Part I: Reviewing the Chapter

A. Checklist of Learning Objectives- After mastering this chapter, you should be able to:

1. Discuss the origin, leadership, and goals of progressivism.
2. Describe how the early progressive movement developed at the local and state level and spread to become a national movement.
3. Describe the major role that women played in progressive social reform, and explain why progressivism meshed with many goals of the women's movement.
4. Tell how President Roosevelt began applying progressive principles to the national economy, including his attention to conservation and consumer protection.
5. Explain why Taft's policies offended progressives, including Roosevelt.
6. Describe how Roosevelt led a progressive revolt against Taft that openly divided the Republican party.

B. Glossary-To build your academic vocabulary, familiarize yourself with the following terms.

1. **progressive** In politics, one who believes in continuing social advancement, improvement, or reform. "The new crusaders, who called themselves 'progressives,' waged war on many evils. . ."
2. **conspicuous consumption** The theory, developed by economist Thorstein Veblen, that much spending by the affluent occurs primarily to display wealth and status to others rather than from enjoyment of the goods or services. " . . . a savage attack on 'predatory wealth' and 'conspicuous consumption.' "
3. **direct primary** In politics, the nomination of a party's candidates for office through a special election of that party's voters. "These ardent reformers pushed for direct primary elections. . . ."
4. **initiative** In politics, the procedure whereby voters can, through petition, present proposed legislation directly to the electorate. "They favored the 'initiative' so that voters could directly propose legislation. . . ."
5. **referendum** The submission of a law, proposed or already in effect, to a direct vote of the electorate. "Progressives also agitated for the 'referendum.' "
6. **recall** In politics, a procedure for removing an official from office through popular election or other means. "The 'recall' would enable the voters to remove faithless elected officials. . . ."
7. **city manager** An administrator appointed by the city council or other elected body to manage affairs, supposedly in a nonpartisan or professional way. "Other communities adopted the city-manager system. . . ."
8. **red-light district** A section of a city where prostitution is officially or unofficially tolerated. ". . . wide-open prostitution (vice-at-a-price) . . . flourished in red-light districts. . . ."
9. **franchise** In government, a special privilege or license granted to a company or group to perform a specific function. "Public-spirited city-dwellers also moved to halt the corrupt sale of franchises for streetcars. . . ."
10. **bureaucracy (bureaucrat)** The management of government or business through departments and subdivisions manned by a system of officials (bureaucrats) following defined rules and processes. (The term is often, though not necessarily, disparaging.) "These wedges into the federal bureaucracy, however small, gave female reformers a national stage. . . ."
11. **reclamation** The process of bringing or restoring wasteland to productive use. "Settlers repaid the cost of reclamation. . . ."
12. **collectivism** A political or social system in which individuals are subordinated to mass organization and direction. "He strenuously sought the middle road between unbridled individualism and paternalistic collectivism."

AP Focus

- Corporate abuses and the government's attempt at patchwork reforms—Reform is an AP theme—over the previous decades convince progressives that stronger action is needed.
- Muckrakers galvanize Americans through exposés and novels describing, for example, the abuses of major corporations. President Roosevelt, however, is not enamored of these writers. Culture is an AP theme.
- The American political system undergoes a revolutionary transformation that will lead to women getting the right to vote in 1920 (Nineteenth Amendment). Also, election of senators by state legislatures is replaced by the much more democratic direct election (Seventeenth Amendment).
- Wisconsin becomes the model for reform at the state level, with Governor Robert M. La Follette leading. Again, Reform is an AP theme.
- Legislation had been passed to protect the American worker, though widespread abuse continues, sparking strikes. One of the most important is the Anthracite Coal Strike.
- Roosevelt moves impose regulations on corporations and eliminate unfair competition, but his record as a trust-buster is uneven. Roosevelt is a unique political leader, especially when it comes to his interest in protecting

the nation's resources through conservation. Conflict between Roosevelt and William Howard Taft, once political allies, divides the Republican Party.

Part II: Checking Your Progress

A. Matching People, Places, Events-Match the person, place, or event in the left column with the proper description in the right column by inserting the correct letter on the blank line.

1. ___ Thorstein Veblen
2. ___ Lincoln Steffens
3. ___ Ida Tarbell
4. ___ Seventeenth Amendment
5. ___ Robert M. La Follette
6. ___ Hiram Johnson
7. ___ Triangle Shirtwaist Company fire
8. ___ Women's Christian Temperance Union
9. ___ Anthracite coal strike
10. ___ Jane Addams
11. ___ Upton Sinclair
12. ___ *Muller* v. *Oregon*
13. ___ William Howard Taft
14. ___ *Lochner* v. *New York*
15. ___ Gifford Pinchot

a. Politically inept inheritor of the Roosevelt legacy who ended up allied with the reactionary Republican Old Guard
b. Powerful progressive women's organization that sought to "make the world homelike" by outlawing the saloon and the product it sold
c. Case that upheld protective legislation on the grounds of women's supposed physical weakness
d. New York City disaster that underscored urban workers' need for government protection
e. The most influential of the state-level progressive governors and a presidential aspirant in 1912
f. Leading female progressive reformer whose advocacy of pacifism as well as social welfare set her at odds with more muscular and militant progressives
g. Eccentric economist who criticized the wealthy for conspicuous consumption and failure to serve real human needs
h. Leading muckraking journalist whose articles documented the Standard Oil Company's abuse of power
i. Progressive governor of California who broke the stranglehold of the Southern Pacific Railroad on the state's politics
j. Pro-conservation federal official whose dismissal by Taft angered Roosevelt progressives
k. Dangerous labor conflict resolved by Rooseveltian negotiation and threats against business people
l. Early muckraker who exposed the political corruption in many American cities
m. Progressive novelist who sought to aid industrial workers, but found his book, *The Jungle*, instead inspiring middle-class consumer protection.
n. Progressive measure that required U.S. senators to be elected directly by the people rather than by state legislatures
o. Supreme court ruling that overturned a progressive law mandating a ten-hour workday

B. Putting Things in Order-Put the following events in correct order by numbering them from 1 to 5.

1._____A former president opposes his handpicked successor for the Republican presidential nomination.

2._____Sensational journalistic accounts of corruption and abuse of power in politics and business spur the progressive movement.

3._____A progressive forestry official feuds with Taft's secretary of the interior, deepening the division within the Republican party.

4._____A novelistic account of Chicago's meat-packing industry sparks new federal laws to protect consumers.

5._____A brief but sharp financial crisis leads to conservative criticism of Roosevelt's progressive policies.

C. Matching Cause and Effect-Match the historical cause in the left column with the proper effect in the right column by writing the correct letter on the blank line.

	Cause		**Effect**
1. ___	Old-time Populists, muckraking	a.	Ended the era of uncontrolled exploitation of nature

journalists, social-gospel ministers, and European socialist immigrants

2. ___ Progressive concern about political corruption
3. ___ Governors like Robert La Follette
4. ___ Roosevelt's threat to seize the anthracite coal mines
5. ___ Settlement houses and women's clubs
6. ___ Upton Sinclair's *The Jungle*
7. ___ Roosevelt's personal interest in conservation
8. ___ Taft's political mishandling of tariff and conservation policies
9. ___ Russia's and Japan's hostility to an American role in China
10. ___ Roosevelt's feeling that he was cheated out of the Republican nomination by the Taft machine

and involved the federal government in preserving natural resources

b. Led to reforms like the initiative, referendum, and direct election of senators
c. Forced a compromise settlement of a strike that threatened the national well-being
d. Outraged consumers and led to the Meat Inspection Act and the Pure Food and Drug Act
e. Laid the basis for a third-party crusade in the election of 1912
f. Incensed pro-Roosevelt progressives and increased their attacks on the Republican Old Guard
g. Led the way in using universities and regulatory agencies to pursue progressive goals
h. Made Taft's dollar-diplomacy policy a failure
i. Provided the pioneering forces who laid the foundations for the Progressive movement.
j. Served as the launching pads for widespread female involvement in progressive reforms

Part III: Applying What You Have Learned-Outline responses to the following on the back of the page.

1. What were the roots of the Progressive movement in the United States?
2. Describe how the Muller and Lochner cases contributed to or hurt the Progressive movement.
3. What were the three C's of Roosevelt's political platform? How were these implemented?
4. Explain the differences between Taft and Roosevelt. How did this difference split the Republican Party in the election of 1912?
5. What was Taft's dollar diplomacy?

Chapter Theme

Theme: The strong progressive movement successfully demanded that the powers of government be applied to solving the economic and social problems of industrialization. Progressivism first gained strength at the city and state level, and then achieved national influence in the moderately progressive administrations of Theodore Roosevelt.

Theme: Roosevelt's hand-picked successor, William H. Taft, aligned himself with the Republican Old Guard, causing Roosevelt to break away and lead a progressive third-party crusade.

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.