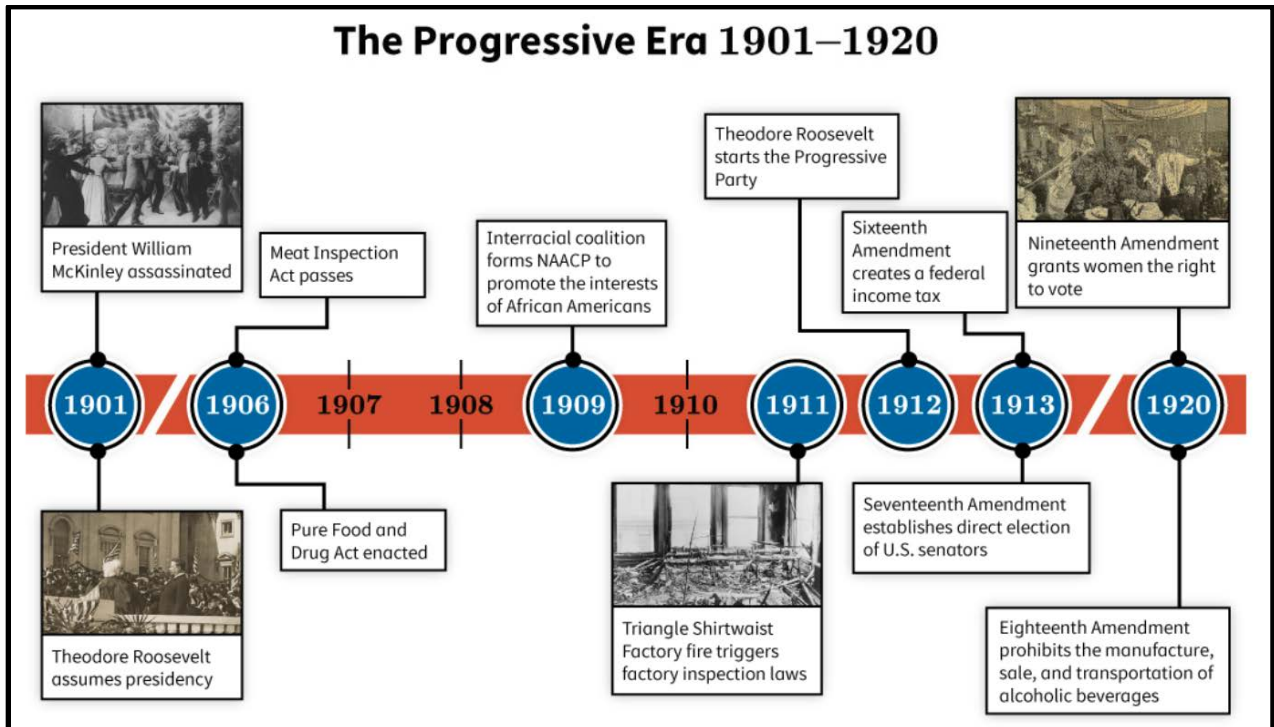


The Progressive Era 1901–1920



Progressive Era U.S. History Unit Companion

Directions

- Complete the Prepare section before you begin a unit.
- Complete the Lesson Summaries and Guided Notes section as you work through each lesson.
- Complete the Unit Review sections before you take the cumulative assessment.

NOTE: Your teacher may require that you complete and submit this unit companion.

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Prepare

Throughout the Progressive Era unit, you will explore the following Essential Questions.

Unit Essential Questions

- What was progressivism?
- What were the origins of the progressive movement?
- What social problems were progressive reformers trying to resolve?
- What groups were involved in the progressive movement?
- What led to the labor movement and who were prominent labor leaders?
- What was the role of women in the progressive movement?
- What led to the women's movement?
- What were the goals of the women's movement?
- What were the goals of African American leaders during the progressive movement?
- How effective were African American leaders in enacting change?
- Who were the prominent progressive presidents?
- What was the Supreme Courts role in the Progressive Era?
- What were the different political ideas within the progressive movement?
- Were the Progressives successful in making government more responsive to the will of the people?
- What was the lasting legacy of the Progressive Era?

You will learn about the following topics in Progressive Era unit:

- the progressive movement
- the origins, goals, and key ideas of the Progressive Era
- the effectiveness of progressive reformers in enacting change
- the role of women in enacting progressive reform
- the discrimination faced by African Americans and minorities
- the strategies and goals of African American leaders to enact change
- the changing role of American presidents during the Progressive Era
- the different political ideas within the progressive movement
- the roles of muckrakers and religious leaders in enacting change

You will take a cumulative quiz and test over the content in this unit.



Lesson Summaries and Guided Notes

Each lesson is summarized on the following pages. Read the summary before a lesson to preview the most important information, including people, places, and events. Read the summary after a lesson to review the lesson content without rereading every word. As you complete each lesson, record information in the Guided Notes section. Some questions have been provided for you. You may also take notes on other important lesson information.

The Progressive Movement

The progressive movement was a time of reform in the United States. Progressivism was a political and social movement that lasted from about 1890 to 1920. It was in response to the laissez-faire attitude that was prominent during the Gilded Age. The rapid growth of industries and cities had led to a number of political, economic, and social issues. Reformers included people from all walks of life including politicians, women, religious leaders, labor leaders, minorities, and muckrakers. Reformers took on issues ranging from poverty to government corruption.

The Progressive Movement Guided Notes	
What sparked the progressive spirit of reform? (slide 1)	In the late 1890s and early 1900s, Americans were frustrated by corrupt political and business leaders. The nation was facing issues caused by rapid urban and industrial growth, inequality for women and minorities, and unsafe working conditions. Reformers, called Progressives, were trying to make progress in a number of areas, including industry, democracy, and racial discrimination.
Define progressivism. (slide 2)	
Identify and describe the areas that progressive reformers attempted to change. (slide 2)	
What was the social gospel? (slide 3)	
Who were prominent muckrakers and what areas did they help reform? (slide 4)	
Explain grassroots reform. (slide 6)	

Progressive Reforms

Progressive reformers attempted to enact change in a number of areas. Democratic reforms at the state level led to the direct primary, the recall, the referendum, and initiative elections. Politicians, like Robert La Follette, and other activists sought to bring reform to the government. The commission and city manager systems were introduced to improve efficiency. Labor leaders advocated for worker’s rights and safer working conditions.

Progressive Reforms Guided Notes	
Define direct primary, recall, referendum, and initiative. (slide 2)	The direct primary gives citizens more control over their government. It allows all the members of a political party to vote for all of their candidates before the general election. The recall allows voters to remove an elected official from office. The referendum allows voters to vote directly for or against a proposed law. The initiative allows voters to propose legislation.
Who was Robert La Follette? (slide 2)	
Identify and describe the commissioner and city manager systems of government. (slide 3)	
Who were the Radical Progressives? (slide 4)	
What were the goals of the Socialist Party of America (SPA)? (slide 4)	
Who was William Haywood? (slide 4)	
Identify and describe the causes, course, and results of the labor movement. (slide 5)	

Progressive Women

Women were an essential part of the progressive movement. They sought equality and the right to vote. They also advocated for others and sought to clean up America. Women like Jane Addams worked with the poor, advocated for minorities, and helped move America forward. Women were especially active in the temperance movement, which discouraged the consumption of alcohol. While women from different races sought reform, they did not always have the same agenda. White women did not always have the same goals as minority women.

Progressive Women Guided Notes	
Who was Jane Addams? (slide 1)	Jane Addams was a leader of the progressive movement. She actively worked with settlement houses to help the poor. She advocated for women, children, and minorities. She was a founding member of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) and the American Civil Liberties Union (ACLU).
What was the temperance movement? (slide 2)	
Who was Carrie Nation? (slides 2 & 3)	
What methods did women use to advocate for the passage of the Nineteenth Amendment? (slide 3)	
How did the goals of white and African American progressive women differ? (slide 4)	
Who was Mary Church Terrell? (slide 4)	

Fighting Discrimination

While constitutional amendments gave African Americans their freedom and the right to vote, the reality they faced was often very different. African Americans and other minorities faced discriminatory laws and racial violence. Leaders, like Booker T. Washington and W. E. B. Du Bois, advocated improving the lives of African Americans. While Washington and Booker were not successful in realizing comprehensive civil rights reforms, they were active in establishing the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP). The NAACP was influential in advancing civil rights and is still active today.

Fighting Discrimination Guided Notes	
Who was Booker T. Washington? (slide 1)	Booker T. Washington was an African American leader who sought to improve the lives of his people. He was the founder and principal of the Tuskegee Institute.
What led to the establishment of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP)? (slide 2)	
Identify and describe prominent African American leaders during the Progressive Era. (slide 2)	
What was the Atlanta Compromise? (slide 3)	
What were the goals and strategies of African American leaders during the Progressive Era? (slides 3 & 4)	
What was the lasting legacy of leaders like Booker T. Washington and W. E. B. Du Bois? (slide 4)	

Progressive Presidents

In the early 1900s, America had several progressive presidents. These presidents influenced political, social, and economic reforms. The most well-known progressive president was Theodore Roosevelt. Roosevelt actively supported a number of reforms, including trustbusting, conservationism, and promoting opportunities for all Americans. William Howard Taft, a more moderate reformer, would follow Roosevelt as president. Tensions between Roosevelt and Taft would lead to a split in the Republican Party and the establishment of the Progressive Party.

Progressive Presidents Guided Notes	
How did members of the Republican Party attempt to limit Theodore Roosevelt's power? (slide 2)	Theodore Roosevelt was a popular American figure during the Progressive Age. Members of the Republican Party thought he was a threat to the party's stability. In order to limit this threat, he was nominated to be William McKinley's vice presidential candidate. The vice president was seen as wielding little power.
Identify and explain how President Roosevelt expanded presidential power. (slide 2)	
Define trustbusting (slide 3)	
Identify and explain Roosevelt's major reform accomplishments. (slide 3)	
Identify and describe the major accomplishments of William Howard Taft. (slide 4)	
What led to the split in the Republican Party and the establishment of the Progressive Party? (slide 5)	

Progressive Presidents Guided Notes

Identify and evaluate the Supreme Court's role in progressive reform.
(slide 6)

The Legacy of the Progressive Era

The Progressive Era was a period of political, social, and economic reform. The actions of progressive leaders changed the face of the nation. The election of 1912 would lead to the establishment of the Progressive Party with Theodore Roosevelt as the presidential candidate. While Roosevelt would lose the election, his passion kept progressive reform in the political conversation. The nation would elect Woodrow Wilson as president. Wilson was considered a more moderate reformer, but he would work to help small businesses and farms. While progressivism resulted in many important reforms, it did have negative consequences. The passage of the Eighteenth Amendment that made the manufacture, sale, and consumption of alcohol illegal is a prime example of the negative effects of the movement.

The Legacy of the Progressive Era Guided Notes	
Why did Theodore Roosevelt establish the Progressive Party? (slide 2)	Roosevelt wanted to run for president again as a Republican. However, the party failed to nominate him as their candidate. As a result, Roosevelt established the Progressive Party. He was the party's presidential candidate during the Election of 1912.
Compare and contrast New Nationalism and New Freedom. (slide 3)	
Identify the progressive policies of Woodrow Wilson. (slide 4)	
Describe the Sixteenth, Seventeenth, and Eighteenth Amendments. (slide 5)	
Why is the Eighteenth Amendment an example of the negative effects of progressivism? (slide 5)	



Unit Review – Key Words

Describe the following key words from the Progressive Era unit. Your descriptions should be as detailed as possible. Include names, dates, and relevant facts related to each key word. Be sure to explain why each person or term is important.

Remember to download and save this PDF before writing.

The Progressive Movement

Key Word	Description
Ida Tarbell	An investigative journalist known for her work exposing the unfair business practices of the Standard Oil Company.
intellectual	
Lincoln Steffens	
muckraker	
progressivism	
social gospel	
Upton Sinclair	

Progressive Reforms

Key Word	Description
direct primary	The direct primary allowed all members of a political party to vote for all of the party's candidates before the general election.

Key Word	Description
Industrial Workers of the World (IWW)	
initiative	
recall	
referendum	
Robert La Follette	
Socialist Party of America (SPA)	

Progressive Women

Key Word	Description
picketing	A form of protest that involves protesters standing or marching near a specific location relevant to the subject of a protest.
suffrage	
temperance movement	
Women's Christian Temperance Union (WCTU)	

Fighting Discrimination

Key Word	Description
Atlanta Compromise	This speech made by Booker T. Washington suggested that African Americans should focus on economic prosperity instead of civil rights.
Booker T. Washington	
Ida B. Wells	
Marcus Garvey	
National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP)	
Niagara Movement	
W. E. B. Du Bois	

Progressive Presidents

Key Word	Description
conservationism	A political, social, and environmental movement to protect natural resources.
monopoly	
national park	
Square Deal	
trustbusting	

The Legacy of the Progressive Era

Key Word	Description
Eighteenth Amendment	A constitutional amendment that made the manufacture, sale, and transportation of alcohol illegal.
Progressive Party	
New Freedom	
New Nationalism	
Seventeenth Amendment	
Sixteenth Amendment	



Unit Review – Key Questions

Before the unit assessment, answer the following key questions. Each question contains a tip to help you locate the material in the course. You may want to add your own note in the first column about the location of the information. Write the answers in your own words, and test your memory of each answer by covering the answer column while quizzing yourself. Remember that some content may be presented in a multimedia presentation, graphic, or other resource. Refer to the transcripts or text versions for written versions of that content.

Key Question / Location	Answer in your own words
What social problems were Progressives trying to address? (The Progressive Movement)	Rapid industrialization and urbanization led to a number of social problems in the U.S. during the late nineteenth century. These social problems included poverty, women’s suffrage, corruption, unsafe working conditions, unsanitary living conditions, unfair business practices, and racial discrimination.
How effective were Progressives in enacting reform? (The Progressive Movement)	
What led to the development of the Radical Progressives, and how did their goals differ from more moderate reformers? (Progressive Reform)	
What were the causes and results of the labor movement? (Progressive Reform)	
What efforts did women take to reform society and morality? (Progressive Women)	

Key Question / Location	Answer in your own words
<p>What methods did women use to advocate for the passage of the Nineteenth Amendment? (Progressive Women)</p>	
<p>What were examples of discriminatory laws passed to limit African American voting? (Fighting Discrimination)</p>	
<p>What was the lasting impact of African American leaders during the Progressive Era? (Fighting Discrimination)</p>	
<p>What was the role of the Supreme Court in progressive reform? (Progressive Presidents)</p>	
<p>How did the progressive reforms of Theodore Roosevelt and William Howard Taft differ? (Progressive Presidents)</p>	
<p>What impact did the Election of 1912 have on Progressivism? (The Legacy of the Progressive Era)</p>	
<p>What economic reforms did Woodrow Wilson make during his presidency? (The Legacy of the Progressive Era)</p>	