

US History: Unit 7 Vocabulary and Terms

Name:

#1

Instructions: Define, describe or explain the significance of each term.

1. Muckrakers

2. Triangle Shirtwaist Factory Fire

3. Initiative, Recall, Referendum

4. Robert La Follette

5. 16th Amendment

6. 17th Amendment

7. 18th Amendment

8. Women's Suffrage/19th Amendment

9. Plessy v. Ferguson, 1896

10. Literacy Tests

11. Poll Taxes

12. Grandfather Clauses

13. Booker T. Washington

14. Atlanta Compromise Speech

15. W.E.B Dubois

16. Square Deal

17. Bully Pulpit

18. Northern Securities vs. US., 1904

19. The Jungle

20. Meat Inspection Act

21. Pure Food & Drug Act

22. Federal Trade Commission

23. Clayton Anti-trust Act

24. Skyscrapers

25. Mail order catalogs

Excerpt from a book by muckraker Lincoln Steffens, **The Shame of Cities**, published in 1904.

New advances in printing technology during the 1890s made magazines and other publications inexpensive to print. Magazines became available to a broader middle-class audience. Lincoln Steffens was well known for writing magazine articles about child labor, prisons, religion and political machines.

The typical American citizen is a business man. The spirit of business is profit, not patriotism; individual gain, not national prosperity. "My business is sacred," says the business man in his heart. "Whatever helps my business, is good; it must be. Whatever hurts it, is wrong; it must be. A bribe is bad, that is, it is a bad thing to take; but it is not so bad to give one, not if it is necessary to my business."

And it's all a moral weakness. Oh, we are good—on Sunday, and we are "fearfully patriotic" on the Fourth of July. But the bribe we pay to the janitor is the little brother of the bribe passed to the councilman to sell a city street, and the father of the deal made by the president of the railroad, who agrees to use air-brakes only if he is given stock in the air-brake company.

We are responsible, not our leaders, since we follow them. We let them divert our loyalty from the United States to some "party"; we let them boss the party and turn our democracies into autocracies. We cheat our government and we let our leaders loot it, and we let them bribe our sovereignty from us. We are content to let them pass bad laws, giving away public property in exchange for money.

Vocabulary: Divert- redirect, change, Autocracy- rule by one person, Sovereignty- independence

1. Where is this excerpt taken from?
2. Who wrote it?
3. Who is the audience (who is this message aimed at)?
4. Explain what the author writes about businessmen:
5. Explain what the author writes about bribery?
6. Why does the author say we (the citizens) are responsible for the government corruption?
7. Your personal opinion on the author's message: why do you agree or disagree with him?

*Excerpt from a talk by George Plunkitt, a political boss in New York City. The talk was called “**Honest Graft and Dishonest Graft**,” recorded in 1905. In this talk, Plunkitt responds to Lincoln Steffens’s book, *The Shame of the Cities*.*

I’ve been readin’ a book by Lincoln Steffens on *The Shame of the Cities*. Steffens means well, but like all reformers, he don’t know how to make distinctions. He can’t see no difference between honest graft and dishonest graft and, consequently, he gets things all mixed up... For instance, I ain’t no looter. The looter hogs it. I never hogged. I made my money in politics, but at the same time, I served the organization and got more big improvements for New York City than any other livin’ man.

The Irish was born to rule, and they’re the honestest people in the world. Show me the Irishman who would steal a roof off an orphanage! He don’t exist. Of course, if an Irishman had the political pull and the roof was in bad shape, he might get the city authorities to put on a new one and get the contract for himself, and buy the old roof at a bargain-but that’s honest graft...

One reason why the Irishman is more honest in politics than many Americans is that he is grateful to the country and the city that gave him protection and prosperity when he was driven by oppression from Ireland. His one thought is to serve the city which gave him a home. His friends here often have a good place in one of the city departments picked out for him while he is still in Ireland. Is it any wonder that he has a tender spot in his heart for old New York when he is on its salary list the mornin’ after he lands?

Vocabulary: Graft- corruption, illegally taking money from the government

8. Where is this excerpt taken from?

9. Who said it?

10. Who PROBABLY is the audience (who is this message aimed at)?

11. What is the speaker’s criticism of Steffens?

12. How does the speaker defend his actions?

13. Explain what the speaker believes about Irish people:

14. Why does he say the Irishman love New York?

15. Which of these two documents do you find convincing? _____ WHY do you agree with that author?

We deem it the duty of all Christian people to concern themselves directly with certain practical industrial problems. To us it seems that the churches must stand:

- For equal rights and complete justice for all men in all stations of life.
- For the right of all men to the opportunity for self-maintenance, a right ever to be wisely and strongly safeguarded against encroachments of every kind.
- For the right of workers to some protection against the hardships, often resulting from the swift crises of industrial change.
- For the principle of conciliation and arbitration in industrial dissensions.
- For the protection of the worker from dangerous machinery, occupational disease, injuries, and mortality.
- For the abolition of child labor.
- For such regulations of the conditions of toil for women as shall safeguard the physical and moral health of the community.
- For the suppression of the 'sweating system.'
- For the gradual and reasonable reduction of the hours of labor to the lowest practicable point and for that degree of measure for all which is a condition of the highest human life.
- For a release from employment one day in seven.
- For a living wage as a minimum in every industry, and for the highest wage that each industry can afford.
- For the most equitable division of the products of industry that can ultimately be devised.
- For suitable provision for the old age of the workers and for those incapacitated by injury.
- For the abatement of poverty.

Directions: read the Social Gospel and create an advertisement to promote the mission of Social Gospel.

- Use **COLOR NEAT WRITING** and **FOUR** different aspects of Social Gospel.



Progressive Era Legislation & Amendments

Use pg. 416-442 to fill in the chart.

| | <u>When</u> it happened | <u>What</u> it accomplished |
|------------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Meat Inspection Act | 1. | 2. |
| Elkins Act | 3. | 4. |
| Underwood Tariff Act | 5. | 6. |
| Federal Reserve Act | 7. | 8. |
| Federal Trade Commission Act | 9. | 10. |
| 18th Amendment | 11. | 12. |
| 19th Amendment | 13. | 14. |
| National Reclamation Act | 15. | 16. |

Describe the improvements and advances for each of the groups below. Think: **political**, **social** and **economic** changes.

| |
|------------------------------|
| 17. Workers (the poor) |
| 18. Citizens (all Americans) |
| 19. Women |
| 20. African Americans |

Homage [**hom**-ij, **om**-ij] respect or reverence paid or rendered: *In his speech, he paid homage to Washington and Jefferson.*

Using the textbook pages 437-443 and the biography of Theodore Roosevelt attached here, you must pay your respects to President Roosevelt in one of two ways.

| <p style="text-align: center;">Option 1</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Design a “mural” in is honor</p> | <p style="text-align: center;">Option 2</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Write a poem, rap, ode or sonnet in his honor</p> |
|---|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Neat handwriting and drawing • NO regular pencil, multiple colors • Include: FOUR references to different aspects of his life. The more <u>specific</u> you get the better. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Neat handwriting • Final draft is in ink • Include: FOUR references to different aspects of his life. The more <u>specific</u> you get the better. |

Here are seven areas of his life to choose from:

- | | |
|---|---|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. His early career/education 2. His personal life/ his personality 3. His rise to the presidency (square deal) | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 4. His foreign policy 5. His trust-busting 6. His regulation of different industries (food, water) 7. The election of 1912 |
|---|---|

Biography: Theodore Roosevelt

On October 28, 1858, Theodore Roosevelt was born into one of the wealthiest and most well-established families in New York. His father, Theodore Roosevelt Sr., was a descendant of the original group of Dutch merchants who made their fortunes building New York harbor into one of the most prosperous ports in America. Theodore Sr. was a gentleman and a glassware merchant. His wife, Martha Bulloch, was descended from the southern "aristocracy" of Georgia. Together, they belonged to the uppermost echelons of New York society. Not at all surrounded by the type of men he would come to champion in years to come, Theodore Jr. was well-positioned to lead a life of privilege and leisure.

Despite the wealth and social position of his family, Roosevelt's young life was far from easy. He chronically suffered from violent attacks of asthma and poor eyesight. Yet his illness inspired him to embrace life all the more fully. To improve his health, he boxed and lifted dumbbells in a room in his home which he had converted into a gymnasium.

In the fall of 1876 Roosevelt entered Harvard University. He excelled in his studies and graduated magna cum laude four years later. While at Harvard, he met Alice Lee, a beautiful young woman, who would become his wife soon after graduation. By 1881, he had entered politics as a New York Assemblyman. A life in politics was virtually unheard of for a man of his social standing and background. In his autobiography, Roosevelt wrote of the disapproval, "These men laughed at me, and told me that politics were 'low'; that the organizations were not controlled by 'gentlemen'; that I would find them run by saloon-keepers, horse-car conductors, and the like, and not by men with any of whom I would come in contact outside." Yet this discouragement only spurred Roosevelt further in his determination to be active in the government of the country. Social unrest was his main concern as New York Assemblyman in 1881. While he served as the New York City Police Commissioner in 1895 he worked alongside Jacob Riis, the author and social reformer, to improve living conditions in the tenement districts.

During his early years in politics, Roosevelt enjoyed success in his professional life but suffered personal tragedy privately. In 1884 his mother died of typhoid fever. Two days later, his wife died after giving birth to their first child, Alice Lee. Although he would go on to marry Edith K. Carow, a family friend since childhood, he continued to blame himself for his "inconstancy" to the memory of Alice. On second marriages, he wrote, "I have always considered that they argued weakness in man's character. You could not reproach me one-half as bitterly as I reproach myself."

In 1898 the United States entered the war against Spain and began an imperialist course which would end with the acquisition of colonies in the Caribbean and the Pacific. Roosevelt, believing staunchly in American democracy and the expansion of its ideals, was vehemently in favor of U.S. involvement. He organized a band of volunteers, later to be known as the "Rough Riders," whose exploits in Cuba became the stuff of national legend. Roosevelt returned as a war hero to an adoring American public and his popularity won him the governorship of New York in 1898.

As Governor, he again defied what was expected of him. Roosevelt attacked the political bosses and the monopolistic big businessmen, labeling them as "the wealthy criminal class." The New York Republican boss, Thomas C. Platt, responded by influencing Roosevelt's nomination to the vice presidency in 1900; a position where Roosevelt could do little harm to the bosses' control over the Republican party. Roosevelt knew he was being "shelved," declaring the vice presidency "a position in which there is no work at all and no reputation to make. [T]he office is merely a show office." But when President McKinley was shot and killed by an anarchist just one year later, Roosevelt could not have been in a better position. He took the oath of office as the 26th (and youngest) President of the United States.

In his role as President, Roosevelt expanded the powers of the executive office. He functioned as a moderate Progressive, effecting legislation which was pro-environment, supporting labor in the Anthracite Coal Strike of 1902, and "trust-busting" more than 40 holding companies during his terms in office. Behind all of these actions was his firm sense of moral correctness. The theme of his administration was fairness for all; he promised a "square deal" for all groups of people. This made him an enemy to the big business interests, who had been favored under McKinley's administration, and a hero to the "common man."

While adored during his presidency, Roosevelt often pushed at the boundaries of his power and influence. He backed the "square deal" with a "big stick" in both domestic and international matters. Fearing foreign intervention when the Dominican Republic could not pay off its debts to European creditors, he declared the United States to be the "international policeman" of the Western hemisphere. To the outrage of Latin Americans, Roosevelt boldly assisted with the debt and declared the Republic to be off limits to all countries except the United States. In another questionable gesture, Roosevelt gained the right to build the Panama Canal in 1903, providing a fruitful link between the Atlantic and the Pacific, only after backing Panama's revolt from Colombia, the country with the rights to the zone. Yet his assertive way of using the "big stick" yielded him great fame. In 1905 he became the first American to win the Nobel Peace Prize after mediating and arranging peace terms between Germany and Russia in the Treaty of Portsmouth.

In domestic affairs, he functioned in much the same way. Roosevelt felt that "bad" trusts, big business conglomerates which hampered free competition, should be exterminated. In 1902 he charged the Northern Securities Company with a lawsuit later upheld by the Supreme Court in 1904. His sense of moral rightness extended to matters of minute detail as well. Feeling that the spelling of the English language was not accessible to all, in 1906 he demanded that spelling be simplified in all government publications; changing "honour" to "honor," "through" to "thru" and so on. The order created a national sensation and placed Roosevelt's manipulation of his powers as president in a new light.

Remaining true to a statement he made when he took the oath of office for a second time in 1904, Roosevelt did not run for a third term. But when the policies of his hand-chosen successor, William Howard Taft, did not coincide with his own, he became determined to run again in 1912. His campaign backfired when the Republican party split into factions -- some of its members following Roosevelt's new Progressive or "Bull Moose" party -- and facilitated the election of the Democratic candidate, Woodrow Wilson.

War erupted in Europe in 1914 and Roosevelt was all the more eager to remain active in political affairs. When not criticizing Wilson's reticence to enter the war, Roosevelt petitioned for permission to assemble a band of men in the "Rough Rider" fashion and go himself. He was denied the opportunity and suffered a severe loss when his youngest son, Quentin, was killed in aerial combat.

In 1918 Roosevelt was diagnosed with inflammatory rheumatism. After a night of feeling especially fatigued, he died on the morning of January 6, 1919 at Sagamore Hill, his home in New York. He had lived an energetic and intense life which would establish his memory in the hearts of many as one of the most dynamic leaders in the country's history. As one New York police captain put it, "It was not only that he was a great man, but, oh, there was such fun in being led by him."