Previous Unit:

**Ch. 20 Immigrants & Urban Life**

Next Unit:

**Ch. 22 – America as a World Power**

Current Unit:

**Ch. 21 –The Progressive Era**

# Vocabulary Terms:

**Progressive Spirit of Reform-** In this chapter you will learn about the reform movements that swept the nation in the late 1800’s and early 1900’s

18Progressive

**Chapter 21.1**

political machines/”Boss” Tweed

Pendleton Civil Service Act

Progressives/muckrakers

17th Amendment

Recall

Initiative

referendum

direct primary

Robert LaFollette

**Chapter 21.2**

Triangle Fire

workers’ compensation laws

capitalism

socialism

**Chapter 21.3**

18th Amendment

19th Amendment

Booker T. Washington

Ida B. Wells

W.E.B. DuBois

NAACP

**Chapter 21.4**

Pure Food and Drug Act

*The Jungle*

conservation

William Howard Taft

Progressive Party

Woodrow Wilson

16th Amendment

Fed. Reserve Act

Clayton Antitrust Act

**Progressive Presidents-**

U.S. Presidents in the Early 1900’s did a great deal to promote progressive reforms

**Rights of Women and Minorities-** The Progressive movement made advances for the rights of women and some minorities

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**Reforming the Workplace –**

In the early 1900s reformers focus on improving conditions for workers.

**Gilded Age and the Progressive Movement –**

The movement begins in late 1800s and addresses problems in society.

-Women fought for temperance and the right to vote.

-African American reformers Challenged discrimination and called for equality

-Progressive reforms failed to help all minorities

* Teddy Roosevelt’s reforms tried to balance the interests of business, laborers, and consumers.
* Pres. Taft angered Progressives, while Pres. Wilson passed major banking and antitrust reforms.
* Women fought for temperance and the right to vote.
* African American reformers challenged discrimination and called for equality.
* Progressive reforms failed to benefit all minorities.
* Political corruption was common during the Gilded Age.
* Progressives pushed for reforms to improve living conditions.
* Reforms expanded the voting power of citizens.

-Reformers attempted to improve conditions for child laborers

-Unions and reformers tried to improve safety in the workplace and to limit working hours

-Teddy Roosevelt’s reforms tried to balance the interests of business, workers, and consumers.

-President Wilson passed major banking and anti-trust reforms.

Objective Questions:

1. Who were the Progressives? What kinds of changes did they want to make to society?
2. What were the main goals of political machines? How did they accomplish these goals?
3. What was a muckraker? What are some examples of a muckrakers and the reforms they helped create?
4. What was the Triangle Shirtwaist Fire and what occurred as a result of the fire?
5. What did the 18th and 19th amendment accomplish?
6. What did Theodore Roosevelt mean when he called for Americans to receive a Square Deal? How did he attempt to give them one?