

3. What contribution did the Social Gospel movement make to progressivism?
4. Contrast the Social Darwinist view of society with the progressive vision. How did the settlement house movement and the social work profession illustrate the difference?
5. What were the characteristics of the so-called new middle class and the new professionalism? Who was usually excluded?
6. In what professions did women dominate? What were the hallmarks of those professions?

Women and Reform (pp. 726–731)

7. What was meant by the “new woman”?
8. What were the accomplishments of the women’s club movement? How did the clubs reflect both the influence of women and the restrictions upon them?
9. What were the principal arguments against women’s suffrage?
10. Explain how the debate over the “sphere” of women shaped the suffrage movement. Which position was probably the most influential in finally obtaining the vote for women? Why was the West different?
11. What happened to the women’s movement after suffrage was accomplished in 1920?

The Assault on the Parties (pp. 731–735)

12. Compare and contrast the proponents and opponents of municipal government reform.
13. How were reform measures such as the commission plan, the city-manager plan, nonpartisanship, and at-large elections designed to destroy the power of the urban party bosses?
14. What was the basic purpose of the initiative, referendum, direct primary, and recall?
15. How did key progressive governors demonstrate that effective leadership was the key to successful reform? Who was the most celebrated of this group?
16. What was the relationship between the weakening of political parties and the rise of interest groups?

Sources of Progressive Reform (pp. 735–738)

17. What role did organized labor play in progressive reform efforts?
18. By what means did some urban political machines, such as Tammany Hall, manage to survive the progressive era?
19. Why was progressivism especially strong in the western states?
20. How did the race relations views of Booker T. Washington contrast with those of W. E. B. DuBois?
21. How did the NAACP get started? What were its early victories?

Crusades for Order and Reform (pp. 738–743)

22. Today, antiliquor laws are often thought of as conservative. Why was prohibition regarded as a progressive issue? What forces usually opposed prohibition?
23. Most progressives abhorred the urban disorder resulting from the influx of immigrants, but they differed about the appropriate response to the problem. Which one dominated?
24. Both progressives and socialists believed that the enormous industrial combinations were at the core of many of the nation’s problems, but they certainly did not agree on the appropriate solutions. How did the socialist agenda differ from the typical progressive program? On what issues did the socialists disagree among themselves?

25. Describe the two different progressive approaches to the perceived problem of economic consolidation and centralization. What solutions did advocates of each approach favor?

Where Historians Disagree: Progressive Reform (pp. 720-721)

26. What have the different emphases of historians revealed about the diversity of motives and interests reflected in progressivism?

Identification

Identify each of the following, and explain why it is important within the context of the chapter.

1. Ida Tarbell
2. Lincoln Steffens
3. Salvation Army
4. Walter Rauschenbusch
5. *Rerum Novarum*
6. Jacob Riis
7. Hull House/Jane Addams
8. Thorstein Veblen
9. Taylorism
10. American Medical Association
11. Women's Trade Union League
12. Anna Howard Shaw
13. Carrie Chapman Catt
14. Nineteenth Amendment
15. Equal Rights Amendment
16. secret ballot
17. Split tickets
18. Robert M. La Follette
19. Triangle Shirtwaist fire
20. Niagara Movement
21. grandfather clause
22. WCTU
23. Anti-Saloon League
24. eugenics
25. Eugene V. Debs
26. Industrial Workers of the World
27. Louis D. Brandeis
28. Herbert Croly

Document 1

Read the section of the text that describes municipal government reform, including the commission and city-manager forms of city government. The commission plan was pioneered in Texas by Galveston.

CHAPTER TWENTY-ONE

THE RISE OF PROGRESSIVISM

Objectives

A thorough study of Chapter Twenty-One should enable the student to understand:

1. The origins and varieties of the progressive impulse.
2. The social justice reforms of the period, and the role of the church in carrying out the Social Gospel.
3. The progressive emphasis on scientific expertise, organizational reform, and professionalism.
4. The role of women and women's organizations in promoting reform.
5. The significance of the women's suffrage movement.
6. The desire of the progressives to limit the role of political party organizations, and the measures they advocated to accomplish this goal.
7. The temperance movement and its relationship to other progressive reforms.
8. The origins of the NAACP and the importance of W. E. B. DuBois.
9. The movement to restrict immigration and how restricting immigration was regarded as a reform.
10. The alternate approaches to the problems of the trusts: socialism, regulation, or trust busting.

Main Themes

1. How progressivism was a reaction to the rapid industrialization and urbanization of the United States in the late nineteenth century.
2. That all progressives shared an optimistic vision that an active government and human intervention could solve problems and create an efficient, ordered society.
3. That progressives wanted to reduce the influence of party machines on politics.
4. How the temperance, immigration-restriction, and women's suffrage movements took on crusade like aspects.

Glossary

1. *at-large election*: An election in which each candidate for a city council (or other representative body) is voted on by all the voters within a city (or other jurisdiction) rather than by only the residents of a specific ward (or district).
2. *encyclical*: A letter on a current issue of church concern, circulated to Roman Catholic clergy by the pope. Encyclicals, such as *Rerum Novarum*, are considered to constitute official church policy.

Pertinent Questions

The Progressive Impulse (pp. 717-726)

1. What were the four reform "impulses" that characterized progressivism?
2. What did the muckrakers do to help prepare the way for progressivism?