



Name: _____ Date: _____

Progressive Reforms Assignment

Crossword Puzzle

24 Points - 2 Each

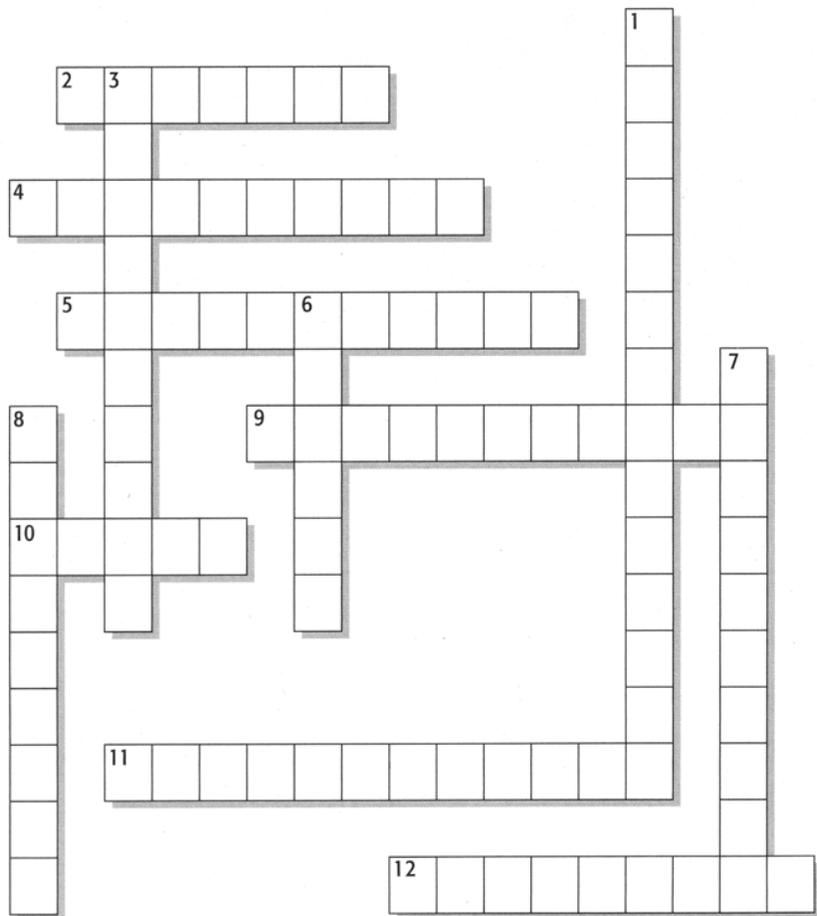
Fill in the crossword puzzle using information from the lesson and your own research.

Across

2. when voters choose their party's candidates for the general election
4. man or woman who fought for women's right to vote
5. the passage of laws to forbid the making or selling of alcohol
9. settling of a dispute by an impartial outsider
10. combination of companies
11. the protection and preservation of natural resources
12. journalist who brought to light the dirt and corruption underlying society

Down

1. unequal treatment because of race, religion, or ethnic background
3. gave voters the opportunity to accept or reject measures that the state legislature enacted
6. Mexican neighborhoods
7. allowed citizens to place a measure or an issue on the ballot in a state election
8. the spoils system

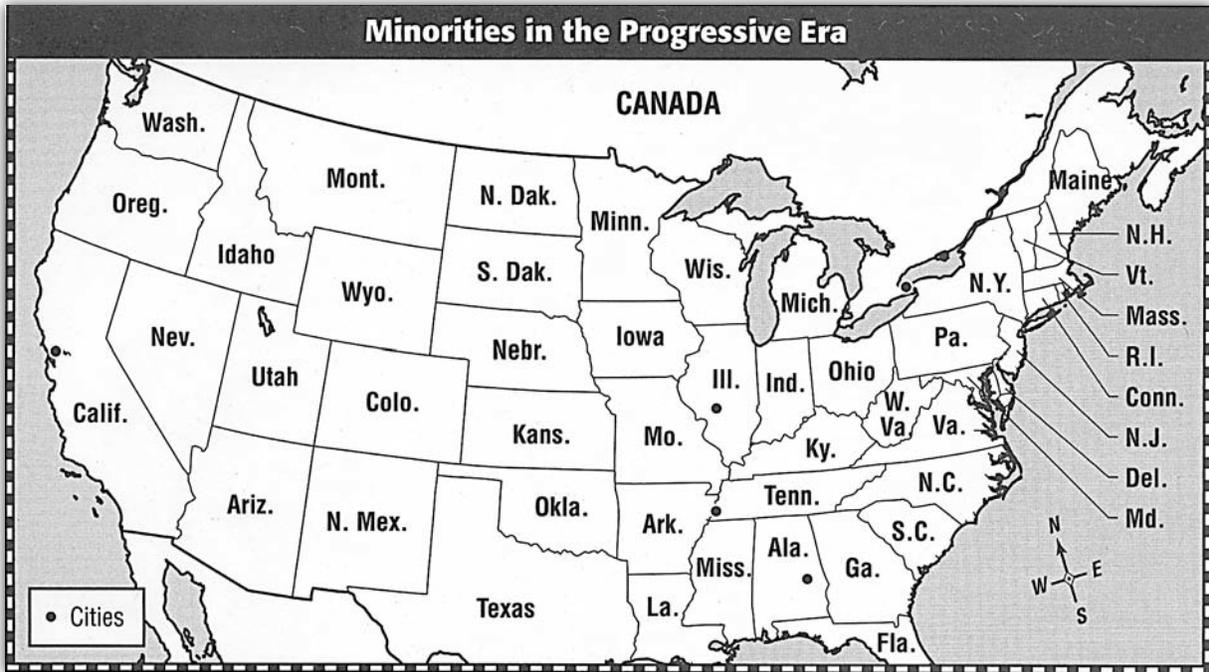


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Minorities in the Progressive Era

2 Points

Use the following questions to complete the map below. Write your answers to the questions on the map itself. You may abbreviate if you wish.”



1. Find and label the Canadian city where a Harvard-educated African American helped launch a movement for equality for his people. Next to the city, write his name and the name of the movement.
2. Locate the institution that taught farming and industrial skills and was founded by a formerly enslaved African American. A teacher there made important discoveries about plant products. Label this institution and add the name of its founder. Also, name the man who improved the economy of the South through his discoveries of plant products.

Continue on next page.

Fill in the Blanks

13 Points

Fill in the blanks using the words in the Word Bank below. Write your answer in the space provided.

Word Bank

Pure Food and Drug Act	political machines
Sherman Antitrust Act	Progressives
Seventeenth Amendment	Pendleton Act
Interstate Commerce Act	muckrakers
recall	Socialists
civil service	commissions
monopolies	

- _____ 1. **Fighting Corruption**
In the late 1800s, (1)___ often controlled local government.
- _____ 2. By 1917 (2)___ governed nearly 400 cities. President Rutherford B. Hayes tried to change the spoils system by reforming the (3)___.
- _____ 3. In 1883 Congress passed the (4)___, which established the Civil Service Commission to set up competitive examinations for federal jobs.
- _____ 4.
- _____ 5. **Controlling Business**
In 1890 Congress passed the (5)___, the first federal law to control trusts and (6)___.
- _____ 6. In 1887 Congress passed the (7)___, which required railroads to charge and publish “reasonable and just” rates.
- _____ 7. **The New Reformers**
(8)___ believed a nation’s resources and major industries should be owned and operated by the government on behalf of the people.
- _____ 8. (9)___ believed that society was obligated to protect and help all its members. Journalists who brought to light the dirt and corruption underlying society were called (10)___.
- _____ 9. Congress passed the (11)___, requiring accurate labeling of food and medicine and banning the sale of harmful food.
- _____ 10.
- _____ 11. **Expanding Democracy**
Oregon reforms included a direct primary election and the initiative, the referendum, and the (12)___.
- _____ 12. In 1912 Congress passed the (13)___, which provided for the direct election of senators.
- _____ 13.

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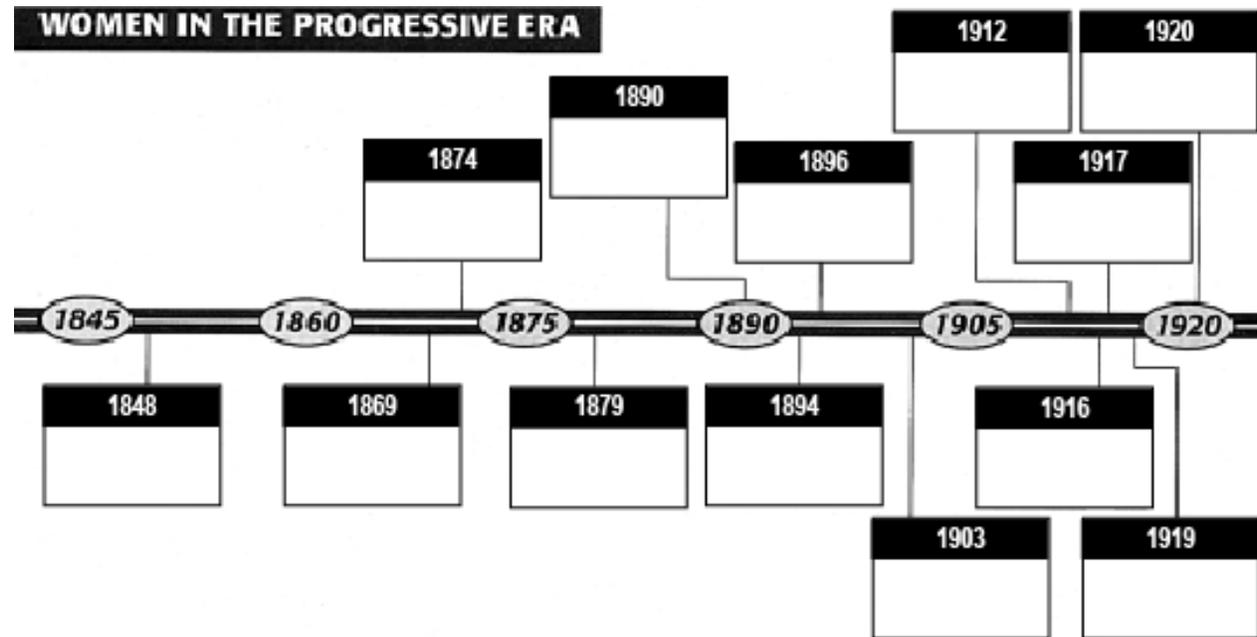
Women in the Progressive Era

6.5 Points - 1/2 Each

The Fact Bank below contains events related to the roles of women in American society during the Progressive Era. Complete the time line by writing the correct letter on the line in each box.

Fact Bank

- A. Women from a network of African American women's clubs form the National Association of Colored Women.
- B. The National Woman Suffrage Association and the American Woman Suffrage Association merge.
- C. The Eighteenth Amendment, or Prohibition Law, is ratified.
- D. Alice Paul starts the National Woman's Party.
- E. Women at Seneca Falls Convention call for the right to vote.
- F. The state of Wyoming allows woman suffrage.
- G. The Nineteenth Amendment is ratified, allowing woman suffrage.
- H. Woman's Christian Temperance Union is established.
- I. Women persuade Congress to create the Children's Bureau.
- J. Anti-Saloon League is founded.
- K. Frances Willard becomes head of WTCU.
- L. The National American Woman Suffrage Association grows to two million members.
- M. Women's groups and working-class women unite to form the Women's Trade Union League.

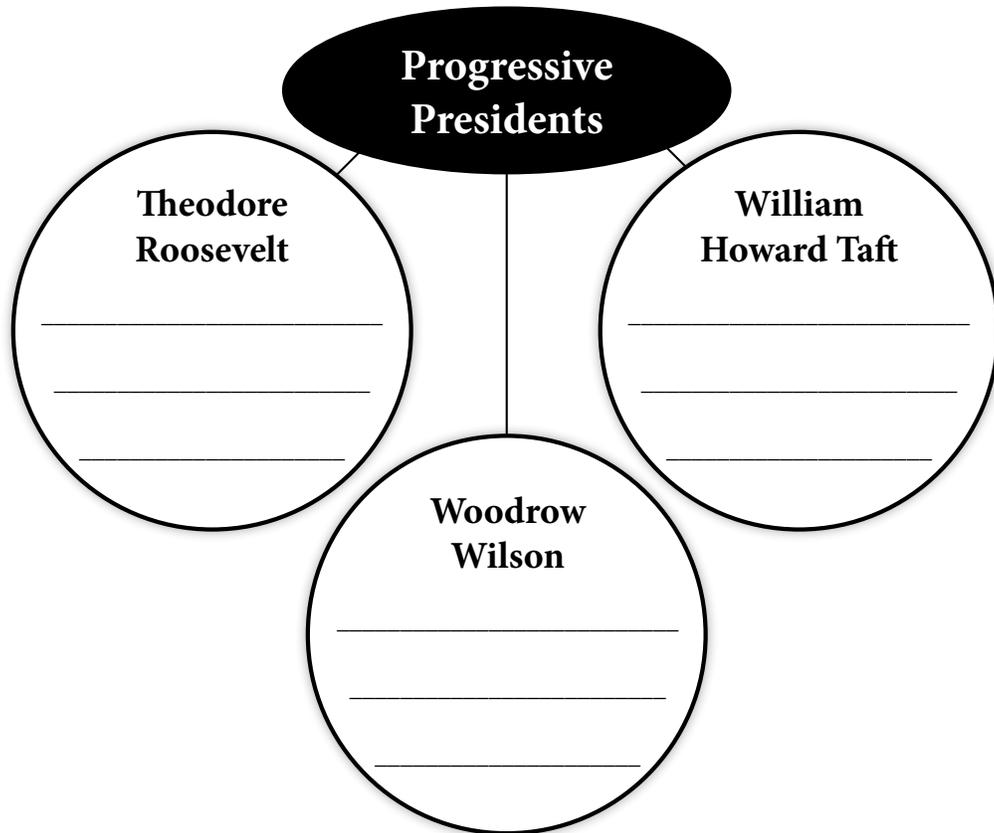


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Progressive Presidents

8 Points - 1/2 Each

Using the fact bank below, insert the number of the fact(s) that correspond with each of the progressive presidents. You will use each fact only once.



Fact Bank

1. Federal Reserve Act
2. supported Safety standards for mines and railroads
3. Bull Moose Party
4. supported Sixteenth Amendment
5. Federal Trade Commission
6. elected president in 1908
7. promised voters a “square deal”
8. elected President in 1912
9. nicknamed “trustbuster”
10. achieved tariff reform
11. first environmental President
12. supported Clayton Antitrust Act
13. called his program “New Freedom”
14. formed the National Conservation Commission
15. disappointed progressives in the areas of tariff and conservation
16. became President in 1901, after President McKinley’s assassination

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Roosevelt's Conservation—Understanding Information

8 Points

In 1907 President Theodore Roosevelt included the following quotation in his annual message to Congress. Write V if the statement seems valid based on Roosevelt's message to Congress and I if it seems invalid. Correct each invalid statement so that it is true. (Hint: There are three invalid statements. Don't forget to correct them!)

We are prone to speak of the resources of this country as inexhaustible; this is not so. The mineral wealth of the country, the coal, iron, oil, gas, and the like, does not reproduce itself, and therefore is certain to be exhausted ultimately; and wastefulness in dealing with it today means that our descendants will feel the exhaustion a generation or two before they otherwise would.

SOURCE: Baily, Thomas A. and David M. Kennedy. *The American Pageant, A History of the Republic*, Stanford University.

_____ 1. Roosevelt was unaware of the variety of natural resources in the United States.

_____ 2. Roosevelt believed that every mineral resource should be left alone.

_____ 3. Roosevelt recognized that some natural resources could be totally used up.

_____ 4. Roosevelt believed that conserving resources was vital to future generations.

_____ 5. Roosevelt was more concerned with preserving resources for their beauty than using them intelligently.
