UNIT 2. PROGRESSIVES, MODERNS, AND TRADITION

c. 1900 TO 1932

QUIZ: TAY chapters 20-22; Johnson, part 5 (pp. 614-622) and part 6; and Zinn, chapters 13 and 14, focusing on the pages noted on the study guide.

EXAM: As noted for Unit 1, TAY gives a bare bones description and chronology of key topics and events. The exam will require you to demonstrate a fuller, more nuanced account and interpretation of the era. The lectures (both the major overview and other shorter lectures given more informally throughout the unit) and team project readings and work will help you accomplish this, as will the texts written by Zinn and Johnson. For your convenience, the page numbers will help you locate the most relevant passages in each text.

PART 1: THE BIG IDEAS

The page numbers for Zinn and Johnson are provided for your convenience. They are not intended to limit or discourage your reading, but are offered as a general guide to the passages that discuss the topic areas.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Questions</th>
<th>Zinn</th>
<th>Johnson</th>
<th>TAY</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. The Progressive Era had a distinctly new attitude, there are a number of ways to characterize just who the Progressives were, who wanted what, and why.</td>
<td>349-54; 376</td>
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<td>2. The US government’s “presence” changed significantly from 1870 to 1930. J sees Wilson’s presidency as marking a significant turning point.</td>
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<td>634-39</td>
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<td>3. Given the evidence offered by Z and J, would you say the US involvement in WWI was inevitable? (And of course be able to explain how we got there and why.)</td>
<td>359-63</td>
<td>642-51</td>
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<td>4. The civil liberties of a number of people were affected during this period. How were German-Americans, Socialists, and women affected in particular?</td>
<td>364-70</td>
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5. In the 1920s, Americans became more divided in their ideas about what direction the nation should take concerning immigration, personal conduct, entertainment, education, etc. To some degree, the differences can be categorized as traditionalist v. modernist. This is evident, for example, in the Scopes Trial, Sacco & Vanzetti, and the Johnson-Reed Act. What was it all about? (Just for the fun of it, read Johnson on Coca Cola.)

6. What effect did the U.S. involvement in WWI have on American life and foreign policy?

**PART 2. JUST THE FACTS**
A good argument requires good evidence. As you prepare for the quiz and exam, take note of the following key concepts, people, events, and places. Be able to provide a description or definition as well as an explanation about how each figures into “the big picture.” TAY, Zinn, and Johnson will have most of the information you need, but don’t hesitate to use your research skills to hone your understanding. You are responsible for the accuracy and completeness of your responses. (Keep this in mind if you decide to collaborate on creating definitions.)

**FEDERAL**
- Granger Laws and *Munn v. Illinois*
- 1887 Interstate Commerce Act
- 18th Amendment
- 19th Amendment
- Alfred Smith

**PROGRESSIVES**
- Muckraker
  - Jacob Riis, *How the Other Half Lives*
  - Upton Sinclair, *The Jungle*
  - Edward Bellamy, *Looking Backward*
- Social gospel
  - (e.g. Selden, Rauschenbusch. Don’t confuse this with Carnegie, *Gospel of Wealth*)
- Progressive

**WWI**
- *Lusitania*
- Zimmerman Telegram
- Selective Service Act
- Creel Committee
- Espionage Act in 1917 and the Sedition Act in 1918
- Fourteen Points (as a whole), inc. League of Nations
- Red Scare
- October Revolution 1917
- Palmer Raids
- Sacco and Vanzetti

**RACE AND ETHNICITY**
- Jim Crow Laws & KKK
- W.E.B. DuBois
| Triangle Shirtwaist Fire       | Booker T. Washington                                      |
| Addams and Hull House         | Marcus Garvey                                              |
| Muir and Pinchot              | Harlem Renaissance                                         |
|                               | *Birth of a Nation*                                        |
| RELIGION                      | Johnson-Reed Act, 1924, FYI, this goes by a number of      |
| Harry Emerson Fosdick         | names, including Quota Act.                                |
| liberal theology              | nativism                                                  |
| “The Fundamentals”            |                                                           |
| Scopes Trial                  |                                                           |

**PART 3. CHRONOLOGY**

This is a section you need to build. Draw a line and add the major events, dates, and changes. Creating your own timeline based on your reading and discussions will help you understand historical relationships much better than copying a timeline from a book.