

NAME: \_\_\_\_\_

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DATE: \_\_\_\_\_

**Using Vocabulary**

**Chapter 8 Section 1**

DIRECTIONS: Use the information in your textbook to fill in the blanks for the following sentences.

1. \_\_\_\_\_ This movement believed that new ideas and honest, efficient government could bring about social justice.
2. \_\_\_\_\_ Writers who were fascinated with the ugliest side of things.
3. \_\_\_\_\_ He was the managing editor of McClure's Magazine and a leading muckraker.
4. \_\_\_\_\_ A series of articles published by McClure's Magazine in 1903 and centered upon political corruption.
5. \_\_\_\_\_ He was a muckraking photographer for the New York Evening Sun who used his photographs to show the conditions in the tenements.
6. \_\_\_\_\_ A piece published by Jacob Rilis that showed the unsanitary and poor conditions among the city's poor.
7. \_\_\_\_\_ He wrote the book *The History of Standard Oil* which told the ruthless story of how Rockefeller built his oil empire.
8. \_\_\_\_\_ A book written by Ida Tarbell about the ruthless methods John D Rockefeller used to create Standard Oil Company.
9. \_\_\_\_\_ A writer who focused on the dangers of child labor in his book *The Bitter Cry of the Children*.
10. \_\_\_\_\_ Written by John Spargo in 1906, the book looks into the lives of boys working in the coal mines.
11. \_\_\_\_\_ He was a fiction writer, born poor in Terre Haute, Indiana, who tried to put a face on the social problems in America.
12. \_\_\_\_\_ A book written by Theodore Dreiser from Terre Haute, Indiana in 1901. The book tells the tale of a small town girl who is lured to the big city.
13. \_\_\_\_\_ A naturalists who wrote of the struggles of workers in California.

14. \_\_\_\_\_ A story published in 1901 by Frank Norris who uses the analogy of an octopus to describe the stranglehold the railroad had on California farmers.
15. \_\_\_\_\_ A novelist who wrote of the conditions of Chicago Stockyards and the immigrants who worked there.
16. \_\_\_\_\_ A book written by Upton Sinclair in 1906 and looked into the conditions immigrants worked in at the Chicago Stock yards. His book would help reform the industry.
17. \_\_\_\_\_ An African American author who wrote of struggles of blacks.
18. \_\_\_\_\_ A book written by Francis Ellen Watkins in 1892 centers upon the struggles of black people in America.
19. \_\_\_\_\_ A religious reformer who felt that Christianity should be the basis for social reform.
20. \_\_\_\_\_ A book published in 1907 outlined a social gospel that could bring justice and equality to the masses.
21. \_\_\_\_\_ A concept that Walter Rauschenbusch pushed that by applying Christian ideas that a better society could be built and society could become the “Kingdom of God.”
22. \_\_\_\_\_ A community center that provided social services for the urban poor.
23. \_\_\_\_\_ One of the first social workers in America that was inspired by Toynbee Hall, a settlement house, and brought the idea back to Chicago.
24. \_\_\_\_\_ The first Settlement House in America that aimed at providing social services to the immigrant and the poor.
25. \_\_\_\_\_ Organized in 1902 with the urging of Florence Kelly, its aim was to ban the use of children in the work place.
26. \_\_\_\_\_ An outgrowth of the National Child Labor Committee whose function is to examine issues that affect children’s health and safety.
27. \_\_\_\_\_ An act passed in 1916 by Congress that outlawed child labor, but was struck-down by the courts two years later.

28. \_\_\_\_\_ An early 20<sup>th</sup> century educational reformer who argued that children need to be encouraged and taught to think creatively.
29. \_\_\_\_\_ The name given to a fire that broke out on March 25, 1911 that killed 146 mostly female workers in a garment factory that had its doors locked. The fire led to laws that regulated worker safety.
30. \_\_\_\_\_ A Supreme Court ruling in 1905 that made most progressive worker safety laws unconstitutional.
31. \_\_\_\_\_ Named after the reorganization of city government after the Galveston Hurricane of 1900. It replaced the mayor and aldermen with a commission and city manager.
32. \_\_\_\_\_ A reformer who established in Wisconsin the direct primary that allowed voters to choose candidates for offices.
33. \_\_\_\_\_ Replaced the party leader(s) who chose candidates with elections that allowed citizens to choose the candidates.
34. \_\_\_\_\_ A progressive reform that allowed the citizens to place on the ballot a law that would be enacted if a majority voted for it.
35. \_\_\_\_\_ A reform measure that allowed voters to approve or disapprove of laws enacted by their legislature.
36. \_\_\_\_\_ A reform measure that allowed citizens to remove elected officials from office before their term expired.
37. \_\_\_\_\_ When ratified on June 11, 1914 it changed the way senators were elected from being selected by the state legislatures to popular vote.

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**Finding the Main Ideas**

**Chapter 8 Section 2**

**DIRECTIONS:** Use the information in your textbook to fill in the blanks to complete this modified outline.

**Women Make Progress**

**Women At Work      Witness History**

The Progressive movement took on issues that effected women.

**Why It Matters**

Women wanted a greater role in society than what they were allowed. Women activists helped women to achieve a greater role in everyday life.

**Progressive Women Expand Reform**

1. Women wanted to go beyond raising children and being housewives.
2. Education was used as a means to achieve more social involvement.
3. Colleges prepared women for careers in nursing, education, or social work.

**Working Women Face Hardships**

1. Working women faced hard lobs, long hours, and low pay.
2. Women's wages could be confiscated by the husband.
3. Women has little political power to look after their interests.

**Reformers Champion Women's Rights**

1. Key goal was to limit women's working hours
2. \_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_
4. Florence Kelly helped to form the Women's Trade Union League (WTUL) that pushed for federal laws for minimum wage and 8 hour day. Also it establise a strike fund.

### Women Work For Changes in Family Life

1. Progressive women wanted to improve family life. One way was through advocating temperance which meant to refrain from drinking alcohol which may felt harmed the family. Women formed the Women's Christian Temperance Movement (WCTM) for that purpose. Their work would help pass the 18<sup>th</sup> Amendment that would prohibit alcohol.
2. Margaret Sanger \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
3. Ida B. Wells \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

### Women Fight For The Right To Vote

Most controversial change the progressives wanted was women suffrage-the right to vote. Susan B Anthony and Elizabeth Cady worked in the 1800s to help bring the issue to the forefront.

### Catt Takes Charge of the Movement

1. Carrier Chapman Catt \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
2. The Society Plan \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
3. NAOWS \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

### Activists Carry On the Struggle

1. Social activist Alice \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
2. 1917 Alice Paul formed \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

The Nineteenth Amendment Becomes Law

1. Cat and Kelly led the NAWSA in support of the \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
2. Several groups could claim victory for the passage of the \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

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## Vocabulary

### Chapter 8 Section 3

**DIRECTIONS:** Use the information in your textbook to decide which item in each group is NOT related to the other two. Cross out the one item that is not related and then on the line provided explain how the two are related.

1. N.A.A.C.P                      Urban League                      B,nai B'rith

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

2. W.E.B. DuBois                      Octaviano Lazzazolo                      Booker T. Washington

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

3. B,nai B'rith                                      NAACP                                      Anti-Defamation League.

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

4. PLM    Mutualistas    Americanization

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

5. Booker T. Washington                      Niagara Movement                      Society of American Indians

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

6. Society of American Indians                      Dawes Act                                      PLM

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## Vocabulary

## Chapter 8 Section 4

**DIRECTIONS:** Use the information in your textbook to decide which statement is true in each group. Circle or highlight the correct answer and draw a line through the answer that is false.

- Theodore Roosevelt became President when William McKinley was assassinated in 1901.
  - Woodrow Wilson became President when William McKinley was assassinated in 1901.
  - William McKinley became President when Grover Cleveland was assassinated in 1901.
- Theodore Roosevelt called his program to keep big business from taking advantage of small businesses and the poor the New Deal.
  - Theodore Roosevelt called his program to keep big business from taking advantage of small businesses and the poor the Square Deal.
  - Theodore Roosevelt called his program to keep big business from taking advantage of small businesses and the poor the Progressive Deal.
- The Interstate Commerce Commission was created in 1887 to regulate the oil industry and to set fair prices.
  - The Interstate Commerce Commission was created in 1887 to regulate the railroads and to set fair shipping costs.
  - The Interstate Commerce Commission was created in 1887 to regulate the telegraph service to set fair prices.
- The Elkins Act of 1903 imposed fines on steel producers that gave special discounts to favorite customers.
  - The Elkins Act of 1903 imposed fines on lumber producers that gave special discounts to favorite customers.
  - The Elkins Act of 1903 imposed fines on Railroads that gave special rates to favorite shippers.
- Congress gave the ICC power to set railroad shipping rates, along with tolls, pipeline rates, and ferry charges when it passed The Meat Inspection Act of 1906.
  - Congress gave the ICC power to set railroad shipping rates, along with tolls, pipeline rates, and ferry charges when it passed The Hepburn Act of 1906.
  - Congress gave the ICC power to set railroad shipping rates, along with tolls, pipeline rates, and ferry charges when it passed The Elkins Act of 1903.
- The Elkins Act of 1903 allowed government agents to inspect meat processing plants and food that crossed state lines.
  - The Meat Inspection Act of 1906 allowed government agents to inspect meat processing plants and food that crossed state lines.
  - The Pure Food and Drug Act of 1906 allowed government agents to inspect meat processing plants and food that crossed state lines.

7.
  - A. The Pure Food and Drug Act (Wiley Act) of 1906 gave government inspectors power to inspect and regulate food and drugs.
  - B. The Meat Inspection Act of 1906 gave government inspectors power to inspect and regulate food and drugs.
  - C. The Elkins Act of 1903 gave government inspectors power to inspect and regulate food and drugs.
8.
  - A. The Food and Drug Administration was formed in 1906 to be the regulation arm of the Meat Inspection Act of 1906.
  - B. The Food and Drug Administration was formed in 1906 to be the regulation arm of the Elkins Act of 1903.
  - C. The Food and Drug Administration was formed in 1906 to be the regulation arm of the Pure Food and Drug Act of 1906.
9.
  - A. John Muir led the movement to secure creation of Yosemite National Park in California in 1890.
  - B. Gifford Pinchot led the movement to secure creation of Yosemite National Park in California in 1890.
  - C. Tanner Butler led the movement to secure creation of Yosemite National Park in California in 1890.
10.
  - A. Gifford Pinchot led the Division of Forestry and formulated policy that woodlands were to be protected for future use as a source for lumber.
  - B. John Muir led the Division of Forestry and formulated policy that woodlands were to be protected for future use as a source for lumber.
  - C. William Howard Taft led the Division of Forestry and formulated policy that woodlands were to be protected for future use as a source for lumber.
11.
  - A. The National Reclamation Act of 1902 gave the federal government power to regulate water and coal distribution.
  - B. The National Reclamation Act of 1902 gave the federal government power to regulate water distribution.
  - C. The National Reclamation Act of 1902 gave the federal government power to regulate air and water distribution.
12.
  - A. William Howard Taft became president after Roosevelt and soften the progressive approach to business.
  - B. Theodore Roosevelt became president after Taft and soften the progressive approach to business.
  - C. Woodrow Wilson became president after Roosevelt and soften the progressive approach to business.
13.
  - A. The Payne-Aldrich Tariff Act of 1909 raised tariffs on imported goods.
  - B. The Payne-Aldrich Tariff Act of 1909 did away with tariffs on imported goods.
  - C. The Payne-Aldrich Tariff Act of 1909 lowered tariffs on imported goods.
14.
  - A. The passage of the Mann-Elkins Act gave government control over telephone and telegraph rates.
  - B. The passage of the Mann-Elkins Act gave government control over water distribution..
  - C. The passage of the Mann-Elkins Act gave government control meat inspection.

15. A. New Nationalism was a program endorsed by former President Theodore Roosevelt to restore the government's trust-busting power.  
B. New Republicanism was a program endorsed by former President Theodore Roosevelt to restore the government's trust-busting power.  
C. New Americanism was a program endorsed by former President Theodore Roosevelt to restore the government's trust-busting power.
16. A. The Bull Moose party was formed from people leaving the Republican Party headed by Taft, who felt he had left the Progressive movement.  
B. The Bull Moose party was formed from people leaving the Democrat Party headed by Taft, who felt he had left the Progressive movement.  
C. The Bull Moose party was formed from people leaving the Republican-Democrat Party headed by Taft, who felt he had left the Progressive movement.

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## Vocabulary

### Chapter 8 Section 5

**DIRECTIONS** Use the information in your textbook to decide which of the paired statements is true. Circle the correct answer and draw a line through the answer that is false.

1. \_\_\_ He won the 1912 election due in part to the split of the Republican Party. **A Workingman's Compensation Act**
2. \_\_\_ The name given to the Woodrow Wilson Administration and looked much like Roosevelt's New Nationalism. **B. Clayton Antitrust Act of 1914**
3. \_\_\_ A bill passed by Congress that would cut Import tariffs. **C. Sixteenth 6<sup>th</sup> Amendment**
4. \_\_\_ A Constitutional Amendment ratified by states in 1913 and gave congress the power To enact an income tax. **D. Federal Trade Commission the**
5. \_\_\_ Passed by Congress in 1913, it gave the Federal Reserve Board control of the commercial banks in the United States **E. Ludlow Massacre**
6. \_\_\_ Created by Congress in 1914 to ensure fair trade, honest advertising and labeling. **F. Underwood Tariff Act of 1913**
7. \_\_\_ Spelled out what activities businesses could not engage in. **G. New Freedom**
8. \_\_\_ Gave wages to temporarily disabled civil service workers. **H. Woodrow Wilson**
9. \_\_\_ Established an 8 hour working day and overtime pay for railroad workers. **I. Federal Reserve Act of 1913**
10. \_\_\_ Colorado National Guardsman opened fire on a tent encampment of striking miners in , Ludlow, Colorado killing 26 men, women, and children. **J. Adamson Act of 1916**