

U.S. HISTORY STUDY GUIDE:

CHAPTER 17: THE PROGRESSIVE ERA, 1890-1920

GEORGIA STANDARDS OF EXCELLENCE (YOUR OBJECTIVES FOR THIS CHAPTER):

SSUSH13 Evaluate efforts to reform American society and politics in the Progressive Era.

- Describe the influence of muckrakers on affecting change by bringing attention to social problems.
- Examine and explain the roles of women in reform movements.
- Connect the decision of Plessy v. Ferguson to the expansion of Jim Crow laws and the formation of the NAACP.
- Describe Progressive legislative actions including empowerment of the voter, labor laws, and the conservation movement.

SSUSH16 Investigate how political, economic, and cultural developments after WW I led to a shared national identity.

- Describe the effects of the Eighteenth and Nineteenth Amendments.

KEY TERMS

Progressivism reform movement ca. 1890-1920

muckraker socially conscious writers of the Progressive era who exposed ills of society

Lincoln Steffens muckraking author of *The Shame of the Cities* who wrote about government corruption

Jacob Riis muckraking author of *How the Other Half Lives* whose text and photographs exposed slum conditions in New York City

Social Gospel belief that following the Bible's lessons on charity and justice would lead to improved conditions for the downtrodden

settlement house community center providing services to immigrants and the urban poor

Jane Addams a founder of Hull House

direct primary Progressive reform by which citizens vote to nominate candidates for elections

initiative Progressive reform by which citizens gained the right of petition to place proposals on election ballots

referendum Progressive reform by which citizens gained the power to ratify or reject new laws by voting

recall Progressive reform by which citizens gained the power to remove an elected official from office

temperance movement movement aimed at stopping alcohol abuse and the problems created by it

Women's Christian Temperance Union (WCTU) group that advocated abstinence from alcohol

suffrage the right to vote

Eighteenth Amendment act of Congress prohibiting the manufacture, sale or transport of alcoholic beverages

Carrie Chapman Catt president of NAWSA who advocated women's suffrage

National American Woman Suffrage Association (NAWSA) group founded in 1890 that worked on both the state and national levels to earn women the right to vote

Alice Paul founder of the National Woman's Party who advocated women's suffrage

National Woman's Party (NWP) suffrage organization famous for use of protest marches and hunger strikes

Nineteenth Amendment act of Congress stating "the right to vote shall not be denied or abridged on account of sex."

Niagara Movement group led by W.E.B. Du Bois advocating full and immediate civil rights for African Americans

National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) organization formed in 1909 to combat laws discriminating against African Americans

Plessy v. Ferguson case that established the "separate but equal" doctrine

Booker T. Washington leader of Tuskegee Institute

W.E.B. Du Bois African American intellectual and civil rights leader

Theodore Roosevelt "Conservationist" President who was instrumental in implementing federal land and water policies

Square Deal President Theodore Roosevelt's program of reforms to keep the wealthy and powerful from taking advantage of small business owners and the poor

Hepburn Act 1906 law that gave the government the authority to set railroad rates and maximum prices for ferries, bridge tolls, and oil pipelines

Meat Inspection Act 1906 law that allowed the federal government to inspect meat sold across state lines and required federal inspection of meat processing plants

Pure Food and Drug Act 1906 law that allowed federal inspection of food and medicine and banned the interstate shipment and sale of impure food and the mislabeling of food and drugs

Food and Drug Administration (FDA) government agency charged with protecting public health through food and drug regulations and oversight

John Muir conservationist and founder of the Sierra Club

Gifford Pinchot U.S. Forestry leader and advocate for preservation

CHAPTER SUMMARY (<http://www.phschool.com/webcodes10/index.cfm?wcprefix=nck&wcsuffix=1017&area=view>)

The Progressive Movement was started to fight for a variety of political, social, and religious problems. Journalists, also known as muckrakers, and fiction writers brought social problems to the public's attention. As Progressives gained support, they achieved reforms for the poor and children and improved the education system and working conditions for industrial workers. Progressives made changes to local governments and reformed election rules to give citizens more power. Progressive leaders were elected into offices in many states, making it easier for reforms to occur. During the Progressive Movement, many women took steps to gain reform for working conditions and family life. Racism was prevalent even among Progressives, and segregation became the norm in many areas of the country. African American leaders organized to gain reforms. Their efforts led to the formation of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) and the Urban League. Jews, Native Americans, Asian Americans, and Mexican Americans formed groups to help fight for their rights in the early 1900's.