

UNIT#3: THE PROGRESSIVE MOVEMENT KEY TERMS

Chapter 8, Sections 1-3 (pgs. 290-317)

Progressives:

Urban, college-educated, middle class Americans, members of both political parties (Republicans and Democrats), journalists, writers, social workers, educators and politicians, believed that the government should take a more active role in solving society's problems

Progressivism:

Reaction against laissez-faire economics, believe that industrialization and urbanization created many social problems (poverty of the working class, filth and crime of the cities)

Jane Addams:

A progressive who founded Hull House, which gave assistance to the urban working poor

Hull House:

A settlement house in Chicago founded by Jane Addams which provided the urban poor with free services such as day care, kindergarten, libraries, art galleries, employment agency and a meeting place for labor unions.

Muckrakers:

Crusading journalists and writers who expose social and political injustices (ex: Jacob Riis and Upton Sinclair)

Direct Primary:

Political reform brought about by progressives, all party members can vote for a candidate to run in the general election

Initiative:

Political reform brought about by progressives, permitted a group of citizens to introduce legislation and required the legislature to vote on it

Referendum:

Political reform brought about by progressives, allowed citizens to vote on proposed laws directly without going to the legislature

Recall:

Political reform brought about by progressives, provided voters an option to demand a special election to remove an elected official from office before his or her term is expired

Theodore Roosevelt:

He was President of the U.S. in the early 1900s and believed in progressive ideals and took on big business. Roosevelt believed that the government should actively balance the needs of competing groups in American society (i.e. the haves and the have nots)

Square Deal:

TR promise to the American public, "I shall see to it, that every man has a square deal no less and no more" meaning that he was going to look out for the average American citizen and not allow big business to take advantage of them anymore.

Arbitration:

TR favored this method of resolving disputes between labor and business owners, having a third independent outside party mediate the negotiations.

Meat Inspection Act:

Government legislation passed by TR that required meat factories to meet certain quality of product standards in order to protect the consumer.

Pure Food & Drug Act:

Government legislation passed by TR which mandated all food be held to a higher standard of quality prior to making its way to the store shelves in an effort to protect the consumer further.

Newlands Reclamation Act (pg. 304):

Government legislation authorized the use of federal funds to support land development projects.

William H. Taft:

President of the U.S. after Theodore Roosevelt, Taft broke with progressives on tariff and conservation issues, was an opponent of monopolies and continued Roosevelt's 'trust-busting', established the Children's Bureau

Children's Bureau:

Federal agency established by Taft which investigated and punished companies with poor child labor working conditions

Election of 1912:

A presidential election which had three candidates run (Theodore Roosevelt, William H. Taft, and Woodrow Wilson), all three candidates believed in progressive ideals

Progressive Party:

A third political party formed during the election of 1912 which chose Theodore Roosevelt to represent their party's beliefs.

Woodrow Wilson:

Ran as the Democratic party candidate in the election of 1912, won the election and became President of the U.S. in 1913.

New Freedom:

Woodrow Wilson's political platform during the election of 1912 which promised to destroy monopolies instead of working with them like his opponents would, restore fair competition and reduce tariffs

New Nationalism:

Theodore Roosevelt's political platform during the election of 1912 which promised to regulate trusts, pass legislation to protect women and children in the work force and support workers' compensation.

Federal Trade Commission:

Federal agency created by Wilson to monitor American businesses and prevent unfair trade practices.

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Term	Definition
	Urban, college-educated, middle class Americans, members of both political parties (Republicans and Democrats), journalists, writers, social workers, educators and politicians, believed that the government should take a more active role in solving society's problems
	Reaction against laissez-faire economics, believe that industrialization and urbanization created many social problems (poverty of the working class, filth and crime of the cities)
	A progressive who founded Hull House, which gave assistance to the urban working poor
	A settlement house in Chicago founded by Jane Addams which provided the urban poor with free services such as day care, kindergarten, libraries, art galleries, employment agency and a meeting place for labor unions.
	Crusading journalists and writers who expose social and political injustices (ex: Jacob Riis and Upton Sinclair)
	Political reform brought about by progressives, all party members can vote for a candidate to run in the general election
	Political reform brought about by progressives, permitted a group of citizens to introduce legislation and required the legislature to vote on it
	Political reform brought about by progressives, allowed citizens to vote on proposed laws directly without going to the legislature
	Political reform brought about by progressives, provided voters an option to demand a special election to remove an elected official from office before his or her term is expired
	He was President of the U.S. in the early 1900s and believed in progressive ideals and took on big business. Roosevelt believed that the government should actively balance the needs of competing groups in American society (i.e. the haves and the have nots)
	TR promise to the American public, "I shall see to it, that every man has a square deal no less and no more" meaning that he was going to look out for the average American citizen and not allow big business to take advantage of them anymore.
	TR favored this method of resolving disputes between labor and business owners, having a third independent outside party mediate the negotiations.
	Government legislation passed by TR that required meat factories to meet certain quality of product standards in order to protect the consumer.

	Government legislation passed by TR which mandated all food be held to a higher standard of quality prior to making its way to the stores shelves in an effort to protect the consumer further.
	Government legislation authorized the use of federal funds to support land development projects.
	President of the U.S. after Theodore Roosevelt, Taft broke with progressives on tariff and conservation issues, was an opponent of monopolies and continued Roosevelt's 'trust-busting', established the Children's Bureau
	Federal agency established by Taft which investigated and punished companies with poor child labor working conditions
	A presidential election which had three candidates run (Theodore Roosevelt, William H. Taft, and Woodrow Wilson), all three candidates believed in progressive ideals
	A third political party formed during the election of 1912 which chose Theodore Roosevelt to represent their party's beliefs.
	Ran as the Democratic party candidate in the election of 1912, won the election and became President of the U.S. in 1913.
	Woodrow Wilson's political platform during the election of 1912 which promised to destroy monopolies instead of working with them like his opponents would, restore fair competition and reduce tariffs
	Theodore Roosevelt's political platform during the election of 1912 which promised to regulate trusts, pass legislation to protect women and children in the work force and support workers' compensation.
	Federal agency created by Wilson to monitor American businesses and prevent unfair trade practices.

WORD BANK

New Freedom

Arbitration

Jane Addams

Hull House

Muckrakers

Direct Primary

Meat Inspection Act

Pure Food & Drug Act

Progressivism

William H. Taft

Children's Bureau

Election of 1912

Initiative

Referendum

Recall

Progressives

Theodore Roosevelt

Square Deal

Progressive Party

Woodrow Wilson

New Nationalism

Federal Trade Commission

Newlands Reclamation Act (pg. 304)

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William H. Taft:

Children's Bureau:

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UNIT#3: THE PROGRESSIVE MOVEMENT KEY TERMS
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YES or NO	Term	Definition
YES NO	Progressives	Urban, college-educated, middle class Americans, members of both political parties (Republicans and Democrats), journalists, writers, social workers, educators and politicians, believed that the government should take a more active role in solving society's problems
YES NO	Progressivism	Reaction against laissez-faire economics, believe that industrialization and urbanization created many social problems (poverty of the working class, filth and crime of the cities)
YES NO	Theodore Roosevelt	A progressive who founded Hull House, which gave assistance to the urban working poor
YES NO	Hull House	A settlement house in Chicago founded by Jane Addams which provided the urban poor with free services such as day care, kindergarten, libraries, art galleries, employment agency and a meeting place for labor unions.
YES NO	Muckrakers	Crusading journalists and writers who expose social and political injustices (ex: Jacob Riis and Upton Sinclair)
YES NO	Indirect Primary	Political reform brought about by progressives, all party members can vote for a candidate to run in the general election
YES NO	Initiative	Political reform brought about by progressives, permitted a group of citizens to introduce legislation and required the legislature to vote on it
YES NO	Referendum	Political reform brought about by progressives, allowed citizens to vote on proposed laws directly without going to the legislature
YES NO	Recall	Political reform brought about by progressives, provided voters an option to demand a special election to remove an elected official from office before his or her term is expired

Yes/No Strategy

<p>YES</p> <p>NO</p>	Jane Addams	He was President of the U.S. in the early 1900s and believed in progressive ideals and took on big business. Roosevelt believed that the government should actively balance the needs of competing groups in American society (i.e. the haves and the have nots)
<p>YES</p> <p>NO</p>	Square Deal	TR promise to the American public, "I shall see to it, that every man has a square deal no less and no more" meaning that he was going to look out for the average American citizen and not allow big business to take advantage of them anymore.
<p>YES</p> <p>NO</p>	Arbitration	TR favored this method of resolving disputes between labor and business owners, having a third independent outside party mediate the negotiations.
<p>YES</p> <p>NO</p>	Pure Food and Drug Act	Government legislation passed by TR that required meat factories to meet certain quality of product standards in order to protect the consumer.
<p>YES</p> <p>NO</p>	Meat Inspection Act	Government legislation passed by TR which mandated all food be held to a higher standard of quality prior to making its way to the stores shelves in an effort to protect the consumer further.
<p>YES</p> <p>NO</p>	Newlands Reclamation Act	Government legislation authorized the use of federal funds to support land development projects.
<p>YES</p> <p>NO</p>	William Taft	President of the U.S. after Theodore Roosevelt, Taft broke with progressives on tariff and conservation issues, was an opponent of monopolies and continued Roosevelt's 'trust-busting', established the Children's Bureau
<p>YES</p> <p>NO</p>	Children's Bureau	Federal agency established by Taft which investigated and punished companies with poor child labor working conditions
<p>YES</p> <p>NO</p>	New Freedom	A presidential election which had three candidates run (Theodore Roosevelt, William H. Taft, and Woodrow Wilson), all three candidates believed in progressive ideals
<p>YES</p> <p>NO</p>	Progressive Party	A third political party formed during the election of 1912 which chose Theodore Roosevelt to represent their party's beliefs.
<p>YES</p> <p>NO</p>	Woodrow Wilson	Ran as the Democratic party candidate in the election of 1912, won the election and became President of the U.S. in 1913.

Yes/No Strategy

<p>YES</p> <p>NO</p>	Election of 1912	Woodrow Wilson's political platform during the election of 1912 which promised to destroy monopolies instead of working with them like his opponents would, restore fair competition and reduce tariffs
<p>YES</p> <p>NO</p>	New Nationalism	Theodore Roosevelt's political platform during the election of 1912 which promised to regulate trusts, pass legislation to protect women and children in the work force and support workers' compensation.
<p>YES</p> <p>NO</p>	Federal Trade Commission	Federal agency created by Wilson to monitor American businesses and prevent unfair trade practices.