Name\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Per\_\_\_\_\_ Date\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Chapter 21: Urban America and the Progressive Era: 1900-1917**

1)Identify the three basic attitudes underlying the progressive movement and explain how these attitudes shaped the character and goals of the movement. (p. 724)

2)Identify the two major sources of inspiration for progressive rhetoric and methods, and explain their impact on the nature of the movement. (p. 724)

3)Who was Florence Kelley and what were her major contributions to the Progressive Movement? Discuss at least three of her efforts. (p. 726)

4)The Progressive Movement altered and expanded the accepted roles for women. Discuss the role of women in the Progressive Movement and explain how participation in the movement expanded the roles women could play in the general society. (p. 724-727)

5)Urban political machines succeeded by providing essential services to members of the community. What activities did machines engage in and why? (p. 727)

6)Political machines interacted with many elements of the urban community. Describe their relationship with businessmen, immigrant workers, and progressive reforms. (p. 727)

7)Where did political progressivism arise and what were the goals of the political reformers at the local level? (p. 728)

8)Progressive reformers who sought to reorganize city government experimented with a variety of options. Name and describe two of these options. (p. 728)

9)Measures supported by Western political progressives such as Governor Hiram Johnson of California reflect their growing disillusionment with big business. Why were they disillusioned and what did they seek to do to alter existing conditions? (p. 729)

10)The Progressive Movement at the state level, although sharing many goals, differed by region. What were the shared goals of the movement and what were the specific interests of progressives in the South and West? (p. 729-730)

11)What were the "muckrakers" and what was their contribution to the Progressive Movement? (p. 731)

12)According to Lester Frank Ward, what is the difference between organic evolution and social evolution, and why, at least to Ward, was this distinction important? (p. 731-732)

13)What were John Dewey's basic ideas about education? Explain an advantage and a disadvantage to these ideas. (p. 732)

14)Did Richard Ely's description of the theory of laissez faire suggest that he did not believe it matched up with reality? Explain. (p. 732)

15)In the late nineteenth century, the Supreme Court argued that corporations were legal "persons." What would that mean for the corporations? Explain, for example, the result under the due process clause of the Fourteenth Amendment. (p. 732)

16)The doctrine of the liberty of contract argues that if the state sets limits in hours and wages, it denies the liberty of the individual to decide for himself under what conditions he will work. Why would this doctrine have been popular in the late nineteenth century, and why did the court rule against it in Muller v. Oregon? (p. 732)

17)The intellectual trends that promoted Progressive reforms began in the late nineteenth century and could be seen as reactions to the excesses of that age. What were some of the dominant ideas and "excesses" of the late nineteenth century, and what were the intellectual responses of the reformers? Include an explanation of the ideas of Frank Lester Ward, John Dewey, Richard Ely, and Oliver Wendell Holmes, Jr. (p. 723-732)

18)Were there at least two sides to Progressivism? If social justice were one, what would be the other? Explain each. (p. 733)

19)In the debate over prohibition, the "pietists" and the "ritualists" clashed. Who were they and what were their basic arguments? (p. 733)

20)What were the differences between the WCTU and the Anti-Saloon league? (p. 733)

21)What was the effect of the efforts to end prostitution? Explain. (p. 734-735)

22)How did traditional ideas about women affect the antiprostitution campaign? What happened in this case when apparent facts did not correspond to pre-conceptions? Explain. (p. 734)

23)As used by John Collier of the National Board of Censorship, what did the phrase "the redemption of leisure" mean? Was this in the main current of progressive thinking? Explain. (p. 734-735)

24)Why did movie producers and others in the industry support the National Board of Censorship? (p. 734-735)

25)What did using the public schools as an agent of "Americanization" mean to Progressive reformers such as Elwood Cubberley? (p. 735)

26)One side of the Progressive movement was dedicated to improving society by imposing social controls. Describe the major reforms proposed by the Progressives in this category and the results. What was the primary, ultimate goal of these social control Progressives and how did they propose to reach it? (p. 733-736)

27)What is the difference between Issei and Nisei? (p. 739)

28)What happened at the Triangle Shirtwaist Company on March 25, 1911, and what were the results? (p. 740)

29)What were the social attitudes and economic theories that made the Triangle Shirtwaist Fire possible? Did the fire suggest certain reforms were necessary? Explain. (p. 739-740)

30)What was the role of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union in the Uprising of the 20,000? (p. 740)

31)The Progressive movement attracted support from across much of the political spectrum, but was Progressivism characterized more by one position than another? Explain. (p. 723-740)

32)What happened in the case of the Ludlow Massacre? Was one side more to blame than the other? Explain. (p. 741)

33)What was the court decision in the Danbury Hatters' Case (Loewe v. Lawler, 1908) and why was it important? p. 742)

34)What was the IWW, what was its philosophy, and what did it do? (p. 742-743)

35)How did the bohemians of Greenwich Village respond to the Paterson silk workers' strike of 1913? Did they have mixed motives? Explain. (p. 743-744)

36)The labor movement seemed to have mixed results during the Progressive Era. What was the general situation for workers from 1900 to 1917, what efforts were made to improve those conditions, and what were the successes and

failures? p. 736-744)

37)The Progressive Era is generally identified as a period dedicated to reform and the improvement of society. Did this apply to the workers? Were the concerns of labor central to Progressive reform? (p. 745-746)

38)What was Margaret Sanger's principal concern, and why was she continually in legal trouble? Explain. (p. 746)

39)What was "racial Darwinism," and why was it a particularly destructive form of racism? (p. 746)

40)What was Booker T. Washington's philosophy? Did he always abide by it in private? Explain. (p. 746-747)

41)Both Booker T. Washington and W. E. B. Du Bois became leaders in the black community at the turn of the twentieth century. Compare their philosophies, arguments, and actions, review the general attitude toward blacks at that time, and explain which position was better and why. (p. 746-747)

42)What were W. E. B. Du Bois' arguments in his book, The Souls of Black Folk (1903)? (p. 747)

43)When Theodore Roosevelt became President in 1901, he came with a background and personality that uniquely equipped him for that office. Discuss Roosevelt's pre-presidential experiences and character and explain how they shaped his view of his role as president. (p. 748-749)

44)Using the Pure Food and Drug Act and the Meat Inspection Act as examples, explain how progressive reformers sometimes had the support of and provided benefits to large corporations as well as the public. (p. 750)

45)The fight over the construction of the Hetch Hetchy dam contributed to the split in the movement to conserve the nation's resources. What were the positions of the two sides in this fight, and how do they reflect the major split in the conservation movement? (p. 751)

46)What was the goal of the Newlands Reclamation Act, what were its provisions, and what were its ultimate results? (p. 751)

47)What were the New Freedom and the New Nationalism, and how did they differ? Explain. (p. 752)

48)Who was Eugene V. Debs, what did he advocate, and what did he accomplish in 1912? (p. 752)

49)Discuss the election of 1912. Include in your answer the candidates and their parties and platforms, the outcome of the election, and the long-term results. (p. 752-753)

50)Discuss Theodore Roosevelt's philosophy of government, describe the programs of his administration, and determine to what extent his programs implemented his philosophy and altered the role of the federal government. (p. 748-751)

51)Why was the election of 1912 considered the first "modern" presidential race? Explain. (p. 753)

52)What was Woodrow Wilson's philosophy of government as stated in the New Freedom? To what extent did the programs implemented by the Wilson administration conform to Wilson's stated philosophy? Explain. (p. 752-754)