

**Unit 6: Development of an Industrial United States (1870-1920)**  
**Part 10: "Progressive Goals and Reforms"**

**I. Corrupt City Governments**

- A. As \_\_\_\_\_ grew, they needed to expand services such as new sewers, garbage collection, new roads, etc. Often, politicians accepted money to give away these jobs. \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ became a way of life.
- B. Powerful politicians, called \_\_\_\_\_, gained power in many city, county, and state governments. They were often popular with the \_\_\_\_\_ because they provided \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ for the needy. They handed out extra coal in winter and turkeys at Thanksgiving. In exchange, the poor \_\_\_\_\_ for the boss or his chosen candidate.
- C. One political boss in New York City, \_\_\_\_\_, carried corruption to extremes. He cheated the city out of more than \_\_\_\_\_ million and reformers tried to have him jailed.

Name: \_\_\_\_\_  
Period: \_\_\_\_\_

Directions: Using images from magazines, create **one** "Whole-Brain" Connector for each section of the notes. No words may be used as connectors, images and pictures only.

D. \_\_\_\_\_ exposed Boss Tweed's wrongdoing. Cartoonist Thomas Nast pictured Tweed as a vulture. Faced with prison, Tweed fled to \_\_\_\_\_, but he was returned to the United States—and to \_\_\_\_\_.

E. In many cities, reformers set up \_\_\_\_\_ - \_\_\_\_\_ . Their goal was to replace corrupt officials with \_\_\_\_\_ leaders.

## II. The Muckrakers

A. \_\_\_\_\_ were reformers that used the \_\_\_\_\_ to turn public opinion against corruption. People said these reformers raked the dirt, or muck, and exposed it to public view. Muckrakers helped people see how \_\_\_\_\_ some \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ had become. Their intent was to create public \_\_\_\_\_ that would create a demand for \_\_\_\_\_.

B. Notable Muckrakers include:

1. \_\_\_\_\_ : utilized photography to show the severe conditions of slum life.

2. \_\_\_\_\_: was a journalist who targeted unfair business practices of big business, especially the Standard Oil Company. Her writings led to demands for tighter regulation on \_\_\_\_\_.

3. \_\_\_\_\_: was an author who published \_\_\_\_\_. The novel depicted the gruesome working conditions in \_\_\_\_\_ packing plants in Chicago. He described how packers used meat from \_\_\_\_\_ animals, how \_\_\_\_\_ got into the ground meat, and how the meat was \_\_\_\_\_ to make it seem healthy. The novel led to reforms in workplaces and in the meatpacking industry.

### III. The Progressives

A. By 1900, reformers were calling themselves \_\_\_\_\_. They meant that they were forward-thinking people who wanted to \_\_\_\_\_ American life.

1. Progressives were not a single group with a single goal, but they all believed that \_\_\_\_\_ could be improved. They wanted the government to act in the \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_, which means for the good of the people.

2. The Progressives drew their inspiration from both \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_. Protestant ministers began preaching a new social gospel that stressed the duty of Christians to improve society. Science provided careful \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ to assist in reform needs.

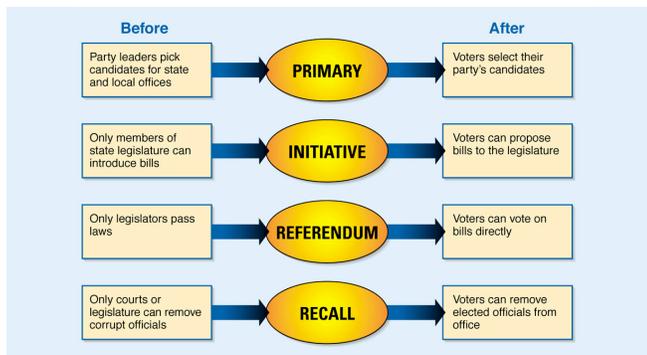
3. Progressives valued education. \_\_\_\_\_, a Progressive educator, wanted schools to promote reform and teach \_\_\_\_\_ values by example. For example, students should ask questions and work together to solve them. On college campuses Progressive educators began to teach skills that helped \_\_\_\_\_. \_\_\_\_\_ work became a recognized profession.

## **IV. Progressive Political Reforms**

A. Progressive political reforms began in Midwestern states. In Wisconsin, governor \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ (known as “Batling Bob”) introduced statewide Progressive reforms known as the \_\_\_\_\_. La Follette believed that \_\_\_\_\_, not \_\_\_\_\_ leaders, could make correct government decisions if given the chance. He referred this as “the will of the people”.

B. Progressives wanted voters to participate more directly in government. Since the time of Andrew Jackson party leaders had chosen candidates in state and local elections. The Progressives sought to change this. To achieve this goal, Progressives introduced the \_\_\_\_\_, the \_\_\_\_\_, the \_\_\_\_\_, and the \_\_\_\_\_.



## V. Additional Progressive Reforms

A. Reformers backed a \_\_\_\_\_, which taxes people at different rates. The wealthy pay taxes at a \_\_\_\_\_ rate than the poor or the middle class. Because the Supreme Court had said that a federal income tax was unconstitutional, Progressives campaigned for the \_\_\_\_\_.

It gave congress the power to pass an income tax. This was passed in \_\_\_\_\_.

B. Progressive reformers backed another amendment as well. Since 1789, state legislatures had elected senators. Sometimes powerful interest groups bribed state lawmakers to vote for certain candidates. To stop this practice, Progressives worked for the \_\_\_\_\_, which allows voters to elect their \_\_\_\_\_. This was also passed in \_\_\_\_\_.