

Exercise walk-through

7.4

The Progressives

AP United States History

Did reformers want the same kind of government?

The transition to an **urban, industrial** economy prompted reform.
Progressives pursued varied goals and methods.

Teacher-written cases grounded in CED Topic 7.4

- A** A journalist exposes political corruption and calls for action.
- B** A reformer wants professional experts to make government more efficient.
- C** A reformer wants voters to participate more directly in political decisions.

Try it: Identify each approach. Do B and C give ordinary voters the same role?
Explain a shared reform aim and a difference in method.

Worked comparison: expertise and participation

A: Public exposure. Journalists drew attention to corruption, social injustice and inequality, creating pressure for change.

B: Expert administration. Professional knowledge could help officials diagnose problems and administer government efficiently. This emphasised **expertise and evidence**.

C: Popular participation. Reform of **politics itself** could give voters a more direct role, through such measures as direct primaries and direct election of senators.

Both sought better government, but expert administration and greater voter participation assigned authority differently. Progressives did not follow one fixed sequence.

Progressive goals, approaches and limits

not a single programme

a broad reform movement divided over many issues

varied approaches

public exposure, expert administration, or expanded voter participation

journalism

muckrakers documented conditions in tenements, factories and meatpacking plants

expertise

professional knowledge used to make government more efficient

national legislation

regulate the economy, expand democracy, and pursue moral reform

limits and divisions

some supported Southern segregation, others ignored it; immigration views differed

Explain a reformer's goal, approach and effect; do not assume all Progressives agreed.

Exercises 2.1·2.2

2.1 State what Progressive journalists attacked.

[3]

2.2 Name the three aims of national Progressive legislation.

[3]

Exercises 2.1-2.2

2.1 State what Progressive journalists attacked.

[3]

2.1

- political corruption; social injustice; economic inequality

2.2 Name the three aims of national Progressive legislation.

[3]

2.2

- effectively regulate the economy; expand democracy; generate moral reform

Exercise 2.3 (a)

2.3 The Progressives were divided.

(a) Name two divisions.

[2]

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(a) Name two divisions.

[2]

(a)

- any two of: segregation (support vs ignoring); popular participation vs expert administration; immigration restriction

Exercise 2.3 (b)

2.3 The Progressives were divided.

(b) State what preservationists and conservationists agreed on.

[1]

Exercise 2.3 (b)

2.3 The Progressives were divided.

(b) State what preservationists and conservationists agreed on.

[1]

(b)

- the establishment of national parks

Exercises 3.1-3.2

3.1 Progressive amendments dealt with prohibition and

[1]

☐

- A women's suffrage
- B the income tax only
- C segregation
- D immigration quotas

3.2 On segregation, the CED says some Progressives supported it and others

[1]

☐

- A ignored its presence
- B abolished it
- C were unaware of it
- D left the country

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3.2 A

- ignored its presence

Exercise 3.3 (a)

3.3 A movement is divided over expert rule and popular participation.

(a) State what both positions want.

[1]

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[1]

(a)

- better government

Exercise 3.3 (b)

3.3 A movement is divided over expert rule and popular participation.

(b) Explain why they conflict.

[2]

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(b)

- expert rule improves decisions by removing them from popular control, while expanding participation improves them by extending that control