

Review

Progressive

Era

When was the Progressive Era?

Beginning of the 20th
Century or early 1900's

Describe the Progressive Era?

Period when there were
reforms or changes for the
better.

**This term means
refers to writer who
exposed problems in
society**

muckrakers

**What were some
specific problems the
muckrakers tried to
address?**

**Problems caused by industrial
revolution, urbanization and
corruption in government**

**Would you say that most
muckrakers were in favor
of or opposed to Big
Business?**

Opposed to Big Business

**The Progressive Era
was a time of changes
for the better. What is a
term that means
changing for the better?**

Reform (reform era)

**Who was the
famous muckraker
who wrote the
Jungle?**

Upton Sinclair

**What issue did
Sinclair's book
address?**

**Unsanitary conditions in
the meat packing
industry**

**What changes came
about because of
Sincliar's book**

**An agency formed to inspect
meat plants. What was the
name of this agency?**

Food and Drug Administration

**What legislative “ACT”
created this agency?**

Pure Food and Drug Act

**Who was another
famous muckraker who
tried to address
tenement house
problems?**

Jane Addams

What is a name given to parties that are not one of the two majority parties (not Democratic or Republican)?

Third Party

or Minority Party

**What were two Third
Parties that had
influence during the
Progressive Era?**

**Progressive and
Populist Parties**

**What group originally
formed the Populist
Party?**

farmers

What were some issues the farmers were concerned about in the late 19th century?

The prices charged by railroads and they wanted cheap money (favored a silver not a gold standard).

What were some issues that concerned the “Populists”?

(hints)

Work: Eight hour work day

2 voting **1)** Direct election of Senators (17)

2) Women voting (suffrage) 19th

Progressive income tax (16th)

taxes

**What happened to many
of the ideas proposed by
the Populists?**

**The Republicans and
Democrats adopted many
of their ideas.**

What did the Clayton Anti-trust Act do?

Broke up monopolies which were businesses that tried to eliminate competition. The Clayton Act also was pro-union.

Another area where citizens wanted changes concerned the “spoils system.” This was when elected officials gave government jobs to those that helped them get elected. What reform legislation attempted to correct this system?

Civil Service Reform

How did the Civil Service program help check corruption?

Now when people want government jobs they need to take a test (called a Civil Service exam) and the top scorers get the job, not the elected officials buddies.

What were some other measures taken during the Progressive Era to make the U.S. more democratic?

Referendums and initiatives

that allowed people to vote directly on certain issues.

**What did Andrew
Johnson do to upset
the Republicans?**

**Vetoed harsh legislation
against the Southern states**

**What was the period
called immediately
after the Civil War?**

Reconstruction

List some amendments passed during the Reconstruction era

13th - ended slavery

14th - equal treatment

15th - voting rights

**Following Reconstruction,
Southerners passed laws
that took rights away from
blacks. What were they
called?**

Jim Crow laws

**What were some things
that Southerners did to
keep blacks from voting?**

poll taxes

literacy tests

grandfather clause

**What was the goal of
the “Homestead Act”?**

**increase the number
of people living in
the west**

**This connected the East
coast with the West**

**Transcontinental
Railroad**

What happened to Native Americans when the whites moved west in large numbers?

fought wars and were forced to live on reservations

**Which of the following does
not belong?**

a. wounded knee

b. *A Century of Dishonor*

c. “Americanize”

d. collective bargaining

How did the Industrial Revolution influence...

How goods were produced?

**faster and cheaper and
in factories**

How did the Industrial Revolution influence...

Cities (term)

**grew rapidly -
urbanization**

How did the Industrial Revolution influence...

Middle Class

Middle Class grew

**How did the Industrial
Revolution influence...**

agricultural production

increased and caused

prices to...

fall (bad for farmers)

List two positive effects of Urbanization

- * more job opportunities
- * more cultural activities such as museums

List two negative effects of Urbanization

- * overcrowding
- * dangerous living conditions - tenement houses
- * increased crime

**This term means the U.S. is
a land of immigrants that
blend together**

Melting Pot

**This term means
immigrants keep some of
their own culture while
blending with new**

Cultural Pluralism

What group (time period) do we refer to as “Old Immigrants”?

a. Colonial Era

b. before 1880

c. before 1920

d. before 1960

**What part of Europe
were the Old
Immigrants from?**

- a. northern & eastern**
- b. southern and eastern**
- c. northern and western**
- d. southern and western**

**What part of Europe
were the **New****

Immigrants from?

a. northern & eastern

b. southern and eastern

c. northern and western

d. southern and western

**This term means
people had anti-
foreigner feelings**

Nativism

**List some reasons why
Americans were upset about
more immigrants coming into
the country**

competition for jobs

lower wages

different culture

overcrowded cities

**Anti-immigration legislation:
What was the first group that
was denied entry into the
U.S.?**

**Chinese
Chinese Exclusion Act**

Anti-immigration legislation: What was the Quota System?

**limited the number of
immigrants coming into the
U.S. (especially new
immigrants from Southern &
Eastern Europe**

**What is the name for
our type of economic
system in the U.S.**

**Capitalism
(Market Economy)**

**This means the
government needs to
keep its hands off the
economy**

Laissez faire

**These formed to eliminate
competition (one business
in control of the whole
industry)**

Monopolies

**List some important
industrialists of the era
of Big Business**

J.P. Morgan

John D. Rockefeller

Andrew Carnegie

**This term means
breaking up
monopolies**

Trust-busting

**What was a famous
trust-busting act?**

**Sherman Anti-
trust Act**

**The first regulatory agency
ever established by the
government was to oversee
this industry - break up
monopolies and watch for
price fixing**

Railroads

**What was the name of the
first regulatory agency?**

**Interstate Commerce
Commission**

**Today, this federal
commission oversees the
market to make sure
monopolies are not forming**

**Federal Trade
Commission**

**This is a type of tax the
government can put on
foreign goods to help U.S.
industries**

Tariff

(a “tax” on foreign goods)

What is an advantage of a corporation (this is why so many formed during the industrial revolution)

can sell stock to raise capital (money for

building and equipment)

**List four conditions that led to
the formation of labor unions**

low pay

long hours

unsafe working conditions

also child labor & unsanitary

working conditions

**List some early leaders
of the labor union
movement**

Samuel Gompers

Eugene Debs

**This term means labor
unions negotiate with
management as one voice -
united**

**collective
bargaining**

**What is the most
powerful weapon of a
labor union?**

Strike

**What was the federal
governments early
position concerning
labor unions?**

**they opposed labor
unions because...**

- 1. Big business leaders gave large amounts of money to election campaigns for Congressmen.**
- 2. Afraid of strikes - they would hurt the economy**
- 3. Most people opposed unions because of the violence associated with them.**

The End