

## Unit 1 Organizer: The Progressive Era: 1890—1920

### The Big Picture:

The unrestrained capitalism and laissez-faire attitude of politicians during the Gilded Age resulted in a variety of social problems and exposed a need for reform. The Progressives were led by investigative journalists, Christian reformers, and numerous local, state, and national politicians who attempted to clean up America's problems. While neither a unified nor wholly successful movement, progressives gained success in exposing problems (Upton Sinclair), improving cities and protecting the urban poor (Jane Addams), breaking up monopolies and regulating big business (Presidents Roosevelt and Taft), monitoring corruption and expanding democratic opportunities (Bob LaFollette), reforming the American tax and monetary systems (President Wilson), and conserving environmental resources (President Roosevelt).

	<u>Current Unit:</u> <b>The Progressive Era (1890—1920)</b>	<u>Next Unit:</u> Foreign Policy and World War I (1890—1919)																																						
<u>Schedule and Homework:</u>	<u>Key Terms and Phrases:</u>																																							
<b>Read Chapter 17, Define key terms, answer study guide questions</b> <b>See “Lesson Plan” for schedule</b> <b>Unit Test Date on Lesson Plan</b>	<table><tr><td>1. Problems of the Gilded Age</td><td>20. Theodore Roosevelt</td></tr><tr><td>2. Social Gospel Movement</td><td>21. “Square Deal”</td></tr><tr><td>3. Jane Addams</td><td>22. Trustbusting</td></tr><tr><td>4. Florence Kelley</td><td>23. Interstate Commerce Commission (ICC)</td></tr><tr><td>5. Francis Willard, Carrie Nation, WCTU</td><td>24. Sherman Antitrust Act</td></tr><tr><td>6. Muckrakers</td><td>25. Conservation</td></tr><tr><td>7. Jacob Riis</td><td>26. Meat Inspection Act/ Pure Food and Drug Act</td></tr><tr><td>8. Upton Sinclair</td><td>27. William Howard Taft</td></tr><tr><td>9. Ida Tarbell</td><td>28. Election of 1912</td></tr><tr><td>10. Margaret Sanger</td><td>29. “Bull Moose” Party</td></tr><tr><td>11. Elizabeth Stanton, Susan B. Anthony</td><td>30. Woodrow Wilson</td></tr><tr><td>12. WEB Dubois</td><td>31. Clayton Antitrust Act</td></tr><tr><td>13. Booker T. Washington</td><td>32. The Federal Reserve</td></tr><tr><td>14. NAACP</td><td>33. 16<sup>th</sup> Amendment</td></tr><tr><td>15. Marcus Garvey</td><td>34. 17<sup>th</sup> Amendment</td></tr><tr><td>16. Initiative</td><td>35. 18<sup>th</sup> Amendment</td></tr><tr><td>17. Referendum</td><td>36. 19<sup>th</sup> Amendment</td></tr><tr><td>18. Recall</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>19. Governor Bob LaFollette</td><td></td></tr></table>		1. Problems of the Gilded Age	20. Theodore Roosevelt	2. Social Gospel Movement	21. “Square Deal”	3. Jane Addams	22. Trustbusting	4. Florence Kelley	23. Interstate Commerce Commission (ICC)	5. Francis Willard, Carrie Nation, WCTU	24. Sherman Antitrust Act	6. Muckrakers	25. Conservation	7. Jacob Riis	26. Meat Inspection Act/ Pure Food and Drug Act	8. Upton Sinclair	27. William Howard Taft	9. Ida Tarbell	28. Election of 1912	10. Margaret Sanger	29. “Bull Moose” Party	11. Elizabeth Stanton, Susan B. Anthony	30. Woodrow Wilson	12. WEB Dubois	31. Clayton Antitrust Act	13. Booker T. Washington	32. The Federal Reserve	14. NAACP	33. 16 <sup>th</sup> Amendment	15. Marcus Garvey	34. 17 <sup>th</sup> Amendment	16. Initiative	35. 18 <sup>th</sup> Amendment	17. Referendum	36. 19 <sup>th</sup> Amendment	18. Recall		19. Governor Bob LaFollette	
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<b>Essential Questions:</b> 1. What roles did each play in addressing problems in cities: (a) muckrakers, (b) Jane Addams, (c) 18 <sup>th</sup> amendment? 2. How did each change state governments during the Progressive Era: (a) Initiatives, referendums, recalls; (b) Bob LaFollette; (c) the 17 <sup>th</sup> amendment? 3. How did each change national politics in the Progressive Era: (a) President Roosevelt, (b) President Wilson, (c) 16 <sup>th</sup> Amendment, (d) 19 <sup>th</sup> Amendment, (e) Booker T Washington and WEB DuBois, and (f) Pendleton Act?																																								

Course Website:

1. What were the four primary goals of the progressives?
2. What became, by 1911, the largest women's group in the nation's history?
3. Who were the "muckrakers"?
4. What was "Fighting Bob" LaFollette's major target of his reforms as governor of Wisconsin?
5. What did the 17<sup>th</sup> Amendment call for?
6. Who were the co – founders of the National Women Suffrage Association?
7. Why was the liquor industry opposed to women's suffrage?
8. What did Jacob Riis' *How the Other Half Lives* (1890) expose?
9. Who was the author of *The Jungle*, what did it expose?
10. What was Theodore Roosevelt's "Square Deal"?
11. Why was Theodore Roosevelt referred to as a "trustbuster"?
12. What was the purpose of the Interstate Commerce Commission (ICC)?
13. What two acts of Congress, passed at Teddy Roosevelt's urging, gave the ICC the power to regulate railroads?
14. Why was Theodore Roosevelt seen as the first "Conservationist President"?
15. What was the purpose of the NAACP?
16. What antitrust law, enacted by Congress in 1914, gave the federal gov't greater powers to "bust" trusts?
17. What did the 16<sup>th</sup> Amendment call for?
18. What did the 19<sup>th</sup> Amendment call for?
19. What was the Social Gospel? What did they believe?
20. What were settlement houses?
21. What is a direct primary and who established it?
22. Define: initiative, referendum, recall
23. What was the Sherman Antitrust Act of 1890?
24. Who was Jacob Riis and what did he do?
25. What did Booker T. Washington believe?
26. What were Jim Crow laws?
27. What was Plessy vs Ferguson?
28. Define 13<sup>th</sup>, 14<sup>th</sup>, and 15<sup>th</sup> Amendments
29. What was the Pure Food and Drug Act?
30. What is a City Commission? Why was it beneficial?