Defined Major Points for Unit 3: The Progressive Era

Unit 3 Calendar (A Days & B Days)

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Monday | Tuesday | Wednesday | Thursday | Friday |
|  | Oct 10Unit 2 TestProgressive Era Vocab Grids | Oct 11PSAT | Oct 12Progressive Era Vocab PresentationsPopulism | Oct 13Unit 2 TestProgressive Era Vocab Grids |
| Oct 16Progressive Era Vocab PresentationsPopulism | Oct 17District AssessmentGilded Age RecapSegregation & Discrimination | Oct 18District AssessmentGilded Age RecapSegregation & Discrimination | Oct 19Quiz-VocabProgressive Era WebStart Theodore Roosevelt’s Domestic Policy | Oct 20Quiz-Progressive EraFinish Theodore Roosevelt’s Domestic PolicyTaft & Wilson |
| Oct 23Quiz-VocabProgressive Era WebStart Theodore Roosevelt’s Domestic Policy | Oct 24Review GameTest over Progressive Era | Oct 25Quiz-Progressive EraFinish Theodore Roosevelt’s Domestic PolicyTaft & Wilson | Oct 26 | Oct 27Review GameTest over Progressive Era |

Defined Major Points for Unit 3: The Progressive Era (1890s-1920s)

Vocab Words

* Populism
* Poll tax
* Segregation
* *Plessy v. Ferguson*
* Progressivism
* Prohibition
* Muckraker
* Suffrage
* Clayton Anti-Trust Act
* Disenfranchise
* Sixteenth Amendment
* Seventeenth Amendment
* Eighteenth Amendment
* Nineteenth Amendment

Populism

* Farmer’s movement in the 1890s with the goal of achieving equality and more rights
* Farmers previously felt abused by railroad owners who would charge farmers high rates to ship their crops
* Farmers also were affected by overproduction (they made too many crops), which caused the prices of their crops to decrease, so farmers were not making enough money
* They wanted money to be backed by silver, not just gold, because they believed it would help them make more money
* They support William Jennings Bryan in the Election of 1896, but he does not win.

Ending the Gilded Age

* Term “Gilded” refers to something that looks shiny and great on the inside, but is really not that great on the inside, just like the late 1800s (ex. New skyscrapers, inventions, large cities, but on the inside, factories exploit workers, poor living conditions in cities, etc.)
* Belief in Social Darwinism
	+ Some, like Andrew Carnegie, believe in Social Gospel or Gospel of Wealth
* Reformers begin to notice poor conditions and try to make changes
	+ an example is Jane Addams who created the settlement houses in Chicago to help immigrants

The South During the Gilded Age

* Conditions are not good for African Americans in the South
	+ Jim Crow laws prevent AA from receiving rights
	+ Poll taxes, literacy tests, grandfather clauses prevent AA from exercising 15th amendment rights
	+ *Plessy v. Ferguson* is a court case that legalizes segregation by saying that it is ok to have separate facilities for blacks and whites as long as they are equal
* Many African Americans are lynched; lynchings decrease thanks to Ida B. Wells
* African Americans campaign for better rights through Booker T. Washington (get educated first to achieve economic equality) and W.E.B. DuBois (founds NAACP and wants full voting rights and social equality immediately)

Progressive Era

* Time period from 1890-1920 that is focused on fixing the problems associated with the Gilded Age
* Some of the issues include:
	+ Making elected officials more responsive to what voters want (initiative, referendum, recall do this)
	+ Eliminating corruption
	+ Regulating big businesses and monopolies
	+ Making sure everyone can vote
	+ Fixing social problems, like crime, poverty, alcohol abuse, safety violations in the workplace
* Muckrakers are journalists who expose these problems
	+ Ex. Jacob Riis (exposes poor living conditions in cities), Upton Sinclair (sanitation in the meatpacking industry), Ida Tarbell (criticizes Standard Oil for being a trust)
* Amendments get passed to fix some problems, such as
	+ 16th-create an income tax
	+ 17th-direct election of senators
	+ 18th-prohibit sale, manufacture, consumption of alcohol
	+ 19th-guarantee suffrage for women
* Does NOT help African Americans

President Theodore Roosevelt’s Domestic Policy

* A progressive president and calls his plan the Square Deal
* Wants to make sure trusts follow laws (regulate, not destroy them) AND regulate railroad companies
* Believes in conservation and helping the environment
* Runs for president in the Election of 1912 as a third party candidate called the Bull Moose party

President William H. Taft

* Roosevelt’s successor
* Believes in destroying trusts, not just regulating them
* Also believes in conservation and regulates railroads to make them more fair

President Woodrow Wilson

* Taft’s successor
* All 4 Progressive Era amendments are passed during his presidency
* Creates Federal Reserve to print money and monitor the money supply to prevent inflation
* Supports Clayton Anti-Trust Act, which effectively regulates trusts