Chapter 20: The Progressives

Section 1

Sources:
- Textbook

Questions:
1. What were the key reform "impulses" that characterized progressivism?
2. Who were the muckrakers? Identify some of the major muckrakers and their writings. How did they prepare the way for Progressivism?
3. What contribution did the Social Gospel movement make to progressivism?
4. Identify the main points of the philosophy of the Social Gospel movement. What contributions did this movement make to Progressivism?
5. What were the characteristics of the so-called new professionalism? How did it express itself in the social sciences?
6. Why did so many upper- and middle-class women become progressives?
7. What was meant by the "new woman?"
8. What organizations/clubs helped to politically organize women during the Progressive Era?
9. What role did Margaret Sanger play in challenging gender restrictions in the early 20th?
10. What were the principal arguments for and against women's suffrage?
11. How did the debate over the "sphere" of women shape the suffrage movement? Which position was probably the most influential in finally obtaining the vote for women? Why was the West different?
12. What happened to the women's movement after suffrage was accomplished in 1920?

Terms:
- Progressivism
- muckrakers
- Lincoln Steffens
- The Shame of the Cities (1904)
- Social Gospel
- Walter Rauschenbusch
- Pope Leo XIII
- Rerum Novarum
- Settlement House Movement
- Jane Addams
- Hull House
- Lillian Wald
- Henry Street Settlement
- Thorstein Veblen
- Ashcan School of Painting
- 1913 Armory Show
- A Theory of the Leisure Class
- Charlotte Perkins Gilman
- Women and Economics (1898)
- NAWSA
- 19th Amendment
- Equal Rights Amendment
- Alice Paul
- National Women's Party
- Margaret Sanger
- Mann Act [White Slave Traffic Act] (1910)
- Charles A. Beard
- Economic Interpretation of the Constitution (1913)
Section 2

Sources:  
- Textbook

Questions:  
1. How did progressive reform impact the operation and structure of city government?
2. What was the basic purpose of the initiative, referendum, direct primary, and recall?
3. Who was Robert La Follette? Why did his state, Wisconsin, become known as "The Laboratory of Democracy?"
4. What was the relationship between the weakening of political parties and the rise of interest groups?
5. What were some of the progressive reforms pushed by organized labor?
6. By what means did some urban political machines, such as Tammany Hall, manage to survive the progressive era?
7. Why was progressivism especially strong in the western states?
8. Today, anti-liquor laws are often thought of as conservative. Why was prohibition regarded as a progressive issue? What forces usually opposed prohibition?
9. Most progressives abhorred the urban disorder resulting from the influx of immigrants, but they differed about the appropriate response to the problem. Which one dominated and why?

Terms:  
- commissioner plan  
- city-manager plan  
- initiative  
- referendum  
- recall  
- Australian ballot  
- "Uncle Joe" Cannon (IL)  
- Governor Charles Evans Hughes (NY)  
- Governor Hiram Johnson (CA)  
- Governor Robert ["Battling Bob"] La Follette  
- "Laboratory of Democracy"  
- Triangle Shirtwaist Factory Fire  
- Women's Christian Temperance Union  
- Anti-Saloon League  
- Carrie Nation  
- Francis Willard  
- 18th Amendment  
- eugenics  
- Madison Grant  
- The Passing of the Great Race  
- Dillingham Report  
- IWW ["Wobblies"]  
- Louis Brandeis  
- Herbert Croly  
- The Promise of American Life

Section 3

Sources:  
- Textbook
- Document: Woodrow Wilson's First Inaugural Address.
Film clips: from the American Experience series on "Woodrow Wilson."

Questions:
1. How did Teddy Roosevelt's earlier life prepare him to take the role as the youngest President in American history?
2. What were Teddy Roosevelt's assumptions about the proper role of government, especially with regard to economic concentration?
3. What was T. R.’s theory of "trust busting?" To what extent would he be considered a "trust buster?"
4. How did the publication of Upton Sinclair's, The Jungle, in 1906 affect the safety of the meat that people eat today?
5. Identify the major laws passed during T. R.'s administration which effectively expanded the regulatory powers of the federal government.
6. What changes did T. R. initiate in the traditional role of the federal government regarding labor disputes? How did he deal with the Anthracite Coal Strike of 1902?
7. What was Roosevelt's program for the conservation of natural resources? Who were the sources of opposition to this program?
8. What was Roosevelt's lasting effect on national environmental policy?
9. What was the legacy of George Perkins Marsh?
10. How did T. R. modernize the role of the American Presidency?
11. Contrast the personalities of Teddy Roosevelt and William Howard Taft.
12. What were the major political problems that confronted Taft during his presidential administration? How did his actions, and lack of action, contribute to the division of the Republican Party?
13. Why was Teddy Roosevelt pushed into open opposition to Taft?
14. What role did Speaker of the House, "Uncle Joe" Cannon, play in the fragmentation of the Republican Party by 1910? What other issues aided in this fragmentation?
16. What were the key issues of the Progressive [Bull Moose] Party platform in 1912? What did T. R. mean by a "New Nationalism?"
17. Identify the main points of Woodrow Wilson's "New Freedom."
18. Explain the philosophical contest between the "New Freedom" and the "New Nationalism in the 1912 presidential campaign?
19. What were the provisions of the Clayton Antitrust Act? How did it benefit labor?
20. What was the purpose of the creation of the Federal Trade Commission?
21. How does the Federal Reserve System work? Why is it considered to be one of the important domestic achievements of Wilson's administration?
22. Why was a graduated income tax needed in 1913?
23. What was Wilson's tariff policy? How was it a departure from the tariff policies of the Gilded Age presidents?
24. Why did Wilson oppose women's suffrage?
25. After the initial spate of New Freedom legislation, why did Wilson back away from reform? What led him later in his first term, to advance reform
once again?

Terms:
- Northern Securities Co. v. US (1904)
- "Square Deal"
- Hepburn Act (1906)
- Upton Sinclair
- The Jungle (1906)
- Pure Food & Drug Act (1906)
- Meat Inspection Act (1906)
- Lochner v US (1905)
- Gifford Pinchot
- George Perkins Marsh
- Newlands Reclamation Act (1902)
- John Muir
- Sierra Club
- Hetch Hetchy Controversy
- Panic of 1907
- Payne-Aldrich Tariff (1909)
- "New Freedom"
- Clayton Anti-Trust Act (1914)
- Federal Reserve Act [Glass-Owen Bill] (1913)
- Federal Trade Commission [FTC]
- Mann-Elkins Act
- 16th Amendment
- 17th Amendment

Outlines / Lecture Notes / Review Sheets:
1. APUSH Review Timeline (interactive)
2. Giant AHAP Review Sheet by a student from the class of '04, Horace Greeley HS
3. Timeline- 1751 to 1800
4. Note Cards --> 851-900 ; 901-950
5. Cram Sheet --> Ulysses S. Grant through Grover Cleveland ; William McKinley through Woodrow Wilson
6. Presidential Election Data -- > 1868 1872 1876 1880 1884 1888 1892