

Name: _____ Date: _____

Chapter 14: The Progressive Era
Quick Notes

CHAPTER 14

THE PROGRESSIVE ERA

Section 1 [Cultural Change](#)

Section 2 [Politics and War](#)

Section 3 [The Labor Movement in the Early 1900s](#)


SECTION 1

Cultural Change

[Main Menu](#)

Immigration Changes Society

Before 1880, most immigrants came to West Virginia from northern European countries: Germany, Switzerland, Ireland, England, Scotland, Belgium, France, Denmark, and Sweden.



After 1880, most immigrants came from southern and eastern Europe: Italy, Spain, Hungary, Poland, Austria, Russian Slavic Countries.

More African Americans also immigrated to West Virginia after the Civil War.

Name: _____ Date: _____

Chapter 14: The Progressive Era

Quick Notes

Examples of Cultural Heritage from New Immigration



[Saint Mary's Orthodox Church in Elkhorn](#)



[WV Italian Heritage Festival](#)

Separating the Races

Racial segregation became a way of life during Reconstruction.

Jim Crow Laws were passed to establish "separate-but-equal" facilities, such as...

- restrooms
- water fountains
- railroad cars
- waiting rooms
- lodging
- dining areas
- schools



Plessy v. Ferguson

The United States Supreme Court decision in Plessy v. Ferguson made segregation the law of the land.

The case involved Homer Plessy who took a seat in the "whites only" section of a railroad car in Louisiana. Plessy, who was only 7/8 white, refused to give up his seat and was consequently arrested. Plessy staged the incident to test the constitutionality of a 1890 law.

When the Supreme Court upheld the law, it in essence gave states the right to control social discrimination and to promote segregation of the races.



Name: _____ Date: _____

Chapter 14: The Progressive Era

Quick Notes

John R. Clifford tests “separate-but-equal” schools in West Virginia

In the same year as the Plessy v. Ferguson decision, Clifford tried to get a Mingo County student admitted to an all-white school because there was no school for blacks in the rural community. Clifford lost the case.

Two years later, Clifford won a case before the West Virginia Supreme Court when he argued that a black teacher in Tucker County—Carrie Williams—who was not treated the same as her white colleagues. The black teacher was hired and paid to teach five months while the white teachers were hired and paid to teach eight months.



The West Virginia Supreme Court ruled that school terms and teacher pay must be the same for black and white teachers.

A Difference of Opinion

The gap grew between blacks and whites.

The gap also grew between blacks and blacks.

Booker T. Washington and W.E.B. DuBois, prominent black leaders, provide a contrasting point of view.

Two Views



W.E.B. DuBois

- favored a protest against all racial injustice.
- supported an end of discrimination.
- called for the recognition of a human brotherhood.



Booker T. Washington

- emphasized vocational education.
- cultivated good work habits, morals, and cooperation.
- supported cooperation among races in a segregated society.
- believed civil rights and social equality were less important than educational and economic advancement.

Name: _____ Date: _____

Chapter 14: The Progressive Era

Quick Notes

SECTION 2

Politics and War

[Main Menu](#)

The Spanish-American War

The war, which began in 1898, only lasted three months.

The war began when the battleship Maine mysteriously blew up in Havana Harbor (Cuba).

**“Remember the Maine”
became a familiar
battle cry.**



Andrew Summers Rowan, from Monroe County, gained fame by carrying a message to General Calixio Garcia.

Another West Virginian who played an important role in the Spanish-American War was Captain French Ensor Chadwick from Morgantown.

**He commanded the battleship
New York.**



Name: _____ Date: _____

Chapter 14: The Progressive Era

Quick Notes

Constitutional Amendments

Congress passed a number of constitutional amendments during the Progressive Era.

The Sixteenth Amendment provided for an income tax.

After the amendment was ratified, its legality was questioned in thirteen states, including West Virginia.



There have been many challenges to the amendment because of the question of the legality of the ratification process which made it a law.

If the law were declared illegal, there would no longer be an income tax.

The Seventeenth Amendment

provided for the direct election of United States Senators.

The delegates that wrote the United States Constitution provided that the House of Representatives would be elected directly by the people, but the Senate would be elected by members of the various state legislatures.



During the Progressive Era, reformers wanted to eliminate corruption in government and give the people more control over their government.

U.S. Secretary of State Philander C. Knox certified the votes and approved the controversial amendment.

West Virginia became the thirteenth state to ratify the amendment.

The amendment became law on April 8, 1913, when Connecticut became the 36th state to approve it.

The Eighteenth Amendment

prohibited the manufacture, sale and consumption of alcoholic beverages.



The Women's Christian Temperance Union was organized to promote the prohibition of the use of alcoholic beverages.



West Virginia's WCTU was organized in Mountain Lake, Maryland.

Carrie Nation was a prominent national leader of the WCTU.

West Virginia became the 21st state to ratify the 18th amendment on January 9, 1919.

Name: _____ Date: _____

Chapter 14: The Progressive Era

Quick Notes

The Nineteenth Amendment gave women the right to vote.

At one time “a woman’s place was in the home.”



But, in 1848, a group of women met in Seneca Falls, New York, and started a movement that would forever change the “place of women.”



The delegates at Seneca Falls discussed a number of issues, including...

- property rights
- divorce laws
- voting rights

The women who fought to get the right to vote were called *suffragettes*.

Some say West Virginia had two suffrage movements.

The first suffrage movement dates from the formation of the West Virginia Equal Suffrage Association in Grafton in 1895. The second suffrage movement dates from around 1905.

In 1916, the West Virginia Legislature agreed to allow the voters in the state to decide the issue of allowing women to vote. Since only men could vote in the state, they soundly defeated the referendum.

In June, 1918, several months after the end of World War I, the nineteenth amendment was approved in the United States Congress—perhaps as a way to recognize women for their efforts during the war.

In February 1920, West Virginia became the 34th state to approve the nineteenth amendment. The amendment became law when Tennessee became the 36th state to ratify it.

World War I

In 1914 a world war broke out in Europe.

The United States wanted to stay **neutral**, but eventually joined the *Allied Powers*.



Buckles in 1917 (age 16)



The war lasted from April 6, 1917 to November 11, 1918.

One West Virginian who served in World War I gained national recognition nearly eighty years after the war ended. He died February 27, 2011.

Frank Woodruff Buckles

Name: _____ Date: _____

Chapter 14: The Progressive Era

Quick Notes

A number of West Virginians gained national recognition during World War I.

They included...

- General John J. Hines
- Major Mason M. Patrick
- Captain Julian L. Latimer
- Newton D. Baker
- John D. Payne

The Effect of World War I on West Virginia

The war brought economic growth to West Virginia. More specifically:

A new factory at Belle used coal to produce ammonia.

The federal government built an armor plate factory in South Charleston.



The federal government built the town of Nitro to accommodate a large munitions powder plant that was to be built there.

SECTION 3

The Labor Movement in the Early 1900s

[Main Menu](#)

Name: _____ Date: _____

Chapter 14: The Progressive Era

Quick Notes

Problems Associated with Industrial Growth

The growth of industry brought new job opportunities, but it also brought a number of problems.

The problems included...

- Child labor
- Low wages
- Unsafe working conditions



In 1930, the Union Carbide Chemical Corporation began building a tunnel through Gauley Mountain. The rock through which the workers had to drill was pure silica, which resulted in deaths and serious health problems.

A movement to address these problems resulted in the growth of labor unions.

The Struggle to Bring Unions to West Virginia's Coal Fields

It was difficult to unionize workers in West Virginia because...

- many workers lived in isolate towns
- some workers opposed unionization
- some workers feared joining a union would result in their being blacklisted

In 1902, the United Mine Workers called for a general strike to bring recognition to the union.

Injunctions kept many miners from striking. As a result only about 25% of the workers went on strike statewide.

Although the UMWA did not reach its goal of unionizing the entire state, it did obtain some contracts that kept peace in the mines for ten years.

The Miners' Angel

During the strike in 1902, Mary Harris Jones made the first of many trips to the coalfields to help unionize miners.

She was affectionately called "the miners' angel" and "mother" because of her devotion to helping the miners.

Born in Cork, Ireland, Mary Harris left her homeland when she was five years old. She lived with her family in Ontario, Canada until after her graduation from high school when she came to the United States.



She taught school in Michigan, became a dressmaker in Chicago, and served as a teacher in Tennessee.

She met her husband, George E. Jones, in Tennessee. He was an avid union member and was responsible for much of his wife's knowledge of and involvement in unions.

Name: _____ Date: _____

Chapter 14: The Progressive Era

Quick Notes

The West Virginia Federation of Labor

The West Virginia Federation of Labor (WVFL) was organized in 1903.

The WVFL pushed for laws to...

- protect workers rights
- provide compensation for workers injured on the job
- stop the use of children in the factories



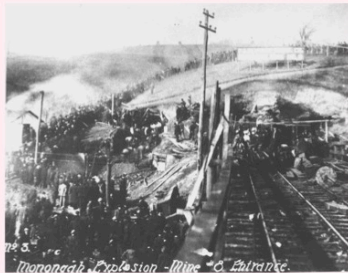
The WVFL became an important force in West Virginia politics.

The effectiveness of the WVFL was tied to the UMW which was one of its members.

The Disaster at Monongah

In 1907, an explosion killed some 361 miners at the Monongah mine in Marion County.

The disaster at Monongah resulted in a call for federal safety regulations in coal mines.



In 1910, the United States Congress created the Bureau of Mines to improve health and safety in the industry.

The Bureau was NOT given the power to inspect and close mines.

Growing Labor Violence

Because of the influx of immigrants, companies had an abundant supply of workers and decided the time was right to rid their industries of unions.

In 1912, coal companies refused to renew a union contract.

Miners went on strike to ask for a 9-hour workday and to be paid in US currency rather than scrip.

During the strike, the coal companies evicted the miners from company-owned houses.

Miners set up temporary tent colonies.



C&O train in front of tents set up by soldiers, along Paint Creek, 1912-13.

Name: _____ Date: _____

Chapter 14: The Progressive Era

Quick Notes

The mining companies also hired a number of mine guards to protect their property.

On July 25, 1912, a confrontation took place at Mucklow (now Gallagher) on Paint Creek.

The fighting continued off until September 2, when West Virginia Governor William Glasscock declared martial law.

The state militia arrived and imposed curfews...



Hundreds of miners were arrested and sentenced to jail.


- took away guns from the miners
- outlawed union meetings
- evicted miners from their homes
- protected scabs who were hired to replace striking miners

The violence in the mines heated up in 1913. In early February, the miners attacked three coal camps to prevent scabs from working.

The mine companies retaliated by sending an armored train to the miners' camp.

One man was killed and sixteen others were wounded.

Before the violence ended, West Virginia changed governors. Governor Glasscock was succeeded by Henry Hatfield.



Governor Hatfield gave the miners and the companies an ultimatum to end the strike or face the consequences.

On May 1, 1913, the two sides reached an agreement calling for...

- a 9-hour work day and bi-monthly payment of wages
- permission to shop at non-company stores
- having a check weighman on hand to verify the amount of coal mined

More Problems for Unions

Prior to World War I, many companies replaced skilled workers with machines.

It was easier to train new workers to run machines making it less important for the workers to be skilled at their craft. It was also easier to hire replacement workers for those who chose to strike.

The courts began to support the right of companies to ban their employees' participation in a union.

The United States Supreme Court legalized yellow-dog contracts.

Name: _____ Date: _____

Chapter 14: The Progressive Era

Quick Notes

World War I Brings Peace to the Mines

The United States government encouraged the use of collective bargaining as a way to maintain labor peace during World War I.



Workers in companies that once fought unions, now joined unions.

With government support, the labor movement grew rapidly during the war.

Unions Lose Support after World War I

After World War I, businesses thought they could increase profits by eliminating collective bargaining.

As a result, union contracts were not renewed.

Hostility between companies and workers bordered on revolution.

To control fear and violence, the West Virginia Legislature established the State Police. One of the first tasks of the State Police was to chase union organizers in the steel industry out of the northern panhandle.

[End Chapter 14](#)

[Main Menu](#)
