Name: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Below is the plan for the unit on the Jim Crow/Progressive Movement. Lessons/assignments are subject to change, but this should give every student an idea on what to expect in the coming days!

|  |
| --- |
| **Unit: Jim Crow/Progressive Movement** |
| ***Date*** | ***Lesson/TopicAssignment*** | ***What is due?***  |
| Day one: | * Progressive Movement, Jim Crow
 |  |
| Day two: | * Progressive Movement, Reforms

***Review*** |  |
| Day three: | * ***Unit test***
* Begin Imperialism
 |  |

**Progressive / Jim Crow Era / Imperialism Vocabulary**

1. Booker T. Washington -
2. WEB DuBois -
3. Ida B. Wells –
4. *De facto* segregation -
5. Niagara Movement –
6. Literacy tests -
7. Poll tax -
8. Grandfather clause -
9. Segregation -

# Jim Crow -

1. Plessy vs. Ferguson -
2. Great Migration -
3. Lynching -
4. NAACP –
5. Muckrakers -
6. Primary Elections -
7. Initiative -
8. Recall -
9. Secret Ballot -
10. Referendum -
11. 17th Amendment -
12. Sherman Anti-Trust Act -
13. Clayton Anti-Trust Act -
14. Laissez-Faire –
15. Square Deal –

# Part one: The Expansion of Education

1. A democracy functions best when its citizens can \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
	1. Most children received a basic education (only \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_% finished high school)
	2. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_children only attended from Nov. to April
	3. Many \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_laws were passed around 1900
2. The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_of immigrants
	1. Public schools played a vital role in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_immigrants
	2. Many immigrants moved here for the opportunity of a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_education
	3. Learning to read and write in English prepared immigrants for \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
3. Expansion of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_education
	1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_enrollment doubled between 1890 and 1910

## Opportunity for higher ed. set the U.S. apart from other countries

* 1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_made education a possibility for many
1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_in education
	1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_were less likely to receive an education
	2. Separate \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_universities were established; segregated
	3. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_Americans were not allowed to attend most universities
		1. A few did allow them: Oberlin, Bates, Bowdoin
		2. Several African American universities were established to provide for them: Wilberforce, Howard, Atlanta, etc.
		3. Number of African Americans receiving a degree was very \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
2. Booker T. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_and W.E.B. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
	1. Booker T. Washington thought his people should focus on alleviating their \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_situation before worrying about their \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_situation
		1. Stressed \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_education and job training
		2. “as much dignity in tilling a field as in writing a poem”
	2. W.E.B. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_was the first African American to earn a PhD from \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
		1. Fought for \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_equality
		2. Founded the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_Movement; Helped form the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Part two: The World of Jim Crow**

1. The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_era
	1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_restrictions
		1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_tax
		2. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_tests
		3. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_clauses
	2. Segregation
		1. Separation of people by race
		2. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_segregation
		3. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_laws
	3. Plessy vs. Ferguson
		1. The Civil Rights cases overturned the Civil Rights Act (1883)
		2. African American Homer \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_sued for the right to sit wherever he wanted on the train
		3. The courts ruled that facilities and services needed to be \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
		4. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_laws did not violate the 14th Amendment
	4. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_against African Americans
		1. Blacks were forced to follow strict etiquette codes
		2. Breeches in these etiquette codes resulted in violence
		3. From 1882 to 1892 over \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_blacks were \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
		4. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_led an \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_campaign
	5. The Great \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
		1. Blacks moved \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_to escape violence and legal segregation; escape poverty and look for jobs
		2. Discovered \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_segregation
		3. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_erupted in many cities due to the white fear of job \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_Discrimination
	1. Many African American leaders rose to fight discrimination
		1. Booker T. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
		2. W.E.B. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
	2. Organized the NAACP
		1. Abolish \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
		2. Oppose racism
		3. Gain \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_for African Americans

# Part three: The Origins of Progressivism

1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_needed to clean up problems created by \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
	1. Progressives sought reform in four main areas
		1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
		2. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
		3. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
		4. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
	2. Four common goals of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
		1. Gov. should be \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_to its \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
		2. Gov. should curb (limit) the power of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_interests
		3. Gov. should \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_the lives of its citizens
		4. Gov. should become \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_and less \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
	3. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
		1. Journalists who pointed out the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_of society
		2. Upton \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
2. Progressive reforms in factories
	1. Poor working conditions needed to be reformed (changed)

1.Dangerous working \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

2. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_hours, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_wages, no job \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, no \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

3. Discrimination against \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

4. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_labor

* 1. Successful reforms
		1. Organizations created to regulate factory working conditions
		2. Standardizing an \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ hour work day
		3. Passing of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_laws
	2. Progressive impacts on labor unions (\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_)
		1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_of Labor
		2. American \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_of Labor (Samuel \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_)
		3. American \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_Union (Eugene V. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_)
		4. Industrial Ladies’ Garment Workers Unions
	3. Major strikes
		1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Square Riot
		2. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_Strike
		3. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_Strike

## Progressive \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_in government

* 1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_governments
		1. Tried to meet demands of increased urbanization
		2. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_managers
	2. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_governments
		1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
		2. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
	3. In elections
		1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_elections
		2. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ election of U.S. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_th Amendment)
		3. Approval of the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_system
1. Progressive federal reforms
	1. Theodore Roosevelt’s “\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_”
	2. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_laws
		1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_Anti-Trust Act banned any business that restricted trade
		2. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_Anti-Trust Act expands the Sherman Act
		3. Outlaws \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
		4. TR broke up holding companies that had \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

***The Gilded Age, Jim Crow, and the Progressive Movement***From an outsider’s perspective, America in the 1800s was ‘glittered in gold.’ Wealth, opportunity, freedom, hope…all things that were offered in America during this time period, causing a massive wave of immigration that has been unmatched in the country’s history. Between 1880 and 1920, 23 million immigrants make the journey across the sea in search of the better lifestyle that America will surely offer. One immigrant for every dollar in Mr. Bayne’s wallet (actually, that would be more equivalent to the number of Chinese immigrants following the Chinese Exclusion Act of 1882) (come on guys, that was a hilarious joke).

Upon arrival, however, many saw that things were not always as they seemed. Famed author Mark Twain referred to this time period—the period of mass ***immigration, industrialization, and urbanization*** (people moving to the city) as the “***Gilded Age***.” What is the Gilded Age, you ask? Gilded means ‘covered in gold.’ On the outside, America looked to be covered with gold—such great opportunity and wealth for all. And for some, this was true. ***Carnegie, Rockefeller, Vanderbilt***—men such as these were able to acquire fortunes in the later 1800s. But when one goes beyond the outer coating of gold and look within the depths of America, it was easy to see that America was not golden at all. Workers struggled on a daily basis, working for low wages in extremely dangerous working conditions. The rise of industries allowed major cities to develop (***Chicago-Meatpacking; Pittsburgh-Steel; Detroit—Automobile; Cleveland-Oil; New York-Clothing/Textile; New England-Textile***), but as these cities developed (***urbanization***), they became filled with ***filth, disease, and crime***, so great that even Batman couldn’t fight it Overcrowded tenements housed the large populations, and these were no ideal living conditions at all. Bathrooms were usually nothing more than buckets outside of the building; fire escapes were often not working, or not there at all; garbage often filled the streets, which, in the summer time, created a really stinky situation!

Advances in transportation and public services within the city began to make life a little bit easier for workers. New York City became the first city to create a subway system around the turn of the 20th century (1900-1999), and many other cities began to build trolleys or streetcars. Public services such as sewage and water systems began to develop to help fight off the filth of the cities, which in turn, lowered disease rates.
Despite the opportunity that it offered, America was certainly no easy place to live during the late 1800s. The government did very little at first to help with this. Their ‘***Laissez-Faire’*** capitalism kept them out of business; it allowed business owners to make decisions without the threat of government interference. This allowed business owners to pay low wages and have unsafe conditions.

But the time period was not just difficult for the workers. ***African Americans***, as well, often faced challenges as they were discriminated against. Remember, this is during the ***Jim Crow*** era of the South. Even in the North, however, African Americans faced segregation and hostility occasionally. But in this case, we’ll focus on the South. Following Reconstruction, many Jim Crow laws were passed, forcing separation of the races in public places—bathrooms, schools, churches, parks, swimming pools, etc… This was legalized by the 1896 Supreme Court Case, ***Plessy v. Ferguson,*** which Mr. Bayne will tell you more about. The result of this case though, was that ‘***Separate but Equal’*** was legal. Public places may, by law, by separated (segregated), as long as they were ‘roughly’ equal. Separate but equal, it was ruled, does not violate the 14th Amendment rights (14th Amendment defines citizenship and states that citizens are protected by Constitution). So basically, this court case legalized the Jim Crow laws that had been going on all over the South. White people in the South celebrated the outcome of this court case. By the early 20th century (mainly 1910s and 1920s), many African Americans began the ***Great Migration***. They moved from the South to the North in search of jobs (many jobs were due to soldiers leaving to fight in World War I), but also to escape the poverty and discrimination of the South.

**The Progressive Movement**

So, things were not as good as they seemed for the immigrants, the workers, and the African American population. Problems with industry were occurring; problems with immigration; problems with racism; problems with urbanization (city life). The ***Progressive Movement*** came next. This movement was started in order to make progress-to fix all of the problems created by industrialization, immigration, and urbanization. For most Americans, the Progressive Movement was a good and necessary change!

It was started for several reasons. A major part of the reasoning though, was the lifestyle of the wealthy compared to the lifestyle of the poor. Men like Carnegie, Rockefeller, Vanderbilt…they all had lavish lifestyles, more money than they’d ever need. They hardly paid their workers, they created dangerous work conditions, and they had ruthless business practices that often drove others out of work and eliminated competition (thus establishing a monopoly). Child labor (the practice of hiring children to work), unsafe machines, long hours for low pay, no job security, and no benefits; overcrowded living condition in slum neighborhoods. These were just some of the problems that needed to be fixed.

To expose the problems of society, journalists began to write and photograph the conditions in which Americans worked and lived. These journalists, who exposed the ‘muck’ or filth of American life, were called “Muckrakers” (as in muck – rake). Photographer and writer Jacob Riis (he was in the movie), in his book, *How the Other Half Lives*, showed the first ever photographs of what life was like in the slums and tenements of the Lower East Side, New York City. The wealthy and the non-city dwellers began to see this for the first time. Lewis Hine, another muckraker, showed the dangers of child labor. And one of the most famous muckrakers, Upton Sinclair, investigated the Chicago Meat Packing factories, where he wrote about the nasty stuff that goes into the meat in his book, *The Jungle.* People all over America were sick to hear about what they had been eating (I’ll tell you about this in class).

These muckrakers made a huge difference in how Americans began to feel and think. President Theodore Roosevelt, in an effort to fix these problems, created his “Square Deal,” in which he promised Americans that everyone would get a fair-square deal, and these problems would be fixed. Woodrow Wilson’s “New Freedom” would continue progressive reforms. We will discuss the Square Deal tomorrow.

**Equality for African Americans**Whatever became of the African Americans, you ask? Well, as racism and lynchings became prevalent in the South against African Americans (groups like the KKK), certain leaders began to emerge. Ida B. Wells, a female journalist from Memphis, Tennessee, began an anti-lynching crusade in her writings, and called upon the federal government to take action.
Two of the biggest leaders were Booker T. Washington and W.E.B. DuBois.
Washington believed that the way for African Americans to gain equality was through a vocational education (Iearning job skills & trades). By learning job skills and trades, he argued, blacks would be given better job opportunities, and gain better economic success. In doing this, they would become more well-respected. He accepted social separation for the time; he believed integration would be a long process, and was OK with that.

WEB DuBois, on the other hand, disagreed. Arguing that blacks had been suppressed for hundreds of years, they should demand equality immediately. He argued that education was meaningless without equality. He supported immediate full political, economic, and social equality. He began the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP).

Name: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Awesome worksheet on Progressive Movement!!!

1. Between 1880 and 1920, how many immigrants came to the U.S.? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
2. What does the “Gilded Age” refer to? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
3. Who came up with the term, “Gilded Age”? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
4. Name the industry that made each city famous: Chicago: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Pittsburgh: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_
Detroit: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Cleveland: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ New York: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_; NE: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
5. What types of buildings did most immigrants live in? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
6. Give three examples of how cities were unsafe: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
7. What are major advancements in transportation that occurred in cities: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
8. What city were they first seen in? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
9. Public services such as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ systems began to develop in cities, which lowered \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ rates.
10. What is ‘Laissez-Faire’ capitalism? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
11. What other group of people were facing hard times in America? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
12. What types of places were segregated during and after Reconstruction? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
13. What Supreme Court Case took place in 1896? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
14. What was the rolling in this case? “\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ but \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_”
15. This case made what types of laws legal? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
16. What was the Great Migration? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
17. What was the goal of the Progressive Movement? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
18. What is Urbanization? The movement of people to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
19. Were guys like Carnegie & Rockefeller good or bad, in your mind, and why? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
20. List five problems that had to be fixed: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
21. What was the nickname of the journalists from paragraph 3? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
22. Who is Jacob Riis? What did he write? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ About what: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
23. What did Lewis Hine write about? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
24. What was Upton Sinclair’s book about? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ The name of book: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
25. Who was the Progressive president, elected with a plan? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
26. What was the name of his plan to help his peeps? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
27. Who is Ida B. Wells? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ What did she fight to stop? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
28. Two biggest leaders of Civil Rights were\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
29. Booker T. Washington urged blacks to learn \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ skills and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. In doing this, he argued, they would be given better \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ opportunities and have greater \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ success.
30. Booker T. Washington accepted \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ for the time.
31. Did WEB DuBois agree or disagree with Booker T. Washington (who thought education was the way to go): \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
32. What did WEB DuBois argue for? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
33. He began what organization? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Name: Period:

# Jim Crow Era/Progressive Era Study Guide

## 1. What was the major difference between the responses of Booker T. Washington and W.E.B. DuBois to prejudice and discrimination against African Americans?

## 2. Addressing a church congregation in 1900, an African American speaker emphasized the importance of obtaining the right to vote. This speaker would most likely agreed with the beliefs of -

## 3. How did the lives of African Americans change after Reconstruction?

## 4. The Supreme Court decision in Plessy v. Ferguson ruled that-

## 5. W. E. B. DuBois believed -

## 6. What did 'Jim Crow' laws do?

## 7. Which African American leader believed the way to equality was through vocational education and economic success?

## 8. What laws were used to segregate African Americans in the South?

## 9. Who led an anti-lynching campaign and called for federal government action to combat discrimination?

## 10. The 17th Amendment provided for the direct election of Senators. How did the 17th Amendment relate to the initiative, referendum and recall that had passed in many states?

## 12. List three examples of improvements of social injustices during the Progressive Movement - A \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

## 13. List three election reforms of the Progressive Movement -

### A \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

## 14. List three goals of the Progressive Movement -

### A \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

## 15. How did workers' lives change as a result of the Progressive Era?

## 16. List three different programs that Progressive reformers promoted in an effort to eliminate social injustice -

### A \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

## 17. Initiative, referendum, and recall had what effect on participation in our government -

## 18. The Clayton Antitrust Act was more effective than the Sherman Antitrust Act in restraining monopolies because -

## 20. What Presidential program was used during the Progressive Movement to reform problems created by industrialization?

## 21. Who were the muckrakers?

22. Public schools served to:

23. The form of segregation that is not written into the laws but merely followed as a matter of fact is called:

24. What would happen to an African American who breeched the etiquette code in the south?

30. Who was the leader of the Women’s Suffrage Movement?

32. Most Progressives agreed that the government should:

33. The 19th Amendment to the Constitution allowed for:

34. Reformers and Teddy Roosevelt belong to what time period?

36. What was the purpose of the Sherman Anti-Trust Act?

* Income tax
* Direct election of senators
* Prohibition
* Women’s suffrage

37. During which period in U.S. history were the above amendments added to the Constitution?

39. Progressive era reforms include -

40. What was the effect of political reforms, such as the initiative, referendum, and recall?