Answer Key: The Progressive Movement

Warm-up

1. D
2. B
3. C
4. E
5. A

Lesson

GRADE LEVEL & FOUNDATIONS

Responses are taken from the Foundations work and should serve as a guide for Grade Level work.

Station 1: Women's Suffrage

Reading 1: Origins of the U.S. Movement

What was the Declaration of Sentiments?	What was significant about Frederick Douglass's attendance at the convention?
(B) A list of complaints and a demand for voting rights.	(A) He was the only Black attendee.

What was the Seneca Falls convention, and why was it significant?

The Seneca Falls convention was a meeting organized by women to begin a movement in support of women's suffrage.

Reading 2: Origins of the Texas Movement

What was significant about the Constitutional Convention of 1868?	What challenges did Black women face in the fight for women suffrage?
(C) It was the first time Texas women proposed equal voting rights.	(B) Black women were not allowed to join suffrage organizations.

Who was ONE significant Texas suffragist and what was she known for?

One significant suffragist was Rebecca Henry Hayes established the first state-wide women's suffrage organization called the Texas Equal Rights Association (TERA).

Other answers may include: Martha Goodwin Tunstall, Eliza E. Peterson and Maude Sampson Williams

Answer Key: The Progressive Movement

Reading 3: The Road to Suffrage

What right did Texas women gain in 1918?	What challenges did Black Americans face in Texas related to voting rights?
(C) The right to vote in primaries.	(A) Black Texans were prohibited from voting in primary elections.

Which amendment to the U.S. Constitution granted women the right to vote?

The <u>Nineteenth</u> amendment to the U.S. Constitution granted women the right to vote.

Reading 4: The Nineteenth Amendment

What portion of the U.S. Congress had to approve the amendment?	What portion of U.S. states had to approve it?
(A) 2/3 of each house	(C) ¾ of the states

What right is protected in the 19th Amendment, and for what group of people is this right protected?

The 19th Amendment protects the right to <u>vote</u> for <u>women</u> in the United States.

Station 2: Prohibition

Reading 1: Origins of the U.S. Movement

What was the Temperance Movement?	Why did prohibitionists want to outlaw alcohol?
(C) A push to get people to stop drinking alcohol.	(A) They believed it caused social problems.

THE PORTAL TO TEXAS HISTORY

Answer Key: The Progressive Movement

What did the 18th Amendment to the U.S. Constitution do?

The 18th Amendment to the U.S. Constitution prohibited <u>alcohol in the U.S.</u>

Reading 2: Origins of the Texas Movement

Who were the "Drys"?	What is "local option?"
(A) People who wanted Texas to be free from alcohol.	(B) Each Texas county could decide to allow or prohibit alcohol.

How did some Texans show their support for Prohibition and Temperance?

Some Texans showed their support for Prohibition by <u>joining organizations like the Women's Christian Temperance Union.</u>

Reading 3: What were the Arguments for Prohibition?

How did prohibitionists think alcohol affected people personally?	How did prohibitionists think alcohol affected society?
(A) Alcohol gave people bad character	(B) It increased crime and poverty

How did prohibitionists think alcohol affected the economy?

Prohibitionists believed that alcohol affected the economy by <u>raising taxes on things like prisons and healthcare due to alcohol-related crime and health problems.</u>

Reading 4: The Eighteenth Amendment

Choose 3 things the 18th Amendment prohibited:	Did the 18th Amendment make it illegal to consume (drink) alcohol?
a) Manufacturing and selling alcohol ~~b) Drinking alcohol~~ c) Transporting alcohol d) Importing or exporting alcohol	(B) No, it didn't.

How would the 18th Amendment be ratified? How many years were allowed to ratify the amendment?

The 18th Amendment would be ratified when (A) <u>enough state legislatures approved</u>. A period of (D) <u>Seven years</u> was granted to ratify the amendment.

Station 3: Political, Economic, & Social Reform

Reading 1: Economic Regulations

What was one effect of the growth of Texas industries like beef, oil, lumber, and cotton?	Why did Progressives want more government regulations?
(C) Many reformers pushed for regulations of the big industries.	(A) To make sure products, services, and workers were protected.

What change occurred during this era for the Texas Railroad Commission and why was this significant?

One significant change that occurred for the Texas Railroad Commission was it was given responsibility for regulating the oil industry which made it the most powerful regulating agency in the U.S.

Reading 2: Education

How did the oil industry influence education in Texas?	What new government position was created to support education?
(B) Oil on state lands brought more money to certain universities.	State Superintendent of Public Education

How did Jim Crow laws affect education in Texas, despite Progressive reforms?

Jim Crow laws <u>prevented</u> Black and Hispanic students from benefitting from (A) <u>Progressive education reforms.</u>

THE PORTAL TO TEXAS HISTORY

Answer Key: The Progressive Movement

Reading 3: Public Health

What new department was established in the Texas government in 1903?	Why was this new department created?
(A) Department of Public Health and Vital Statistics	(C)To promote health and sanitation.

Place a checkmark next to all actions this new department took to improve health in Texas during the early 1900s.

- ☐ Provided public health education.
- ☐ Inspected food and water.
- ☐ Set rules for keeping places clean.
- ☐ Set training and certification rules for people in medicine.
- ☐ Established Spanish flu quarantines.

Reading 4: A Stronger State Government for Texas

How did Progressivism change some people's views on government in Texas?	How did state regulations and laws influence voting rights?
(B) Some began to support a larger state government.	(A) Legislation restricted the voting rights of Black and Hispanic Texans.

Give ONE example of the increase in the power of the Texas state government.

One example of the increase in the power of the Texas state government is the expansion of the government with new agencies, the restrictions placed on voting rights of some Texans, laws restricting monopolies and large corporations, increasing funding for public schools, restricting child labor, and ending the Convict Leasing system.

THE PORTAL TO TEXAS HISTORY

Answer Key: The Progressive Movement

ADVANCED WORK

Station 1: Women's Suffrage

Reading 1: Origins of the U.S. Movement

What was the Seneca Falls convention? **An 1848 meeting in New York for women to organize a suffrage movement.**	What was the "Declaration of Sentiments"? **A document in which women outlined their grievances and demanded voting rights.**
What was significant about Frederick Douglass's attendance at the convention? **Frederick Douglass was the convention's only Black attendee.**	Why was the Seneca Falls convention significant? **It inspired similar meetings and organizing across the U.S.**

Reading 2: Origins of the Texas Movement

What was significant about the Texas Constitutional Convention of 1868? **It was the first time Texas women officially proposed voting rights to the state government.**	Who were Martha Goodwin Tunstall and Rebecca Henry Hayes? **They were Texas suffragists who established organizations like the Texas Equal Rights Association (Hayes).**
Who were Eliza E. Peterson and Maude Sampson Williams? **They were Black suffragists who contributed to the fight for suffrage despite not being allowed to join existing suffrage organizations.**	What challenges did Black women face in the fight for women suffrage? **They were not allowed to join state suffrage organizations because of their race.**

Answer Key: The Progressive Movement

Reading 3: The Road to Suffrage

What did the Texas Equal Suffrage Association achieve in 1918? **They successfully worked to ensure voting rights for Texas women in primary elections.**	What is a primary election? **An election in which citizens vote on who they want to be the candidates for positions like governor.**
What is the significance of the 19th Amendment to the U.S. Constitution? **The 19th Amendment granted voting rights to women.**	What challenges did Black Americans face related to voting rights? **Jim Crow laws prevented Black Texans from exercising their constitutional right to vote.**

Reading 4: The Nineteenth Amendment

What was the purpose of the 19th Amendment to the U.S. Constitution? **The 19th Amendment granted and protected voting rights for women**	What are the names of the 2 houses assembled in Congress? **Senate and House of Representatives**
What had to happen for the amendment to become a valid part of the Constitution? **2/3 of Congress had to approve it, and ¾ of state legislatures had to ratify it.**	What power does Congress have related to this amendment? **To enforce the amendment by passing legislation.**

Answer Key: The Progressive Movement

Station 2: Prohibition

Reading 1: Origins of the U.S. Movement

What was the Temperance Movement? **A movement that began in the 1800s to encourage people not to drink.**	How did the Temperance Movement influence the Prohibition Movement? **The Prohibition Movement grew out of the Temperance Movement.**
Why did prohibitionists want to outlaw alcohol? **They believed it caused many social issues including poverty, corruption, and family instability.**	What was the 18th Amendment to the U.S. Constitution? **The 18th Amendment prohibited alcohol in the U.S.**

Reading 2: Origins of the Texas Movement

Who were the "Drys" and what did they want? **They were people who wanted alcohol to be prohibited in Texas.**	What is "local option?" **It was a belief that each county should be able to determine whether to allow or prohibit alcohol within its limits.**
How did some Texans show their support for Prohibition and Temperance? **Many joined organizations like the United Friends of Temperance or the Women's Christian Temperance Union.**	What was the 18th Amendment to the U.S. Constitution? **The 18th Amendment prohibited alcohol in the U.S.**

Answer Key: The Progressive Movement

Reading 3: What were the Arguments for Prohibition?

How did prohibitionists think alcohol affected people personally? **They believed it negatively affected people's character**	How did prohibitionists think alcohol affected society? **They believe it caused violence, crime, corruption, and poverty.**
How did prohibitionists think alcohol affected the economy? **They believed it increased taxes as people had to pay more for prisons and healthcare related to issues of alcohol.**	Were the prohibitionists' arguments based on FACTS, OPINIONS, or both? Explain. **Some were opinions – alcohol likely did not negatively affect everyone's character. Some were likely facts – if the prohibitionists had data supporting their conclusions about issues like crime.**

Reading 4: The Eighteenth Amendment

What specifically did the 18th Amendment prohibit related to alcohol? **It prohibited the manufacture, sale, transportation, importation, and exportation of alcohol.**	Did the 18th Amendment make it illegal to consume alcohol? Explain. **No, it never expressly prohibited consumption.**
Did the amendment take effect immediately? Explain why you think this was included in the law. **No, it took effect one year after the ratification of the amendment.**	How would the amendment be ratified and how much time was allowed for the ratification? **It would be ratified when enough state legislatures approved it. They were given 7 years to pass it.**

THE PORTAL TO TEXAS HISTORY

Answer Key: The Progressive Movement

Station 3: Political, Economic, & Social Reform

Reading 1: Economic Regulations

What was one effect of the growth in Texas industries like beef, oil, lumber, and cotton? **It caused many Progressives to push for reforms in these industries.**	Why did Progressives want more government regulation of industries? **They wanted protections and safety regulations for products, services, and workers in the industries.**
How did Progressives influence banking practices? **They enacted legislation requiring banks to provide services to more people and requiring the government to protect people's money in banks.**	How was the Texas Railroad Commission affected by the growth in government? **The Railroad Commission was granted responsibility over oil and gas, which made it the most powerful state agency in the nation.**

Reading 2: Education

What kinds of schools did Progressives want to improve in Texas? **Primary, secondary, universities, and vocational schools which taught trades.**	How did the oil industry influence education in Texas? **When oil was discovered on state lands, revenue from the discovery contributed significantly to the Permanent University Fund.**
How did the government expand to improve education? **The government added the position of state superintendent of public instruction to oversee and support education in Texas.**	How did Jim Crow laws affect education in Texas? **Black and Hispanic Texans often did not benefit from advancements in education due to segregation and Jim Crow laws.**

THE PORTAL TO TEXAS HISTORY

Answer Key: The Progressive Movement

Reading 3: Public Health

How did the government expand to improve health in Texas? **The government established the Department of Public Health and Vital Statistics.**	What was the primary goal of the Department of Public Health and Vital Statistics? **It promoted health and sanitation in Texas.**
How did the Department of Public Health and Vital Statistics work to improve health in Texas? **It educated the public on stopping the spread of disease, set guidelines and regulations for sanitation, inspected food and water, and established training and certification requirements for medical professionals.**	What special steps were taken during the Spanish Flu epidemic? **The department educated the public about the illness and set guidelines for quarantines.**

Reading 4: A Stronger State Government for Texas

How did Progressivism change some people's views on government in Texas? **Some people began to support a stronger, more active state government.**	What were three new state agencies that were established during Progressivism? **The State Board of Health, the Department of Agriculture, the State Parks Department, the Bureau of Labor and Statistics, the Highway Department, and the Library Commission.**
How did state regulations and laws influence voting rights? **Jim Crow laws like poll taxes and literacy tests along with other laws restricted the voting rights of Blacks, Hispanics, and immigrants in Texas.**	Give 2 examples of the increase in the power of the Texas state government. **The establishment of a number of new agencies, the restrictions on voting rights for some Texans, laws restricting monopolies and large corporations, increasing funding for public schools, restricting child labor, and ending the Convict Leasing system.**

Exit Ticket

- Responses will vary

THE PORTAL TO TEXAS HISTORY