

Ocean City High School Summer Assignment 2022

Course	AP US History II	Teacher	Chojnacki
Email	bchojnacki@ocsdnj.org	Due Date	9/6/2022
Standards	AP Concepts 7.1 & 7.2		
Topic	American Industrialization and Urbanization		
Purpose	Review major content and themes of AP US History I Curriculum and Introduce the Progressive Era and start of AP US II Curriculum.		
Text/Novel(s) & Brief Description	PDF Readings & AMSCO Textbook		
Approximate Time on Task	5 Hours		
Suggested Timeline	View Films, Read Chapter, Complete Review Outline & Progressive Era Guided Reading		
How It Will Be Assessed	Project Grade		

Name: _____

AP United States History II

Summer Assignment 2022

Handed in on first day of class, September 6, 2022

Reading:

AMSCO United States History Prep Book: You should purchase this book as soon as possible (available on Amazon for or www.amscopub.com). We will be using it as the textbook throughout the year and it is very useful in completing the summer assignment and preparing for the AP Exam. An online version of the Textbook is available on my website if you are unable to purchase a book.

Assignment: **This is what will be handed in and Graded**

Part 1: Gilded Age and Industrialization Review: Use the cartoon history PDF Readings linked on the summer assignment page. This Era is the transition era from US I to US II curriculums. Some of the content will be review of information from the end of the school years and some will be new information. We will have a test on The Gilded Age in Mid-September so make sure you understand the information.

Part 2: Populist to Progressive Movement Guided Reading

-If using AMSCO 2020 or earlier editions of the textbook the page numbers in the packet will match up. If you are using the newest edition of AMSCO use Topics 6.13 and 7.4 in the textbook.

Guidelines for assignment:

- All work should be your own and not copied or plagiarized.
- Completed by hand (no typing) so hard copy must be handed into Mr. Chojnacki on first day of school.
- Late Assignments Policy: you will receive a penalty of 5 points per day.
- You are responsible for knowing/understanding all of the content covered in this assignment as it will appear on assignments & tests when we begin class in September.

PART 1

Gilded Age and Industrialization Review AP Curriculum Period 6 (1865-1898)

Mr. Chojnacki

AP United States History II

Summer Assignment

Directions: Use the review readings to complete the following questions.

(Readings are PDF Files on summer assignment website)

Due first day of school (September 6)

Name: _____

Section 1: Taming the Western Frontier

1. Why did historian Bernard De Voto feel that the “West” started at the 98th meridian?

2. Why did early settlers originally skip over the Great Plains and settle the west coast?

3. How did these 3 inventions “tame” the Great Plains?
 - Barbed Wire:

 - Colt Revolver:

 - Windmill:

4. How did Native American tribes gain access to horses?

5. How did horses make living in the Great Plains more viable for large numbers of Native tribes?

6. What did Natives in the Great Plains use the buffalo for?

7. What role did the Railroads have in destroying the buffalo population on the plains?

8. What were the THREE main government policies towards Native Americans in the 1800's?
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9. What was promised to Native tribes at Fort Laramie (1851) in exchange for limiting their hunting grounds?
10. Why did the United States government break these promises over the next decade?
11. Why did the Sioux Tribe get into a war with the United States government in 1866-67?
12. What did the United States military build on native lands in the west to "protect" white settlers?
13. Why did settlers invade Indian lands in the Dakotas and Montana in 1874?
14. What happened to Lt. Col. George Custer in 1876?
15. How do you think the Battle of Little Bighorn impacted white Americans views of the tribes?

16. Who were the Buffalo Soldiers?

17. Who was Chief Joseph?

18. Why was Wounded Knee considered the end of the Plains Indian Wars?

19. What was the purpose of the Dawes Act?

20. Why was the Dawes Act and Failure?

21. When were Native Americans finally granted full citizenship?

Sections 2 & 3: Industrial Revolution & Rise of Big Business

The first few pages of Section 2 are a review of the Market Revolution...study them.

1. Why did Mark Twain coin the phrase "Gilded Age" to describe Post-Civil War industrial society?
2. What new technology powered the 1876 Centennial Exposition in Philadelphia?
3. Define the following terms:
 - Laissez Faire:
 - Capital:
 - Entrepreneur:
4. Draw lines to match the entrepreneur to his industry:

Vanderbilt	Automobiles
Carnegie	Oil
Rockefeller	Railroads
Ford	Steel
5. Define the following terms:
 - Corporation:
 - Monopoly:
 - Trust:
6. How did the concept of Social Darwinism justify so few men gaining so much wealth?

7. Why were the Railroads the most important industry of the Gilded Age?

8. How did Cornelius Vanderbilt make his initial fortune and why did he begin investing in Railroads?

9. How did Abraham Lincoln and the Federal Government assist in building the Transcontinental Railroad?

10. Where and when was the Transcontinental Railroad completed?

11. How did the Bessemer Process improve steel production?

12. Read Page 70 and answer: Why is Andrew Carnegie considered by many to be the definitive “self made man”?

13. Why did Carnegie use his wealth to build so many libraries?

14. What is the basic argument that Carnegie puts forth in his book “The Gospel of Wealth”?

15. List some examples of Carnegie's philanthropy:

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16. What core beliefs did John D. Rockefeller's Mother preach to him?

17. What was kerosene oil mainly used for in the mid 1800's?

18. How did Rockefeller use railroad shipping rebates to crush his competition and build the Standard Oil Company?

19. How did Rockefeller use vertical integration to lower the price of his oil from \$0.58 a gallon to \$0.08 a gallon.

20. Why was Rockefeller's use of Horizontal Integration to build his wealth more controversial?

21. How did Ida Tarbell criticize Rockefeller's tactics in her book "History of Standard Oil"?

22. How did the Government act to limit the power of corporations with the following laws:

-Interstate Commerce Act:

-Sherman Anti-trust Act:

23. List some examples of Rockefeller's philanthropy:

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24. How did Henry Ford's gasoline engine impress Thomas Edison?

25. Why was the Model T so popular?

26. How was Ford able to manufacture them at such a low cost?

27. How did Ford treat his workers compared to the other industrialists?

The Labor Union Movement

Section 4

1. As the workforce evolved from agriculture to manufacturing in the late 1800's, where did the millions of new factory workers come from?
2. How did the move towards corporations and factory jobs negatively affect workers?
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3. How did the Knights of Labor differ from the earlier National Labor Union?
4. What were the goals of the Knights of Labor?
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5. How did the Haymarket Riot hurt the union movement?
6. Why did Samuel Gompers choose to focus the AFL on more "practical" goals?
7. Why was the International Workers of the World (IWW) the "polar opposite" of the AFL?
8. Why has union membership in the United States been declining since the 1950's?

9. Summarize the following labor strikes:

Strike	Causes	Resolution
Great Railroad Strike		
Homestead Strike		
Pullman Strike		

10. Which side of the strikes (owner/labor) did the government favor in all the conflicts?

11. In *US v. Debs*, how did the Supreme Court use the Sherman Anti-Trust Act (which was created to control corporations) to limit the rights of unions?

12. How did Eugene V. Debs make Socialism a political force in the early 1900's?

13. What effect do you think this had on the Republican and Democratic Parties during that time?

Urbanization and Immigration

Sections 5 & 6

1. How did the United States rural/urban demographics shift between 1870 and 1900?
2. How did Industrialization make city life possible?
3. How did Industrialization widen the gap between rich and poor in the United States?
4. What was life like in urban tenements?
5. What role did Jacob Riis play in exposing the horrors of life in the slums?
6. What future President of the United States did Riis influence?
7. How did Urban political machines and the "Bosses" that ran them stay in power?
8. Why are Tammany Hall and Boss Tweed the most famous example of a Gilded Age Political Machine?
9. What role did Thomas Nast have in taking down Tammany Hall?

10. How did Jane Addams use Hull House to help the urban poor?
11. How did church and labor leaders like Walter Rauschenbusch address urban poverty?

Immigration and Citizenship

1. How many immigrants came to America between 1865 and 1914?
2. Where were these "New Immigrants" from?
3. Why did France give the Statue of Liberty to the United States?
4. Who wrote the famous poem that is placed at the base of the Statue?
5. Where did most of the immigrants who came through Ellis Island eventually settle?
6. What is the most common ancestry group in the United States today?
7. What restrictions were put on immigration by the following laws:
 - Chinese Exclusion Act:
 - 1906 Naturalization Act:
 - 1921 Immigration Act:
 - 1924 Immigration Act:

Gilded Age Presidents and Politics

Section 7

1. What symbols did Thomas Nast create for the Democratic and Republican Parties that are still used today?

2. Why was the Civil Service System in need of reform during the Gilded Age?

3. Why did most Northern states push for higher international tariffs?

4. Why was the Election of 1876 going to be difficult for the Republicans to win?

5. How did the Compromise of 1877 solve the Election Crisis and why did the southern Democrats accept the Republican victory?

6. How did Rutherford B. Hayes reaction to the Railroad Strike set a precedent for Federal involvement in future strikes?

7. What role did the Spoils System play in Garfield's assassination?

8. What SIX major reforms did the Pendleton Civil Service Act bring to how the government hires employees?

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9. What was the purpose of the Interstate Commerce Act?

10. What was the Sherman Anti-Trust Act and why was it rarely enforced?

11. What was the effect of the McKinley Tariff on the American economy?

12. How did Coxey's Army attempt to pressure Grover Cleveland to use the power of the government to help people during the financial Panic of 1893?

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: _____

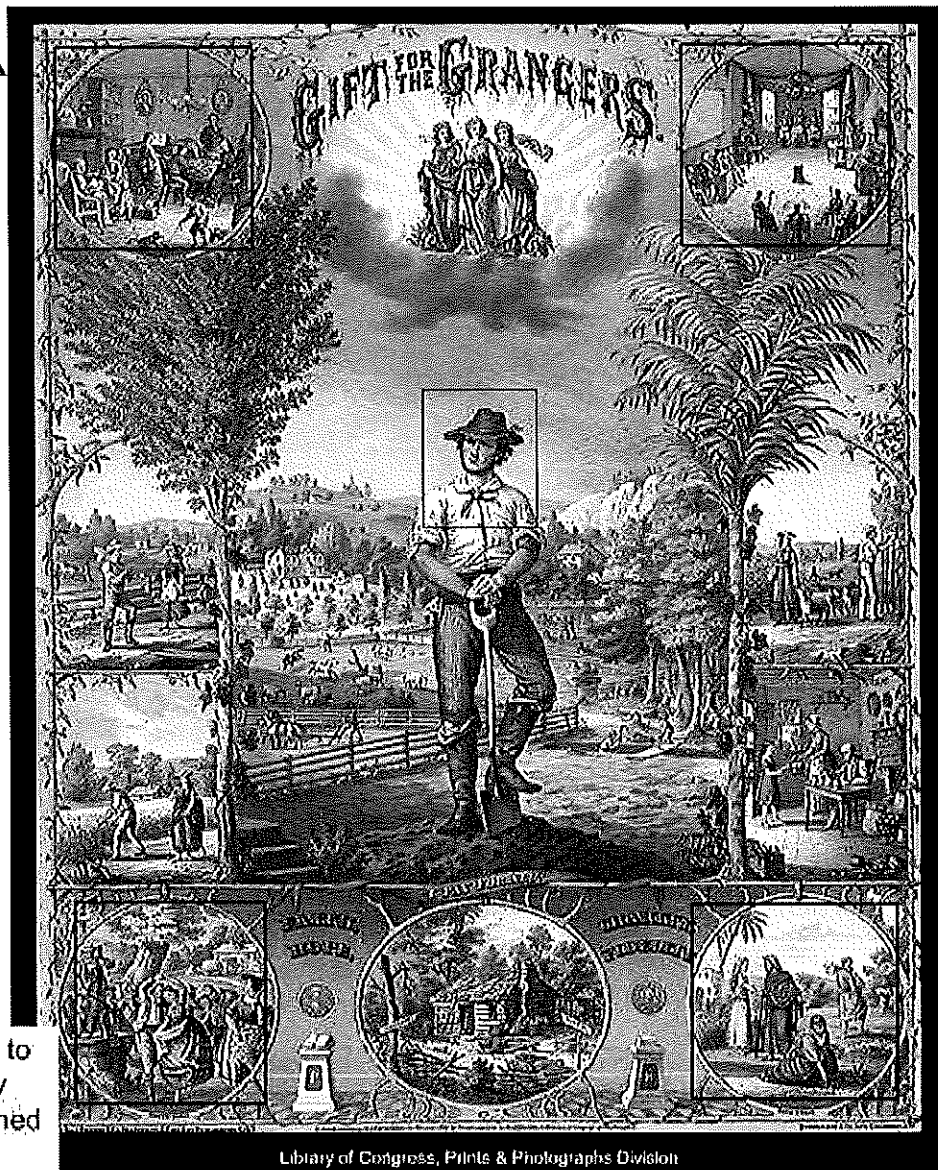
Section 1: Reviewing the Populists

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.

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? <i>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.</i></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** 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, Marshall 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... <i>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.</i></p>

Analyzing the Progressive Era 1901-1917

AMSCO Chapter 21

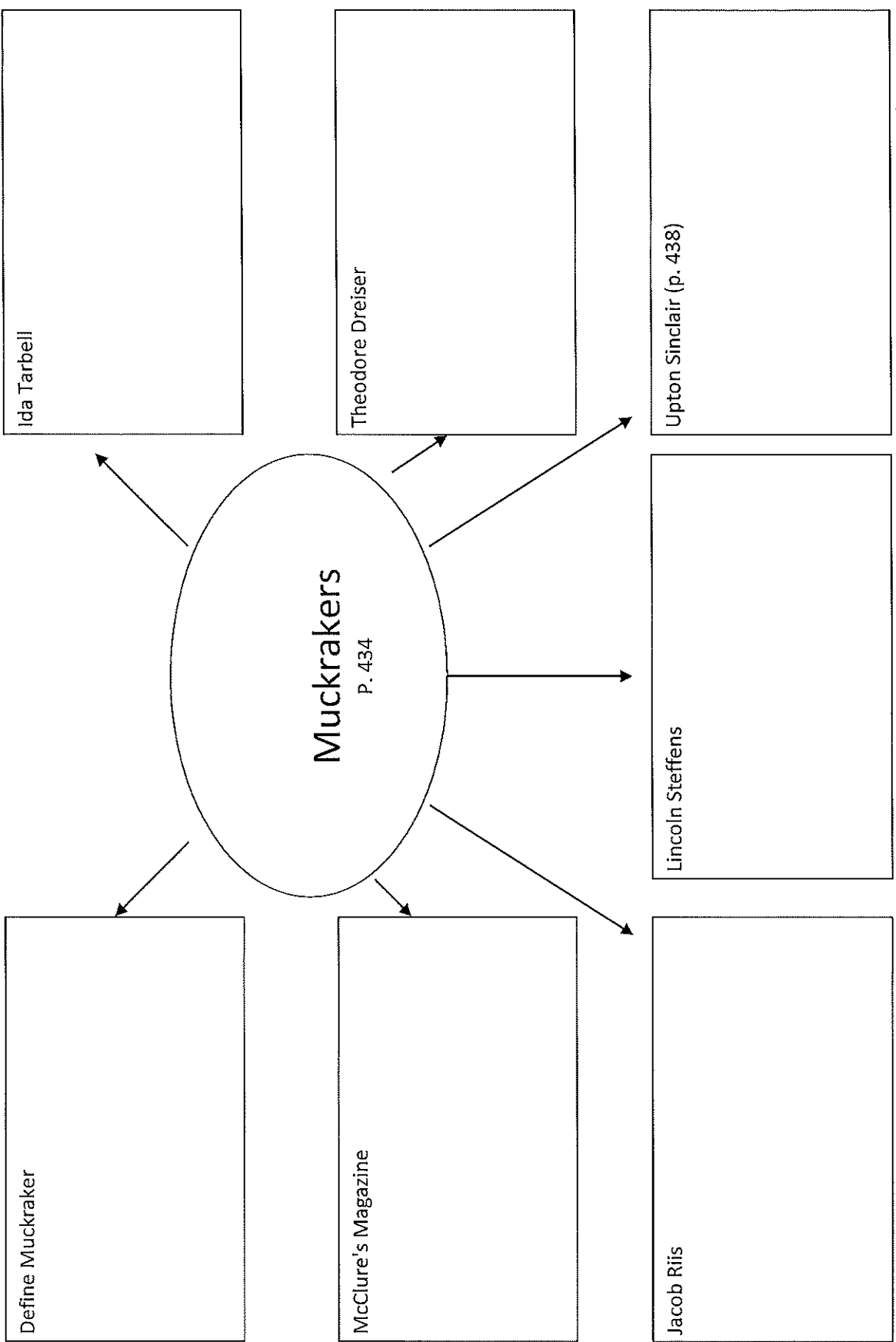
Answer the following questions using pages 431-437.

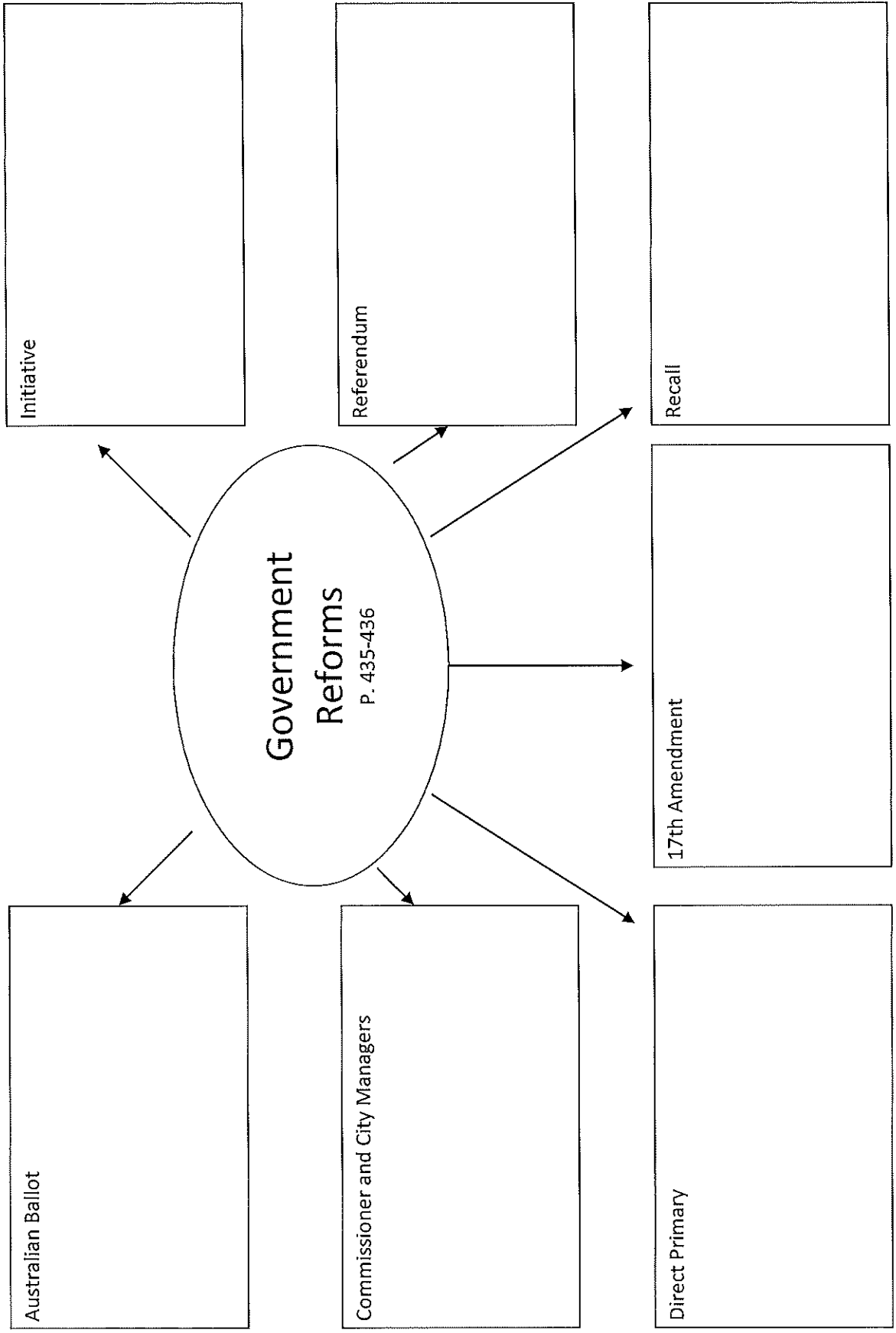
Objective: Identify the events that led to the Progressive Era, and explain who the Progressives actually were.

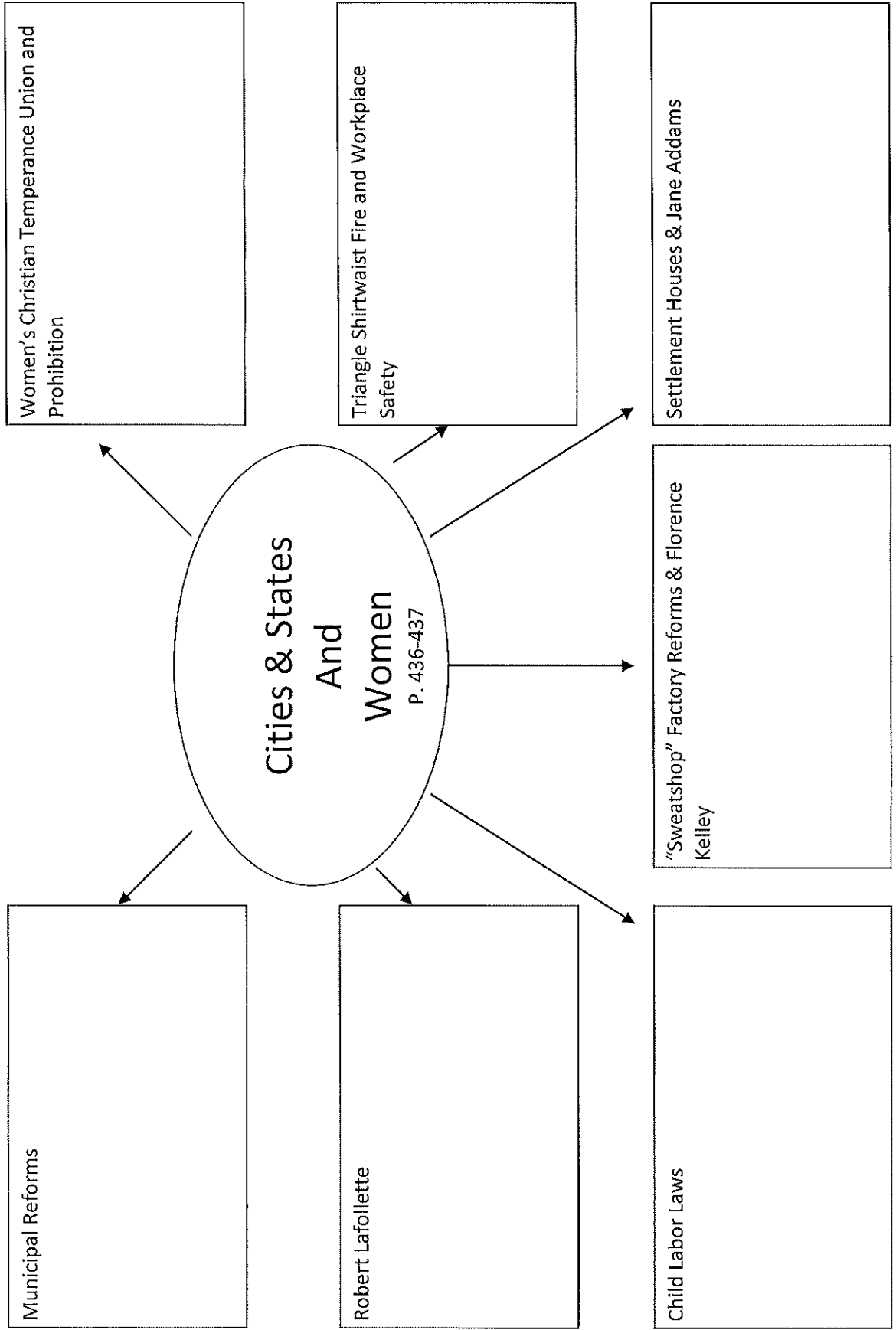
Answer/Main Events/Ideas	Definitions/Explanations	Analysis
<p>The cause of the Progressive movement originated mainly in the radical changes in American society during the Gilded Age. As farmers and workers responded to these changes, states began reforming and eventually the federal government began addressing some issues. As cities grew, more individuals also tried to solve new problems.</p>	Who were the Progressives...	<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>
	Urban Middle Class...	
	Professional Class...	
	Religious Groups...	
	Leaders...	

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 is 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."

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 Pickett 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:

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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 Movements final Meeting in 1909?