

# **SOUTH CAROLINA**

**Our History, Our Home**

## **Chapter 12**

**The Progressive Era**



Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

## Vocabulary: Fill in the Blank

Directions: Fill in the blank with the vocabulary word that is described in the definition.

1. A(n) \_\_\_\_\_ allows citizens to remove an official from office before his or her term ends.
2. Crusading newspaper reporters and authors were known as \_\_\_\_\_.
3. Streetcars that run on power from overhead wires are called \_\_\_\_\_.
4. \_\_\_\_\_ is another name for wrong-doers.
5. \_\_\_\_\_ is a term used to describe a person who wants us to stay out of other countries' struggles and mind our own business.
6. A passenger vehicle that runs on rails pulled by horses is a(n) \_\_\_\_\_.
7. Hydroelectric is a term used to describe electricity produced from \_\_\_\_\_.
8. A world-wide epidemic is said to be a(n) \_\_\_\_\_.
9. A(n) \_\_\_\_\_ allows people to vote on issues put before them by the legislature.
10. \_\_\_\_\_ is the term used to describe a combination of corporations that reduce or may reduce competition.
11. \_\_\_\_\_ is a disease that causes diarrhea, mental depression, and skin disorders.



Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

**Section 1**

**Life in South Carolina at the Turn of the Century**

Directions: The majority of South Carolinians lived a rural life at the turn of the century. Use the information in Section 1 of your textbook to complete the following chart. Then, use the information you have collected to write a letter to a friend in another state describing your life in South Carolina.

Area	What was it like in South Carolina?
Houses	
Farm Life	
Diversions	
Churches	
Country Stores	
Health	
Violence and Murder	

Dear \_\_\_\_\_,



**Section 2****Excerpt from** The Jungle

Directions: Upton Sinclair's book, *The Jungle*, resulted in important legislation that addressed unsanitary conditions in the meatpacking industry. Read the following excerpt from *The Jungle* and answer the questions that follow.

There was never the least attention paid to what was cut up for sausage; there would come all the way back from Europe old sausage that had been rejected, and that was moldy and white – it would be dosed with borax and glycerin, and dumped into the hoppers, and made over again for home consumption. There would be meat that had tumbled out on the floor, in the dirt and sawdust, where the workers had tramped and spit uncounted billions of consumption germs. There would be meat stored in great piles in rooms; and the water from leaky roofs would drip over it, and thousands of rats would race about on it. It was too dark in these storage places to see well, but a man could run his hand over these piles of meat and sweep off handfuls of the dried dung of rats. These rats were nuisances, and the packers would put poisoned bread out for them; they would die, and then rats, bread, and meat would go into the hoppers together. This is no fairy story and no joke; the meat would be shoveled into carts, and the man who did the shoveling would not trouble to lift out a rat even when he saw one – there were things that went into the sausage in comparison with which a poisoned rat was a tidbit. There was no place for the men to wash their hands before they ate their dinner, and so they made a practice of washing them in the water that was to be ladled into the sausage. There were the butt-ends of smoked meat, and the scraps of corned beef, and all the odds and ends of the waste of the plants, that would be dumped into old barrels in the cellar and left there. Under the system of rigid economy which the packers enforced, there were some jobs that it only paid to do once in a long time, and among these was the cleaning out of the waste barrels. Every spring they did it; and in the barrels would be dirt and rust and old nails and stale water – and cartload after cartload of it would be taken up and dumped into the hoppers with fresh meat, and sent out to the public's breakfast. Some of it they would make into "smoked" sausage – but as the smoking took time, and was therefore expensive, they would call upon their chemistry department, and preserve it with borax and color it with gelatin to make it brown. All of their sausage came out of the same bowl, but when they came to wrap it they would stamp some of it "special," and for this they would charge two cents more a pound.

1. What was done to "old" sausage?
2. Give examples of unsanitary conditions that existed where meat was produced.
3. What did the meat producers do with the barrels of waste products that were cleaned out each spring?
4. How was smoked sausage produced?
5. Why would meatpackers not be able to operate under these conditions today?



Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

## Section 2

# The Muckrakers

Directions: Muckrakers were crusading newspaper reporters who often influenced public opinion and prodded the government to take action against ills in society. Use your textbook to review some of the issues addressed by the muckrakers. Choose one topic and write a newspaper editorial describing the problem and asking the government to address it.

# THE DAILY NEWS

## Editorial Opinion



Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

## Section 2

### Reading Political Cartoons

Directions: Look at the political cartoon and answer the questions. Then, make your own cartoon about another event in the chapter.



1. What event from the chapter does the cartoon depict?

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2. Who and what are depicted in the cartoon?

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3. What is happening in the cartoon?

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4. Does the cartoon depict the event in a positive or negative light? Give reasons for your answer.

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5. Choose another event from the chapter and create your own cartoon in the space below to positively or negatively illustrate the event you choose.



Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

## Section 2

# Women's Suffrage

Directions: Women gained the right to vote with the ratification of the Nineteenth Amendment to the U.S. Constitution in 1920. Many people do not realize, however, that the struggle for women's suffrage lasted over seventy years. Search the Internet for "And Still They Persevered A Brief History." Read the information you find there. Then, answer the questions that follow.

1. What event is considered to be the formal beginning of the fight for women's suffrage? When was it held?
2. Who were two of the organizers of the event? What was their background?
3. What document and resolutions were issued at the conclusion of the event?
4. Why did many women's rights advocates not support the Fifteenth Amendment to the U.S. Constitution?
5. What two women's suffrage organizations were formed right after the Civil War?
6. For what was Susan B. Anthony arrested in 1872?
7. Who was the leader of the National Woman's Party, and what tactics did it use to gain attention for a women's suffrage amendment?
8. When did Congress pass the Nineteenth Amendment?
9. What state was the thirty-sixth state to ratify the amendment, and when?





Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

### Section 3

## Using the Internet: Learning About World War I

Directions: Go to [www.worldwar1.com/heritage/heritag2.htm](http://www.worldwar1.com/heritage/heritag2.htm) and study the two articles called "Moina Michael and the Red Poppy" and "The Red Poppy." Then, answer the questions below.

1. Even before World War I, what did the red poppy symbolize? Why?
2. What is the name of the most famous poem of World War I? Who wrote it? What inspired him?
3. After reading the poem, summarize your thoughts about it.
4. Describe the life of Moina Michael in 1918 and 1919.
5. What inspiration did she find in a magazine?
6. Click onto some of the other articles in this website. Which ones did you like?



Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

### **Section 3**

## **The Zimmermann Telegram**

Directions: In February 1917, British Secret Service agents intercepted a telegram from the German Foreign Minister Arthur Zimmermann to the German ambassador in Mexico. The telegraph increased anti-German feelings in the United States and was crucial to President Woodrow Wilson's decision to declare war on Germany. Read the contents of the Zimmermann telegram below and answer the questions that follow.

Berlin, January 19, 1917

We intend to begin on the first of February unrestricted submarine warfare. We shall endeavor in spite of this to keep the United States of America neutral. In the event of this not succeeding, we make Mexico a proposal or alliance on the following basis: Make war together, make peace together, generous financial support and an understanding on our part that Mexico is to reconquer the lost territory in Texas, New Mexico, and Arizona. The settlement in detail is left to you. You will inform the President of the above most secretly as soon as the outbreak of war with the United States of America is certain and add the suggestion that he should, on his own initiative, invite Japan to immediate adherence and at the same time mediate between Japan and ourselves. Please call the President's attention to the fact that the ruthless employment of our submarines now offers the prospect of compelling England in a few months to make peace.

Zimmermann -- German Foreign Secretary

Source: National Archives and Records Administration, Decimal File 862.20212/69 (1910-1929)

General Records of the Department of State, Record Group 59.

1. When did Ambassador Zimmermann predict Germany would defeat England?
2. What weapon was expected to bring victory to Germany?
3. What reward was offered to Mexico?
4. When would this offer be activated?
5. How do you think the United States reacted to this information?

