

GUIDED READING

South Carolina: Our History, Our Home

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 _____ against _____ diseases.

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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 _____ an 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.

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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 the banking and money system).

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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 reform, fearing it might bring changes in _____ relations.

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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 progressives' 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.
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.

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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.