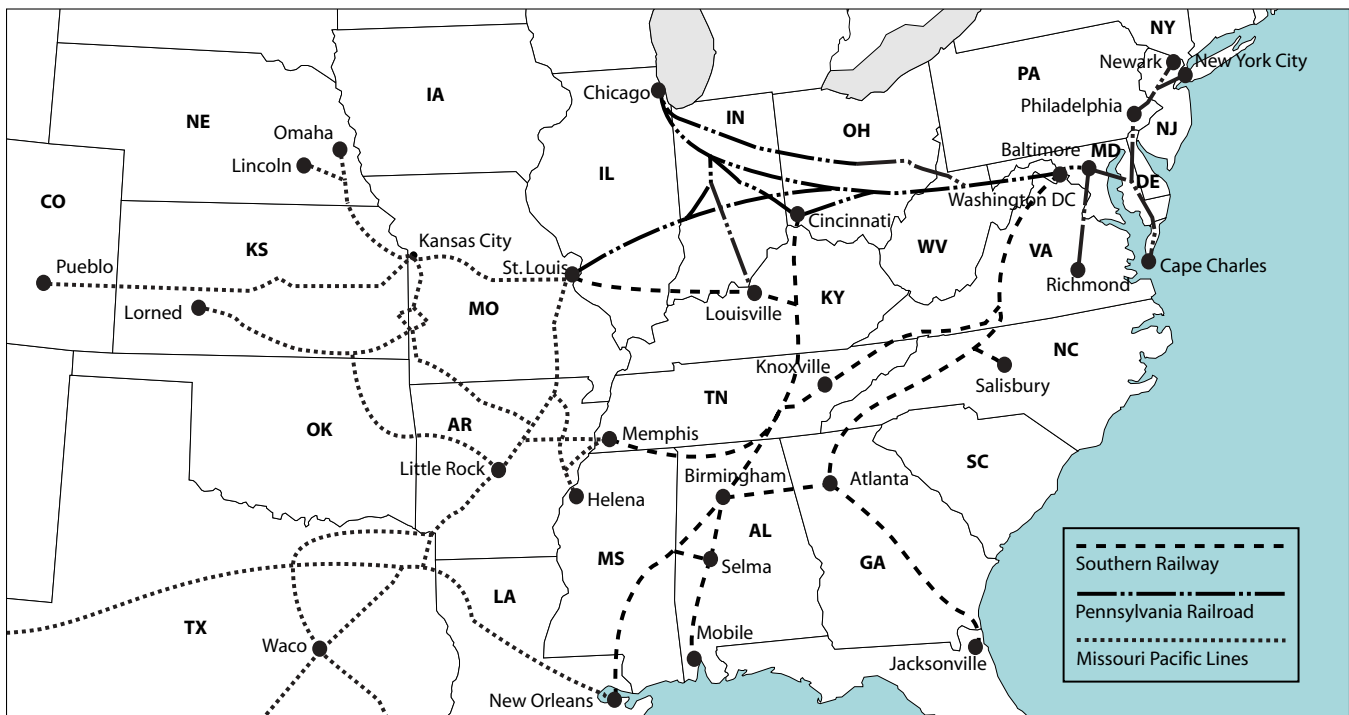


Mapping the Big Idea

Draw this 1920 journey on the map.

- 1. Making the fabric** Texas produced over 25 percent of the nation's cotton crop. In Waco, Texas, cotton was loaded onto the Missouri Pacific Railroad to New Orleans, Louisiana. The cotton would be transferred to the Southern Railway and could be hauled to a mill in Salisbury, North Carolina. The cotton was made into thread, then woven and printed. *Trace the journey of the cotton from Waco through New Orleans to Salisbury.*
- 2. Selling the fabric** A salesman from Salisbury traveled on the railroad looking for textile factories that wanted to purchase Salisbury's milled cotton. He made stops in Baltimore, Philadelphia, and Newark. He slept on the train's sleeping car to save time. *Trace the journey of the traveling salesman from Salisbury to these three cities.*
- 3. From fabric to dresses** In Philadelphia, he made a sale! The salesman happily sent a telegram instructing the company to ship crates of fabric on a freight train from Salisbury to Philadelphia. *Does the crate need to change train lines?*
- 4. Dresses sold to company** Finished dresses were purchased by Sears, Roebuck and Co. The dresses were sent by rail to a warehouse for storage. *Trace the journey of the finished dresses from Philadelphia to the central warehouse in Chicago.*
- 5. Buying a dress by mail order** A woman from Salisbury, North Carolina, could have seen the dress in a Sears catalog and ordered it. *Trace its journey from the Chicago warehouse to Salisbury station, North Carolina.*



Before trains, how would this multistate commerce take place? How did trains impact the industrial age and the migration of people? Compare the journey of this piece of clothing to the global journey in Unit Five.