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Chapter 23

**Directions**: answer the following questions completely. No answer should be one word or sentence. Use the who, what, when, where, why, and how as a guide to answering the questions.

1. **Who were the Progressives and what were their characteristics?** - The progressives were a group that worked to regulate commerce in America in the later part of the 19th century in order to bring about change and reform in American society. Even with some of the reforms that were implemented during this period of Roosevelt's politics, there was still plenty to complain about the working conditions in America at the time. They frequently came from urban middle class households, and everyone outside of this middle class was judged and treated with prejudice, especially if they were of a different race. This was one of the qualities of the Progressives that confined them in society. Progressives were incredibly prejudicial in their behavior and desire for changes because they looked down on those around them to the point that they perceived themselves almost as parents, taking care of the ordinary folk in the classes below them.
2. **Who were the muckrakers and what impact did they have?** - The muckrakers were journalists that helped expose the awful business practices and other injustices that were taking place at the time. The Jungle, a book by Upton Sinclair that exposed the food industry's extremely appalling safety and packing practices, was one of the most significant pieces of Muckraking produced at the time. Because dead rats that were brought in occasionally fell into the grinders with the other meat and got ground up with it, the meat packing industry was known to grind up dead rats with their regular meat throughout the nation. Their literature had a significant social influence by drawing attention to these abhorrent behaviors and inspiring individuals like Theodore Roosevelt and the Progressives to concentrate on improving existing laws and social norms.
3. **Give examples of Theodore Roosevelt’s contribution to the emerging environmental movement of the early twentieth century.** - Theodore Roosevelt was renowned for being an extremely knowledgeable big game hunter. He wanted to hunt some of the big game species that were disappearing across the nation, like elk, but he also had compassion for the animals, seeing how constantly both wildlife and the habitats in which these animals lived were being destroyed. The ruin of agriculture was only going to continue if the US continued to grow at an alarming rate. The United States Forest Service (USFS), which was established by Theodore Roosevelt as the first US president to establish a federal bird reserve, as well as several new national parks are just a few examples of his enormous contribution to the burgeoning environmental movement of the early 20th century. Because the agricultural department's sector was entirely devoted to the protection of National Forests and the creation of National Grasslands, the USFS played a crucial role at this time. The President ultimately constructed not only the first federal bird reserve but also an additional fifty reserves on top of that, along with 23 national parks spread around the nation, all of which are still as stunning now as they were when these reserves and parks were initially established.
4. **Describe the relationship between Theodore Roosevelt and William Howard Taft. How important was the role of a third-party candidate in its outcome?** - When William Howard Taft served as Roosevelt's secretary of war during his second time in office, Theodore Roosevelt served as his mentor. The reason for this dynamic between the two is because the American public and the rest of the Republican party all made sure to board the train as soon as Roosevelt mentioned Taft to them because they trusted Roosevelt's judgment. In order to serve as Roosevelt's secretary of defense during his administration, McKinley had first appointed Taft as governor general. This was crucial since it was the catalyst for Roosevelt's intention to serve as the future president's advisor. Without Eugene V. Debs' socialist party entering the race, Taft would have won this election by a landslide, making the contribution of a third-party candidate crucial. Roosevelt was well-liked not just while he was president, but Taft was seen by many as Roosevelt's brilliant new student who would uphold Roosevelt's already-impressive standing as commander in chief. With the Electoral College voting 321 to 162, William Howard Taft's victory was a landslide. Along with the 421,000 votes that Debs got at the time, it was very significant because they demonstrated how angry and bitter many working class Americans were at the time.
5. **Discuss how Woodrow Wilson’s progressivism was different from Roosevelt’s.** - Roosevelt's version of progressivism was similar to that of Woodrow Wilson, but it differed in that Wilson was a racist and believed that society should be divided, therefore his progressive tendencies were more pronounced among the white population than they were for the entire country. During this time, Woodrow Wilson instituted the New Freedom program, which resulted in a return to lower goods tariffs (in an effort to increase foreign competition with domestic producers in an effort to force monopolies to lower prices) as well as a reduction in government meddling in commercial affairs. Wilson along with this focused on trying to break and tear down monopolies and firms that were dominating the market at the time rather than going for more ecological changes as Roosevelt did with his development of federal parks. Wilson enacted the Government Reserve Act in 1913, establishing a federal and centralized banking system that increased the country's access to easy credit and improved the stability of the currency at the time.
6. Identify each of the following and their **significance**:
   1. **Settlement houses** - During this period, many reformers resided in settlement homes, which served as communal hubs across the country. In order to try and unite more successful and wealthy individuals with the poor in order to bring them together and try to help them, these residential residences frequently resided in failing or poor districts. These settlement homes, which were run by the young middle class and were gender-segregated, were very significant because they actively tried to improve the lives of the poor and disenfranchised, such as immigrants, in many ways. People like Jane Adams concentrated on using practical methods to assist the clients of the settlement house she worked for.
   2. **Jane Addams** - Because she stood for a kind beacon of light that people could turn to when they needed hope, Jane Addams was one of the settlement homes' most important figures. When Addams was employed at the Hull House, she provided the people who were in need of assistance with real solutions instead of preaching to them. The establishment of daycare centers and nurseries for working mothers, as well as assistance in enrolling and establishing these children in local kindergartens and clubs, were some of the most significant and excellent responses. She was also highly significant since she was one of the Hull House residents who motivated Florence Kelley to support efforts to strengthen laws governing both housing and working conditions.
   3. **Florence Kelley** - Another prominent person who had worked at Hull House in 1891 traveled to New York City's Lower East side to help draft legislation to address the housing shortage she had observed in the settlement house, Florence Kelley. She was even more well-known for her work as the leader of the National Consumers League, which had fought for improvements on child labor laws, an end to the abhorrent practice, and other working reforms for women at the time. One of the measures Kelley did succeed in enacting was a restriction on the number of hours that mothers and working women would have to endure because they were forced to work extraordinarily long shifts at the time. Another change was that women and minors were only permitted to work during the daytime and were forbidden from working at night, in hazardous conditions, or in harmful occupations in general.
   4. **Alice Paul** - The techniques and information Alice Paul acquired while working with British suffragists during this period of progressivism were applied to the women's movement in the United States, making her a very significant and influential lady during this period. She then rose to the position of president of the National American Women Suffrage Association (or NAWSA), where she vigorously promoted women's rights by organizing several demonstrations and strikes around the nation. In addition, she contributed to the 1917 founding of the National Women's Party. One of the most prominent of these strikes was one she planned for President Wilson's inauguration in 1913, when 5,000 supporters attended. The White House protest she planned to take place during Wilson's presidency was even more significant because it resulted in the imprisonment of sixty protestors and the sentence of Paul herself to seven months in jail. The media flocked to hear the story of these ladies after Paul had to be forced to be fed through a tube they placed down her nose after going on a hunger strike in prison, which gained a lot of media attention across the nation.
   5. **Carrie Chapman Catt** - Another woman who played a crucial role in the movement, particularly because Catt was a leading figure at the time in the fight for women's suffrage despite encountering prejudice and racism in her work. She was significant because she demonstrated that discrimination existed in even the women's suffrage movement and that, at the time, it was quite challenging to enter a gathering and locate an unbiased individual. She had criticized the United States for granting voting rights to the country's African Americans and Native Americans, and she went on to declare that the country's immigrant population should be dreaded because their votes may be harmful to society.
   6. **Margaret Sanger** - Without Margaret Sanger, a fiery woman who worked in the 1916-built first birth control clinic in New York City, the progressive period would not have been complete. She made it her mission to ensure that women have this option available to them in their lives as a potential remedy after growing up with ten siblings and experiencing life in a broken world where she witnessed the effects of unintended pregnancies and how damaging they could be to people's lives at this time. She had worked in 1912 to educate women about their options from their current position and to help them get knowledge on how they may help themselves. After this, in 1921, she assisted in founding the American Birth Control League, which would later become known as Planned Parenthood in modern times. She was one of the most well-known and respected progressive individuals of the era, imparting her knowledge to medical professionals and social workers in addition to thousands of women across the country. She was not faultless in her views, though; she advocated sterilizing those with lousy genes or undesirable health conditions so they couldn't have children in the future.
   7. **Federal Reserve Act of 1913** - One of the numerous laws President Wilson passed while president that established a new federal bank was the Federal Reserve Act of 1913. Since there has been no central bank system in place since the destruction of the second federal bank, all of the money that has been moving through our economy throughout this time has been passing through a vast network of private banks around the nation. The federal reserve act of 1913 was crucial because it established a new central federal bank system that made borrowing money more dependable by requiring banks to deposit a percentage of their holdings in the federal reserve. As a result, the country's currency was stabilized.
7. **“From its beginning to its end, the progressive movement was, more than anything else, paradoxical.” Support this statement.** - This claim can be demonstrated by examining how prejudiced and judgmental the progressives who advocated for the reforms actually were. In addition to being exceedingly classist toward anyone who wasn't also in the middle class with them, the organization also denigrated other races and favored measures that would benefit solely the country's white population. It would be reasonable to assume that an organization calling itself the progressives would advocate for reforms that would benefit all citizens, yet nothing could be farther from the reality. It was also incredibly ironic given how the anti-immigrant movement grew alongside these other prejudices, which further excluded populations. Even President Wilson supported the more progressive causes, but he thought that black people should be kept apart.