The Telegraph Helps Communication
In the early 1800s, letters and news traveled by horse, stagecoach, or steamboat. Sometimes news from one part of the country didn’t reach another part for several weeks. In 1844, a new kind of communication was introduced. The new telegraph machine sent electric signals through wires to a distant location. Samuel Morse invented a code for sending messages. People could send and get messages in just a few minutes. By 1861, telegraph wires stretched from coast to coast. Reporters sent news stories to their newspapers, and people sent personal messages and business information. During the Civil War, battle plans were made using the telegraph.

A Transcontinental Railroad
Many Americans began moving west by the 1840s. They were looking for gold or for new places to settle. There were only two good ways to travel. One way was to sail around the tip of South America. The other way was to travel to the end of the railroad line and take a rough trail on land in wagons pulled by horses, mule, or oxen. Both ways were long, difficult, and expensive. In 1862, railroad companies got money and land from Congress to build a transcontinental railroad to connect the coasts. The Union Pacific hired former Civil War soldiers, formerly enslaved African Americans, and Irish immigrants to build track from east to west. They started in Nebraska with existing railroad lines from the East Coast. The Central Pacific hired many Chinese immigrants to lay tracks from west to east, starting in California. Because of prejudice, these workers were paid less than other workers and given the most dangerous jobs.

The two tracks met at Promontory Point, Utah, on May 10, 1869, to make a 1,800-mile-long transcontinental railroad. It was the first of several railroads. It was easier to cross the continent by train. Western farmers made money by shipping cattle and wheat to the East.