Reflect

What was the Progressives' main focus?

What issues did they target?

What were Muckrakers?

Focus Question: What areas did Progressives think were in need of the greatest reform?

Ch4.1 The Drive for Reform

Progressives were who:

- believed industrialization and urbanization had created social and political problems.
- were mainly from the emerging class.
- wanted to reform by using logic and reason.

Progressives believed honest and efficient government could bring about social

- They wanted to corruption.
- They tried to make government more responsive to people's needs.
- They believed that educated leaders should use ideas and scientific techniques to improve society.

Progressives targeted a variety of issues and problems.

- corrupt political machines
- and monopolies
- inequities
- safety
- services
- women's suffrage

Muckrakers used investigative reporting to uncover and dramatize societal ills.

- Lincoln Steffens : The Shame of the Cities
- John Spargo: The Bitter Cry of the Children
- Ida Tarbell: The History of Standard Oil
- Jacob Riis exposed the deplorable poor people were forced to live under in *How the Other Half Lives*.
- The naturalist novel portrayed the struggle of common people. Upton Sinclair's novel, The Jungle, provided a shocking look at in Chicago's stockyards.

Progressive novelists covered a wide range of topics.

- Theodore Dreiser's, *Sister Carrie*, discussed conditions for working women.
- Francis Ellen Watkins's, *Iola Leroy*, focused issues.
- Frank Norris's, *The Octopus*, centered on the tensions between farmers and the railroads.

Reflect

Answer the Qs in the margin.

What did Jane Addams provide?

What did the Social Gospel aim to reform?

Why did the Progressives feel the need to reform government?

What were some of the governmental reforms?

What were some of the state level reforms?

- Jane Addams led the house movement.
 - Her urban community centers provided services for immigrants and the poor.
- Christian reformers' Gospel demanded a shorter work day and the end of child labor.

Progressives succeeded in reducing labor and improving school enrollment.

The United States Children's Bureau was created in 1912.

In the 1900s, the U.S. had the world's worst rate of industrial accidents.

- In 1911, 156 workers died in the Shirtwaist Fire. Many young women jumped to their deaths or burned.
- Worker safety was an important issue for Progressives.

- Government could not be controlled by political bosses and

 interests.
- Government needed to be more efficient and more accountable to the people.

Cities and states experimented with new methods of governing.

- In Wisconsin, Governor Robert M. La Follette and other Progressives reformed government to restore political control to the people.
 - o primaries
 - initiatives
 - referendums
 - recalls

- Two Progressive Governors, Theodore Roosevelt of New York and Woodrow
 Wilson of New Jersey, would become Progressive Presidents.
- On the national level, in 1913, Progressives helped pass the 17th Amendment, providing for the election of United States Senators.

Reflect

SUMMARY- Summarize your notes using at least 6 complete sentences:	_
	—
	—