

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Key Concept 7.1 Video Guide

Big Idea Questions	Guided Notes	Areas of Concern
<p>What areas of Europe were “New” immigrants from?</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>The New Curriculum</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• 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”</li><li>• Page 66 of the Curriculum Framework</li><li>• Big ideas:<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• _____</li><li>• _____</li><li>• _____</li></ul></li></ul> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Key Concept 7.1, I</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• “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.”<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Page 66</li></ul></li><li>• A: Large corporations dominated the economy:<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Production of _____ goods increased drastically<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• 1920s - _____</li></ul></li><li>• New technologies and manufacturing techniques:<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• _____</li></ul></li></ul></li><li>• B: US transformation from rural to urban society:<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• By 1920, more Americans lived in _____ than _____ areas for the first time in the nation’s history</li></ul></li><li>• This transformation provided opportunities for:<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Women:<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Work in _____ (textile - Shirtwaist factories)</li></ul></li><li>• Internal migrants:<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• _____</li></ul></li><li>• International migrants:<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• “New” immigrants moved to cities to work in factories</li></ul></li></ul></li><li>• C: Economic downturns led to calls for government involvement and the creation of a stronger financial regulatory system:<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC)<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Created to _____</li><li>• Drastically _____ the number of bank failures</li></ul></li></ul></li></ul>	
	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Key Concept 7.1, II</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• “Progressive reformers responded to economic instability, social inequality, and political corruption by calling for government</li></ul>	

intervention in the economy, expanded democracy, greater social justice, and conservation of natural resources.” - page 66

- 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 - \_\_\_\_\_
    - 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 \_\_\_\_\_

How would Henry Clay view the Federal Reserve?

How would Andrew Jackson view the Federal Reserve?

### 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:
  - \_\_\_\_\_
  - \_\_\_\_\_
  - \_\_\_\_\_

Answer the following question IN AT LEAST 4-5 sentences please. Thanks! ☺

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

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