

## Speed-Chapter Work

19-4, 20-1, 20-2, 20-3, 20-4

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Part of “Bully Week” – The Life and Times of Theodore Roosevelt (aka TR)

TR was all about two “isms” – Expansionism in US Foreign Policy and Progressivism on the home front. We are in the process of learning about US Expansionism (Chapter 21) and it is now time to learn about Progressivism (Chapter 20). Both ideologies would be strongly pursued in the time where TR was the President of the United States (1901-1909)

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Instructions for Packet:

Read 19-4 and complete the worksheet. *(section quiz only)*

Pay particular attention to who the Populists were. When you get to Section 20-2 (The Progressive Movement), be able to explain how Populists were both similar and different from the Progressives in their backgrounds, attitudes, and goals for reform.

*→ Main idea required (5 pts each)  
→ Quizzes for +1 E.C. each*

Then complete the worksheets for Chapter 20, Sections 20-1, 2, 3, & 4.

As you read about the many accomplishments of the Progressive Movement, its attempts to improve government itself, and then use local, state, and national government to correct many of the problems of the Gilded Age, identify examples of “how things got to be the way they are today” through the Progressive Movement. For instance, “Do you ever wonder why you do not tend to worry about dying from the food you eat today?” The answer is found in the Progressive Era... the Pure Food and Drug Act of 1906, if you were wondering! Come up with as many similar examples in your mind as you can.





### The Spirit of Reform

## GRAPHIC ORGANIZER ACTIVITY

### Reform Legislation

Complete the graphic organizer by filling in the correct information about legislation passed because of reform efforts and demand for change.

For EC

Issue	Legislation	Who Supported Legislation	What Legislation Did	Factors or Events that Led to Legislation
civil service reform		President Chester Arthur, American public		
urban reform			improved tenement construction and required new buildings to have better living conditions	
temperance movement	Eighteenth Amendment			
women's suffrage				many women wanted more political power
food safety		President Theodore Roosevelt		

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## An Industrial and Urban Nation

### DAILY QUIZ 19.4

**TRUE/FALSE** 10 points each Indicate whether each statement below is true or false by writing *T* or *F* in the space provided. If the statement is false, explain why.

\_\_\_\_\_ 1. From 1860 to 1900, the U.S. population more than tripled, from 31 million to 100 million.

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ 2. Because many farmers lost their farms and homes during the late 1800s, by 1880 one fourth of all farms were rented by tenants.

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ 3. The National Grange was formed to improve farmers' lives.

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ 4. Congress created the Interstate Railroad Commission to enforce uniform national regulations over trade between states.

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ 5. The Coinage Act of 1873 placed the United States on a strict gold standard.

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ 6. Farmers supported coining silver to increase the money supply and raise prices.

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ 7. The Greenback Party favored inflating the money supply with dollars backed by gold.

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ 8. The Farmers' Alliances called for increased railroad regulation and lower interest rates.

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ 9. The Populist Party wanted government ownership of railroads and telephone and telegraph systems, and supported free and unlimited coinage of silver.

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ 10. The 1896 election of William McKinley marked the end of the Populist Party.

\_\_\_\_\_





## The Spirit of Reform

# MAIN IDEA ACTIVITIES 20.1

### VOCABULARY

#### Some expressions to understand:

- looked golden from a distance (606): looked good from afar
- be in the clover (608): to succeed; be in a good situation
- a spark on a powder-magazine (609): dangerous circumstances; a situation that could easily result in an explosion

#### Other terms:

- corruption (607): dishonesty
- confronted (608): meet face to face
- merit (608): ability or achievement

**IDENTIFYING CONCEPTS** Match the letters of the descriptions with the appropriate terms or names.

- |                              |                          |
|------------------------------|--------------------------|
| _____ 1. Benjamin Harrison   | _____ 5. Tammany Hall    |
| _____ 2. Grover Cleveland    | _____ 6. Mark Twain      |
| _____ 3. William Marcy Tweed | _____ 7. Crédit Mobilier |
| _____ 4. mugwumps            | _____ 8. Charles Guiteau |

- a. construction company that made corrupt legislators rich
- b. Republican reformers
- c. co-author of *The Gilded Age*
- d. killed President Garfield
- e. political boss in New York
- f. U.S. president who hired government employees on the basis of merit rather than party loyalty
- g. U.S. president who supported the Sherman Antitrust Act and the regulation of monopolies
- h. New York City political machine that was known throughout the country



Main Idea Activities 20.1 continued

**EVALUATING INFORMATION** Mark each statement *T* if it is true or *F* if it is false.

- \_\_\_\_\_ 1. Political bosses made promises but never helped people get jobs.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 2. Political machines often paid people to vote for their candidates.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 3. President Grant's administration was known for being free of corruption.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 4. Some members of Congress took part in corrupt activities.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 5. The man who killed President Garfield was a political radical.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 6. Republican reformers supported Democratic candidate Grover Cleveland because he was known for his honesty.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 7. The corruption of the Gilded Age got worse after President McKinley was elected.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 8. The Pendleton Civil Service Act established a merit system.

**ORGANIZING INFORMATION** Complete the graphic organizer with the political party or year that each president was elected or came to office.

PRESIDENT	POLITICAL PARTY	YEAR ELECTED OR BECAME PRESIDENT
Rutherford B. Hayes	Republican	1. _____
James A. Garfield	2. _____	1880
Chester A. Arthur	Republican	3. _____
Grover Cleveland	Democratic	4. _____
Benjamin Harrison	5. _____	1888
Grover Cleveland	Democratic	6. _____
William McKinley	7. _____	8. _____

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## The Spirit of Reform

### DAILY QUIZ 20.1

**FILL IN THE BLANK** *10 points each* For each of the following statements, fill in the blank with the appropriate word, phrase, or name.

1. The below-the-surface corruption in American society despite rich outward appearances led Mark Twain to refer to the post-Civil War period as the \_\_\_\_\_.
2. Efforts to control local government in the late 1800s were often led by powerful politicians known as \_\_\_\_\_.
3. In return for \_\_\_\_\_ and money, corrupt political leaders might provide jobs, order neighborhood improvements, or allow an illegal business to stay in operation.
4. Corrupt political leaders developed \_\_\_\_\_, organizations that guaranteed votes at election time through both legal and illegal methods.
5. Through his corrupt practices, William Marcy \_\_\_\_\_ may have succeeded in stealing nearly \$200 million from New York City's treasury.
6. During the presidency of \_\_\_\_\_, members of his administration were jailed for taking bribes from whiskey distillers seeking to avoid paying taxes.
7. The \_\_\_\_\_ scandal damaged the careers of several politicians and led many Americans to question the honesty of national leaders.
8. President \_\_\_\_\_, a reformer, was assassinated at a Washington railroad station by an angry and mentally unstable government-job seeker named Charles Guiteau.
9. Republican reformers, who came to be called \_\_\_\_\_, left the Republican Party because they were dissatisfied with the party's 1884 presidential nominee.
10. The \_\_\_\_\_ Act established a merit system for government jobs that was placed under the control of the Civil Service Commission.





## The Spirit of Reform

# MAIN IDEA ACTIVITIES 20.2

### VOCABULARY

#### An expression to understand:

- raked up (611): to gather

#### Other terms:

- exposed (611): to make known
- muck (611): unclean or dirty
- building codes (613): regulations about how buildings must be built and maintained
- zoning (613): regulations about where types of buildings or businesses may be located

**IDENTIFYING CONCEPTS** Match the letters of the descriptions with the appropriate terms or names.

- |                                |  |
|--------------------------------|--|
| _____ 1. progressives          | _____ 6. recall                        |
| _____ 2. muckrakers            | _____ 7. initiative                    |
| _____ 3. Ida Tarbell           | _____ 8. Wisconsin Idea                |
| _____ 4. direct primary        | _____ 9. John Dewey                    |
| _____ 5. Seventeenth Amendment | _____ 10. American Medical Association |

- a. allows voters to vote directly for U.S. senators
- b. group of reformers who worked to improve society beginning in the late 1800s
- c. philosopher and educator who developed teaching methods suited to the needs of students
- d. nickname for journalists who wrote about corruption in business or politics
- e. brought together local medical organizations in supporting laws that protected public health
- f. gives voters the ability to propose laws by collecting signatures on a petition
- g. allows voters to choose their own candidates directly instead of relying on party leaders
- h. Robert La Follette's program for government reform
- i. allows voters to sign a petition to remove an elected official from office
- j. journalist who wrote articles describing the unfair business practices of the Standard Oil Company



**UNDERSTANDING MAIN IDEAS** For each of the following, write the letter of the best choice in the space provided.

- \_\_\_\_\_ 1. Many progressives were
  - a. working-class factory workers.
  - b. people living in rural areas.
  - c. middle-class professionals.
  - d. government employees.
  
- \_\_\_\_\_ 2. The New York State Tenement House Law
  - a. made all tall buildings illegal.
  - b. required new buildings to have better ventilation, toilets, and running water.
  - c. required that all tenements be dark and airless.
  - d. required that schools be established.
  
- \_\_\_\_\_ 3. The council-manager city government
  - a. gave residents the chance to vote for a city manager.
  - b. gave all voters an opportunity to sit on the city council.
  - c. was outlawed after reforms were passed in 1899.
  - d. gave city councils the power to appoint a manager to run the city.
  
- \_\_\_\_\_ 4. To meet the changing needs of students, high school courses began to include areas such as
  - a. math, literature, and science.
  - b. philosophy, French, and grammar.
  - c. Greek, music, and religious studies.
  - d. health, citizenship, and job training.
  
- \_\_\_\_\_ 5. In his teaching methods, John Dewey emphasized
  - a. problem-solving skills.
  - b. memorization.
  - c. silent reading.
  - d. working in pairs.
  
- \_\_\_\_\_ 6. In the late 1800s, new knowledge about the causes of diseases was not spread easily because
  - a. doctors wanted to keep this knowledge a secret.
  - b. there were few medical organizations to help spread this knowledge.
  - c. journalists did not write about medicine or health issues very often.
  - d. the public did not want to hear about disease.

**ORGANIZING INFORMATION** Complete the graphic organizer by listing some of the solutions that the reformers proposed or put into action to help solve the problems listed in the left column.

PROBLEM	SOLUTIONS
unsanitary and unsafe housing	1. _____
poor city transportation and services	2. _____
corrupt elections	3. _____
inefficient local and state government	4. _____
poor public education	5. _____





Name \_\_\_\_\_ Class \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

## The Spirit of Reform

### DAILY QUIZ 20.2

**MATCHING** *10 points each* Match each of the following people or terms with the correct description by writing the letter of the description in the space provided. Some descriptions will not be used.

- |                                |                                |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| _____ 1. progressives          | _____ 6. Seventeenth Amendment |
| _____ 2. muckrakers            | _____ 7. recall                |
| _____ 3. Robert M. La Follette | _____ 8. initiative            |
| _____ 4. Ida Tarbell           | _____ 9. referendum            |
| _____ 5. direct primary        | _____ 10. John Dewey           |

- a. constitutional amendment that outlawed slavery in the United States
- b. political measure that allows voters to choose candidates directly rather than relying on the choices of party leaders
- c. group of reformers who began working in the late 1800s to improve society
- d. political measure that ensured voter privacy
- e. nickname given to journalists who exposed corruption in business and politics
- f. journalist who wrote a series of articles describing the unfair business practices of the Standard Oil Company
- g. constitutional amendment that allowed Americans to vote directly for U.S. senators
- h. politician who developed a series of political reforms known as the Wisconsin Idea
- i. political measure that allows voters to approve or disapprove a law already proposed by a state or local government
- j. supporter of early childhood education who tried to develop teaching methods suited to the interests and needs of students
- k. political measure that gives voters the ability to propose new laws by collecting a certain number of signatures on a petition
- l. procedure that gives voters the chance to remove an elected official from office before the end of that person's term





## The Spirit of Reform

### MAIN IDEA ACTIVITIES 20.3

#### VOCABULARY

##### Some expressions to understand:

- go like mad (615): go fast and without stopping
- means of production (618): money, equipment, and buildings used in business

##### Other terms:

- boarders (615): people who pay for a room and meals in someone else's house
- board member (616): decision-making member of an organization
- paralyze (617): to make unable to act or function

#### EVALUATING INFORMATION

 Mark each statement *T* if it is true or *F* if it is false.

- \_\_\_\_\_ 1. In 1900 almost two million children under the age of 15 worked in mines, mills, and factories.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 2. The National Child Labor Committee helped find jobs for children.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 3. The Supreme Court decided that the government had no right to pass laws restricting child labor.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 4. Labor unions tried to pass laws to improve working conditions for adults.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 5. Workers' compensation laws required that all people injured while on the job receive pay.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 6. Safety laws in factories, mills, and mines were strictly enforced.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 7. The Supreme Court ruled that states had the right to limit working hours in dangerous jobs.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 8. The Supreme Court upheld laws limiting women's working hours because their health was a matter of public concern.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 9. Under socialism, private businesses run most industries, but the government decides how much workers are paid.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 10. Under capitalism, competition between businesses determines the price of goods.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 11. Some female workers formed their own unions because most unions discouraged women from joining.



Main Idea Activities 20.3 continued

**REVIEWING FACTS** Choose the correct item from the following list to complete the statements below.

AFL  
enforce

National Child Labor Committee  
labor unions

Triangle Shirtwaist Fire  
IWW

1. Florence Kelley was a social reformer whose strategy was to "investigate, educate, legislate, and \_\_\_\_\_."
2. The organization that worked with state labor committees to pass laws restricting child labor was called the \_\_\_\_\_.
3. In 1911, 146 workers died in the \_\_\_\_\_ in New York City.
4. Many workers formed \_\_\_\_\_ to secure higher wages and better working conditions.
5. One of the leading labor unions in the United States was the \_\_\_\_\_.
6. In 1905 socialists and union leaders founded the \_\_\_\_\_.

**ORGANIZING INFORMATION** Complete the following graphic organizer that compares two unions that were important in the late 1900s.

NAME	UNION LEADER	UNION MEMBERS	GOALS OF UNION
1. _____	Samuel Gompers	mostly white men	2. _____
IWW	3. _____	4. _____	5. _____

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## The Spirit of Reform

### DAILY QUIZ 20.3

**TRUE/FALSE** 10 points each Indicate whether each statement below is true or false by writing *T* or *F* in the space provided. If the statement is false, explain why.

\_\_\_\_\_ 1. In 1900 more than 1.7 million children worked in mines, mills, and factories.

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ 2. Jane Addams became the leader of the progressive crusade against child labor.

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ 3. The Supreme Court declared federal child labor laws unconstitutional.

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ 4. Progressives wanted to limit the number of hours in the workday to 12.

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ 5. In 1902 Texas became the first of many states to adopt workers' compensation laws.

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ 6. The Triangle Shirtwaist Fire in 1911 left 146 workers dead.

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ 7. In the 1908 case *Muller v. Oregon*, the Supreme Court overturned laws limiting the number of hours women could work.

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ 8. In the early 1900s union membership increased dramatically.

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ 9. Under socialism, the government owns and operates the means of production.

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ 10. The Industrial Workers of the World tried to bring all laborers together into one large industrial union.

\_\_\_\_\_





## The Spirit of Reform

# MAIN IDEA ACTIVITIES 20.4

### VOCABULARY

#### Some terms to understand:

- saloons (620): places where alcoholic drinks are served
- prohibition (620): act of forbidding something (sometimes with reference to alcohol)
- posterity (621): future generations
- hunger strike (623): protesting by refusing to eat

### EVALUATING INFORMATION

 Mark each statement *T* if it is true or *F* if it is false.

- \_\_\_\_\_ 1. In the early 1900s most women college graduates got jobs in teaching, social work, and library work.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 2. Few women became involved in reform-oriented clubs.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 3. Temperance activists were unsuccessful in shutting down saloons.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 4. Political bosses opposed suffrage for women because they feared that women would work for reforms.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 5. The first states to grant women full suffrage were in the West.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 6. The Eighteenth Amendment gave women the right to vote.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 7. In his "Atlanta Compromise" speech, Booker T. Washington argued that African Americans should not oppose segregation.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 8. W. E. B. Du Bois believed that African Americans should focus on job training.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 9. In *Guinn v. United States* the Supreme Court made it easier for African Americans to vote.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 10. Many American Indians believed that they should have the right to remain on reservations.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 11. Progressive reformers worked hard to help Chinese immigrants in the United States fight discrimination.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 12. Most Mexican immigrants settled in areas that had once been part of Mexico.



Main Idea Activities 20.4 continued

**UNDERSTANDING MAIN IDEAS** For each of the following, write the letter of the best choice in the space provided.

- \_\_\_\_\_ 1. One of the main organizations working to ban alcohol was the
- National American Woman Suffrage Association.
  - National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.
  - Woman's Christian Temperance Union.
  - National Woman's Party.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 2. The first leaders of the National American Woman Suffrage Association were
- Elizabeth Cady Stanton and Susan B. Anthony.
  - Carrie Chapman Catt and Alice Paul.
  - Ida B. Wells and Gertrude S. Bonin.
  - Jane Addams and Alice Paul.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 3. Ida B. Wells fought
- for higher wages for women workers.
  - against segregation.
  - for greater educational opportunities for African Americans.
  - against lynching.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 4. Members of the Niagara Movement demanded
- suffrage for women.
  - that American Indians be taken off reservations.
  - economic and educational equality for African Americans, and an end to segregation and discrimination.
  - an end to discrimination and violence against Mexican and Chinese immigrants.

**ORGANIZING INFORMATION** Complete the graphic organizer about these organizations.

ORGANIZATION	LEADERS	PURPOSE OF ORGANIZATION
1. _____	Frances Willard	to fight against alcohol
National American Woman Suffrage Association	2. _____	to gain the vote for women
3. _____	Alice Paul	4. _____
National Association for the Advancement of Colored People	W. E. B. Du Bois	5. _____
National Urban League		6. _____
7. _____		to help American Indians adopt the practices of white society so that they could escape poverty and unemployment

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## The Spirit of Reform

### DAILY QUIZ 20.4

**MULTIPLE CHOICE** 10 points each For each of the following, write the letter of the best choice in the space provided.

- \_\_\_\_\_ 1. Which of the following is *NOT* a women's college that was founded in the mid-1800s?
- Vassar
  - Smith
  - Yale
  - Wellesley
- \_\_\_\_\_ 2. Between 1870 and 1910 the percentage of college students who were women
- stayed the same.
  - doubled.
  - tripled.
  - quadrupled.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 3. Many women of the Progressive Era became publicly active as members of
- local government.
  - social clubs.
  - the court system.
  - male-dominated professions.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 4. The purpose of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union was to
- encourage the spread of Christianity.
  - eliminate child labor.
  - work for world peace.
  - fight against alcohol abuse.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 5. In his Atlanta Compromise speech, Booker T. Washington argued that African Americans should
- focus on improving their own educational and economic well-being.
  - all move to the North.
  - fight violence with violence.
  - work to end discrimination and segregation around the world.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 6. In 1890 women gained full suffrage in
- Wyoming.
  - New York.
  - Maryland.
  - Virginia.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 7. The Nineteenth Amendment, which gave American women the right to vote, was passed in
- 1880.
  - 1900.
  - 1920.
  - 1940.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 8. Which of the following constitutional amendments outlawed the production and sale of alcoholic beverages?
- Tenth Amendment
  - Fourteenth Amendment
  - Eighteenth Amendment
  - Twentieth Amendment
- \_\_\_\_\_ 9. The person who edited *The Crisis* for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People was
- John Dewey.
  - Jane Addams.
  - Frances Willard.
  - W. E. B. Du Bois.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 10. Congress tried to permanently prohibit immigration from which country?
- Mexico
  - Germany
  - Canada
  - China