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The Progressive Era

STUDY GUIDE

THE Essential Progressive-Era Review

Words To Know

Word	Definition	Example	Definition	Example	
Progressivism	Belief in social and political reform	Progressive Era	Conservatism	Belief in maintaining the status quo	Conservative Era
Reform	Change or improvement	Reform movement	Reaction	Response to a situation	Reactionary movement
Corruption	Abuse of power for personal gain	Political corruption	Integrity	Adherence to moral principles	Integrity movement

Key Concepts:

- Progressivism was a response to the negative effects of industrialization.
- Progressives sought to improve the lives of the poor and the working class.
- Progressives believed in the power of government to solve social problems.
- Progressives believed in the power of the individual to make a difference.

Key Figures:

- Woodrow Wilson
- Theodore Roosevelt
- U.S. Supreme Court

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Review Outline

Everything you MUST Know!!!



THE Essential Progressive Era Review

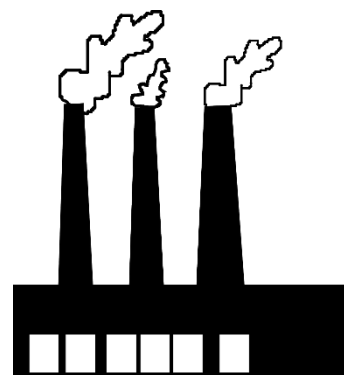
Words To Know

Civil Rights	Initiative (political)	Referendum	Recall (political)
Muckrakers	Trust (economic)	Monopoly	Temperance
Ratification	Civil Service Reform	Jim Crow Laws	Urbanization

This was an Era of intense social and political reform (Change) aimed at making progress toward a better society.

(Remember the Gilded Age– lots of bad situations were recognized so the Progressive Era sought to change & make things better)

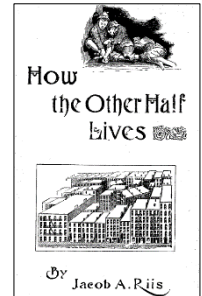
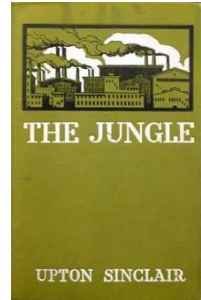
- Progressivism was a response to the negative effects of industrialization. A time of change/reform that started because of overpopulation, big business, industrialization & political corruption
- **Urban problems need to be fixed!!!**
- **Urbanization** occurred as cities grew rapidly around industrial centers
 - Rural (farm) – Urban (city) migration of people as workers crowded into cities for jobs.
 - As cities grew they altered the geographical landscape and changed the natural ecosystems
 - Cities became polluted. Waterways became contaminated and air quality decreased due to industry
 - **Factory workers – unsafe, low pay!** (Mostly women and immigrants)
 - Many children worked in factories, performing dangerous jobs & paid lower wages than adult workers.
 - **Settlement Houses (Jane Addams & “Hull House”)** were created to provide education, aid and services to immigrants & those in need
 - Growth of public schools – “Americanization”, prepares future workers, free public libraries





WHO worked towards REFORM?

- Muckrakers & women's organizations were also influential in getting this passed
- **Muckrakers:** wrote about the problems! Led to increased safety of the people
- **Upton Sinclair-The Jungle (a book about meat packing industry led to Pure Food & Act)**
- Jacob Riis-wrote the book How the Other Half Lives (how the poor lived in NYC)
- Ida Tarbell – wrote about business corruption in the Standard Oil Company.
- Gospel of Wealth (philanthropy) the desire to promote the welfare of others, expressed especially by the generous donation of money to good causes.
- Social Gospel Movement 1870-1920
 - Movement applied Christians to solve social problems like economic inequality, poverty, alcoholism, crime, racial tensions, slums, unclean environment, child labor, labor unions, poor schools, & dangers of war.



WHO tried to prevent the reforms?

- Industrialists, Big Business leaders, and politicians
 - Many reforms would not be beneficial to them or their organizations
- Social Darwinists who believed in Social Darwinism
 - Those who believed in this theory DID not support progressive reforms
 - Survival of the fittest applies to groups, races, and persons
 - Upper class will succeed, lower classes will not

WHAT was the long-term Impact of Progressive Era reforms?

Political reforms were initiated that gave people more say in how their government was run & operated resulting in more participatory and democratic government. America moves from laissez-faire to more government involvement

Progressive Era REFORMS

- Initiatives, referendums, recall (See Vocab)- all meant to increase direct participation of voters
- 1887 - Interstate Commerce Commission – was government’s 1st large-scale attempt to regulate business. The Progressive era attempted to strengthen this agency
- 1906 - Pure Food & Drug Act : (President Roosevelt was inspired by Upton Sinclair’s The Jungle) preventing the manufacture, sale, or transportation of altered, misbranded, poisonous, bad foods, drugs, medicines, & liquors
- 1911 - Triangle Shirtwaist Factory fire led to the institution of worker compensation laws, building & health codes
 - 1912 - Robert La Follette - wanted **direct election of Senators. Goal of state-level political reformers to increase direct democracy**
- 1913 - The Federal Reserve Act created the central banking system in the U.S & gave legal authority to issue money
- 1914 - Clayton Antitrust Act - stopped corporations from unfair practices; gave labor unions the right to exist.
 - This strengthened earlier Anti-trust acts(the Federal laws forbidding businesses from monopolizing a market or restraining free trade) like the Sherman Anti-Trust Act
- **1916 - The Organic Act** –to protect the environment and manage land resources. Created the National Park service as a U.S. federal agency that manages all national monuments and park
 - National Park System - created because too many cities growing & taking over wildlife areas
 - **John Muir** persuaded T. Roosevelt to set aside 148 million acres of forest reserves & over 50 wildlife sanctuaries & several national parks

16th Amendment

gave Congress the right to impose income taxes

17th Amendment

gave citizens the right of direct election of US Senators

18th Amendment

Prohibition (making, selling, drinking of alcohol illegal).

Temperance means not drinking alcohol

Women especially wanted men to stop drinking bc it affected their home life.

19th Amendment

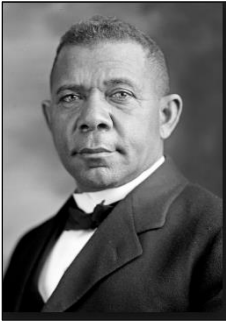

Women’s suffrage (gave women the right to vote).

- **NWP** – National Women’s Party
 - Susan B. Anthony – leader of suffrage movement
 - Frances Willard – leader of suffrage movement and WCTU (Women’s Christian Temperance Union)

Civil Rights

- 1896- Plessy v. Ferguson- Supreme Court case that established the “separate but equal” clause, Jim Crow laws, de facto segregation in north.
 - Progressive Era fails to address issue of segregation & race
- **Jim Crow Laws** -poll taxes, literacy tests, etc. - used to deny blacks the right to vote especially in the South
- **Niagara Falls Conference**- led by W.E.B. Dubois- Led to creation of NAACP (1909)



Booker T. Washington	W.E.B. Du Bois
	
Work hard & learn skills	Demand rights immediately
Wait patiently & win respect	Refuse to compromise

POLITICS

<p>What are 3rd Parties? How do they start?</p> <p>*3rd parties are political parties that gain influence even though they are not 1 of the 2 major parties</p> <p>*They start as single issue parties often focusing on one ideological, philosophical or economic issue</p>	<p>How do 3rd parties affect elections?</p> <p>*They pull votes from another candidate causing that candidate to lose</p>
<p>What is the role of 3rd parties?</p> <p>*Influence elections</p> <p>*Gain some seats in Congress</p> <p>*Bring awareness to major issues</p> <p>*Force the 2 major parties to address the issues</p>	<p>Who are the 3rd parties of earlier Eras?</p> <p>*Populist Party</p> <p>*Progressive party</p>

- **Populist Party** -1890s; an agrarian party made up of poor Southern **farmers** who faced problems such as: farm prices dropped due to technology, high tariffs raised price of equipment, & Railroads set high freight charges, deflation due to money supply (Interstate Commerce Act-1887)
 - opposed banks, railroads, & upper class;
 - wanted regulation of railroad freight charges, graduated income tax and **FREE Silver** (wanted the Government to make coins out of Silver to keep inflation low (inflation is the value of \$))
 - William Jennings Bryan most popular candidate

Free Silver movement was a response to the stopping of minting silver coins to serve as money in an attempt to move the US economy towards the Gold Standard. The Gold Standard meant that the worth of our money was determined by the amount of gold that the US owned. Stopping the minting (making of) silver money meant that less money was in circulation. Less money in circulation increases inflation because money is harder to come by. This is difficult to understand in TODAY since we don't use much paper money but, our money is still based on paper regardless of technology and inflation still exists. Inflation is when your dollar is worth less than yesterday.

- Progressive Party - formed in 1912 as a result of a split in the Republican Party; also known as the "Bull Moose Party;" Theodore Roosevelt most popular candidate
 - Political movement to reform (change) aspects of society; led by the middle class. Concerned with social injustice. Called for government to play more active role in solving problem
- Civil service reform - because of President James Garfield assassination
 - **1883 Pendleton Act**- did away with the Spoils System; set up civil service system- replaced Spoils System (**SPOILS SYSTEM ENDS**)

TEKS:

- US 2B identify the major eras in U.S. history from 1877 to the present and describe their defining characteristics;
- US 3B analyze economic issues such as industrialization, the growth of railroads, the growth of labor unions, farm issues, the cattle industry boom, the rise of entrepreneurship, free enterprise, and the pros and cons of big business;
- US 5 A evaluate the impact of Progressive Era reforms, including initiative, referendum, recall, and the passage of the 16th, 17th, 18th, and 19th amendments;
- US 5 B evaluate the impact of muckrakers and reform leaders such as Upton Sinclair, Susan B. Anthony, Ida B. Wells, and W. E. B. DuBois on American society; and
- US 6 A analyze causes and effects of events and social issues such as immigration, Social Darwinism, eugenics, race relations, nativism, the Red Scare, Prohibition, and the changing role of women; and
- US 9 A trace the historical development of the civil rights movement in the 19th, 20th, and 21st centuries, including the 13th, 14th, 15th, and 19th amendments;
- US 14 B identify the roles of governmental entities and private citizens in managing the environment such as the establishment of the National Park System, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), and the Endangered Species Act;
- US 15 B describe the changing relationship between the federal government and private business, including the costs and benefits of laissez-faire, anti-trust acts, the Interstate Commerce Act, and the Pure Food and Drug Act;
- US 23 A identify and analyze methods of expanding the right to participate in the democratic process, including lobbying, non-violent protesting, litigation, and amendments to the U.S. Constitution;
- US 23 B evaluate various means of achieving equality of political rights, including the 19th, 24th, and 26th amendments and congressional acts such as the American Indian Citizenship Act of 1924; an
- US 26 A explain actions taken by people to expand economic opportunities and political rights, including those for racial, ethnic, and religious minorities as well as women, in American society;
- US 26 C explain how the contributions of people of various racial, ethnic, gender, and religious groups shape American culture;
- US 26 D identify the political, social, and economic contributions of women such as Frances Willard, Jane Addams, Eleanor Roosevelt, Dolores Huerta, Sonia Sotomayor, and Oprah Winfrey to American society

Released Test Questions

- 2013: 37, 59, 26, 62, 16
- 2014: 57, 34, 37, 8, 32
- 2015: 32, 13, 20, 9, 67
- 2016: 6, 38, 46
- 2017: 40, 50, 1
- 2018: 44, 54, 59, 10, 30, 35, 26

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