

Routes That Reshaped

Use a database and case study to trace regional change.

SS.8.G.4.4 "Interpret databases, case studies and maps to describe the role that regions play in influencing trade, migration patterns, and cultural or political interaction in the United States throughout time."

NAME _____

DATE _____

1 READ AND MARK _____ Read it twice

YOUR JOB Underline each phrase that names a region or city. In the margin, write 1 beside a cause of migration and 2 beside an effect on trade, culture, or politics.

The Great Migration Changes Regions

- ① Beginning in 1916, many Black families left the rural South during the Great Migration. Jim Crow laws restricted their rights, while wartime factories in Northern and Midwestern cities needed workers. Rail lines linked cotton-growing Southern towns to industrial centers. The movement changed regions, not only individual lives. Workers carried skills, music, food traditions, and political ideas into Chicago and Detroit.

BLACK RESIDENTS IN SELECTED DESTINATION CITIES, U.S. CENSUS COUNTS

City	Region	1910	1930
New York City	Northeast	91,709	327,706
Chicago	Midwest	44,103	233,903
Detroit	Midwest	5,741	120,066

- ② The database below records Black residents in three destination cities before and during the early Great Migration. Each city grew, but Chicago and Detroit grew especially fast. These numbers support a claim that migration followed industrial opportunities in the Midwest. A database alone cannot show why a family moved, so historians also study letters, newspapers, and family stories.
- ③ Chicago provides a case study of regional interaction. New arrivals found jobs in meatpacking, steel, and railroad-related work, industries tied to national trade networks. They also built churches, newspapers, jazz clubs, and civic organizations. As Black voters gained influence in Northern cities, political parties paid more attention to their concerns. It reshaped culture, work, and politics across regions.

2 ANSWER WITH EVIDENCE _____ Use the passage

1 Which city had the largest numerical increase in Black residents from 1910 to 1930? Show the increase.

2 Use the passage and the database to explain why the Midwest attracted migrants during the Great Migration.

3 How did rail lines connect the Southern and Midwestern regions in this case? Include trade or work in your answer.

4 What does the Chicago case study show about one cultural change and one political change caused by migration?

3 YOUR TURN _____ Your own words

Choose a United States example other than the Great Migration in which a connection between regions changed migration, trade, culture, or politics. Write five sentences that name the regions, explain the connection, and describe at least two effects.

PART 1 • READ AND MARK

Underline each phrase that names a region or city. In the margin, write 1 beside a cause of migration and 2 beside an effect on trade, culture, or politics. Accept any marking that follows this job and points at the right text.

PART 2 • ANSWERS

#	QUESTION	ANSWER
1	Which city had the largest numerical increase in Black residents from 1910 to 1930? Show the increase.	New York City, with an increase of 235,997 residents, from 91,709 to 327,706.
2	Use the passage and the database to explain why the Midwest attracted migrants during the Great Migration.	Midwestern factories needed workers, and Chicago and Detroit showed large population growth. Rail lines also linked Southern towns to industrial centers.
3	How did rail lines connect the Southern and Midwestern regions in this case? Include trade or work in your answer.	Rail lines connected cotton-growing Southern towns to Midwestern industrial centers. They supported movement to factory jobs and linked regional economies.
4	What does the Chicago case study show about one cultural change and one political change caused by migration?	Migrants built churches, newspapers, jazz clubs, and civic organizations. As Black voters gained influence, political parties paid more attention to their concerns.

PART 3 • YOUR TURN (SAMPLE ANSWER)

The completion of the transcontinental railroad in 1869 linked eastern markets with communities in the West. Goods such as machinery could move west, while western farm and mining products could move east. The railroad encouraged settlers to move into western territories. Chinese immigrant workers helped build the line and formed communities along its route. Federal support for railroads also increased conflicts over Native lands and political control in the West.

Accept equivalent calculations and evidence-based explanations from the passage or database. For the open response, accept accurate examples that clearly connect named regions to migration, trade, cultural interaction, or political interaction.