

Routes and Rights

Trace how hardship, opportunity, and action changed American life.

USII.5 "The student will apply history and social science skills to understand the social, political, economic, and technological changes of the early 20th century by explaining how capitalism and free markets helped foster developments in factory..."

NAME _____

DATE _____

1 READ AND MARK

Read it twice

YOUR JOB Underline each phrase that names a problem or cause. Number each response or change that followed, so you can trace cause and effect across the passage.

Change, Movement, and Response

- ① In the early 1900s, many African Americans left farms and towns in the South for northern and midwestern cities. This movement, called the Great Migration, had several causes. Jim Crow laws separated people by race and limited voting rights. Black Codes had earlier restricted freedom after the Civil War. Threats, intimidation, and lynching made daily life dangerous. Meanwhile, factories in cities such as Chicago and Detroit needed workers. Families hoped to find safer communities, better-paying jobs, and schools with more opportunities.
- ② New city neighborhoods brought chances to build businesses, churches, newspapers, and arts. In Harlem, New York, writers, artists, and musicians helped create the Harlem Renaissance. Jazz music and literature shared Black experiences with wider audiences. Yet discrimination did not end at the city line. Segregation continued, and some banks and real estate groups used redlining to deny or limit home loans in neighborhoods where Black families lived. The NAACP, formed in 1909, challenged segregation and violence through legal action, reporting, and public protest.
- ③ The Great Depression, which began after the 1929 stock market crash, left many people without jobs or savings. Drought and poor farming practices helped cause the Dust Bowl, forcing families from dry Great Plains farms to move. President Franklin D. Roosevelt answered the crisis with the New Deal. Programs provided some jobs and aid, while lasting institutions such as Social Security gave support to older Americans. These changes showed that economic hardship could reshape where people lived, how government acted, and what families expected for their future.

2 ANSWER WITH EVIDENCE Use the passage

1 Name one push factor and one pull factor that led African Americans to join the Great Migration.

2 How did northern cities offer both opportunity and discrimination to African Americans? Use two details from the passage.

3 What three methods did the NAACP use to challenge segregation and violence?

4 Explain one cause-and-effect relationship involving the Dust Bowl or the New Deal.

3 YOUR TURN Your own words

Write four sentences explaining how people responded when unfair conditions or economic hardship changed their lives. Use one example about the Great Migration or the NAACP and one example about the Great Depression or the New Deal, then explain one similarity between the responses.

PART 1 • READ AND MARK

Underline each phrase that names a problem or cause. Number each response or change that followed, so you can trace cause and effect across the passage. Accept any marking that follows this job and points at the right text.

PART 2 • ANSWERS

#	QUESTION	ANSWER
1	Name one push factor and one pull factor that led African Americans to join the Great Migration.	Push factor: Jim Crow laws, restricted voting rights, or threats of violence. Pull factor: factory jobs, safer communities, or more school opportunities.
2	How did northern cities offer both opportunity and discrimination to African Americans? Use two details from the passage.	Cities offered factory jobs and chances to build businesses, churches, newspapers, and arts. However, segregation continued, and redlining could deny or limit home loans for Black families.
3	What three methods did the NAACP use to challenge segregation and violence?	Legal action, reporting, and public protest.
4	Explain one cause-and-effect relationship involving the Dust Bowl or the New Deal.	Drought and poor farming practices helped cause the Dust Bowl, which forced families from dry Great Plains farms to move. Or, the New Deal provided some jobs and aid, and Social Security supported older Americans.

PART 3 • YOUR TURN (SAMPLE ANSWER)

During the Great Migration, many African Americans moved because violence and unfair laws made the South unsafe. The NAACP also responded by challenging segregation and violence. During the Great Depression, Roosevelt's New Deal offered jobs and aid to people facing hardship. Both responses show that people and groups acted when conditions limited safety or economic security.

Accept equivalent causes, effects, and examples stated in the passage. For the open response, look for four sentences, two accurate historical examples, and a clear similarity.