

U.S. History
(6.1) Progressivism
Guided Notes #4



Name _____
Period _____

In the late 1800s, a reform movement known as _____ arose to address many of the social problems that industrialization created. The reformers, called _____, sought to improve living conditions for the urban poor. They questioned the power and practices of big _____. Progressives also called for government to be more _____ and responsive to people's needs. Reform-minded _____ were the first to expose many of the social ills that Progressives targeted. Popular magazines printed journalists' firsthand accounts of _____ and horrors they had witnessed. These journalists were known as _____ because they "raked up" or exposed the filth of society. Most of the muckrakers' articles focused on business and political _____. _____ wrote a scathing report condemning the business practices of the Standard Oil Company in *McClure's Magazine*. Other _____ wrote about insurance and stock manipulation, the exploitation of child labor, slum conditions, and racial discrimination. _____ exposed the corruption of city governments in the *The Shame of the Cities* (1904). _____ described the strangling power of a monopolistic railroad in his 1901 novel *The Octopus: A Story of California*. _____ wrote about the lives of impoverished immigrants in New York City in his book *How the Other Half Lives*. The muckrakers helped prepare the way for many _____ in the United States. By 1920, more than half of all Americans lived in _____. As cities continued to grow, they were increasingly unable to provide the _____ people needed. For the _____, these conditions provided an opportunity. In New York City, activists such as _____ worked vigorously to expand public health services for the poor. Progressives scored an early victory in New York State with the passage of the _____ of 1901. This law forced landlords to install _____ in public hallways and to provide at least one _____ for every two families. These simple steps helped create a _____ environment for impoverished New Yorkers. Some progressives also fought _____ in society. In 1909 Ida Wells-Barnett, W.E.B. Du Bois, Jane Addams, and other activists formed the multiracial National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (____). Its purpose was to fight for the _____ of African Americans. The NAACP _____ on a number of fronts. In 1913 it protested the film _____, by D.W. Griffith, because of its hostile stereotyping of African Americans. In 1913 _____, a Jewish man living in Chicago, founded the Anti-Defamation League (ADL). The mission of the ADL was to fight _____, or hostility toward Jews. ADL began by combating the use of negative stereotypes of _____ in print, on stage, and in films. _____, publisher of *The New York Times* and a member of the ADL, wrote a memo to newspaper editors nationwide discouraging the use of negative references to Jews. By the end of the 1800s, _____ unions were actively campaigning for the rights of adult male workers. Progressive reformers took up the cause of working _____ and _____. In 1893 _____ helped persuade Illinois to prohibit child labor and to limit the number of hours women were forced to work. In 1904 Kelley helped found the _____ Labor Committee. The committee's mission was to persuade state legislatures to _____ child labor. Progressives also organized state-by-state campaigns to limit women's _____. Kelley led a successful effort in _____ that limited the workday in laundries to 10 hours. _____ also passed a law limiting workdays to eight hours in some women's occupations. But unskilled workers, men and women alike, were still paid extremely low _____. In 1900 about 40 percent of working-class families lived in _____. Labor unions and Progressives both worked to secure laws ensuring workers a _____ wage. In 1912 _____ became the first state to pass such a law. Congress did not pass a national minimum wage law until _____. Business owners began to fight labor laws in the _____. In the early 1900s, the Supreme Court ruled on several cases concerning state laws that limited the length of the _____. In the 1905 case _____, the Supreme Court sided with business owners. The Court refused to uphold a law limiting bakers to a _____ workday on the grounds that it denied workers their right to make contracts with employers. But in 1908 the Court sided with _____. In the case _____, the Court upheld a state law establishing a 10-hour workday for women in laundries and factories. _____, the attorney for the state of Oregon and a future Supreme Court justice, argued the state's case. He maintained that concrete _____ showed that working long hours harmed the health of women. His defense, known as the _____, became a model for the defense of other labor laws. It was used in the 1917 case _____, in which the Court upheld a law that extended the protection of a 10-hour workday to men working in mills and factories. A gruesome disaster in New York in 1911 galvanized Progressives to fight for _____ in the workplace. About 500 young women worked for the _____ Company, a high-rise factory that made women's blouses. One Saturday, just as these young

workers were ending their six-day workweek, a _____ erupted, probably from a discarded match. Within moments, the eighth floor was ablaze, and the flames quickly _____ to two other floors. _____ was nearly impossible. The flimsy fire escape _____ under the weight of panic-stricken people, sending its victims tumbling to their deaths. With flames at their backs, dozens of workers leaped from the _____. More than 140 women and men _____ in the Triangle Shirtwaist Company fire. The Triangle Shirtwaist fire was a turning point for _____. With the efforts of Union organizer _____ and others, New York State passed the toughest fire-safety laws in the nation. During the Progressive Era, energetic new labor _____ joined the fight for better working conditions. The International Ladies' Garment Workers Union (_____) was founded in 1900. Unlike the American Federation of Labor (AFL), which allowed only skilled workers as members, the ILGWU organized _____ workers. In 1909 the garment workers called a general _____ known as the "Uprising of the 20,000." The strikers won a shorter workweek and higher _____. They also attracted thousands of workers to the _____. Meanwhile, the Industrial Workers of the World (_____), founded in 1905, opposed capitalism altogether. Under the leadership of _____, the IWW organized the unskilled workers that the AFL ignored. Known as "_____," IWW members not only used traditional strategies such as strikes and boycotts but also engaged in more radical tactics, including industrial _____. At the height of its strength in 1912, the IWW led some _____ textile workers on strike in Lawrence, Massachusetts, to protest pay cuts. After a bitter, well-publicized 10-week strike, the mill owners gave in and _____ wages. But the IWW's _____ was brief. Several later strikes were terrible _____. Fearing the union's revolutionary goals, the government cracked down on the IWW's activities. Disputes among its leaders also _____ the union. Progressives targeted _____ for reform as well. They wanted to eliminate political _____ and make government more efficient. Cleaning up government often meant winning _____ of it. One of the most successful reform mayors was _____ of Cleveland, Ohio. He set new rules for the police, released _____ from prison, and supported a fairer _____ system. In Toledo, Ohio, Mayor _____ overhauled the police force, improved municipal services, set a minimum wage for workers, and opened _____ for children. Progressives also promoted new government structures as a means to improve _____. In 1900 a massive _____ struck Galveston, Texas. The traditional city government proved _____ to cope with the disaster, so the Texas legislature set up a five-member _____ to govern the city. The commissioners were _____ in their fields rather than party loyalists. Galveston's city commission was more honest and _____ than its previous government. By 1918 some 500 American cities adopted the _____ plan of city government. Another new form of government, the _____ model, began in Staunton, Virginia, in 1908. The city council appoints a professional _____ to run the city. The fight for Progressive reforms extended to the _____ level. In Wisconsin, a progressive governor named _____ pushed through an ambitious agenda of reform that became known as the _____ Idea. Elected in 1900, La Follette called for _____ reforms, such as limits on campaign spending. He created state commissions to _____ railroads and utilities. He also formed _____ to oversee transportation, civil service, and taxation. In New York City _____ regulated public utilities and pushed through a worker safety law. In Mississippi _____ limited the use of convict labor. Progressives wanted to reform _____ to make them fairer and to make politicians more accountable to voters. They pushed for the _____, an election in which voters choose candidates to run in a general election. Progressives also backed the _____, ratified in 1913. The amendment gave _____, rather than state legislatures, the power to directly elect their U.S. _____. Progressives believed that direct elections would undermine the influence of _____. Progressives also fought for the use of the _____ ballot, which printed all candidates' names on a single piece of paper. Previously, each political party printed its own ballot on _____ paper, making it easy to see how people voted and to _____ them to support certain candidates. Finally, Progressives urged states to adopt three additional _____ reform measures, The _____, The _____, The _____. These measures have become powerful tools with which voters can _____ public policy. An _____ allows voters to put a proposed law on the ballot for public approval. The _____ allows citizens to place a recently passed law on the ballot, allowing voters to approve or reject the measure. The _____ enables citizens to remove an elected official from office by calling for a special election. Each measure was designed to make politicians more _____ to voters.