _____.
44. The workers had to create bridges and passes through mountains of rock to lay more than two thousand miles of track. They bravely set _____ in the mountains by hand and hanging from ropes.
45. Hundreds of Chinese workers _____ their lives.
46. Despite the _____, two-thirds of the workers on the Central Pacific Railroad were Chinese.
47. In 1867, Edwin B. Crocker, manager of the Central Pacific, said this about the Chinese workers: "Without them it would be impossible to go on with the work. I can assure you the Chinese are moving the earth and rock rapidly. They prove nearly _____ to white men in the amount of labor they perform, and are far more _____."

Word	Meaning (in your own words)
discrimination	

Bridges:

48. As roads and railroads covered longer distances, builders had to adapt to different types of land. In the East, _____ spanned waterways.
49. The tall mountains and deep valleys of the West also required the creation of bridges to _____ travel time.
50. In the early 1800s, some wooden bridges still existed, but most new ones were made of _____.
51. As the century went on, iron was replaced by _____.
52. When Henry _____ visited Florida in the late 1800s, he decided to build a railroad that would run the length of the state.
53. This railroad eventually reached all the way to Key West. When it was completed in 1912, the part of the railroad that stretched from Homestead to Key West included _____ bridges that covered more than _____ miles of ocean.

Effects

54. There were _____ to the progress being made in transportation.
55. Moving to the West during this period often meant free or cheap land and the possibility of striking it rich in the Gold Rush. This _____ in population made life difficult for those who already lived on the Plains and in the Rocky Mountains.
56. _____ were impacted and so were the animals living in areas now traveled by Americans.
57. The development of railroads impacted ecosystems in a number of ways. Forests in the East and West were cut down to make _____ (a support piece that holds up the railroad tracks).
58. Flagler's railroad through Florida led to the creation of other railroads, along with hotels and resorts. Some of these required the draining of the _____ (a large marshland and mangrove swamp in South Florida) which endangered hundreds of species of plants and animals.

Word	Meaning (in your own words)
Railroad ties	
Everglades	

59. Historians estimate that before European settlers arrived in North America there were between 15 and 60 _____ (a type of buffalo).
60. Development in the East meant that by the 1800s, almost all buffalo lived west of the Mississippi River. The development of railroads in the mid-1800s cut through the bisons' _____.
61. It also brought more _____ into contact with the bison, which were killed for their hides.
62. Transporting the hides to buyers in the East was _____ and _____ thanks to the railroads.
63. Some railroads offered passengers the chance to shoot bison from the _____. One record was set by killing 120 bison in 40 minutes.
64. The bison population began to shrink with some estimates of over a _____ lost per _____.
65. By 1885, commercial hunting had ended and historians believe that less than one _____ bison survived.

Transportation Changes

Use the chart below to fill in details about 19th century transportation changes.

Transportation Type	Notes

What were some of the effects of the progress being made in transportation?

Assignment - Quiz