

## CHAPTER 28 & 29 IDENTIFICATIONS

Identify the following. Be as specific as possible, and include names, dates, and relevant facts as appropriate. Be sure to explain the *significance* of the person or term. **Make sure you know how these terms relate to the APUSH Framework. For Chapter 29 only read and take notes on pages 679-685**

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

II. In the Progressive Era of the early 20th century, Progressives responded to political corruption, economic instability, and social concerns by calling for greater government action and other political and social measures.

A. Some Progressive Era journalists attacked what they saw as political corruption, social injustice, and economic inequality, while reformers, often from the middle and upper classes and including many women, worked to effect social changes in cities and among immigrant populations.

B. On the national level, Progressives sought federal legislation that they believed would effectively regulate the economy, expand democracy, and generate moral reform. Progressive amendments to the Constitution dealt with issues such as prohibition and woman suffrage.

C. Preservationists and conservationists both supported the establishment of national parks while advocating different government responses to the overuse of natural resources.

D. The Progressives were divided over many issues. Some Progressives supported Southern segregation, while others ignored its presence. Some Progressives advocated expanding popular participation in government, while others called for greater reliance on professional and technical experts to make government more efficient. Progressives also disagreed about immigration restriction.

1. Progressive Movement (Explain within context of Key Concept 7.1 / II / A)
2. muckrakers, Ida Tarbell, Upton Sinclair, Lincoln Steffens
3. Upton Sinclair's *The Jungle*, *Meat Inspection Act*, *Pure Food and Drug Act*
4. Robert La Follette, Wisconsin Plan, expand democracy
5. Anti-Saloon League, temperance Movement, moral reform
6. Booker T. Washington, Tuskegee Institute, "Atlanta Compromise" speech
7. Jim Crow laws, W. E. B. Du Bois, NAACP, Failure of Progressive Movement on racial issues
8. Women's Suffrage, NAWSA, Carrie Chapman Catt, Woman's party, Alice Paul
9. Theodore Roosevelt's "Square Deal", Sherman Anti Trust Act (1890), Trust Busting
10. preservationists (John Muir) vs. conservationists (Gifford Pinchot), Hetch Hetchy controversy
11. "Progressive" Amendments: 17<sup>th</sup> Amendment, 18<sup>th</sup> Amendment, 19<sup>th</sup> Amendment
12. Muller v. Oregon
13. Federal Reserve Act

### **KNOW THESE:**

- "Progressive" Presidents: Theodore Roosevelt, William Howard Taft, Woodrow Wilson
- Triangle Shirtwaist fire (1911)
- Debate over immigration restrictions amongst Progressives
- "Big Bill" Haywood and the Industrial Workers of the World
- Eugene V. Debs and the Socialist Party of America
- Election of 1912, Bull Moose Party, Election of Woodrow Wilson

**Guiding Questions**

1. Why did the progressives believe that strong government action was the only way to tackle the social and economic problems of industrialization? How did this approach differ from traditional American emphasis on voluntary solutions to social problems?
2. Evaluate the Progressive policies of Roosevelt, Taft, and Wilson.
3. Did the progressive movement make any long lasting contributions to American society?
4. Which Progressive era reforms were the most successful? Why? Think about on the local, state, and national level.
5. Which Progressive era reforms were the least successful? Why? Think about on the local, state, and national level.