

American History Honors

Study Guide: Progressive Era (1900-1920) and U.S. in World Affairs (1865-1912)

NOTE: We will not include in the information on Woodrow Wilson's foreign policy/diplomacy in this unit test (end of section 18.4). That material will be saved for the next unit on World War I.

Test Format (modified): Normal objective-style questions (i.e. multiple choice, etc.)
 One short answer question (three options)

This study guide is intentionally longer than usual. Not all items will be tested, but I hope that the longer format will help you understand and review the material better. 😊

Progressive Era:

- “Four goals of progressivism” – review material from the “Origins” section
- Muckrakers and important examples discussed in class
- Local government progressivism – government efficiency; city ownership of municipal services
- Robert LaFollette, Hiram Johnson, Charles Evans Hughes
- Court cases to limit working hours, especially *Muller v. Oregon (1908)*
- Election reform: initiative, referendum, recall, secret ballot, primaries
- Know the Progressive Amendments: 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th
- Women's lives at the turn of the century (typical roles, typical occupations for those who worked, working conditions)
- Reforms and Reformers – WTCU, NAWSA, Susan B. Anthony, Margaret Sanger, Alice Paul, Carrie Chapman Catt
- Teddy Roosevelt's Square Deal (3 C's; shaping of the modern presidency)
- “Trust-busting”: *Northern Securities* case; reasons for aggressive anti-trust enforcement
- Elkins and Hepburn Acts (1903, 1906)
- Anthracite Coal Mine Strike (1902) and TR's response
- Consumer Protection: *The Jungle*, Meat Inspection Act (1906), Food and Drug Act (1906)
- Conservation: examples, Newlands Reclamation Act, private citizens/social organizations that pressured for reform
- Gifford Pinchot's argument for conservation (find this in your textbook)
- Roosevelt and civil rights?
- Forming of the NAACP / goal?
- Panic of 1907, Aldrich-Vreeland Act, Election of 1908
- 1911 – *Standard Oil* case and “rule of reason”
- Taft splits the party: Payne-Aldrich Tariff, Ballinger-Pinchot Affair
- Bull Moose Election of 1912 and Wilson's New Freedom
- Underwood Tariff, Federal Reserve System, Income Tax, Clayton Anti-Trust Act
- Women's suffrage and Wilson's ignorance of civil rights

U.S. in World Affairs:

- Concept of imperialism; Alfred T. Mahan; reasons for U.S. expansion in foreign policy
- William Henry Seward – Alaska, Midway Islands
- Hawaii – interest to eventual annexation
- Spanish-American War:
 - Causes of interest in the Cuban conflict
 - Major information from the presentation outline!
 - Course of War: Philippines → Cuban invasion → Puerto Rico
 - Teller Amendment, Platt Amendment, *Insular Cases* (**know all three**)
 - Debate on war, Treaty of Paris, occupation of new lands
 - Significance?
- War in the Philippines (1899)
- Open Door Notes, Boxer Rebellion (1900), Second Round of Open Door Notes
- Teddy Roosevelt's Big Stick Diplomacy:
 - Panama Canal
 - Roosevelt Corollary
 - Treaty of Portsmouth, NH – Nobel Peace Prize 1906
 - Root-Takahira Agreement 1908
- Taft's Dollar Diplomacy

Woodrow Wilson – next unit

American History Honors – ANNOTATED VERSION

Study Guide: Progressive Era (1900-1920) and U.S. in World Affairs (1865-1912)

Test date: Tuesday, February 13, 2007

NOTE: We will not include in the information on Woodrow Wilson’s foreign policy/diplomacy in this unit test (end of section 18.4). That material will be saved for the next unit on World War I. *Also, do not forget to do the review homework assignment!*

Test Format (modified): Normal objective-style questions (i.e. multiple choice, etc.)
One short answer question (two options)

This study guide is intentionally longer than usual. Not all items will be tested, but I hope that the longer format will help you understand and review the material better. ☺

Progressive Era:

- “Four goals of progressivism” – review material from the “Origins” section – [review the section headings from the presentation outline](#)
- **Muckrakers** and important examples discussed in class
- Local government progressivism – government efficiency; city ownership of municipal services
- Robert LaFollette, Hiram Johnson, Charles Evans Hughes
- Court cases to limit working hours, especially *Muller v. Oregon (1908)* **[Florence Kelley](#) – end to child labor
- Election reform: **initiative**, referendum, recall, secret ballot, primaries
- **Know the Progressive Amendments: 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th**
- Women’s lives at the turn of the century (**typical roles**, working conditions, etc) – [review the stats from the section presentation \(70%-1870-domestic servants; 1900-1 in 5 manufacturing, etc.\)](#)
- Reforms and Reformers – **WTCU**, NAWSA, Susan B. Anthony, Margaret Sanger, Alice Paul, Carrie Chapman Catt **[review temperance movement – end alcohol use in society](#)
- Teddy Roosevelt’s Square Deal (**3 C’s**; shaping of the modern presidency)
- “Trust-busting”: *Northern Securities* case; reasons for aggressive anti-trust enforcement; **[not completely against big business, just those that purposefully restrained trade](#)
- **Elkins and Hepburn Acts (1903, 1906)** (RR)
- Anthracite Coal Mine Strike (1902) and **TR’s response**
- Consumer Protection: *The Jungle*, Meat Inspection Act (1906), **Food and Drug Act (1906)** – truth in labeling
- Conservation: examples, Newlands Reclamation Act, private citizens/social organizations that pressured for reform **[Gifford Pinchot – against private development of lands](#)
- Roosevelt and civil rights?

- Forming of the **NAACP** (court system/equality of all races)
- Panic of 1907, Aldrich-Vreeland Act, Election of 1908
- 1911 – *Standard Oil* case and “rule of reason” ****Taft continued anti-trust legacy of TR**
- Taft splits the party: Payne-Aldrich Tariff, **Ballinger-Pinchot Affair**
- Bull Moose Election of 1912 and Wilson’s New Freedom
- Underwood Tariff, **Federal Reserve System**, Income Tax, **Clayton Anti-Trust Act – stricter laws and legalized strikes**
- **Women’s suffrage** (made possible by WW I) and Wilson’s ignorance of civil rights

U.S. in World Affairs:

- Concept of imperialism; **Alfred T. Mahan**; **reasons for U.S. expansion in foreign policy**
****overproduction of industrial goods**
- William Henry Seward – Alaska, Midway Islands
- Hawaii – interest to eventual annexation
- Spanish-American War:
 - Causes of interest in the Cuban conflict (review **USS Maine**)
 - Major information from the presentation outline!
 - Course of War: Philippines → Cuban invasion → Puerto Rico
 - **Teller Amendment, Platt Amendment** (note difference; “intervention”), *Insular Cases*
 - **Debate on war** – understand arguments of anti-imperialists, Treaty of Paris, occupation of new lands (write new lands gained on board)
 - Significance?
- War in the Philippines (1899)
- **Open Door Notes, Boxer Rebellion (1900)**, Second Round of Open Door Notes
- Teddy Roosevelt’s **Big Stick Diplomacy**: ****threat of force**
 - Panama Canal – benefit: Atlantic/Pacific ports
 - Roosevelt Corollary “preventive intervention”
 - **Treaty of Portsmouth, NH** – Nobel Peace Prize 1906
 - Root-Takahira Agreement 1908
- **Taft’s Dollar Diplomacy** (review why economic investments)

Woodrow Wilson – next unit