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Social Studies Activity Book
Imaginative hands-on **U.S. History** lessons
designed for individual students, cooperative groups, and whole-class learning.

The Progressive Era

Grade 11: United States History and Geography: Continuity and Change in the 20th Century

1900-1914

Practice Test

There are 944 multiple-choice questions in this Teacher's Toolkit.

Skills

Discover how major events are related to one other in time.
Develop a "mental timeline" of key events, people, and historical eras.
Using maps, identify physical and cultural features and trace the routes of people.
Distinguish relevant from irrelevant information.
Explain the central issues and problems of the past.
Distinguish cause and effect, sequence and correlation in historical events.
Examine the sources of historical continuity.
Discover how a combination of ideas and events explains the emergence of new patterns.
Recognize the role of chance, oversight, and error in history.
Discover how our interpretation of history changes as new information is uncovered.

Lessons

Perfect for either the block schedule or for the 45-minute class.
Lessons include maps, timelines, graphic organizers, mini-lectures, speeches, brain games, memory games, role-playing, roundtable discussions, debates and issues to research.

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The Progressive Era

Students analyze the relationship among the rise of industrialization, large-scale rural-to-urban migration, and massive immigration from Southern and Eastern Europe. (All three caused the growth of industrial cities.)

1. Know the effects of industrialization on living and working conditions, including the portrayal of working conditions and food safety in Upton Sinclair's *The Jungle*.
2. Describe the changing landscape, including the growth of cities linked by industry and trade, and the development of cities divided according to race, ethnicity, and class.
3. Trace the effect of the Americanization movement.
4. Analyze the effect of urban political machines and responses to them by immigrants and middle-class reformers.
5. Discuss corporate mergers that produced trusts and cartels and the economic and political policies of industrial leaders.
6. Trace the economic development of the United States and its emergence as a major industrial power, including its gains from trade and the advantages of its physical geography.
7. Analyze the similarities and differences between the ideologies of Social Darwinism and Social Gospel (using biographies of William Graham Sumner, Billy Sunday, Dwight L. Moody).
8. Examine the effect of political programs and activities of Populists.
9. Examine the effect of political programs and activities of the Progressives: Federal regulation of railroad transport, Children's Bureau, the Sixteenth Amendment, Theodore Roosevelt, Hiram Johnson.

The Transformation of Society

The Industrial Revolution was more than technology. Industrialization and urbanization brought about a transformation of society. It brought about social, economic, and political changes.

The Industrial Revolution was more than technology.
Industrialization and urbanization brought about a transformation of society.

The Transformation of society

Why is it called a “revolution”?

Transparency:

What was life like *before* the Industrial Revolution?

What was life like *after* the Industrial Revolution?

Before

THE ECONOMY

The big picture

An agrarian economy

Mercantilism

An economy based on producers.

A local market

A country that produced for itself.

Compete in world trade

The organization of production

Cottage industries

Small business

The scale of production

Produce one thing at a time.

Same productivity level for centuries.

Goods are expensive

A society based on scarcity.

The rate of production

Fueled by manpower, horsepower, water power

Time: Life revolved around the farming seasons.

The nature of work

You make one product, from start to finish.

The status of labor

Independent, self-employed craftsmen and women.

You have dignity. You are paid for your labor.

Labor is valued.

What workers care about

Craft Guilds - craftsman ensure quality of goods.

The Merchant

Provided the cottage industry with raw materials.

He carried off the finished product and sold it.

There were no big risks and no big profits.

After (cover these answers)

TRANSFORMATION OF THE ECONOMY

The big picture

An industrial economy

Capitalism.

A **consumer**-oriented society.

The mass market

The U.S. became a **“Workshop of the World.”**

The U.S. economy rivalled that of Great Britain.

The organization of production

The **factory system**

Modern **corporations**

The scale of production

Mass production

Dramatic increase in productivity

Dramatic decline in prices

Dramatic abundance of goods

The rate of production

Fueled by **steam engines.**

Life revolved around the factory whistle and **clock.**

The nature of work

You perform one monotonous action, over and over.

The status of labor

Wage laborers

You are a cog in the machine. You are cheap labor.

A machine can do the work of 20 men in 1/4 the time.

What workers care about

Trade unions - to fight factory conditions.

The Capitalist

Risks were great and bankruptcy rates were high, but start-up costs were low in a sweatshop. Capital and credit were easy to get. Profits were high. One could make a fortune overnight.

Changes in the economy
caused a shake-up in society . . .

Before

SOCIETY & CULTURE

The Big Picture
An agrarian society

Social Class
You were born into your social class.

The Family
A family-based economy
The family worked in a cottage industry.
Women and children work inside the home.
Families raise their own food and feed themselves.

Schools
Schools were for the upper class.
A society of craftsmen (weavers, blacksmiths)

Trading Towns
Located near rivers and waterfalls (for power).

A traditional culture
A rural culture
Things were rather stable.

Everyday life
Life revolved around farms.
A slow-paced society
A society where you know everybody.

Technology
Same technology for centuries
The spinning wheel was ubiquitous (everywhere).

Transportation & Communication
Cities are located near rivers.
Most people never travelled 20 miles from home.
Sleepy rural regions became . . .

Shift in values
A culture that is religious.
Upper class values (from the aristocracy)
“Making money” is crass.
Low expectations
It could take a lifetime to amass a fortune.
I have pretty much what my father had.
My neighbors live roughly the same as me.
Don’t rise above your station.
Your status is the same as past generations.
There is a sense of community.
Social Security
Man was in harmony with nature.

After (cover these answers)

TRANSFORMATION OF SOCIETY & CULTURE

The Big Picture
An **industrial society**

Social Class
Overnight, there were two new classes -
the middle class and the working class.

The Family
An industry-based economy
Mom and the kids worked at the factory.
Women and children leave the home.
Families either buy food or starve.

Schools
Public schools were open to all.
A society of **factory owners and factory workers**.

Industrial Cities
Near coal mines (for power).

An ever-changing culture
An **urban culture**
Uncontrolled industrial and urban development.

Everyday life
Life revolved around **factories**.
Fast-paced
A society of strangers.

Technology
Massive changes in **technology**
The spinning wheel was replaced by the textile mill.

Transportation & Communication
Near coal mines and iron mines.
A transportation revolution in railroads.
Booming coalfields!

Shift in values
A culture that glorifies **machines**.
Middle-class values
“Making money is great!”
Great expectations
Overnight, you could make a fortune!
Materialism
“Keeping up with the Joneses”
Social climbing
Your status is reflected by your possessions.
It’s every man for himself.
Social Insecurity
Man could and should subdue nature.

Changes in the economy
caused a shake-up in society . . .

Before

Relationships among people

People were connected to each other by tradition:
Family, neighbor, landlord, paternalism.

The same vocabulary

Folks used the same words for a century.

THE POLITICAL SYSTEM

Political Power

Congress was controlled by the land-owning class.

Political Participation

Only men could vote.

The Social Safety Net

Social Security:

If you got hurt or sick, your family would take care of you. There were no unemployed. The church took care of widows and orphans.

After (cover these answers)

Relationships among people

Cash connects people.

A brand-new vocabulary

The words of the day were . . .

“Progress” and “Poverty”

“Unemployment”

“The Machine Age”

TRANSFORMATION OF POLITICAL INSTITUTIONS

Political Power

Congress is controlled by **industrialists**.

Political Participation

The Women's Suffrage Movement.

African Americans could not participate in politics.

Native Americans could not participate in politics.

The Social Safety Net

Social Insecurity:

In a city of strangers, no one took care of the unemployed, the old, the sick, the injured.

What was the Progressive Movement?

What was the Progressive Movement?

As you tell the story, students fill in the graphic organizer.

When

The Progressive Era ran from the 1890s to 1920.
It ended when the U.S. entered World War One.

Where

In the United States.

What

It was a reform movement.
It was a movement for **economic, political, and social reform**.
It was a **grassroots** movement: Reformers worked at the local and state level.
Three reform movements were linked: **Populists, Progressives, and New Dealers**.

Why

The Industrial Revolution caused a **political, economic, and social transformation** of the United States.
During the Industrial Age, rapid industrialization caused major problems.
Economic problems: **Monopolies** controlled big industries.
Political problems: Corruption in politics.
Social problems: The living and working conditions of the poor, both native-born and foreign-born.

Who

Middle-class reformers

The Progressives were **middle-class** reformers.
They were college educated professionals - social workers, doctors, nurses, teachers, and journalists.
They lived in cities and were keenly aware of city problems.

The Famous

Some Progressives were regular citizens - like **Jane Addams** of Hull House, a settlement house in Chicago.
Some Progressives were state governors - like **Robert La Follette** of Wisconsin.
Three Presidents are regarded as Progressives: Teddy Roosevelt, William Taft, and Woodrow Wilson.

The Muckrakers

The best-known were the **Muckrakers** - journalists who exposed society's ills.
They included: **Upton Sinclair, Jacob Riis, Lincoln Steffens, and Ida Tarbell.**

A diverse group of people

Progressivism was not one united movement.
It was a diverse group of individuals, each with his or her own agenda.
Some supported all reforms; others focused on a single issue and ignored the rest.

Committed to Social Justice

But reformers were driven by religious faith and/or moral outrage.
Each was passionately committed to **social justice**.

Heading toward the Welfare State - which was finalized during the New Deal of the 1930s.

How

The Muckrakers

Journalists and photographers published exposés of glaring problems.

The Activists

Then the middle-class reformers went into action. They were **activists**.

Change from within the System

The Progressive Era was an exhilarating era of reforms.

Reformers were highly optimistic: No problem was too difficult to be solved.

Reformers were activists: They did the day-to-day work on the local level.

They sought to promote change from within the system.

To that end, they persuaded the local, state, and national government to help achieve their goals.

Somewhat naive

The Progressives had an unlimited faith in the power of **scientific management** and the power of **government bureaucracy** to solve problems.

Pioneers of the Welfare State

Richard Hofstadter, the Pulitzer Prize-winning historian, summed up the Progressives:

They relied on government action to solve social problems.

In this sense, they were "**Pioneers of the Welfare State.**"

Three Reform Movements

1890s: The Populists were farmers who demanded reform.

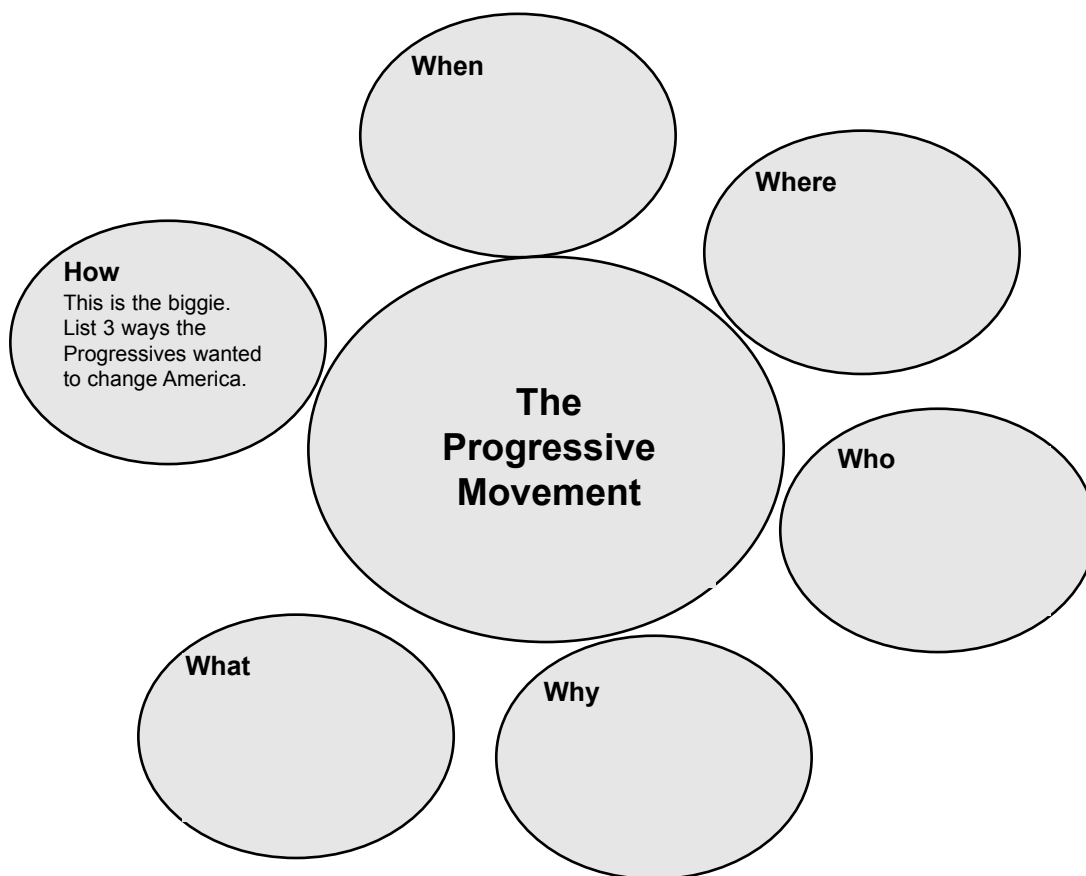
1900-1920: The Progressives were city folks who demanded reform.

1930s: The New Deal built upon and extended these reforms, thus creating the Welfare State.

The Welfare State

A social system whereby *the government* assumes primary responsibility for the welfare of its citizens, in matters of health care, education, employment, and social security.

The Progressive Movement: Who, what, where, when, why and how?



The Progressive Agenda

As you tell the story, students fill in the graphic organizer.

1. Social Reform

The Progressives had lots of victories in improving living conditions.

The Progressives had few victories on working conditions.

These would have to wait for the New Deal of the 1930s.

A. LIVING CONDITIONS

The Muckrakers

In 1890, **Jacob Riis** wrote *How the Other Half Lives*, describing the horrible living conditions of immigrants in the who lived in tenements in the slums.

Progressive Victories

The Progressives set up **settlement houses** - to help tenement families improve sanitation and other ills.

The Progressives passed **housing regulations** - so the city government could regulate practices of landlords.

B. WORKING CONDITIONS

The Muckrakers

In 1906, **Upton Sinclair** wrote *The Jungle*, a novel about horrible working conditions for immigrants in the Chicago stockyards.

As a result, Congress did not improve working conditions.

Instead, they passed the **Meat Inspection Act** and the **Pure Food & Drug Act!**

From 1908 to 1912, **Lewis Hines** published photographs of children at work in the mines, mills, and factories. He ignited a storm of protest over child labor.

Working conditions

The working conditions in the mines, mills, and factories were horrific.

Workers faced three evils: Long hours, low wages, and dangerous machinery.

But there was no protection for workers.

There was no **Social Safety Net**:

- a. Wages no minimum wage
- b. Hours no limit on hours
- c. Safety no Workers' Compensation for workers injured on the job
- d. Jobs no Unemployment Insurance
- d. Pensions no Social Security - pensions for the old

Progressive Victories

On the state level, they were able to pass protective legislation (especially child labor laws) in some states.

On the federal level, they got Congress to set up the **Children's Bureau**.

The New Deal

On the federal level, most of these reforms came about during the 1930s under the **New Deal**.

2. Political Reform

The Progressives had lots of victories in politics.
But the Progressive Party lost the Election of 1912.

Introduction

Lincoln Steffens: Cartoons and excerpts from *The Shame of the Cities*
<http://mohawk.k12.ny.us/progressive/progressive.html>
Ask a student to read them aloud and show the cartoons.

On the city level

In 1902, Lincoln Steffens wrote *The Shame of the Cities*, exposing political corruption in many U.S. cities. He wrote about political bosses and the political machine.

City governments were run by corrupt politicians who were in the pocket of Big Business. The Progressives elected honest mayors and hired professional **city managers**. The Progressives got the secret ballot - voters could vote without political bosses knowing how they voted.

On the state level

State legislatures were often run by corrupt politicians who were in the pocket of Big Business. The Progressives worked to **decrease the power of state legislatures** and **increase the power of voters**:

1. **The Recall*** Voters could remove an elected official before his term had expired.
2. **The Initiative** Voters could pass state laws, ignoring the state legislature.
3. **The Referendum** Voters could over-rule laws passed by the state legislature.
4. **The Direct Primary** Voters could nominate candidates.
5. **Direct Elections** Voters could elect U.S. Senators.

*In 2003, California held an election to recall to governor. Arnold Schwarzenegger was a candidate in this recall election.

On the national level

These are the constitutional amendments passed during the Progressive Era.

- The 16th Amendment:** The income tax
- The 17th Amendment:** Direct election of U.S. Senators*
- The 18th Amendment:** Prohibition.
- The 19th Amendment:** Women's Suffrage

*From 1913 onward, the people of a state elected their U.S. Senators. Before that, the state legislatures elected them.

The Progressive Party

The Progressives set up a third party, but it was not a success. In the **Election of 1912**, Teddy Roosevelt ran for President on the Progressive Party ticket. (He had already been President, 1901-1908.) It was a three-way race and the Democrat won: Woodrow Wilson.

When World War I began, the party fell apart. In 1924, it did run Robert LaFollette for President. Without success.

3. Economic Reform

Monopoly was a tough issue and only the President could tackle it.

To fight the growth of monopolies, Teddy Roosevelt began government regulation of Big Business.

THE BIG CHANGE

Teddy Roosevelt ended **laissez-faire capitalism**.

He began **government regulation** of Big Business.

The Muckrakers

In 1903, **Ida Tarbell** wrote an exposé, *The History of Standard Oil*.

She described how **John D. Rockefeller** used ruthless business practices in the oil industry to destroy his competitors and create a monopoly.

The Trusts

Giant corporations formed trusts.

A **trust** is a form of monopoly.

Trusts were illegal

In 1890, Congress passed the **Sherman Anti-trust Act** to break up monopolies.

The law was on the books, but no President had the guts to enforce it.

The Trust-Buster

President Teddy Roosevelt became the nation's **Trust-Buster**.

He believed in **free enterprise** and **protecting the public interest**.

As a result, he enforced the law and broke up the trusts.

His first victory? He took on the Railroad Trust:

The Supreme Court ruled in *Northern Securities Company v United States* that trusts were unconstitutional.

He then prosecuted the Oil Trust, the Beef Trust, the Tobacco Trust.

The next two presidents - William Taft and Woodrow Wilson - continued the policy of trust-busting.

What is missing?

The Progressives had a wide-ranging program

The Progressives took on a wide range of tough issues.

But there was one issue they would not touch.

The Progressives challenged accepted values

Progressive reformers openly challenged accepted attitudes towards

- a. The rights of workers must be protected.
- b. The privileged status of giant corporations must come to an end.
- c. Women must achieve equality in the workplace and politics.

What the Progressives refused to challenge

Most Progressives never questioned the accepted attitudes on race.

- d. They called for restrictions on Chinese immigrants.
- e. They did not struggle against the treatment of African Americans.

This is shocking. Why?

Because America was in the **heyday of racism**.

Racial segregation was the law of the land.

Lynching was common.

What was the Progressive agenda?

The Progressive reformers were on a great mission - it seemed as if no problem was too big to solve. To everyone's shock, they achieved most of their goals. Break into pairs. Fill in the boxes. Be brief! Turn this into a mobile and hang it from the ceiling.

