

Growth Along Routes

Resources, transportation, and people shaped late nineteenth-century places.

SS5G2.a "Locate primary agricultural and industrial locations between the end of the Civil War and 1900 and explain how factors such as population, transportation, and resources have influenced these areas (e.g...."

NAME _____

DATE _____

1 READ AND MARK _____ Read it twice

YOUR JOB Underline each agricultural or industrial location. Circle the population, transportation, and resource details that explain why each place grew.

Places That Grew

- ① After the Civil War, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, became a leading center for iron and steel. Coal mines lay nearby, and rivers supplied water and routes for shipping. Railroad tracks connected Pittsburgh to other cities. Factory owners could bring in iron ore and coal, then send steel rails, bridges, and tools to growing markets. Workers moved there for jobs, so the city's population rose quickly.
- ② Farmers in the Midwest grew huge amounts of wheat and corn. The region had rich soil, broad level land, and a climate suited to crops. Railroads carried grain from farm towns to Chicago and other markets. Chicago's location on Lake Michigan and its many rail lines helped it become a busy place for storing, buying, and shipping farm products.
- ③ In the South, cotton remained an important crop after the war. Warm weather and long growing seasons supported cotton farms. Some textile mills were built near southern cotton fields, especially in the Piedmont region. Mill owners had a nearby supply of cotton and could hire workers from rural communities. New railroads moved raw cotton and finished cloth, helping these industrial towns grow.

2 ANSWER WITH EVIDENCE _____ Use the passage

1 What industry grew rapidly in Pittsburgh, and name one product it made.

2 Explain two factors that helped Pittsburgh become a center for iron and steel.

3 How did transportation help Midwest farmers sell wheat and corn?

4 Why were some textile mills built near cotton fields in the South?

3 YOUR TURN _____ Your own words

Invent a late nineteenth-century town that grows because of farming or manufacturing. Write 3 or 4 sentences that name its location, activity, resource, transportation route, and the people who help it grow.

PART 1 • READ AND MARK

Underline each agricultural or industrial location. Circle the population, transportation, and resource details that explain why each place grew. Accept any marking that follows this job and points at the right text.

PART 2 • ANSWERS

#	QUESTION	ANSWER
1	What industry grew rapidly in Pittsburgh, and name one product it made.	Pittsburgh's iron and steel industry grew rapidly. It made products such as steel rails, bridges, or tools.
2	Explain two factors that helped Pittsburgh become a center for iron and steel.	Nearby coal and shipping routes on rivers helped Pittsburgh. Railroads brought in iron ore and coal and sent steel products to markets. Workers also moved there for jobs.
3	How did transportation help Midwest farmers sell wheat and corn?	Railroads carried grain from farm towns to Chicago and other markets. Chicago's rail lines and Lake Michigan location helped store, buy, and ship farm products.
4	Why were some textile mills built near cotton fields in the South?	Mill owners had a nearby supply of cotton. They could also hire workers from rural communities, and railroads moved cotton and finished cloth.

PART 3 • YOUR TURN (SAMPLE ANSWER)

Riverbend is a town beside a river and railroad in the Midwest. Farmers grow wheat in the rich soil, and a flour mill uses the grain. The railroad and river carry flour to cities, while workers and shoppers help the town grow.

Accept equivalent explanations that correctly connect a place's growth to resources, transportation, or population. For the open response, accept any historically plausible town that includes all five requested elements and explains how they support growth.