

TERMS & NAMES

For each term or name below, write a sentence explaining its connection to the Progressive Era.

- 1. progressive movement
- 2. muckraker
- 3. suffrage
- 4. Susan B. Anthony
- 5. Theodore Roosevelt
- 6. NAACP

- **7.** Gifford Pinchot
- 8. Woodrow Wilson
- 9. Clayton Antitrust Act
- 10. Federal Reserve System

MAIN IDEAS

Use your notes and the information in the chapter to answer the following questions.

The Origins of Progressivism (pages 512–518)

- 1. What were the four goals that various progressive reform movements struggled to achieve?
- 2. What kind of state labor laws resulted from progressives' lobbying to protect workers?
- 3. How did government change during the Progressive Era? How were these changes important?

Women in Public Life (pages 519–522)

- 4. In the late 1890s, what job opportunities were available to uneducated women without industrial skills?
- 5. Give two examples of national women's organizations committed to social activism. Briefly describe their progressive missions.

Teddy Roosevelt's Square Deal (pages 523–531)

- 6. What scandalous practices did Upton Sinclair expose in his novel The Jungle? How did the American public. Roosevelt, and Congress respond?
- 7. How did Roosevelt earn his reputation as a trustbuster?

Progressivism Under Taft (pages 534–537)

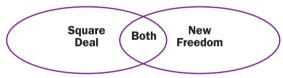
- 8. As a progressive, how did Taft compare with Roosevelt?
- 9. Why did the Republican Party split during Taft's administration?

Wilson's New Freedom (pages 538–543)

- 10. How did the Clayton Antitrust Act benefit labor?
- 11. Cite two examples of social welfare legislation that Wilson opposed during his presidency and the arguments he used to defend his position.

CRITICAL THINKING

1. USING YOUR NOTES Create a Venn diagram to show some of the similarities and differences between Roosevelt's Square Deal and Wilson's New Freedom.



2. DEVELOPING HISTORICAL PERSPECTIVE What social, political, and economic trends in American life do you think caused the reform impulse during the Progressive Era? Support your answer with details from the text.

VISUAL SUMMARY THE PROGRESSIVE ERA

ECONOMIC

- Roosevelt establishes a Square
- new tax system is instituted
- · Roosevelt breaks up trusts

POLITICAL

- elections are reformed
- citizens given greater voice in government: recall, initiative, referendum

PROGRESSIVISM

HEALTH & ENVIRONMENT

- · conservationists establish wilderness conservation areas and preserve natural resources
- Pure Food and Drug Act protects consumers

SOCIAL & MORAL

- women fight for the right to vote
- **Eighteenth Amendment bans** alcoholic beverages
- Social services for women, children, and the poor

INDUSTRY

- **National Child Labor Committee** organizes to end child labor
- reformers improve workplace conditions and set maximum working hours

Standardized Test Practice

Use the quotation and your knowledge of U.S. history to answer question 1.

> "Labor began to organize itself in Trade Unions and to confront the industrialists with a stiff bargaining power. These developments were to lead to a period of protest and reform in the early twentieth century. The gains conferred by large-scale industry were great and lasting, but the wrongs that had accompanied their making were only gradually righted."

> > -Winston Churchill, The Great Republic: A History of America

- 1. In the passage, Winston Churchill attempts to explain what prompted Progressive Era reformers. The passage explains the actions of which of the following labor reform leaders?
 - A Maria Mitchell
 - **B** Carry Nation
 - **c** Susan B. Anthony
 - **D** Florence Kelley

- 2. The muckrakers served Progressivism by
 - F informing people about abuses so that they could protest.
 - **G** enacting legislation to prevent political corruption.
 - **H** cleaning up unhealthy meat processing plants.
 - J filing and prosecuting antitrust lawsuits.
- 3. In the presidential election of 1912, three candidates attempted to win the liberal, progressive vote. Which candidate for president in 1912 ran on a conservative platform?
 - A Woodrow Wilson
 - **B** William Taft
 - C Theodore Roosevelt
 - **D** Eugene V. Debs

ADDITIONAL TEST PRACTICE, pages S1-S33.



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ALTERNATIVE ASSESSMENT

Recall your discussion of INTERACT the question on page 511: WITH HISTORY

What kinds of actions can bring about social change?

Now that you have read Chapter 17, use your knowledge of the Progressive Era to answer these questions:

- How did Progressive Era reformers recruit others?
- How did progressive reformers bring about changes in government?
- What did progressives do to bring about changes in business?
- What else might Progressive Era reformers have done to be more effective?

Explain your answers with examples.

- **LEARNING FROM MEDIA** View the VIDEO American Stories video, "A Child on Strike." Discuss the following questions in a group; then do the activity.
 - · What was your reaction to Camella Teoli's accident?
 - What labor practices are taken for granted today that were not afforded to people living in 1910?

Cooperative Learning Activity In your group, imagine you are reporters covering the congressional hearing. Write two articles—one that objectively reports on the findings of the hearings, and one that shows bias in favor of the mill. Share the articles with the class and analyze how language can affect the reporting of information.