

Name: _____ Due Date: _____ Class Period: _____



Reviewing the Populists and Analyzing Progressives 1870-1920

APUSH Review Guide for / AMSCO ch. 19 (Populists only) and ch. 21. *If you do not have AMSCO, use American Pageant ch.26 (last few pages) and ch. 29 & 30 or other resources.*

Directions→ Print document and take notes in the spaces provided. Read through the guide before you begin reading. This step will help you focus on the most significant ideas and information as you read. Pages 8 and 13 will be completed in class. This guide earns 10% bonus on BOTH the online Populist review quiz and in class Progressive reading quiz.

(Political cartoon at left shows Capital, Commerce, and Labor with a caption saying, "Come brothers (Commerce speaking to Capital and Labor), you have grown so big you cannot afford to quarrel!").

Period 7 Main Ideas:

An **increasingly pluralistic United States** faced profound **domestic** and global **challenges**, **debated the proper degree of government activism**, and sought to define its international role.

Key Concept 7.1: Governmental, political, and social organizations struggled to address the effects of large-scale industrialization, economic uncertainty, and related social changes such as urbanization and mass migration.

Key Concept 7.2: A revolution in **communications and transportation technology** helped to create a new **mass culture** and spread "**modern**" values and ideas, even as **cultural conflicts** between groups increased under the pressure of **migration, world wars, and economic distress**.

Key Concept 7.3: **Global conflicts** over resources, territories, and ideologies renewed debates over the **nation's values** and its **role in the world**, while simultaneously propelling the United States into a **dominant international military, political, cultural, and economic position**.

Learning Goals:

Evaluate the changing role of government along with the contributions of progressive citizens illustrated by political, economic, and social reforms at the local, state, and federal levels.

Analyze the extent to which the Progressive Era was actually *progressive*.


1. **Identify and explain political, economic, and social consequences of closing the frontier.** **Highlight cues** and analyze the significance of the events by answering the questions in the spaces provided.

A striking manifestation of rural discontent came through the Farmers' Alliance, founded in Texas in the late 1870s. Farmers came together in the alliance to socialize, but more importantly to break the strangling grip of the railroads and manufacturers through cooperative buying and selling. Unfortunately, the alliance weakened itself by ignoring the plight of landless tenant farmers, sharecroppers, and farm workers. Even more debilitating was the Alliance's exclusion of blacks, who counted for more than half of the agricultural population of the South.

Was the Farmer's Alliance successful? Why or why not?

We have room for but one flag, the American flag. . . . We have room for but one language here, and that is the English language . . . and we have room for but one loyalty and that is a loyalty to the American people.
—Theodore Roosevelt, 1907

What is pluralism?

 **Extension:** For 10 additional bonus points, read the chapter on Assimilation and Pluralism posted on the website, then write a 2 page essay *explaining how* America developed into a pluralistic society and *how* pluralism myths *impact* our society in modern times.

<p>Out of the Farmer's Alliance a new political party emerged in the early 1890s – the People's party. Better known as the Populists, these frustrated farmers attacked Wall Street and the "money trust." They called for nationalizing railroads, telephones, and telegraphs; instituting a graduated income tax; and creating a new federal "sub treasury" – a scheme to provide farmers with loans for crops stored in government-owned warehouses, where they could be held until market prices rose. They also wanted the free and unlimited coinage of silver – yet another of the debtors' demands for inflation that echoed continuously throughout the Gilded Age.</p>	<p>How "individualistic" were the Populists? Explain your reasoning.</p>
<p>Mary Elizabeth Lease was nicknamed "the Kansas Pythoness" and "Mary Yellin'." She was an athletically built woman who made approximately 160 speeches in 1890 criticizing aristocracy, a government "of Wall Street, by Wall Street, and for Wall Street."</p>	<p>What was the impact of this growing conflict between farmers and business on American society.</p>

2. **How did the central government react to the changes of the Gilded Age?**

Highlight cues and analyze the significance of the events by answering the questions in the spaces provided.

<p>In the Pullman Strike (1894), The Pullman Palace Car Company was hit by the Depression and thus cut wages by about one third. The workers struck and paralyzed railway traffic from Chicago to the Pacific Coast.</p>	<p>How did the government react to the Pullman Strike?</p> <p>How does this event characterize government?</p>
<p>Marcus Alonzo Hanna made his fortune in the iron business and later devoted his time and money into campaigning for future president William McKinley. Hanna believed that the core function of a government was to help business.</p>	<p>How is the role of government changing in the 1890s?</p>
<p>William Jennings Bryan, an orator from Nebraska, won the Democratic nomination for President in 1896 following his "Cross of Gold" speech. He was given the nickname "Boy Orator of the Platte" by a skeptic. He ran against William McKinley for the White House. It resulted in a McKinley win, starting an era of Republican rule for the next sixteen years..</p>	<p>Explain the message in the Cross of Gold speech. To what extent was this message a result of the plight of Westerners?</p> <p>Why did Bryan lose?</p>
<p>Jacob Coxey led a march on Washington to demand unemployment aid from the government through inflation. (Coxey's Army)</p>	<p>How did President Cleveland react to Coxey?</p> <p>How does this event characterize government?</p>
<p>The Dingley Tariff proposed high new rates, but not rates high enough for some lobbyists who continued to nag the senate for increased rates. A ridiculous 850 amendments were added to the overburdened bill. The resulting average rate was 46.5%.</p>	<p>Compare the Dingley Tariff to the Wilson-Gorman Act of 1894.</p>

3. Analyze the impact panic and depression had on the nation, and assess the success of government response to the economic downturn.

a. impact on farmers
b. Impact on workers
c. Impact on business
d. Success of govt responses -repeal of Silver Purchase Act -borrowing from J.P. Morgan -military troops sent to end Pullman Strike -government arresting Coxey's army

The Panic Of 1893-Financial World

EVEN BEFORE CLEVELAND TAKES OFFICE AN ECONOMIC crisis is seen to be brewing. Ten days before the inauguration, the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad files bankruptcy proceedings. Later, prices of grain, cotton, steel,

and timber fall steadily, while the stock market fluctuates wildly. Many financiers, including August Belmont, J.P. Morgan and Henry Villard, warn Cleveland that a panic is nearing, and add their pressure to get a repeal of the Sherman Silver Purchase Act of 1890, which they blame for the crisis.

The chief fear among Eastern financiers and businessmen is that in a panic the United States could easily be forced off the gold standard. Early in May the panic begins. More railroads go broke; many of the great financial trusts begin to collapse; European banks begin selling their American stocks and bonds, and a huge run on banks ensues, until more than 500 Banks have failed. A vigorous battle begins, with the goal of repealing the Sherman Act. Forces for and against repeal are lined up geographically: the West and South favor retention of the act, and the East favors immediate repeal. Despite the repeal of the act in October, the deepening depression is becoming worldwide, and is wiping out prosperity in all sections of the economy.

The Financial World

The events of the past week will pass into Wall Street history as the "industrial panic." As a panic it was the worst since 1873, and the full force of it fell on the industrial stocks. It fell upon them because the speculation was concentrated in that group, and it did not touch the railroad shares with any severity because so little has been doing in them as compared with the industrials. One railroad stock there had been an inflated speculation in, and it suffered as much as the industrials, Manhattan. The time of extreme stress lasted over three days. It reached its most acute stage on Friday morning, when for nearly two hours it seemed as if the whole Street would go down in a crash of bankruptcy similar to 1873.

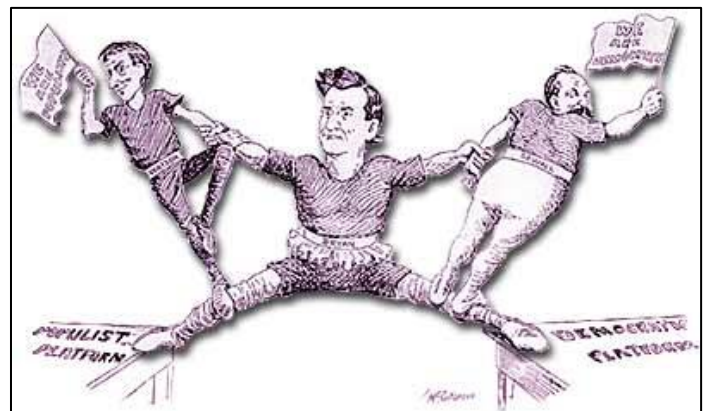
By noon the worst was over; by the afternoon there had been a rebound of prices almost as great as the morning fall: and three o'clock struck the excited throngs of brokers on the floor of the Exchange gave vent to a wild cheer, thankful that the trying day was over. Yesterday the market was feverish and from feverishness it is likely to quiet down into a weak dullness, like a patient who has been exhausted by violent spasms. It is unnecessary to note here the extreme declines, or the rapid recoveries in prices. They have already been set forth minutely and at length. But it may be said that to see the like, one must go back twenty years: and in those days it was all railroad stocks. There were no others to speculate in.

The fact that they were railroad stocks, and not industrials, did not secure them against the effects of excessive speculation; neither because this panic, of 1893, has taken place in the industrials, does it follow that industrial stocks are of less value than railroad stocks. When a period of financial or commercial stress comes upon us, whatever speculation has been the most active in suffers the most in the general collapse.

4. Analyze the significance of the election of 1896.

Caption for cartoon from Chicago Tribune, 1896:
 A great exhibition, but rather trying on the man in the middle." William Jennings Bryan is shown pulled in two directions as he campaigns on both the Democratic and the Populist Party platforms.

What did the Democratic Party and the candidate, William Jennings Bryan, seek?



Reviewing the significance of 1896 election....**Highlight Cues as you read and review!**

Everything seemed to be falling into place for the Populists. James Weaver made an impressive showing in 1892, and now Populist ideas were being discussed across the nation. The Panic of 1893 was the worst financial crisis to date in American history. As the soup lines grew larger, so did voters' anger at the present system.

When **JACOB S. COXEY** of Ohio marched his 200 supporters into the nation's capital to demand reforms in the spring of 1894, many thought a revolution was brewing. The climate seemed to ache for change. All that the Populists needed was a winning Presidential candidate in 1896.

Ironically, the person who defended the Populist platform that year came from the Democratic Party. **WILLIAM JENNINGS BRYAN** was the unlikely candidate. An attorney from Lincoln, Nebraska, Bryan's speaking skills were among the best of his generation. Known as the "**GREAT COMMONER**," Bryan quickly developed a reputation as defender of the farmer.

When Populist ideas began to spread, Democratic voters of the South and West gave enthusiastic endorsement. At the Chicago Democratic convention in 1896, Bryan delivered a speech that made his career. Demanding the free coinage of silver, Bryan shouted, "**You shall not crucify mankind upon a cross of gold!**" Some scoffed at the Biblical reference as over the top, but thousands of Democratic delegates roared their approval, and at the age of thirty-six, the "**BOY ORATOR**" received the Democratic nomination.

William McKinley stayed out of the public eye in 1896, leaving the campaigning to party hacks and fancy posters like this one. The Republican competitor was **WILLIAM MCKINLEY**, the governor of Ohio. He had the support of the moneyed eastern establishment. Behind the scenes, a wealthy Cleveland industrialist named **MARC HANNA** was determined to see McKinley elected. He, like many of his class, believed that the free coinage of silver would bring financial ruin to America.

Using his vast wealth and power, Hanna directed a campaign based on fear of a Bryan victory. McKinley campaigned from his home, leaving the politicking for the party hacks. Bryan revolutionized campaign politics by launching a nationwide **WHISTLE-STOP** effort, making twenty to thirty speeches per day.

When the results were finally tallied, McKinley had beaten Bryan by an electoral vote margin of 271 to 176. Many factors led to Bryan's defeat. He was unable to win a single state in the populous Northeast. Laborers feared the free silver idea as much as their bosses. While inflation would help the debt-ridden, mortgage-paying farmers, it could hurt the wage-earning, rent-paying factory workers. In a sense, the election came down to city versus country. By 1896, the urban forces won. Bryan's campaign marked the last time a major party attempted to win the White House by exclusively courting the rural vote.

The economy of 1896 was also on the upswing. Had the election occurred in the heart of the Panic of 1893, the results may have differed. Farm prices were rising in 1896, albeit slowly. The Populist Party fell apart with Bryan's loss. Although they continued to nominate candidates, most of their membership had reverted to the major parties.

The ideas, however, did endure. Although the free silver issue died, the graduated income tax, direct election of senators, initiative, referendum, recall, and the secret ballot were all later enacted. These issues were kept alive by the next standard bearers of reform — the **PROGRESSIVES** (SOURCE: USHISTORY.ORG)



Despite having the Progressives in their corner, the Democrats lost the election of 1896. Why did this happen?

In what ways did the election of 1896 illustrate the power of American business and cities?

In what ways did this election change American politics?

5. The Gold Standard **Highlight cues as you read and review!**

During the nineteenth century, U.S. currency was backed by both gold and silver—in other words, a dollar in silver, nickel, or copper coins or in paper money was guaranteed by the government to be convertible into a dollar's worth of either metal. As a result of this "bimetallic standard," the valuation of U.S. currency fluctuated wildly. Because the value of the two metals on the open market was constantly changing, speculators were able to turn a profit by selling their coins for more than their face value when the value of the metal exceeded its denomination. When the government flooded the market with silver coins, the price of silver dropped, citizens traded in their silver coins for gold, and federal gold reserves were exhausted. At the same time, prices of wholesale and retail goods saw a steady decline from the end of the Civil War through the 1890s, sending farmers and other providers of goods, whose fixed debts did not decline, into crisis. This chronic monetary instability was a large factor in the 1896 election of President William McKinley, who ran on a platform that included a change to a gold standard. In 1900 McKinley signed the Gold Standard Act, making gold reserves the basis of the monetary system. The gold standard remained in effect until 1933, when the economic pressures of the Great Depression—including gold-hoarding by a panicked citizenry—led the United States to abandon it, and legislation was passed that allowed the Federal Reserve to expand the supply of paper money irrespective of gold reserves.

Review the economic policies below by explaining each one's purpose and impact on the American economy.

Legal Tender Act 1862

Purpose:

Impact on economy:

National Banking Act 1863

Purpose:

Impact on economy:

Coinage Act 1873

Purpose:

Impact on economy:

Specie Payment Resumption Act 1874

Purpose:

Impact on economy:

Bland Allison Act 1878

Purpose:

Impact on economy:

Gold Standard Act 1900

Purpose:

Impact on economy:

Does gold back up our paper money today? (Federal Reserve Notes)

Do you think it should?

From Populists to Progressives... Connecting Units 5 & 6... (Periods 6 & 7)

Key Concept 7.1 Part I: The continued growth and **consolidation of large corporations** transformed American society and the nation's economy, promoting **urbanization** and **economic growth**, even as **business cycle fluctuations** became increasingly severe.

6. Answer the following questions by reviewing main events, defining terms, and analyzing significance in the spaces provided.

Highlight Cues.

Question: Identify the events that led to the Progressive Era, and explain who the Progressives actually were.

Answer/Main Events/Ideas	Definitions/Explanations	Analysis
<p>The <i>cause</i> of the Progressive movement originated mainly in the radical changes in American society during the Gilded Age. As farmers and workers responded to these changes, states began reforming and eventually the federal government began addressing some issues. As cities grew, more individuals also tried to solve new problems.</p> <p>a. Granger Laws</p> <p>b. ICC</p> <p>c. Populist Party</p> <p>d. Jane Addams</p>	<p>Granger Laws...</p> <p>ICC...</p> <p>Populist Party...</p> <p>Jane Addams...</p>	<p>To what extent did the Progressive Movement (Era) begin prior to Theodore Roosevelt becoming President in 1901?</p> <p>Identify the event that ushered in the Progressive Era :</p> <hr/> <p>What event ushered it out?</p>

Question: Explain the Progressive philosophy.

Answer/Main Events/Ideas	Definitions/Explanations	Analysis
<p>Although waves of reform had swept the nation before, the 20th century Progressive Movement was unique in that it shifted away from prior philosophies.</p> <p>a. Adam Smith, <i>The Wealth of Nations</i>, 1776</p> <p>b. Transcendentalism, early 1800s</p> <p>c. Charles Darwin, <i>Origin of Species</i>, 1859</p> <p>d. William James & John Dewey, late 19th century</p> <p>e. Frederick W. Taylor, late 19th century</p>	<p>Philosophies before and during the Progressive Era:</p> <p>Adam Smith, <i>The Wealth of Nations</i>, 1776...</p> <p>Transcendentalism, early 1800s...</p> <p>Charles Darwin, <i>Origin of Species</i>, 1859...</p> <p>William James & John Dewey, late 19th century...</p> <p>Frederick W. Taylor, late 19th century...</p>	<p>Compare and Contrast the Jefferson and Jackson era reform philosophies with the Progressive Era philosophies of reform.</p>

This page will be completed in class.

Key Concept 7.1 Part 2: Progressive reformers responded to **economic instability**, **social inequality**, and **political corruption** by calling for **government intervention** in the economy, **expanded democracy**, greater **social justice**, and **conservation** of natural resources.

7. Classify Progressive reforms during the Progressive era – during the terms of Teddy-Taft-Wilson (1901-1920) -- into municipal, state, and federal, and political, economic, social. As you fill in your chart, consider adding brief descriptions for future review.
Highlight the federal reforms during Wilson's two terms.

	Political	Economic	Social
Federal			
State			
Local			

Key Concept 7.1 Part 2 A & B:

- A. In the late 1890s and the early years of the 20th century, **journalists and Progressive reformers** — largely urban and middle class, and often female — worked to **reform** existing social and political institutions at the **local, state, and federal levels** by creating **new organizations** aimed at addressing social problems associated with an **industrial society**.
- B. **Progressives** promoted **federal legislation** to regulate **abuses** of the economy and the **environment**, and many sought to expand **democracy**.

8. Analyze the historical significance and impact of the Muckrakers. **Highlight your cues.**

<i>Muckraker Examples</i>	<i>Historical Significance and Impact on Era</i>
Written in 1899 by Thorstein Veblen, <i>Theory of the Leisure Class</i> was a savage attack on “predatory wealth” and “conspicuous consumption.” In Veblen’s view the parasitic leisure class engaged in wasteful “business” rather than productive “industry.” The book thus criticized this aspect of consumerism, social order, and economic status.	
In 1890, Jacob Riis shocked middle-class Americans with <i>How the Other Half Lives</i> . It was a damning indictment of the dirt, disease, vice, and misery of the rat-gnawed human rookeries known as New York slums.	
Enterprising editors financed extensive research and encouraged pugnacious writing by their bright young reporters, whom President Roosevelt branded as “muckrakers” in 1906. Despite presidential scolding, these muckrakers boomed circulation and some of their most scandalous exposures were published as best-selling books	
Theodore Dreiser’s novels, <i>The Financier</i> and <i>The Titan</i> portrayed the avarice and ruthlessness of an industrialist.	
In 1902, a brilliant New York reporter, Lincoln Steffens, launched a series of articles titled “The Shame of the Cities”. He fearlessly unmasked the alliances between big business and municipal government.	
Ida Tarbell earned a national reputation for publishing a scathing <i>History of the Standard Oil Company</i> . With this publication, she criticized Rockefeller over monopolizing the economy through his oil company. Two years later she teamed up with other muckrakers in purchasing the <i>American</i> magazine, which became a journalistic podium for honest government and an end to business abuses.	
Along with his fellow muckrakers of the time, Ray Stannard Baker entered the industry of American publishers who sought to expose the country’s evils. In his book, <i>Following the Color Line</i> , published in 1908, Baker described the social evil of the subjugation of America’s 9 million blacks. One third of the black population was illiterate and 90% lived in the segregated south.	
<i>The Jungle</i> (1906) was a sensational novel written by Upton Sinclair. He intended his revolting tract to focus attention on the plight of the workers in the big canning factories, but instead it appalled the public with his descriptions of disgustingly unsanitary foods. By publishing this novel, he informed the public on the horrible conditions of the factories.	

9. Summarize the impact each of the following events had on Progressivism. **Highlight your cues.**

<p>The Triangle Shirtwaist Company Fire involved a company that did not follow the fire code and locked its doors. As a result, 146 workers, mostly immigrant women, died in the fire or jumped from windows. It led to more restrictive, protective laws.</p>	<p>How did cities respond?</p>
<p>The Anthracite Coal Strike of 1902 occurred when a crippling strike broke out in the anthracite coalmines of Pennsylvania. Many of the immigrant miners, who had been exploited and accident-plagued, demanded an increase in pay and a reduction in work hours. Though the wealthy mine owners initially refused to meet these demands, they reluctantly complied after President Roosevelt threatened to operate the mines with federal troops.</p>	<p>What does this incident illustrate about the Progressive Era?</p>

10. Analyze the historical significance and impact of women during the Progressive Era. **Highlight your cues.**

<p>Jane Addams and Frances Kelly not only created and spread the Settlement House movement which battled the social ills of inner cities, they also lobbied state legislatures for better schools, juvenile courts, safety regulations for tenements and factories as well as women's rights.</p>	<p>In what ways did public education improve during the Progressive Era?</p>
<p>Florence Kelley (1899) became the state of Illinois's first chief factory inspector and advocated imposing factory conditions. She took control of the National Consumers League, which mobilized female consumers to pressure for laws safeguarding women and children in the workplace.</p>	<p>Explain the shift in the role of government during the Progressive Era regarding consumers?</p>
<p>Ida B. Wells was an African-American journalist, newspaper editor and, early leader in the civil rights movement. She documented lynching in the United States, showing how it was often a way to control or punish blacks who competed with whites. She was active in the women's rights and the women's suffrage movement.</p>	<p>What progress was made during the Progressive Era regarding anti-lynching laws?</p>
<p>Founder Frances E. Willard built the militant organization, the WCTU (Woman's Christian Temperance Union) to support antiliquor campaigns. Willard supposedly would fall to her knees in prayer on salon floors and mobilized almost 1 million women to "make the world more homelike." Ultimately, the WCTU became the largest organization of women in the world. She also fought for women's suffrage, insisting women to seek enfranchisement and they seek freedom from alcohol and the right to vote.</p>	<p>Why were so many suffragettes also fighting for temperance?</p>
<p>Carrie Chapman Catt took over the NAWSA, National American Woman Suffrage Association in 1900. She changed the strategy of the organization from seeking state laws permitting women's suffrage to targeting the federal government for an amendment. She argued that women needed the vote in order to better care for their families in the new, industrial, complex society.</p>	<p>Following the 19th Amendment, how did Carrie Chapman Catt continue her fight for reform and gender equality?</p>
<p>Alice Paul broke away from NAWSA and began a more militant campaign in the fight for women's suffrage. She led picketing and parades in Washington D.C., was publicly harassed, arrested, and went to jail with some of her colleagues, including Lucy Burns (1917) for obstructing traffic. In jail she went on a hunger strike and was force fed. The violent way she and her peers were treated helped, finally, to get the attention of top government officials including President Wilson.</p>	<p>Following the 19th Amendment, how did Alice Paul continue her fight for reform and gender equality?</p>

11. Compare the strategies and accomplishments of Washington and Dubois during the Progressive Era.

When analyzing, keep the learning objectives for the reading assignment in mind:

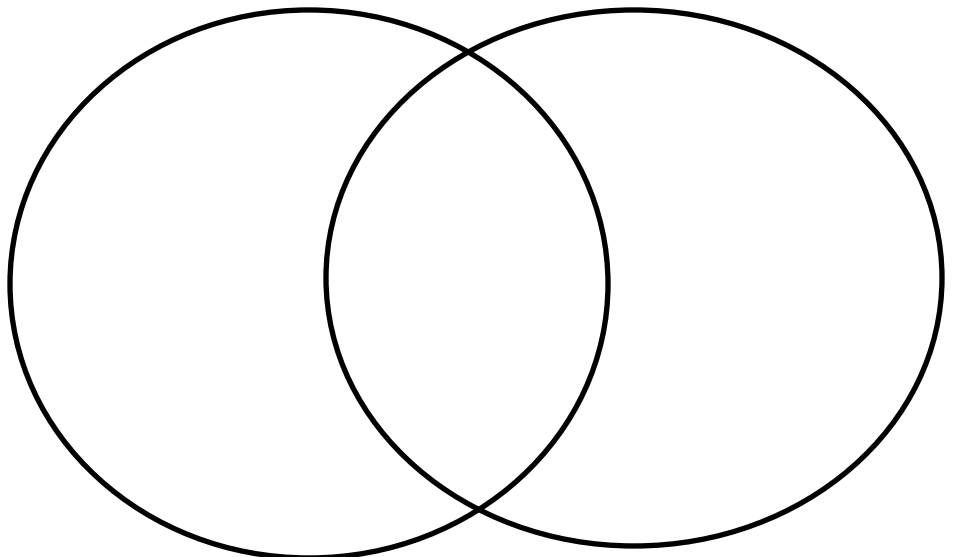
-Evaluate the changing role of government along with the contributions of progressive citizens illustrated by political, economic, and social reforms at the local, state, and federal levels.

-Analyze the extent to which the Progressive Era was actually progressive.

Booker T. Washington	W.E.B. Dubois

Explain the need for and purpose of the National Urban League, formed in 1911.

12. Compare and contrast Roosevelt and Taft's Progressivism.



In the image above, Taft is portrayed as a sheep and Roosevelt as Mary. (Mary had a little lamb). Explain the message and significance of this political cartoon in relation to the similarities and differences between the two Presidents.

Was Taft a good "lamb?" Explain your answer and provide historical evidence to support your explanation.

13. Identify the ruling and significance of the court rulings listed below. Some of these cases may not be in your text.

<i>Pollock v. The Farmers' Loan and Trust Co. (1895)</i>
<i>U. S. v. E. C. Knight Co. (1895)</i>
<i>In Re: Debs (1895)</i>
<i>Plessy v Ferguson (1896)</i>
<i>United States v. Wong Kim Ark (1898)</i>
<i>"Insular Cases" / Downes v. Bidwell (1901)</i>
<i>Northern Securities decision (1904)</i>
<i>Lochner v. New York (1905)</i>
<i>Muller v. Oregon (1908)</i>
<i>Hammer v. Dagenhart (1918)</i>
<i>Schenck v. U. S. (1919)</i>

Which court case had the greatest impact on the level of success reached by the Progressives? Explain your answer.

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14. Analyze the significance of the election of 1912.

Identify the four political parties and nominees in 1912.

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Explain why Theodore Roosevelt challenged his hand-picked successor.

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What was the outcome?

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How did the goals of the Socialist Party differ from the other three?

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What impact did the Socialists have on the Progressive Era?

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What happened to the Progressive and Socialist parties after this election?

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15. To what extent was the progressive actions of Woodrow Wilson a significant turning point in U.S. history?

Extent? _____ For what reasons? _____, _____, _____

Evidence organized by theme/reason:

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