

Pressure for Change

Trace how reformers responded to problems of industrial growth.

11.5b "Rapid industrialization and urbanization created significant challenges and societal problems that were addressed by a variety of reform efforts."

NAME _____

DATE _____

1 READ AND MARK _____ Read it twice

YOUR JOB Underline a problem in each example. Circle the people, organizations, or laws responding to it. Connect one problem to its response.

Industrial Problems, Reform Responses

- ① Industrial jobs drew people to cities, where crowded tenements often lacked adequate light, ventilation, plumbing, and fire protection. Jacob Riis's photographs and reporting in *How the Other Half Lives* (1890) helped publicize housing conditions. New York's Tenement House Act (1901) imposed stronger housing requirements, including light and ventilation in new tenements. Reporting helped build support, but legislation and enforcement were also necessary.
- ② Workers faced long hours, low wages, and limited bargaining power. The American Federation of Labor organized mainly skilled workers through affiliated unions and promoted collective bargaining. Union access was unequal, and many workers remained outside its reach. Factory safety presented another problem. The Triangle Shirtwaist Factory fire in New York City killed 146 people in 1911. Locked exits and inadequate escape routes contributed to the deaths. Public pressure and the state Factory Investigating Commission's work helped produce stronger workplace laws.
- ③ Upton Sinclair's novel *The Jungle* (1906) exposed exploitation of meatpacking workers and unsanitary production. Public alarm over food safety helped spur the Meat Inspection Act, requiring federal inspection and sanitary standards in the industry. The response did not fulfill all of Sinclair's goals for workers. These examples show different reform methods: publicity, collective bargaining, investigation, and legislation. Reforms addressed real problems, but their reach and enforcement remained uneven.

2 ANSWER WITH EVIDENCE Use the passage

- 1 What conditions made tenement housing dangerous, and what two-part reform response did Jacob Riis and New York lawmakers provide?

- 2 Why did workers need a group such as the American Federation of Labor, and how did that group try to improve conditions?

- 3 How did the Triangle Shirtwaist Factory fire lead to reform? Name the problem exposed and the response that followed.

- 4 Explain the connection between Upton Sinclair's *The Jungle* and the Meat Inspection Act of 1906.

3 YOUR TURN Your own words

Imagine factory smoke making nearby homes unhealthy. In three sentences, identify the problem, propose action by a named group or institution, and explain the likely effect.

PART 1 • READ AND MARK

Underline a problem in each example. Circle the people, organizations, or laws responding to it. Connect one problem to its response. Accept any marking that follows this job and points at the right text.

PART 2 • ANSWERS

#	QUESTION	ANSWER
1	What conditions made tenement housing dangerous, and what two-part reform response did Jacob Riis and New York lawmakers provide?	Tenements had dark rooms, poor ventilation, limited plumbing, and fire risks. Riis exposed conditions through reporting and photographs, and the Tenement House Act of 1901 required better light and ventilation in new tenements.
2	Why did workers need a group such as the American Federation of Labor, and how did that group try to improve conditions?	Workers had little power to bargain while facing long hours and low wages. The AFL organized skilled workers and used collective bargaining to seek higher wages, shorter hours, and safer conditions.
3	How did the Triangle Shirtwaist Factory fire lead to reform? Name the problem exposed and the response that followed.	The fire exposed unsafe factories, including locked exit doors and inadequate safety measures. New York's Factory Investigating Commission studied conditions, and the state passed stronger workplace safety laws.
4	Explain the connection between Upton Sinclair's <i>The Jungle</i> and the Meat Inspection Act of 1906.	Sinclair publicized filthy meatpacking practices and food-safety concerns. Congress passed the Meat Inspection Act, requiring federal inspection of meat products and sanitation standards for packing plants.

PART 3 • YOUR TURN (SAMPLE ANSWER)

In a fast-growing industrial city, smoke from coal-burning factories makes nearby homes unhealthy. Residents could petition a city health board to require factories to install smoke-control equipment. This reform would address the problem by reducing the pollution that families breathe.

Accept equivalent descriptions of each passage-based challenge and its linked reform. For the open response, accept a historically plausible reform if it clearly names a problem, a specific group or institution, an action, and a logical effect.