The struggle for change in America and the many changes these people made became known as ...........

The Progressive Era
Progressive people fought for many causes

Women's Rights to Vote
Women's Suffrage
Helped pass the 19th Amendment

Child Labor
This stopped as a result of Unions

Shorter working days
As a result of Unions

Meat Sanitation

Racial Equality
NAACP started

Temperance
Helped pass the 18th Amendment

Less Fortunate
Hull House started

Environment
National Parks Service started
Negative Effects of Industrialization

- Child Labor
- Low Wages
- Long Hours
- Unsafe Working Conditions

Rise of Organized Labor

- Formation of Unions
  - Growth of American Federation of Labor
- Strikes: Aftermath of Homestead Strike

Temperance movement

- Composed (made up of) Groups opposed to the making and consuming of alcohol

- Supported the 18th Amendment to the Constitution of the United States, prohibited (did not allow) the manufacturing (making), sale, and transporting (moving) of alcohol

Women Suffrage

- Increased Educational Opportunities
- Attained (got) Voting Rights
  - Women gained the right to vote with the passing of the 19th Amendment to the Constitution of the United States
  - Susan B. Anthony and Elizabeth Cady Stanton worked for women’s suffrage

Progressive Movement Workplace Reforms

- Improved Safety Conditions
- Reduced Work Labor
- Placed Restrictions on Child Labor

Vocabulary Quiz Date: (Tentatively) _____________________________________________

Unit Test Date: (Tentatively) _________________________________________________

Unit Objective: ____________________________________________________________
_________________________________________________________________________
_________________________________________________________________________
_________________________________________________________________________

SOL USII.4e: Students will demonstrate knowledge of how life changed after the Civil War by describing the impact of the Progressive Movement on child labor, working conditions, the rise of organized labor, women’s suffrage, and the temperance movement.
# Progressive Era Anticipation Guide

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>What I thought before the unit</th>
<th>What I know after the unit</th>
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Progressive Era – Vocabulary Practice

1. Progressive ______________ worked to create positive changes in the U.S.
2. Susan B. Anthony worked for women's right to vote, or women's ____________.
3. During the __________________Movement, people worked to ban alcohol.
4. One of the negative effects of ________________ was crime, since many people ignored alcohol laws.
5. Labor ____________ helped workers unite to work on getting better pay and working conditions.
6. Workers at Carnegie's steel plant were upset when they received a decrease in pay, which is why the union stopped working and went on ________________
7. Booker T. Washington believed that ________________ education was the way to help African Americans gain equality.
### Progressive Era Vocabulary

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<thead>
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<th>Term</th>
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<td>prohibition</td>
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<td>reformer</td>
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<td>strike</td>
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<td>suffrage</td>
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<td>temperance</td>
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<td>union</td>
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<td>vocational</td>
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<td>18th amendment</td>
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<td>19th amendment</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
DO I UNDERSTAND....Industrialization Problems?

**Directions:** When people gather to protest something, they often carry picket signs with words that express the reasons they are upset. Complete each of the picket signs with a problem that occurred because of industrialization.

- Write words that describe problems caused by the growth of industries.
- Draw your own picket sign and include 1 more problem.

My Picket Sign

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DO I UNDERSTAND.....The Importance of Unions and Strikes?

**Directions:** Draw a book cover that could be used for a book about the Homestead Strike. Use your notes. Make sure to include the following:

- Title and author (maybe it could be written by one of the most famous union leaders of the time period, for example).
- An image the shows the industry the strike was associated with.
- Include the major city and Captain of Industry associated with this strike.
**Main Ideas:**

**Industrialization Problems**
As industries grew, so did their need for workers. As a result, thousands of American citizens and immigrants rushed to the new industrial cities in search of new jobs and a chance for a better life. With so many people looking for work, factory owners could hire workers who were willing to work for ________________ and very ________________ wages were so low that it became impossible for a worker to support his family. In order to pay the rent and put food on the table, many parents were forced to __________________ instead of school. Children as young as eight worked six days a week, eight to twelve hours a day for less than a dollar a day. They worked in factories, mills, coal mines, picked fruit, shined shoes, and sold newspapers. In addition to low wages and long hours, Americans also had to deal with __________________________, factories and mills were filled with new machines that were very dangerous to operate. As a result, thousands of workers were injured and hundreds more were killed each year. In addition, many Americans worked in __________________________ where exit doors were locked to keep workers in and fresh air out. Locked doors also resulted in hundreds of worker deaths when fires broke out and escape was impossible.

**Industrialization Solutions: Organized Labor**
As Americans became more and more concerned about their working conditions, some began to join together against the unfair practices of the powerful industries. Together they formed __________________________. A labor union is an organization that __________________________. An example of a labor union is the __________________________, or AFL for short. This labor union represented skilled workers such as cigar makers, plumbers, and carpenters. Its president and founder was __________________________. He organized many different skilled labor unions into one large federation (group) of unions. He knew that in order to fight back against big business, he would need a big labor union. By 1920 the AFL had over __________________________. Because of its size, many business leaders began to listen to the AFL’s demands for a better American workplace. In some cases, however, wealthy owners ignored the demands of unions for better treatment of workers. As a result, workers would stop working, or _________________. They would strike until their demands were met. Some strikes were peaceful but some were violent. The __________________________ was one of the most violent strikes during the Progressive Movement. It took place at the __________________________ in Homestead, Pennsylvania after a manager cut the worker’s pay. During the strike, a gun battle erupted. Sixteen people died and many others were injured. Most workers left the union and returned to work after the strike. It took over thirty years for steel unions to regain their power to represent steel workers.

**Progressive Movement Workplace Reforms**
During the late 1800s and the early 1900s, more and more Americans realized that __________________________. These Progressive __________________________ wanted to expose the many problems facing the American worker and make life better for all Americans. They fought for __________________________, __________________________, and __________________________. Because of their efforts, the American workplace began to change. New laws set __________________________ for the workplace. Laws were also passed to __________________________ the number of hours in a workday. Other laws restricted the number of hours children could work and set a minimum age for employment.

**Summary of Important Ideas in three sentences:**

- Industrialization Problems: As industries grew, so did their need for workers. Thousands of American citizens and immigrants rushed to new cities in search of jobs. Wages were so low that it became impossible for a worker to support their family. Children as young as eight worked six days a week, eight to twelve hours a day for less than a dollar a day. They worked in factories, mills, coal mines, picked fruit, shined shoes, and sold newspapers. In addition to low wages and long hours, Americans also had to deal with dangerous machines and locked doors.

- Industrialization Solutions: Organized Labor: As Americans became more concerned about their working conditions, they formed labor unions to fight back against big business. One of the most famous labor unions was the AFL, led by its president and founder. The AFL organized many skilled labor unions into a large federation. In some cases, workers went on strike until their demands were met. Some strikes were peaceful but some were violent. The Homestead strike was one of the most violent strikes during the Progressive Movement.

- Progressive Movement Workplace Reforms: Americans realized that the workplace needed reform. Progressive thinkers wanted to expose the many problems facing the American worker and make life better for all Americans. They fought for better working conditions, shorter hours, and a reasonable workday. New laws were passed to set standards for the workplace, and laws were also passed to restrict the number of hours children could work. Other laws restricted the number of hours children could work and set a minimum age for employment.
DO I UNDERSTAND…..2 New Amendments that Promised to Reform Society?

Directions: Draw an image in each block below that describes how each amendment changed society. Use your notes. Make sure to include the following:

- Include the amendment number
- Include the year each amendment was ratified.
- Draw an image that completely describes what each amendment did.
Social Issues – Problems and Solutions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Keywords and Main Ideas:</th>
<th>Notes:</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Problem 1: Alcohol</strong> (summarize in your own words)</td>
<td><strong>Solution 1: The Temperance Movement and 18th Amendment</strong></td>
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<td>Many Progressive reformers were opposed to the making and consuming (drinking) of alcohol in the United States. They called themselves members of the ______________________________. They believed that if alcohol was ______________________________ (not allowed) it would lower crime rates, reduce poverty, and increase the overall quality of American life.</td>
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<td><strong>Problem 2: Women and the Right to Vote</strong> (summarize in your own words)</td>
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**Summary of Important Ideas:**
DO I UNDERSTAND....Discrimination Towards African Americans?

Directions: Write a paragraph to summarize discrimination that was happening throughout the country. Use your notes and be sure to include the following:
- Include a topic sentence.
- At least 3 sentences describing discrimination African Americans were facing.
- Write complete sentences

________________________________________________________________________
________________________________________________________________________
________________________________________________________________________
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________________________________________________________________________
________________________________________________________________________
### Problem: Jim Crow Laws

Write a definition for Jim Crow Laws:

Give 2 examples of Jim Crow Laws:
1. 
2. 

### Solution: Civil Rights Leaders

#### 1. Booker T. Washington
- Booker T. Washington was a former ________________________________
- He accepted the ________________________________ of the races. He believed that African Americans should live, work, and learn separately from whites.
- He also believed that African Americans could achieve equality through ________________________________ and he encouraged them to attend ________________________________ instead of colleges.
- He saw the opportunity to earn a ________________________________ as more important than acquiring civil rights.
- He founded the ________________________________, which today is a prestigious (high ranking) Southern university. Although academic subjects were taught at the school, they learned more about ________________________________ such as farming, carpentry, brickmaking, shoemaking, printing, and cabinetmaking.

#### 2. E.B. DuBois
- DuBois ________________________________ (fought) for full ________________________________ (voting), ________________________________ (equal), and ________________________________ (no segregation) rights of African Americans.
- He helped to found (start) the ________________________________ (NAACP) in the early 1900s