Aim: How did Progressivism represent a change in how Americans viewed the role of government?

DO NOW:
What was the Progressive Movement?
Why is it considered a reform movement?
What would be some the goals of the Progressive Movement?
Fill in the Timeline
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>GILDED AGE (1877-1900)</th>
<th>PROGRESSIVE MOVEMENT (1900-1920)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• Rapid industrialization/urbanization</td>
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- **Gilded Age (1877-1900)**
  - Rapid industrialization/urbanization
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- **Progressive Movement (1900-1920)**
  - Cleaning up the messes of the Gilded Age
  - Government Involvement
PROGRESSIVE ERA

PROBLEM

MUCKRAKING

PROGRESSIVISM: MANY PEOPLE USING THEIR POWER AS CITIZENS and/or WEALTHY INDIVIDUALS USING THEIR TIME AND MONEY

REFORM
Progressive Movement (1900-1920)

• Reform movement of early 20th century which sought to use the power of government to correct the political & economic injustices that resulted from America’s rapid industrialization
Progressive Movement Goals

Workers Rights
Regulate Big Business/ Monopolies
Consumer Protection
Expand Democracy, end corruption
Help the Urban Poor

John Spargo
Ida Tarbell
Upton Sinclair
Lincoln Steffens
Jacob Riis

MUCKRAKERS
Q. What impact did Progressivism have on the relationship between government and the economy?

A. Greatly EXPANDED it!
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Issue or Problem</th>
<th>Muckraker who exposed the problem (Name and book)</th>
<th>A specific example or detail of the problem cited by the muckraker</th>
<th>Effort by government or individual to address the problem</th>
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<td>Unsafe food or other products</td>
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| Unsafe food or other products | Upton Sinclair  
The Jungle            | Rats, poisoned bread, fingers grinded together with food                           | • Pure food & Drug Act (1906)  
• Meat Inspection Act (1906)                                                        |
| Poor working conditions   | John Spargo  
The Bitter Cry of Children (1906) | Children being mangled and killed by machinery working on coal machinery           | • TR Meditates Anthracite Coal Strike (1902)  
• Oregon and NY Labor reforms  
• Keating-Owen Act (1916)                                                          |
| Monopolies                | Ida Tarbell  
History of the Standard Oil Company (1904) |                                                                                  | • Clayton Anti-Trust Anti – strengthened Sherman Anti-Trust  
• illegal to be used against Unions                                                |
| Corruption in Government  | Lincoln Steffens  
Shame of the Cities (1904)           |                                                                                  | • Initiative – proposed law  
• Referendum – vote on laws  
• Recall – remove officials from office  
• 17th Amendment – direct election of senators                                      |
|                           | Jacob Riis                                |                                                                                  | • Jane Addams – Hull House                                                           |
The Progressive Presidents

Teddy Roosevelt

Woodrow Wilson

William Howard Taft
Progressive Presidents

1901-1909

1909-1913

1913-1921
Teddy Roosevelt 1901-1909

SQUARE DEAL - Fair play and equal opportunities

• Trustbusting
• Conservation – conserve and protect the natural environment
• Consumer Protection
• Workers Rights
Trustbusting

• Trusts or monopolies controlled about 4 out of 5 (80%) industries in 1900
• Roosevelt filed 44 antitrust suits as President
Consumer Protection

• pushed for the passage of the Meat Inspection Act & Pure Food and Drug Act (1906) after reading The Jungle
Conservation

• conserve and protect the natural environment
  • set aside 148 million acres of forest reserves
  • established 50 wildlife sanctuaries and many national parks