The Story of American Freedom, Eric Foner (152-155)
1. How did the idea of "national state" and the role of the government change during the Progressive Era?

2. What were three of the "Federal" agencies created during the Progressive Era? What was their purpose? (Other could help on this.)

3. How was the electorate "simultaneously expanded and contracted" during the Progressive Era?

4. Why did many Progressives support women's suffrage?

A Short History of the United States, Robert V. Remini (196-199)
5. How did states lead the way during the Progressive Era?

6. Who came up with the term "muckraker"? Why did he use this term?

7. What did Theodore Roosevelt support as part of his campaign for a "New Nationalism"?

8. What do you believe was the most important act signed into law by Woodrow Wilson? Why?
Don’t Know Much About History, Kenneth Davis (232-235)
9. What were three major accomplishments of W.E.B. Du Bois?

10. What joke was connected to Taft’s name?

11. How did the Progressive Party get its nickname?

12. What were two major accomplishments during Woodrow Wilson’s administration? What was the biggest failure of Woodrow Wilson’s administration?

A People’s History of the United States, Howard Zinn (340-343)
14. What were two Progressive Amendments to the Constitution? What did they achieve?

15. According to Howard Zinn, what was the real goal of the “Progressive Period?”

16. During which presidency were acts passed to protect the quality of the American food supply? What were these acts?

17. According to Zinn, what really motivated Roosevelt’s “progressive” policies?
Freedom and the Progressive State

The Story of American Freedom

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Progressive Freedom

The Story of American Freedom

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...progress of the government...
President in 1942. A number of Insurgent Republicans firmly believed that the country was entering a period of permanent government regulation and control. In an article titled "The New Deal as a Permanent Government," Senator Robert Taft of Ohio wrote:

In a time of crisis, the crisis is often not what we see but what we do not see. The nation's business, the economy, and the social order are highly interdependent. The crisis of the moment is often the crisis of the future. The government's role is not only to regulate but also to rehabilitate and to reconstruct.

The Insurgent Republicans, led by Speaker Joseph W. Martin, Jr., were determined to fight against the New Deal proposals. They believed in a limited government, with strong individual rights and minimal regulation. Their strategy was to block legislation, force compromises, and weaken the administration's agenda. They were particularly critical of the Agricultural Adjustment Act, which they claimed was a government takeover of the farming industry.

The Insurgent Republicans believed that the New Deal was a threat to the free enterprise system and to personal liberty. They were determined to stop any further expansion of the government's role in the economy. Their strategy was to delay, disrupt, and sabotage legislation. They were willing to use any手段 to achieve their goals, including filibustering, amendments, and appeals to the public.

In conclusion, the Insurgent Republicans were a force to be reckoned with during the New Deal era. They were determined to resist the encroachment of government into the private sector and to preserve the principles of individual freedom and limited government. Their fight against the New Deal was not just a battle over legislation, but a struggle over the very soul of the American economy and society.
A European war had broken out in the summer of 1914, and the attention of the nation was abruptly turned to it when a German\footnote{a boy named Henry G. Hahn} was killed in action near Ypres. The American public was shocked by the news, and President Wilson immediately sent a message to Congress calling for a declaration of war.

In his message, President Wilson outlined the reasons for entering the war, emphasizing the importance of democracy and freedom. He stated that the United States had been forced to intervene in order to protect its values and interests.

The war in Europe had far-reaching consequences for the United States. It led to the end of the First World War in 1918, and the establishment of the League of Nations. The United States emerged as a major economic and political power, and its influence in international affairs grew significantly.

President Wilson's leadership during the war was widely praised, and he was a strong candidate for re-election in 1916. However, his plans for a new world order and his advocacy for the League of Nations were met with opposition from some segments of the population and the Congress.

Despite these challenges, President Wilson was able to secure a second term in office, and he continued to work for a more just and equitable international system. His legacy was mixed, as he was able to achieve some of his goals, but also faced criticism for his handling of certain issues.

President Wilson's leadership during the war and in the post-war era remains a subject of debate and analysis to this day. His vision for a more just and equitable international system was a bold and ambitious goal, but it was also a vision that faced significant challenges and obstacles.
What was the Bull Moose Party?

Haynie opposed them. The party of the nation, does this—must necessarily and
systematically isolate our brighter minds, so far as the rest
of the lighter minds, by the exercise of our energies and
their ability of thought, and of the higher minds, do not get
under the influence of a new spirit of man. Haynie
accepts the political situations. The party of the
people, to the measure of the source, he embraces
with his hands and three with him. Reforming in this country
and elsewhere, he says, why is the spirit of the people turned
merely to the cause of poor and

Don't Know Much About History
Between America and Mexico, Cattura’s siege is more likely to win.

Within the region of Europe, war was looming more fiercely, with the involvement of European nations and the increasing tensions between the United States and Mexico. Cattura, an American who had been involved in the Mexican War, was seen as a potential leader in this conflict. His strategic position in Mexico City made him a key player in the upcoming war.

President Wilson, who had just returned from a trip to Europe, was facing increasing pressure from the American public and Congress. The situation in Mexico was becoming more and more critical, and Wilson was faced with the difficult task of deciding whether to go to war with Mexico.

The situation in Mexico was becoming more and more tense, with the American military presence increasing and American citizens living in danger. Wilson was under pressure to take action, but he was also aware of the potential consequences of a war with Mexico.

The question of whether to go to war with Mexico was one of the most pressing issues facing the American government at the time. Wilson was torn between the desire to protect American citizens and the need to balance international relations.

Wilson's decision was not an easy one, and he was faced with a tough choice. The decision to go to war would have far-reaching consequences, both for Mexico and for the United States. Whatever decision he made, he knew that he would be held accountable for it.

Wilson's decision to go to war with Mexico was a turning point in U.S. foreign policy. It marked the beginning of a new era of interventionism, and it set the stage for future conflicts and alliances.

The outcome of the war with Mexico was not an easy one, and it had far-reaching consequences. The victory was not as decisive as Wilson had hoped, and the costs were high. Nevertheless, Wilson had proven his leadership and his commitment to the principles of democracy and international cooperation.

In the end, the decision to go to war with Mexico was a turning point in American history. It marked the beginning of a new era of interventionism, and it set the stage for future conflicts and alliances. Wilson's leadership and commitment to the principles of democracy and international cooperation would continue to shape the course of American foreign policy for years to come.
THE SOCIALIST CHALLENGE

When dominant the reformists of the NAACP National Association for the Advancement of Colored People in 1910. A peak in Springfield, Illinois, provided the commission of the NAACP was the only black officer. He was also the first chair of the NAACP.

As a result of this reformists and the advancement of civil rights, the NAACP became a powerful organization. The NAACP was supported by the NAACP's legal action and

In 1910, the NAACP's board of directors was established in Springfield, Illinois, providing the commission of the NAACP.

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There was much to utilize much to protect. By 1943, 38,000 people at the Ford Motor Company were building tanks, trucks, and other war-related equipment. The company had transformed its factories into productive bases of war. The command structure was reorganized, with production units reporting directly to the company president, Henry Ford. The workforce was divided into three shifts, with each shift working a 10-hour day, 5 days a week. The company provided hot meals and medical care for its workers. The Ford Motor Company was one of the largest employers of women during the war, with over 40,000 women working in the factories. The company also provided child care and other support services for its employees. The company motto, "Quality is job one," reflected its commitment to excellence in production. The Ford Motor Company was a model for industrial productivity and national defense during World War II.