

CRASH COURSE: U.S. History

TIME-STAMPED EPISODE 27: THE PROGRESSIVE ERA

TRUE OR FALSE:

- ___ 1. The economy during the Progressive Era featured wealth, and the power that comes with it, becoming concentrated into fewer and fewer hands. (1:31)
- ___ 2. In the late 1800s, companies and corporations basically squeezed their workers in order to keep costs low and boost profits. (2:17)
- ___ 3. Muckrakers were farmers who, dissatisfied with the government's refusal to enact favorable laws, transported tons of manure to Capitol Hill where they dumped it in the Senate chamber. (2:48)
- ___ 4. *The Jungle*, written by Upton Sinclair, showed the terrible lives lived by American basic natives during the early 20th century. (4:14)
- ___ 5. The new technology of photography made a huge impact, helping Americans understand social problems better than ever before, eventually leading to laws to restrict child labor. (4:45)
- ___ 6. Workers organized into unions to pressure employers to raise wages and reduce hours. (5:01)
- ___ 7. Henry Ford grew famous for his refusal to pay his workers a "living wage," which resulted in the largest industrial strike of the 1910s. (5:13)
- ___ 8. The AFL focused on unionizing skilled industrial workers while the IWW, also known as the Wobblies, were radical socialists who concentrated on unionizing unskilled labor. (6:14)
- ___ 9. The early 20th century saw the beginning of a "mass consumption" society – a civilization that could purchase vast amounts of industrialized goods. (6:52)
- ___ 10. Scientific workplace management, developed by Frederick W. Taylor, recommended that most workers be granted the freedom to manage their own time. (8:10)
- ___ 11. One key facet of Progressive thinking was a reliance on experts, particularly in the realm of politics. (8:45)
- ___ 12. Progressives who wanted social legislation to pay for public schools and transportation networks had their greatest successes at the federal level. (9:20)
- ___ 13. The Socialist Party became more prominent at this time, with 150,000 members who managed to elect dozens of local officials. (9:42)
- ___ 14. Quite a few city governments adopted Progressive principles when they allowed well-qualified city managers or commissions of experts to run operations instead of having politicians do it. (10:00)
- ___ 15. The 17th Amendment finally cancelled Prohibition, which was the failed attempt to make alcohol illegal coast to coast. (10:31)
- ___ 16. The initiative and referendum, which some states adopted during the Progressive Era, permits voters to have a direct say on issues and laws. (10:49)
- ___ 17. Many Progressives thought that the voters should have LESS say over policy because it would be better for experts to be making these decisions. (11:00)
- ___ 18. Progressives were interested in boosting the number of people who exercised their right to vote, and were particularly intent on getting immigrants to vote. (11:32)
- ___ 19. Southern states evaded the 15th Amendment by adopting literacy tests and poll taxes intended to keep African Americans from voting. (12:08)
- ___ 20. In the *Plessy v. Ferguson* case, the Supreme Court finally ruled that laws requiring the races to be separated were unconstitutional and unenforceable. (12:31)
- ___ 21. Former slave Booker T. Washington believed that white people would respect black people who proved themselves useful and productive members of society. (13:26)
- ___ 22. W.E.B. DuBois, another African American activist, helped to establish the NAACP and recommended that black people agitate for their rights. (13:44)