



ISD Virtual Learning

**APUSH: Period 6, Controversies
over the Role of Government and
Politics in the Gilded Age**

April 23, 2020



APUSH

Period 6: Controversies over the Role of Government and Politics in the Gilded Age: April 23, 2020

Objective/Learning Target:

1. Explain continuities and Changes in the Role of the government in the U.S. economy

Warm Up

Look at this political cartoon from the Gilded Age: Answer the questions in your notebook:

1. What are three things you notice and what do you think they symbolize?
2. What do you think this cartoon is about?
3. What is it saying about Government in the Gilded Age?



Warm Up

Look at this political cartoon from the Gilded Age: Answer the questions in your notebook:

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3. What is it saying about Government in the Gilded Age?



I notice the man, who is much bigger than everyone else, He is handing out paper. The people are all fighting to get the paper. I think this might symbolize the American Government giving people something.- *Work all the way through this lesson to understand the concept of Political machines.*

Lesson Activity: Laissez Faire vs. Govt. Interventions

Let's start with a little review:

During the Gilded Age the Industrialist favored the idea of Laissez FAire.

- They believed that no government interference brought the natural development of the economy.

- During the Gilded Age the Supreme Court often sided with the idea of no government interference.

The US Government did get involved in business and the economy:

The Government tried to stop monopolies.

- [Sherman AntiTrust Act of 1890](#) - You can read here for more information

The Government also helped to establish Telegraph lines and Railroad lines across the country. (Instead of allowing just private industry to everything)

Lesson Activity: The Populist Party

In your Notebook create a 3 Column Chart. At the top of each Column write the name of a political party during the Gilded Age:

Republican Democratic Populist

For each column, read and write down the characteristics of each one.

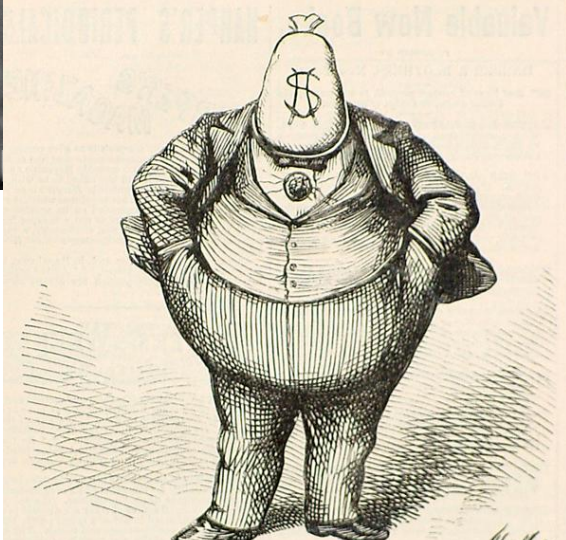
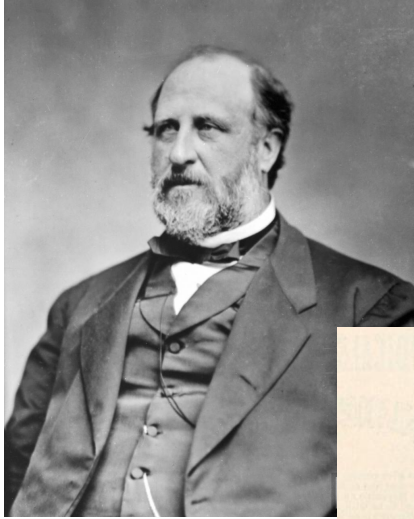
[Political Party Comparison](#)-This is for the 3 Column Chart

[The Omaha Platform](#)

This is the original platform for the Populist Party. In your notebook:

1. What is the platform/demands listed.
2. After reading the platform, what are the main goals of this political party?

Lesson Activity: Political Machines



The Political Cartoon in the Warm Up is referring to Political Machines. One of the most famous Political Machines was in New York at Tammany Hall. William "Boss" Tweed is the person that made this machine go.

What is the purpose of the Political Machine?

How did they secure votes?

[Tammany Hall](#)

Practice: Populist Party DBQ



Attached is a [DBQ](#) that was used in the past. The DBQ is about the platform of the Populist Party. In your notebooks do the following

1. Analyze the documents: USE HAPPY/HIPPO-remember that you don't have much time so choose 2, maybe 3, parts to analyze.
2. In reference to the prompt, choose 3 of the documents, then write 1 or 2 historical developments that would support each document. (Think about outside information). How do those developments support your argument?

Reflection

How does the Wizard of Oz reflect the Gilded Age?

Watch this and find out!

[TedTalk](#)





ISD Virtual Learning

APUSH Period 6 Review: The Progressives Part 1

April 23, 2020



APUSH

Lesson: April 23, 2020

Objective/Learning Target: Students will compare the goals and effects of the Progressive reform movement.

Warm Up

Review Question: What types of problems were caused by rapid industrialization and urbanization in the United States?

Lesson Activity: Background Information

What is Progressivism ?

“Progressivism is an umbrella label for a wide range of economic, political, social, and moral reforms.”

<http://www.digitalhistory.uh.edu/era.cfm?eraID=11&smtid=2>

What was a Muckraker?

“Muckraker, any of a group of American writers identified with pre-World War I reform and exposé literature. The muckrakers provided detailed, accurate journalistic accounts of the political and economic corruption and social hardships caused by the power of big business in a rapidly industrializing United States.”

<https://www.britannica.com/topic/muckraker>

BOOK TITLE	BOOK AUTHOR	TOPIC
The Bitter Cry of the Children	John Spargo	Child Labor
The Jungle	Upton Sinclair	Unsanitary Meat factory
The History of the Standard Oil Company	Ida Tarbell	Businesses (monopolies)
How the Other Half Lives	Jacob Riis	Tenements
The Shame of the Cities	Lincoln Steffens	Political machines




Lesson Activity: Background Information



Progressive Presidents Report Card

Directions: Use the chart, your notes, or the internet to research and evaluate the Progressive Presidents. Explain your reason for the President's grade.

[Progressive Presidents](#)
[Crash Course Video](#)

Theodore Roosevelt	William Howard Taft	Woodrow Wilson
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Republican• Former leader of the Rough Riders• McKinley's vice President• Progressive President• Added 150 million acres to national forests• Established 5 national parks• Established the U.S. Forestry Service• Started 4 national game preserves• Created 51 federal bird reservations• 25 irrigation/reclamation projects• Sherman Anti-Trust Act• Worked with unions to resolve disputes• Pure Food and Drug Act• Meat Inspection Act• Split from Republican party to run in the "Bull Moose Party" during the 1912 election• Panama Canal began during his presidency• "Big Stick" Foreign Policy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Republican• Prosecuted twice as many trusts as Roosevelt• Progressive President• Established the Children's Bureau• Viewed Presidency as an administrative job• Postal Savings System• Alaska given territorial government• Expanded number of acres of national forest• Supported laws requiring mine owners to improve safety• Believed in supporting or working with other countries through "Dollar Diplomacy"• Became Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court after leaving office 	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Democrat• Progressive President• Won the 1912 election due to the split in the Republican Party with the Bull Moose Party• New Freedom Policy• First President to hold regularly scheduled press conferences• Underwood Tariff Bill reduced taxes• Federal Reserve System reformed banks• Clayton Anti-Trust Act broadened regulation of trusts• Federal Trade Commission• Protected workers and children through federal laws• Gave compensation for injuries on the job 

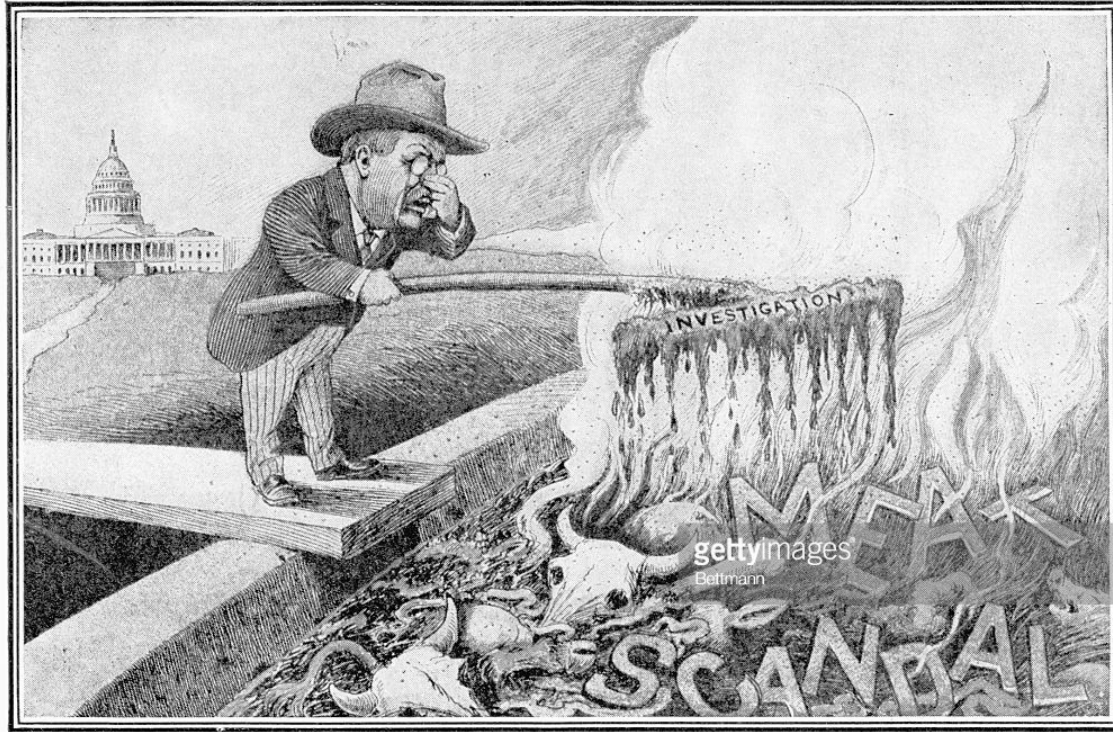
Progressive Era Legislation and Constitutional Amendments

Legislation/Amendment	Effect
Sherman Antitrust Act (1890)	Outlawed monopolies and practices that restrained trade, such as price fixing
National Reclamation Act (1902)	Provided for federal irrigation projects by using money from the sale of public lands
Elkins Act (1903)	Imposed fines on railroads that gave special rates to favored shippers
Hepburn Act (1906)	Authorized the federal government to regulate railroad rates and set maximum prices for ferries, bridge tolls, and oil pipelines
Meat Inspection Act (1906)	Allowed the federal government to inspect meat sold across state lines and required inspection of meat-processing plants
Pure Food and Drug Act (1906)	Allowed federal inspection of food and medicine and banned the shipment and sale of impure food and the mislabeling of food and medicine
Sixteenth Amendment (1913)	Gave Congress the power to collect taxes on people's income
Seventeenth Amendment (1913)	Instituted the direct election of senators by the people of each state
Underwood Tariff Act (1913)	Lowered tariffs on imported goods and established a graduated income tax
Federal Reserve Act (1913)	Created the Federal Reserve Board to oversee banks and manage reserve funds
Federal Trade Commission Act (1914)	Established the Federal Trade Commission to monitor business practices, false advertising, and dishonest labeling
Clayton Antitrust Act (1914)	Strengthened the Sherman Antitrust Act by spelling out specific activities businesses could not do
Eighteenth Amendment (1919)	Banned the making, selling, and transporting of alcoholic beverages in the United States
Nineteenth Amendment (1920)	Gave women the right to vote in all elections

What were some of the issues Progressives addressed?	What kinds of reforms were put into place? <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Complete the chart using the information found at THIS LINK
Poor Working Conditions in Factories	
Child Labor	
Conservation of Natural Resources	
Trusts and Corrupt Business Practices	
Government Corruption	
Consumer Protection	
Poverty and Poor Living Conditions in Cities	

Analyzing Political Cartoons: How is Theodore Roosevelt portrayed in each of these cartoons? How are the “3 C’s” of Roosevelt's “Square Deal” portrayed in these cartoons?

#1



A NAUSEATING JOB, BUT IT MUST BE DONE

(President Roosevelt takes hold of the investigating muck-rake himself in the packing-house scandal.)

515356666

From the *Saturday Globe* (Utica)

#2



#3

CONSERVATION TONIC



J. N. Darling, Des Moines Register

Additional Unit 7 Practice - *America's History* 8th Ed. Review Videos

[Click HERE](#) to watch a review video on Chapter 19, "Civilization's Inferno" The Rise and Reform of Industrial Cities

[Click HERE](#) to watch a review video on Chapter 20, Whose Government? Politics, Populists and Progressives

Additional Unit 7 Practice- Define and Review Key Terms

Chapter 19

1. Mutual Aid Societies
2. Race Riots
3. Tenements
4. Vaudeville
5. Amusements Parks
6. Ragtime
7. Yellow Journalism
8. Muckrakers
9. Political Machines
10. Tammany Hall
11. National Municipal League
12. Progressivism
13. City Beautiful Movement
14. Social Settlements (Settlement Houses)
15. Hull House
16. Jane Addams
17. Margaret Sanger
18. Pure Food and Drug Act
19. The Triangle Shirtwaist Factory Fire
20. Jacob Riis' "How the Other Half Lives"
21. Upton Sinclair's "The Jungle"

Chapter 20

1. Gilded Age
2. Pendleton Act
3. Sherman Anti-Trust Act
4. Populism
5. Pennsylvania Coal Strike
6. Pullman Railroad Strike
7. Poll Tax
8. Literacy Test
9. "Solid South"
10. Square Deal
11. Recall
12. Referendum
13. National Child Labor Committee
14. W.E.B. Du Bois
15. NAACP
16. International Workers of the World
17. Federal Progressive Income Tax
18. Federal Reserve Act

Reflection

Compare the Progressive of the early 1900's to the Progressives of today? Are they addressing similar issues? Can you think of examples of modern day muckraking?