

Complete the following exercises in order *as you read* the chapter.

INTRODUCTION

Introductions provide a valuable guide to the material you are about to read, telling you what topics will be covered and how they fit together. If you keep the "big picture" provided by the introduction in mind as you read the chapter, you'll find it much easier to organize your notes, identify important information, and avoid getting lost in the details. With this in mind, re-read the introduction to Chapter 19. As you read, make a list of the key topics you expect to learn about.

Key Topics

Key Terms

When you finish reading the chapter, identify and explain the importance of the following terms. Use this list to review your understanding of the chapter.

The Revolt of the Intellectuals

Graphic Note Taking: Mastering the Details

As the challenges associated with industrialization, urban growth, and immigration intensified, a number of scholars and thinkers began to look for more effective responses. As you read the section, make a list of the most important social and economic theorists discussed in the text. Be sure to note the importance of each individual you include. You'll use your list to help you answer a question when you finish the section.

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.

Reviewing the Facts

Provide a short answer (3-4 sentences) for each of the questions below. It's OK if you need to go back and re-read parts of the section in order to find the answers. The purpose of these questions is not to test you, but to help you discover how much you know and what you might need to review.

1. What solution did Henry George offer to the country's economic and social problems?

2. How did William Graham Sumner apply Darwin's biological theories to social issues?

3. What basic ideas did John Dewey, Richard Ely, and Albion Small have in common?

Making Connections

Take another look at the image of a meat-packing plant on page 571 of your text book. What clues does the image offer that this plant is operating in a way that is consistent with progressive standards?

Graphic Note Taking: Follow Up

Use your notes to answer the following question. How did scholars like John Dewey and Richard Ely challenge the social and economic status quo?

The Transformation of the Cities

Graphic Note Taking: Compare and Contrast

At the epicenter of many of the most important social and economic changes of the late nineteenth century, cities were a major focus of progressive activism. In their efforts to promote urban reform, progressives often found themselves at odds with existing political machines. As you read the section, use the table included below to compare and contrast the approach of political machines and progressives to the challenges of urban government. You'll use your table to answer a question when you finish this section.

Political Machines	Progressives

Reviewing the Facts

Provide a short answer (3-4 sentences) for each of the questions below. It's OK if you need to go back and re-read parts of the section in order to find the answers. The purpose of these questions is not to test you, but to help you discover how much you know and what you might need to review.

1. How did political bosses like William Tweed secure the political loyalty of poor urban voters?

2. Why did some urban residents, particularly poor immigrants, resent progressive efforts at urban reform?

3. How did initiative, referendum, and recall measures increase the direct participation of voters in government?

Making Connections

Take another look at the cartoon of a party boss on page 573 of your text book. What message was the cartoon meant to convey about machine government?

Graphic Note Taking: Follow Up

Use your notes to answer the following question. In your opinion, was the progressive critique of political machines justified? Why or why not?

Religious Responses to the Gilded Age

Graphic Note Taking: Outline

In the late 1800s, there were often close ties between social reform movements and religious revivals. As you read the section, create an outline like the one included below to help you trace the connections between revival and reform. You'll use your outline to answer a question when you finish this section.

I. Religious Responses to the Gilded Age

A. Temperance and the Women's Christian Temperance Union

1. New temperance movement rooted in Protestant revival
2. Panic of 1872 sparked new movement
3. Most early leaders were women

Reviewing the Facts

Provide a short answer (3-4 sentences) for each of the questions below. It's OK if you need to go back and re-read parts of the section in order to find the answers. The purpose of these questions is not to test you, but to help you discover how much you know and what you might need to review.

1. What connection did Frances Willard make between temperance and women's suffrage?

2. What did the temperance movement suggest about the power of organized religion, particularly Protestantism, in late nineteenth-century politics?

3. What was the Social Gospel? What kinds of initiatives did its proponents support?

Making Connections

Take another look at Map 19-1: Prohibition in the States on page 580 of your text book. Where did temperance have its earliest success? Why?

Graphic Note Taking: Follow Up

Use your notes to answer the following question. How would you explain the heavy representation of women in the late nineteenth-century temperance movement?

Progressive Politics on the National Stage

Graphic Note Taking: Compare and Contrast

The elevation of Theodore Roosevelt to the presidency in 1900 marked the beginning of two decades of progressive prominence in national politics. As you read the section, create a table like the one included below to help you compare and contrast the accomplishments of three progressive presidents:

Theodore Roosevelt, William Taft, and Woodrow Wilson. You'll use your table to help you answer a question when you finish the section.

Theodore Roosevelt	William Taft	Woodrow Wilson

Reviewing the Facts

Provide a short answer (3-4 sentences) for each of the questions below. It's OK if you need to go back and re-read parts of the section in order to find the answers. The purpose of these questions is not to test you, but to help you discover how much you know and what you might need to review.

1. What new tools did Roosevelt want to control large companies? What did he do with them once he got them?
2. In what areas did Taft prove to be a more vigorous progressive than Roosevelt?

3. Despite his accomplishments, what supporters were most disappointed with Wilson's performance in office?

Making Connections

Take another look at the photograph of Theodore Roosevelt on page 585 of your text book. What qualities might the photographer have wanted the viewer to associate with Roosevelt?

Graphic Note Taking: Follow Up

Use your notes to answer the following question. In your opinion, which of these three presidents was most successful at advancing the progressive agenda? Why?