

GUIDED READING

South Carolina the Beautiful Palmetto State

Chapter 12: The Progressive Era

Section 1 Life at the Turn of the Century

Directions: Use the information from pages 364 - 374 to complete the following.

1. At the turn of the century, America continued to be influenced by waves of _____ adding their flavors to American life.
2. Most of the new immigrants did not come to _____.
3. _____ people were _____ of South Carolina than moving in.
4. Most Carolinians lived in _____ houses scattered along _____ roads with few close neighbors.
5. Some families owned land, but most were _____ or _____ - _____ . Almost all were _____.
6. Before the automobile and good roads, the _____ was an important institution. It was located at a _____ or in a _____ or small town.
7. The country store often served as a _____ and meeting place for _____ organizations.
8. The store _____ functioned as a _____ as well as a merchant, extending _____ to farmers.
9. _____ in South Carolina was generally _____, and farm life _____ in the first two decades of the twentieth century.

Name _____ Class _____ Date _____

10. _____ cultivation soared in the Pee Dee area.
11. _____ crops increased during the first decade.
12. An important innovation by the federal government was the establishment of _____ (RFD) routes for delivery of _____ directly to rural areas.
13. Small _____ and villages were a part of the _____ scene.
14. The towns had _____, cotton _____, churches, a _____ or two, and often a _____.
15. The _____ was invented in 1876, and a new _____ opportunity for _____ was born.
16. _____ was not far behind. But rural residents had to wait several more _____ for the electrical revolution to reach them.
17. Several cities provided public _____ on _____ (passenger vehicles that ran on rails and were pulled by mules).
18. By the end of the century many of the larger cities had replaced them [streetcars] with _____ (streetcars that ran on power from overhead wires).
19. When _____ were invented in the 1890s, they were only for the _____, costing nearly _____.
20. Many city streets and almost all rural roads were _____, muddy messes, almost _____ for cars.
21. Most American cars were manufactured in _____, Michigan, but South Carolina had one early venture in making automobiles.
22. John Gary Anderson, a _____ manufacturer in Rock Hill,

Name _____ Class _____ Date _____

_____ his plant in 1916 to produce cars.

23. As more and more wealthy _____ "discovered" South Carolina as an _____ place to spend their _____, the trains brought them in, not cars.
24. Many of the _____ came to enjoy _____ associated with _____.
25. In 1900, a railroad was built from Conway to the _____, where there was a farm and a cotton gin.
26. _____ was selected as its name because of the numerous myrtle shrubs near the beach.
27. South Carolina was _____ the healthiest place to live in 1900. Killer _____ such as smallpox, malaria, and typhoid still took their toll.
28. The most dramatic health problem, not just in South Carolina but around the world, as the _____ (flu) epidemic of 1918 - 1919.
29. This outbreak was a _____ (a worldwide epidemic) in which _____ people died.
30. A less deadly but more _____ in South Carolina was pellagra.
31. _____ was a disease that caused diarrhea, mental depression, and _____ disorders that left permanent bleached-out blotches on the skin.
32. In the late 1930s, _____ found the exact problem of the disease — the lack of _____ (a form of B-vitamin) in the _____.
33. One of the unhealthiest and ugliest _____ of South Carolina in the turn-

Name _____ Class _____ Date _____

of-the-century era was the rate of _____ and _____.

GUIDED READING

South Carolina the Beautiful Palmetto State

Chapter 12: The Progressive Era

Section 2 Politics in the Progressive Era

Directions: Use the information from pages 376 - 384 to complete the following.

1. The era in the American story from about 1900 to 1917 is called the _____ (a time when people concerned about economic and social problems turned to the _____ for solutions).
2. Workers from the _____ areas and _____ countries flocked to _____ areas to fill the _____ jobs.
3. Low _____ meant cheap, crowded, _____ housing conditions.
4. Machines were _____ and cut off many a finger or hand.
5. _____-seeking factory owners often _____ safety.
6. _____ labor and lack of worker _____ were problems.
7. Businessmen often _____ city _____ to get contracts for roads, rail, water, sewer, and electrical systems.
8. Progressives thought _____ government, _____ in the people's interest, was the perfect instrument for changing society for the good.
9. The most severe _____ of industrialization were in the _____; thus middle-class city dwellers led the _____.
10. They demanded _____ public schools with _____ attendance, _____ services for the poor, and compulsory

Name _____ Class _____ Date _____

- _____ against _____ diseases.
11. Many progressives wanted _____, believing that _____ beverages were the _____ of the poor.
12. Progressive reformers preferred a government _____ by _____ rather than the corrupt _____ (giving jobs and other favors to "cronies," or friends) of the city bosses.
13. A new development, adopted by many cities in South Carolina and the nation, was the _____ form of city government.
14. Elected officials would _____ expert _____ to run the police, water, and sewer, and other departments.
15. The elected mayor and city council would _____ and expert to _____ the city's affairs.
16. Many states adopted the _____ (an election that allows party members to choose candidates, instead of selecting them in small conventions of political operators).
17. South Carolina had adopted the direct primary under Ben _____.
18. The party primary became the only **real** _____ in this state because it had become a _____ - _____ state, the _____ Party.
19. During the Progressive Era. _____ states adopted the _____, so a person could _____ in _____.
20. Several states adopted the _____ and the _____.
21. The _____ adopted by South Carolina allowed the people to vote on issues put to them by the legislature.

Name _____ Class _____ Date _____

22. The _____ is a means to _____ an official from office before his term has expired.
23. Theodore _____ became president upon the _____ of President William McKinley in 1901. Roosevelt was a _____ Republican.
24. He was concerned about the rise of business _____, which were called trusts.
25. A _____ is a combination of corporations that reduces or may reduce _____.
26. Roosevelt was the first president to take advantage of the Sherman _____ Act of 1890.
27. He used the act in 1902 to _____ a gigantic trust in the _____ industry.
28. In 1906, Congress gave the Interstate Commission authority to set _____ and fair railroad _____.
29. In the election of 1912, Roosevelt formed a _____ party, the _____ or Bull Moose Party.
30. The new party _____ the Republican vote and gave Woodrow _____, a progressive _____, a chance to win.
31. One far-reaching change made by Wilson was the _____ _____ (an independent government agency designed to regulate banking and money system).

Name _____ Class _____ Date _____

32. The _____ strengthened antitrust _____ and set up the Federal Trade Commission to force _____ to treat the _____ fairly.
33. The _____ Amendment to the U.S. Constitution gave the _____ authority to place a _____ on _____.
34. The progressive Democratic Congress and President Wilson aided _____ by setting up _____ agents to advise farmers, and home demonstration agents to help farmers' wives.
35. These agents informed farm families about the latest _____ of farming, _____ control, and food preservation and preparation.
36. It began a modest program to provide _____ to farmers, helping save farmers from _____-interest loans from banks and country stores.
37. Many _____ learned the techniques of _____ activism through their involvement with the _____ movement, which worked for the _____ of alcoholic beverages.
38. Despite their usefulness on other issues, women had great difficulties gaining male progressives' support for _____ (the right of women to vote).
39. South Carolina was more _____ about _____ reforms than many other states.
40. Many _____ Carolinians _____ almost any type of

Name _____ Class _____ Date _____

reform, fearing it might bring changes in _____ relations.

41. Governor Heyward, elected in 1902, began improvements in _____, but could not get compulsory school _____.

42. He managed to abolish _____ labor in factories for children _____ ten.

43. The maximum _____ of work for mill hands was lowered to _____ hours per _____.

44. In 1915, the whole _____ adopted _____ and the state went dry with the exception of illegal alcohol producers and dealers.

45. The _____ adopted prohibition with the ratification of the _____ Amendment in 1919.

46. Governor Blease, 1911 - 1915, consistently blocked progressive's efforts to _____ workers' conditions.

47. He [Blease] vetoed state _____ of factories to improve sanitation and safety. He opposed _____ hours of labor.

48. Blease also opposed _____ regulating _____ labor, _____ school attendance, or allowing physical examinations of school children.

49. During Blease's term of office the state did create a _____ sanatorium and accepted the South Carolina _____ College as a state-supported institution.

Name _____ Class _____ Date _____

50. Richard I. Manning, progressive governor from 1915 - 1919 and the legislature, brought the State Hospital (for the _____ ill) up to modern standards, introduced the _____ ballot, and established the State Tax Commission to _____ tax assessments and regularize tax collections.
51. South Carolina established the State _____ Commission in 1917 to take advantage of _____ money under the Federal Road Act.
52. The progressives more than _____ the funding for _____ during Manning's two terms as governor, and passed a _____ allowing counties to adopt _____ school attendance.
53. The state established _____ requirements for teachers and raised their _____ by 20 percent.
54. After the women's _____ amendment passed the Congress in 1919 (without votes from _____), the suffragists tried _____ to get the South Carolina _____ to ratify the amendment.
55. The Nineteenth Amendment was _____ nationally and went into effect in all the states in 1920.
56. South Carolina had to _____ women to _____, but didn't allow women to serve on juries.

GUIDED READING

South Carolina the Beautiful Palmetto State

Chapter 12: The Progressive Era

Section 3 America and South Carolina at War

Directions: Use the information from pages 386 - 389 to complete the following.

1. In 1917, _____ entered _____, and the attention of Governor Manning and President Wilson turned from _____ reforms to the war effort.
2. President _____ had _____ to _____ the nation out of the war.
3. However, _____ submarines began _____ American _____ that were bringing vital supplies to the _____ and _____.
4. Americans were _____ to accept the _____ with _____ of the _____.
5. Reluctantly, President Wilson asked the _____ to declare _____ on _____ and her _____.
6. The United States _____ on the side of the _____.
7. The Wilson administration _____ the whole _____ for the war effort.
8. Wilson effectively "sold" the war to the American people as a "war to make the world _____ for _____:" and a "war to end all wars."

Name _____ Class _____ Date _____

9. The government passed tough _____ to _____ people from expressing _____ to the war or criticizing government policies and leaders.
10. The United States mobilized the _____ and _____ men into an army of 2.8 million men, two million of whom went to _____.
11. Governor Manning and _____ Carolinians were very _____ of the _____.
12. Over _____ South Carolinians were in _____ during the war.
13. Carolinians also supported the war effort by _____ government _____ to help pay for the war.
14. They [Carolinians] helped deal with food _____ by observing meatless and wheatless days and tended " _____ gardens" to _____ more of their own _____.
15. _____ played the _____ role in these efforts. Women also filled vital jobs in _____ and offices when men were _____ into the army.
16. Many workers, especially _____ Americans, _____ to northern cities to take jobs in _____ industries.
17. Beginning in the 1890s, during the war, and in the 1920s, the migration became a _____ as blacks were repelled by their _____ in the South and were attracted by better- _____ jobs in the _____.
18. The war had a _____ effect on South Carolina's _____.

Name _____ Class _____ Date _____

19. _____ installations brought huge increases in _____.
20. The _____ Base at Parris Island near Beaufort and the Charleston _____ expanded.
21. The war stimulated _____ and _____ production.
22. The price of _____ increased and the demand for _____ caused the value of the state's manufactured goods to double.
23. The _____ in World War I ended in 1918, and the struggle for _____ began.
24. The _____ emerged from the war the most _____ nation on earth.
25. President Wilson urged the major countries of the world to join a _____ (an organization that would try to solve international disputes the way we settle disputes within a nation — by laws and courts, not by violence and war).
26. Wilson's vision was unacceptable to the _____ Party's _____ (those who wanted the United States to isolate herself from the age-old struggles of Europe and just tend to our own business).