



Immigration 1850 - 1910

Historical Book List

The Immigrants

Ellis Island Interviews

Coan, Peter M.
ISBN 0816035482
304.873, 432 pgs--C
\$29.95(HC) - Retail
PCC: U.S./WORLD
HISTORY

This book is long, but better than most of the others on this subject. You might want to read excerpts rather than the entire book, and be prepared for some slang/strong language.

The Famine Ships: The Irish Exodus to America

Laxton, Edward
ISBN 0805058443
No call #, 250 pgs--C
\$16.00(PB) - Retail
PCC: U.S./WORLD
HISTORY/
GEOGRAPHY

Lightening Man: The Accursed Life of Samuel F. B. Morse

Silverman, Kenneth
ISBN 0375401288
Biography, 445 pgs--C
\$35.00(HC) - Retail
PCC: U.S./WORLD
HISTORY

This incredible book, written by a Pulitzer Prize winning author, moves beyond biography to a history book of significant proportion.

The Frontier

Plains Warrior: Chief Quanah Parker and the Comanches

Marrin, Albert
ISBN 0689800819
973, 200 pgs--C
\$18.00 (HC) - Retail
PCC: U.S. HISTORY

Cowboys, Indians and Gunfighters: The Story of the Cattle Kingdom (1800-1885)

Marrin, Albert
ISBN 0689317743
978, 196 pgs--C
OOP

PCC: U.S./WORLD
HISTORY

This book covers the last half of Westward Expansion and the first half of Immigration, thus we have listed it in both units. The battle of the Alamo and the Mexican War are also included.

The Rough Riders (1899)

Roosevelt, Theodore
ISBN 0375754768
973.894, 221 pgs--C
\$15.00(PB) - Retail
PCC: U.S. HISTORY/
GEOGRAPHY

Science and Technology

Nineteenth Century Inventors

Noonan, Jon
ISBN 0816024804
J 609, 114 pgs—LC
OOP

PCC: U.S. HISTORY

This helpful book contains short biographies of several well-known inventors. Read from page 53 to the end of the book for this unit.

Twentieth Century Inventors

Aaseng, Nathan
ISBN 0816024855
Y 609, 132 pgs—LC
OOP

PCC: U.S. HISTORY
Read through page 26 for this unit.

How We Invented the Airplane

Wright, Orville
ASIN 0844664073
629.13, 87 pgs--C
OOP

PCC: U.S. HISTORY

The Wright Brothers and the Invention of the Aerial Age

Crouch, Tom D.
ISBN 0792269853
629.13, 256 pgs--C
\$35(HC) - Retail
PCC: U.S. HISTORY
Full of wonderful photographs!

Full Steam Ahead:

The Race to Build a Transcontinental Railroad (mid 1800's)
Blumberg, Rhoda
ISBN 0792227138
385.09, 156 pgs--C
\$23.00(HC) - Retail
PCC: U.S. HISTORY/
GEOGRAPHY

Darwin's Black Box: the Biochemical Challenge to Evolution

Behe, Michael
ISBN 0684834936
575, 320 pgs--MC
\$14.20(PB) - Retail
PCC: SUPPLEMENT TO
SCIENCE

Louis Pasteur: Hunting Killer Germs

Jakab, E. A. M.
ISBN 0071344342
No call #, 122 pgs--LC
\$8.95(PB) - Retail
PCC: U.HISTORY

This book also imparts much information about the history of medicine.

Historical Book List

Biographies

The Book of Heroes: Great Men and Women in American History

Charles, George, et al.

ISBN 0895263815

920.073, 256 pgs--LC

\$24.95(HC) - Retail

PCC: U.S. HISTORY

This book may be used in most of the American History units. Read about Louisa May Alcott and Andrew Carnegie.

Carry a Big Stick: The Uncommon Heroism of Theodore Roosevelt

Grant, George

ISBN 1888952202

No call #, 203 pgs--C

\$14.95(HC) - Retail

PCC: U.S. HISTORY

A Chance to Die: The Life and Legacy of Amy Carmichael

Elliot, Elisabeth

ISBN 0800715357

No call #, 382 pgs--MC

\$22.99 (HC) - Retail

PCC: WORLD HISTORY/
GEOGRAPHY/MISSIONS

Cautionary note: Due to the work that Amy Carmichael did with temple prostitutes, the subject matter is quite intense.

Hudson Taylor's Spiritual Secret

(1832-1905)

Taylor, Dr. and Mrs. Howard

ISBN 0802400299

No call #, 256 pgs--MC

\$6.99 (PB) - Retail

PCC: WORLD HISTORY/
GEOGRAPHY/MISSIONS

This book tells the amazing story of J. Hudson Taylor's life, his founding of the China Inland Mission, and the resulting salvation of millions of Chinese.

Then Darkness Fled: The Liberating Wisdom of Booker T. Washington

(1856-1915)

Mansfield, Stephen

ISBN 1581820534

No call #, 238 pgs--C

\$9.95(PB) - Retail

PCC: U.S. HISTORY

Church History

A History of Christianity in the United States

Noll, Mark

ISBN 0802806511

277.3, 576 pgs--MC

\$38.00(PB) - Retail

PCC: CHURCH HISTORY

For this unit, use pp. 286-310.

Daily Life

Life with Father (1890's)

Day, Clarence

ISBN 0091885655

Fiction, 261 pgs--C

\$1.50(PB) - Retail

PCC: U.S. LITERATURE

Hilarious!

Victorian America: Transformations in Everyday Life, 1896-1915

Schlereth, Thomas J.

ISBN 0060921609

No call #, 416 pgs--C

\$15.00(PB) - Retail

PCC: U.S. HISTORY

We suggest reading excerpts of this somewhat lengthy book.

The Great Fire (1875)

Murphy, Jim

ISBN 0590472674

977.311, 144 pages--LC

\$18.95(HC) - Retail

PCC: U.S. HISTORY

Europe and Asia

China Journal 1889-1900: An American Missionary Family During the Boxer Rebellion

Price, Eva Jane

ISBN 0684189518

951.03, 289 pages--C

\$9.95 (PB) - Retail

PCC: WORLD HISTORY/
GEOGRAPHY/MISSIONS

The Last Empire: photography in British India, 1855-1911

Worswick, Clark

ISBN 091233486X

779.9, 146 pgs--C

\$39.95(HC) - Retail

PCC: WORLD HISTORY/
WORLD
GEOGRAPHY

Anna and the King of Siam (1860's)

Landon, Margaret

ISBN 0060954884

915.9, 395 pgs--C

\$14.95(PB) - Retail

PCC: U.S./WORLD HISTORY/
WORLD GEOGRAPHY

Period Literature

41 Stories by O. Henry

Henry, O.

ISBN 0451522540

Fiction, 413 pages--C

\$5.95(PB) - Retail

PCC: U.S. LITERATURE

O. Henry is a master at the unexpected ending.

Billy Budd

Melville, Herman

ISBN 0812504267

Fiction, 128 pgs--MC

audio--LC

PCC: WORLD LITERATURE

If the language and lengthy sentence structure proves daunting, we suggest listening to Focus on the Family's Radio Theater presentation.

A Study in Scarlet

Doyle, Arthur Conan, Sir

ISBN 0140057072

Fiction, 144 pages--C

\$6.95(PB) - Retail

PCC: BRITISH LITERATURE

This is the first of the famous Sherlock Holmes series.

Les Miserables

Hugo, Victor (1802-1855)

ISBN 0451525264

Fiction, 1463 pgs--MC

\$7.95(PB) - Retail

PCC: WORLD LITERATURE

Consider an abridged version of this classic if it's too lengthy.

Invincible Louisa (1832-1888)

Meigs, Cornelia

ISBN 0316565946

Biography Alcott, 256 pgs--LC

\$6.99(PB) - Retail

PCC: U.S. LITERATURE

Activities/Assignments

Timeline	Geography/Map Skills
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 🕒 Chronicle the dates of U.S. events such as the Great Chicago Fire, Klondike Gold Rush, The Homestead Act and the Battle of Wounded Knee. 🕒 Record some of the many world conflicts during this period such as the Bolshevik Revolution, Boer wars, Crimean war, Zulu war, Franco-Prussian war or the Boxer Rebellion. 🕒 Date the laying of the transatlantic cable and transcontinental railroad. 	<p>👁️ <i>We recommend that you utilize Bright Ideas Press' Wondermaps CD for accuracy and ease of reproduction.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 🌐 Create a map of the Balkan peninsula and indicate the important battle sites of the Crimean War. 🌐 Design a map of Africa and/or Southeast Asia in the early 1900's labeling how the European colonies had colonized it. 🌐 Read excerpts from <i>Ellis Island Interviews</i>. On a world map, trace the immigration routes of several of the people you read about.
Writing Ideas	Narration
<p><i>See the Teacher's Manual for specific instructions related to various types of essays.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✍️ After reading about the Boxer Rebellion in China, write several journal entries as if you were a missionary there during that turbulent time. ✍️ Study the life of one of the many great leaders or missionaries listed in the historical book list and write an essay or research paper on him or her. ✍️ Write a short story in the style of O. Henry or Sir Arthur Conan Doyle, or write a short play based on one of the short stories you have read for this unit. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 💡 After reading about the Crimean war and Florence Nightingale, tell about the advances made in medical practices on the battlefield. 💡 Read the book or listen to <i>Billy Budd</i>, by Herman Melville, on audio. Discuss the symbolism used by Melville in creating his main characters. Do you think he understood the concept of redemption? 💡 Study several of the important Impressionist works and discuss the characteristics of Impressionism. 💡 Read about Amy Carmichael and tell about the obstacles she overcame in her life and about her missionary work.

Activities/Assignments

Unit Scripture/Bible Study

- ✚ Do a topic-based study of what scripture has to say about “work” and “diligence.”
(See the *Organizational/Time Management Skills* section below for more on this topic.) How is the word *work* defined in the original Greek?
- ✚ Memorize the following scriptures pertaining to work and others that you discover in your study:

“Whatever you do, do it heartily, as to the *Lord* and not to men, knowing that from the *Lord* you will receive the reward of the inheritance; for you serve the *Lord Christ*.” Col. 3:23-24

“Do you see a man who excels in his work? He will stand before Kings; he will not stand before unknown men.” Prov. 22:29

Multi-Level Projects

✚ *These projects are ideal for co-ops, large family or any other multi-age group of children.*

- ☺ Choose a short story by O. Henry and rewrite it as a play to memorize and perform as a group for an audience of family members or parents.
- ☺ Create presentations on the geography and culture of some of the different countries you read about this unit such as Mexico, Africa, China and share your work with the others in your group. Make sure you have visuals with your presentations.
- ☺ From a book on the historical book list, dramatize an event from the life of Theodore Roosevelt.

Fine Arts

The Golden Age of American Impressionism

Gerdts, William
ISBN 0823020932,
759.13, 128 pages
\$35.00(HC) - Retail.

The Watercolors of Winslow Homer

Unger, Miles
ISBN 0393020479,
759.13, 224 pages
\$39.95(HC) - Retail.

🖼️ ***Frederic Remington: the Masterworks***

Shapiro, Michael Edward
ISBN 0810981041
759.13, 271 pages
\$39.95(HC) - Retail.

- 🖼️ After looking at ***The Watercolors of Winslow Homer***, explore painting with watercolors and paint your surroundings, as he did. A possible reference:

Watercolor Painting Step-by-Step

Guptill, Arthur

Organizational/Time Management Skills

Do you have to be pushed and prodded to get your work done, or are you self-motivated? (If you are not sure, ask your parents!) Fortunately, if you have a problem in this area, *it is within your grasp to improve if you have the desire*. Keep the following points in mind as you evaluate and work to improve in this area:

1. Be honest in your self-evaluation. (Romans 12:3)
2. Be assured of God’s promise to aid us in our struggle for self-improvement. (Ezekiel 11:19-20, James 1:5)
3. Evaluate how you are spending your time. Do some activities need to be lessened or weeded out of your schedule completely? (Eph. 5:15-17)
4. Develop the habit of making better choices on a daily basis. (James 1:22-25)

History Research Topics

The following topics may be used for research/writing summary paragraphs narration, reports, give oral presentations, or just discussion. A simple written or oral narrative after doing research assists a student in retaining what he has learned about his subject.

- Great Chicago Fire
- Periodic Table
- Klondike Gold Rush
- Transatlantic Cable
- Bolshevik Revolution
- Baseball
- Fourteenth Amendment
- Statue of Liberty
- Ku Klux Klan
- Impressionism
- Papal Infallibility
- Child Labor
- Zulu War
- Populists
- British North American Act
- Art Nouveau
- Federal Trade Commission
- Three Emperor's League
- Hague Convention
- Cubism
- Triple Alliance
- Ellis Island
- The Homestead Act
- Boer Wars
- Mexican Revolution
- Boxer Rebellion
- Society of Harmonious Fists
- Crimean War
- Battle of Wounded Knee
- Suez Canal
- Balkan Wars
- Franco-Prussian War
- Chinese-Japanese War
- Russo-Japanese War
- David Livingstone
- John Philips Sousa
- Emmeline Pankhurst
- Mark Twain
- Alfred, Lord Tennyson
- Vincent Van Gogh
- Henry Clay
- Fyodor Dostoevsky
- William Randolph Hearst
- Henry David Thoreau
- Louis Pasteur
- R. J. Gatling
- Claude Debussy
- Laura Ingalls Wilder
- Nathaniel Hawthorne
- Herman Melville
- Gregor Mendel
- Edgar Degas
- Victor Hugo
- Sir Arthur Conan Doyle
- Robert E. Peary
- Charles Darwin
- Joseph Lister
- Frederick William IV of Prussia
- George Eliot
- Sigmund Freud
- Nietzsche
- Winston Churchill
- Alfred Nobel
- Theodore Roosevelt
- Marie Curie
- Louisa May Alcott
- P. T. Barnum
- Samuel F. B. Morse
- Winslow Homer
- Andrew Carnegie
- Gilbert and Sullivan
- Guy de Maupassant
- Vladimir Lenin
- George Washington Carver
- Grigori Rasputin
- William Jennings Bryant
- Mahatma Gandhi
- D.L. Moody
- Jules Verne
- George Pullman
- Igor Stravinsky
- Rudyard Kipling
- Mary Cassatt
- Henry Bessemer
- Mary Slessor
- George Westinghouse
- John Singer Sargent
- George Bernard Shaw
- Count Leo Nikolayevich Tolstoy
- Hudson Taylor
- Richard Wagner
- Florence Nightingale
- H. G. Wells
- Jane Addams
- Peter Ilyich Tchaikovsky
- Henrik Ibsen
- Guglielmo Marconi
- Roald Amundsen
- Queen Victoria
- Giuseppe Verdi
- Franz Liszt
- O. Henry

People:

- Amy Carmichael
- Booker T. Washington
- Alexander Graham Bell
- Benjamin Disraeli
- Pierre Auguste Renoir
- Toulouse Lautrec
- Karl Marx
- T. H. Huxley
- Thomas Alva Edison
- Charles Dickens
- Paul Gauguin

© 2004 Train up a Child Publishing
1342 Oak Mill Court
Mt. Pleasant, SC 29466

This page is intentionally left blank.

Immigration Overview

We think of this period as Immigration and Industrialization, because of the leap in technology that revolutionized communication, building, manufacturing, agriculture and more. This unit covers the beginning of the first Transcontinental Railroad to before the First World War.

This time period, though brief, was one of great expansion and change for parts of the world. The **industrialization** that began in the 1700s in Britain, by the mid-1800s had transformed Western Europe and later, America, from primarily rural environments to urban communities. From Britain, industrialization spread to France, Belgium, Germany, America and Japan and divided the world into two parts: those who had it, and those who didn't. Sometimes those who had it ended up controlling those who didn't and exploited them for their plentiful, raw materials. This mechanization had its downside. There were many, many people who no longer had jobs. On top of this, there were harvest failures, such as the **Potato Famine** in Ireland that caused widespread hunger. No wonder many of the unemployed, hungry Europeans made a beeline for the United States.

In America, the transcontinental railroad had connected the "new" states with the "old" states. Large factories and steel mills now marked the countryside. For 20-30 years after the Civil War, the nation moved toward **manufacturing**, harnessing the power of steam, iron and electricity.

Science and inventions dictated the day. From 1860 to 1890, the U. S. government issued 440,000 patents. By 1925, that number was close to a million! **Thomas Edison**, with his multitude of practical inventions such as the **incandescent light bulb**, changed the way people lived. **Samuel F.B. Morse**, the inventor of **electrical telegraphy**, linked the continent in communication the way the railroads did in transportation. The 1876 invention of the **telephone** by **Alexander Graham Bell** moved the nation forward both socially and economically. Business equipment inventions, such as the

typewriter and **cash register** brought efficiency to new levels.

Another major area of advancement was the **ore industry**, most notably iron and steel. **Andrew Carnegie**, an Irish immigrant, brought amazing industrial expansion through his steel industry business.

Additionally, businessmen realized they could bring competing firms under one umbrella, and terms like “**corporations**” and “**trusts**” became common place. The corporations represented many different industries from the **Standard Oil Company** to Philip Armour’s meat-packing business, **Armour & Company**. Communication systems such as **Western Union** and **Bell** (telephone) **System** soon followed suit.

Towns and villages gave way to cities with factories, sprawling railroad yards and financial institutions. People flocked to the cities for work. By 1890, New York had a million and a half citizens and Philadelphia had over a million. Following the Civil War, some small towns like Omaha increased by fifty times the previous population!

Much of this population increase was due to the enormous influx of

immigrants. While people came from all over the world for many different reasons, they frequently came from Europe to escape famine, poverty, political revolution and/or discrimination. Most of them ended up in the cities because of the abundant job opportunities.

The **Statue of Liberty**, a gift from France in 1886, was the most memorable sight for many immigrants that were processed through **Ellis Island**. They were scrutinized before being allowed to enter the U.S. primarily to be sure that they weren’t criminals running from the law. It was easier to get through successfully if they already had family in the U.S. to sponsor them. Once in America, immigrants had to find jobs, housing and learn the language. Housing expenses could be challenging and often 10 to 12 family members lived in one room. But the city offered cheap transportation with shop and factory jobs readily available.

A smaller number of immigrants headed west to farm or herd livestock, but land was becoming limited. The **Homestead Act of 1862**, granting free farms of 160 acres, had caused many Americans to head to the West. But by

1880, much of the land was taken by farmers, ranchers and miners.

Over five million people now lived where the buffalo use to graze freely. The railroad network advanced the settling process even more. Easy access to the West made ranching and farming that much more attractive. The cattle boom peaked around 1885, and then became more limited as the open range was covered with railroad tracks and fellow cattle drivers. Under the Homestead Act, farmers began fencing their claims, eliminating land on which cattle could be driven.

As much as industry was changing, farming changed as well. From 1860 to 1910, the number of farms in the U.S. tripled. American farmers grew enough to feed the entire country and still export goods. Advancements in farming equipment, such as **reapers** and **threshing machines**, allowed the farmers to produce more than ever. The science of farming expanded with agricultural colleges becoming established through the Morrill-Land Grant College Act. One of the most noted agriculture scientists, from Tuskegee Institute in Alabama, was **George Washington Carver**. He found

hundreds of new uses for the peanut, the sweet potato, and the soybean.

By 1890, economic imbalance occurred with farm products heading downward and manufacturing increasing. This lead to organizations such as the **Farmers' Alliance**, established to protect farmers, most commonly through political reform. The Alliance became so political that they developed a new political party, the **Populists**. By 1890, the party sent numerous senators and representatives to Congress. The Populists eventually embedded themselves in the Democratic Party. In the 1896 election, their candidate, **William Jennings Bryant**, lost to **William McKinley**. Despite the loss, Bryant went down in history as an incredible orator. McKinley, with his running mate, **Theodore Roosevelt**, won the 1900 election as well. However, McKinley was assassinated in 1901, moving Roosevelt into the Presidency.

By the turn of the century, the U.S. had changed drastically. People were spread all over the continent and sadly, the once wide-open frontier was history. Politically the nation had advanced to a world power. Free public education, free press, and religious

This is the end of the Secondary Immigration Unit. The Teacher's Overview on the original unit is several pages longer.