

## CHAPTER 13 – THE COMMON GOOD



### ➤ Chapter 13 – The Common Good

- ✓ I can EXPLAIN what is meant by “the common good”, and how it applies to society.
- ✓ I can EXPLAIN what “Progressivism” is and how it changed America.
- ✓ I can give EXAMPLES or reforms during this time that impacted the lives of women, African-Americans, & Minnesota’s American Indian population.

### **DIRECTIONS**

Use all available Chapter 13 resources at your disposal to complete the following questions.


- Chapter 13 Vocabulary Intro Activity
- Chapter 13 Comprehension Worksheet
- Chapter 13 Textbook (page 262 - 287)

## Vocabulary


1. **Common Good:** the belief that people should work for social & political changes that benefit EVERYONE
2. **Progressive Movement:** a movement to solve various social, economic, & political problems through GOVERNMENT action.
3. **Reformer:** a PERSON who works for changes they believe will improve society.
4. **Suffrage:** the right to VOTE.
5. **Monopoly:** total CONTROL over the supply of a product or SERVICE in certain areas.
6. **Discrimination:** unfair treatment of a person or group based on RACE, RELIGION, SEXUAL ORIENTATION, GENDER, or ETHNIC BACKGROUND.
7. **Allotment:** a share, or portion, of something that is ASSIGNED or given.
8. **Boarding School:** a SCHOOL at which STUDENTS live, away from their families.

## Know The Following


9. What was the issue/problem in Minnesota regarding Government Corruption AND what actions were taken by the government to resolve the issue?

<p>Government Corruption</p> 	<p><i>Mayor of Minneapolis took bribes from illegal gambling operations.</i></p>	<p><i>State and local politicians passed new laws to clean up government and make it more responsive to the people</i></p>
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10. What was the issue/problem in Minnesota regarding votes for women AND what actions to resolve the issue?

<p>Votes for Women</p> 	<p><b>By 1900, women in Minnesota could only vote for members of school and library boards.</b></p>	<p><i>Minnesota women pressured the state legislature until they gained the right to vote for president in 1919. In 1920, the 19<sup>th</sup> Amendment gave all women the right to vote.</i></p>
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11. What was the issue/problem in Minnesota regarding Railroad Monopolies AND what actions were taken by the government to resolve the issue?

<p>Railroad Monopolies</p> 	<p><i>James J. Hill wanted to merge his Great Northern Railway with two other companies to create a monopoly.</i></p>	<p><i>Governor Van Sant organized opposition to Hill, and the Supreme Court outlawed the railroad monopoly. The Minnesota legislature passed laws to curb corporate power.</i></p>
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12. What was the issue/problem in Minnesota regarding logging practices AND what actions were taken by the government to resolve the issue?

<p>Logging Practices</p> 	<p><i>Lumber companies left behind cutover brush after logging. Cutover brush caused fires in Minnesota in 1894, 1908, 1910, and 1918.</i></p>	<p><i>Some forests were conserved. Lawmakers passed laws to prevent forest fires. The office of Fire Commissioner, State Forest Service, and school of forestry opened.</i></p>
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13. What was the issue/problem in Minnesota regarding Health Dangers AND what actions were taken by the government to resolve the issue?

<p>Health Dangers</p> 	<p><i>Streets and sidewalks were filthy. Dead animals floated in rivers near water supply stations. Typhoid and other diseases spread quickly in crowded cities.</i></p>	<p><b>State Board of Health promoted sanitation, quarantines, and vaccinations. Federal government enacted the Pure Food and Drug Act and a meat inspection law.</b></p>
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14. How did assimilation efforts to promote the common good affect the Ojibwe Indians of Minnesota? List and describe two different efforts?

<b>Allotment</b>	<i>Encourage assimilation of American Indians and end common ownership of land</i>	<i>Many Indians lost their land and poverty increased. Non-Indians became the owners of reservation land.</i>
<i>Indian Boarding Schools</i>	<b>Encourage assimilation by preparing American Indian Children for life off the reservation and teaching them to reject Indian ways of live.</b>	<i>Forced assimilation hurt families that were separated. Students returned to their reservation anyway.</i>

15. Know an example of a progressive reformer and at least three (3) specific reform efforts that they engaged in.

What methods did the activist Clara Ueland use to promote women's suffrage?

- ❖ *She hosted fundraising parties at her house and organized a huge parade. As president of the Minnesota Women Suffrage Association (MSWA), she spoke at the capitol and helped convince the legislature to consider the issue seriously.*

Name three (3) of the Lyles' activities that supported the African American community.

- ❖ *Thomas was active in the Republican Party & convince the St. Paul mayor to hire the city's first black policeman.*
- ❖ *He helped launch an African American newspaper and published company*
- ❖ *Amanda protested lynching, the selling of alcohol, and housing and job discrimination*
- ❖ *Amanda supported woman suffrage and helped establish an orphanage*