### The New Curriculum

- Key Concept 7.1 “Governmental, political, and social organizations struggled to address the effects of large-scale industrialization, economic uncertainty, and related social changes such as urbanization and mass migration”
- Page 66 of the Curriculum Framework
- Big ideas:
  - 
  - 
  - 
  - 

### Key Concept 7.1, I

- “The continued growth and consolidation of large corporations transformed American society and the nation’s economy, promoting urbanization and economic growth, even as business cycle fluctuations became increasingly severe.”
  - Page 66
- A: Large corporations dominated the economy:
  - Production of ____________ goods increased drastically
    - 1920s - ________________
  - New technologies and manufacturing techniques:
  - ________________
- B: US transformation from rural to urban society:
  - By 1920, more Americans lived in ________ than ________ areas for the first time in the nation’s history
  - This transformation provided opportunities for:
    - Women:
      - Work in ____________ (textile - Shirtwaist factories)
    - Internal migrants:
      - ________________
    - International migrants:
      - “New” immigrants moved to cities to work in factories
- C: Economic downturns led to calls for government involvement and the creation of a stronger financial regulatory system:
  - Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC)
    - Created to ________________
    - Drastically __________ the number of bank failures

### Key Concept 7.1, II

- “Progressive reformers responded to economic instability, social inequality, and political corruption by calling for government
How would Henry Clay view the Federal Reserve?

How would Andrew Jackson view the Federal Reserve?

A: Progressive reformers reformed institutions at various levels by creating new organizations that sought to address social problems associated with an industrial society:

- Characteristics of Progressive reformers - ____________________________

- Examples of reforming social institutions:
  - Jane Addams’ ___________________________ and other settlement houses

- Examples of reforming political institutions:
  - State - ____________________________________________________________ - Wisconsin
  - Federal - __________________________ amendment - direct election of senators

B: Progressive proposed to regulate the economy, environment, and expand democracy

- Examples:
  - Clayton Antitrust Act:
    - Strengthened the Sherman Antitrust Act, exempted ________________ from prosecution
  - Florence Kelley:
    - Key member of the ____________________________ - focused on child labor, food safety, poor working conditions
  - Federal Reserve Bank:
    - In charge of controlling the ___ supply
    - 1st central bank since the ____________

Key Concept 7.1, III

- “National, state, and local reformers responded to economic upheavals, laissez-faire capitalism, and the Great Depression by transforming the U.S. into a limited welfare state.” - page 67

A: FDR’s New Deal:

- Was inspired in part by Progressive ideas
- Brought varied approaches to try to address the causes and effects of the Great Depression
- Increased government power to:
  - ____________________________:
    - Social Security - ____________________________
    - AAA - paid farmers to NOT overproduce goods
- Stimulate the economy:
  - Provided jobs to the unemployed through the (CCC), and Public Works Administration (PWA)
    - FDR embraced ________________ deficit spending to “prime the pump”
- Reform the American economy:
  - Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) - ____________________________
B: Movements that pushed for more reforms included:
- Unions, populists, and radicals
- Examples:
  - Governor and Senator from LA
  - “____________________” - proposed giving $5,000 to citizens by taxing wealthy
- Father Charles Coughlin:
  - Argued that the government should

Some in Congress and the Supreme Court hoped to limit the New Deal
- Example:
  - Supreme Court:
    - Schechter Poultry v. US - Overturned the NRA
    - US v. Butler - Overturned the ______

C: Legacy of the New Deal?
- Did not solely end the Great Depression
- New reforms and agencies (still around today - __________ ____________, etc.)
- **Change in voting patterns**:
  - ________________ switched from the Republican to Democratic Party in LARGE numbers
  - Many __________ groups began to identify with Democrats
  - Working-class communities (____________________) did as well (Wagner Act)

Test Tips

- Multiple-Choice and Short Answer Questions:
  - ________________________________
  - ________________________________
  - ________________________________
- Essay Questions:
  - ________________________________
  - ________________________________
  - ________________________________
  - ________________________________

Why did the US transform from a rural to industrial society? How did this affect the lives of women and other Americans?

----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------