**1302 FONER QUIZ 2 STUDY GUIDE**

CHAPTER 18: THE PROGRESSIVE ERA 1900-1916

1. What does “Progressive” mean and who were the people associated with it? Pp.690-691 Introduction

**The word "Progressive" came into common use around 1910 as a way of describing a broad, loosely defined political movement of individuals and groups who hope to bring about significant change in American social and political life. Progressives included forward-looking businessmen who realized that workers must be accorded a voice in economic decision making, and labor activists bent on empowering industrial workers. Other major contributors to Progressivism were members of female reform organizations who hoped to protect women and children from exploitation, social scientists who believed that academic research would help to solve social problems, and members of an anxious middle class who feared that their status was threatened by the rise of big business.**

1. What did “Rerum Novarum” mean in Progressive America? p.701

An American Standard of Living

John A. Ryan's influential book A Living Wage (1906) described a decent standard of living (one that enabled a person to participate in the consumer economy) as a "natural and absolute" right of citizenship. Ryan had grown up in Minnesota in a family sympathetic to Henry George, the Knights of Labor, and the Populists. His book sought to translate into American terms Pope Leo XIII's powerful statement of 1891, **Rerum Novarum, which criticized the divorce of economic life from ethical considerations, endorsed the right of workers to organize unions, and repudiated competitive individualism in favor of a more cooperative vision of the good society. Ryan's insistence that economic relationships should be governed by moral standards had a powerful influence on social thought among American Catholics.**

1. What were the goals/objectives of the Socialist Party in 1901? Pp.702-703 The Socialist Presence

Economic freedom was also a rallying cry of American socialism, which reached its greatest influence during the Progressive era. Founded in 1901, the Socialist Party brought together surviving late-nineteenth-century radicals, such as Populists and followers of Edward Bellamy, with a portion of the labor movement. The party called for immediate reforms such as free college education, legislation to improve the condition of laborers, and, as an ultimate goal, democratic control over the economy through public ownership of railroads and factories.

1. What is the Society of American Indians and how did it affect Indian life during the Progressive Era? p.712 Native American Progressivism

Many groups participated in the Progressive impulse. Founded in 1911, the Society of American Indians was a reform organization typical of the era. It brought together Indian intellectuals to promote discussion of the plight of Native Americans in the hope that public exposure would be the first step forward remedying injustice. Because many of the society's leaders had been educated at government-sponsored boarding schools, the society united Indians of many tribal backgrounds. It created a pan-Indian public space independent of white control.

1. Know the two government agencies put in place by President Woodrow Wilson to assist government supervision of the economy. p.730 and p.732 The Expanding Role of Government

Some of Wilson's policies seemed more in tune with Roosevelt's New Nationalism than the New Freedom of 1912. He abandoned the idea of aggressive trust-busting in favor of greater government supervision of the economy. Wilson presided over the creation of two powerful new public agencies. In 1913, Congress created the Federal Reserve System, consisting of twelve regional banks. A second expansion of national power occurred in 1914, when Congress established the Federal Trade Commission (FTC) to investigate and prohibit "unfair" business activities such as price-fixing and monopolistic practices.

CHAPTER 19:SAFE FOR DEMOCRACY:THE UNITED STATES and WWI 1916-1920

1. Where did most of the 60,000 workers on the Panama Canal Zone come from to provide labor on this massive project? How did the canal affect travel between the East and West coasts of the United States? Which U.S. President turned over control of the Canal Zone to Panama? p.739 The Roosevelt Corollary

Most of the 60,000 workers came from the Caribbean islands of Barbados and Jamaica, but others sailed from Europe, Asia, and the United States. When completed in 1914, the canal reduced the sea voyage between the East and West coasts of the United States by 8,000 miles. In 1977, as a symbol of a new, noninterventionist U.S. attitude toward Latin America, President Jimmy Carter negotiated treaties that led to turning over the canal's operation and control of the Canal Zone to Panama in the year 2000.

1. Who created the Committee on Public Information (CPI) and what was its purpose? What type of people worked with it? How did the CPI influence life in America? Pp.748-749 The Propaganda War

In April 1917, the Wilson administration created the Committee on Public Information (CPI) to explain to Americans and the world, as its director, George Creel, put it, "the cause that compelled America to take arms in defense of its liberties and free institutions." Enlisting academics, journalists, artists, and advertising men, the CPI flooded the country with prewar propaganda, using every available medium from pamphlets (of which it issued 75 million) to posters, newspaper advertisements, and motion pictures. Never before had an agency of the federal government attempted the "conscious and intelligent manipulation of the organized habits and opinions of the masses," in the words of young Edward Bernays, a member of Creel's staff who would later create the modern profession of public relations. The CPI's activities proved, one adman wrote, that it was possible to "sway the ideas of whole populations, change their habits of life, create belief, practically universal in any policy or idea" In the 1920s, advertisers would use what they had learned to sell goods. But the CPI also set a precedent for governmental efforts to shape public opinion in later international conflicts, from World War II to the Cold War and Iraq.

1. What were the desired goals of supporters (employers, urban reformers, women, and native-born Protestants) for Prohibition? Pp.750-751 Prohibition

Prohibition, a movement inherited from the nineteenth century that had gained new strength and militancy in Progressive America, finally achieved national success during the war. Numerous impulses flowed into the renewed campaign to ban intoxicating liquor. Employers hoped it would create a more disciplined labor force. Urban reformers believed that it would promote a more orderly city environment and undermine urban political machines that used saloons as places to organize. Women reformers hoped Prohibition would protect wives and children from husbands who engaged in domestic violence when drunk or who squandered their wages at saloons. Many native-born Protestants saw Prohibition as a way of imposing "American" values on immigrants.

1. How did the Eighteenth Amendment affect the use of alcohol (liquor) in America during wartime? Pp.751-752 Prohibition

Many prominent breweries were owned by German-Americans, making beer seem unpatriotic. The Food Administration insisted that grain must be used to produce food, not distilled into beer and liquor. In December 1917, Congress passed the 18th amendment, prohibiting the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquor. It was ratified by the states in 1919 and went into effect at the beginning of 1920.

1. Know the examples of American backlash towards German-Americans in the United States. p.760 The Anti-German Crusade

By 1919, the vast majority of the states had enacted laws restricting the teaching of foreign languages. Popular words of German origin were changed: "hamburger" became "liberty sandwich," and "sauerkraut" "liberty cabbage." Many communities banned the playing of German music. The government jailed Karl Muck, the director of the Boston Symphony and a Swiss citizen, as an enemy alien after he insisted on including the works of German composers like Beethoven in his concerts. The war dealt a crushing blow to German-American culture. By 1920, the number of German-language newspapers had been reduced to 276 (one-third the number twenty years earlier), and only 1 percent of high school pupils still studied German. The census of 1920 reported a 25 percent drop in the number of Americans admitting to having been born in Germany.

1. How did white leaders of the woman suffrage movement influence the voting rights of Blacks? Pp.762-763 The Color Line

White leaders of the woman suffrage movement said little about black disenfranchisement. In the South, members of upper-class white women's clubs sometimes raised funds for black schools and community centers. But suffrage leaders insisted that the vote was a racial entitlement, a "badge and synonym of freedom," in the words of Rebecca Felton of Georgia, that should not be denied to "free-born white women." During Reconstruction, women had been denied constitutional recognition because it was "the Negro's hour." Now, World War I's "woman's hour" excluded blacks. The amendment that achieved woman suffrage left the states free to limit voting by poll taxes and literacy tests. Living in the South, the vast majority of the country's black women still could not vote.

CHAPTER 20:FROM BUSINESS CULTURE TO GREAT DEPRESSION: 1920-1932

1. Despite the excitement and social/material conformity of the “Jazz Age, or the Roaring Twenties”, why did many Americans not embrace it? p.781 Introduction

Many Americans, however, did not welcome the new secular, commercial culture. They resented and feared the ethnic and racial diversity of America's cities and what they considered the lax moral standards of urban life. The 1920s was a decade of profound social tensions-between rural and urban Americans, traditional and "modern" Christianity, participants in the burgeoning consumer culture and those who did not fully share in the new prosperity.

1. What is the Equal Rights Amendment (ERA)? What was the ERA’s goal as expressed by Alice Paul? Would it be a positive force in the lives of women? Was it accepted by all women’s groups? p.787 The Equal Rights Amendment

The long-standing division between two competing conceptions of woman's freedom- one based on motherhood, the other on individual autonomy and the right to work- now crystallized in the debate over an Equal Rights Amendment (ERA) to the Constitution promoted by Alice Paul and the National Woman's Party. This amendment proposed to eliminate all legal distinctions "on account of sex." In Paul's opinion, the ERA followed logically from winning the right to vote. Having gained political equality, she insisted, women no longer required special legal protection- they needed equality, she insisted, women no longer required special legal protection- they need equal access to employment, education, and all the other opportunities of citizens. To supporters of mothers' pensions and laws limiting women's hours of labor, which the ERA would sweep away, the proposal represented a giant step backward. Apart from the National Woman's Party, every major female organization, from the League of Women Voters to the Women's Trade Union League, opposed the ERA.

1. Although religious fundamentalists touted the success of Prohibition in reducing the consumption of alcohol, public drunkenness, and drink-related diseases, it was deeply divisive. What were the concerns raised by Prohibition? Pp.800-801 The Fundamentalist Revolt

Prohibition, however, remained deeply divisive. The greatest expansion of national authority since Reconstruction, it raised major questions of local rights, individual freedom, and the wisdom of attempting to impose religious and moral values on the entire society through legislation. It divided the Democratic Party into "wet" and "dry" wings, leading to bitter battles at the party's 1924 and 1928 national conventions. Too many Americans deemed Prohibition a violation of individual freedom for the flow of illegal liquor to stop. In urban areas, Prohibition led to large profits for the owners of illegal speakeasies and the "bootleggers" who supplied them. It produced widespread corruption as police and public officials accepted bribes to turn a blind eye to violations of the law.

CHAPTER 21: THE NEW DEAL: 1932-1940

1. What is meant by the “New Deal?”-The New Deal is Franklin Roosevelt’s campaign promise in his speech to the Democratic National Convention of 1932 to combat the Great Depression with a “new deal for the American people.” The phrase became a catchword for his ambitious plan of economic programs. A-72 Glossary
2. What is the “Share Our Wealth” Plan?-During the Depression, this plan was promoted by Senator Huey P. Long of Louisiana. The slogan of his plan was “Every Man a King.” According to your textbook, Long’s plan called for the confiscation of most of the wealth of the richest Americans in order to finance an immediate grant of $5000 and a guaranteed job and annual income for all citizens.