

## Lesson 5

### VOCABULARY

**transcontinental** p.87

**skyscraper** p. 89

**elevator** p. 89

**manufacture** p. 91

**assembly line** p. 91

### READING SKILL

#### Sequence

Copy the chart below. As you read list the events that changed daily life in the United States.

First
↓
Next
↓
Last

### STANDARDS FOCUS

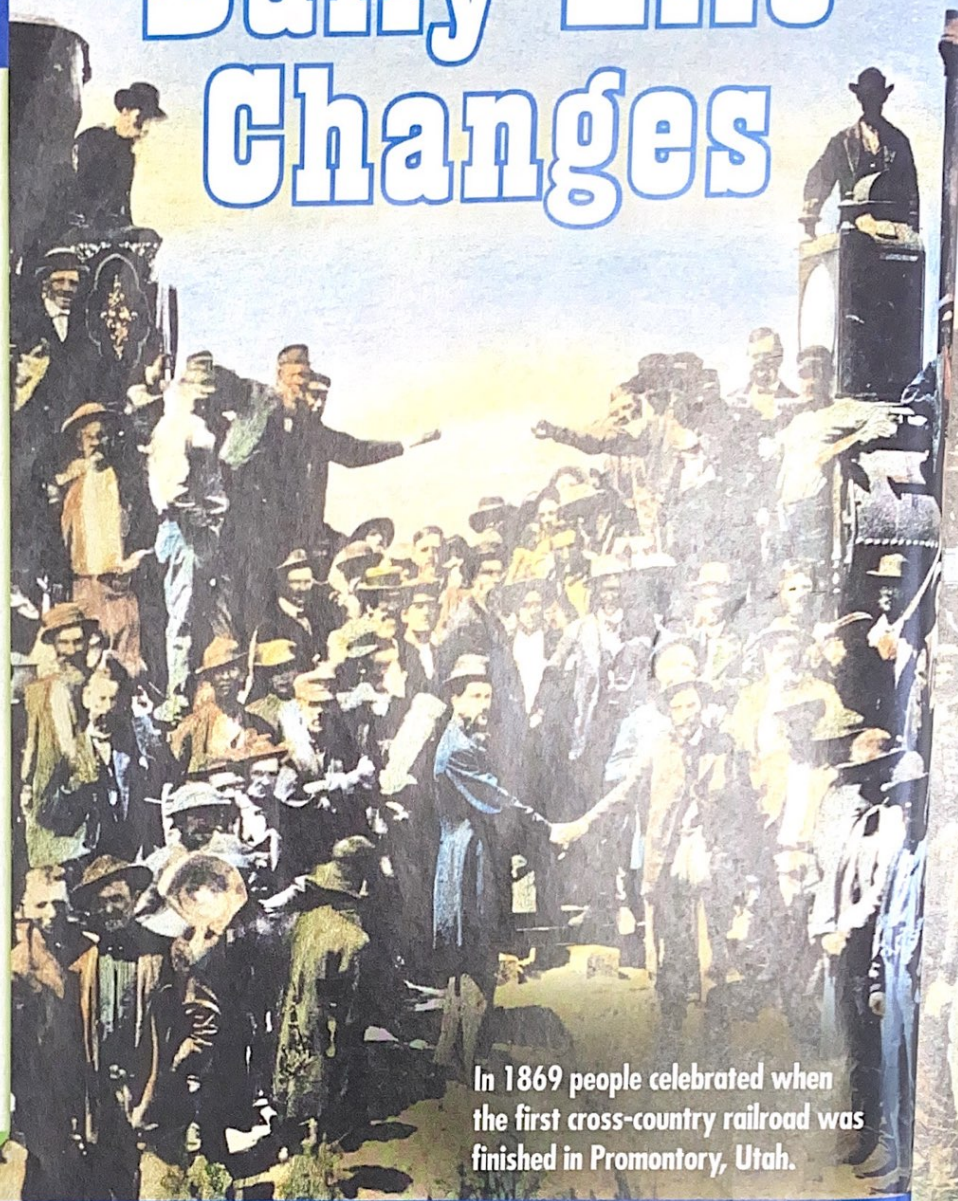
**SOCIAL STUDIES**

Science, Technology, and Society

**GEOGRAPHY**

Environment and Society

# Daily Life Changes



In 1869 people celebrated when the first cross-country railroad was finished in Promontory, Utah.

### Visual Preview

How did inventions change lives in the mid-1800s?



**A** By 1869 railroad lines stretched across the country.



**B** New inventions improved lives in many ways.



**C** Automobiles and other inventions improved ways of traveling.





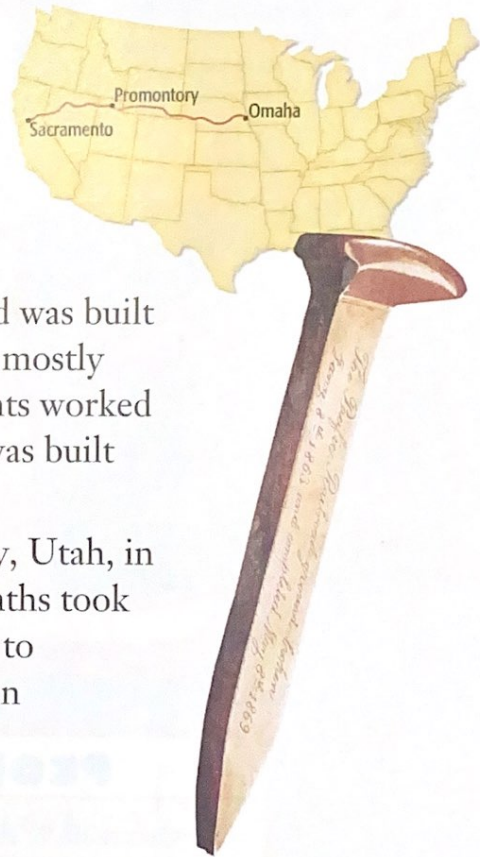
**A**

## TRAVELING MADE EASIER

*As the eastern part of the United States got even more crowded, people began moving west. Traveling was hard. There were no trains, airplanes, cars, or even roads!*

**A**s more people moved west, a safer, faster way to travel was needed. Traveling west by wagon or ship took too long. In 1862 workers began building the first **transcontinental** railroad. This railroad ran across the continent. The Central Pacific Railroad was built eastward from Sacramento, California, mostly by Chinese immigrants. Irish immigrants worked on the Union Pacific Railroad, which was built westward from Omaha, Nebraska.

The two railroads met in Promontory, Utah, in 1869. Now travel that used to take months took only days. Railroads also made it easier to carry things, like food and mail, between the East and the West.



### QUICK CHECK

**Sequence** How many years after work began on the transcontinental railroad was it completed?

▲ The Golden Spike was the last spike used to finish the transcontinental railroad.



## B NEW WAYS OF DOING THINGS

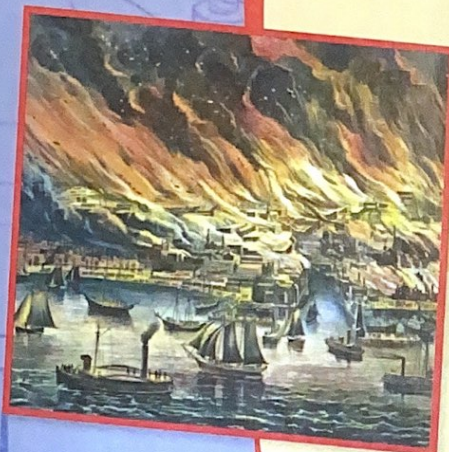
The railroad was an invention that helped people travel faster than they had before. An invention is something that has been made for the first time. As new communities and industries grew, people made more inventions that changed life everywhere.



### Before

◀ **1830** Until the 1830s news traveled only as fast as a galloping horse. It could take days for news to travel across the country.

**1853** Climbing many stairs wasn't easy, so most buildings were only a few stories tall.



◀ **1879** If you wanted to see at night you had to light a candle or an oil lamp. This was dangerous—fires could start easily.

**1955** Germs spread in crowded cities. Schools and public places were sometimes closed so people couldn't pass on sicknesses.

### PEOPLE

After **Granville T. Woods** invented a railway telegraph in 1887, train operators could send and receive messages between moving trains and the station. This helped people keep track of where trains were. It also helped prevent accidents.



Granville T. Woods



## Inventions Change Communities

How did inventions change communities? Very tall buildings called **skyscrapers** made it possible for more people to work and live in big cities. Changes in medicine helped people avoid getting sick. Inventions made life easier and communities safer.

### After

Joseph Henry invented the telegraph in 1830, but it was not until 1843 that telegraph lines were put up. Then news could travel with lightning speed.

1830 ►

In 1853 Elisha Otis made the first safe **elevator**, a machine for moving people up and down in a building. Now buildings could be taller.

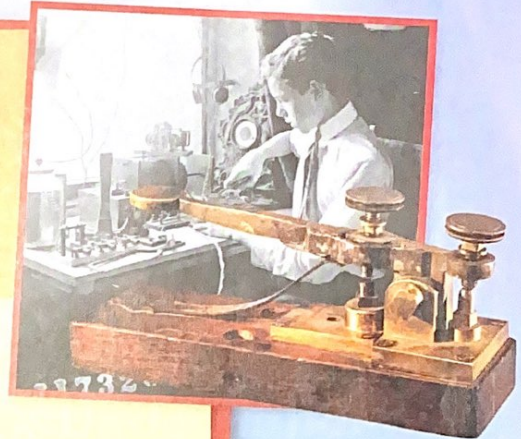
1853

After 1879 when Thomas Edison improved the lightbulb, homes, workplaces, and schools got much brighter and a lot safer, too.

1879 ►

In 1955 Jonas Salk made a vaccine that prevented a serious disease called polio. Vaccines made it safer for people to live in crowded cities.

1955



### QUICK CHECK

**Sequence** Why do you think skyscrapers weren't built until after the elevator was invented?



## **C** MORE WAYS TO GET AROUND

By the early 1900s people had invented even faster ways to travel—cars and airplanes. People could travel longer distances and make trips faster with these new forms of transportation. The Datagraphic below shows how these better forms of transportation changed the time it took to cross the country.































### DataGraphic

#### Changes in Transportation

Study the map and pictograph below.  
Then answer the questions that follow.



#### From New York City to San Francisco

1860 stagecoach		            
1869 train		     
1925 car		     
1935 airplane		

 = 1 day of travel

#### Think About Changes in Transportation

1. About how many days did it take to travel by train from New York City to San Francisco in 1869?
2. About how many miles is it from New York to San Francisco?





- ▲ Each worker on the assembly line added one part to a car until it was finished.

## Making Cars

In 1903 a man named Henry Ford started a company in Detroit, Michigan, to **manufacture** cars. Manufacture means to make something using machines. Ford used an **assembly line**. On an assembly line, each worker performs a certain task. All the tasks together make the product. Using an assembly line made it faster and cheaper to produce goods. Henry Ford sold his first Model T car in 1908. It was cheap enough so many more people could afford to own one.

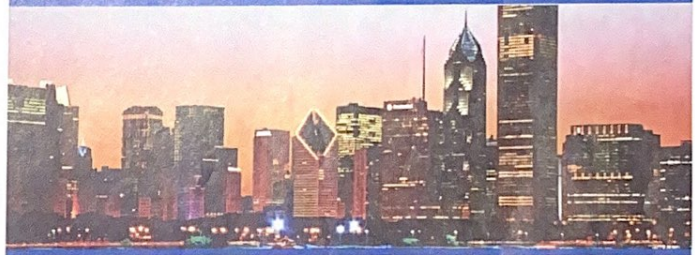
### QUICK CHECK

**Cause and Effect** What happened because of the assembly line?

- ▼ By 1923 almost half the cars sold in the United States were Model Ts.



## Check Understanding



1. **VOCABULARY** Make a drawing showing what each vocabulary word means.

**elevator** **skyscraper** **assembly line**

2. **READING SKILL Sequence** Use your chart from page 86 to write a paragraph on how inventions changed daily life in the United States.

First
Next
Last



3. **Write About It** Write a paragraph to explain how transportation changed from 1830 through the early 1900s.



# Local Connections

## Your Community's History

Janet lives in Elkhart, Indiana. She wanted to learn about her town's history. So she interviewed an older resident to find out how her community has changed. Then she created a poster about early leaders and historic areas in her community.



Here are some ways you can learn about your town's past:

- Interview an older relative or neighbor who has lived in your community for a long time.
- Look in your school or local library or on the Internet for information about your community's history. Look at old newspapers and photos to see what your community looked like long ago.
- Make a time line of three or four key events in your community's history.
- Take photographs or draw sketches of older buildings or businesses in your community.



For help with your project visit  
[www.macmillanmh.com](http://www.macmillanmh.com)



# History Activity

## Conduct an Interview

- 1 Before your interview, prepare a list of questions.
- 2 Take notes during the interview. If you decide to tape your interview, ask permission first.
- 3 Write a report of your interview and what you learned about your town's history.

### Materials

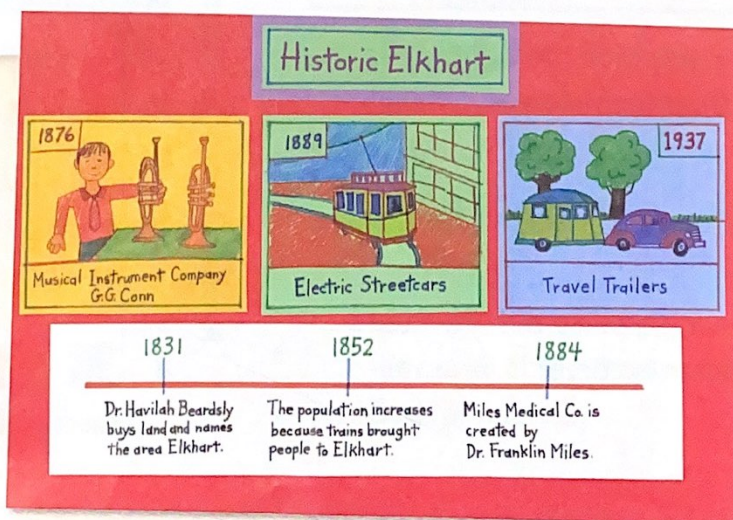
- notebook
- pencil or pen
- lined paper

### Materials

- notebook
- crayons
- poster board
- photos and drawings
- markers

## Make a Poster

- 1 Gather the photos you found. Use these to draw pictures of older buildings. Arrange the drawings and your own photos on your poster board.
- 2 Use a marker to print labels for each building. Include the building's name, the year it was built, and what it is used for today.
- 3 Include a time line of important community events.
- 4 Share your poster with the class.





## Unit 2

# Review and Assess

### Vocabulary

Number a paper from 1 to 4. Beside each number write the word from the list below that matches the description.

settler

explorer

constitution

migration

1. a written plan of government
2. a person who makes a home in a new land
3. movement from one part of a country to another
4. a person who goes to a new place to find out about it

### Skill

#### Use Bar Graphs

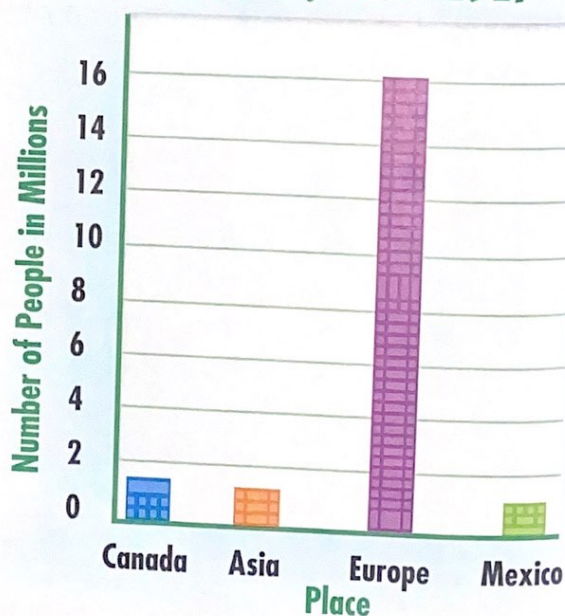
Look at the graph on the right. Write a complete sentence to answer each question.

9. What does this graph show?
10. Between 1890 and 1917, from which place did the most immigrants come?

### Comprehension and Critical Thinking

5. How did the Powhatan help settlers in Jamestown?
6. **Reading Skill** Why do immigrants often settle together in a community?
7. **Critical Thinking** How is travel today different from travel long ago?
8. **Critical Thinking** Why do people move to new places?

Immigration to the United States, 1890-1917



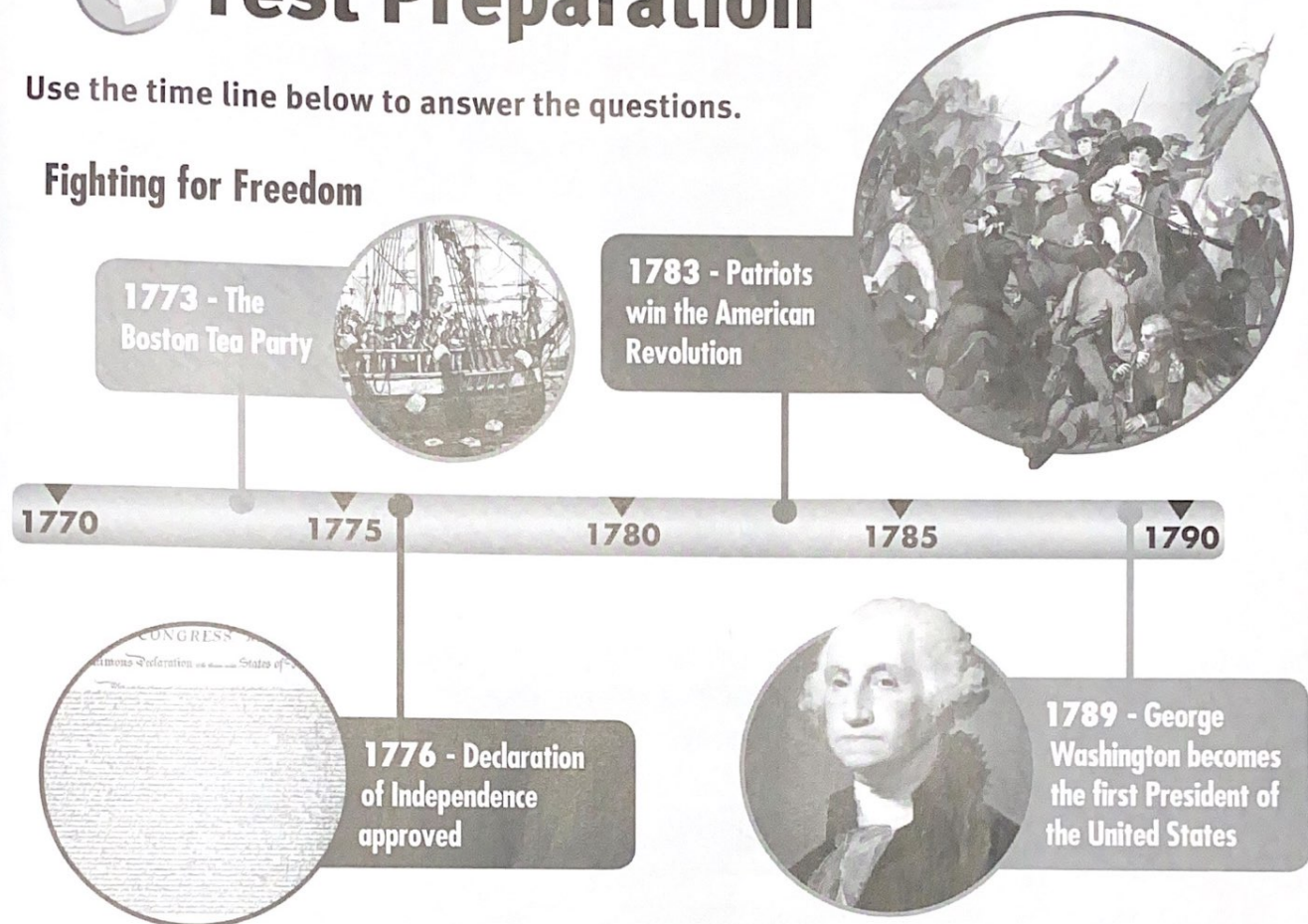




# Test Preparation

Use the time line below to answer the questions.

## Fighting for Freedom



1. What is the first event on the time line?  
A. Washington becomes President  
B. Patriots win the revolution  
C. the Boston Tea Party  
D. the Declaration of Independence
2. How many years are between the Boston Tea Party and the war's end?  
A. 16 years  
B. 13 years  
C. 10 years  
D. 12 years
3. Which event happened after the American Revolution was won?  
A. George Washington became President  
B. The Boston Tea Party  
C. The Declaration of Independence was written.  
D. The Declaration of Independence was signed.
4. What do you think happened because of the Declaration of Independence?