Chapter 28

Progressivism and Roosevelt

**Key Concept 7.1: Governmental, political, and social organizations struggled to address the effects of large-scale industrialization, economic uncertainty, and related social changes such as urbanization and mass migration.**

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| 1. Progressive reformers responded to economic instability, social inequality, and political corruption by calling for government intervention in the economy, expanded democracy, greater social justice, and conservation of natural resources. **(WXT-6) (WXT-7) (WXT-8) (POL-3) (ENV-5) (CUL-5)**
2. In the late 1890s and the early years of the 20th century, journalists and Progressive reformers — largely urban and middle class, and often female — worked to reform existing social and political institutions at the local, state, and federal levels by creating new organizations aimed at addressing social problems associated with an industrial society.
3. Progressives promoted federal legislation to regulate abuses of the economy and the environment, and many sought to expand democracy.
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1. Define progressivism in the late 1800s and early 1900s.
2. What were the similarities to Populism and how was it different?
3. What areas did they want reform?
4. What role did writers and journalists play in the advent of Progressive reforms?
5. What were political reforms by the progressives?
6. What was the role of women in the progressive movement and what changes came about for women?
7. What were some changes for child labor and what were some consequences?
8. What was Roosevelt’s Square Deal and what was the goal of the Square Deal?
9. Why was the 1902 Coal Strike significant?
10. According to Roosevelt’s view, what was the difference between a good trust and a bad trust?
11. What were other reasons Roosevelt wanted to break up trusts?
12. How did Roosevelt regulate the food and drug industry?
13. Why did Roosevelt feel that the environment needed to be protected?
14. What steps did he take in conservation of America’s natural heritage?
15. Why did Roosevelt see the need for greater regulation of the government monetary supply after the Panic of 1907?
16. What was significant about the Aldrich-Vreeland Act of 1908?
17. What were four legacies of the Roosevelt presidency?
18. In what ways was Taft more of a “trustbuster” than Roosevelt?
19. Describe how Wilson attacked the triple wall of privilege- banks, tariffs and trusts (specific actions and their effects)
20. Why were many Americans sympathetic towards the British on the eve of WWI?
21. What was the official position of the U.S.?

**Chapter 30
World War I**

**Key Concept 7.3: Global conflicts over resources, territories, and ideologies renewed debates over the nation’s values and its role in the world, while simultaneously propelling the United States into a dominant international military, political, cultural, and economic position.**

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| II. World War I and its aftermath intensified debates about the nation’s role in theworld and how best to achieve national security and pursue American interests. **(WOR-4) (WOR-7) (ID-3) (ID-6) (POL-6)**1. After initial neutrality in World War I the nation entered the conflict, departing from the U.S. foreign policy tradition of noninvolvement in European affairs in response to Woodrow Wilson’s call for the defense of humanitarian and democratic principles.
2. Although the American Expeditionary Force played a relatively limited role in the war, Wilson was heavily involved in postwar negotiations, resulting in the Treaty of Versailles and the League of Nations, both of which generated substantial debate within the United States.

II. The global ramifications of World War I and wartime patriotism and xenophobia, combined with social tensions created by increased international migration, resulted in legislation restricting immigration from Asia and from Southern and Eastern Europe. **(WOR-4) (PEO-2) (PEO-6) (PEO-7) (POL-7)**1. World War I created a repressive atmosphere for civil liberties,resulting in official restrictions on freedom of speech.

 Economic dislocations, social pressures, and the economic growth spurred by World Wars I and II led to a greater degree of migration within the United States, as well as migration to the United States from elsewhere in the Western Hemisphere. **(ID-8) (PEO-3) (WOR-4)**1. Although most African Americans remained in the South despite legalized segregation and racial violence, some began a “Great Migration” out of the South to pursue new economic opportunities offered by World War I.
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1. Why did Wilson win the election of 1916?
2. What three events led the U.S. to war in 1917?
3. What was Wilson’s plan for World War I that made the U.S. seem like the “moral leader” of the world?
4. What were the main ideas of the 14 points?
5. In what ways did the U.S. “control the message” in World War I with the American people?
6. How did the U.S. mobilize the men and materials needed to fight the war?
7. What role did women paly?
8. How did the war affect African Americans?
9. What was the Great Migration?
10. What was Wilson’s role after the war?
11. How was this viewed by many European leaders?
12. How did many in America feel about this?
13. How did the U.S. emerge from WWI?