

Part 2

Progressive Era

Guided Reading

AMSCO Book: Chapters 19 & 21

1890-1917

Mr. Chojnacki

AP United States History II

****Due First Day of School****

Name: _____

Section 1: Reviewing the Populists

Review agrarian revolt by watching the Gilded Age Politics Crash Course Video. Then, study the image below, read the explanations, and highlight main ideas regarding agrarian revolt and the Grange.

Concerned with both formal and informal education, Grangers supported both private and public schools and advocated education from elementary level through higher education. Grangers also encouraged members and their families to read newspapers and hold literary hours after meetings.

The Grange was a secret society with passwords, secret signals, and rituals to celebrate member initiations and advancements. Guards monitored the door during meetings and only admitted members. Although the society targeted farmers and their families, lawyers, businessmen, and politicians were eventually accepted into the fold.

Oliver Hudson, known as the "Father of the Grange," was an employee of the United States Department of Agriculture. His primary responsibility was to document the condition of agriculture in the U.S. after the Civil War. Kelley believed that a farmer's organization would provide collective bargaining leverage to improve the overall financial state of the industry.



One of the goals of the Grange was to break the isolation of farm life. Many articles and research studies published during the late 1800s argued that seclusion caused farm women to suffer from mental distress and depression. Grange founders believed that picnics, meetings, and other social events would help alleviate the isolation associated with farm life.

Grangers promoted a simple and conservative philosophy centered around God, family, and country. Members gathered to exchange information, learn new agricultural techniques, and generate methods to overcome economic barriers.

Library of Congress, Prints & Photographs Division

Section 2: Read, pp 385-390, and then complete the review by answering the questions in the spaces provided (Some are completed for you). You may also have to reference chapters 16-18 for main ideas from Period 6.

1. Identify and explain political, economic, and social consequences of closing the frontier.

<p>Out of the Farmer's Alliance a new political party emerged in the early 1890s – the People's party. Better known as the Populists, these frustrated farmers attacked Wall Street and the "money trust." They called for nationalizing railroads, telephones, and telegraphs; instituting a graduated income tax; and creating a new federal "sub treasury" – a scheme to provide farmers with loans for crops stored in government-owned warehouses, where they could be held until market prices rose. They also wanted the free and unlimited coinage of silver – yet another of the debtors' demands for inflation that echoed continuously throughout the Gilded Age.</p>	<p>What were the main goals of the Populists? (p. 386-387)</p>
<p>Mary Elizabeth Lease was nicknamed "the Kansas Pythoness" and "Mary Yellin". She was an athletically built woman who made approximately 160 speeches in 1890 criticizing aristocracy, a government "of Wall Street, by Wall Street, and for Wall Street."</p>	<p>What was the impact of this growing conflict between farmers and business on American society? <i>Farmers and laborers united to form a third party which supported many changes in order to reduce corruption and better the lives of the working poor.</i></p>

2. How did the central government react to the changes of the Gilded Age?

<p>p. 331</p> <p>In the Pullman Strike (1894), The Pullman Palace Car Company was hit by the Depression and thus cut wages by about one third. The workers struck and paralyzed railway traffic from Chicago to the Pacific Coast.</p>	<p>How did the government react to the Pullman Strike? <i>They sent in troops to force the end of the strike, because it was blocking railroad traffic and delivery of the U.S. mail, which was a government responsibility at that time.</i></p> <p>How does this event characterize government? In the Gilded Age the federal government only got involved if it threatened the function of the government. They were laissez faire when it came to business and labor.</p>
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<p>p. 388-89</p> <p>William Jennings Bryan, an orator from Nebraska, won the Democratic nomination for President in 1896 following his "Cross of Gold" speech. He was given the nickname "Boy Orator of the Platte" by a skeptic. He ran against William McKinley for the White House. It resulted in a McKinley win, starting an era of Republican rule for the next sixteen years..</p>	<p>Explain the message in the Cross of Gold speech. To what extent was this message a result of the plight of the farmers? Why?</p>
<p>p. 388</p> <p>Jacob Coxey led a march on Washington to demand unemployment aid from the government through inflation. (Coxey's Army)</p>	<p>How did President Cleveland react to Coxey? <i>He had them arrested and removed after they refused to leave; he did not support government role as providing aid to the unemployed even if they were veterans.</i></p> <p>How does this event characterize government? <i>Gilded Age laissez faire attitude did not support government intervention in economic issues.</i></p>

The Gold Standard (Also in AMSCO Ch. 19)

During the nineteenth century, U.S. currency was backed by both gold and silver—in other words, a dollar in silver, nickel, or copper coins or in paper money was guaranteed by the government to be convertible into a dollar's worth of either metal. As a result of this "bimetallic standard," the valuation of U.S. currency fluctuated wildly. Because the value of the two metals on the open market was constantly changing, speculators were able to turn a profit by selling their coins for more than their face value when the value of the metal exceeded its denomination. When the government flooded the market with silver coins, the price of silver dropped, citizens traded in their silver coins for gold, and federal gold reserves were exhausted. At the same time, prices of wholesale and retail goods saw a steady decline from the end of the Civil War through the 1890s, sending farmers and other providers of goods, whose fixed debts did not decline, into crisis. This chronic monetary instability was a large factor in the 1896 election of President William McKinley, who ran on a platform that included a change to a gold standard. In 1900 McKinley signed the Gold Standard Act, making gold reserves the basis of the monetary system. The gold standard remained in effect until 1933, when the economic pressures of the Great Depression—including gold-hoarding by a panicked citizenry—led the United States to abandon it, and legislation was passed that allowed the Federal Reserve to expand the supply of paper money irrespective of gold reserves.

Explain why cries for bimetallism and free unlimited coinage of silver by Populists and Democrats were silenced by 1900?

Explain the purpose of the 1900 Gold Standard Act.

Reviewing the significance of 1896 election

Everything seemed to be falling into place for the Populists. James Weaver made an impressive showing in 1892, and now Populist ideas were being discussed across the nation. The Panic of 1893 was the worst financial crisis to date in American history. As the soup lines grew larger, so did voters' anger at the present system.

When **JACOBS. COXEY** of Ohio marched his 200 supporters into the nation's capital to demand reforms in the spring of 1894, many thought a revolution was brewing. The climate seemed to ache for change. All that the Populists needed was a winning Presidential candidate in 1896.

Ironically, the person who defended the Populist platform that year came from the Democratic Party. **WILLIAM JENNINGS BRYAN** was the unlikely candidate. An attorney from Lincoln, Nebraska, Bryan's speaking skills were among the best of his generation. Known as the "**GREAT COMMONER**," Bryan quickly developed a reputation as defender of the farmer.

When Populist ideas began to spread, Democratic voters of the South and West gave enthusiastic endorsement. At the Chicago Democratic convention in 1896, Bryan delivered a speech that made his career. Demanding the free coinage of silver, Bryan shouted, "**You shall not crucify mankind upon a cross of gold!**" Some scoffed at the Biblical reference as over the top, but thousands of Democratic delegates roared their approval, and at the age of thirty-six, the "**BOY ORATOR**" received the Democratic nomination.

The Republican competitor was **WILLIAM MCKINLEY**, the governor of Ohio. He had the support of the moneyed eastern establishment. Behind the scenes, a wealthy Cleveland industrialist named **MARSHALL HANNA** was determined to see McKinley elected. He, like many of his class, believed that the free coinage of silver would bring financial ruin to America.

Using his vast wealth and power, Hanna directed a campaign based on fear of a Bryan victory. McKinley campaigned from his home, leaving the politicking for the party hacks. Bryan revolutionized campaign politics by launching a nationwide **WHISTLE-STOP** effort, making twenty to thirty speeches per day.

When the results were finally tallied, McKinley had beaten Bryan by an electoral vote margin of 271 to 176. Many factors led to Bryan's defeat. He was unable to win a single state in the populous Northeast. Laborers feared the free silver idea as much as their bosses. While inflation would help the debt-ridden, mortgage-paying farmers, it could hurt the wage-earning, rent-paying factory workers. In a sense, the election came down to city versus country. By 1896, the urban forces won. Bryan's campaign marked the last time a major party attempted to win the White House by exclusively courting the rural vote.



The economy of 1896 was also on the upswing. Had the election occurred in the heart of the Panic of 1893, the results may have differed. Farm prices were rising in 1896, albeit slowly. The Populist Party fell apart with Bryan's loss. Although they continued to nominate candidates, most of their membership had reverted to the major parties.

The ideas, however, did endure. Although the free silver issue died, the graduated income tax, direct election of senators, initiative, referendum, recall, and the secret ballot were all later enacted. These issues were kept alive by the next standard bearers of reform — the **PROGRESSIVES**

(SOURCE: USHISTORY.ORG)

Despite having the Populists in their corner, the Democrats lost the election of 1896. Why did this happen?

In what ways did the election of 1896 illustrate the power of American business and cities?

In what ways did this election change American politics?

Review The Populist (or People's) Party platform notes below. Highlight every item accomplished during the Progressive Era (1900-1920).

- a. **Australian (or Secret) Ballot.** Voting was still open in some states. Without a secret ballot, being manipulated by powerful politicians or machines (or even labor unions) was likely. *By 1892, the secret ballot was secure.*
- b. **Popular Election of U.S. Senators.** As provided in the Constitution (Article I, Section 3), senators were selected by the state legislatures, not by popular vote. It was believed that business lobbies exerted inordinate influence over the selection of these officials. *This plank would become part of the Constitution in 1913 when Amendment XVII was ratified.*
- c. **Protection from Monopolies.** Monopolies stifled competition. *The Sherman Anti-Trust Act passed in 1890 but not dutifully enforced until 1900s. The Clayton Anti-Trust Act in 1914 gave the government more power to break up trusts and protect workers (remember the Sherman Act was often used against labor).*
- d. **Direct Democracy.** The Populists urged the adoption of the **initiative, referendum and recall** as means to give the people a more-direct voice in government. *Some or all of these procedures became part of the constitutions of many states during the early 20th century, and the overall political impact of the Populist Party can be seen in the reforms of the later Progressives.*
- e. **Banking Reform.** The Populists believed that much of their economic hardship had been caused by bankers' unfair practices. They proposed to end the national banking system, a proposal not widely supported. They wanted a sub-treasury plan to help finance farmers at harvest time. *The Populists failed, and a Federal Reserve System was established by law in 1913. Part of Franklin Roosevelt's New Deal during the Great Depression reflected sub-treasury idea. The New Deal also provided insurance for depositors (FDIC) which addressed some of this concern.*
- f. **Government Ownership of the Railroads.** Anger against the railroads for alleged price discrimination was so intense that the Populists advocated for federal appropriation. Opponents charged the Populists with socialist leanings, and little public support existed for this plank. However, *during the Theodore Roosevelt administration, steps were taken toward reform of the railroads (led to increased regulation of railroads but not public ownership).* They also wanted the government to own all telegraphs and telephones.
- g. **Graduated Income Tax.** The Populists viewed the graduated income tax as a means to pry loose a portion of the tremendous wealth of the nation's most prosperous citizens. A "graduated" tax meant that the rate of taxation would increase as one's income increased. A step was made in this direction in the Wilson-Gorman Tariff of 1894 when a uniform tax was imposed to compensate for lost revenue from reduced tariffs (response/repeal - McKinley Tariff of 1890), but that portion of the law was declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court the following year. *Authority to impose such taxation was granted to Congress under Amendment XVI in 1913.*
- h. **Free and Unlimited Coinage of Silver.** The Populists in 1892 raised the silver issue, but not with the same fervor that would emerge four years later. *The free-silver crusade would peter out in the years following 1896, as prosperity returned and the world's gold supply increased. Their proposal was free and unlimited coinage of silver at 16:1 with gold. They wanted more money in circulation. So this never happened, and we also later go completely off gold in the 1970s*
- i. **8 hour workday** In the 1860s and 70s, government jobs increasingly became 40HPW jobs. Many labor strikes fought for it. *In 1937 the Fair Labor Standards Act set it for about 20% of jobs (44 hour week).*

Identify the events that led to the Progressive Era, and explain who the Progressives actually were.

Answer/Main Events/Ideas	Definitions/Explanations – Your Notes
<p><i>The cause of the Progressive movement originated mainly in the radical changes in American society during the Gilded Age. As farmers and workers responded to these changes, states began reforming and eventually the federal government began addressing some issues. As cities grew, more individuals also tried to solve new problems.</i></p>	<p>Granger Laws... (page 351-352)</p> <p>ICC... (page 352)</p> <p>Populist Party... (page 386)</p> <p>Jane Addams... created the first Settlement House, the Hull House, in Chicago which provided services to the urban poor. Many more houses were built in large cities. She is an example of a progressive reformer who saw a problem and began creating solutions. She and others studied the lives of the urban poor and immigrant populations... forerunner to social workers.</p>

Analyzing the Progressive Era 1901-1917

AMSCO Chapter 21

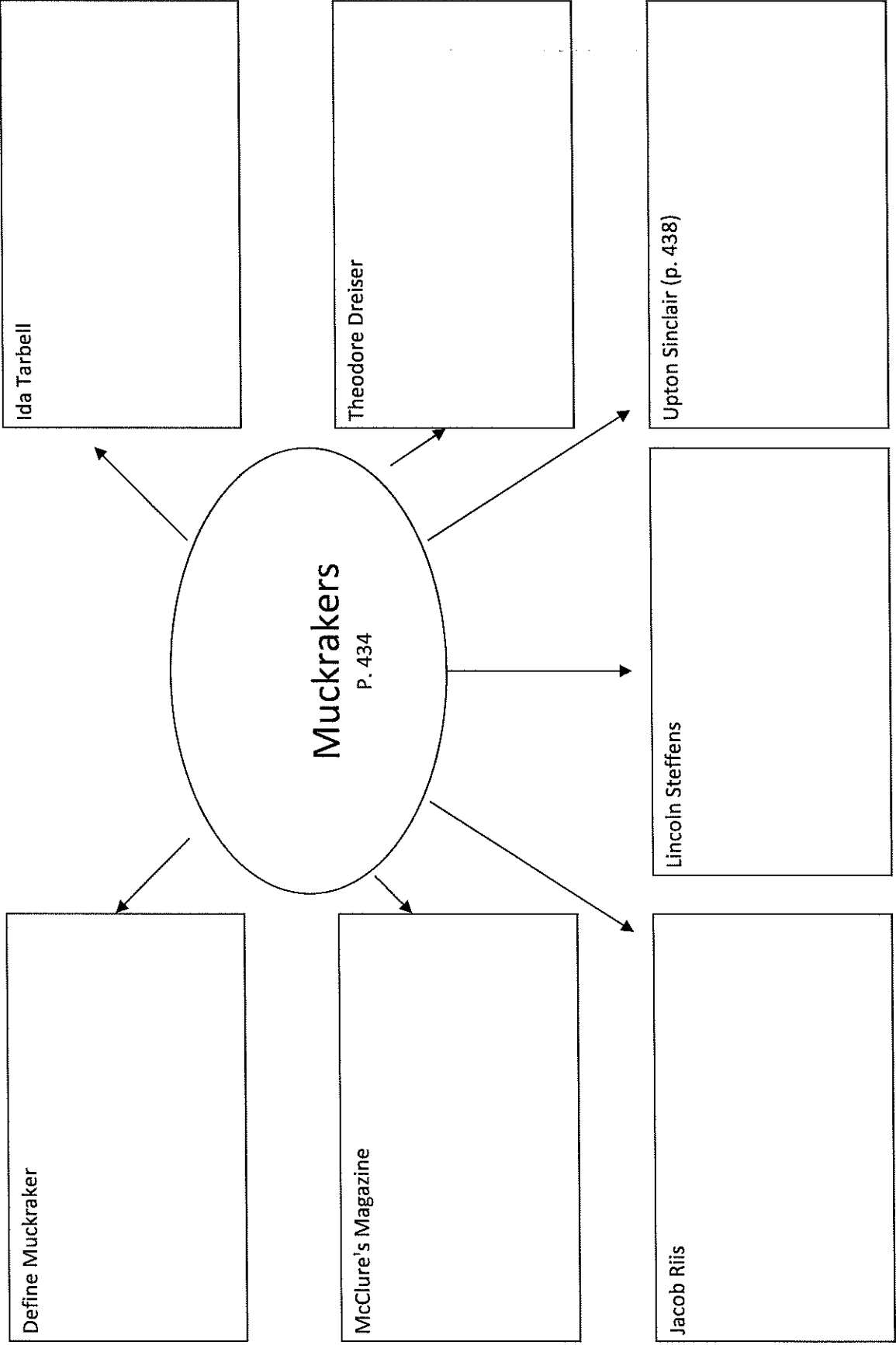
Answer the following questions using pages 431-437.

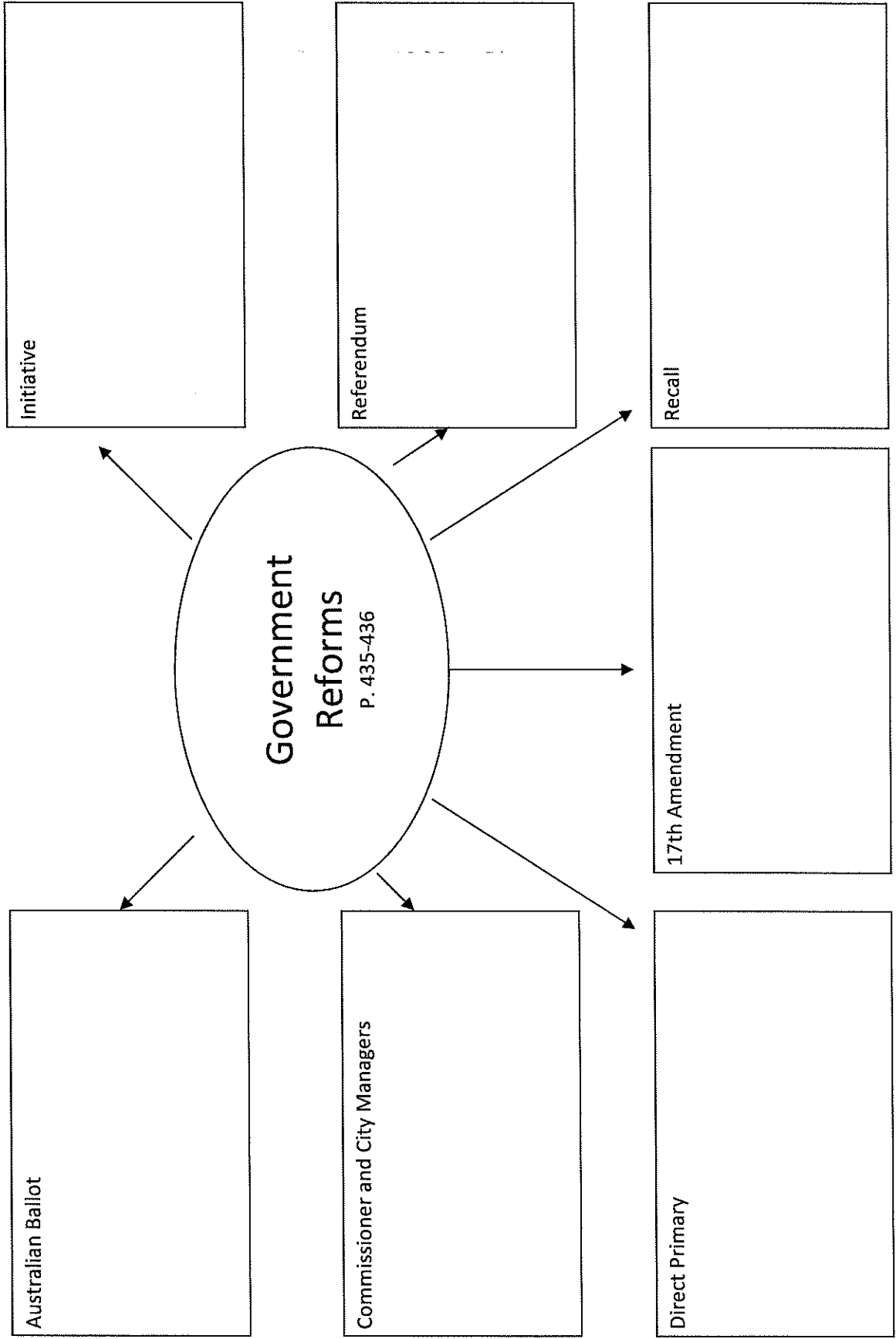
Objective: Identify the events that led to the Progressive Era, and explain who the Progressives actually were.

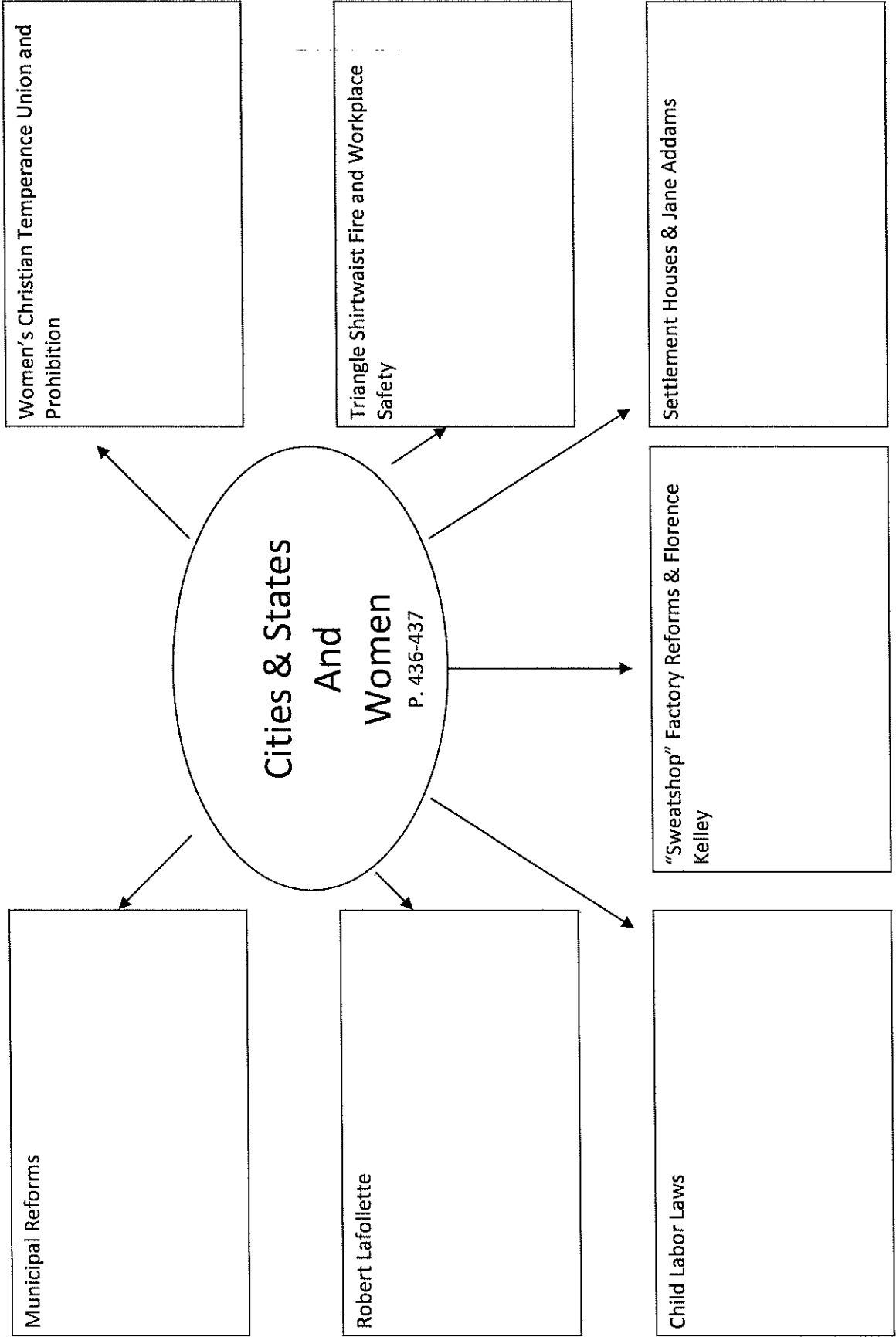
Answer/Main Events/Ideas	Definitions/Explanations	Analysis
<p>The cause of the Progressive movement originated mainly in the radical changes in American society during the Gilded Age. As farmers and workers responded to these changes, states began reforming and eventually the federal government began addressing some issues. As cities grew, more individuals also tried to solve new problems.</p>	<p>Who were the Progressives...</p> <p>Urban Middle Class...</p> <p>Professional Class...</p> <p>Religious Groups...</p> <p>Leaders...</p>	<p>To what extent did the Progressive Movement (Era) begin prior to Theodore Roosevelt becoming President in 1901?</p>
		<p>Identify the event that ushered in the Progressive Era:</p> <hr/> <p>What event ushered it out? (1917)</p>

Objective: Explain the Progressive philosophy.

Answer/Main Events/Ideas	Definitions/Explanations	Analysis
<p>Although waves of reform had swept the nation before, the 20th century Progressive Movement was unique in that it shifted away from prior philosophies.</p> <p>a. Adam Smith, <i>The Wealth of Nations</i>, 1776</p> <p>b. Transcendentalism, early 1800s</p> <p>c. Charles Darwin, <i>Origin of Species</i>, 1859</p> <p>d. William James & John Dewey, late 19th century</p> <p>e. Frederick W. Taylor, late 19th century</p>	<p>Philosophies before and during the Progressive Era:</p> <p>Charles Darwin, <i>Origin of Species</i>, 1859...</p> <p>Pragmatism: William James & John Dewey, late 19th century...</p> <p>Frederick W. Taylor, late 19th century...</p>	<p>What did the Jefferson and Jackson era reform philosophies have in common with the Progressive Era philosophies of reform? What were they all seeking to accomplish?</p>







Roosevelt's Square Deal

THREE C's: Control Corporations, Consumer Protection, Conservation of Resources

Directions: Complete using AMSCO Pages 437-445.

Square Deal for Labor (1902 Coal Strike)

1. Who did the government traditionally support in disputes between owners of businesses and their workers? Give specific examples.
2. Why did people fear a long strike by coal miners?
3. What did Roosevelt propose to end the dispute?
4. How did Roosevelt react when the mine owners refused to compromise?
5. In the end what did each the workers and owners agree to?

TR Corrals the Corporations (Trust Busting)

1. What is the importance of Roosevelt's move to break up the Northern Securities Company? (What was he the first President to do?)
2. What were Roosevelt's thoughts on trusts? (Good v. Bad)

3. How did Roosevelt's creation of the Elkins and Hepburn Acts improve the Interstate Commerce Commissions (ICC) ability to deal with the railroads?

4. In the end, what do you think Roosevelt was trying to prove with his "Trust-Busting"?

Caring for the Consumer

1. What role did Upton Sinclair play in building popular support for sanitary foods?

2. What did the Pure Food and Drug Act require?

3. What did the Meat Inspection Act require?

Earth Control (Conservation)

1. What did these early conservation laws achieve?

-Forrest Reserve Act of 1891:

-Newlands Reclamation Act of 1902:

-National Conservation Commission:

2. In your own words, explain what Gifford Pinchot is saying about the balance between nature and industry in this quote.

-“The object of our forest policy is not to preserve the forests because they are refuges for the wild creatures, but the making of prosperous homes. Every other consideration comes as secondary...The test of utility implies that no lands will be permanently reserved which can serve the people better in any other way.”

American Pageant Textbook page 721

Roosevelt Panic of 1907 (Answer using reading above)

1. As Teddy entered his second term in 1904, what generally non-Republican ideas did he continue to pursue?
2. What caused the Panic of 1907?
3. How did the financial world try to blame Roosevelt for the Panic?
4. How did the Aldrich-Vreeland Act attempt to prevent future panics?

Taft Presidency

1. Who did William Howard Taft defeat in the Election of 1908?
2. Who was the more active "Trustbuster", Teddy or Taft?
3. Why did Taft's attempt to break up US Steel anger Roosevelt?
4. What did Taft accomplish with the following:
 - Bureau of Mines:
 - Mann-Elkins Act:
 - 16th Amendment:
5. Why did Taft's support of the Payne-Aldrich Tariff anger Progressives?
6. Why did Taft's actions during the Ballinger-Pinchot Affair anger Progressives?
7. How did Taft divide the Progressive and Conservative branches of the Republican Party in the 1910 Elections?

8. What radical proposals did the Socialist Party of America propose?

9. Why did the Progressives never fully embrace the Socialist Party?

10. Why do you think Teddy Roosevelt choose to run for President again in 1912?

The Election of 1912

1. List the 4 candidates and their parties:

-
-
-
-

2. When comparing Roosevelt's "New Nationalism" platform to Wilson's "New Freedom" platform, which do you think was more Progressive? Why?

3. Why was Wilson able to win the Election of 1912?

Wilson Presidency

1. How were Wilson and Roosevelt similar in their beliefs about the role of the President in the United States?
2. What did Wilson consider the "Triple Wall of Privilege"?
3. What did the Underwood Tariff accomplish?
4. What did the 16th Amendment allow Wilson to do to offset the tax revenue from lowering tariffs?
5. How did the Federal Reserve Act of 1914 allow the government to more closely regulate banking and the money supply.
6. What is the purpose of the Federal Trade Commission?
7. What rights did the Clayton Anti-Trust Act give unions?

List what the following acts achieved:

-Federal Farm Loan Act:

-Child Labor Act:

African Americans in the Progressive Era

Compare the strategies and accomplishments of Washington and Dubois during the Progressive Era. P. 443-444

Booker T. Washington	W.E.B. Dubois

What factors created the "Great Migration" between 1920-1930?

Define:

-Niagara Movement:

-NAACP:

-National Urban League:

Extra Credit: What city held the Niagara Movement's final meeting in 1909?