U.S. History: 1865 to the Present Study Guide

HISTORY AND SOCIAL SCIENCE STANDARDS OF LEARNING CURRICULUM FRAMEWORK—**2015** STANDARDS
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STANDARD USII.2A – WESTWARD MOVEMENT AFTER 1865

The student will use maps, globes, photographs, pictures, or tables for

a)   explaining how physical features and climate influenced the movement of people westward.

Perceptions of the Great Plains change after the Civil War

Physical features and climate of the Great Plains

- **Flatlands** that **rise gradually** from east to west

- Land **eroded by** wind and water

- **Low rainfal**l

- Frequent **dust storms**

Because of new technologies, people saw the Great Plains not as a "**treeless wasteland**" but as a vast area to be settled.

Technological advances allowed people to live in more challenging environments.
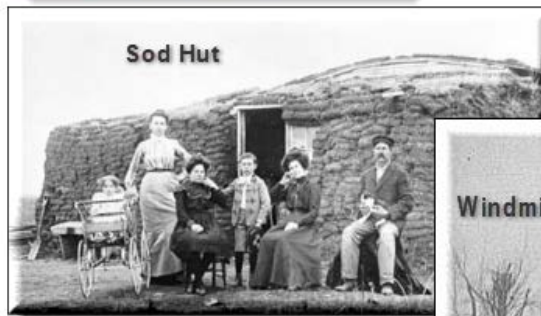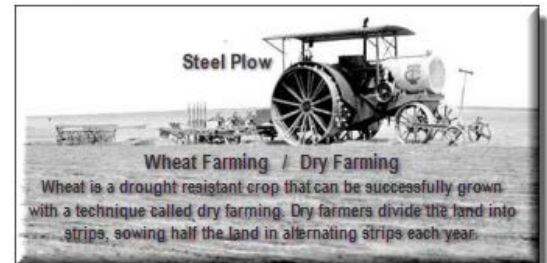
Inventions

- Barbed wire

- Steel plows

- Railroads

- Windmills

Adaptations

- Dry farming

- Sod houses

- Beef cattle

- Wheat farming

UNITED STATES — Great Plains

Dust Storm Approaching

Great Plains

Inventions & Adaptations

Barbed Wire Fencing

Steel Plow

Wheat Farming / Dry Farming
Wheat is a drought resistant crop that can be successfully grown with a technique called dry farming. Dry farmers divide the land into strips, sowing half the land in alternating strips each year

Sod Hut

Railroads

Windmills

Beef Cattle Raising

STANDARD USII.2B – RESOURCES, TRANSPORTATION &INDUSTRY AFTER 1865

b)   relationships among **natural resources, transportation**, and **industrial development** after 1865.

Advances in transportation link resources, products, and markets

Transportation resources

- Moving **natural resources** to eastern factories (e.g., iron ore to steel mills)

- **Transporting** finished products to national markets

- Locating **factories** near **rivers** and **railroads** to move resources and finished goods to **markets**

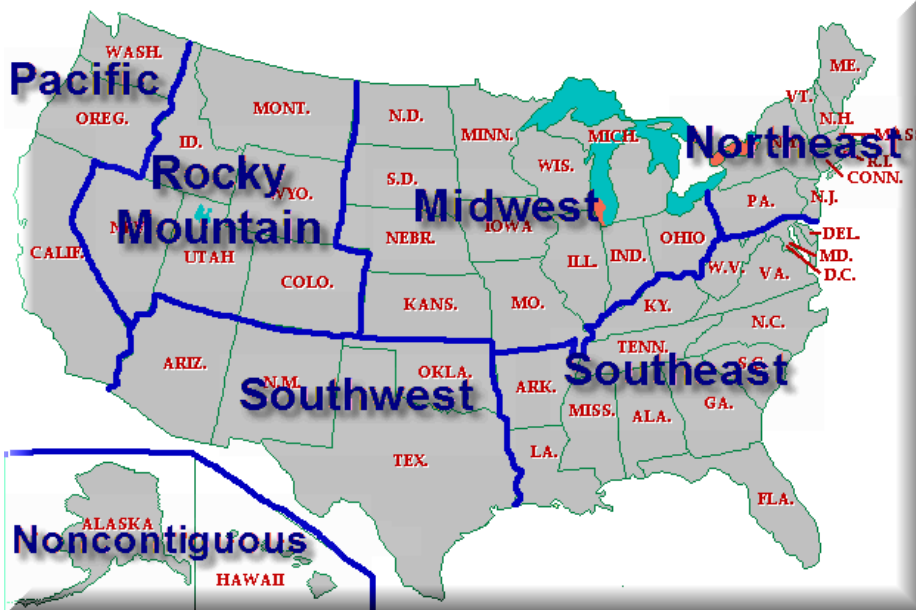## Manufacturing areas were clustered near centers of population.

Examples of manufacturing areas

- **Textile** industry: New England

- **Automobile** industry: Detroit

- **Steel** industry: Pittsburgh

- **Meatpacking** industry: Chicago

STANDARD USII.2C – 50 STATES & IMPORTANT CITIES

c)   locate the **50 states** and the **cities** most significant to the historical development of the United States and explain what makes those cities significant.

A state is an example of a political region.

States may be grouped as part of different regions, depending upon the criteria used.

States grouped by geographic region

- **Northeast:** Maine, Vermont, New Hampshire, Connecticut, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania

- **Southeast**: Maryland, Delaware, West Virginia, Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas

- **Midwest:** Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska, South Dakota, North Dakota

- **Southwest:** Texas, Oklahoma, New Mexico, Arizona

- **Rocky Mountains:** Colorado, Utah, Nevada, Montana, Wyoming, Idaho

- **Pacific**: Washington, Oregon, California

- **Noncontiguous**: Alaska, Hawaii

Cities serve as centers of trade and have political, economic, and/or cultural significance.

Cities grouped by geographic region

Northeast:
- New York
- Boston
- Pittsburgh
- Philadelphia

Southeast:
- Washington, D.C
- Atlanta
- New Orleans

Midwest:
- Chicago
- St. Louis
- Detroit

Southwest:
- San Antonio,
- Santa Fe

Western (Rocky Mountains):
- Denver
- Salt Lake City

Pacific:
- San Francisco
- Los Angeles
- Seattle

Noncontiguous:
- Juneau
- Honolulu