

Progressivism (c1890-c1920)

Summary

The changes brought about by the Civil War and Reconstruction era led to rapid **Industrialization** of the US economy and expanding US wealth. During the Gilded Age, large corporations and wealthy industrialists gained control over the instruments of government. In addition, a wave of immigration and urbanization produced conflict between workers and owners of capital resources. The **response** was the Progressive Movement, which attempted to fix the excesses of the Gilded Age through broad-based economic, social and political reform, including opening up the political system, giving women the right to vote, and banning alcohol.

Contextualized Essential Question

How did industrialization affect American values and how did the values of the Progressives cause them to attempt to change America?

Critical Skills

Reasoning – Students will be able to identify, analyze and evaluate major forms of historical reasoning: Cause and Effect, Generalizations, Comparisons.

Sources.

- ___ PPT: The United States c1890
- ___ Overview: Industrialization, Immigration & Urbanization
- ___ What Were Cities Like
- ___ Lesson 14: Should the Government Role be Laissez-Faire or the General Welfare State?
- ___ DM Lesson 4: Progressive Reforms
- ___ PPT: Intro to Progressivism
- ___ DBQ14: Progressivism
- ___ *American Issues* ch19
 - Cooper, “Varieties of Progressivism”
 - Clark, “Reform as Social Control”
- ___ “The Progressive Party Platform” (1912)
- ___ Foner, *SOAF* ch.7, “Progressive Freedom” pp139-151
- ___ Muncy, “The Ambiguous Legacies of Women’s Progressivism”

Content Questions

1. What were conditions like in America c1890? (Think: PEGS)
2. Analyze and evaluate the philosophies of laissez faire and social gospel thinkers.
3. What was Progressivism? Who were the Progressives? How did the Progressives attempt to deal with the profound social, economic and political changes brought about by industrialization?
4. How successful were the Progressives? What did they achieve? What were the major obstacles to Progressivism? How have different historians evaluated Progressivism?

Terms, Concepts & People

1. Classical Liberalism
2. Contemporary Liberalism
3. Industrialization
4. Immigration
5. Urbanization
6. Combination/Integration (Horizontal & Vertical)
7. Economies of Scale
8. Gilded Age
9. Trusts
10. Political boss & political machine
11. Graft/Kickback
12. Tammany Hall & the Tweed Ring
13. Patronage & the Spoils System
14. Water, Sanitation, Crime and Fire
15. Tenements
16. Public Parks
17. Settlement houses
18. Jane Addams & Hull House
19. Neighborhood Union
20. Mother's Pensions
21. Day Care
22. Bread and Butter Issues
23. Strikes—Homestead, Pullman
24. Adam Smith & Laissez-Faire
25. Herbert Spencer & Social Darwinism
26. Andrew Carnegie & The Gospel of Wealth
27. Social Gospel Movement
28. Progressive Era
29. Liberty of Contract
30. Wage Slavery
31. Industrial Democracy
32. Slave Wages
33. Living Wage
34. American Standard of Living
35. Scientific Management
36. Initiative, Referendum & Recall
37. Worker's Compensation
38. The Direct Primary
39. Secret Ballot
40. Sherman Antitrust Act
41. *Lochner vs. New York*
42. *Muller v. Oregon*
43. William McKinley
44. Muckraking
45. Upton Sinclair, *The Jungle*
46. Lincoln Steffens, *The Shame of the Cities*
47. Jacob Riis, *How the Other Half Lives*
48. Meat Inspection Act
49. Pure Food and Drug Act
50. Triangle Shirtwaist Fire
51. Theodore Roosevelt
52. Anthracite Coal Strike
53. Antiquities Act
54. National Forest Service
55. William Taft
56. 1912 Presidential Election
57. Woodrow Wilson
58. Eugene V. Debs
59. 16th Amendment
60. 17th Amendment
61. Federal Trade Commission
62. Clayton Antitrust Act
63. Keating-Owen Act
64. *Hammer v. Dagenhart*
65. Women's Christian Temperance Union
66. 18th Amendment
67. 19th Amendment