
CHAPTER 14: THE PROGRESSIVE ERA
Section 2: Politics and War

Directions: Use the information from pages 524-535 to complete the following statements.

Introduction

1. The Progressive Era was a time of _____ reform. Reformers wanted to outlaw _____, extend voting rights to _____, and give voters more _____ in government.
2. To this end, the U.S. _____ passed a number of laws and _____ constitutional amendments.

Spanish-American War

3. The (Spanish-American) war, which was the result of incidents in _____, began in 1898 and lasted only _____ months.
4. At the time, Cuban patriots were fighting a _____ war for independence from _____.
5. Many Americans were concerned with the way _____ authorities were treating the Cuban people. Other Americans were interested in the events in Cuba because they had _____ in Cuban _____ plantations.
6. The government sent the U.S. battleship _____ to Cuba.
7. On the night of February 15, 1898, the *Maine* _____ blew up in _____ harbor.
8. Shortly after the _____ of the battleship, the _____ government declared war on _____.
9. “_____” became a familiar battle cry.
10. Before the war ended, two _____ and four _____ formed in West Virginia, and some _____ West Virginians saw action.
11. A West Virginian, Andrew Summers _____ of Monroe County, gained _____

Name: _____

Date: _____

during the Spanish-American War. He was chosen by President _____ to take a message to General Calixto Garcia, the leader of the _____ in Cuba.

12. Another distinguished West Virginian who served his country during the war with Spain was Captain French Ensor _____ of Morgantown. Captain _____ commanded the battleship _____ and participated in the _____ of Havana harbor and the destruction of the _____ fleet.

13. After the war ended with an _____ victory, many West Virginians continued to serve in the military in _____ or the _____.

Constitutional Amendments

14. According to the United States _____, a proposed amendment had to be _____ by three-fourths of the _____ for it to become law.

15. In the early 1900s, the United States was made up of _____ states. Therefore, the approval of _____ states was needed before each of the amendments could become law.

16. A resolution calling for a _____ income tax was passed by Congress on July 12, _____.

17. This resolution officially became the _____ Amendment to the Constitution when _____ became the thirty-sixth state to ratify it.

18. After the amendment was ratified, however, its _____ was questioned in thirteen states, including _____.

19. The question of legality was based on a provision in the West Virginia _____ that required a bill to be read _____ times, on different _____, before it could be voted on.

20. The West Virginia _____ did not follow this provision when it _____ on the resolution.

21. When the delegates wrote the U.S. _____, they debated whether members of

Name: _____

Date: _____

- Congress should be elected by the _____ or by state _____.
22. The compromise resulted in members of the _____ being elected directly by the people and members of the _____ being chosen by state legislatures.
23. The _____ Amendment to the U.S. Constitution was proposed on May 12, 1912. On April 8, 1913, _____ became the thirty-sixth state to ratify it.
24. In November 1874, _____ from seventeen states gathered in Cleveland, _____, and formed a permanent organization against the use of _____ beverages. The organization was called the Women's Christian _____ Union (_____).
25. West Virginia's WCTU began when representatives from _____ West Virginia and Maryland cities attended an 1883 interstate _____ held in Mountain Lake, _____.
26. One of the most colorful people in the national temperance movement was Carrie _____.
27. As _____ of her local WCTU, Nation then started a series of raids on _____ in Topeka and Wichita. For those, she carried a _____ in one hand and a _____ in the other.
28. Pressure for _____ (the complete banning of alcohol) was building in _____.
29. By 1910, _____ of the state's _____ counties were dry.
30. On November 5, 1912, West Virginia became a completely _____ state when its citizens ratified a _____ amendment to the state constitution.
31. On December 18, 1917, Congress proposed to make prohibition a _____ law with the passage of the _____ Amendment.
32. Prohibition remained the law of the land for _____ years.
33. In the late 1700s and early 1800s, there was little difference between the _____ of men and women.

Name: _____

Date: _____

34. However, by 1820, “a woman’s place was in the _____.”
35. In July 1848, Lucretia _____, Elizabeth Cady _____, and three other women met at the Stanton home in _____, New York, and decided to get others involved in the cause of _____ rights.
36. On July 19, more than three hundred people, including black publisher Frederick _____, gathered in the Seneca Falls _____.
37. As word of the _____ spread, thousands of women joined the movement to demand that the right to _____ be given to _____ and _____.
38. The _____ (women who fought for women’s right to _____) believed they were getting somewhere when, in 1869, the Territory of _____ gave women the right to vote.
39. Some historians contend that West Virginia had _____ suffrage movements.
40. The first is usually dated from the formation of the West Virginia Equal Suffrage Association (_____) in Grafton in 1895.
41. The second suffrage movement began around the year _____.
42. Ten years later, suffragettes convinced the West Virginia _____ to permit a _____ on women’s right to vote. In November 1916, the all-_____ electorate _____ women’s suffrage.
43. On June 4, 1919, some seven months after the end of _____, the _____ Amendment was proposed in the United States Congress.
44. The Nineteenth Amendment became law on August 24, 1920, when _____ became the thirty-sixth state to ratify it.
45. Women cast their first votes in the _____ elections of November _____.

World War I

46. In 1914, war broke out in _____. The _____ Powers, which included

Name: _____

Date: _____

Austria-Hungary and Germany, were opposed by the more than _____ nations of the _____ Powers.

47. The United States tried to remain _____. However, on April 6, 1917, the United States declared war on _____ after German _____ sank American ships.
48. The Legislature created an Executive Council of _____ and adopted the motto “Help West Virginia _____ Herself.”
49. At the beginning of the war, West Virginia’s two regiments of _____ infantry were called to duty. All men between _____ and _____ registered for the _____.
50. General John L. _____ of White Sulphur Springs was _____ faster than any other soldier. He became a major general and then the _____ of the United States Army.
51. Two West Virginians served in President Woodrow _____ cabinet during the war. Newton D. _____ of Martinsburg was secretary of _____, and John D. _____ from Pruntytown was secretary of the _____.
52. The war brought tremendous _____ to West Virginia cities.
53. Its protected location in the _____, the railroads and _____ that connected it to eastern centers, and its abundance of _____ helped the _____ Valley become important in the production of _____ materials.

West Virginia Portraits: Frank Woodruff Buckles

54. Frank Buckles was born in Bethany, _____, on February 1, 1901, and was _____ years old when the United States entered _____.
55. He went to several _____ centers for various branches of the armed forces and _____ about his age in an effort to be accepted. Each time he was _____.
56. Finally, he told a recruiter that he was from _____ and that the state did not keep

Name: _____

Date: _____

_____ records.

57. He was accepted into the United States _____. He was dismissed by the

_____, however, because of his _____.

58. Determined not to give up, he then enlisted in the United States _____.

59. Because he was told that the fastest way to get to _____ was to become an

_____ driver, that is the job he pursued.

60. In 1920, Buckles was _____ with the rank of corporal. For the next twenty years, he

worked as a _____ seaman for steamship lines.

61. In 1941, Frank was in the _____ when the _____ invaded the islands.

62. He was taken _____ and spent three and one-half years at Los Baños, a camp for

_____ civilians.

63. When Frank was in _____, he discovered that his ancestor, Robert Buckles, had

settled in _____ as early as 1732. Frank and Audrey decided to

_____ the eighteenth-century _____ home.

Special Feature: Nitro: A Living War Memorial

64. When the United States entered World War I, there was a shortage of _____.

65. In West Virginia, the government-owned land was named Nitro, from _____, an

ingredient used in the _____ of gunpowder.

66. In Nitro, a factory capable of producing _____ pounds of gunpowder a day

and a town to support it were built in _____ months.

67. While it was under _____ control, Nitro had a hotel, theater, _____ school

system, _____ center, hospital, and _____ department.

68. When World War I ended on _____ 11, 1918, Explosives Plant C was already in

_____, and the town was _____ percent completed.

69. Within two weeks after the war ended, some _____ people left town, and the production

Name: _____

Date: _____

of _____ stopped.

70. By January 15, _____, the government declared the Nitro project _____ property and began _____ of it.

71. On November 3, 1919, the _____ Industrial Corporation paid \$8,551,000 for Nitro's _____ and _____ facilities.

72. In 1982, the city was officially recognized as a “Living _____ to World War I”.

73. Since 2017, when Nitro celebrated its _____, the city has added new memorials.

74. The city adopted the _____ (the name for a world War I _____) as a symbol of its heritage.

75. The _____ Memorial Park opened during the _____ celebration.