**United States History**

**Unit 8: Increasing Democracy at Home and Abroad**

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| **THE PROGRESSIVE MOVEMENT** |

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| **Target 8.01 – I can explain the origins and goals of the Progressive movement. pp. 212-243** |

**Key Terms:**

muckrakers

Upton Sinclair

Ida Tarbell

Jacob Riis

Triangle Shirtwaist Fire

Socialism

**Important Ideas:**

1. Reformers in the late 1890s and early 1900s wanted to use science to fix the problems of modern American life by controlling monopolies, protecting consumers, and ending corruption.
2. Many of the laws passed during the Progressive Movement were reforms at the state level such as limiting child labor, ending political machines, and regulating gas and electric companies.

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| **Target 8.02 – I can explain the economic and political accomplishments of Progressives for different groups of Americans. pp. 212-243** |

**Key Terms:**

16th, 17th, 18th, and 19th amendments

Meat Inspection Act

Pure Food and Drug Act

Federal Reserve Act

Initiative

Referendum

Recall

**Important Ideas:**

1. Many women participated in the Progressive Movement because they believed that their special virtue allowed them to see how to solve problems such as child labor, drinking alcohol, and monopolies.
2. Three Presidents – Roosevelt, Taft, and Wilson – worked to bring progressive ideas to the national government by controlling monopolies and trusts and protecting workers.
3. Three major Progressive Era amendments to the Constitution were the creation of a national income tax, the right of the people to elect Senators, and the right of women to vote.

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| **WORLD WAR I** |

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| **Target 8.03 – I can analyze the causes of U.S. involvement in World War I. pp. 282-299** |

**Key Terms:**

Nationalism

Militarism

Alliances

Imperialism

u-boats

Zimmerman Telegram

*Lusitania*

“make the world safe for democracy”

**Important Ideas:**

1. World War I results from a combination of complicated European alliances, strong feelings of national identity, an increased sense of military power, and European contests for imperial control.
2. America did not enter the fight in World War I until after Germans announced they would attack any ships and sent a threatening note encouraging an alliance with Mexico against the United States.
3. World War I was a time of massive economic and social change at home, particularly because leaders forbid all criticism of the government and started jailing anarchists and socialists.

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| **Target 8.04 – I can evaluate America’s role in the resolution of World War I. pp. 301-315** |

**Key Terms:**

Trench warfare

Fourteen Points

Woodrow Wilson

Russian Revolution

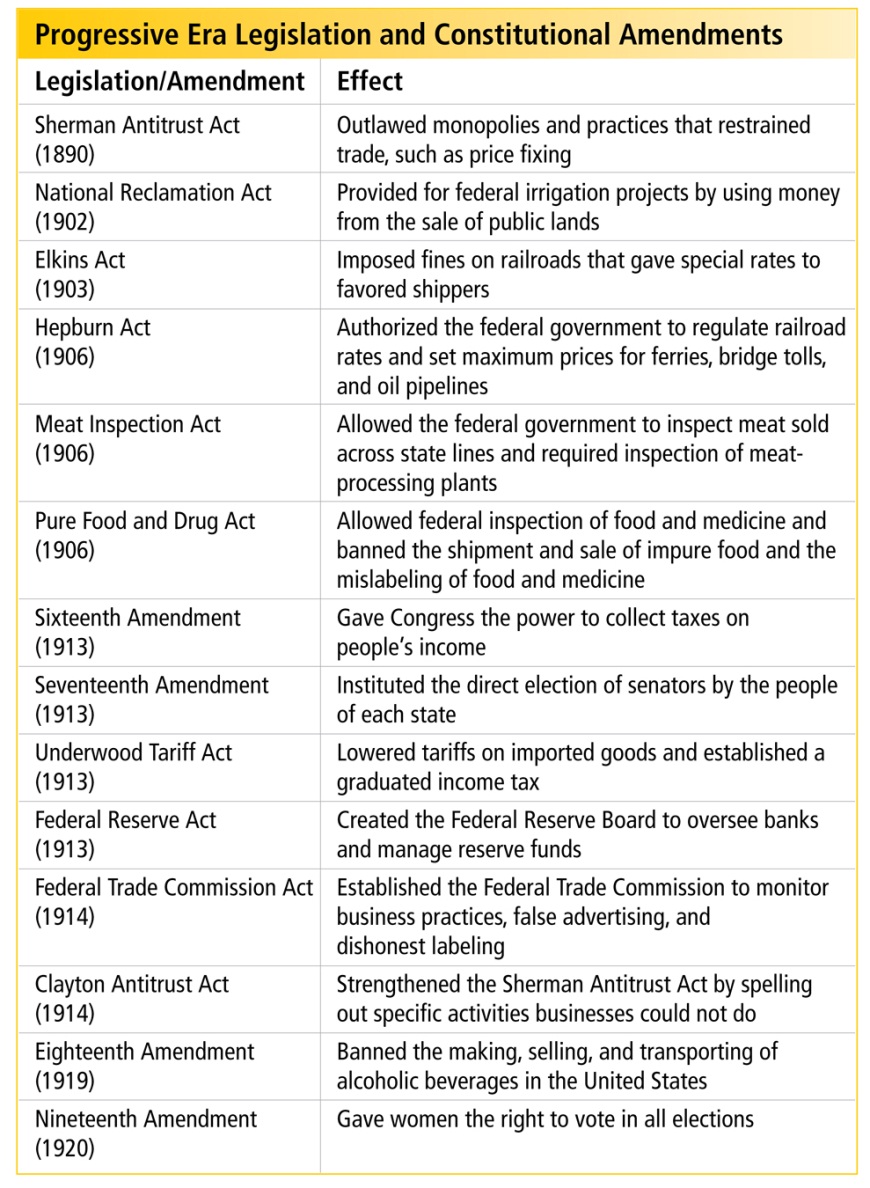
Treaty of Versailles

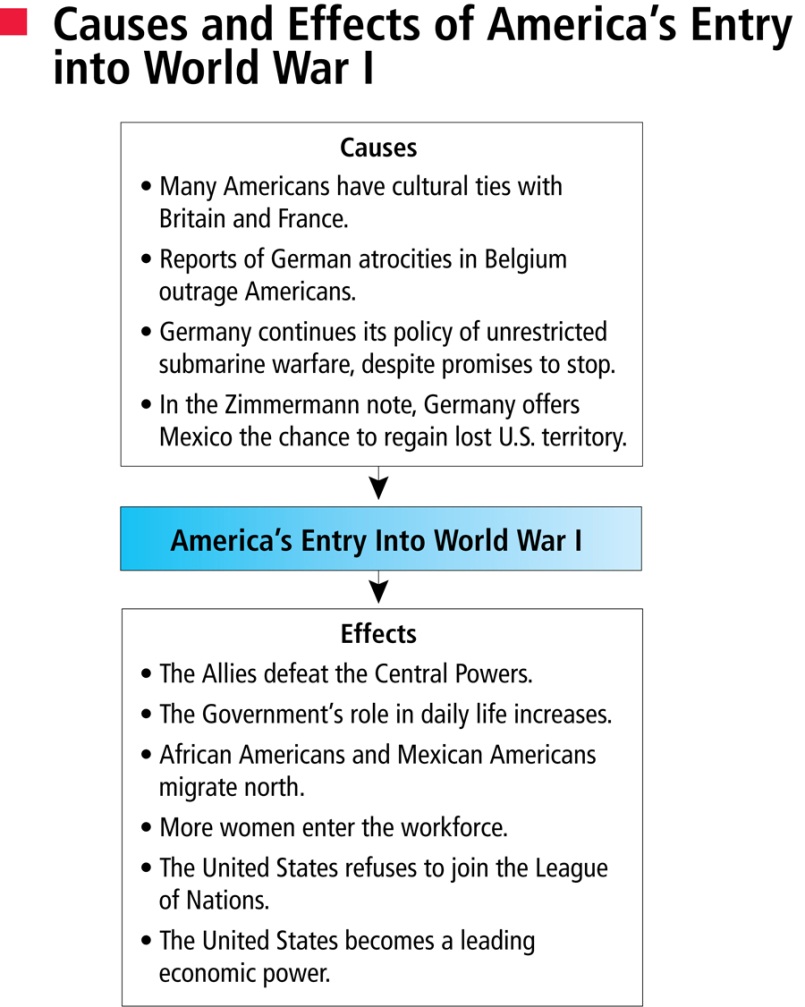
League of Nations

Isolationism

**Important Ideas:**

1. The terms of the peace treaty that ended World War I, particularly the payment of reparations as a result of the war guilt clause, set the conditions that would lead to World War II.
2. Despite President Wilson’s attempt to get America to become a world leader for peace through the League of Nations, the Senate rejects Wilson’s plan and returns to isolationism.

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