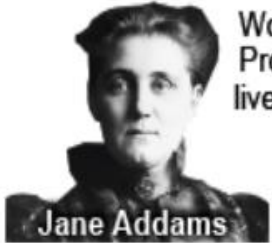


# INFORMATION FOR QUESTIONS 1 - 6

## WOMEN REFORMERS DURING THE PROGRESSIVE ERA



Jane Addams

Women became leaders in a wide range of social and political movements during the Progressive Era. Progressive reformers wanted to end political corruption, improve the lives of individuals, and increase government intervention to protect citizens.

### SOCIAL SERVICES

Among them, **Jane Addams**, founder of Hull House in Chicago. Addams, a college educated woman, put off marriage to concentrate on her work at Hull House. Located in the center of an immigrant neighborhood, Hull House provided many services to the community. Its social workers offered classes and operated a gymnasium, playground, theater, and cooperative boarding house. Similar communities, mostly run by women, sprang up all over the country.

### CHILD LABOR

In addition, many women were inspired by the settlement houses to take action. **Florence Kelly** became an advocate for improving the lives of women and children. Kelley, helped to win the passage of the *Illinois Factory Act* in 1893. The law prohibited child labor and limited women's working hours. The law became a model for other states. She then was appointed chief inspector of factories for Illinois.



Florence Kelly

### PROHIBITION OF ALCOHOL

Other reformers focused their efforts on morality and believed it held the key to improving the lives of poor people. These reformers believed they could help the poor by changing their personal behavior. Reformers promoted moral reform by working for **prohibition**, the banning of alcoholic drinks. Prohibitionist groups feared that alcohol was undermining American morals. Many of these reformers, called prohibitionists, were members of the **Woman's Christian Temperance Union (WCTU)** and the **Anti-Saloon League**, founded 20 years later. They called for temperance, urging individuals to stop drinking. The WCTU became the largest women's group the country, with nearly a quarter of a million members. **Carry Nation** was an especially devoted crusader for temperance. Nation would protest by marching into saloons and destroying bottles of booze and kegs of beer with an ax. Finally in 1917, the Eighteenth Amendment was passed, making it illegal to make, transport, or sell alcohol.



Carry Nation

1. Who founded the Hull House? \_\_\_\_\_
2. What services did the Hull House provide the low income immigrant communities? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
3. What did Florence Kelly's *Illinois Factory Act* do? \_\_\_\_\_
4. What does temperance mean? \_\_\_\_\_
5. What two organizations worked for temperance and prohibition? \_\_\_\_\_
6. Who was Carry Nation? \_\_\_\_\_

# INFORMATION FOR QUESTIONS 7 - 13

## WOMEN REFORMERS DURING THE PROGRESSIVE ERA



### Suffrage

Some leading abolitionists became **suffragists**, men and women who fought for woman suffrage, or women's right to vote. Suffragists formed organizations to promote their cause. **Elizabeth Cady Stanton** and **Susan B. Anthony** founded the **National Woman Suffrage Association**, which called for a constitutional amendment allowing women to vote in national elections. A second organization, the **American Woman Suffrage Association**, focused on winning woman suffrage in state elections. The two groups eventually merged to form the **National American Woman Suffrage Association**. Led by **Anna Howard Shaw**, a minister and doctor, and **Carrie Chapman Catt**, an educator and newspaper editor.



Women tried three approaches to win the vote: (1) they tried to convince state legislatures; (2) they went to court to clarify whether the provisions of the Fourteenth Amendment meant women should be allowed to vote, and (3) they pushed for a national constitutional amendment. This was voted down several times.

Despite pressure from early suffrage groups, many Americans resisted. They formed their own groups to protest giving women the vote. These organizations, supported by some women as well as by men, claimed that woman suffrage would upset society's "natural" balance and lead to divorce and neglected children.

From the first official calls for suffrage at the Seneca Falls convention in 1848, the campaign for suffrage achieved only little success. Finally in 1890, Wyoming became the first state to allow women to vote. Between 1910 and 1913, five other states adopted woman suffrage. **Alice Paul**, a Quaker who founded the **National Woman's Party** in 1916, continued the crusade. She organized marches outside of the Whitehouse, with banners demanding votes for women. Paul herself started a hunger strike after she and other protesters were arrested for blocking the sidewalk. Pressure was mounting. State after state was giving women the right to vote in various forms. Finally in 1919, the Senate voted in favor of the **Nineteenth Amendment**, allowing woman suffrage. The amendment was ratified in 1920. The work of Stanton, Anthony, Howard-Shaw, Chapman Catt, Paul and many others had finally paid off. American women could now participate in the election of their national leaders.



7. Who founded the National Woman Suffrage Association? \_\_\_\_\_
8. What two groups merged in 1890 into the National American Suffrage Association? \_\_\_\_\_
9. Who was Carrie Chapman Catt? \_\_\_\_\_
10. What were three approaches suffrage groups used to try to win the vote for women? \_\_\_\_\_
11. What state became the first to allow women to vote? \_\_\_\_\_
12. How did Alice Paul peacefully protest for suffrage? \_\_\_\_\_
13. How did these woman of the Progressive Era help dispel the stereotype that women were submissive and nonpolitical? \_\_\_\_\_

Complete the time line below and identify the events regarding woman suffrage.

1848	1890	1916	1920
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>