



North Carolina: People, Places, & Progress

Chapter 11: Patterns of Progress

Section 1: "Progress," Democrats, and Education

Focused Reading

Instructions: Read the section and complete each item with words from the passages in this section.

1. By the early years of the twentieth century, North Carolina had become the leading _____ state in the South.
2. North Carolina was able to _____ its wealth, in part, because it finally took advantage of its rock-filled western _____.
3. James B. Duke moved to _____ and started a new industry. After 1904, he built dams across the Catawba River to generate _____.
4. Eventually, the whole Carolina Piedmont benefited from the _____ (water-powered electricity) made by what became the Duke Power Company.
5. Most of North Carolina's industrial growth was concentrated in _____, _____, and furniture.
6. _____ became the centers of progress, and each town claimed it was more progressive than any other.
7. To handle industrial growth, the state had to be more _____. That meant that people had to be _____ in new ways and _____ to behave in new ways.
8. The white _____ who took over the state legislature in 1898 moved quickly to reorganize North Carolina.
9. The first proposal called for all voters to be _____, because reading and writing were needed for advancement in the new _____ environment.

Name: _____ Date: _____ Class: _____

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10. If _____ were made a requirement for voting, most black men would suffer _____.
11. The Democrats proposed a _____ clause that provided exceptions to the literacy rule. The plan said that any man whose _____ or _____ (hence the name) had voted before 1867 could vote anyway, because that family had always done so.
12. The second proposal promised that the state would move forward to create a public _____ system that would respond to the new demands of _____.
13. Every _____, white and black, was to have access to better schools. In fact, the state legislature was to provide these opportunities through _____, funding schools in poorer counties at a greater rate than in richer counties.
14. _____ immediately eliminated most of the black vote from state politics and turned the _____ party into a minority.
15. Governor _____ and his allies then put forward a "_____" agenda of laws that would sort out North Carolinians for industrial work.
16. In 1908, the legislature sponsored a _____ (a vote of the people on a particular issue). A majority of voters, almost all white by this time, approved _____, which made it illegal to make, possess, or consume _____ beverages.
17. In 1903, the legislature approved _____ education, which required every child to attend school until a specific age, unless there was a family situation that required the child to _____.

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18. The legislature supported _____ laws that separated the races, particularly in public places like city parks and graded schools. These rules became known as _____ laws, after an old minstrel show that made blacks look foolish and dependent.