

Name: _____ Due Date: _____ Class Period: _____



Chapter 21

Reviewing the Populists and Analyzing Progressives

1865-1920

Reading Assignment: Chapters 21 in AMSCO - as reading analysis for the current unit. – A review of Ch. 19 would help!

Directions→ Read through the guide before you begin reading. This step will help you focus on the most significant ideas and information as you read.

(Political cartoon at left shows Capital, Commerce, and Labor with a caption saying, "Come brothers (Commerce speaking to Capital and Labor), you have grown so big you cannot afford to quarrel").

PERIOD 6 1865-1898 Main Ideas

Key Concept 6.1: Technological advances, large-scale production methods, and the opening of new markets encouraged the rise of industrial capitalism in the United States.

Key Concept 6.2: The migrations that accompanied industrialization transformed both urban and rural areas of the United States and caused dramatic social and cultural change.

Key Concept 6.3: The Gilded Age produced new cultural and intellectual movements, public reform efforts, and political debates over economic and social policies.

Period 7 Main Ideas:

Key Concept 7.1: Growth expanded opportunity, while economic instability led to new efforts to reform U.S. society and its economic system.

Key Concept 7.2: Innovations in communications and technology contributed to the growth of mass culture, while significant changes occurred in internal and international migration patterns.

Key Concept 7.3: Participation in a series of global conflicts propelled the United States into a position of international power while renewing domestic debates over the nation's proper role in the world.

Learning Goals:

Evaluate the changing role of government along with the contributions of progressive citizens illustrated by political, economic, and social reforms at the local, state, and federal levels.

Analyze the extent to which the Progressive Era was actually progressive.

1. From Populists to Progressives... Connecting Units 5 & 6... (Periods 6 & 7)... Read pp 431-433

Key Concept --The continued growth and **consolidation of large corporations** transformed American society and the nation's economy, promoting **urbanization** and **economic growth**, even as **business cycle fluctuations** became increasingly severe.

Answer the following questions by reviewing main events, defining terms, and analyzing significance in the spaces provided.

Highlight Cues.

Question: **Identify the events that led to the Progressive Era, and explain who the Progressives actually were.**

Answer/Main Events/Ideas	Definitions/Explanations – Your Notes	Analysis
<p>The cause of the Progressive movement originated mainly in the radical changes in American society during the Gilded Age. As farmers and workers responded to these changes, states began reforming and eventually the federal government began addressing some issues. As cities grew, more individuals also tried to solve new problems.</p> <p>a. Granger Laws b. ICC c. Populist Party d. Jane Addams</p>	<p>Granger Laws...</p> <p>ICC...</p> <p>Populist Party...</p> <p>Jane Addams...</p>	<p>To what extent did the Progressive Movement (Era) begin prior to Theodore Roosevelt becoming President in 1901? Defend your answer with one specific piece of evident.</p> <p>Identify the event that ushered in the Progressive Era :</p> <hr/> <p>What event ushered it out?</p>

Question: **Explain the Progressive philosophy.**

Answer/Main Events/Ideas	Definitions/Explanations	Analysis
<p>Although waves of reform had swept the nation before, the 20th century Progressive Movement was unique in that is shifted away from prior philosophies.</p> <p>a. Adam Smith, <i>The Wealth of Nations</i>, 1776 b. Transcendentalism, early 1800s c. Charles Darwin, <i>Origin of Species</i>, 1859 d. William James & John Dewey, late 19th century e. Frederick W. Taylor, late 19th century</p>	<p>Philosophies before <i>and</i> during the Progressive Era:</p> <p>Adam Smith, <i>The Wealth of Nations</i>, 1776...</p> <p>Transcendentalism, early 1800s...</p> <p>Charles Darwin, <i>Origin of Species</i>, 1859...</p> <p>William James & John Dewey, late 19th century...</p> <p>Frederick W. Taylor, late 19th century...</p>	<p>Compare and Contrast the Jackson era reform <u>philosophies</u> with the Progressive Era philosophies of reform. Identify one specific similarity and one specific difference.</p>

2. Read pp 434-443

Question: Identify and explain significant politicians within the Progressive reform movement and analyze the extent to which each successfully accomplished their goals.

Answer/Main Events/Ideas	Definitions/Explanations	Analysis
<p>The main goals of progressive reformers were to limit the power of big business, increase democracy among citizens, and increase social justice. There were many diverse groups and individuals that participated in this wave of reform, but not all were successful in achieving their aims.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. The Progressive Presidents: Teddy, Taft, & Wilson b. William Jennings Bryan c. Robert La Follette <p><i>FYI-There were also many progressives that were not politicians.</i></p>	<p>Goals/Strategies</p> <p>Teddy Roosevelt...</p> <p>Taft...</p> <p>Wilson...</p> <p>William Jennings Bryan...</p> <p>Robert La Follette...</p>	<p>Compare the goals of these progressives with the goals of Walter Rauschenbusch & the Social Gospel Movement.</p> <p>To what extent was each politician successful in reforming the nation? Defend each answer with one specific example.</p> <p>Teddy...</p> <p>Taft...</p> <p>Wilson...</p> <p>Bryan...</p> <p>Follette...</p> <p>How did these progressives differ from Gilded Age leaders?</p>

Key Concept: Progressive reformers responded to **economic instability**, **social inequality**, and **political corruption** by calling for **government intervention** in the economy, **expanded democracy**, greater **social justice**, and **conservation** of natural resources.

Classify Progressive reforms during the Progressive era – during the terms of Teddy-Taft-Wilson (1901-1920) -- into municipal, state, and federal, and political, economic, social. As you fill in your chart, consider adding brief descriptions for future review.

Highlight the federal reforms during Wilson's two terms.

	Political	Economic	Social
Federal			
State			
Local			

Key Concepts:

- A. In the late 1890s and the early years of the 20th century, **journalists and Progressive reformers** — largely urban and middle class, and often female — worked to **reform** existing social and political institutions at the **local, state, and federal levels** by creating **new organizations** aimed at addressing social problems associated with an **industrial society**.
- B. **Progressives** promoted **federal legislation** to regulate **abuses** of the economy and the **environment**, and many sought to expand **democracy**.

Analyze the historical significance and impact of the Muckrakers. Your answers should have specific examples of action taken. Be sure you have read the chapter before completing this section! **Highlight your cues.**

Muckraker Examples	Historical Significance and Impact on Era
Written in 1899 by Thorstein Veblen, <i>Theory of the Leisure Class</i> was a savage attack on “predatory wealth” and “conspicuous consumption.” In Veblen’s view the parasitic leisure class engaged in wasteful “business” rather than productive “industry.” The book thus criticized this aspect of consumerism, social order, and economic status.	<i>The impact on Progressivism was..</i>
In 1890, Jacob Riis shocked middle-class Americans with <i>How the Other Half Lives</i> . It was a damning indictment of the dirt, disease, vice, and misery of the rat-gnawed human rookeries known as New York slums.	<i>The impact on Progressivism was..</i>
Enterprising editors financed extensive research and encouraged pugnacious writing by their bright young reporters, whom President Roosevelt branded as “muckrakers” in 1906. Despite presidential scolding, these muckrakers boomed circulation and some of their most scandalous exposures were published as best-selling books	<i>The impact on Progressivism was..</i>
Theodore Dreiser’s novels, <i>The Financier</i> and <i>The Titan</i> portrayed the avarice and ruthlessness of an industrialist.	<i>The impact on Progressivism was..</i>
In 1902, a brilliant New York reporter, Lincoln Steffens, launched a series of articles titled “The Shame of the Cities”. He fearlessly unmasked the alliances between big business and municipal government.	<i>The impact on Progressivism was..</i>
Ida Tarbell earned a national reputation for publishing a scathing <i>History of the Standard Oil Company</i> . With this publication, she criticized Rockefeller over monopolizing the economy through his oil company. Two years later she teamed up with other muckrakers in purchasing the <i>American</i> magazine, which became a journalistic podium for honest government and an end to business abuses.	<i>The impact on Progressivism was..</i>
Along with his fellow muckrakers of the time, Ray Stannard Baker entered the industry of American publishers who sought to expose the country’s evils. In his book, <i>Following the Color Line</i> , published in 1908, Baker described the social evil of the subjugation of America’s 9 million blacks. One third of the black population was illiterate and 90% lived in the segregated south.	<i>The impact on Progressivism was..</i>
<i>The Jungle</i> (1906) was a sensational novel written by Upton Sinclair. He intended his revolting tract to focus attention on the plight of the workers in the big canning factories, but instead it appalled the public with his descriptions of disgustingly unsanitary foods. By publishing this novel, he informed the public on the horrible conditions of the factories.	<i>The impact on Progressivism was..</i>

Summarize the impact each of the following events had on Progressivism. Your answers should be complete thoughts with specific examples. Highlight your cues.

<p>The Triangle Shirtwaist Company Fire involved a company that did not follow the fire code and locked its doors. As a result, 146 workers, mostly immigrant women, died in the fire or jumped from windows. It led to more restrictive, protective laws.</p>	<p><i>How did cities respond?</i></p>
<p>The Anthracite Coal Strike of 1902 occurred when a crippling strike broke out in the anthracite coalmines of Pennsylvania. Many of the immigrant miners, who had been exploited and accident-plagued, demanded an increase in pay and a reduction in work hours. Though the wealthy mine owners initially refused to meet these demands, they reluctantly complied after President Roosevelt threatened to operate the mines with federal troops.</p>	<p><i>What does this incident illustrate about the Progressive Era?</i></p>

6. Analyze the historical significance and impact of women during the Progressive Era. Highlight your cues.

<p>Jane Addams and Frances Kelly not only created and spread the Settlement House movement which battled the social ills of inner cities, they also lobbied state legislatures for better schools, juvenile courts, safety regulations for tenements and factories as well as women's rights.</p>	<p><i>In what ways did public education improve during the Progressive Era?</i></p>
<p>Florence Kelley (1899) became the state of Illinois's first chief factory inspector and advocated imposing factory conditions. She took control of the National Consumers League, which mobilized female consumers to pressure for laws safeguarding women and children in the workplace.</p>	<p><i>Explain the shift in the role of government during the Progressive Era regarding consumers?</i></p>
<p>Ida B. Wells was an African-American journalist, newspaper editor and, early leader in the civil rights movement. She documented lynching in the United States, showing how it was often a way to control or punish blacks who competed with whites. She was active in the women's rights and the women's suffrage movement.</p>	<p><i>What progress was made during the Progressive Era regarding anti-lynching laws?</i></p>
<p>Founder Frances E. Willard built the militant organization, the WCTU (Woman's Christian Temperance Union) to support antiliqor campaigns. Willard supposedly would fall to her knees in prayer on salon floors and mobilized almost 1 million women to "make the world more homelike." Ultimately, the WCTU became the largest organization of women in the world. She also fought for women's suffrage, insisting women to seek enfranchisement and they seek freedom from alcohol and the right to vote.</p>	<p><i>Why were so many suffragettes also fighting for temperance?</i></p>
<p>Carrie Chapman Catt took over the NAWSA, National American Woman Suffrage Association in 1900. She changed the strategy of the organization from seeking state laws permitting women's suffrage to targeting the federal government for an amendment. She argued that women needed the vote in order to better care for their families in the new, industrial, complex society.</p>	<p><i>Following the 19th Amendment, how did Carrie Chapman Catt continue her fight for reform and gender equality?</i></p>

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Analyze the historical significance and impact of women during the Progressive Era. Highlight your cues.

<p>Alice Paul broke away from NAWSA and began a more militant campaign in the fight for women's suffrage. She led picketing and parades in Washington D.C., was publicly harassed, arrested, and went to jail with some of her colleagues, including Lucy Burns (1917) for obstructing traffic. In jail she went on a hunger strike and was force fed. The violent way she and her peers were treated helped, finally, to get the attention of top government officials including President Wilson.</p>	<p><i>Following the 19th Amendment, how did Alice Paul continue her fight for reform and gender equality?</i></p>
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Question: Compare the strategies and accomplishments of Washington and Dubois during the Progressive Era. Highlight your cues.

When analyzing, keep the learning objectives for the reading assignment in mind:

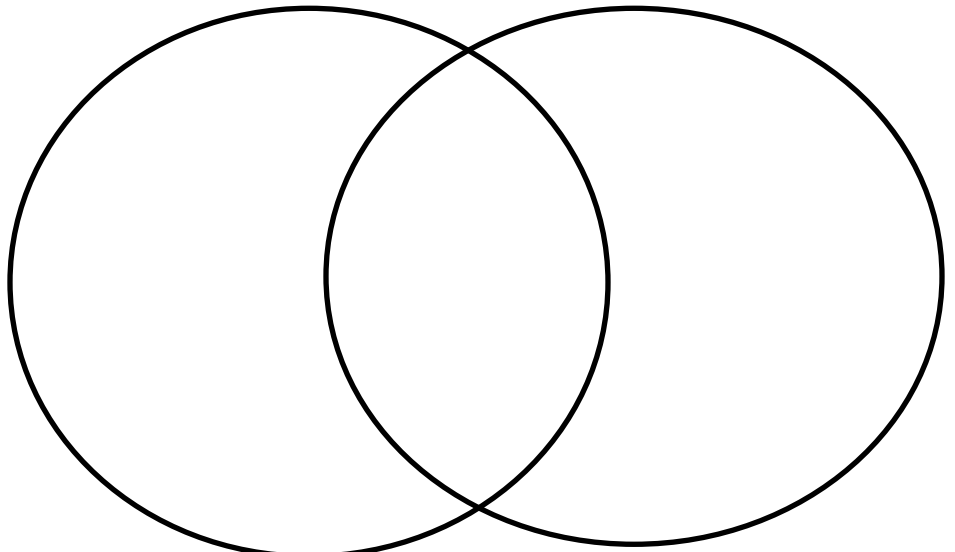
-Evaluate the changing role of government along with the contributions of progressive citizens illustrated by political, economic, and social reforms at the local, state, and federal levels.

-Analyze the extent to which the Progressive Era was actually progressive.

Booker T. Washington	W.E.B. Dubois

Explain the need for and purpose of the National Urban League, formed in 1911.

Compare and contrast Roosevelt and Taft's Progressivism. Your Venn should have specific examples as well as generalizations.



In the image on the previous page, Taft is portrayed as a sheep and Roosevelt as Mary. (Mary had a little lamb). Explain the message and significance of this political cartoon in relation to the similarities and differences between the two Presidents.

Was Taft a good "lamb?" Explain your answer.

7. Identify the ruling and significance of the court rulings listed below. Some of these cases may not be in your text.

Pollock v. The Farmers' Loan and Trust Co. (1895)

The Court Ruled..

Which was historically significant because..

U. S. v. E. C. Knight Co. (1895)

The Court Ruled..

Which was historically significant because..

In Re: Debs (1895)

The Court Ruled..

Which was historically significant because..

Plessy v Ferguson (1896)

The Court Ruled..

Which was historically significant because..

United States v. Wong Kim Ark (1898)

The Court Ruled..

Which was historically significant because..

...continued from previous page...

Identify the ruling and significance of the court rulings listed below. Some of these cases may not be in your text.

"Insular Cases" / Downes v. Bidwell (1901)

The Court Ruled..

Which was historically significant because..

Northern Securities decision (1904)

The Court Ruled..

Which was historically significant because..

Lochner v. New York (1905)

The Court Ruled..

Which was historically significant because..

Muller v. Oregon (1908)

The Court Ruled..

Which was historically significant because..

Hammer v. Dagenhart (1918)

The Court Ruled..

Which was historically significant because..

Schenck v. U. S. (1919)

The Court Ruled..

Which was historically significant because..

Of the cases you reviewed on the previous two pages, which court case had the greatest impact on the level of success reached by the Progressives? Explain your answer.

8. Analyze the significance of the election of 1912.

Identify the **four** political parties and nominees in 1912.

Explain why Theodore Roosevelt challenged his hand-picked successor.



What was the outcome?

How did the goals of the Socialist Party differ from the other three?

What impact did the Socialists have on the Progressive Era?

What happened to the Progressive and Socialist parties after this election?

9. To what extent were the progressive actions of Woodrow Wilson a significant turning point in U.S. history?

Extent? _____ For what reasons? _____, _____, _____

Evidence organized by theme/reason – two examples minimum per category

1.	1.	1.
2.	2.	2.

Read pages 446-447

10. To what extent was the Progressive Era a reaction to the rapid industrialization of the late 19th century and early 20th century? Write a complete thesis/introduction including historical context, your argument, an opposing view, and three clear categories/reasons.1