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UNIT VII (1898-1945) Ch. 21 Student Outline - THE PROGRESSIVE ERA

Before really learning about the Progressive Era it is crucial to look back on the origins of the movement and to make comparisons to earlier attempts at reform. So you need to look back at previous chapters to fill in the following grids before starting Ch. 21.

Question: Identify the events that led to the Progressive Era, and explain who the Progressives actually were.

Answer/Main Events/Ideas	Definitions/Explanations	Analysis
The cause of the Progressive		To what extent did the Progressive Movement
movement originated mainly in the	Granger Laws	(Era) begin prior to Theodore Roosevelt
radical changes in American society		becoming President in 1901?
during the Gilded Age. As farmers and		
workers responded to these changes,		
states began reforming and eventually		
the federal government began		
addressing some issues. As cities	ICC	
grew, more individuals also tried to solve new problems.	100	
Solve new problems.		
a. Granger Laws		
b. ICC	Populist Party	
a Populist Party		Identify the event that ushered in the
c. Populist Party		Identify the event that ushered in the Progressive Era :
		Trogicosive Eta .
d. Jane Addams	Jane Addams	
		What event ushered it out?

*Some of the information for this grid is in Ch. 21, you may have to look elsewhere for the rest:

Question: Explain the Progressive philosophy.

Answe	er/Main Events/Ideas	Definitions/Explanations	Analysis
swept centur unique	igh waves of reform had the nation before, the 20 th ry Progressive Movement was e in that is shifted away from philosophies.	Philosophies before and during the Progressive Era: Adam Smith, The Wealth of Nations, 1776	Compare and Contrast the Jefferson and Jackson era reform philosophies with the Progressive Era philosophies of reform.
a.	Adam Smith, The Wealth of Nations, 1776	Transcendentalism, early 1800s	
b.	Transcendentalism, early 1800s	Charles Darwin, <i>Origin of Species</i> , 1859	
c.	Charles Darwin, Origin of Species, 1859		
d.	William James & John Dewey, late 19th century	William James & John Dewey, late 19 th century	
e.	Frederick W. Taylor, late 19 th century	Frederick W. Taylor, late 19 th century	

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	narize, do not quote exact wording:		
1.	Explain why the Progressive movement was so widely diversified –		
2.	Describe the personal backgrounds of Progressives –		
	a. Explain why these backgrounds led to them a life of reform:		
3.	Define <i>muckraker</i> –		
4.	Describe the impact of the each of the following on furthering the suc a. Lincoln Steffens:	ccess of Progr	essive ideals –
	b. Ida Tarbell:		
	c. McClure's, Collier's, Cosmopolitan, Puck magazine:		
	d. Jacob Riis:		
5.	Explain how each of the following represented that the cornerstone of expansion in <i>democracy</i> – a. Australian/secret ballot:	of Progressive	ideology was an
	b. Direct primaries:		
	c. Direct election of US Senators:		
	d. Initiative:		
	e. Referendum:		
	f. Recall:		
6.	Explain how political machines were controlled or brought down thr	ough Progres	sive reform –
7.	Describe the impact of settlement house workers on social welfare b houses –	eyond the doc	ors of the settlement

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8. Explain how Theodore Roosevelt viewed the presidency and compare that to the men who occupied the office prior to him –

9. Describe TR's Square Deal -

	How did cities respond?
The Triangle Shirtwaist Company Fire involved a company th did not follow the fire code and locked its doors. As a result, 1 workers, mostly immigrant women, died in the fire or jumped from windows. It led to more restrictive, protective laws.	
The Anthracite Coal Strike of 1902 occurred when a crippling strike broke out in the anthracite coalmines of Pennsylvania. Many of the immigrant miners, who had been exploited and accident-plagued, demanded an increase in pay and a reduction in work hours. Though the wealthy mine owners initially refused to meet these demands, they reluctantly complied after President Roosevelt threatened to operate the mines with federal troops.	What does this incident illustrate about the Progressive Era?

10.

- 11. Describe TR's *Trust-Busting* –
- 12. Explain how each of the following represented Progressive ideology -
- 13. Elkins Act:
- 14. Hepburn Act:
- 15. Pure Food and Drug Act:
- **16.Meat Inspection Act:**
- **17. Forest Reserve Act:**
- 18. Newlands Reclamation Act:

*Take a moment of silence for yet another William Jennings Bryan defeat in 1908

- 19. Explain how Taft was a more significant trust-buster than TR -
- 20. Explain how Taft was alienated from Progressives within the Republican party
 - a. Describe the factions this created in the Republican party:

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21. Describe the origins and platform of the Socialist Party of Ameri V. Debs –	ca and the ideals	of its leader Eugene
22. Describe the major differences between Progressives and socialis	ts (THEY ARE SO	NOT THE SAME!) –
23. Identify the four political parties/candidates in the 1912 election	-	
a. Explain why TR challenged his hand-picked successor –		
b. Describe the outcome –		
c. Describe what happened to the Progressive and Socialist p	arties after this e	lection –
24. Explain how Wilson's Progressivism was represented through his attack on "the triple wall of privilege" –	commitment to a	a New Freedom and
25. Describe the significance of each of the following – 26.Underwood Tariff:		
27.Federal Reserve Act:		
28. Clayton Antitrust Act:		
29.FTC:		
30.Federal Farm Loan Act:		
31.Child Labor Act:		
32. Describe the great "migration" of African Americans –		
33. Describe the differences between NAWSA and the National Wom suffrage rights –	ı an's Party in try	ing to achieve

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se answer Sho	ort Answer #1 in the space below		
	er to SHORT-ANSWER QUESTION 2 on this page	only. Do NOT writ	te outside the