

The Progressive Spirit of Reform 1868-1920

In this chapter you will learn about how reform movements swept across the United States in the late 1800s and early 1900s. These movements had a variety of aims, from ending government corruption to abolishing child labor. Ordinary citizens, like these women calling for their right to vote, participated in the movements.



Focus on Themes In this chapter, you will read about the corrupt **politics** of the Gilded Age, a time marked by attempts at reform. You will learn how **society and culture** reacted and responded to the problems of corruption and inequality. Finally, you will read about several presidents of the early 1900s who supported ideas and initiatives that promoted social reform.

The Gilded Age and the Progressive Movement

Chapter 21 section 1 page 662

Political Corruption:

1. What were political machines?
2. Who ran them?

Cleaning Up Political Corruption:

3. What did American want to change?
4. How did they want to change it?
5. What was the spoils system?

Progressives Push for Reforms:

6. What were the Progressives trying to fix?
7. How did journalists get involved?
8. What is a Muckraker?

Reform Successes:

9. List 4 ways reforms were successful
 - a. -
 - b. -
 - c. -
 - d. -

Main Ideas

1. Political corruption was common during the Gilded Age.
2. Progressives pushed for reforms to improve living conditions.
3. Progressive reforms expanded the voting power of citizens.

The Big Idea

From the late 1800s through the early 1900s, the Progressive movement addressed problems in American society.

Key Terms and People

political machines, p. 662

Progressives, p. 664

muckrakers, p. 664

Seventeenth Amendment, p. 666

recall, p. 666

initiative, p. 666

referendum, p. 666

Robert M. La Follette, p. 667

Gilded Age Presidents

Quick Facts



Rutherford B. Hayes

Republican
In office: 1877–1881

Hayes promised to reform the government with "thorough, radical, and complete" changes.



James A. Garfield

Republican
In office: 1881

Garfield attempted reforms before he was assassinated.



Chester A. Arthur

Republican
In office: 1881–1885

Arthur supported a system for awarding federal jobs based on merit, not party loyalty.



Grover Cleveland

Democrat
In office: 1885–1889, 1893–1897

Cleveland was known for his honesty and for getting involved in the day-to-day details of government.



Benjamin Harrison

Republican
In office: 1889–1893

Harrison supported the Sherman Antitrust Act, which regulated business monopolies.



William McKinley

Republican
In office: 1897–1901

McKinley avoided scandals and helped win public trust in the government.

Voting Reforms:

10. What did the 17th amendment do?

11. What did “initiative” do?

12. What did a referendum do?

Expanding Democracy	
Direct Primaries	Voters choose candidates.
Recall	Voters can remove an official from office.
Initiatives	Voters can propose laws by petition.
Referendum	Voters can overrule a law.
17th Amendment	Senators are elected directly by voters.

Reviewing Ideas, Terms, and People

1. a. **Recall** What was the main goal of **political machines** during the Gilded Age?

b. **Draw Conclusions** Why do you think some immigrants supported political machines?

2. a. **Identify** Who were **muckrakers**, and what effect did they have on reform?

b. **Explain** How did **Progressives** try to improve education?

c. **Evaluate** Which progressive reform do you think was most important? Why?

3. a. **Describe** What new ideas and practices were introduced to give voters more power?

b. **Draw Conclusions** How did progressive reforms limit the power of political machines?

Reforming the Workplace

Chapter 21 Section 2 Page 670

Children at Work:

1. List 3 types of jobs children held in the late 1800's/ early 1900's:

a. -

b. -

c. -

Calls for Reform:

2. What caused people to become aware of the problem if child labor?

Workplace Safety:

3. What did the triangle shirt waste factory fire do?

4. What are workers compensation laws?

Labor Organizations:

5. Contrast and compare capitalism to socialism:

6. What was "Industrial Workers of the World"?

Reviewing Ideas, Terms, and People

1. **a. Recall** What jobs did child laborers often hold?

- b. Explain** Why did businesses employ children in factories?

- c. Elaborate** Why do you think reformers began to demand improvements to child labor conditions?

2. **a. Identify** What events led to the movement to improve workplace safety?

- b. Make Inferences** Why did the **Industrial Workers of the World** frighten some people?

- c. Predict** What conflicts might arise between supporters of **capitalism** and **socialism**?

Main Ideas

1. Reformers attempted to improve conditions for child laborers.
2. Unions and reformers took steps to improve safety in the workplace and to limit working hours.



The Big Idea

In the early 1900s, Progressives and other reformers focused on improving conditions for American workers.

Key Terms and People

Triangle Shirtwaist Fire, *p. 673*
workers' compensation laws, *p. 673*
capitalism, *p. 674*
socialism, *p. 674*
William "Big Bill" Haywood, *p. 674*
Industrial Workers of
the World, *p. 674*

The Rights of Women and Minorities

Chapter 21 Section 3 Page 675

The Temperance Movement:

1. What did many people blame social problems on?
 - a. -
 - b. -
 - c. -
2. What is temperance?
3. What amendment outlaws the consumption of alcohol?

The Right to Vote:

4. What is suffrage?
5. What did Elizabeth Cady Stanton and Susan B. Anthony do?
6. What amendment gave women the right to vote?

African Americans Challenge Discrimination:

7. What are each of the following people known for?
 - a. Booker T. Washington-
 - b. Ida B. Wells-
 - c. W. E. B. Du Bois-

Reviewing Ideas, Terms, and People

1. a. **Identify** What did the **Eighteenth** and **Nineteenth Amendments** accomplish?
2. a. **Identify** What role did **Ida B. Wells** play in reform efforts for African Americans?
- b. **Contrast** How did **Booker T. Washington** differ from other African American leaders?
- c. **Evaluate** Do you think the **National Association for the Advancement of Colored People** was successful in fighting discrimination? Explain.
3. a. **Describe** What discrimination did Chinese Americans face?
- b. **Summarize** How were some minority groups overlooked by the Progressive movement?

Main Ideas

1. Women fought for temperance and the right to vote.
2. African American reformers challenged discrimination and called for equality.
3. Progressive reforms failed to benefit all minorities.

The Big Idea

The Progressive movement made advances for the rights of women and some minorities.

Key Terms and People

Eighteenth Amendment, *p. 676*
National American Woman Suffrage Association, *p. 676*
Alice Paul, *p. 677*
Nineteenth Amendment, *p. 677*
Booker T. Washington, *p. 677*
Ida B. Wells, *p. 677*
W. E. B. Du Bois, *p. 678*
National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, *p. 678*

The Progressive Presidents Chapter 21 Section 4 Page 680

Roosevelt's Progressive Reforms:

- When did Theodore Roosevelt become president?
- What did Roosevelt believe about big business interests?

Regulating Big Business:

- What are 2 ways he began changing big business?

Taft Angers Progressives:

- How did Taft feel about the actions of Roosevelt?
- What did the Payne-Aldrich Tariff do?

Bull Moose Party:

- In your own words, describe what the "bull moose" party was and how it influenced politics.

Main Ideas

- Theodore Roosevelt's progressive reforms tried to balance the interests of business, consumers, and laborers.
- William Howard Taft angered Progressives with his cautious reforms, while Woodrow Wilson enacted far-reaching banking and antitrust reforms.

The Big Idea

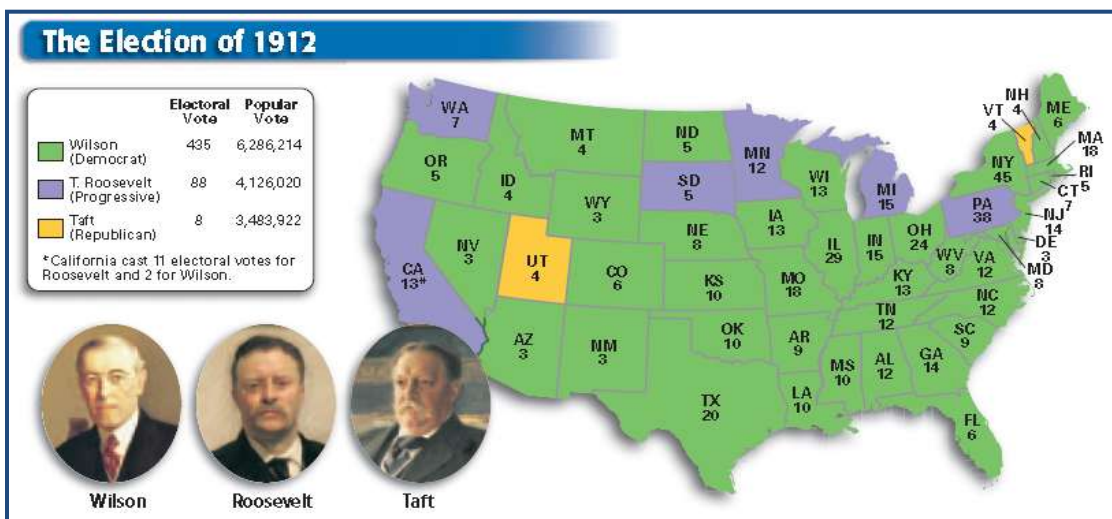
American presidents in the early 1900s did a great deal to promote progressive reforms.

Key Terms and People

Theodore Roosevelt, *p. 680*
 Pure Food and Drug Act, *p. 681*
 conservation, *p. 681*
 William Howard Taft, *p. 682*
 Progressive Party, *p. 682*
 Woodrow Wilson, *p. 682*
 Sixteenth Amendment, *p. 683*

Wilson's Reforms:

- What was the Underwood Tariff Act of 1913?
- What did the Sixteenth Amendment do?



The Progressive Amendments, 1909–1920			
Number	Description	Proposed by Congress	Ratified by States
16th	Federal income tax	1909	1913
17th	Senators elected by people rather than state legislatures	1912	1913
18th	Manufacture, sale, and transport of alcohol prohibited	1917	1919
19th	Women's suffrage	1919	1920

Reviewing Ideas, Terms, and People

1. a. **Describe** How did **Theodore Roosevelt** support progressive reforms?

b. **Analyze** Why did many Americans support **conservation**?

c. **Evaluate** Do you think Roosevelt's reforms benefited the nation? Why or why not?

2. a. **Identify** What was the **Progressive Party**? Why was it created?

b. **Compare and Contrast** How were the administrations of **William Howard Taft** and Roosevelt similar, and how were they different?

c. **Evaluate** Which president do you think had the biggest influence on progressive reform— Roosevelt, Taft, or **Woodrow Wilson**? Explain your choice.

