

# Guided Reading Activity

## The Progressive Movement, 1890–1920

### Lesson 3 *The Wilson Years*

#### Review Questions: Outlining

**Directions:** Read the lesson and complete the outline below. Refer to your textbook to fill in the blanks.

#### I. The Election of 1912

- A.** Theodore Roosevelt formed the \_\_\_\_\_ Party when \_\_\_\_\_ won the Republican nomination. Both men ran against the Democratic candidate \_\_\_\_\_.
- B.** Roosevelt's program to increase regulations of trusts and protect women and children was called \_\_\_\_\_.
- C.** Wilson's program to destroy monopolies and limit government power was called \_\_\_\_\_.
- D.** Because Republican voters were divided between two candidates, \_\_\_\_\_ became the new president.

#### II. Wilson's Reforms

- A.** Wilson signed the \_\_\_\_\_ in 1913 that reduced tariffs and provided for levying an \_\_\_\_\_ on the earnings of individuals.
- B.** Wilson supported the \_\_\_\_\_, allowing the government to supervise the banking system and indirectly \_\_\_\_\_ for the entire nation.
- C.** Wilson asked Congress to create the \_\_\_\_\_ to monitor business. Progressives in Congress passed the \_\_\_\_\_, which outlawed practices that restricted competition.

## Guided Reading Activity *cont.*

### III. Progressivism's Legacy and Limits

A. Examples of progressivism within the federal government include laws passed to \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.

B. Progressivism failed to address two types of discrimination: \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.

C. To reduce discrimination, two organizations were founded: the \_\_\_\_\_ and the \_\_\_\_\_.

### Summary and Reflection

**Directions:** Summarize the main ideas of this lesson by answering the question below.

How did the progressive philosophies of Roosevelt and Wilson differ?

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