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 <u>previous chapters</u> 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 movement originated mainly in the radical changes in American society 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 grew, more individuals also tried to solve new problems.	Granger Laws ICC	To what extent did the Progressive Movement (Era) begin prior to Theodore Roosevelt becoming President in 1901?
a. Granger Laws		
b. ICC	Populist Party	
c. Populist Party		Identify the event that ushered in the Progressive Era:
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.

Answer/Main Events/Ideas		Definitions/Explanations	Analysis		
Although waves of reform had swept the nation before, the 20 th century Progressive Movement was unique in that is shifted away from prior 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, Origin of Species, 1859			
C.	Charles Darwin, Origin of Species, 1859				
d.	William James & John Dewey, late 19 th century	William James & John Dewey, late 19 th century			
e.	Frederick W. Taylor, late 19 th century	Frederick W. Taylor, late 19 th century			

Summarize, do not quote exact wording: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 *muckraker* –

- Describe the impact of the each of the following on furthering the success of Progressive ideals –
 a. Lincoln Steffens:
 - 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 Progressive ideology was an expansion in *democracy*
 - a. Australian/secret ballot:
 - **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 through Progressive reform -
- 7. Describe the impact of settlement house workers on social welfare beyond the doors of the settlement houses –

NAME:

- 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 that did not follow the fire code and locked its doors. As a result, 146 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:

NAME:

DATE: PERIOD:

- 21. Describe the origins and platform of the **Socialist Party of America** and the ideals of its leader **Eugene V. Debs** –
- 22. Describe the major differences between Progressives and socialists (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 parties after this election –
- 24. Explain how Wilson's Progressivism was represented through his commitment to a New Freedom and attack on "the triple wall of privilege" –
- 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 Woman's Party** in trying to achieve suffrage rights –

Answer the	e following	Multiple	Choice	auestions	in the	space	below:
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Please answer <u>Short Answer #1</u> in the space below:

reuse unswer <u>onoreaniswer #1</u> in the space below.
Write your answer to SHORT-ANSWER QUESTION 1 on this page only. Do NOT write outside the box.
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