**Honors U.S. History**

**Unit Six – TN Standards**

**“The Progressive Era 1890-1920”**

**Mr. Fernandez**

Students analyze the changing landscape, including the growth of cities and the demand for political, economic, and social reforms. Students trace the rise of the United States to its role as a world power in the twentieth century.

US.10 Analyze the similarities and differences between the ideologies of Social Darwinism and Social Gospel. (C, E, P)

US.11 Using textual evidence, compare and contrast the ideas and philosophies of Booker T. Washington and W.E.B. Dubois. (C, P)

US.12 Explain the characteristics and impact of the Granger Movement and Populism, including the problems between farmers and the railroads, the call for banking reform, support for a graduated income tax, and regulation of public utilities. (E, H, P)

US.13 Describe the rise of trusts and monopolies, their subsequent impact on consumers and workers, and the government’s response, including the Sherman Anti-Trust Act of 1890. (E, P)

US.14 Describe working conditions in industries, including the use of labor by women and children. (C, E)

US.15 Analyze the rise of the labor movement, including its leaders, major tactics, and the response of management and the government: (C, E, H, P, TN)

· Samuel Gompers

· Eugene Debs

· Haymarket Affair

· Pullman Strike

· Coal Creek Labor Saga

· Collective bargaining

· Blacklisting

· Open vs. closed shops

US.16 Citing textual evidence as appropriate, explain the significant roles played by muckrakers and progressive idealists, including Robert La Follette, Theodore Roosevelt, Ida Tarbell, Lincoln Steffens, and Upton Sinclair. (C, E, P)

US.17 Analyze the goals and achievements of the Progressive movement, including the following: (C, E, H, P)

• Adoption of the initiative, referendum, and recall

• Adoption of the primary system

• 16thAmendment

• 17th Amendment

• impact on the relationship between the citizen and the government

US.18 Describe the movement to achieve suffrage for women, including its leaders, the activities of suffragettes, the passage of the 19th Amendment, and the role of Tennessee in the suffrage effort (Anne Dallas Dudley, Harry Burn, Josephine Pearson, “Perfect 36”). (C, H, P, TN)

US.19 Analyze the significant progressive achievements during the administration of Theodore Roosevelt including the Square Deal, “trust-busting,” the passage of the Pure Food and Drug Act, the Meat Inspection Act, and support for conservation. (E, H, P)

US.20 Analyze the significant progressive achievements during the administration of Woodrow Wilson, including his New Freedom, the Underwood Tariff, the Federal Reserve Act, and the Clayton Anti-Trust Act. (E, H, P)

US.21 Analyze the impact of the Great Migration of African Americans that began in the early 1900s from the rural South to the industrial regions of the Northeast and Midwest. (C, E, G, H)

US.22 Assess the causes of American imperialism in the late 19th and early 20th centuries, including the desire for raw materials and new markets, yellow journalism, and the desire to spread American democratic and moral ideals. (E, G, P)

US.23 Evaluate the arguments of interventionists and non-interventionists of the period, including Alfred T. Mahan, Senator Albert Beveridge, Mark Twain, and Theodore Roosevelt. (C, E, P).

US.24 Describe the consequences of American imperialism of the period, including the following events: (E, G, H, P)

· annexation of Hawaii

· Spanish-American War (Teller, Platt, and Foraker Acts)

· Philippine Insurrection

· Roosevelt Corollary

· Panama Canal

US.25 Draw evidence from informational texts to compare and contrast Theodore Roosevelt’s Big Stick diplomacy, William Taft’s Dollar Diplomacy, and Woodrow Wilson’s Moral Diplomacy. (G, H, P)

US.26 Explain the causes of World War I in 1914 and the reasons for the initial declaration of United States’ neutrality. (G, H, P)

US.27 Justify with supporting detail from text, the reasons for American entry into World War I, including the use of unrestricted submarine warfare by the Germans, the Zimmerman Note, the defense of democracy, and economic motivations. (E, H, P).

US.28 Identify and explain the impact of the following events and people during World War I: (G, H, P, TN)

• Major turning points

• Impact of trench warfare

• Use of new weapons and technologies

• Herbert Hoover

• John J. Pershing and the American Expeditionary Force

• Doughboys

• Alvin C. York

US.29 Analyze the aims and negotiating roles of world leaders, including Woodrow Wilson’s Fourteen Points, and the causes and effects of the United States’ rejection of the League of Nations on world politics. (H, P)

US.30 Analyze the political, economic, and social ramifications of World War I on the home front, including the role played by women and minorities, voluntary rationing, the Creel Committee, opposition by conscientious objectors, and the case of Schenck v. United States. (C, E, H, P)

Primary Documents and Supporting Texts to Read: excerpts from “Atlanta Exposition” speech, Booker T. Washington; excerpts from The Souls of Black Folks, W.E.B. Dubois; “The New Nationalism” speech, Theodore Roosevelt; excerpts from The Jungle, Upton Sinclair; excerpts from “The March of the Flag” speech, Albert Beveridge; excerpts from anti-imperialism speeches and writings, Mark Twain

Primary Documents and Supporting Texts to Consider: excerpts from The History of Standard Oil, Ida Tarbell; excerpts from The Shame of the Cities, Lincoln Steffens; “Peace Without Victory” speech, Woodrow Wilson; Fourteen Points, Woodrow Wilson