1. **Urban Age in a Consumer Society**: Why was the city such a central element in Progressive America?
   a. What was happening in the following areas during the Progressive Era?
      i. Farms?
      ii. Cities?
   b. Define “Muckraker”-
   c. Famous Muckrakers and their causes?
      i. Lewis Hine-
      ii. Lincoln Steffens-
      iii. Ida Tarbell-
      iv. Theodore Dreiser-
      v. Upton Sinclair
   d. From 1840-1914, 40 million immigrants migrated to the United States. Overall, where did they come from and where did they end up in the USA?
      i. Briefly define what “freedom” is for an immigrant during this time period, and how they hoped to accomplish that goal.
e. Cities were the birthplace of our mass-consumption society. What types of new products came about during the Progressive Age?

f. Changes to the Working Woman: Who was Charlotte Perkins Gilman, and how was her book “Women and Economics” a symbol of the changing role of women in the Progressive Era?

g. Define the characteristics of “Fordism”. (It is not explicitly defined, so infer what you can from the text)

h. What came to define the “American way of life” in the Progressive Era?

2. **Varieties of Progressivism:** Progressives agreed that “freedom” must be infused with new meaning to deal with the economic and social conditions of the early twentieth century, but differed in that meaning. Define each group’s meaning of “freedom”
   a. Industrial industries
   b. Socialists/IWW

   i. What was Eugene V. Debs’ role within the Socialist organization?

   ii. Labor leader Mary “Mother” Jones claimed the union “had only the constitution; the other side had bayonets” when describing the rights of labor unions during the progressive era. To what extent was that a correct statement?

   c. Feminism/Birth Control Movement

   d. Native Americans
3. **Politics of Progressivism:**
   a. **Effective Government:** Progressives believed that the modern era required a fundamental rethinking of the functions of political authority. How would philosopher John Dewey describe this new relationship between freedom and government?

   b. What kinds of changes happened in the state and local government? How did these changes reflect this new “Progressive Democracy?”

   c. List the accomplishments of the following “women-centered” social reform movements:
      i. Jane Adams and Hull House
      ii. Florence Kelly
      iii. National Women’s Suffrage Association
      iv. “Maternalist Reformers”

4. **Progressivism at the Federal Level:** The Progressive Presidents. Poverty, economic insecurity, and a lack of industrial democracy were national problems that demanded national solutions and Progressives believed that only an energetic government could create solutions for these problems. Describe the ways the 3 Progressive presidents- Theodore Roosevelt, William Howard Taft, and Woodrow Wilson tried to address this challenge.
   a. Theodore Roosevelt
      i. **Square Deal**
         1. Economic Regulation
            a. Sherman Anti-Trust Act

   b. Interstate Commerce Commission

   c. Pure Food and Drug Act

   ii. Conservation Movement:
b. William Howard Taft
   i. His use of Sherman Anti-trust Act-
      ii. 16th Amendment-
      iii. Payne-Aldrich Tariff-

c. Woodrow Wilson
   i. New Nationalism:
      1. Keating-Owen Act-
      2. Creation of Federal Reserve System and Federal Trade Commission-

5. In Conclusion...
   a. “By 1916, the social ferment and political mobilizations of the Progressive Era had given birth to a new American state. With new laws, administrative agencies, and independent commissions, government at the local, state, and federal levels had assumed the authority to protect and advance "industrial freedom.” Government had established rules for labor relations, business behavior, and financial policy, protected citizens from market abuses and acted as a broker among the groups whose conflicts threatened to destroy social harmony.”