**Progressivism**

 Definition: What is Progressivism?

It is a label for a wide range of economic, political, social, and moral reforms. These

included:

1) efforts to outlaw the sale of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

2) regulate \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and sweatshops;

3) scientifically manage natural resources;

4) ensure pure and wholesome water and milk;

5) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ immigrants or restrict immigration altogether;

6) and bust or regulate \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

 Drawing support from the urban, college-educated middle class, Progressive reformers

sought to eliminate corruption in government, regulate business practices, address health

hazards, improve working conditions, and give the public more direct control over

government through direct primaries to nominate candidates for public office, direct

election of Senators, the initiative, referendum, and recall, and women's suffrage.



Congress created the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, a body that had a great influence on

immigration law for half a century.

The large influx of immigrants made many feel the need to regulate the open immigration

policy and to restrict immigration in order to encourage better assimilation. (#6)

 “full inquiry, examination , and investigation … into the subject of immigration.”

 Among its legacies were the literacy requirement and the quota system.

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**Origin of the word “\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_”**

 When David Graham Phillips David began a series of articles in Cosmopolitan titled The

Treason in the Senate in which he attacked some of Roosevelt's political allies, President

Roosevelt responded with a speech where he compared the investigative journalist with

the muckraker in Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress:

"the man who could look no way but downward with the muck-rake in his hands; who

would neither look up nor regard the crown he was offered, but continued to rake to

himself the filth on the floor."

**Muckraking (1890-1914)**

 By 1906 the combined sales of the ten magazines that concentrated on investigative

journalism reached a total circulation of 3 million readers. Writers and publishers associated

with this investigative journalism movement between 1890 and 1914 included Henry D.

Lloyd, Nellie Bly, Jacob Riis, Frank Norris, Ida Tarbell, Charles E. Russell, Lincoln Steffens,

David G. Phillips, C.P. Connolly, Benjamin Hampton, Upton Sinclair, Rheta C. Dorr, Thomas

Lawson, Alfred Lewis, Ray Stannard Baker.

**Initial Success of Progressive Writers**

 President \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ took investigative journalism seriously and initiated

legislation that helped solve some of the problems covered by these journalists. He

persuaded Congress to pass reforms such as the Pure Food and Drugs Act (1906) and the

Meat Inspection Act (1906).

**Muckraking journalists of the Progressive Era**

By the beginning of the twentieth century, muckraking journalists were calling attention

to:

 the exploitation of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_,

 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in city governments,

 the horror \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_,

and ruthless business practices.

Muckrakers flourished from 1890-1914

**At the local level,**

 Many Progressives sought to:

 suppress \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_,

 expand \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_,

 construct playgrounds,

 and replace corrupt urban political machines with more efficient system of municipal

government.

**At the state level,**

Progressives enacted:

 minimum wage laws for \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ workers,

 instituted industrial \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_,

 restricted child labor,

 and improved factory regulation.

**At the national level,**

 Congress passed laws establishing federal regulation of the meat-packing, drug, and

railroad industries, and strengthened anti-trust laws. It also lowered the tariff, established

federal control over the banking system, and enacted legislation to improve working

conditions.

Four constitutional amendments were adopted during the Progressive era,

 which authorized an \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_,

 provided for the direct election of senators,

 extended the vote to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_,

 and prohibited the manufacture and sale of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**Sources of Progressive Reform**

**Who Were the Progressives?**

A. New middle class composed of young professionals

1. Sought to apply principles of professions (medicine, law, business, teaching) to

problems of society

 2. Had strong faith in progress and the ability of educated people to overcome problems

 3. Fostered a rise in volunteer organizations organized to address issues (American Bar

Association, U.S. Chamber of Commerce, National Association for the Advancement of

Colored People, National Municipal League, e.g.)

 4. They were mainly urban in residence and orientation