

## Chapter 12 Guide

Central Pacific	Union Pacific
<b>Started:</b> Sacramento, California (1863) <b>Finished:</b> Promontory Point, Utah (May 10, 1869)	<b>Started:</b> Omaha, Nebraska (1865) <b>Finished:</b> Promontory Point, Utah (May 10, 1869)
<b>Workers:</b> Chinese	<b>Workers:</b> Irish, Native-Americans, African-Americans, Mexican-Americans
<b>Hazards:</b> Mountains (Sierra Nevada Mountains), Bad weather, Explosions and accidents from building through the mountains.	<b>Hazards:</b> Bad weather, Native American Attacks (On the <u>Great Plains</u> : Area between the Rocky Mountains and the Mississippi River. Also known as the <u>prairie</u> .)
<b>Study Tip: 3C's:</b> C is for Central Pacific, C is for California (Sacramento), and C is for Chinese workers.	<b>Study Tip: IOU:</b> I is for Irish workers, O is for Omaha Nebraska, and U is for Union Pacific.

- Note: Immigrants who worked on the Transcontinental Railroad were not treated well. All immigrants faced prejudice and racism.

<u>Positive points about the Transcontinental Railroad</u>	<u>Negative points about the Transcontinental Railroad</u>
Made travel faster and easier	Companies started using up all the natural resources. Many of the forests were threatened.
Helped settle the west and secure land for our nation.	The Native Americans were systematically moved off their land onto reservations or killed while protecting their land.
Provided more land: Overpopulation in the East. Now people can settle out west.	The buffalo, which was very important to the Native Americans, were being killed.
Encouraged business and trade because now products can be transported from one coast to the other. (Resources not available in the east can be brought in from the west.)	The settlements and the Railroads created pollution.

- Note: Jobs that settlers had on the Great Plains were farming and raising cattle.

**Homestead Act: 1862:** It gave men who were at least 21 years age 160 acres of land for only \$10.00. The men had to build a house on the land within six months and they had to live on the land for at least five years and successfully grown crops on the land.