

I. Introduction – discuss Progressive Era (when it was, goals, participants and rate of success compared to earlier movements)

II. Reform Visions, 1880-1892

A. Electoral Politics after Reconstruction – define "**waving the bloody shirt**"

B. **Gilded Age** – define

C. **Pendleton Act** – define; positive and negative consequences

D. **Mugwumps** – define

E. **Sherman Antitrust Act** (1890) – define

F. **Lodge Bill** (1890) – define; opposition

G. The Populist Program – discuss the People's Party and demands; define **Omaha Platform** (1892)

III. The Political Earthquakes of the 1880s

A. Depression and Reaction – define **free silver**

B. Democrats and the "Solid South" – discuss political climate in South during 1890s and Democratic corruption

C. *Williams v. Mississippi* (1898) – define; effect on voting and social climate; define **Solid South**

D. New National Realities – define *Lochner v. New York*

IV. Reform Reshaped, 1901-1912

A. Theodore Roosevelt as President – discuss how Roosevelt dealt with the 1902 coal strike, Northern Securities Company, and outcome of Standard Oil Case (1911)

B. **Newlands Reclamation Act** (1902) – define

C. Diverse Progressive Goals – define **Wisconsin Idea**; discuss Robert La Follette

D. **Recall and referendum** – define

E. **National Child Labor Committee** – define; significance of Lewis Hine

F. *Muller v. Oregon* – define; significance of the "Brandeis Brief"

G. **Talented tenth** – define; W.E.B. Du Bois; discuss Niagara Principles and significance

H. **National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP)** – define

I. **Industrial Workers of the World (IWW)** – define

J. The Election of 1912 – define **New Nationalism**

K. Election of 1912 – discuss

V. Wilson and the New Freedom, 1913-1917

A. Economic Reforms – define **Federal Reserve**

B. **Clayton Antitrust Act (1914)** – define