

Movements and Reforms

Progressive Era (1901--1917) mainly driven by the middle class and educated that wanted to tweak it through "progress" with an expanded role of government (regulated capitalism)

Progressivism social or political movement that aims to represent the interests of ordinary people through political change and an expanded size and role of the government (very inclusive)

TR Square Deal CORPORATION: believed that there were good trusts and bad trusts (break bad, regulated good) first President to actually use the power of the Sherman Antitrust Act

TR Square Deal CONSERVATION: sought to protect land from exploitation by corporations, expanded the National Park System, protected wetlands

TR Square Deal CONSUMERS: sought to protect consumers from the power of corporations (high prices bc monopolized)

Movements and Reforms (cont)

Muckrakers wrote articles exposing corruption in government and industry (Ida Tarbell in Standard Oil, Jacob Riis in "How the other side lived")

Settlement House Movement (late 1880s) founding settlement houses to respond to growing industrial poverty and the negative effects of rapid urbanization (Jane Addams "Hull House" in Chicago)

Temperance Movement curb the consumption of alcohol in the U.S. led to 18th amendment (prohibition of alcohol) which was mostly done by women

Moral Reform Movement (late 1800s) sought to "clean up" American society of the perceived moral degradation that had taken place to targeted pornography, prostitution, vulgarity, etc

Anthracite Coal Strike (1902) a strike by the United Mine Workers of America in the anthracite coal fields of eastern Pennsylvania. demanded higher wages, shorter workdays, and union recognition

Movements and Reforms (cont)

"neutral arbitrator" Roosevelt intervened in the above strike (1st time that the government did not side with big business like in Gilded Age)

Committee on Public Information a propaganda agency tasked with swaying public opinion in favor of the war

Food Administration conservation of food so that surpluses could be sent to Europe to feed the Allied soldiers and civilians

War Industries Board guide the economy during the war esp. to guide factories on war effort production

Great Migration (1910--1970) bulk of migration bc enlisting for WW1 from rural South to urban North, Midwest, West

Harlem Renaissance (1920s) AA life through music, murals, literature which brought white-black communities together

KKK (1925) led a march of over 50,000 people in Washington, D.C. while demanding laws against immigration (opposed Catholics, blacks, and Jews)

Fundamentalist emphasized the literal truth and interpretation of the Bible



Movements and Reforms (cont)

Modernist	attempted to reconcile the Bible with scientific knowledge
Scopes (Monkey) Trial	symbolized the conflict between science and theology, faith and reason, individual liberty and majority rule
The New Deal (relief, recover, reform)	FDR approach to rebuild the economy after the Great Depression (stimulate economic activity)

Court Cases/ Amendments

Muller v. Oregon (1908)	upheld an Oregon law limiting the workday for female wage earners to ten hours
Insular Cases (1901)	Supreme Court ruled territories under U.S. control don't automatically receive the constitutional rights of U.S. citizens
Schenck v. United States (1919)	upheld the right of the Government to pass and enforce the Espionage and Sedition Acts during war
16th amendment	Congress has the power to pass direct taxes, such as income tax
17th amendment	Senators are to be elected by the voters in their state
18th amendment	production, distribution, and sale of alcoholic beverages is illegal (prohibited)
19th amendment	gives women the right to vote (suffrage)

Politics and Economics

Populist	mostly small farmers, wanted to abolish national banks, graduated income tax, direct election of senators, civil service reform, 8-hour workday, gov't control of RR and communication
Progressives	mostly urban middle class, educated, women (purify not radically change), + labor conditions, prohibition, Americanization of Immigrants, anti-trust, women's suffrage
Payne Aldrich Tariff (1909)	dropped rates only about 5% (Taft promised way less rates) and raised it on iron ore and coal
Underwood Tariff (1913)	Taft lowered tariff from 40%-25% and lost revenue made up in 16th amendment
Federal Reserve Act	established a system of 12 federal banks & Federal Reserve Board, set interest rates, regulate the money
Clayton Anti-Trust	by Taft, strengthened Sherman Anti-Trust
Spanish-American War (China)	interventionist b/c imperialism (gained Cuba, Guam, Phillipines)
Open Door Policy	policy of promoting equal opportunity for international trade and commerce
Neutrality (1914--1917)	British and French were allies to the u.s but they wanted to stay neutral

Politics and Economics (cont)

Espionage Act (1917)	illegal to engage in any activity that interfered with the war effort
Sedition Act (1918)	illegal to speak out against the government, the country, or the war itself
League of Nations (1920)	international organization to maintain peace & prevent further war but U.S. never joined b/c it would turn them interventionist (Republican Irreconcilables)
Emergency Quota Act (1921)	based on 3% of each nationality living in the U.S. in 1910
Immigration Quota Act (1924)	2% of nationality living in the U.S. in 1890
FDIC (1933)	President Roosevelt that regulates banks and insures bank deposits for consumers
Court--Packing (1937)	FDR unsuccessfully attempted to add new members to the SC--6 new liberal justices (b/c New Deal)
Neutrality Acts (1935--1937)	attempted to keep America neutral due to the aggressive actions of Italy, Japan, and Germany and the potential war
Cash and Carry Policy (1939)	allowed the sale of goods and/or arms to warring nations as long as the nations paid cash (no loans) and carried the goods and/or arms away on their own ships

