

# The Progressive Spirit of Reform

## Section 3



### MAIN IDEAS

1. Women fought for temperance and the right to vote.
2. African American reformers challenged discrimination and called for equality.
3. Progressive reforms failed to benefit all minorities.

## Key Terms and People

**Eighteenth Amendment** amendment banning production and sale of alcoholic drinks

**National American Woman Suffrage Association** group that worked for women’s voting rights, founded by Elizabeth Cady Stanton and Susan B. Anthony

**Alice Paul** founded a women’s suffrage group that became the National Woman’s Party

**Nineteenth Amendment** a constitutional amendment giving women the right to vote

**Booker T. Washington** African American educator who encouraged other African Americans to improve their own lives rather than fight discrimination

**Ida B. Wells** African American journalist who publicized lynchings in her newspaper

**W. E. B. Du Bois** African American reformer who publicized cases of racial prejudice

**National Association for the Advancement of Colored People** organization that brought attention to racial inequality

## Section Summary

### WOMEN FIGHT FOR TEMPERANCE AND VOTING RIGHTS

New educational opportunities opened up for women in the late 1800s. However, many male-dominated fields were still closed to women.

Women’s reform groups focused on two issues. One was the right to vote. The other was temperance, for many believed alcohol caused society’s problems.

In 1874 the Women’s Christian Temperance Union was formed. This group fought for passage of local and state laws restricting alcohol sales. Their efforts were rewarded in 1919 when the **Eighteenth Amendment** banned the production and sale of alcohol.

Meanwhile, women struggled for the right to vote. By 1890 some western states had given women suffrage. That year, the **National American Woman**

**What was the purpose of the Women’s Christian Temperance Union?**

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**Section 3, continued**

**Suffrage Association** was founded. Reformer Carrie Chapman Catt became its president in 1900.

**Alice Paul** founded another group that would become the National Woman's Party. It used publicity to draw attention to the issue of suffrage. Paul and other reformers were put in jail. In 1920 the **Nineteenth Amendment** to the Constitution gave women the right to vote.

**What did the Nineteenth Amendment to the Constitution address?**

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**AFRICAN AMERICANS CHALLENGE DISCRIMINATION**

African Americans had won their freedom but they still faced discrimination and segregation. African American educator **Booker T. Washington** urged African Americans to focus on education and economic well-being to end discrimination. **Ida B. Wells** focused directly on ending discrimination. She told about lynchings of African Americans in her newspaper, *Free Speech*. **W. E. B. Du Bois** also used publicity to fight racial injustice. He and others founded the **National Association for the Advancement of Colored People** in 1909 to show the struggles of African Americans. The National Urban League helped blacks find jobs and housing in northern cities.

**Underline the names of all the reformers identified in this section.**

**FAILURES OF REFORM**

Chinese and Mexican immigrants and Native Americans were left out by many reforms. In 1911 the Society of Native Americans was founded to fight Indian poverty. Some Native Americans felt that adopting the ways of whites was destroying their heritage. Chinese immigrants faced discrimination and hard lives. Labor laws did not help Mexican immigrants. They did help the western and southwestern economies.

**List three groups of people that were not generally helped by Progressive reforms.**

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**CHALLENGE ACTIVITY**

**Critical Thinking: Research to Discover** Research the Eighteenth Amendment and its repeal. Then write a paragraph about your findings.