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Name: _____

Terms

muckrakers
Social Gospel
settlement houses
Jane Addams / Hull House
Clubwomen
IWW (International Workers of the World)
City Commissions / City Managers (as reform methods, power was taken from whom and given to whom?)
Australian ballot
Robert “Fighting Bob” LaFollette
NAACP / Niagara Movement
Theodore Roosevelt
“trust-buster”
Northern Securities case (1902-1904)
Square Deal
Coal Miners’ Strike of 1902
Meat Inspection Act (1906)

Pure Food and Drug Act (1906)
Hepburn Act
preservation / conservation
National Park Service
William Howard Taft
Payne-Aldrich Tariff
Ballinger-Pinchot controversy
Progressive Party / “Bull Moose” Party
“New Nationalism”
Woodrow Wilson
“New Freedom”
Underwood-Simmons Tariff (1913)
16th Amendment (ratified 1913)
17th Amendment (ratified 1913)
Federal Reserve Act / Federal Reserve System
FTC / Federal Trade Commission (1914)
Clayton Anti-Trust Act (1914)
18th Amendment (ratified 1919)
19th Amendment (ratified 1920)

“bully pulpit” (we’ll cover in class)
political machine (we’ll cover in class)
Keating-Owen Act (1916)

Progressivism Chart

	Goals / Aims	Achievements
Local / City level reform		
State level reform		
National level reform		

Questions

1. Compare and contrast the Populist and Progressive movements in these areas:

Category	Populists	Progressives
supporters? Level of support (nationally)?		
views of role of government (especially fed'l gov)?		
general aims / goals?		
level/extent of success?		

2. Cite 3-4 examples of reform efforts that involved great numbers of females.

3. Identify and describe at least 3 goals, characteristics, and/or methods of the NAACP (Was it integrated? a mass movement? Did it prioritize political or economic reform? etc.)

4. Identify and describe at least 3 ways in which at least some progressives were elitist (anti-democratic), supported social control, or discriminatory (against immigrants, blacks, women, etc.).

5. How “progressive” were the Roosevelt, Taft, and Wilson presidencies?

President	Significant Events, Acts/Laws	Your assessment of success?
Roosevelt (TR)		
Taft		
Wilson	aid to farmers—federal credit extended Adamson Act (1916)—8 hour day for railroad workers	

6. Why did both Roosevelt and Wilson push for more aggressive reform later in their presidencies (and afterward, in the case of Roosevelt)?

Roosevelt –

Wilson –