**Chapter 13 Section 3 – The Struggle Against Discrimination**

**Click on the following website to answer the questions**

[**http://www.socialstudieshelp.com/USRA\_Progressive\_African\_Americans.htm**](http://www.socialstudieshelp.com/USRA_Progressive_African_Americans.htm)

* What were Booker T. Washington’s beliefs?

He argued that blacks and whites should be friends and accept their inferior political position.

He felt that economic equality could be gained before political equality.

* What were his accomplishments?

He founded the Tuskegee Institute, an all black farming college

* What were W.E.B. Dubois’ beliefs?

He blamed Washington for creating a black underclass. He felt that Blacks should never accept inequality.

* What were his accomplishments?

He founded the NAACP

**Click on this following Wikipedia page to answer the questions:**

[**http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/NAACP#The\_Birth\_of\_the\_NAACP**](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/NAACP#The_Birth_of_the_NAACP)

* What was the catalyst for the formation of the NAACP? (What caused it to happen)

The Springfield Race Riot of 1908.

* What date was the NAACP formed, and who helped form it?

January 1909, and Mary Ovington, William Walling, and Henry Moscowitz

* What was the Niagara Movement? (Search for this answer in Wikipedia)

The Niagara Movement was a call for racial opposition to racial segregation and disenfranchisement as well as policies of accommodation and conciliation.

* What was the Urban League? (Search for this answer in Wikipedia)

A civil rights organization based in NYC that advocates on behalf of African American’s and against racial discrimination in the U.S.

**Chapter 13 Section 4 – Roosevelt’s Square Deal**

**Go to the following site:**

[**http://www.theodoreroosevelt.org/life/biotr.htm**](http://www.theodoreroosevelt.org/life/biotr.htm)

* What government positions did Theodore Roosevelt hold by the age of 42 when he became the 26th President? (There are 8 including the Presidency)

New York State Assemblyman, Governor of NY, Vice President and President, Sheriff in Dakota Territory, Police Commissioner of NYC, U.S Civil Service Commissioner, Assistant Secretary of the Navy, and Colonel of the Rough Riders.

[**http://www.theodoreroosevelt.org/kidscorner/tr\_teddy.htm**](http://www.theodoreroosevelt.org/kidscorner/tr_teddy.htm)

* In a brief summary, how did the Teddy Bear get its name?

President Roosevelt went on a bear hunt. After 3 days of the hunt, no bears were found. Finally a bear was found, but since it was attacked it was injured badly. The president ordered no one to kill the bear; however the bear was put down.

[**http://americanhistory.suite101.com/article.cfm/the\_square\_deal**](http://americanhistory.suite101.com/article.cfm/the_square_deal)

* What is another name for The Square Deal?

New Nationalism

* What was the Square Deal?

The Square Deal was part of the progressive movement responding to the detrimental effects of industrialization.  
  
Read more: [**http://americanhistory.suite101.com/article.cfm/the\_square\_deal#ixzz0VFkeoGOB**](http://americanhistory.suite101.com/article.cfm/the_square_deal#ixzz0VFkeoGOB)

* Why did Roosevelt snap into action and pass the Meat Inspection Act of 1906?

The public learned of the dreadful conditions in the meat industry from the book, The Jungle, by Upton Sinclair. Also reading about "carcasses covered with boils and other matter  
  
Read more: [**http://americanhistory.suite101.com/article.cfm/the\_square\_deal#ixzz0VFmBqPQj**](http://americanhistory.suite101.com/article.cfm/the_square_deal#ixzz0VFmBqPQj)

* Did Roosevelt feel that all trusts were bad?

No

* How did he plan on getting rid of the trusts that manipulated the market?

He favored a watch dog agency, staffed by qualified administrators.

**Click on the following site to define the Progressive Changes MADE BY PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT!!!**

[**http://regentsprep.org/Regents/ushisgov/themes/reform/progressive.htm**](http://regentsprep.org/Regents/ushisgov/themes/reform/progressive.htm)

***Include the dates and what they are***

* Newlands Reclamation Act (1902) - Encouraged conservation by allowing the building of dams and irrigations systems using money from the sale of public lands.
* Elkins Act (1903) - Outlawed the use of rebates by railroad officials or shippers.
* Pure Food and Drug Act (1906) - Required that companies accurately label the ingredients contained in processed food items.
* Meat Inspection Act (1906) - In response to Upton Sinclair's *The Jungle*, this law required that meat processing plants is inspected to ensure the use of good meat and health-minded procedures.
* Hepburn Act (1906) – Strengthened the Interstate Commerce Commission, allowing it to set maximum railroad rates.

**Use the computer the find out the following answers:**

* Who did Teddy Roosevelt choose to replace him as President?

William McKinley

* Who won the election of 1908?

William Taft

* What is the Mann-Elkins Act?

The Mann-Elkins Act extended the authority of the [Interstate Commerce Commission](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Interstate_Commerce_Commission) to include [communications](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Communication).

* What is the Payne Aldrich Act?

A bill used to lower tariffs on goods entering the U.S

* What is New Nationalism

The New Nationalism was [Theodore Roosevelt's](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Theodore_Roosevelt) [Progressive](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Progressive_Party_(United_States,_1912)) [political philosophy](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Political_philosophy) during the [1912 election](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/United_States_presidential_election,_1912).

* What party did Teddy Roosevelt create for the election of 1912? What was the party’s nickname?

Progressive, Bull Moose Party.

* Who won the election of 1812? Why?

Madison won. He won because the country was not willing to change presidents during the middle of the war.

**Chapter 13 Section 5 – Wilson’s New Freedom**

[**http://www.ushistory.org/us/43g.asp**](http://www.ushistory.org/us/43g.asp)

* What is President Wilson’s full name?

Thomas Woodrow Wilson

* What state was he the Governor for?

New Jersey

* What did Wilson’s New Freedom plan to attack?

Wilson planned to attack the triple wall of privilege.

* What is the triple wall of privilege?

The tariff, the banks, and the trusts.

**Click on the following link to find out the Progressive laws passed by PRESIDENT WILSON!!!**

[**http://regentsprep.org/Regents/ushisgov/themes/reform/progressive.htm**](http://regentsprep.org/Regents/ushisgov/themes/reform/progressive.htm)

***Include the date and what it is***

* Federal Reserve Act(1913)

Created 12 district Federal Reserve Banks, each able to issue new currency and loan member banks funds at the prime interest rate, as established by the Federal Reserve Board.

* Clayton Antitrust Act(1914)

Strengthened the Sherman Antitrust Act by outlawing the creation of a monopoly through any means, and stated that unions were not subject to antitrust legislation.

* Federal Trade Act(1914)

Established the Federal Trade Commission, charged with investigating unfair business practices including monopolistic activity and inaccurate product labeling.

**Using the same website, what are the Amendments that were passed during Progressive Era, and what did they say? (There are 4)**

**16th** (1913) - Granted Congress the power to tax income.

**17th** (1913) -Provided for the direct election of U.S. Senators.

**18th** (1919) -Prohibited making, selling, or transporting alcohol.

**19th** (1920) -Provided women suffrage (voting).