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**Reading Outline Chapter 21 and 22: Period 7 Pages 510-523/532-542**

**Progressivism and WWI**

As you read and use the outline label your notes using **BAGPIPE** to figure out where the details fit into the themes.

**Chapter 21: The Progressive Era 1900-1917**

1. Blacks, Women and Workers Organize
   1. African American Leaders Organize Against Racism
      1. Who was Ida Wells-Barnett?
      2. How did W.E.B. Dubois view Washington’s emphasis on patience and manual skills?
      3. What actions did Dubois take? Define NAACP
   2. Revival of the Women’s Suffrage Movement
      1. In 1910 what states allowed for women’s suffrage? How was the suffrage cause revitalized?
      2. What was “organized womanhood”? Who was excluded?
      3. Who was Carrie Chapman Catt? And what was her impact on the movement?
      4. What techniques did suffragists use?
      5. Who was Alice Paul and how was she different from NAWSA?
   3. Enlarging “Woman’s Sphere”
      1. What other causes did women take up? Give at least 2 examples
      2. Who was Margaret Sanger and what was her impact on women’s rights?
   4. Workers Organize; Socialism Advances
      1. How successful was the AFL at this time?
      2. What was the IWW and what workers did it attempt to help and how?
      3. Why did some Americans turn to Socialism? (Know Eugene Debs and the actions he took as a labor leader)
2. National Progressivism Phase I: Roosevelt and Taft
   1. Why was Teddy Roosevelt considered the first progressive national leader?
   2. How as Taft viewed as a progressive?
   3. Roosevelt’s Path to the White House
      1. Who was Roosevelt before he became president?
   4. Labor Disputes, Trustbusting, and Railroad Regulation
      1. What was Teddy’s solution to the United Mine Workers Strike?
      2. How did Teddy deal with “Big Business”? Why would you call Teddy a “Trustbuster”?
      3. What was the Hepburn Act?
   5. Consumer Protection
      1. What consumer protections did Roosevelt inact?
   6. Environmentalism Progressive Style
      1. What was the National Reclamation Act? Do you think Teddy was a true conservationist or not?
   7. Taft in the White House: 1909-1913
      1. Who ran in the 1908 election?
      2. How was Taft different from Roosevelt other than just obese?
      3. Why would Taft be labeled as a cautious progressive?
      4. What happened when Roosevelt got back from his African safari?
   8. The Four Way Election of 1912
      1. Who ran in the election of 1912 and under what parties?
      2. What was the platform of the “Bull Moose Party?”
      3. How did this party allow for the win of a Democratic candidate Woodrow Wilson?
      4. What did Wilson stand for?
3. National Progressivism Phase II: Woodrow Wilson 1913-1917
   1. Who was Woodrow Wilson?
   2. Tariff and Banking Reform
      1. What was Wilson’s Agenda?
      2. What reforms did he make in Banking and Tariffs?
   3. Regulating Business; Aiding Workers and Farmers
      1. What was the purpose of the Federal Trade Commission?
      2. Define Clayton Antitrust Act
      3. What three important workers protections laws did Wilson’s administration enact and what did they change?
   4. Progressivism and the Constitution
      1. What was significant about the case Muller v. Oregon and Louis Brandeis?
      2. Define these amendments: 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th
   5. 1916: Wilson Edges out Hughes
      1. How did the Progressive movement loose momentum at this time?

**Chapter 22: Global Involvements and World War I**

1. War in Europe 1914-1917
   1. The Coming of War
      1. What were the causes of WWI?
   2. The Perils of Neutrality
      1. How did Wilson and American react to the War in Europe?
      2. What ties did Americans have overseas and how did this affect their opinion of the war?
      3. How did the breakdown of neutrality happen? Be specific here about measures we took to help the allies before we actually joined the war)
   3. The United States Enters the War
      1. What eventually led us into the war?
2. Mobilizing at Home
   1. Raising, Training and Testing an Army
      1. What was the strength of the US army going into the war? Explain
      2. How did we mobilize for war? (define the following)
         1. Selective Service Act
         2. American Expeditionary Force
         3. Who was targeted to join? What were some challenges of drafting soldiers?
   2. Organizing the Economy for War
      1. Define: War Industries Board, Bernard Baruch, National War Labor Board
      2. Who was John J Pershing? What were the contributions of African Americans to the war?
      3. How did the American Troops help staunch the German offensive?
   3. Turning the Tide
      1. What was the Allies counter offensive?
      2. What were some of the hardships soldiers faced in this war?
      3. What was the impact of influenza on the number of deaths in this war?
3. Promoting the War and Suppressing Dissent
   1. Advertising for War
      1. What were Liberty Loans?
      2. How did the government attempt to raise money for the war?
      3. Who was George Creel and what was the purpose of the Committee on Public Information? Give several examples of how he attempted to raise support for the war.
   2. Wartime Intolerance and Dissent
      1. How did some people react to all things German?
      2. How did people target people with “pro German” sentiment?
      3. Who protested the war and why?
         1. Immigrants
         2. Religious pacifists
         3. Socialist Leaders
         4. Women
         5. African Americans
   3. Suppressing Dissent by Law
      1. What was the Espionage Act?
      2. What was the SEdition Amendment?
      3. What was the outcome of Schenck v. U.S?