

October 25, 2019

How did the progressives fight corruption in business and in government?

DUE TUESDAY, October 29th, 2019

Use pages 643 - 647 to answer the following.

1. What were political machines and what were they used for?

2. What was the spoils system? How did Congress respond to help stop it?

3. In your own words define corruption.

4. What was the purpose behind the Sherman Antitrust Act?

5. What was the Interstate Commerce Act and what did it set up?

6. Why were tariffs made higher?

7. Define: Oligopoly

What industry formed an oligopoly?

8. Define:

a. Behalf -

b. Accurately -

9. **Define** muckrakers and describe the impact they had on big business.

10. Who were:

a. **Eugene V. Debs** -

b. **Ida Tarbell** -

11. Briefly describe what *initiative, referendum and recall* have to do with voting.

12. What did the 17th Amendment set forth? How did it benefit the people of each state?

October 28, 2019

How did reforms affect the lives of women and other groups in the late 1800's?

DO NOW: What was the number one (1) thing that women wanted in the late 1800's and early 1900's?

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=HGEMscZE5dY>

Women's Role Change

- A. Smaller _____ and _____ in school gave women more time and technology made housework easier
- a. Women began to pursue higher education leading to more professional women
 - i. Teachers, nursing, medicine, etc.

The "New Woman"

- A. _____, modern women who pursued interests outside the home
- a. Jane Adams (Hull House) settlement house in Chicago
 - b. Women became writers, public speakers, fund-raisers and social and political reformers
 - c. Women were inspired by Jane Adams and Mother Cabrini (Italian nun who came to U.S. to work with the poor)

Women's Clubs

- A. At first focused on _____ activities
- a. Music, painting
- B. Then began focusing on _____ problems
- C. National Association of Colored Women
- a. Founded by Mary Church Terrell (active leader for civil rights)
 - b. Found homes for orphans, established hospitals and worked for women's suffrage

The Fight for Suffrage

- A. _____ (men and women that fought for women's suffrage (women's right to vote))
- B. National American Woman Suffrage Association

- b. By 1917 had over 2 million members

Opposition to Woman Suffrage

- A. Felt woman _____ would upset society's natural balance
- B. Those in support felt voting would help promote the _____ they favored and pass laws protecting women
- C. Women lobbied, marched and gave speeches
- D. Wyoming was the first to give women the right to vote
- E. By 1919 women could vote in at least some elections in most 48 states

Women Vote Nationally

- A. 1918, House of Representatives passed the _____, then the next year the Senate did too, it went into effect in 1920

In a paragraph, provide at least two (2) reasons why gaining the right to vote was important to women and explain them.

[illegible]

Comparing Progressive Presidents

Using *Chapter 21* in *America's Journey* (p.656-661) take notes on the progressive ideals and actions of these presidents. Complete the questions on the back of this handout.

	Theodore Roosevelt (1901-1909)	William Howard Taft (1909-1913)	Woodrow Wilson (1913-1921)
Economic Policy: Business, Trusts, Banks, & Tariffs			
Organized Labor			
Conservation			
Social Issues & Civil Rights			

Presidential Discussion Questions

1. In what ways were Roosevelt, Taft, and Wilson's progressive ideals and actions similar? Different?
2. To what extent was each a "progressive"?
3. Why was the election of 1912 so significant?

Chapter 21: Progressive Discussion Questions

1. How effective were Progressive efforts to regulate big business?
 2. How successful were Progressive attempts to affect social and moral reform?
 3. What problems from the Progressive Era still exist today? What does that tell us about Progressive reforms and/or the nature of those problems?
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October 31, 2019

How did minority groups react to discrimination?

DO NOW: List the minority groups that may have existed in the late 1800's and early 1900's?

Prejudice and Discrimination

- A. Most were white _____
- B. Those that were NOT white Protestant faced _____
 - a. Due to race, religion, ethnic background and/or place of birth

Anti-Catholic

- A. Protestants felt _____ threatened the American way
- B. American Protective Association (APA)
 - a. Formed by anti-Catholics
 - b. Refused to hire Catholics
 - c. Spread false rumors about Catholics

Anti-Semitism

- A. Discriminated against _____ by landlords, employers and schools
- B. Jewish people from Eastern Europe faced double discrimination
 - a. They were from Eastern Europe
 - b. They were Jewish

Anti-Asian Policies

- A. In California and Western States
 - a. Americans claimed Chinese immigrants took _____
 - i. They worked for _____ pay
- B. *Chinese Exclusion Act* (1882)
 - a. Prevent Chinese immigrants from coming to U.S.
- C. Japanese experienced similar discrimination to the Chinese

- a. _____ refused to give them citizenship and they could not buy land
- b. Gentlemen's Agreement
 - i. Restricted _____ immigration to U.S.

Discrimination Against African Americans

- A. Continually _____ (refused) basic rights held by white citizens
- B. 4/5 of nation's African Americans lived in the South
- C. Because of *Plessy v. Ferguson* (_____) they had their own
 - a. Neighborhoods
 - b. Schools
 - c. Parks
 - d. Restaurants
 - e. Theaters
 - f. Cemeteries
- D. Ku Klux Klan
 - a. _____ African Americans and other minorities

Racial Violence

- A. People were out of work due to _____ depressions (1893 & 1907) so they lashed out against minorities
 - a. More than 2600 African Americans were lynched between 1886 and 1916
 - b. Chinese immigrants faced lynching in the West

Progressivism and Prejudice

- A. Americans held _____ (prejudiced) views
 - a. Believed white, American born people were _____
 - i. Most from upper/middle classes

- ii. Most unions did not allow minorities to join

Struggle for Equality

- A. _____ taught himself to read
- a. Founded the Tuskegee Institute to teach vocational skills to African Americans
 - b. Believed with economic power could demand social equality and civil rights

B.W.E.B. Du Bois

- a. Received doctoral degree from Harvard
- b. Disagreed with _____ and felt the right to vote was the way to end racial inequality
- c. Started the Niagara Movement which evolved into the *National Association for the Advancement of Colored People* (NAACP)

African American Women Take Action

- A. National Association of Colored Women
- B. _____ authored an African American newspaper in Memphis, TN
- a. Started a crusade against lynching
 - b. Published, *A Red Record*, about lynching African Americans who prospered and competed with white businesses

African American Successes

- A. _____ helped improve the South's economy through research on plant products
- B. Maggie Lena founded the St. Luke Penny Savings Bank in Richmond, VA

Other Groups

- A. Dr. Carlos Montezuma believed Native Americans should leave reservations and make their own way in white society
- B. Mexican Americans faced discrimination
 - a. _____ (self defense groups) provided insurance and legal help to Mexican Americans, promoted Mexican American rights
 - b. _____ (Mexican American neighborhoods), the mutualistas handled issues such as overcrowding and poor public services

QUIZ ON CHAPTER 21, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 1ST