

Standard VUS.8d

The student will demonstrate knowledge of how the nation grew and changed from the end of Reconstruction through the early twentieth century by

d) identifying the causes and impact of the Progressive Movement, including the excesses of the Gilded Age, child labor and antitrust laws, the rise of labor unions, and the success of the women's suffrage movement.

Essential Understanding

The period from Reconstruction through the early twentieth century was a time of contradictions for many Americans. Agricultural expansion was accomplished through wars against the Plains Indians, leading to new federal Indian policies. Industrial development brought great fortunes to a few and raised the standard of living for millions of Americans, but also brought about the rise of national labor unions and clashes between industry and labor. Social problems in rural and urban settings gave rise to third-party movements and the beginning of the Progressive Movement.

Essential Questions

How did the excesses of the Gilded Age contribute to the development of the Progressive Movement?

What were the goals of Progressives, and what were their accomplishments?

Progressive Movement: Causes and Goals

The Progressive Movement used government to institute reforms for problems created by industrialization. Examples of reform include Theodore Roosevelt's " _____ " and Woodrow Wilson's " _____ ."

Causes of the Progressive Movement

1. Excesses of the Gilded Age

- a. _____
- b. _____

2. Working conditions for labor

- a. _____
- b. _____
- c. _____
- d. _____
- e. _____

Goals of Progressive Movement

1. Government controlled by the _____
2. Guaranteed _____ opportunities through government _____
3. _____ of social injustices

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Progressive Movement: Labor

Progressive accomplishments

1. In child labor

- a. _____
- b. _____

2. Impact of labor unions

a. Organizations

- i. _____
- ii. _____ (Samuel Gompers)
- iii. _____ (Eugene V. Debs)
- iv. _____

b. Strikes

- i. _____
- ii. _____
- iii. _____

c. Gains

- i. _____
- ii. _____

3. Antitrust laws

- a. _____: Prevents any business structure that "restrains trade" (monopolies)
- b. _____: Expands Sherman Anti-Trust Act; outlaws price-fixing; exempts unions from Sherman Act

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Progressive Movement: Elections and Voting Rights

Progressive accomplishments

1. In local governments

- a. New forms of government (_____-style and _____-style) to meet needs of increasing _____

2. In state governments

- a. _____
b. _____
c. _____

3. In elections

- a. _____
b. _____ (17th Amendment)
c. _____

4. Women's suffrage

- a. Was a _____ of modern protest movement
b. Benefited from strong _____ (e.g., _____ B. _____)
c. Encouraged _____ to enter the labor force during _____
d. Resulted in the _____ Amendment to the Constitution

Standard VUS.9a

The student will demonstrate knowledge of the emerging role of the United States in world affairs by

a) explaining the changing policies of the United States toward Latin America and Asia and the growing influence of the United States in foreign markets.

Essential Understanding

Many twentieth-century American foreign policy issues have their origins in America's emergence as a world power at the end of the nineteenth century. America's intervention in World War I ensured its role as a world power for the remainder of the century. The growing role of the United States in international trade displayed the American urge to build, innovate, and explore new markets.

Essential Questions

Why did the United States abandon its traditional isolationist foreign policy?

How did the United States expand its influence in the world?

Foreign Policy: Latin American and Asia

Creation of international markets

1. _____: Secretary of State John Hay proposed a policy that would give all nations _____ rights in China.
2. _____: President Taft urged American _____ and _____ to invest in Latin America. He promised that the United States would step in if unrest threatened their _____.
3. Growth in _____ trade occurred from the late 1800s to World War I: the first era of true "_____ economy."

Latin America

1. Spanish American War
 - a. _____ was annexed by the United States.
 - b. The United States asserted its right to intervene in _____ affairs.
2. Panama Canal and the role of _____
 - a. The United States encouraged _____'s independence from _____.
 - b. The parties negotiated a treaty to build the canal.

Asia and the Pacific

1. Hawaii: _____
2. Philippines: _____
3. Open Door Policy: _____

Standard VUS.9b

The student will demonstrate knowledge of the emerging role of the United States in world affairs by
b) evaluating United States involvement in World War I, including Wilson's Fourteen Points, the Treaty of Versailles, and the national debate over treaty ratification and the League of Nations.

Essential Understanding

While American entry into World War I ensured Allied victory, the failure to conclude a lasting peace left a bitter legacy.

Essential Questions

Why did the United States become involved in World War I?

How did visions of the postwar world differ?

World War I

United States involvement in World War I

1. The war began in Europe in _____ when _____ and Austria-Hungary went to war with _____, _____, and _____.
2. For three years, America remained _____, and there was _____ sentiment not to get involved in a _____ war.
3. The decision to enter the war was the result of continuing German _____ warfare (violating freedom of the seas) and American ties to _____.
4. Americans wanted to “_____.” (Woodrow Wilson)
5. America's military _____ of soldiers and war materials tipped the balance of the war and led to _____'s defeat.

Fourteen Points

Wilson's plan to eliminate the causes of war

Key points

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____

Treaty of Versailles

1. The _____ and _____ insisted on punishment of _____.
2. A _____ of _____ was created.
3. National boundaries were _____, creating many new _____.

League of Nations debate in United States

1. Objections to United States foreign policy decisions being made by an international organization, not by U.S. leaders
2. Senate's _____ to approve Treaty of Versailles