

Guided Origins Progressivism Answers

Widely acclaimed for its accessibility and engaging approach to the subject, the fourth edition of *The Methods and Skills of History* combines theory and instruction with hands-on practice, making it a comprehensive guide to historical research and writing. Combines theory with hands-on practice in its introduction to historical methods Includes a series of field-tested exercises designed to make the research and writing of history more meaningful and accessible to readers Features expanded coverage of writing history and up-to-date coverage of online research Designed to strengthen students' critical thinking and communication skills

A New York Times Notable Book The inspiration for PBS's AMERICAN EXPERIENCE film *The Poison Squad*. From Pulitzer Prize winner and New York Times bestselling author Deborah Blum, the dramatic true story of how food was made safe in the United States and the heroes, led by the inimitable Dr. Harvey Washington Wiley, who fought for change By the end of nineteenth century, food was dangerous. Lethal, even. "Milk" might contain formaldehyde, most often used to embalm corpses. Decaying meat was preserved with both salicylic acid, a pharmaceutical chemical, and borax, a compound first identified as a cleaning product. This was not by accident; food manufacturers had rushed to embrace the rise of industrial chemistry, and were knowingly selling harmful products. Unchecked by government regulation, basic safety, or even labelling requirements, they put profit before the health of their customers. By some estimates, in New York City alone, thousands of children were killed by "embalmed milk" every year. Citizens--activists, journalists, scientists, and women's groups--began agitating for change. But even as protective measures were enacted in Europe, American corporations blocked even modest regulations. Then, in 1883, Dr. Harvey Washington Wiley, a chemistry professor from Purdue University, was named chief chemist of the agriculture department, and the agency began methodically investigating food and drink fraud, even conducting shocking human tests on groups of young men who came to be known as, "The Poison Squad." Over the next thirty years, a titanic struggle took place, with the courageous and fascinating Dr. Wiley campaigning indefatigably for food safety and consumer protection. Together with a gallant cast, including the muckraking reporter Upton Sinclair, whose fiction revealed the horrific truth about the Chicago stockyards; Fannie Farmer, then the most famous cookbook author in the country; and Henry J. Heinz, one of the few food producers who actively advocated for pure food, Dr. Wiley changed history. When the landmark 1906 Food and Drug Act was finally passed, it was known across the land, as "Dr. Wiley's Law." Blum brings to life this timeless and hugely satisfying "David and Goliath" tale with righteous verve and style, driving home the moral imperative of confronting corporate greed and government corruption with a bracing clarity, which speaks resoundingly to the enormous social and political challenges we face today.

A provocative and timely case for how the science of genetics can help create a more just and equal society In recent years, scientists like Kathryn Paige Harden have shown that DNA makes us different, in our personalities and in our health—and in ways that matter for educational and economic success in our current society. In *The Genetic Lottery*, Harden introduces readers to the latest genetic science, dismantling dangerous ideas about racial superiority and challenging us to grapple with what equality really means in a world where people are born different. Weaving together personal stories with scientific evidence, Harden shows why our refusal to recognize the power of DNA perpetuates the myth of meritocracy, and argues that we must acknowledge the role of genetic luck if we are ever to create a fair society. Reclaiming genetic science from the legacy of eugenics, this groundbreaking book offers a bold new vision of society where everyone thrives, regardless of how one fares in the genetic lottery.

It's the revolutionary American history study guide just for middle school students from the brains behind Brain Quest. Everything You Need to Ace American History . . . covers Native Americans to the war in Iraq. There are units on Colonial America; the Revolutionary War and the founding of a new nation; Jefferson and the expansion west; the Civil War and Reconstruction; and all of the notable events of the 20th century—World Wars, the Depression, the Civil Rights movement, and much more. The BIG FAT NOTEBOOK™ series is built on a simple and irresistible conceit—borrowing the notes from the smartest kid in class. There are five books in all, and each is the only book you need for each main subject taught in middle school: Math, Science, American History, English Language Arts, and World History. Inside the reader will find every subject's key concepts, easily digested and summarized: Critical ideas highlighted in neon colors. Definitions explained. Doodles that illuminate tricky concepts in marker. Mnemonics for memorable shortcuts. And quizzes to recap it all. The BIG FAT NOTEBOOKS meet Common Core State Standards, Next Generation Science Standards, and state history standards, and are vetted by National and State Teacher of the Year Award-winning teachers. They make learning fun, and are the perfect next step for every kid who grew up on Brain Quest.

Conservation was the first nationwide political movement in American history to grapple with environmental problems like waste, pollution, resource exhaustion, and sustainability. At its height, the conservation movement was a critical aspect of the broader reforms undertaken in the Progressive Era (1890-1910), as the rapidly industrializing nation struggled to protect human health, natural beauty, and "national efficiency." This highly effective Progressive Era movement was distinct from earlier conservation efforts and later environmentalist reforms. Conservation in the Progressive Era places conservation in historical context, using the words of participants in and opponents to the movement. Together, the documents collected here reveal the various and sometimes conflicting uses of the term "conservation" and the contested nature of the reforms it described. This collection includes classic texts by such well-known figures as Theodore Roosevelt, Gifford Pinchot, and John Muir, as well as texts from lesser-known but equally important voices that are often overlooked in environmental studies: those of rural communities, women, and the working class. These lively selections provoke unexpected questions and ideas about many of the significant environmental issues facing us today.

Published by OpenStax College, U.S. History covers the breadth of the chronological history of the United States and also provides the necessary depth to ensure the course is manageable for instructors and students alike. U.S. History is designed to meet the scope and sequence requirements of most courses. The authors introduce key forces and major developments that together form the American experience, with particular attention paid to considering issues of race, class and gender. 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).

The settlement house movement, launched at the end of the nineteenth century by men and women of the upper middle class, began as an attempt to understand and improve the social conditions of the working class. It gradually came to focus on the "new immigrants"—mainly Italians, Slavs, Greeks, and Jews—who figured so prominently in this changing working class. Hull House, one of the first and best-known settlement houses in the United States, was founded in September 1889 on Chicago's West Side by Jane Addams and Ellen G. Starr. In a major new study of this famous institution and its place in the movement, Rivka Shpak Lissak reassesses the impact of Hull House on the nationwide debate over the place of immigrants in American society.

"This is not your Bubbie's history book." —Bill Maher, host of Real Time with Bill Maher "A fascinating—and very moving—book that should be read by anyone for whom Israel is a mystery." —Aaron Sorkin, award-winning screenwriter of The West Wing and The Social Network A personal, spirited, and concise chronological timeline spanning from Biblical times to today that explores one of the most fascinating countries in the world—Israel. Israel. The small strip of arid land is 5,700 miles away but remains a hot button issue and a thorny topic of debate. But while everyone seems to have a strong opinion about Israel, how many people actually know the facts? Here to fill in the information gap is Israeli American Noa Tishby. Offering a fresh, 360-degree view, Tishby brings her straight-shooting, engaging, and slightly irreverent voice to the subject, creating an accessible and dynamic portrait of a tiny country of outsized relevance. Through bite-sized chunks of history and deeply personal stories, Tishby chronicles her homeland's evolution, beginning in Biblical times and moving forward to cover everything from WWI to Israel's creation to the real disputes dividing the country today. Tackling popular misconceptions with an abundance facts, Tishby provides critical context around headline-generating controversies and offers a clear, intimate account of the richly cultured country of Israel.

This classic study — one of the most influential in the area of American economic history — questioned the founding fathers' motivations and prompted new perceptions of the supreme law of the land.

Offers an introduction to American history between 1890 and the beginning of the First World War that addresses such issues as the emergence of the progressive movement, the expanded role of government, the measures implemented to bring political parties under control, and the role of women.

The Progressive Era, a few brief decades around the turn of the last century, still burns in American memory for its outsized personalities: Theodore Roosevelt, whose energy glinted through his pince-nez; Carry Nation, who smashed saloons with her axe and helped stop an entire nation from drinking; women suffragists, who marched in the streets until they finally achieved the vote; Andrew Carnegie and the super-rich, who spent unheard-of sums of money and became the wealthiest class of Americans since the Revolution. Yet the full story of those decades is far more than the sum of its characters. In Michael McGerr's *A Fierce Discontent* America's great political upheaval is brilliantly explored as the root cause of our modern political malaise. The Progressive Era witnessed the nation's most convulsive upheaval, a time of radicalism far beyond the Revolution or anything since. In response to the birth of modern America, with its first large-scale businesses, newly dominant cities, and an explosion of wealth, one small group of middle-class Americans seized control of the nation and attempted to remake society from bottom to top. Everything was open to question -- family life, sex roles, race relations, morals, leisure pursuits, and politics. For a time, it seemed as if the middle-class utopians would cause a revolution. They accomplished an astonishing range of triumphs. From the 1890s to the 1910s, as American soldiers fought a war to make the world safe for democracy, reformers managed to outlaw alcohol, close down vice districts, win the right to vote for women, launch the income tax, take over the railroads, and raise feverish hopes of making new men and women for a new century. Yet the progressive movement collapsed even more spectacularly as the war came to an end amid race riots, strikes, high inflation, and a frenzied Red scare. It is an astonishing and moving story. McGerr argues convincingly that the expectations raised by the progressives' utopian hopes have nagged at us ever since. Our current, less-than-epic politics must inevitably disappoint a nation that once thought in epic terms. The New Deal, World War II, the Cold War, the Great Society, and now the war on terrorism have each entailed ambitious plans for America; and each has had dramatic impacts on policy and society. But the failure of the progressive movement set boundaries around the aspirations of all of these efforts. None of them was as ambitious, as openly determined to transform people and create utopia, as the progressive movement. We have been forced to think modestly ever since that age of bold reform. For all of us, right, center, and left, the age of "fierce discontent" is long over.

The New Freedom A Call for the Emancipation of the Generous Energies of a People American Progressives and German Social Reform, 1875-1920 Social Ethics, Moral Control, and the Regulatory State in a Transatlantic Context Franz Steiner Verlag

Critical Thinking in United States History uses fascinating original source documents and discussion-based critical thinking methods to help students evaluate conflicting perspectives of historical events. This process stimulates students' interest in history, improves their historical knowledge, and develops their analytical skills for assessment tests. Methods For each lesson, students examine two or more perspectives of an event using analysis and evaluation skills such as identifying types of reasoning and evaluating sources. Through debating historians' evidence, inferences, analogies, and assumptions, students come away with a deeper understanding of specific events. They also learn to examine any historical, or current, event with a more critical mind. Instruction/Answer Guide Includes objectives, teaching suggestions, focus questions, and answers. Use of the guides is highly recommended. Book on CD This Book on CD allows you to install and print the Student book and the Instruction/Answer Guide from your own printer. This book on CD is a useful alternative to photocopying.

Presents a groundbreaking investigation into the origins of morality at the core of religion and politics, offering scholarly insight into the motivations behind cultural clashes that are polarizing America.

"SAT UNITED STATES HISTORY Study Guide" 700 questions and answers (ILLUSTRATED). Essential names, dates, and summaries of key historical events. Topics: Discovery, Colonial, Revolutionary, Early National, Age of Expansion, Civil War Era, Reconstruction, Industrial Era, Progressive Era, World War I, The Twenties, The Depression, World War II, Cold War Era, Cold War - 1950s, Cold War - 1960s, Cold War - 1970s, Cold War - 1980s, New World Order ===== "EXAMBUSTERS SAT II Prep Workbooks" provide comprehensive SAT II review--one fact at a time--to prepare students to take practice SAT II tests. Each SAT II study guide focuses on fundamental concepts and definitions--a basic overview to begin studying for the SAT II exam. Up to 600 questions and answers, each volume in the SAT II series is a quick and easy, focused read. Reviewing SAT II flash cards is the first step toward more confident SAT II preparation and ultimately, higher SAT II exam scores!

After decades of conservative dominance, the election of Barack Obama may signal the beginning of a new progressive era. But what exactly is progressivism? What role has it played in the political, social, and economic history of America? This very timely Very Short Introduction offers an engaging overview of progressivism in America--its origins, guiding principles, major leaders and major accomplishments. A many-sided reform movement that lasted from the late 1890s until the early 1920s, progressivism emerged as a response to the excesses of the Gilded Age, an era that plunged working Americans into poverty while a new class of ostentatious millionaires built huge mansions and flaunted their wealth. As capitalism ran unchecked and more and more economic power was concentrated in fewer and fewer hands, a sense of social crisis was pervasive. Progressive national leaders like William Jennings Bryan, Theodore Roosevelt, Robert M. La Follette, and Woodrow Wilson, as well as muckraking journalists like Lincoln Steffens and Ida Tarbell, and social workers like Jane Addams and Lillian Wald answered the growing call for change. They fought for worker's compensation, child labor laws, minimum wage and maximum hours legislation; they enacted anti-trust laws, improved living conditions in urban slums, instituted the graduated income tax, won women the right to vote, and laid the groundwork for Roosevelt's New Deal. Nugent shows that the progressives--with the glaring exception of race relations--shared a common conviction that society should be fair to all its members and that governments had a responsibility to see that fairness prevailed. Offering a succinct history of the broad reform movement that upset a stagnant conservative orthodoxy, this Very Short Introduction reveals many parallels, even lessons, highly appropriate to our own time. About the Series: Combining authority with wit, accessibility, and style, Very Short Introductions offer an introduction to some of life's most interesting topics. Written by experts for the newcomer, they demonstrate the finest contemporary thinking about the central problems and issues in hundreds of key topics, from philosophy to Freud, quantum theory to Islam.

Focuses on Progressive education reform in Chicago between 1880 and 1920 --child labor and compulsory education laws, juvenile courts, kindergartens, playagrounds, child-centered pedagogy, vocational education and guidance, IQ testing, junior high schools, and school governance. Examines the social and intellectual origins of Progressive educational reform: its guiding principles, its relationship to Progressive reform generally, the response of working-class individuals and organizations to previous forms of education, and the gradual incorporation of public education into the market revolution of the last century.

"A publication by the U.S. Department of Commerce."

The Jungle is a 1906 novel written by the American journalist and novelist Upton Sinclair (1878–1968). Sinclair wrote the novel to portray the lives of immigrants in the United States in Chicago and similar industrialized cities. Many readers were most concerned with his exposure of health violations and unsanitary practices in the American meatpacking industry during the early 20th century, based on an investigation he did for a socialist newspaper. The book depicts working class poverty, the lack of social supports, harsh and unpleasant living and working conditions, and a hopelessness among many workers. These elements are contrasted with the deeply rooted corruption of people in power. A review by the writer Jack London called it, "the Uncle Tom's Cabin of wage slavery." Sinclair was considered a muckraker, or journalist who exposed corruption in government and business. He first published the novel in serial form in 1905 in the Socialist newspaper, Appeal to Reason, between February 25, 1905, and November 4, 1905. In 1904, Sinclair had spent seven weeks gathering information while working incognito in the meatpacking plants of the Chicago stockyards for the newspaper. It was published as a book on February 26, 1906 by Doubleday and in a subscribers' edition.

Discusses the C.L.E.P. and advanced placement examinations, describes the kinds of objective and essay questions asked on the American history examination, and provides a variety of sample tests and questions for practice

"AP UNITED STATES HISTORY Study Guide" 700 questions and answers (ILLUSTRATED). Essential names, dates, and summaries of key historical events. Topics: Discovery, Colonial, Revolutionary, Early National, Age of Expansion, Civil War Era, Reconstruction, Industrial Era, Progressive Era, World War I, The Twenties, The Depression, World War II, Cold War Era, Cold War - 1950s, Cold War - 1960s, Cold War - 1970s, Cold War - 1980s, New World Order ===== "EXAMBUSTERS AP Prep Workbooks" provide comprehensive AP review--one fact at a time--to prepare students to take practice AP tests. Each AP study guide focuses on fundamental concepts and definitions--a basic overview to begin reviewing for the AP exam. Up to 600 questions and answers, each volume in the AP series is a quick and easy, focused read. Reviewing AP flash cards is the first step toward more confident AP preparation and ultimately, higher AP exam scores!

Progressive era settlements actively sought urban reform, but they also functioned as missionaries for the "American Way", which often called for religious conversion of immigrants and frequently was intolerant of cultural pluralism. Ruth Hutchinson Crocker examines the programs, personnel, and philosophy of seven settlements in Indianapolis and Gary, Indiana, creating a vivid picture of operations that strove for social order even as they created new social services. The author reconnects social work history to labor history and to the history of immigrants, blacks, and women. She shows how the settlements' vision of reform for working-class women concentrated on "restoring home life" rather than on women's rights. She also argues that, while individual settlement leaders such as Jane Addams were racial progressives, the settlement movement took shape within a context of deepening racial segregation. Settlements, Crocker says, were part of a wider movement to discipline and modernize a racially and ethnically heterogeneous work force. How they translated their goals into programs for immigrants, blacks, and

the native born is woven into a study that will be of interest to students of social history and progressivism, as well as social work.

This series of case-studies of reform legislation in Congress during the early twentieth century explores the nature of progressivism and the processes of political change which resulted in the establishment of the modern American state. Among the topics covered are railroad regulation, labor relations, social policy of the District of Columbia, Republican insurgency, and the nature of Democratic progressivism. The work will be of interest to students of twentieth-century political history, the history of Congress, and the origins of the modern American state.

This rare book contains a text written as part of an initiative by The Executive Committee of the Association for International Conciliation in an attempt to arouse in the interest of the American people in the progress of the movement for promoting international peace and good fellowship between nations. This fascinating treatise details the reasons for war in general and proposes the possible resources for the prevention thereof in the modern world, eloquently written by the great William James. A fascinating paper sure to appeal to collectors and enthusiast of antiquarian political literature, this scarce text has been elected for republication because of its historical importance, proudly republished now with a new introductory biography of the author. William James (1842 –1910) was an American philosopher and psychologist, widely hailed as one of the leading 19th century thinkers and philosophers the United States has ever produced. This book was originally published in 1910.

Taking a hard look at the unprincipled lives of political bosses, police corruption, graft payments, and other political abuses of the time, the book set the style for future investigative reporting. The contemporary American political landscape has been marked by two paradoxical transformations: the emergence after 1960 of an increasingly activist state, and the rise of an assertive and politically powerful conservatism that strongly opposes activist government. Leading young scholars take up these issues in *The Transformation of American Politics*. Arguing that even conservative administrations have become more deeply involved in managing our economy and social choices, they examine why our political system nevertheless has grown divided as never before over the extent to which government should involve itself in our lives. The contributors show how these two closely linked trends have influenced the reform and running of political institutions, patterns of civic engagement, and capacities for partisan mobilization--and fueled ever-heightening conflicts over the contours and reach of public policy. These transformations not only redefined who participates in American politics and how they do so, but altered the substance of political conflicts and the capacities of rival interests to succeed. Representing both an important analysis of American politics and an innovative contribution to the study of long-term political change, this pioneering volume reveals how partisan discourse and the relationship between citizens and their government have been redrawn and complicated by increased government programs. The contributors are Andrea Louise Campbell, Jacob S. Hacker, Nolan McCarty, Suzanne Mettler, Paul Pierson, Theda Skocpol, Mark A. Smith, Steven M. Teles, and Julian E. Zelizer.

The average American is nothing if not patriotic. "The Americans are filled," says Mr. Emil Reich in his "Success among the Nations," "with such an implicit and absolute confidence in their Union and in their future success that any remark other than laudatory is unacceptable to the majority of them. We have had many opportunities of hearing public speakers in America cast doubts upon the very existence of God and of Providence, question the historic nature or veracity of the whole fabric of Christianity; but never has it been our fortune to catch the slightest whisper of doubt, the slightest want of faith, in the chief God of America-unlimited belief in the future of America." Mr. Reich's method of emphasis may not be very happy, but the substance of what he says is true. The faith of Americans in their own country is religious, if not in its intensity, at any rate in its almost absolute and universal authority. It pervades the air we breathe. As children we hear it asserted or implied in the conversation of our elders. Every new stage of our educational training provides some additional testimony on its behalf. Newspapers and novelists, orators and playwrights, even if they are little else, are at least loyal preachers of the Truth. The skeptic is not controverted; he is overlooked.

This practical resource shows you how to apply Sam Wineburgs 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. The subject of this book is the confrontation between the American reform tradition, historically inward-looking, and the first of the world conflicts in which the United States has been involved in the twentieth century. It focuses upon those writers and journals most prominently associated with 'the progressive movement' and examines their response to the First World War and the effect of the war on their thinking. During 'the progressive era' a number of journalists and authors had acquired national reputations as social critics or as spokesmen for reform. This thoroughly researched account revises earlier views about both the attitudes of progressives toward the war and the decline of 'the progressive movement.' It will be of interest to students of the intellectual history of American foreign policy as well as of progressivism. Between 1870 and 1920, two generations of European and American intellectuals created a transatlantic community of philosophical and political discourse. *Uncertain Victory*, the first comparative study of ideas and politics in France, Germany, the U.S., and Great Britain during these fifty years, demonstrates how a number of thinkers from different traditions converged to create the theoretical foundations for new programs of social democracy and progressivism. Kloppenberg studies a wide range of pivotal theorists and activists--including philosophers such as William James, Wilhelm Dilthey, and T. H. Green, democratic socialists such as Jean Jaures, Walter Rauschenbusch, Eduard Bernstein, and Beatrice and Sidney Webb, and social theorists such as John Dewey and Max Weber--as he establishes the connection between the philosophers' challenges to the traditions of empiricism and idealism and the activists' challenges to the traditions of laissez-faire liberalism and revolutionary socialism. By demonstrating the link between a philosophy of self-conscious uncertainty and a politics of continuing democratic experimentation, and by highlighting previously unrecognized similarities among a number of prominent 19th- and 20th-century thinkers, *Uncertain Victory* is sure to spur a reassessment of the relationship between ideas and politics on both sides of the Atlantic.

Examines the urge for progress and reform from 1890 to 1940, describes the motives of the reformers and the opposition they faced

"NY Regents GEOLOGY, EARTH, AND SPACE SCIENCES Study Guide" 600 questions and answers. Essential definitions and concepts. Topics: Calculations, Earth's Origin, Save Our Planet, Minerals, Rocks, Weathering, Groundwater, Running Water, Glaciers, The Changing Crust, The Oceans, Maps, The Atmosphere, Wind, Weather Patterns, Introduction to Astronomy =====

ADDITIONAL WORKBOOKS: "NY Regents INTEGRATED ALGEBRA Study Guide" 450 questions and answers. Essential definitions, formulas, concepts, and sample problems. Topics: Sets, Variables, Exponents, Properties of Numbers, Like Terms, Simple Equations, Property of Equality, Signed Numbers, Monomials, Polynomials, Advanced Equations, Verbal Problems, Factoring Polynomials, Algebraic Fractions, Equations with Several Variables, Advanced Verbal Problems, Evaluating Formulas, Simultaneous Equations, Ratio and Proportion, Variation, Quadratic Equations and Radicals, Coordinate Geometry _____

"NY Regents UNITED STATES HISTORY Study Guide" 700 questions and answers (ILLUSTRATED). Essential names, dates, and summaries of key historical events. Topics: Discovery, Colonial, Revolutionary, Early National, Age of Expansion, Civil War Era, Reconstruction, Industrial Era, Progressive Era, World War I, The Twenties, The Depression, World War II, Cold War Era,

Cold War - 1950s, Cold War - 1960s, Cold War - 1970s, Cold War - 1980s, New World Order ===== "Exambusters NY Regents Prep Workbooks" provide comprehensive NY Regents review--one fact at a time--to prepare students to take practice NY Regents tests. Each NY Regents study guide focuses on fundamental concepts and definitions--a basic overview to begin studying for the NY Regents exam. Up to 600 questions and answers, each volume in the NY Regents series is a quick and easy, focused read. Reviewing NY Regents flash cards is the first step toward more confident NY Regents preparation and ultimately, higher NY Regents exam scores!

"PRAXIS HISTORY AND SOCIAL STUDIES Study Guide 2 of 2: WORLD HISTORY" 600 questions and answers (ILLUSTRATED). Essential names, dates, and summaries of key historical events. Topics: Ancient Egypt and Asia, Ancient Greece, Ancient Rome, Early Asia, Evolution of Religion, Middle Ages, Early Modern Times, Colonial Empires, Rights and Revolutions, Nationalism, Imperialism and World War I, Between the World Wars, World War II, The United Nations, The Cold War, 19th-20th Century Japan, Contemporary Age, Contemporary Africa, Contemporary Latin America, Contemporary Eurasia, Into The New Millennium [=====] ADDITIONAL WORKBOOKS: "PRAXIS HISTORY AND SOCIAL STUDIES Study Guide 1 of 2: UNITED STATES HISTORY" 700 questions and answers (ILLUSTRATED). Essential names, dates, and summaries of key historical events. Topics: Discovery, Colonial, Revolutionary, Early National, Age of Expansion, Civil War Era, Reconstruction, Industrial Era, Progressive Era, World War I, The Twenties, The Depression, World War II, Cold War Era, Cold War - 1950s, Cold War - [=====] "EXAMBUSTERS PRAXIS Prep Workbooks" provide comprehensive PRAXIS review--one fact at a time--to prepare students to take practice PRAXIS tests. Each PRAXIS study guide focuses on fundamental concepts and definitions--a basic overview to begin studying for the PRAXIS exam. Up to 600 questions and answers, each volume in the PRAXIS series is a quick and easy, focused read. Reviewing PRAXIS flash cards is the first step toward more confident PRAXIS preparation and ultimately, higher PRAXIS exam scores!

This study recreates the intellectual climate and transatlantic setting of turn-of-the-century American reform. It examines the influence and meaning of German social thought and reform in the American Reform Movement prior to World War I. The American Progressives used the German theories in order to develop and establish new concepts of reform and to base democracy on principles other than possessive individualism, utilitarian ethics, and market ideology that liberalism held in stock. However, due to the war these reforms lost their radical character. In the end, the progressive quest for a broader sphere of public control, participatory models of reform, and social ethics yielded to the liberal model of regulation, business co-operation, and administrative efficiency, and to the moralistic agenda of prohibition and immigration control. "Axel R. Schfer's fine study of what American progressives learned from their German counterparts adds to the growing literature illuminating the cosmopolitan breadth and ideological daring of turn-of-the-century reform. [] It is a testament to the argumentative force of this insightful work that it so clarifies and deepens the vital debate over the progressive legacy in our new Gilded Age." The Journal of American History "Schfer did not intend to offer an exhaustive treatment; instead, he wished to show that part of progressive thought was not merely home grown, ,a relection of narrow, moralistic Protestantism (220), but had some German roots, too. This he did well, and readers may mine his chapters for other insights" German Studies Review "Axel R. Schfers kenntnisreiche, methodisch reflektierte und quellengestigte Untersuchung legt die bis vor kurzem nur wenig beachteten transatlantischen Bezuege der ,progressiven Bewegung an der Wende vom 19. zum 20. Jahrhundert frei und bettet dieses, als ,sehr amerikanisch geltende Reformphnomen strker in seinen weltlichen Gesamtzusammenhang ein. Schfer wird daher nicht nur von Amerikaspezialisten mit Gewinn gelesen werden, sondern auch von Historikern, die sich mit interkulturellen Austauschprozessen beschftigen." Das Historisch-Politische Buch "Selten jedenfalls ist die Krise des Progressivism im Ersten Weltkrieg so klar analysiert worden wie hier" Historische Zeitschrift "Anachronismen vermeidend und mit groer Fhigkeit zur Empathie zeichnet Schfer die Motive und Vorstellungswelten der Akteure nach, ohne sie von vornherein zu verurteilen. Auf diese Weise gelingt ihm eine sehr differenzierte Darstellung" Neue Politische Literatur.

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