

#### Topic 4: Benchmark Key Terms (Group 1) – Progressivism and the Jazz Age

1. Henry Ford: An American industrialist who founded the Ford Motor Company and revolutionized manufacturing with the introduction of the assembly line, making automobiles affordable for the average American.
2. Orville and Wilbur Wright: American aviation pioneers credited with inventing and building the world's first successful powered airplane, achieving the first controlled flight in 1903.
3. NAACP: The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, founded in 1909, is an organization aimed at promoting civil rights and combating racial discrimination against African Americans.
4. W.C.T.U.: The Women's Christian Temperance Union, founded in 1874, was an organization that advocated for temperance (the reduction or prohibition of alcohol) and played a significant role in the Prohibition movement.
5. N.W.S.A.: The National Women's Suffrage Association, founded in 1869, was a key organization in the women's suffrage movement, advocating for women's right to vote.
6. N.W.P.: The National Woman's Party, founded in 1916 by Alice Paul, focused on achieving women's suffrage through more militant tactics, including protests and hunger strikes.
7. Robert La Follette: An American politician and progressive reformer known for his efforts to combat corruption in government and advocate for workers' rights during the early 20th century.
8. Florence Kelley: A prominent social reformer and labor rights advocate who played a crucial role in promoting laws against child labor and improving working conditions for women.
9. Ida M. Tarbell: An investigative journalist known for her work exposing the monopolistic practices of the Standard Oil Company, contributing to the rise of the muckraking movement.
10. Carrie Chapman Catt: A leader in the women's suffrage movement who played a pivotal role in the passage of the 19th Amendment, which granted women the right to vote in 1920.
11. Theodore Roosevelt: The 26th President of the United States, known for his progressive policies, including trust-busting, conservation efforts, and advocating for the Square Deal for the American people.

## True or False Quiz

1. **Henry Ford** was known for developing the assembly line in automobile manufacturing.
2. **Orville and Wilbur Wright** were the first to successfully fly a powered airplane.
3. The **NAACP** was founded in 1900 to support immigrant rights in America.
4. The **WCTU** focused on promoting the consumption of alcohol.
5. The **NWSA** was instrumental in passing the 19th Amendment in 1920.
6. The **NWP** used nonviolent methods exclusively to gain women's suffrage.
7. **Robert La Follette** was a proponent of government reform and workers' rights.
8. **Florence Kelley** was an advocate for child labor laws and women's working conditions.
9. **Ida M. Tarbell** wrote extensively on the benefits of monopolies in the economy.
10. **Carrie Chapman Catt** was a major figure in the early women's rights movement, focusing on voting rights.
11. **Theodore Roosevelt** was known for his opposition to all forms of business regulation.
12. **Henry Ford** introduced the first electric car in America.
13. The **WCTU** was established to promote women's rights in education.
14. **Ida M. Tarbell** is considered one of the leading figures in investigative journalism.
15. **The National Woman's Party** was founded to oppose women's suffrage.

**Do Not Scroll Below This Point. The Answers Are on The Next Page.**

## True or False Quiz

1. **Henry Ford** was known for developing the assembly line in automobile manufacturing.  
**True**
2. **Orville and Wilbur Wright** were the first to successfully fly a powered airplane.  
**True**
3. The **NAACP** was founded in 1900 to support immigrant rights in America.  
**False** (It was founded to support civil rights for African Americans.)
4. The **WCTU** focused on promoting the consumption of alcohol.  
**False** (It advocated for temperance and the prohibition of alcohol.)
5. The **NWSA** was instrumental in passing the 19th Amendment in 1920.  
**True**
6. The **NWP** used nonviolent methods exclusively to gain women's suffrage.  
**False** (They employed more militant tactics, including protests.)
7. **Robert La Follette** was a proponent of government reform and workers' rights.  
**True**
8. **Florence Kelley** was an advocate for child labor laws and women's working conditions.  
**True**
9. **Ida M. Tarbell** wrote extensively on the benefits of monopolies in the economy.  
**False** (She exposed the monopolistic practices of Standard Oil.)
10. **Carrie Chapman Catt** was a major figure in the early women's rights movement, focusing on voting rights.  
**True**
11. **Theodore Roosevelt** was known for his opposition to all forms of business regulation.  
**False** (He was a strong advocate for regulating big business and monopolies.)
12. **Henry Ford** introduced the first electric car in America.  
**False** (He is known for the Model T and the assembly line.)
13. The **WCTU** was established to promote women's rights in education.  
**False** (It focused on temperance and prohibition.)
14. **Ida M. Tarbell** is considered one of the leading figures in investigative journalism.  
**True**
15. **The National Woman's Party** was founded to oppose women's suffrage.  
**False** (It was founded to advocate for women's suffrage.)