The Progressives

1890-1920

Learning Objectives:

• Compare the goals and effects of the Progressive reform movement.

• Some Progressive Era journalists attacked what they saw as political corruption, social injustice, and economic inequality, while reformers, often from the middle and upper classes and including many women, worked to effect social changes in cities and among immigrant populations.

 The Progressives were divided over many issues. Some Progressives supported Southern segregation, while others ignored its presence. Some Progressives advocated expanding popular participation in government, while others called for greater reliance on professional and technical experts to make government more efficient. Progressives also disagreed about immigration restrictions.

Learning Objectives:

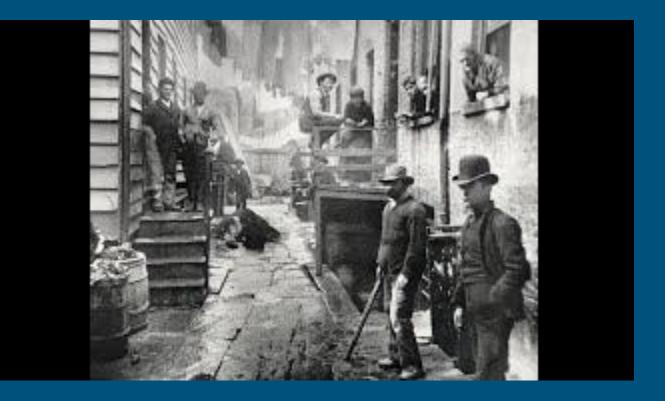
 On the national level, Progressives sought federal legislation that they believed would effectively regulate the economy, expand democracy, and generate moral reform. Progressive amendments to the Constitution dealt with issues such as prohibition and women's suffrage.

• Compare attitudes toward the use of natural resources from 1890 to 1945.

• Preservationists and conservationists both supported the establishment of national parks while advocating different government responses to the overuse of natural resources.

Primary Source Analysis-





Jacob Riis- How the Other Half Lives, 1888



The Poison Squad – PBS

Thought Questions:

- What contributions to American society were made by the following muckraking journalists?
- a. Jacob Riis
- b. Lincoln Steffens
- c. Ida Tarbell
- d. Frank Norris
- e. Upton Sinclair
- What was accomplished in civil rights during the Progressive Era?
- Name <u>two</u> accomplishments that Progressive made in reforming governments at each level- local, state and federal.

* Discussion Question: What were the traits of a Progressive?



The Men Who Built America- Buying the White House (@33:00)