

(6.1) Progressivism

Read pp. 170-175

26

Matching: (match the letter with the correct definition)

1. _____ publisher of *The New York Times* and a member of the ADL, he wrote a memo to newspaper editors nationwide discouraging the use of negative references to Jews
2. _____ exposed the corruption of city governments in the *The Shame of the Cities (1904)*
3. _____ this attorney's defense in *Muller v. Oregon* became a model for the defense of other labor laws
4. _____ wrote a scathing report condemning the business practices of the Standard Oil Company in *McClure's Magazine*
5. _____ She was an activist in New York City who worked vigorously to expand public health services for the poor
6. _____ His film, *Birth of a Nation*, was protested by the NAACP because of its hostile stereotyping of African Americans
7. _____ He wrote about the lives of impoverished immigrants in New York City in his book *How the Other Half Lives*
8. _____ In 1913 this Jewish man living in Chicago, founded the Anti-Defamation League (ADL) to fight anti-Semitism, or hostility toward Jews
9. _____ He described the strangling power of a monopolistic railroad in his 1901 novel *The Octopus: A Story of California*
10. _____ In 1893 she helped persuade Illinois to prohibit child labor and helped found the National Child Labor Committee in 1904

- a. D.W. Griffith
- b. Lincoln Steffens
- c. Jacob Riis
- d. Frank Norris
- e. Adolph S. Ochs
- f. Lillian Wald
- g. Sigmund Livingston
- h. Louis D. Brandeis
- i. Florence Kelley
- j. Ida Tarbell

Multiple Choice: (circle the most correct answer)

11. This gruesome disaster in New York City in 1911 that left more than 140 women and men dead galvanized Progressives to fight for safety in the workplace
 - a. Bel Air fire
 - b. Rodeo-Chediski fire
 - c. Triangle Shirtwaist Company fire
 - d. Great fire of Podil
12. Progressives did all of the following **EXCEPT**
 - a. questioned the power and practices of big business
 - b. invested in corporations to make a profit
 - c. called for government to be more honest and responsive to people's needs
 - d. sought to improve living conditions for the urban poor
13. In Wisconsin, this progressive governor pushed through an ambitious agenda of reform that became known as the Wisconsin idea
 - a. Robert M. La Follette
 - b. Charles Evans Hughes
 - c. Samuel M. Jones
 - d. Tom Johnson

14. This city set up a five-member commission to govern the city that were experts in their fields rather than party loyalists, By 1918 some 500 American cities adopted this commission plan of city government
- Chicago, Illinois
 - Cleveland, Ohio
 - Galveston, Texas
 - Staunton, Virginia

Fill-in-the-blank: (choose the correct word from the word bank)

<i>Muller v. Oregon</i>	progressivism	muckrakers
IWW	Seventeenth Amendment	<i>Lochner v. New York</i>
ILGWU	Tenement Act	NAACP

15. Progressives also backed the _____, which was ratified in 1913 and gave voters, rather than state legislatures, the power to directly elect their U.S. senators.
16. _____ were reform-minded writers who were the first to expose many of the social ills that Progressives targeted.
17. The _____ members, known as "wobblies", not only used traditional strategies such as strikes and boycotts but also engaged in more radical tactics, including industrial sabotage.
18. In the late 1800s, a reform movement known as _____ arose to address many of the social problems that industrialization created.
19. In 1909 Ida Wells-Barnett, W.E.B. Du Bois, Jane Addams, and other activists formed the multiracial _____, its purpose was to fight for the rights of African Americans.
20. In the case _____, the Supreme Court upheld a state law establishing a 10-hour workday for women in laundries and factories.
21. Progressives scored an early victory in New York State with the passage of the _____ of 1901 that forced landlords to install lighting in public hallways and to provide at least one toilet for every two families.
22. In the 1905 case _____, the Supreme Court sided with business owners and refused to uphold a law limiting bakers to a 10-hour workday on the grounds that it denied workers their right to make contracts with employers.
23. The _____, founded in 1900, organized unskilled workers and in 1909 called a general strike known as the "*Uprising of the 20,000*", the strikers won a shorter workweek and higher wages and attracted thousands of workers to the union.

Fill-in-the-blank: (fill in the blank with the correct measure that made politicians more accountable to voters)

24. An _____ allows voters to put a proposed law on the ballot for public approval.
25. The _____ allows citizens to place a recently passed law on the ballot, allowing voters to approve or reject the measure.
26. The _____ enables citizens to remove an elected official from office by calling for a special election.

