

Apush chapter 20



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1) John Dewey • What should be taught and how, Teachers most effective—relate new info to what they already know

• Education reform
2) Frederick Jackson Turner "The Significance of the Frontier in American History"—frontier experience had affected the thinking of people + shape of American institutions

• Turner argued that the west provided opportunity economically, socially, democratically and had a renewing effect on society;

• This led to individualization, and the formation of the American character.

Turner felt that the frontier was not the sole contributor to the American institutions, but others took his work to the extreme.

• Unfortunately some right-wingers twisted the Turner Thesis to advocate nativism - Josiah Strong and his publication "Our Country."

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3) William James / pragmatism • rejected deterministic interpretation of

Darwinism/ one-sided explanations of existence, belief in free will. The mind can determine "truth"

• Pragmatic approach—reform spirit
4) Charles Eliot J • Harvard—reform;

encouraged new teaching methods + professors (Adams)—standards of medical schools raised

• moved Harvard away from colonial style instruction of classics and required courses in modern languages, economics, and laboratory sciences.

5) Thorstein Veblen / "Higher Learning in America" • in his "the Higher Learning of America", the "intrusion of businesslike ideals, aims and

methods" harmed the universities
6) Winslow Homer • influenced by realistic

ideas—lithographer + watercolor medium

• Romantic artist
7) Walt Whitman • Realism Artist
8) Thomas Eakins •

Scientific spirit—Eakins—" The Gross Clinic" • Realism artist9) Mark Twain•

1st great American Novelist

- " Huckleberry Finn"

- Used realism in characters10) Oliver Wendell Holmes• published " the common law"—" felt necessities of the time" should govern ppl, not precedent

- Right of ppl—deal w/ contemporary problems

- Laws should evolve as times + conditions changeHuckleberry Finn"• Mark

TwainHarper's" / " The Century" / " Atlantic Monthly"• Magazine journalism;

dealt with current events and were conservative in nature13) Chautauqua

Movement• founded by John Vincent + Lewis Miller—illustrates desire for

new information/education—two week summer course for Sunday school

teachers

- pursuit of knowledgeVassar College• Women's college advances15)

Harvard• Charles Elliott moved Harvard away from colonial style instruction

of classics and required courses in modern languages, economics, and

laboratory sciences.

- reform; encouraged new teaching methods + professors (Adams)—

standards of medical schools raised

- Charles Elliot17) Morrill Act Land Grants• granted land to each state—30,

000 acres per senator + representative—provided endowments—gave many

important modern universities their start

- Senate and federal aid led to a rise in universities; 18) Public education in

1870• Pursuit of knowledge, reforms19) American colleges in 1870•

Reforms, Increasing number of colleges20) Pragmatism & organized religion•

William James + John Dewey

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- reform spirit
- " good" and " true" could not be known in the abstract as fixed and changeless ideals. They said that people should take a practical approach to morals, ideals, and knowledge. 21) Realism• social problems: slums, capitalism, Darwinism, industrialism
- concern for complexities of individual personalities + accurate description of middle-class22) The reality of " rags to riches"... 23) Electric trolleys• Replaced the horse-drawn carriages, new method of mass transportation used in cities. 24) Subways• One of many solutions to the problem of lack of transportation for the masses. 25) Herbert Spencer• was an ultraconservative who even opposed public school and the post office based on the concept of Social Darwinism. He felt evolution should be the sole force guiding men. 16) Electives...