

**19-2 – The Progressive Movement- Pages 610-614**

**Essential Question:** *From the late 1800s through the early 1900s, how did the progressive movement address problems that faced American society?*



**Main Idea 1:**

**Progressives pushed for urban and social reforms to improve the quality of life.**

- Progressives were \_\_\_\_\_ who worked to solve \_\_\_\_\_ caused by rapid \_\_\_\_\_ and urban \_\_\_\_\_.
- Muckrakers were \_\_\_\_\_ who wrote about \_\_\_\_\_ labor, racial \_\_\_\_\_, slum \_\_\_\_\_, and \_\_\_\_\_ in business.
- Their \_\_\_\_\_ brought a variety of \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ issues to the \_\_\_\_\_ eye, uniting the \_\_\_\_\_.
- Progressives fought \_\_\_\_\_, disease, and \_\_\_\_\_ by addressing the \_\_\_\_\_ that were at the \_\_\_\_\_ of these \_\_\_\_\_.
- The major \_\_\_\_\_ of \_\_\_\_\_ was to help the \_\_\_\_\_ poor.
  - Ease \_\_\_\_\_ in \_\_\_\_\_
  - Better \_\_\_\_\_
  - Better working \_\_\_\_\_ and less \_\_\_\_\_ labor
  - Fight \_\_\_\_\_ in \_\_\_\_\_

**City Planning**

**Reforms and Reformers**

- Lawrence Veiller was a \_\_\_\_\_ who helped get the New York State \_\_\_\_\_ House Act passed, improving \_\_\_\_\_ for the \_\_\_\_\_.
- Progressives started \_\_\_\_\_ houses, such as Jane Addams’s \_\_\_\_\_.
- Death rates \_\_\_\_\_ in \_\_\_\_\_ where city \_\_\_\_\_ and civil \_\_\_\_\_ addressed \_\_\_\_\_ ills.

**Social Reforms**

- Education \_\_\_\_\_ included the \_\_\_\_\_ of school \_\_\_\_\_ laws and the creation of \_\_\_\_\_.
- \_\_\_\_\_ advocated new teaching \_\_\_\_\_ designed to help \_\_\_\_\_ learn \_\_\_\_\_ skills, not just \_\_\_\_\_ facts.
- \_\_\_\_\_ goals were to \_\_\_\_\_ children \_\_\_\_\_ thinking and provide them with \_\_\_\_\_ skills that would \_\_\_\_\_ them in \_\_\_\_\_ life.
- Joseph McCormack led the \_\_\_\_\_ in supporting public \_\_\_\_\_ laws.

## Main Idea 2:

**Progressive reformers expanded the voting power of citizens and introduced reforms in local and state governments.**

- Progressives worked to \_\_\_\_\_ the \_\_\_\_\_ of the political \_\_\_\_\_ by
  - Ending \_\_\_\_\_ ballot \_\_\_\_\_
  - Adopting the \_\_\_\_\_ ballot
  - Adopting the \_\_\_\_\_ primary, which allowed \_\_\_\_\_ to choose \_\_\_\_\_ candidates rather than having it done by party \_\_\_\_\_
- The \_\_\_\_\_ Amendment allowed Americans to vote \_\_\_\_\_ for U.S. \_\_\_\_\_ instead of having state \_\_\_\_\_ elect \_\_\_\_\_.
- The introduction of initiative \_\_\_\_\_ by government \_\_\_\_\_ expanded \_\_\_\_\_.
- They \_\_\_\_\_ voters to propose new \_\_\_\_\_ by having \_\_\_\_\_ sign \_\_\_\_\_.

## Recall, Initiative, and Referendum

### Recall

- Some \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ adopted the \_\_\_\_\_.
- It was a special \_\_\_\_\_ that gave \_\_\_\_\_ the opportunity to \_\_\_\_\_ an elected \_\_\_\_\_ from office.

### Initiative

- Some states \_\_\_\_\_ the \_\_\_\_\_.
- It allowed \_\_\_\_\_ to \_\_\_\_\_ a new \_\_\_\_\_ and vote on it.

### Referendum

- Some \_\_\_\_\_ adopted the \_\_\_\_\_.
- It \_\_\_\_\_ voters to \_\_\_\_\_ approve or \_\_\_\_\_ a proposed or \_\_\_\_\_ law.



## Making Government More Professional

### The Cities

- Some \_\_\_\_\_ adopted a \_\_\_\_\_ form of \_\_\_\_\_, in which a professional \_\_\_\_\_ runs the \_\_\_\_\_.
- Other cities adopted a \_\_\_\_\_ form of \_\_\_\_\_, in which a group of \_\_\_\_\_ officials runs the \_\_\_\_\_.

### The States

- Governor Robert M. La Follette of \_\_\_\_\_ challenged the \_\_\_\_\_ of the political \_\_\_\_\_.
- He began a \_\_\_\_\_ of \_\_\_\_\_ called the \_\_\_\_\_.
- His reforms \_\_\_\_\_ the \_\_\_\_\_ of the political \_\_\_\_\_.
- The \_\_\_\_\_ influenced other \_\_\_\_\_.