

**Period 7 Term Part 1 (Unit 6) Review:**  
**America’s Rise to Power and the Progressive Era, 1890-1920**

**Purpose:**

This term review is not only an opportunity to review key concepts and themes, but it is also an exercise in historical *analysis*. This activity, **if completed in its entirety BOP (Beginning of Period) by the unit test date**, is worth 10 bonus points on the multiple choice test. ☺ 5 points may be earned by completing Section 1 and 5 points may be earned by completing Sections 2 & 3. **Mastery of the course and AP exam await all who choose to process the information as they read/receive.** This is an optional assignment. Complete it in **INK!**

**Directions:**

Below are some key terms pulled from the College Board Concept Outline for Period 7. These include “Terms to Know,” “Illustrative Examples,” and “Other Terms.” Complete the charts by **adding definitions** and **analysis of historical significance**. When considering significance, consider causes and effects or how the item illustrates a major theme or idea from the era. Some entries have been completed for you. If you do not have time to complete the activity, please know that it is still a valuable review tool: use sections 2 & 3 as a “flashcard” set. ☺ Please note that this review only covers half of Period 7. The other half will be covered in Unit 7.

**Key Concepts FOR PERIOD 5:**

**Main Idea:**

**An increasingly pluralistic United States faced profound domestic and global challenges, debated the proper degree of government activism, and sought to define its international role.**

**Key Concept 7.1:** Governmental, political, and social organizations struggled to address the effects of large-scale industrialization, economic uncertainty, and related social changes such as urbanization and mass migration.

**Key Concept 7.2:** A revolution in communications and transportation technology helped to create a new mass culture and spread “modern” values and ideas, even as cultural conflicts between groups increased under the pressure of migration, world wars, and economic distress.

**Key Concept 7.3:** Global conflicts over resources, territories, and ideologies renewed debates over the nation’s values and its role in the world, while simultaneously propelling the United States into a dominant international military, political, cultural, and economic position.

**SECTION 1**

The **Terms to Know** are items you are *likely* to see on a quiz or test. They are explicit in the College Board framework for the class, and you will be expected to *thoroughly* understand them on the AP exam. Complete the chart by defining and analyzing each item. Prompts are included to help you focus your analysis on the most tested concepts, but also make sure you know simple definitions of each term. Highlight the Terms to Know in your notes. The first one is completed for you as an example. You do not have to write in complete sentences, but be sure to answer the question and address the terms.

Terms to Know	Definitions, Examples, Context, and Historical Significance to a changing nation
<b>consolidation</b>	<p><b>How did business consolidation impact the United States?</b></p> <p><b>Consolidation</b> is the combining of business to create a monopoly. They worked by the stockholders placing stocks in the hands of trustees (Hence, “trust” which is a method of <b>business consolidation</b>). Trusts gave way to the holding company. Trusts, holding companies, and monopolies are essentially the same thing: BIG business <b>corporations</b>. The consolidation of businesses into large corporations led to the development of a mega-rich class of people and an increased gap between rich and poor. <b>Consolidation</b> impacted the market economy by reducing competition as trusts and monopolies developed. Unfair business practices also led to unfair prices and treatment of certain groups, but consolidation also led to increased efficiency and rapid economic growth which created a record number of new jobs. These jobs attracted internal <b>migrants</b> and international <b>migrants</b> (immigrants).</p>
<b>urbanization</b>	<p><b>How did the growing interconnection of the U.S. with worldwide economic, labor, and migration systems affect U.S. society in the late 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> centuries?</b></p>
<b>business cycle fluctuations</b>	
<b>corporations</b>	
<b>Rural/Urban</b>	
<b>Industrial society</b>	<p><b>How did economic, social, and cultural transformations within the U.S. impact class identity and gender roles?</b></p>
<b>women</b>	
<b>internal migrants</b>	
<b>international migrants</b>	

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<p><b>urbanization</b></p> <p><b>corporations</b></p> <p><b>Rural/Urban</b></p> <p><b>Industrial society</b></p> <p><b>women</b></p> <p><b>internal migrants</b></p> <p><b>international migrants</b></p>	<p>How did changes in transportation, technology, and the integration of the U.S. economy into world markets influence the U.S.?</p> <p>How and why did different labor systems develop, persist, and change from the Gilded Age through the Progressive Era? How did industrialization shape U.S. society and workers' lives?</p>
<p><b>Progressive reformers</b></p> <p><b>economic instability</b></p> <p><b>social inequality</b></p> <p><b>political corruption</b></p> <p><b>government intervention</b></p> <p><b>expanded democracy</b></p> <p><b>social justice</b></p> <p><b>conservation</b></p> <p><b>journalists</b></p> <p><b>Progressive reformers</b></p> <p><b>local state federal</b></p> <p><b>new organizations</b></p> <p><b>industrial society</b></p> <p><b>Progressives</b></p> <p><b>federal legislation</b></p>	<p>How did journalists and progressive reformers impact government intervention at the local, state, and federal levels?</p> <p>How did arguments about market capitalism, the growth of corporate power, and government policies influence economic policies from the late 18th century through the early 20th century?</p> <p>Compare the beliefs and strategies of movements advocating changes to the U.S. economic system since industrialization, particularly the organized labor, Populist, and Progressive movements.</p> <p>Explain how other activist groups and reform movements caused changes to state institutions and U.S. society.</p> <p>Explain how and why the role of the federal government in regulating economic life and the environment changed.</p> <p>Explain how and why debates about and policies concerning the use of natural resources and the environment more generally changed since the late 19th century.</p>

Terms to Know	Definitions, Examples, Context, and Historical Significance to a changing nation
<p><b>overseas expansionism</b></p> <p><b>western frontier</b></p> <p><b>Western Hemisphere</b></p> <p><b>Pacific</b></p> <p><b>Caribbean</b></p> <p><b>Latin America</b></p> <p><b>Philippines</b></p> <p><b>Asia</b></p> <p><b>European imperialist ventures</b></p> <p><b>racial theories</b></p> <p><b>Spanish-American War</b></p> <p><b>America's role in the world</b></p> <p><b>imperialists</b></p> <p><b>anti-imperialists</b></p> <p><b>interventionists</b></p> <p><b>isolationists</b></p>	<p>Analyze the major aspects of domestic debates over U.S. expansionism in the 19th century and the early 20th century. Compare the goals, beliefs, and actions of imperialists and anti-imperialists.</p> <p>Analyze the goals of U.S. policymakers in major international conflicts, such as the Spanish-American War and explain how U.S. involvement in this conflict altered the U.S. role in world affairs.</p> <p>Analyze how debates over political values (such as democracy, freedom, and citizenship) and the extension of American ideals abroad contributed to the ideological clashes and military conflicts of the Spanish-American War.</p>
<p><b>World War I</b></p> <p><b>national security</b></p> <p><b>American interests</b></p> <p><b>neutrality</b></p> <p><b>Woodrow Wilson</b></p> <p><b>American Expeditionary Force</b></p>	<p>Explain how U.S. involvement in World War I influenced public debates about American national identity.</p> <p>Explain how debates over political values (such as democracy, freedom, and citizenship) and the extension of American ideals abroad contributed to the ideological clashes and military conflict of WWI.</p>

Terms to Know	Definitions, Examples, Context, and Historical Significance to a changing nation
<p><b>Treaty of Versailles</b></p> <p><b>League of Nations</b></p> <p><b>World War I</b></p> <p><b>patriotism</b></p> <p><b>xenophobia</b></p> <p><b>international migration</b></p> <p><b>civil liberties</b></p> <p><b>freedom of speech</b></p> <p><b>labor strikes</b></p> <p><b>“Red Scare”</b></p> <p><b>African Americans</b></p> <p><b>segregation</b></p> <p><b>“Great Migration”</b></p>	<p>Analyze the goals of U.S. policymakers in World War I.</p> <p>Analyze how debates over civil rights and civil liberties influenced political life in the early 20<sup>th</sup> century.</p> <p>Analyze how migration patterns to, and migration within, the United States influenced the growth of racial and ethnic identities and conflicts over ethnic assimilation and distinctiveness.</p> <p>Explain how the U.S. involvement in WWI set the stage for domestic social changes including conflicts between business, government, and labor.</p> <p>Explain how changes in the numbers and sources of international migrants in the 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> centuries altered the ethnic and social makeup of the U.S. population.</p> <p>Explain how civil rights activism in the early 20<sup>th</sup> century affected the growth of African American and other identity-based political and social movements.</p> <p>Analyze the causes and effects of major internal migration patterns such as the Great Migration in the 20<sup>th</sup> century.</p>

**Major Term Review Continuation of Section 1**

This is a continuation of Section 1. The purpose is to focus simply on definitions. You must complete this section along with the main analysis for Section 1 in order to earn the first available 5 point bonus.

<b>Major Terms Explicitly Called Out in Content Outline</b>	<b>Simple Definitions</b>
Pluralistic	
Imperialism/Imperialists	
Anti-Imperialists	
Spanish-American War	
Progressives	
Laissez-faire capitalism	
Woodrow Wilson	
World War I	
American Expeditionary Force	
Treaty of Versailles	
League of Nations	
Xenophobia	
Civil liberties	
Great Migration	
Red Scare	

## Part 2: Illustrative Examples

These are simply examples provided on the College Board concept outline that *could be* used to illustrate key themes, BUT will *not* show up *explicitly* on the AP exam (although they may show up on class quizzes and tests); they are excellent choices for outside information on short answer or essay questions. Complete the chart by **defining** and **analyzing** these terms using the **thematic learning objectives** (BAGPIPE). Some entries have been completed for you.

**B**eliefs and ideas (roles of ideas, beliefs, social mores, and creative expression in development of United States)

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**G**eography (role of environment, geography, and climate on the development of United States and individual actions)

**P**eople (migration, immigration, adaptation and impact of various groups on social and physical environments)

**I**dentify (development of American national identity, including focus on subpopulations such as women and minorities)

**P**olitics and power (changing role of government/state, the development of citizenship and concept of American liberty)

**E**conomy (work, exchange, technology) (development of American economy; agriculture, manufacturing, labor, etc.)

Illustrative Examples / Definitions	Historical Significance... identify and explain broad trends using BAGPIPE thematic learning objectives, highlight theme
<p><b>Clayton Anti-Trust Act (1914)</b> reformed the ineffective Sherman Anti-Trust Act of 1890 by defining trusts more explicitly and providing benefits to labor unions. It remedied the problems in the Sherman Act which had resulted in labor unions being targeted for “busting” more than trusts/monopolies.</p>	<p>The government during the Progressive Era took a more active role in the <b>economy</b> by increasing regulations and challenging the <b>power</b> of big business.</p>
<p><b>Florence Kelly (1899)</b> 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><b>Federal Reserve Bank</b> was established in 1913 with the <b>Federal Reserve Act</b>. Wilson had hoped to reform the national banking system, supporting the passage of this act which created the new Federal Reserve Board. This committee developed twelve separate regional reserve districts, each of which has own central bank and the power to issue paper money. This is our current banking system and our current currency, Federal Reserve Notes.</p>	
<p><b>Dollar Diplomacy</b> was William Taft’s foreign policy which encouraged Wall Street bankers to send their surplus dollars into foreign areas of strategic significance, especially regions in the Far East and areas crucial to the Panama Canal’s security. Manchuria was the object of much effort. Secretary of State Philander Knox offered that American and foreign banks buy the Manchurian railroads and sell them back to China, but Russia and Japan, who controlled railroads in this province, rejected the offer.</p>	
<p><b>Mexican Intervention</b> refers to Wilson’s attempt to influence politics in Mexico when they went through a revolution (moral diplomacy). Wilson supported Carranza. “Pancho” Villa was a bravado-filled Mexican ‘Robin Hood’ who sought to challenge President Carranza’s authority, break Carranza’s alliance with Woodrow Wilson, and fight social abuses for the impoverished masses.. General John Pershing, a veteran of the Cuban and Philippine campaigns was ordered to break up Villa’s bandit band, and he and his several thousand troops went into Mexico. They clashed with Carranza’s forces and mauled Villa’s forces, but they failed to capture Villa himself. WWI caused Wilson’s attention to shift from Mexico to Europe.</p>	

**Section 3: Other Terms** are simply additional facts to support your reading and review, and they MAY show up on the test. They are also valuable evidence for historical analysis (evidence for defending a thesis).

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Other Terms / Definitions	Historical Significance... identify and explain broad trends using BAGPIPE thematic learning objectives, highlight theme
<p>Reverend <b>Josiah Strong</b> wrote the book <b>Our Country: Its Possible Future and its Present Crisis</b>. His book, in the vein of Kipling's "White Man's Burden," boasted of the superiority of Anglo-Saxon America, encouraging citizens to convert lesser peoples to a more worthy way of life. It inspired missionaries to travel to foreign nations and do just this, set against a publicly upheld backdrop of Social Darwinism. It also contributed to America's imperialistic attitude.</p>	
<p>Captain <b>Alfred Thayer Mahan</b> wrote <b>The Influence of Sea Power Upon History</b>. He argued that control of the sea was the key to world dominance.</p>	
<p>The <b>"Big Sister" Policy</b> was aimed at rallying Latin American nations behind Uncle Sam's leadership and opening Latin American markets to Yankee traders. This helped in the first Pan-American Conference in 1889.</p>	
<p>Britain initially brushed off America's objection and proclamation of <b>Western Hemisphere</b> supremacy in a boundary dispute between the US and Britain in <b>Venezuela</b>. However, when the U.S. seemed serious about war and Britain was faced with other problems involving the Boers and Germany, Britain agreed to arbitration. This was called <b>the Great Rapprochement</b>, and it started a long period of good Anglo-American relations.</p>	
<p>Newspaper tycoons like <b>Joseph Pulitzer</b> and <b>William Randolph Hearst</b> started the trend toward sensational, rumor-filled, war-mongering journalism dubbed <b>"yellow journalism."</b></p>	
<p>Dupuy <b>de Lôme</b> was a Spanish minister in Washington. He had written a private letter that described then <b>President McKinley</b> in quite negative and unflattering terms. This letter was sensationalized by William Randolph Hearst, and it further infuriated the American people and led to Hearst's resignation. It is known as the <b>de Lome Letter</b>. It was instrumental in changing McKinley's mind on imperialism.</p>	
<p><b>The Maine</b> was an American battleship that was sent to <b>Cuba</b> during an uprising in case Americans needed to be evacuated. It blew up mysteriously in Havana harbor on February 15, 1898, killing 260 Americans. Politicians used the event to stir up support for and start the <b>Spanish-American War</b>. "Remember the Maine!" became a battle cry.</p>	
<p><b>Hawaii's</b> last reigning queen, <b>Queen Liliuokalani</b> insisted that natives control the islands. A minority of whites organized a revolt in early 1893 with the help of U.S. troops, who in turn were helped by the expansionist American minister in Honolulu. The revolt led to her nonviolent dethronement and the move toward <b>Hawaii's annexation</b>, which was postponed by Cleveland until it was passed in 1898.</p>	

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Other Terms / Definitions	Historical Significance... identify and explain broad trends using BAGPIPE thematic learning objectives, highlight theme
<p>The <b>Teller Amendment</b> came with the declaration of the <b>Spanish-American War</b>. It said that when America defeated <b>Spain</b> we would free <b>Cuba</b> from Spanish misrule. As it turned out, we upheld this amendment with lots of economic and political strings attached.</p>	
<p>Roosevelt, without permission from Washington, ordered <b>Commodore George Dewey</b> to invade Manila Harbor (in the <b>Philippines</b>). Dewey took 6 ships in on May 1, 1898 and destroyed the Spanish fleet of 10 old, rotting ships, killing or wounding almost 400 Spaniards.</p>	
<p>The "<b>Rough Riders</b>" were a group of western cowboys turned soldiers, organized by Teddy Roosevelt and led by Colonel Leonard Wood into victory in Cuba, Puerto Rico, and Guam.</p>	
<p>The <b>Anti-Imperialist League</b> formed to protest William McKinley's policy of expansionism. They felt that he was betraying the "consent of the governed" clause of the declaration of independence.</p>	
<p>The "<b>White Man's Burden</b>" is a poem by <b>Rudyard Kipling</b> expounding the duty of the Western world to colonize and civilize "barbarians" in Africa and other non-white places by forcing upon them religion and Anglo-Saxon values. This was mostly used as an excuse to exploit their underprivileged lessers under the guise of helping them.</p>	
<p>With little hope of eventual independence and an anomalous status, <b>Puerto Rico</b> was neither a state nor a territory. However, the <b>Foraker Act of 1900</b> granted a limited degree of popular government to the Puerto Ricans. It also outlawed cockfighting (the fighting of trained roosters), a favorite pastime on the island. The act was like completing the first step of a complicated multi step word problem. 😊</p>	
<p>In the <b>Insular cases</b> a badly divided Supreme Court argued about whether or not newly annexed/adopted countries have the Constitution apply to them. The Court ruled that <i>Constitution did not follow the flag</i>.</p>	
<p>When the United States won the <b>Spanish-American War</b> and freed Cuba, the US required that <b>Cuba</b> include the <b>Platt Amendment</b> in its new constitution, written in 1901. The amendment required that Cuba not make treaties that might compromise independence or take on a debt beyond its resources. Violations were to be judged by the United States. It also said that the US could intervene with the Army if its leaders perceived Cuba to be in danger and Cuba promised to sell or lease coaling or naval stations to the US. We still maintain the <b>Guantanamo Bay</b> base there.</p>	
<p><b>John Philip Sousa</b> wrote rousing military marching band music that boosted patriotism and support for the <b>Spanish-American War</b>. New patriotism helped pull the nation together and decrease 19<sup>th</sup> century sectionalism.</p>	
<p><b>William Howard Taft</b> was so fond of the Filipino people that he called them his "little brown brothers." William Howard Taft became the civil governor of the Philippines in 1901.</p>	



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Other Terms / Definitions	Historical Significance... identify and explain broad trends using BAGPIPE thematic learning objectives, highlight theme
<p>The <b>Filipino Rebellion</b> was three years after the United States' annexation of the territory. It was a savage war that left 600,000 Filipinos dead. It was ironic because the United States was supposed to be liberating the Filipino people, but instead many died in the cause for opposition. It was, however, in their best interest. Right?</p>	
<p>The Fourth of July, 1946 marked the day when the <b>Philippines</b> gained independence from America. Following independence, many Filipino people immigrated to America. Although sentiment in modern historiography is critical of intervention in the Philippines, sentiment in the Philippines is more favorable. Japan seized the islands in WWII, and Japan is the "bad guy" more than the U.S.</p>	
<p>In the summer of 1899, <b>John Hay</b> urged trading powers to announce their leaseholds or spheres of influence in China with the <b>Open Door Note</b>. This note also promoted the respect of certain Chinese rights and the ideal of fair competition, but Hay did not consult the Chinese. All trading powers agreed except for Russia. (<b>Open Door Policy</b>)</p>	
<p>The "Boxers" were uber patriotic Chinese who did not approve of the Open Door Policy. Their war cry was to "Kill foreign devils!" They killed 200 whites. In the <b>Boxer Rebellion</b>.</p>	
<p>In 1901 the <b>Hay-Pauncefote Treaty</b> gave the United States the free hand to build the <b>Panama Canal</b> and the right to fortify it. Great Britain had the rights to build it prior to this era, but they were unable to make it happen.</p> <p>The <b>Hay-Bunau-Varilla Treaty</b> stated that the strip that the <b>Panama Canal</b> would be built could be widened from 6 miles to 10 miles, but the price to build the canal (\$40 million) would remain the same. This is known as the <b>Panama Canal Zone</b>, which was American territory until the end of the 20<sup>th</sup> century.</p>	
<p>The <b>Roosevelt Corollary</b>, which was tacked on to the <b>Monroe Doctrine</b>, said that if any Latin American countries faced financial trouble, then the US would assume their debts and protect them from threat from European imperial powers mainly.</p>	
<p>Port Arthur in Manchuria was the site of a humiliating Russian defeat against the Japanese. This battle established <b>Japan</b> as a strong naval power and was a major set back from Russia. The Japanese imperialism was beginning to rival European and American imperialism. #WWII</p>	
<p>The Nobel Peace Prize of 1906 went to <b>Teddy Roosevelt</b> for organizing an international conference between Japan and Russia settling conflict in <b>Russo-Japanese War</b>.</p>	
<p><b>San Francisco's school</b> board segregated Chinese, Japanese and Korean students in special schools so that there would be more free space for white students. Japan as a nation felt much discriminated and insulted. The "<b>Gentlemen's Agreement</b>" was a secret understanding between Japan and the US, worked out during 1907-1908. Under this concurrence, Tokyo agreed to stop the flow of laborers to the American mainland by withholding passports while California would reduce racial discrimination in return.</p>	

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<p>In hopes of impressing Japan with the heft of his “big stick”, Theodore Roosevelt decided to send an entire battleship fleet on a voyage around the world. This <b>Great White Fleet</b> received overwhelming receptions in Latin America, Hawaii, New Zealand, Australia, and eventually Japan.</p>	
<p>In the friendly and diplomatic atmosphere created by the Great White Fleet, the U.S. signed the <b>Root-Takahira agreement</b> with Japan in 1906. It pledged both powers to respect each others territorial possessions in the Pacific and to uphold the <b>Open Door in China</b>.</p>	
<p>Written in 1899 by Thorstein Veblen, <b>Theory of the Leisure Class</b> was a savage attack on “predatory wealth” and “<b>conspicuous consumption</b>.” 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.</p>	
<p>In 1890, <b>Jacob Riis</b> shocked middle-class Americans with <b>How the Other Half Lives</b>. It was a damning indictment of the dirt, disease, vice, and misery or the rat-gnawed human rookeries known as New York slums.</p>	
<p>Enterprising editors financed extensive research and encouraged pugnacious writing by their bright young reporters, whom President Roosevelt branded as “<b>muckrakers</b>” in 1906. Despite presidential scolding, these muckrakers boomed circulation and some of their most scandalous exposures were published as best-selling books</p>	
<p>In 1902, a brilliant New York reporter, <b>Lincoln Steffens</b>, launched a series of articles titled “<b>The Shame of the Cities</b>”. He fearlessly unmasked the alliances between big business and municipal government.</p>	
<p>The most eminent woman in the muckraking movement, <b>Ida Tarbell</b> earned a national reputation for publishing a scathing <b>History of the Standard Oil Company</b>. 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 American magazine, which became a journalistic podium for honest government and an end to business abuses .</p>	
<p>One of the first goals of the progressives was to regain the power that had slipped from the hands of the people into those of the “interests”. They favored the “<b>initiative</b>” so that voters could directly propose legislation themselves. They also agitated for the “<b>referendum</b>.” This device would place laws on the ballot for final approval by the people, especially laws that had been railroaded through a compliant legislature by free-spending agents of big business. The “<b>recall</b>” would enable the voters to remove faithless elected officials, particularly those who had been bribed by bosses or lobbyists.</p>	
<p>The <b>Wright brothers</b>—Orville and Wilbur—performed “the miracle at Kitty Hawk,” North Carolina on an historic day, December 17, 1903. Orville took aloft a feebly engineered plane that stayed airborne for 12 seconds and 120 feet.</p>	

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Other Terms / Definitions	Historical Significance... identify and explain broad trends using BAGPIPE thematic learning objectives, highlight theme
<p>The 1896 Supreme Court case, <b>Plessy v Ferguson</b>, made racial segregation legal. (separate but equal)</p>	
<p>One of the first full-length movies was D. W. Griffith's <b>Birth of a Nation</b> (1915). It glorified the Ku Klux Klan and defamed both blacks and Northern carpetbaggers while also causing upset from white southerners during an attempted "rape" scene. Griffith's movie launched a new movie industry and Hollywood of Southern California became the movie capital of the world.</p>	
<p><b>W.E.B. Dubois</b> was a leader for civil rights reform who supported his <b>Talented Tenth</b> plan for action, organized the Niagara Movement, and founded the <b>NAACP</b> in 1908. The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People set out to fight segregation and racial discrimination in the courts, seeking legal change and solution.</p> <p>The <b>Talented Tenth</b> was a concept that the top 10% of African Americans should become highly educated in order to lead the movement for civil rights. This plan differed from <b>Booker T. Washington's Atlanta Compromise</b> which accepted segregation in exchange for white help in economic enfranchisement of African Americans, mainly through vocational training. Washington founded the <b>Tuskegee Institute</b>.</p>	
<p>The <b>National Urban League</b> (1911) helped African Americans seeking to leave the South resettle in the North. This group was a proponent of rugged individualism and encouraged hard work and determination instead of expecting a hand out.</p>	
<p><b>Ida B. Wells-Barnett</b> was an African American reformer who documented lynching and rallied for anti-lynching laws. She also supported the women's movement (suffrage). She was a skilled writer and journalist who theorized that blacks were increasingly lynched, because whites saw them as threats.</p>	
<p>Along with his fellow muckrakers of the time, <b>Ray Stannard Baker</b> entered the industry of American publishers who sought to expose the country's evils. In his book, <b>Following the Color Line</b>, 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 percent lived in the south.</p>	
<p><b>Carrie Chapman Catt</b> became the president of the National American Woman Suffrage Association (<b>NAWSA</b>) (1900). She continued the state-by-state strategy of getting suffrage for women.</p> <p><b>Alice Paul</b> formed the <b>National Woman's Party</b> which used more militant –in-your-face tactics to fight for suffrage at the federal level. She organized parades and strikes, was imprisoned, force fed after going on hunger strike, and eventually gained enough public support for suffrage that the 19<sup>th</sup> Amendment was passed in 1920.</p>	
<p><b>Margaret Sanger</b> organized efforts to remove laws banning <b>birth control</b> literature from being mailed. Birth control information was considered "obscene" material. Success for her efforts came later, however, as Progressive reform did not include birth control rights. (her movement eventually becomes Planned Parenthood)</p>	
<p>Although <b>Jane Addams</b> founded <b>Hull House</b> and the Settlement House movement in the Gilded Age, 1890, the movement continued to grow in the Progressive Era. She was also outspoken supporter of women's suffrage, writing an article "If Men Were Seeking the Franchise" which called for an end of gender discrimination.</p>	

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To counteract boss rule, the <b>Australian Ballot</b> was being introduced more widely in different states. The ballot encouraged political privacy because it allowed voters to cast their votes in privacy. It was one of the sought after reforms on the Populist Platform of the Gilded Age. All states secured this <b>secret ballot</b> by the Progressive Era.	
The <b>Seventeenth Amendment</b> (1913) allowed for the direct election of senators as a result of the Progressives' efforts. Through this the people of each state could now vote through popular election. In addition, state governors were able to appoint Senators.	
While other regions and cities dealt with their corrupt and inefficient machine-oiled city governments, <b>Galveston, Texas</b> instead chose to appoint expert-staffed commissions ( <b>Commission System</b> ) to manage their urban affairs. This system was designed to take politics out of municipal administration.	
The Governor of Wisconsin at the turn of the century, <b>Robert "Fighting Bob" La Follette</b> , was an undersized but overbearing crusader who emerged as the most militant of the progressive Republican leaders. He wrested considerable control from the crooked corporations, returning it to the people and setting an example for states, the <b>Wisconsin Example</b> .	
<b>Muller v. Oregon</b> (1908) was the case where attorney Louis D. Brandeis persuaded the Supreme Court to accept constitutionality of laws protesting women workers by presenting evidence of harmful factory labor effects on women's weaker bodies.	
<b>Lochner v. New York</b> (1905) was a case that invalidated a New York law establishing a ten-hour day for bakers. In 1917, World War One held up a ten-hour law for factory workers.	
The <b>Triangle Shirtwaist Company Fire</b> 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. This tragic event sparked more intense workplace reforms and strict building codes in order to prevent hazards after people saw how many deaths were caused by this fire.	
Founder <b>Frances E. Willard</b> built the militant organization, the WCTU (Woman's Christian Temperance Union) to support antiliquor 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.	
<b>"Square Deal"</b> (1903) was where Roosevelt's instincts made him spur this policy for capital, labor, and the public at large. His program embraced the <b>three C's</b> : control of corporations, consumer-protection, and conservation of national resources.	
The <b>Anthracite Coal Strike</b> 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. ( <b>forced arbitration</b> )	

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<p>The <b>Elkins Act</b> (1903) was a curb aimed at rebate evil. Heavy fines could now be imposed both on railroads that gave rebates and on the shippers that accepted them. The <b>Hepburn Act</b> (1906) made free passes, with a hint of bribery, severely restricted. The <b>Interstate Commerce Commission</b> (created by the Interstate Commerce Act in the Gilded Age) was expanded to express companies, steering in companies and pipelines. It nullified existing rates and stipulated new rates.</p>	
<p><b>Northern Securities</b> decision (1904) was a case where railroad promoters appealed to the Supreme Court, which upheld Roosevelt's antitrust suit and ordered the Northern Securities Company to be dissolved. It angered Wall Street and big businesses, but enhanced Roosevelt's reputation as a trust buster.</p>	
<p><b>The Jungle</b> (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.</p>	
<p>In response to the revolting descriptions and unsanitary environment depicted in <b>Upton Sinclair's</b> book, <b>The Jungle</b> (1906), Theodore Roosevelt passed the <b>Meat Inspection Act</b> (1906). This measure benefited both corporations and consumers, subjecting meat shipped over state lines to federal inspection. The public greatly supported this measure, since foreign governments were threatening to ban all American meat imports.</p> <p>The <b>Pure Food and Drug Act</b> (1906) was part of Roosevelt's plans for a "Square Deal" improving the conditions of goods produced in factories. It prevented the adulteration and mislabeling of food and pharmaceuticals.</p>	
<p>The <b>Desert Land Act</b> (1877) was the first feeble attempt to preserve America's dwindling resources. Leaders foresaw the danger of squandering the soil. This federal government act sold arid land cheaply on the condition that the purchaser irrigate the land within three years.</p> <p><b>Forest Reserve Act</b> (1891) authorized the president to set aside public forests as national parks and other reserves. Some 46 million acres of trees were rescued from the lumberman's saw in the 1890's and preserved for posterity.</p> <p>Roosevelt passed the <b>Newlands Act</b> (1902), authorizing Washington to collect money from the sale of public lands in the arid western states, subsequently using these funds for the development of irrigation projects. Settlers repaid the cost of reclamation with their resulting productive soil. The money would then be part of a revolving fund to finance more enterprises of the like. Roosevelt even dedicated the <b>Roosevelt Dam</b> (1911) to further the cause.</p>	

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<p>Founded in 1892, the <b>Sierra Club</b> strove to preserve the wilderness of the West. This environmental organization consisted of many dedicated preservationists, such as John Muir, the club's founder.</p> <p>Founder of the Sierra Club, <b>John Muir</b> was a dedicated preservationist. Opposing the damming of the <b>Hetch Hetchy Valley</b> in Yosemite National Park, Muir vehemently urged Roosevelt to preserve the sacred wilderness. This controversy separated the <b>preservationists</b> from the <b>conservationists</b>.</p>	
<p>The <b>Payne-Aldrich Bill</b> was where Taft, true to his promises, called Congress into a special session in March 1909. The House passed a moderately reductive bill, but senatorial reactionaries, led by Senator Nelson W. Aldrich of Rhode Island, tacked on hundreds of upward tariff revisions. Only items such as hides, sea moss, and canary seed were left on the duty-free list.</p>	
<p>In June of 1910, Roosevelt returned to New York and shocking the Old Guard, he took to the stump at Osawatomie, Kansas. In his flaming speech, <b>Roosevelt</b> proclaimed the idea of "<b>New Nationalism</b>," which urged the national government to increase its power to remedy economic and social abuses.</p>	
<p><b>Wilson's New Freedom</b> favored small enterprise, entrepreneurship, and free functioning of unregulated and un-monopolized markets. Wilson shunned social welfare, wanted economic competition, and wanted to fragment big industrial combines by enforcing anti-trust laws. He also wanted an all-out assault on tariffs, banks, and trusts.</p>	
<p><b>Bull Moose Progressives</b> (1912) were the political party backing up the campaign of <b>Theodore Roosevelt</b>. They entered the campaign with righteousness and enthusiasm, where after their pro-Roosevelt Progressive Convention, Roosevelt said, "I feel as strong as a bull-moose."</p>	
<p>When <b>Wilson</b> was elected president, he called for an attack on "the <b>triple wall of privilege</b>": meaning the tariff, the banks, and the trusts. To achieve this, Wilson first passed the <b>Underwood Tariff Bill</b> and later the <b>Federal Reserve Act</b>.</p> <p>The <b>Underwood Tariff Bill</b> was passed in 1913 and gave a substantial reduction of rates and a reduction of import fees. It was a landmark in tax legislation.</p> <p>Wilson had hoped to reform the national banking system, supporting the passage of the <b>Federal Reserve Act</b> in 1913 that created the new Federal Reserve Board. This committee developed twelve separate regional reserve districts, each of which had its own central bank and the power to issue paper money.</p>	
<p>The <b>Sixteenth Amendment</b> allowed Congress to enact a graduated income tax, beginning with a modest levy on incomes over \$3,000. It was the first of 4 Progressive Era Constitutional Amendments.</p>	
<p>The <b>Federal Trade Commission Act</b> of 1914 gave the president the power to investigate trusts and stop unfair trading activities. It allowed him to have more control over corporate monopolies.</p>	

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<p>The <b>Clayton Anti-Trust Act</b> of 1914 reformed the ineffective Sherman Anti-Trust Act by defining trusts more explicitly and providing benefits to labor unions.</p>	
<p>The <b>Federal Farm Loan Act</b> of 1916 made credit available to farmers at low rates of interest, which was one of the demands of the Populists.</p> <p>The <b>Warehouse Act</b> of 1916 authorized loans on the security of staple crops, which was another Populist idea. Other reform laws provided for highway construction and agricultural extension work.</p>	
<p>The <b>La Follette Seamen's Act</b> of 1915 required decent treatment of sailors and a living wage on American merchant ships. This crippled America's merchant marine because both crew's wages and freight rates went up.</p>	
<p>The <b>Workingmen's Compensation Act</b> of 1916 granted assistance to federal civil service employees during periods of disability.</p> <p>In 1916 the <b>Adamson Act</b> established an eight-hour day for all employees on trains involved in interstate commerce with extra pay for overtime.</p>	
<p><b>Louis D. Brandeis</b> was nominated to the Supreme Court in 1916 by Wilson. He was a "progressivist" and a reformer, and he was the first Jew on the high bench.</p>	
<p>One could argue that Wilson's foreign policy officially ended the <b>Age of Imperialism</b>. In the <b>Jones Act</b>, signed in 1916, he granted the <b>Philippines</b> full territorial status and agreed to give the Filipinos independence as soon as they had established a stable government. (The Filipinos received their independence in 1946.)</p>	
<p>The <b>Central Powers/Allies</b> were the two opposing groups of countries during <b>WWI</b>. Each consisted of a number of nations dragged painfully into the rising conflict by the need to maintain alliances as well as their own yearning for a fight. On one side were Austria-Hungary, Germany, and later Turkey and Bulgaria (Ottoman Empire). On the other were France, Britain, and Russia, as well as Italy and Japan to a lesser extent. Italy changed sides during war and Russia dropped out.</p>	
<p>The <b>Lusitania</b> was a British passenger ship that was intentionally sunk by German <b>U-Boats</b> near Ireland on May 7, 1915. Of those on board, 1,198 perished, including 128 American passengers. Although Germany justified its actions with the fact that the ship had small-arms ammunition on board, the United States was nevertheless blown away by this act of "piracy" and "mass murder" against its people.</p> <p>The <b>Sussex Pledge</b> was the German agreement not to sink any more ships without warning if the Allies modified their blockade. Germany later repealed the pledge and returned to <b>unrestricted submarine warfare</b>.</p>	
<p><b>Charles Evans Hughes</b> was a former Supreme Court Justice who the Old Guard of the Republican party selected as their candidate for the 1916 Presidential election despite clamor from Roosevelt supporters. The more radical Roosevelt scoffed at the whiskered Hughes, saying that the only difference between him and Democratic candidate Wilson was "a shave." On the other hand, the Democrats warned that electing the weak-minded Hughes was akin to electing Roosevelt, who would simply walk all over him. Hughes obviously did not get elected.</p>	

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<p>German warlords responded to <b>Woodrow Wilson's</b> neutral address with a blow of the mailed fist: <b>unrestricted submarine warfare</b>. On January 31, 1917, they announced to an astonished world their decision to sink all ships, including America's, in the war zone.</p>	
<p>Eventually published in American papers, the <b>Zimmermann Note</b> was an attempt by Germany on January 16, 1917 to form an alliance with Mexico against the United States with promises of restoring Texas, New Mexico, and Arizona to Mexico after the war. Americans were furious.</p> <p>After aggressive German actions like the Zimmerman note and the declaration of unrestricted submarine warfare, public approval flipped toward war. Following Wilson's call to keep the world, "<b>safe for democracy</b>," Congress declared war on the <b>Central Powers</b> on April 6, 1917.</p>	
<p><b>Jeannette Rankin</b> was the first congresswoman of Montana, who was one of at least 6 senators and 50 representatives who voted against the war resolution, stating that "I want to stand by my country, but I cannot vote for war."</p>	
<p>On January 8, 1918 <b>Woodrow Wilson</b> presented his <b>Fourteen Points</b> Address that proposed (1) destruction of secret treaties (2) freedom of the seas (3) removal of economic barriers among nations (4) reduction of armament funds (5) adjustment of colonial claims (14) a society of nations (later the League of Nations) and hope for future independence of oppressed minority groups ("<b>self-determination</b>").</p>	
<p>In order to influence public opinion on the war in Europe, the <b>Committee on Public information</b> sent out volunteers to deliver speeches. These "Four-minute men" were the 75,000 long-winded individuals sent to deliver countless speeches that contained much "patriotic pop." Throughout only eighteen months, these speakers reached the ears of eleven million Americans.</p>	
<p>"<b>Over There</b>," a song by George M. Cohen, took its noteworthy place among all of the <b>ingoistic</b> propaganda of 1918 intended to ignite the American spirit and put the minds and hearts of the people behind the war with its spine-tingling words. It warned the Central Powers across the sea that the Yanks were on their way.</p>	
<p>An antiwar Socialist who delivered a speech at an Ohio antiwar rally, <b>Eugene V. Debs</b> was jailed under the 1917 <b>Espionage Act</b>. He ran for president and received over 1 million votes.</p> <p>The public accused the <b>Espionage Act</b> of 1917 and the <b>Sedition Act</b> of 1918 of being unconstitutional by breaking the First Amendment. However, in the <b>Schenck v. United States</b> (1919) case the Supreme Court deemed the laws constitutional arguing that freedom of speech could be revoked when such speech was dangerous to the nation.</p>	



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<p>“<b>Liberty cabbage</b>” was what sauerkraut was renamed because the Americans wanted nothing to do with Germany or German products, so they <b>Americanized</b> it. This was like “freedom fries” because we did not like the French after they did not support us in Iraq, and we did not like the Germans for attacking our ships with U-boats.</p>	
<p>Eighty years after the Seneca Falls Convention called for women’s suffrage American women were finally given the right to vote by the <b>Nineteenth Amendment</b> in 1920.</p>	
<p>In the <b>Sheppard-Towner Maternity Act</b> (1921) Congress affirmed its support for women in their traditional roles as mothers, providing federally financed instruction in maternal and infant health care.</p>	
<p>To help the war effort, Americans grew and ate food from their “<b>victory gardens</b>” to save other food for US troops and allies. This system of volunteer food conservancy was supported by <b>Herbert C. Hoover</b>.</p>	
<p>The reformers’ dream of a saloonless nation was finally achieved temporarily in 1919 with the ratification of the <b>Eighteenth Amendment</b>, prohibiting all alcoholic drinks.</p>	
<p><b>Liberty Loan</b> drives were campaigns conducted by the Treasury Department in 1919 to raise money for the war. Enormous parades were hosted toward the effort, and duty-invoking slogans like “Halt the Hun” were the war cry of the campaign. Four drives were held over the course of several months, netting about \$21 billion, a colossal sum that proved to cover two thirds of the US’ current war costs.</p>	
<p><b>Gassed</b> is a painting by <b>John Singer Sargent</b> that captures the horror of World War I trench warfare. He shows the abstract, unseen enemy and death by gas or artillery fire. America was not very exposed to this; new creative ways to die with modern technology.</p>	
<p>Under <b>General John J. Pershing</b>, the <b>Meuse-Argonne Forrest</b> Offensive was part of the last big allied assault. Lasting from September 26 1918 through November 11, 1918, it took 1.2 million Americans and sought to cut German railroad lines feeding the Western front. Casualties totaled 120,000—10 percent of the Americans involved.</p>	
<p>“<b>Gold Star Mothers</b>” were women who had lost their brave sons to the war. The government paid for their passage to France to visit the graves of their children in 1930. Even then, however, those blacks who fought or had sons who fought still felt the pangs of segregation. Separate boats, hotels, and even trains were supplied for African-American “Gold Star Mothers,” causing some of them to decide simply to preserve their self-respect by staying at home. The situation of the <b>African American women</b> was as if, in order to see the bodies of their sons who had died helping achieve a greater good, they were asked to first perform some prerequisite groveling at the feat of their ‘superiors.’</p>	

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<p>The Chairman of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations during peace negotiations in Paris to end World War One, <b>Henry Cabot Lodge</b> was the enemy “reservationist” of Wilson and not included in the negotiations. He led the Senate vote against Wilson’s proposed <b>League of Nations</b>.</p>	
<p><b>Wilson</b> toured the nation (beginning in September 1919) to gain the public’s support of the recent peace treaty and the “<b>Wilson League</b>.” The “<b>irreconcilables</b>” (Senators Borah and Johnson) followed Wilson’s trail across the nation and preached against him.</p>	
<p>On September 26, 1919, at the end of Wilson’s nationwide trip, the President cried while giving a speech in Pueblo, Colorado in support of the <b>League of Nations</b>, an organization that would strive to prevent future wars. He collapsed that night, suffering a debilitating stroke that basically crippled the remaining years of his presidency. His wife protected him for the remaining days of his term, making many decisions for her husband. Our first woman president?</p>	
<p>“<b>Wilsonianism</b>” was the summary of Woodrow Wilson’s ideas towards foreign policy that have defined our foreign relations since his day to a great extent. It was comprised of three principles:  A) the era of American isolationism had irrevocably come to an end;  B) the United States must strive to infuse the rest of the world with its democratic ideals; and  C) if America applied a steady hand in international affairs, its influence could eventually end rivalry and warfare around the world and move other nations toward a cooperative, peaceful system of relations. It was like the White Man’s Burden to a certain degree because part of it involved stating that the Americans were the world’s only hope to introduce (or interpose) democratic, ‘civilized’ principles that would ensure peace and prosperity for the countries thus interposed.</p>	
<p>The “<b>Realists</b>” were down-to-earth political minds, including George F. Kennan and Henry Kissinger, who criticized their president as an impractical, utopian dreamer who failed to understand that the world’s fate was to always be inescapably anarchic, unruly, and only controllable by military force. They believed his policies were far too idealistic.</p>	
<p>The “<b>zero-sum game</b>” was the possibly foolish assumption by some leftist scholars who believed that Wilson was not a dreaming philanthropist, but in fact a crafty imperialist who sought to make America an invincible economic power behind the veil of his high-minded principles. The “zero-sum game” claimed that one nation’s gain would always be another nation’s loss and vice-versa.</p>	
<p>The <b>Red Scare</b> was prompted by fears of Red Russia after the Bolshevik revolution of 1917: a revolution that produced a tiny communist party in America and a series of strikes by frustrated union-organizers. The nationwide fear of communism or Red Scare between 1919 and 1920 resulted with a nationwide crusade against left-wingers whose Americanism was suspect.</p> <p>Attorney General <b>A. Mitchell Palmer</b> was nicknamed the “Fighting Quaker” because he rounded up about six thousand suspected communists. After a bomb destroyed both his Washington house and his nerves in June of 1919, he earned the new nickname “Quaking Fighter.”</p>	