**Progressive Era Test – STUDY GUIDE******

Progressivism: beginning of modern liberalism; progressive liberals believed: 1) government should be more active, 2) social problems should be addressed through government legislation, and 3) public funds should be used to address social problems

What were they looking to do? Have the government fix social problems (such as child labor, poor working conditions, women’s rights, Prohibition) and spread democracy, where they wanted more people voting (Referendum = people get to vote on own laws)

One specific group of reformers were known as muckrakers. Who were they? Investigative reporters/writers who wanted to expose problems in society; make people aware of the “dirt” (problems) so could bring about change; not sensationalists like the yellow journals)

What did they work to change?

Jacob Riis: wrote How the Other Half Lives that exposed the living conditions of the poor, particularly living in tenements in NYC; resulted in improvements made – tenements torn down, sewers built, and garbage collection implemented

Ida Tarbell: her investigation takes down the biggest industry, Standard Oil (John D. Rockefeller) goes to Supreme Court resulting in the break-up of its monopoly

Upton Sinclair: wrote The Jungle exposing the horrible conditions in the meat-packing industry in Chicago; tried to help workers; eventually led to the passing of the Meat Inspection Act of 1906 and the FDA (Food and Drug Administration) which created the largest form of government involvement (thanks to T. Roosevelt

Know the three Progressive Presidents and their accomplishments with regard to advocating the rise of a strong national government:

Theodore **Roosevelt**

**-**McKinley’s VP but becomes president when McKinley is assassinated: he’s youngest president so far

**-**Square Deal (federal government’s responsibility to regulate the economy directly and wants everyone treated equally): Know the four aspects of the square deal according to the following categories:

a) Workers – Arbitration of Coal Strike

b) Consumers – FDA, Meat Inspection, trustbusting (break up monopolies)

c) Environment –Conservation, Managed use of the environment = use resources wisely

d) Tariffs – didn’t get around to dealing with this…

Looked to experts from universities to help with solutions to our social problems

-Sherman Anti-trust Act: break up Northern Securities Co., JP Morgan’s RR (bad trust)

-Conservationist: preserve natural resources and set aside land for national parks

William Howard **Taft**

**-**Trustbuster

**-** Wanted to fix Wealth Gap so 16th Amendment

**-**Broke up Standard Oil Co.

-Takes over banks

-Raises tariffs

-Environment: allows oil drilling in national parks

Woodrow **Wilson**

-New Freedom: strong anti-trust laws

-Lowers tariffs by using direct election of senators to pass this

-Creates Federal Reserve which reforms banking system

-Get rid of corruption

Progressive Amendments:

16th graduated income tax: which is very progressive in nature because it used big government to take money from the rich and used it to fix social problems

17th direct election of senators

19th women get right to vote

1912 Presidential Election had 4 Candidates: T. Roosevelt (Rep), W. Taft (Rep), E. Debs (Socialist), and W. Wilson (Dem) Note: the Republican Party was divided by their two candidates, allowing for the victory to go to Wilson, a Democrat, with only 42% of the majority vote

Lynchings - We also studied the significance of lynchings in America during this time. Recall the definition of a lynching (condemning someone to death by a mob without judge and jury) and the 6 characteristics of one.

Remember Abel Meeropol’s poem *“Strange Fruit”* which was a haunting protest against the inhumanity of racism, talking about lynchings in the South…”Strange fruit hanging from the poplar tree…Southern trees bear a strange fruit… blood on the leaves…pastoral scene of the gallant South…scent of magnolias… smell of burning flesh…here is a strange and bitter crop”.

African Americans never stopped fighting for their civil rights, but they had different viewpoints on how to obtain them:

Booker T. Washington: idea of assimilation = slowly enter White society so could gain economic power and then demand civil rights; Tuskegee Institute taught practical skills, farming; African Americans became 2nd class citizens but were at least employed and not getting lynched

W.E.B. DuBois: idea of integration = immediate equality, wants to educate 10% of African American population where lawyers would sue for rights, doctors would help care for, and teachers would lift up population quickly; NAACP and the Talented 10th United Negro College Fund

Marcus Garvey: idea of separation = take African Americans back to Africa

Women’s Suffrage Movement – fighting for the right to vote, but 3 Differing Views:

RADICALS (very extreme): wanted TOTAL EQULITY (be able to do things just like men, including voting); Remember Alice Paul (from NJ) who was arrested and went on a hunger strike, but then was force fed; they thought she was a hysterical woman (emotions taking over); started the National Women’s Party and one of first to advocate for nonviolence, civil disobedience Note – most women didn’t agree with her

MODERATES: make up the MORAL CENTER which was the largest of the three groups and where the majority of women were; Carrie Chapman Catt and Antoinette Blackwell (Note – Blackwell is also from NJ); this group wanted to get into politics so they could fix things; they wanted to clean up society (meat inspection, Prohibition)

CONSERVATIVES: more about PRESERVATION; they didn’t really want the right to vote; they believed women already morally superior than men and if they get involved in politics, by going out into public to vote, then they might become morally corrupt like the men; Jenny Tuttle Hobart

Why did women want an amendment to the Constitution for the right to vote when in many states they already had it (or some form thereof)? Their rights were not consistent and therefore could change as the move from one state to another; for example, in 1844 women could vote in NJ, but no longer after that; so they wanted everyone to have the same rights, consistently throughout all the states

So how did women finally get the right to vote? Remember some groups like businesses connected with alcohol and child labor were against women getting to vote because they didn’t want things to change; eventually it came down to one vote in Tennessee…Harry Burns cast a yes vote and the 19th Amendment passed, giving women the right to vote

ESSAY QUESTION: Note – This time you will have a choice between two different topics to write about so choose wisely!

1. Which of the 3 Progressive presidents used government the most to solve social problems? Here you can either discuss each president in a separate paragraph and then sum up which one you believe to be the most progressive, or you can talk about three different progressive issues (social problems) and discuss how each president handled that particular issue and then sum up the most progressive of the three.
2. Choose what reform you believe to be the most successful in changing/fixing American society. Be sure to include details, details, and details to support your answer. Give background as to the problem, name people involved in the “cause”, and discuss the outcome(s) of their efforts.

REMEMBER: You are encouraged to complete an outline – 4 words per line, 24 lines total, with which you may refer during the test. Also, be sure your notebook is thorough and well organized, including notes on the CRASH COURSE VIDEO, as you will be turning it in to be checked/graded!

Outline:

P1- Context- How does the time period lead to a need for progressive change. Thesis- Controlling monopolies is the most successful reform .

P2. Roosevelt broke up Bad Monopolies (find 2)

P3. Taft broke up any company or trust found to be in violation of Sherman.

P4. Wilson works with companies to prevent them from breaking the rules through Clayton.

P5. Restate thesis and say what is significant about your essay.

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