

apush progressive era dbq

apush progressive era dbq is a phrase that resonates with students aiming to excel in AP U.S. History. The Progressive Era, spanning the late 19th and early 20th centuries, marks a transformative period characterized by social activism, political reform, and economic change. Understanding how to approach a Document-Based Question (DBQ) about this era is essential for crafting high-scoring essays on the APUSH exam. This comprehensive article explores the key themes of the Progressive Era, provides expert strategies for tackling the APUSH Progressive Era DBQ, and highlights important reforms, influential leaders, and the historical context that shaped this pivotal time. Readers will also find tips for document analysis and examples of how to structure a successful DBQ essay. Dive in to master the art of addressing the APUSH Progressive Era DBQ and boost your confidence for exam day.

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Understanding the APUSH Progressive Era DBQ

The APUSH Progressive Era DBQ assesses a student's ability to analyze primary and secondary documents, synthesize information, and craft a coherent essay about the Progressive Era. This section of the exam requires students to interpret historical sources, connect them with broader historical trends, and construct evidence-based arguments. Success in the APUSH Progressive Era DBQ hinges on understanding the era's major themes—such as reform movements, social justice, and political change—and effectively using documents to support a thesis. By examining the prompt and the provided documents, students can demonstrate deep content knowledge and analytical skills prized in AP U.S. History assessments.

Historical Context: The Progressive Era in the United

States

The Progressive Era, roughly from the 1890s to the 1920s, was a time of significant transformation in American society. Rapid industrialization, urbanization, and immigration created both opportunities and challenges, prompting calls for reform. Progressives aimed to address social inequalities, government corruption, and economic instability, advocating for a more equitable and efficient society. The context of the Progressive Era is vital for any APUSH Progressive Era DBQ, as it frames the motivations behind reforms and the resistance activists encountered. Students must reference this historical backdrop to provide a nuanced analysis in their DBQ essays.

Key Themes and Reforms of the Progressive Era

The Progressive Era is marked by several key themes and reforms that are frequently featured in APUSH DBQ prompts. Understanding these themes is essential for constructing compelling arguments and linking documents to broader historical trends.

Political Reforms and Government Action

Progressives championed government intervention to regulate industries and combat corruption. Landmark reforms included the establishment of the direct primary, initiative, referendum, and recall. The adoption of the 17th Amendment allowed for the direct election of Senators, increasing democratic participation. Regulatory bodies such as the Interstate Commerce Commission and the Food and Drug Administration were created to oversee business practices and protect consumers.

Social Justice and Labor Reforms

Social justice efforts focused on improving working conditions, reducing child labor, and promoting public health. The settlement house movement, led by figures like Jane Addams, provided services to immigrants and the urban poor. Labor unions advocated for shorter workdays, higher wages, and safer workplaces. Legislation such as the Meat Inspection Act and Pure Food and Drug Act addressed public health concerns.

Women's Suffrage and Civil Rights

The fight for women's suffrage gained momentum during the Progressive Era, culminating in the passage of the 19th Amendment in 1920. Activists like Susan B. Anthony and Alice Paul played pivotal roles. While some reformers also advocated for African American civil rights, progress in this area was limited due to entrenched racism and segregation.

- Political reforms: direct primary, initiative, referendum, recall, 17th Amendment

- Labor reforms: child labor laws, workplace safety regulations, union advocacy
- Social reforms: settlement houses, public health acts, educational improvements
- Women's suffrage: 19th Amendment, National American Woman Suffrage Association
- Civil rights: NAACP formation, limited progress for African Americans

Strategies for Analyzing DBQ Documents

Mastering document analysis is critical for the APUSH Progressive Era DBQ. The documents provided in the DBQ can include speeches, legislation, cartoons, letters, and photographs from the era. Students must assess each source for its content, purpose, and historical context, then link it to their thesis and argument. Using the acronym HIPPO (Historical context, Intended audience, Purpose, Point of view, Outside information) helps structure analysis. Effective essays connect multiple documents, cite specific evidence, and integrate outside knowledge to show a comprehensive understanding of the Progressive Era.

Structuring a High-Scoring DBQ Essay

A successful APUSH Progressive Era DBQ essay follows a clear and logical structure. Begin with an introductory paragraph that presents a strong thesis statement addressing the prompt. Each body paragraph should focus on a specific theme or aspect of the Progressive Era, using evidence from the documents and outside information. Proper document citation and analysis are crucial. The conclusion should tie together the argument, restate the thesis, and briefly summarize key points. Cohesion, clarity, and depth of analysis are essential for earning top marks.

1. Introduction with a clear thesis statement
2. Contextualization of the Progressive Era
3. Body paragraphs analyzing documents and relevant reforms
4. Integration of outside information
5. Conclusion summarizing the argument

Common Mistakes to Avoid in a Progressive Era DBQ

Several common pitfalls can undermine an APUSH Progressive Era DBQ essay. Avoid summarizing

documents without analysis; instead, explain their significance and connect them to the broader argument. Do not ignore the historical context or fail to include outside information, as these elements are necessary for a high score. Another frequent mistake is lacking a clear thesis or organization, which makes the essay difficult to follow. Ensure each paragraph has a clear topic sentence and that all evidence supports the main argument.

Sample Essay Outline for the APUSH Progressive Era DBQ

Creating an outline before writing the essay helps organize ideas and ensures comprehensive coverage of the prompt. Here is a sample outline for the APUSH Progressive Era DBQ:

1. Introduction

- Contextualization: Brief overview of the Progressive Era
- Thesis: Statement addressing the main prompt

2. Body Paragraph 1: Political Reforms

- Analysis of documents related to government actions
- Examples: 17th Amendment, regulatory agencies

3. Body Paragraph 2: Social Reforms

- Analysis of documents on labor, public health, and education
- Examples: settlement houses, child labor laws

4. Body Paragraph 3: Women's Suffrage and Civil Rights

- Discussion of documents on gender and racial equality
- Examples: 19th Amendment, NAACP

5. Conclusion

- Restate thesis and summarize key points

- Connect the Progressive Era to broader trends in U.S. history

Conclusion

The APUSH Progressive Era DBQ challenges students to demonstrate their historical understanding and analytical abilities. By mastering the key themes, reforms, and leaders of the Progressive Era, and applying proven strategies for document analysis and essay writing, students can approach this DBQ with confidence. Careful organization, thoughtful use of evidence, and clear connections to historical context are the hallmarks of a high-scoring essay. With these tools, success on the APUSH Progressive Era DBQ is within reach.

Q: What is the APUSH Progressive Era DBQ?

A: The APUSH Progressive Era DBQ is a Document-Based Question on the AP U.S. History exam that asks students to analyze historical documents and craft an essay about the reforms, leaders, and societal changes during the Progressive Era (1890s–1920s).

Q: Which major reforms are commonly discussed in a Progressive Era DBQ?

A: Common reforms include political changes like the 17th Amendment, social reforms such as child labor laws, labor rights, the establishment of regulatory agencies, public health acts, and the women's suffrage movement culminating in the 19th Amendment.

Q: How should you structure an APUSH Progressive Era DBQ essay?

A: The essay should have a clear introduction with a thesis, contextualization of the era, several body paragraphs analyzing documents and integrating outside information, and a cohesive conclusion that summarizes the argument.

Q: What strategies can help analyze documents in a Progressive Era DBQ?

A: Use the HIPPO method: analyze the Historical context, Intended audience, Purpose, Point of view, and add relevant Outside information. Connect each document to the main thesis and broader historical trends.

Q: Why is historical context important in a Progressive Era DBQ?

A: Historical context situates the documents within the broader trends of American history, helping to explain why reforms were necessary and how they fit into the era's social and political landscape.

Q: What are common mistakes to avoid in the APUSH Progressive Era DBQ?

A: Common mistakes include failing to analyze documents, not providing historical context, lacking outside information, and having a weak thesis or disorganized essay structure.

Q: Who were some influential leaders during the Progressive Era?

A: Influential leaders included Theodore Roosevelt, Woodrow Wilson, Jane Addams, Susan B. Anthony, W.E.B. Du Bois, and Ida B. Wells, among others.

Q: How did the Progressive Era impact women's rights?

A: The Progressive Era saw significant advancement in women's rights, most notably the passage of the 19th Amendment granting women the right to vote, as well as increased involvement in social reform movements.

Q: What types of documents might appear in a Progressive Era DBQ?

A: Documents may include political cartoons, legislative texts, speeches, letters, photographs, and newspaper articles from the era, each offering insight into contemporary issues and perspectives.

Q: How can outside information strengthen a Progressive Era DBQ essay?

A: Including relevant facts, events, and examples not found in the provided documents demonstrates a deeper understanding of the period and can help support and expand the essay's thesis.

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Apush Progressive Era DBQ: Mastering the Muckrakers and Reform

The Progressive Era. A period of sweeping social and political change in the United States, ripe with reform movements, muckraking journalism, and the fight for social justice. Navigating the complexities of this era for your APUSH exam, particularly in a Document-Based Question (DBQ), can feel daunting. But fear not! This comprehensive guide will equip you with the strategies and knowledge you need to ace your APUSH Progressive Era DBQ. We'll explore key themes, document analysis techniques, and provide a framework for crafting a high-scoring essay.

Understanding the APUSH Progressive Era DBQ: Setting the Stage

The APUSH Progressive Era DBQ typically focuses on the period from roughly 1890 to 1920, examining the various reform movements that aimed to address the social and economic problems arising from industrialization and rapid urbanization. Expect questions that challenge you to analyze primary source documents and synthesize them with your historical knowledge to construct a coherent and well-supported argument.

Key Themes to Master:

Muckrakers and Investigative Journalism: Understand the role of journalists like Upton Sinclair (*The Jungle*) and Ida Tarbell in exposing corruption and social ills. Know how their writings fueled public demand for reform.

Political Reform: Explore the rise of progressivism at the local, state, and national levels. Consider initiatives like the initiative, referendum, and recall, as well as the 16th, 17th, 18th, and 19th Amendments. Analyze their impact on American democracy.

Social Reform: Examine movements focused on women's suffrage, labor rights, and the fight against racial injustice. Consider the NAACP's early efforts and the limitations of progressive reforms in addressing racial inequality.

Economic Reform: Analyze the efforts to regulate big business and monopolies, including the Sherman Antitrust Act and the Clayton Antitrust Act. Understand the debates surrounding government regulation and its impact on the economy.

The Role of the Federal Government: Assess the expanding role of the federal government in addressing social and economic problems during this period. Compare and contrast the approaches of presidents like Theodore Roosevelt, William Howard Taft, and Woodrow Wilson.

Deconstructing the Documents: A Practical Approach

The heart of the APUSH Progressive Era DBQ lies in effectively analyzing the provided primary source documents. Here's a step-by-step approach:

1. Contextualization:

Before diving into individual documents, take a moment to understand the historical context. Consider the time period, the author's background, and the overall purpose of the document.

2. Sourcing:

Identify the author's point of view, potential biases, and intended audience. Understanding these factors is crucial for evaluating the credibility and reliability of the document.

3. Close Reading:

Carefully read each document, identifying key arguments, evidence, and underlying assumptions. Note specific details that support or challenge your thesis statement.

4. Grouping Documents:

Organize the documents into thematic categories based on their arguments and perspectives. This step helps you develop a structured and cohesive essay.

Crafting a High-Scoring Essay: Structure and Strategy

A well-structured essay is crucial for achieving a high score on the APUSH Progressive Era DBQ. Follow this framework:

1. Thesis Statement:

Develop a clear and concise thesis statement that directly addresses the prompt and presents a well-defined argument. This statement should serve as the roadmap for your essay.

2. Body Paragraphs:

Each body paragraph should focus on a specific theme or group of documents. Use evidence from the documents and your outside knowledge to support your argument. Be sure to analyze the documents, not just summarize them.

3. Synthesis:

Connect your analysis of the documents to broader historical trends and developments. This demonstrates a deeper understanding of the Progressive Era and its significance.

4. Conclusion:

Restate your thesis in a new way, summarizing your main arguments and emphasizing the significance of your findings.

Beyond the Basics: Advanced Strategies

Practice, Practice, Practice: The best way to improve your performance is through consistent practice. Work through past DBQs to hone your skills and refine your approach.

Utilize Outside Knowledge: While the documents are crucial, supplement your analysis with outside knowledge of the Progressive Era. This demonstrates a comprehensive understanding of the topic.

Develop a Strong Thesis: Your thesis statement is the foundation of your essay. A clear, concise, and well-supported thesis statement is essential for a high score.

Conclusion

Mastering the APUSH Progressive Era DBQ requires a combination of strong historical knowledge, effective document analysis skills, and a well-structured essay writing approach. By following the strategies outlined in this guide and dedicating time to practice, you can significantly improve your performance and achieve success on this challenging but rewarding component of the APUSH exam.

FAQs:

1. What are some common misconceptions about the Progressive Era? A common misconception is that progressives were a unified group with identical goals. In reality, they held diverse viewpoints on issues like race and economics.
2. How important is outside knowledge in the APUSH Progressive Era DBQ? Outside knowledge is crucial. It allows you to contextualize the documents and provide a more nuanced analysis.
3. What if I don't understand a document? Don't panic! Focus on what you do understand and use contextual clues to infer meaning. Explain your interpretation and any uncertainties in your essay.
4. How many documents should I analyze? Aim to analyze all provided documents, integrating them into your thematic paragraphs.
5. What is the best way to prepare for the DBQ section of the APUSH exam? Practice with past DBQs and utilize APUSH review books to solidify your historical knowledge. Focus on developing strong analytical and writing skills.

apush progressive era dbq: *The Spirit of Youth and the City Streets* Jane Addams, 2020-09-28

apush progressive era dbq: *The Jungle* Upton Sinclair, 2024-06-18 *The Jungle* is a groundbreaking novel written by Upton Sinclair and published in 1906. The book is a powerful exploration of the harsh working conditions and social issues faced by immigrant workers in the Chicago stockyards during the early 20th century. The story follows the life of Jurgis Rudkus, a Lithuanian immigrant, and his family as they struggle to survive in the harsh urban jungle of Chicago. The novel is a compelling work of historical fiction that provides a vivid portrayal of the social and economic conditions of the time. Sinclair's detailed descriptions of the meatpacking industry, including the brutal working conditions, lack of labor regulations, and the exploitation of immigrant workers, exposed the dark side of capitalism and the need for reform. One of the most notable aspects of *The Jungle* is its social and political commentary. Sinclair was a socialist, and the book reflects his political views, with the protagonist eventually embracing socialist ideals. The novel played a significant role in the progressive movement and helped to spur the passage of the Pure Food and Drug Act and the Meat Inspection Act in 1906. Despite its focus on social and political issues, *The Jungle* is also a compelling human drama. The characters are well-developed and relatable, and the story is engaging and emotionally resonant. The novel explores themes of poverty, exploitation, and the struggle for survival in a harsh and unforgiving world. *The Jungle* is a powerful and important work of literature that shines a light on the social and economic issues of the early 20th century. The novel is a must-read for anyone interested in history, politics, or social justice. Its enduring relevance and impact make it a classic of American literature.

apush progressive era dbq: *How the Other Half Lives* Jacob Riis, 2011

apush progressive era dbq: *The American Pageant* Thomas Andrew Bailey, David M.

Kennedy, 1991 Traces the history of the United States from the arrival of the first Indian people to the present day.

apush progressive era dbq: AP Us Hist 2016 John J. Newman, 2016-01-01 Equip your students to excel on the AP® United States History Exam, as updated for 2016 Features flexibility designed to use in a one-semester or one-year course divided into nine chronological periods mirroring the structure of the new AP® U.S. College Board Curriculum Framework, the text reflects the Board's effort to focus on trends rather than isolated facts each period features a one-page overview summarizing the major developments of the period and lists the three featured Key Concepts from the College Board Curriculum Framework each Think As a Historian feature focuses on one of the nine historical thinking skills that the AP® exam will test each chapter narrative concludes with Historical Perspectives, a feature that addresses the College Board emphasis on how historians have interpreted the events of the chapter in various ways the chapter conclusion features a list of key terms, people, and events organized by theme, reflecting the College Board's focus on asking students to identify themes, not just events chapter assessments include eight multiple-choice items, each tied to a source as on the new AP® exam, as well as four short-answer questions period reviews include both long-essay questions and Document-Based Questions in the format of those on the AP® exam, as updated for 2016

apush progressive era dbq: Andrew Carnegie Speaks to the 1% Andrew Carnegie, 2016-04-14 Before the 99% occupied Wall Street... Before the concept of social justice had impinged on the social conscience... Before the social safety net had even been conceived... By the turn of the 20th Century, the era of the robber barons, Andrew Carnegie (1835-1919) had already accumulated a staggeringly large fortune; he was one of the wealthiest people on the globe. He guaranteed his position as one of the wealthiest men ever when he sold his steel business to create the United States Steel Corporation. Following that sale, he spent his last 18 years, he gave away nearly 90% of his fortune to charities, foundations, and universities. His charitable efforts actually started far earlier. At the age of 33, he wrote a memo to himself, noting ...The amassing of wealth is one of the worse species of idolatry. No idol more debasing than the worship of money. In 1881, he gave a library to his hometown of Dunfermline, Scotland. In 1889, he spelled out his belief that the rich should use their wealth to help enrich society, in an article called The Gospel of Wealth this book. Carnegie writes that the best way of dealing with wealth inequality is for the wealthy to redistribute their surplus means in a responsible and thoughtful manner, arguing that surplus wealth produces the greatest net benefit to society when it is administered carefully by the wealthy. He also argues against extravagance, irresponsible spending, or self-indulgence, instead promoting the administration of capital during one's lifetime toward the cause of reducing the stratification between the rich and poor. Though written more than a century ago, Carnegie's words still ring true today, urging a better, more equitable world through greater social consciousness.

apush progressive era dbq: Give Me Liberty! An American History Eric Foner, 2016-09-15 Give Me Liberty! is the #1 book in the U.S. history survey course because it works in the classroom. A single-author text by a leader in the field, Give Me Liberty! delivers an authoritative, accessible, concise, and integrated American history. Updated with powerful new scholarship on borderlands and the West, the Fifth Edition brings new interactive History Skills Tutorials and Norton InQuizitive for History, the award-winning adaptive quizzing tool.

apush progressive era dbq: Our Country Josiah Strong, 1885

apush progressive era dbq: The History of the Standard Oil Company Ida Minerva Tarbell, 2020-09-28 One of the busiest corners of the globe at the opening of the year 1872 was a strip of Northwestern Pennsylvania, not over fifty miles long, known the world over as the Oil Regions. Twelve years before this strip of land had been but little better than a wilderness; its chief inhabitants the lumbermen, who every season cut great swaths of primeval pine and hemlock from its hills, and in the spring floated them down the Allegheny River to Pittsburg. The great tides of Western emigration had shunned the spot for years as too rugged and unfriendly for settlement, and yet in twelve years this region avoided by men had been transformed into a bustling trade centre,

where towns elbowed each other for place, into which three great trunk railroads had built branches, and every foot of whose soil was fought for by capitalists. It was the discovery and development of a new raw product, petroleum, which had made this change from wilderness to market-place. This product in twelve years had not only peopled a waste place of the earth, it had revolutionised the world's methods of illumination and added millions upon millions of dollars to the wealth of the United States. Petroleum as a curiosity, and indeed in a small way as an article of commerce, was no new thing when its discovery in quantities called the attention of the world to this corner of Northwestern Pennsylvania. The journals of many an early explorer of the valleys of the Allegheny and its tributaries tell of springs and streams the surfaces of which were found covered with a thick oily substance which burned fiercely when ignited and which the Indians believed to have curative properties. As the country was opened, more and more was heard of these oil springs. Certain streams came to be named from the quantities of the substance found on the surface of the water, as "Oil Creek" in Northwestern Pennsylvania, "Old Greasy" or Kanawha in West Virginia. The belief in the substance as a cure-all increased as time went on and in various parts of the country it was regularly skimmed from the surface of the water as cream from a pan, or soaked up by woollen blankets, bottled, and peddled as a medicine for man and beast. Up to the beginning of the 19th century no oil seems to have been obtained except from the surfaces of springs and streams. That it was to be found far below the surface of the earth was discovered independently at various points in Kentucky, West Virginia, Ohio and Pennsylvania by persons drilling for salt-water to be used in manufacturing salt. Not infrequently the water they found was mixed with a dark-green, evil-smelling substance which was recognised as identical with the well-known "rock-oil." It was necessary to rid the water of this before it could be used for salt, and in many places cisterns were devised in which the brine was allowed to stand until the oil had risen to the surface. It was then run into the streams or on the ground. This practice was soon discovered to be dangerous, so easily did the oil ignite. In several places, particularly in Kentucky, so much oil was obtained with the salt-water that the wells had to be abandoned. Certain of these deserted salt wells were opened years after, when it was found that the troublesome substance which had made them useless was far more valuable than the brine the original drillers sought.

apush progressive era dbq: Ideas of the Progressive Era Gilman Marston Ostrander, 1971

apush progressive era dbq: America's History James Henretta, Eric Hinderaker, Rebecca Edwards, Robert O. Self, 2018-03-09 America's History for the AP® Course offers a thematic approach paired with skills-oriented pedagogy to help students succeed in the redesigned AP® U.S. History course. Known for its attention to AP® themes and content, the new edition features a nine part structure that closely aligns with the chronology of the AP® U.S. History course, with every chapter and part ending with AP®-style practice questions. With a wealth of supporting resources, America's History for the AP® Course gives teachers and students the tools they need to master the course and achieve success on the AP® exam.

apush progressive era dbq: U.S. History P. Scott Corbett, Volker Janssen, John M. Lund, Todd Pfannestiel, Sylvie Waskiewicz, Paul Vickery, 2024-09-10 U.S. History is designed to meet the scope and sequence requirements of most introductory courses. The text provides a balanced approach to U.S. history, considering the people, events, and ideas that have shaped the United States from both the top down (politics, economics, diplomacy) and bottom up (eyewitness accounts, lived experience). U.S. History covers key forces that form the American experience, with particular attention to issues of race, class, and gender.

apush progressive era dbq: A Century of Dishonor Helen Hunt Jackson, 1885

apush progressive era dbq: Reading Like a Historian Sam Wineburg, Daisy Martin, Chauncey Monte-Sano, 2015-04-26 This practical resource shows you how to apply Sam Wineburg's highly acclaimed approach to teaching, Reading Like a Historian, in your middle and high school classroom to increase academic literacy and spark students curiosity. Chapters cover key moments in American history, beginning with exploration and colonization and ending with the Cuban Missile Crisis.

apush progressive era dbq: Why Women Should Vote Jane Addams, 1914

apush progressive era dbq: *Revolutionary Backlash* Rosemarie Zagarri, 2011-06-03 The Seneca Falls Convention is typically seen as the beginning of the first women's rights movement in the United States. *Revolutionary Backlash* argues otherwise. According to Rosemarie Zagarri, the debate over women's rights began not in the decades prior to 1848 but during the American Revolution itself. Integrating the approaches of women's historians and political historians, this book explores changes in women's status that occurred from the time of the American Revolution until the election of Andrew Jackson. Although the period after the Revolution produced no collective movement for women's rights, women built on precedents established during the Revolution and gained an informal foothold in party politics and male electoral activities. Federalists and Jeffersonians vied for women's allegiance and sought their support in times of national crisis. Women, in turn, attended rallies, organized political activities, and voiced their opinions on the issues of the day. After the publication of Mary Wollstonecraft's *A Vindication of the Rights of Woman*, a widespread debate about the nature of women's rights ensued. The state of New Jersey attempted a bold experiment: for a brief time, women there voted on the same terms as men. Yet as Rosemarie Zagarri argues in *Revolutionary Backlash*, this opening for women soon closed. By 1828, women's politicization was seen more as a liability than as a strength, contributing to a divisive political climate that repeatedly brought the country to the brink of civil war. The increasing sophistication of party organizations and triumph of universal suffrage for white males marginalized those who could not vote, especially women. Yet all was not lost. Women had already begun to participate in charitable movements, benevolent societies, and social reform organizations. Through these organizations, women found another way to practice politics.

apush progressive era dbq: *The Civil War* Harry Hansen, 2002 Provides a comprehensive overview of the Civil War from a variety of perspectives, describing the causes of the war, the battles and campaigns, the military leaders and politicians involved, the ideas and values that it exemplifies, and its long-term consequences.

apush progressive era dbq: *Historical Thinking Skills* John P. Irish, Barbara Ozuna, 2016-03-31 John Irish and Barbara Ozuna, both experienced history teachers, have teamed up to develop this workbook to focus on the historical thinking skills that high school students in the AP* World History course must master in order to perform well on the exam.

apush progressive era dbq: *A Square Deal* Theodore Roosevelt, 2022-01-17 Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., also known as T.R., and to the public (but never to friends and family) as Teddy, was the twenty-sixth President of the United States, and a leader of the Republican Party and of the Progressive Movement. This is a factual book consisting of the collected ideas and philosophy of President Roosevelt. It has been carefully prepared from the many addresses by the President, the aim being to bring under each specific head the ideas expressed on many occasions. Roosevelt said We must treat each man on his worth and merits as a man. We must see that each is given a square deal, because he is entitled to no more and should receive no less.

apush progressive era dbq: *Ebb Tide in New England* Elaine Forman Crane, 1998 The status of women in four New England seaports during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries is thoroughly documented in this illuminating work.

apush progressive era dbq: *Ida: A Sword Among Lions* Paula J. Giddings, 2009-10-06 Pulitzer Prize Board citation to Ida B. Wells, as an early pioneer of investigative journalism and civil rights icon From a thinker who Maya Angelou has praised for shining "a brilliant light on the lives of women left in the shadow of history," comes the definitive biography of Ida B. Wells—crusading journalist and pioneer in the fight for women's suffrage and against segregation and lynchings Ida B. Wells was born into slavery and raised in the Victorian age yet emerged—through her fierce political battles and progressive thinking—as the first "modern" black women in the nation's history. Wells began her activist career when she tried to segregate a first-class railway car in Memphis. After being thrown bodily off the car, she wrote about the incident for black Baptist newspapers, thus beginning her career as a journalist. But her most abiding fight would be the one against lynching, a crime in which she saw all the themes she held most dear coalesce: sexuality, race, and the law.

apush progressive era dbq: The American Scholar Ralph Waldo Emerson, 2020-09-28 I greet you on the re-commencement of our literary year. Our anniversary is one of hope, and, perhaps, not enough of labor. We do not meet for games of strength or skill, for the recitation of histories, tragedies, and odes, like the ancient Greeks; for parliaments of love and poesy, like the Troubadours; nor for the advancement of science, like our cotemporaries in the British and European capitals. Thus far, our holiday has been simply a friendly sign of the survival of the love of letters amongst a people too busy to give to letters any more. As such, it is precious as the sign of an indestructible instinct. Perhaps the time is already come, when it ought to be, and will be, something else; when the sluggish intellect of this continent will look from under its iron lids, and fill the postponed expectation of the world with something better than the exertions of mechanical skill. Our day of dependence, our long apprenticeship to the learning of other lands, draws to a close. The millions, that around us are rushing into life, cannot always be fed on the sere remains of foreign harvests. Events, actions arise, that must be sung, that will sing themselves. Who can doubt, that poetry will revive and lead in a new age, as the star in the constellation Harp, which now flames in our zenith, astronomers announce, shall one day be the pole-star for a thousand years?

apush progressive era dbq: *A Call to Action* James Baird Weaver, 1892

apush progressive era dbq: AP® U.S. History All Access Book + Online + Mobile Gregory Feldmeth, Christine Custred, 2015-01-19 All Access for the AP® U.S. History Exam Book + Web + Mobile Completely Revised for the new 2015 Exam Everything you need to prepare for the Advanced Placement® exam, in a study system built around you! There are many different ways to prepare for an Advanced Placement® exam. What's best for you depends on how much time you have to study and how comfortable you are with the subject matter. To score your highest, you need a system that can be customized to fit you: your schedule, your learning style, and your current level of knowledge. This book, and the online tools that come with it, will help you personalize your AP® U.S. History prep by testing your understanding, pinpointing your weaknesses, and delivering flashcard study materials unique to you. REA's All Access system allows you to create a personalized study plan through three simple steps. Here's how it works: Review the Book: Study the topics tested on the new AP® U.S. History exam and learn proven strategies that will help you tackle any question you may see on test day. Test Yourself and Get Feedback: As you review the book, test yourself with 9 end-of-chapter quizzes and 2 mini-tests. Score reports from your online tests and quizzes give you a fast way to pinpoint what you really know and what you should spend more time studying. Improve Your Score: Armed with your score reports, you can personalize your study plan. Review the parts of the book where you are weakest, and use the REA Study Center to create your own unique e-flashcards, adding to the 100 free cards included with the book. Visit The REA Study Center for a suite of online tools: The best way to personalize your study plan is to get feedback on what you know and what you don't. At the online REA Study Center, you can access three types of assessment: topic-level quizzes, mini-tests, and a full-length practice test. Each of these tools provides true-to-format questions and delivers a detailed score report that follows the topics set by the College Board®. Topic Level Quizzes: Short, 15-minute quizzes are available throughout the review and test your immediate understanding of the topics just covered. Mini-Tests: Two online mini-tests cover what you've studied in each half of the book. These tests are like the actual AP® U.S. History exam, only shorter, and will help you evaluate your overall understanding of the subject. 2 Full-Length Practice Tests - 1 in the Book and 1 Online After you have finished reviewing the book, take our full-length practice exams to test what you've learned. These practice tests give you the most complete picture of your strengths and weaknesses. The online exam includes the added benefits of timed testing, automatic scoring, and a detailed score report. Improving Your Score with e-Flashcards: With your score reports from the quizzes and tests, you'll be able to see exactly which AP® U.S. History topics you need to review. Use this information to create your own flashcards for the areas where you are weak. And, because you will create these flashcards through the REA Study Center, you'll be able to access them from any computer or smartphone. REA's All Access test prep is a must-have for students taking the AP® U.S. History exam!

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