

The Origins of Progressivism Guided Reading Questions

1. What was the Progressive Movement? What were the four goals of the Progressive Movement?
 - A movement to correct injustices and economic opportunities.
 - Four goals – 1. Protecting social welfare 2. Promoting moral improvement 3. Creating economic reform d. Fostering efficiency
2. How did the progressives protect social welfare?
 - Young Men’s Christian Association (YWMC) – opened libraries, offered classes and opportunities to join sports.
 - The Salvation Army – soup kitchens to feed the poor, cared for children, offered classes to immigrants.
 - Illinois Factory Act (1893) – prohibited child labor and limited the number of hours women worked. Florence Kelly headed the effort to pass act.
3. How did the progressives promote moral improvements?
 - Focus on Prohibition – stopping the sale and consumption of alcohol.
 - Women’s Christian Temperance Union (WCTU) – 1874 – women entered saloons and destroyed alcohol, they prayed, and urged saloon keepers to stop selling alcohol.
 - Led by Francis Willard and had 245,000 members by 1911.
 - Movement was opposed by immigrants.
4. Who were the muckrackers?
 - Journalist who wrote about corrupt businessmen.
 - Ida M. Tarbell exposed the unfair practices of Standard Oil led by John D. Rockefeller.
5. How did the progressives foster economic efficiency?
 - Scientific Management – studying how quickly a task can be performed.
 - Assembly lines are created to speed up production but also leads to accidents.
6. How did the progressives reform local government?
 - Cities created commissions of experts to run their government by 1917, 500 cities had commissions
 - Some cities had Councils run by a manager. By 1925, 250 cities have managers.
7. Who were the reform mayors and what did they do?
 - Created a fairer tax structure, improved public transportation, created jobs, got rid of corrupt officials, encouraged citizens to ask questions.

8. What did progressive governor Robert M. La Follette do in Wisconsin?
 - He regulated the railroad industry – taxed property equally, regulated rates and prohibited passes to state officials.
9. What did progressives do to protect children?
 - At state level child labor is banned and maximum hours are set.
10. Describe *Muller v. Oregon* and *Bunting v. Oregon*.
 - Muller gave women a 10-hour work day and Bunting gave men a 10-hour workday.
11. What rights did workers gain during the Progressive Movement?
 - Workers compensation is created to help families with members hurt or killed on the job.
12. How did the progressives reform elections?
 - Create the secret ballot
 - Initiative – a bill that originates with the people (CA – propositions)
 - Referendum – people vote on initiative
 - Recall – the power to remove a public official by making them face election before their term is over.
 - Primary – voters choose candidate to run for election.
13. What is the Seventeenth Amendment? Why was it passed?
 - The direct election of senators. Ratified in 1913. Put more power on the hands of the people.