Name: Date:

## **CHAPTER 14: THE PROGRESSIVE ERA Section 3: The Labor Movement in the Early 1900s**

Guided Reading - Chapter 14: The Progressive Era

**Directions:** Use the information from pages 538-545 to complete the following statements.

Introd	luction

1.	In urban areas, new brought new job opportunities as companies moved to the
	State to take advantage of newly discovered
2.	In the early 1900s, employees in factories and manufacturing plants earned
	cents an hour and workedhour days. Many of these workers were
3.	During the Era, reformers called for changes to make workplaces
	and give workers wages and work days. This
	resulted in the growth of, in numbers and power.
Gr	owth of the United Mine Workers
4.	Early mining strikes were usually, directed against just one
5.	For some, belonging to a provided an opportunity to fight for and
	gains; others, however, feared that joining a union would lead to their being
6.	The, however, was committed to carrying out its plan to organize the
	As a result, the union called for a strike to bring about union
	recognition.
7.	During the strike, Mary Harris "Mother", called "the miner's," made
	the first of many appearances in the to help organize the miners.
8.	Mary Harris Jones was born in Cork,
9.	When her husband and children died from, she decided to dedicate her
	life to the movement.
10.	Mother Jones was an excellent public who was devoted to helping the miners win

Name: Date: their war against the . 11. In the Pittsburgh Bed fields, stopped the miners' efforts. 12. Although the strike was not statewide, the UMWA did obtain in some areas that led to years of labor . The West Virginia Federation of Labor 13. A group of people met in in February 1903 and organized the West Virginia of Labor ( ). 14. The WVFL pushed for laws to protect workers', to provide compensation for workers \_\_\_\_\_ on the job, and to stop the use of \_\_\_\_\_ in factories. 15. The effectiveness of the \_\_\_\_\_\_, however, was tied to the success of the \_\_\_\_\_ 16. Miners continued to protest against the companies' use of private and the dangerous and poor conditions they had to endure. 17. In December 1907, West Virginia was the scene of one of the worst in coal mining history. 18. At Monongah, in Marion County, \_\_\_\_\_ men were killed in an \_\_\_\_\_. 19. The disaster is important in mining history because it led to the first calls for federal safety in the mines. 20. In 1910, the U.S. \_\_\_\_\_ created the \_\_\_\_\_ to improve health and in the industry. 21. Companies were building larger and larger and becoming 22. At the same time, millions of \_\_\_\_\_\_ were flocking to America. 23. Many of these immigrants came without \_\_\_\_\_ or \_\_\_\_. They had to take the first offered in their new country at whatever were available. 24. Company felt the time was right to rid their factories of .

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Name: Date: 25. In April 1912, coal companies on Creek in Kanawha County refused to the 1902 union contract. As a result, the miners went on \_\_\_\_\_. 26. The companies, in turn, \_\_\_\_\_ (forced out) the striking miners and their families from the houses. 27. The companies, worried about their property, hired a number of mine from the Baldwin-Felts Agency. Two armed groups—the company and the —faced each other on and creeks. 28. A confrontation took place at (now Gallagher) on Paint Creek. Before the day ended, hundreds, and possibly thousands, of were fired; twelve and four were dead. 29. Governor William reacted by declaring law. 30. Miners by the militia were tried, not by a judge and jury but by a commission. Hundreds of miners were sentenced to . . 31. Mother returned to the coalfields and encouraged the to fight back. 32. On February 7, Baldwin-Felts guards, County Sheriff Bonner Hill, and \_\_\_\_\_ operator Quinn Morton rode an \_\_\_\_\_ train, known as the Bull Moose Special, toward the miners'. 33. One man was and up to sixteen other persons were . 34. Papers across the United States carried news of the mine . Many who read the stories were by the events. 35. Governor Hatfield attempted to end the by the long jail terms set by the military commissions, including that of . 36. To settle the \_\_\_\_\_\_, he also gave both the coal companies and the union an 37. The threat brought the \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_ together and, on May 1, \_\_\_\_,

Name: Date: they finally reached an . . 38. Other unions in West Virginia faced difficult to hold onto their . 39. In mechanized , it was difficult to convince workers to join unions despite their working conditions. 40. In 1907, the Hitchman Coal and Coke Company in Benwood, Marshall County, got an to keep the from interfering with the operation of the company's . 41. A circuit court judge in Moundsville set a \_\_\_\_\_\_ by \_\_\_\_\_ the right of coal companies to ban their employees' participation in activities. 42. The UMWA the injunction. In December 1917, the U.S. upheld the Hitchman decision and, in so doing, yellow-dog contracts. 43. Some workers voted for the \_\_\_\_\_\_ Party, which wanted \_\_\_\_\_ to take control of industries. 44. World War I resulted in a different between and . 45. The government decided that one of the best ways to maintain \_\_\_\_\_ was to encourage bargaining. With this support, the labor movement rapidly during the war. 46. When the war ended, however, business owners decided they could increase by eliminating . 47. A revolution in and uprisings in and frightened Americans who remembered that some workers had been linked to \_\_\_\_\_\_ and other groups before the war. 48. The West Virginia government passed laws that the freedom of unions. The government also established the state . .

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