Routes to Change

How Progressive Era movements challenged injustice

USH.3.2 "Explain the impact of political, social, and cultural movements of the Progressive Era, including significant individuals/groups such as Booker T. Washington, Ida B. Wells, W.E.B. DuBois, NAACP, muckrakers, and Upton Sinclair..."

NAME _____ DATE _____

1 READ AND MARK

Read it twice

YOUR JOB Underline an action taken by each person or group, then circle the change it sought or helped bring about. Use your marks to trace how different methods led to different impacts.

Different Ways to Make Change

1. At the start of the twentieth century, Black Americans challenged segregation and racial violence through different strategies. Booker T. Washington urged job training and economic independence, believing these could strengthen Black communities. W.E.B. Du Bois demanded immediate voting rights and equal treatment under the law. Ida B. Wells exposed lynchings through investigative writing and pressed for action against them. In 1909, activists founded the NAACP to fight discrimination through legal challenges and public campaigns.

2. A newspaper reader in 1906 might encounter *The Jungle*, Upton Sinclair's novel about workers in Chicago meatpacking plants. Sinclair was among the muckrakers, writers who exposed abuses to the public. His descriptions of unsanitary meat production helped spur federal food-safety laws. Labor unions organized workers to demand safer workplaces, better pay, and shorter hours. Socialists argued that public ownership of major industries could reduce the power of wealthy owners. These efforts made industrial conditions a public political issue.

3. Women demanding the vote marched, petitioned, and lobbied lawmakers for decades. Their organizing helped win the Nineteenth Amendment in 1920, which barred denying the vote on the basis of sex, although discriminatory barriers still kept many women of color from voting. Meanwhile, the Harlem Renaissance began taking shape in the late 1910s and flourished in the 1920s. Black writers, artists, and musicians celebrated Black life and challenged racist stereotypes. Unlike a voting amendment, their work changed public culture through art.

2 ANSWER WITH EVIDENCE

Use the passage

1. How did Washington's and Du Bois's methods differ, and what change did both seek?

2. How did Sinclair, labor unions, and socialists each respond to industrial problems?

3. What political change did suffrage organizing help achieve, and what limit remained?

4. How did Harlem Renaissance artists challenge racism differently from NAACP activists?

3 YOUR TURN

Your own words

Write a four-sentence exhibit label arguing which two movements in the passage used the most different methods to seek change. Name each movement, give a specific action by each, and explain how their impacts differed.

Routes to Change

PART 1 · READ AND MARK

Underline an action taken by each person or group, then circle the change it sought or helped bring about. Use your marks to trace how different methods led to different impacts. Accept any marking that follows this job and points at the right text.

PART 2 · ANSWERS

#	QUESTION	ANSWER
1	How did Washington's and Du Bois's methods differ, and what change did both seek?	**Washington promoted job training and economic independence; Du Bois demanded immediate political and legal equality. Both sought stronger, more equal opportunities for Black Americans.**
2	How did Sinclair, labor unions, and socialists each respond to industrial problems?	**Sinclair exposed abuses, helping spur food-safety laws. Unions organized workers to demand better conditions and pay. Socialists proposed public ownership of major industries.**
3	What political change did suffrage organizing help achieve, and what limit remained?	**It helped win the Nineteenth Amendment, which barred denying the vote based on sex. Discriminatory barriers still prevented many women of color from voting.**
4	How did Harlem Renaissance artists challenge racism differently from NAACP activists?	**Artists celebrated Black life and challenged stereotypes through art; the NAACP fought discrimination through legal challenges and public campaigns.**

PART 3 · YOUR TURN (SAMPLE ANSWER)

Women's suffrage organizers and Harlem Renaissance artists used sharply different methods to seek change. Suffrage organizers marched and lobbied lawmakers, helping win the Nineteenth Amendment in 1920. Harlem Renaissance artists used writing, music, and art to challenge racist stereotypes. One movement changed voting law, while the other worked to change how people viewed Black life.

Accept other well-supported pairs of movements in Part 3. The label should identify distinct methods and explain a difference in impact, not just list actions.