In the summer of 1900…

- The average life expectancy in the U.S. was 47.
- Only 8% of homes had a telephone and a three minute call from Denver to New York cost $11.
- Only 14% of homes had a bathtub.
- There were only 8,000 cars in the U.S. and 144 miles of paved roads.
- The average wage in the U.S. was only 22 cents/hour and the average American worker made $200-$400/year.
- More than 95% of births took place in the home.
- 90% of all American doctors had no college education. Instead they attended medical schools that were “substandard.”
- Most women washed their hair once a month and used borax or egg yolks for shampoo.
- The five leading causes of death in the U.S. were 1. Pneumonia and Influenza 2. Tuberculosis 3. Diarrhea 4. Heart Disease 5. Stroke
- Drive-by shootings- in which teenage boys galloped down the street and started randomly shooting at houses, carriages, or anything else- was an on-going problem throughout the West.
- Las Vegas, Nevada had a population of only 30 people.
- Coca-Cola contained cocaine instead of caffeine.
- Only one in ten U.S. adults could read or write. Only 6% of Americans graduated from High School.
- 18% of households in the U.S. had at least one full-time servant.
- There were about 230 reported annual murders… in the entire country.
Imagine: The year is 1900. You have always been a "glass is halfempty" kind of person. However, as your New Year’s resolution, you have decided to try to be more optimistic about things. You have decided to make a list of all of the good things in your life, community, state, America and the world. You can’t, however, forget all of the negatives, so while you are making a list of all of the positives, you list beside that everything that is wrong/could improve in the world at that time.
Progressivism = reform movement that emerged in response to the pressures of industrialization, urbanization, and immigration at the turn of the century. basically want to fix all the problems of the Gilded Age

Who were the Progressives?
- no one group—from all political parities, social classes, ethnic groups, and religions
- many were middle class, however
--what they had in common was a belief that industrialization, urbanization, and the laissez-faire policies of the Gilded Age had created social and political problems that needed to be fixed.

How were they like the Populists?
- wanted to get rid of corrupt government officials and make government pay attention to the people
- wanted to get rid of corruption in big business

How were they different? Progressives = mostly urban middle class; Populists = mostly farmers
What motivated Progressives?

1) Belief in logic, reason, and efficiency
   Planning, planning, planning!
   Wanted to make everything from business to politics to city streets cleaner, safer, and more efficient!
   Careful planning could do this!

2) Religion--The Social Gospel
   * Christianity = basis of social reform; follow the Bible's teachings on charity and justice to improve society
   * Founded by Walter Rauschenbusch
   * Especially important to Progressives who focused on helping the urban poor

The great ends of the church are the proclamation of the gospel for the salvation of humankind; the shelter, nurture, and spiritual fellowship of the children of God; the maintenance of divine worship; the preservation of truth; the promotion of social righteousness; and the exhibition of the Kingdom of Heaven to the world.
Characteristics of Progressivism

- Emphasis on Reforms
- Response to Industrialization, Urbanization & Immigration
- New Roles for Government
- Proliferation of New Organizations
- Faith in New Ideas
What did Progressives Want to Fix?
(or what didn't they want to fix....)

· Urban Poverty/Slums--improve the safety and cleanliness of cities; get rid of
pollution, crime, cramped tenement apartments, help poor, uneducated immigrants

· Protect Children, Women, and Workers--improve education, stop child labor, make
factories safer, etc.

· Big Business/Monopolies--break up monopolies and trusts, which would allow for
smaller businesses to succeed, make sure businesses are not hurting consumers

· Political Corruption--get rid of "bosses" who bribed and manipulated public; make
voting secret (like it is now), etc. Make politics more democratic through direct election
of leaders, ability of people to suggest and approve laws.

· Women's Rights--voting rights for women! Also help w/ safety in the workplace, birth
control, etc

· Racism/Civil Rights--overturn Jim Crow laws, stop lynching of blacks (not as popular
as other issues)

· Moral Issues--especially alcohol! Temperance movement to ban drinking (make men
work, women safe, protect families = argument)

· Conservation--protect natural resources for future use, stop the damage of pollution,
preserve natural beauty of wilderness
Muckrakers: "The Pen is Mightier Than the Sword"

Progressive movement was encouraged by socially conscious journalists and other writers who exposed the need for reform.

*Muckrakers* = writers (usually journalists) who investigated political, economic, and social corruption and brought it to the public's attention--usually leading to reform.

Term made up by President Theodore Roosevelt. What does it mean? (Look at the cartoon)
### USE HANDOUTS AND/OR BOOK TO ANSWER!

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Muckraker</th>
<th>Problem Exposed by Muckraker</th>
<th>Method used to expose problem</th>
<th>Reform(s) made as a result</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lincoln Steffens</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Jacob Riis</td>
<td></td>
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<td>Ida Tarbell</td>
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<tr>
<td>Upton Sinclair</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
BELLWORK--9/17/13

1) What is a muckraker?

2) Give one example of a muckraker and a reform that was passed as a result of his/her action from yesterday.

3) List several of the problems Progressives wanted to fix. (whichever you think are most important)
Helping the Urban Poor

- Muckrakers like Jacob Riis exposed the horrible living conditions of the urban poor (mostly immigrants)

- Social Gospel movement inspires people to try to improve society (their Christian responsibility)

Settlement Houses

*Community centers providing services for urban poor, like child care, English language classes, and theater, dance, and art programs.

Jane Addams = leader in the settlement house movement.
Founds Hull House in Chicago in 1889.

Read what she has to say on helping the urban poor!
**Protecting Children & Women**

National Child Labor Committee & U.S. Children’s Bureau—led by Florence Kelley, created to protect children’s health and welfare

**Keating-Owens Act** (1916): banned child labor, but is soon overturned as unconstitutional

**1938**: Child Labor is finally overturned for good

Many states pass laws requiring that children attend public school until a certain age—this helps limit the number of children working in factories.

**Muller v. Oregon** (1908): Supreme Court upheld ruling that women could only work 10 hours a day. This was a good thing re: labor, but women’s rights advocates were upset because it legally imposed differences between men and women. Can’t have your cake and eat it too.
Women’s Working Conditions

- **Florence Kelley** founded the National Consumers League to encourage people to buy goods that were **safely and fairly produced** (boycott companies who treated employees poorly)
- Kelley also founded the **Women’s Trade Union League** to improve working conditions for women

Fought for 8 hour workday & minimum wage; created a workers' strike fund to support families who refused to work in unsafe/unfair conditions
Protecting Workers

Problems:
Long hours, poor ventilation, toxic fumes, unsafe machinery

Workers:
Usually immigrants, willing to work for low wages and worried about losing jobs--often taken advantage of by factory owners

Early 1900s U.S. had highest rate of industrial accidents in the world--each year 30,000+ workers died on the job.

March 1911--Triangle Shirtwaist Factory Fire resulted in the death of 146+ workers, mostly young women.

Protest spread throughout the city and country and reforms were enacted.

States set up workers' compensation laws for those hurt on the job, states set up limits on number of hours and improve worker safety.
Corruption in Government

Spoils System/Patronage
Victorious candidates used the spoils system to give government positions to friends and supporters. But many of these people lacked the qualifications necessary for doing a good job.

Pendleton Civil Service Act (1881):
Federal government uses tests to determine who is most qualified for a government job.
During Progressive Era, cities copy this.

Political Machines & Party Bosses
In New York City and other large urban areas, party bosses controlled strong political machines. Favors were done for people in return for their votes. Bribes were regularly accepted.

Cities replace power of bosses and political machines with city commission—a group of managers oversee the city to keep it efficient and honest. Also make sure that utilities companies are charging good rates to city residents.

Lack of Democracy in Politics.
Building on ideas of Populists, some Progressives think that election reforms are needed.

Direct primary: people choose nominees for upcoming elections
Initiative: people have power to put a proposed law on ballot in next election through petition
Referendum: people vote to approve/reject law passed by state congress.
Recall: people can remove elected officials from office before term is up
17th Amendment: direct election of Senators

Are we a Democracy? Should the voters have more of an input?
List two reasons the temperance movement gave to get rid of alcohol (prohibition):

List two reasons Senator Robert Owen gives for giving women the right to vote:
Women Make Progress

- By 1900, many women were going to colleges and working outside the home
- Middle-class white women were also very involved in Progressive reforms like settlement houses and the temperance movement
- More determined than ever to take on society’s problems
Women’s Reform--Keep the Family Safe!

- Alcohol=destroy family life!
- Women fought for the Temperance Movement (against drinking alcohol)
  - Led by Women’s Christian Temperance Union
- This led to Prohibition and the 18th Amendment (not allowed to buy, sell, or drink alcohol)
According to this political cartoon, what are two problems caused by alcohol?
Women’s Reform

- **Margaret Sanger** founds the **American Birth Control League**
  - Wrote column “What Every Girl Should Know”
  - Opened the U.S.’s first birth control clinic to encourage family planning in 1921
  - Established Planned Parenthood (American Birth Control League)
  - Worked to legalize birth control until 1965

*Also supported eugenics....sterilizing some people who didn't "deserve" kids.*
The Women’s Suffrage Movement

- Government Repression of Suffragettes
- Role of Important Individuals
- The Anti-Suffrage Movement
- How/Why Women Finally Got the Vote
- Strategies and Tactics Used by Suffragettes
- Conflicts within the Women’s Suffrage Movement

http://www.history.com/shows/the-people-speak/videos/the-people-speak-3#the-people-speak-3
Women's Suffrage

Suffrage = right to vote

• Women had been fighting for suffrage since before the Civil War
• July 1848 Elizabeth Cady Stanton and Lucretia Mott organized the first women's rights convention in Seneca Falls, NY, and launched the woman suffrage movement through a "Declaration of Sentiments."

After the Civil War, the women's movement split:
• Some women, angered by Congress giving votes to black men first, formed the National Woman Suffrage Association (NWSA) and used protests to fight for right to vote.
• Other women formed the The American Woman Suffrage Association (AWSA) and focused on using the government to eventually gain suffrage.

In 1890 the two suffrage organizations gave up their differences and merged into the National American Woman Suffrage Association (NAWSA).
Carrie Chapman Catt and the National American Woman Suffrage Association (NAWSA)

Strategies of NAWSA

Political Action on Two Fronts:
• Lobby Congress for a constitutional amendment
• Use initiative and referendum process (proposing and passing a law through votes of the people) to pass state suffrage laws.

"Society Plan":  
• Recruit wealthy, well-educated women from all races to promote suffrage in their own areas.
**Alice Paul and the National Woman’s Party**

- More radical strategies to gain suffrage
- Protest marches—they even picketed the White House!
- Government responded by arresting them!
- Hunger strikes—refusing to eat until they could vote (force fed)

When the Russian diplomats visited the White House, NWP picketed and held signs saying the U.S. was not democratic!

Women were arrested for protesting and went on hunger strikes in jail!
The Anti-Suffrage Movement

National Association Opposed to Woman's Suffrage

- Women who thought right to vote would take women's attention away from family and volunteer work that helped society.

Men felt threatened by woman's suffrage--why? Look at the cartoons!
Success! Finally!

1917: U.S. enters WWI and NAWSA supports the war effort

Actions of NAWSA combined with radical protests of NWP convince a growing number of legislators to support an amendment giving women suffrage.

June 1919, Congress approved the Nineteenth Amendment, which stated that the right to vote "shall not be denied or abridged on account of sex."

August 19, 1920, Tennessee passed the amendment--enough states had passed it to become official!!!
The Progressive Presidents: Roosevelt, Taft, & Wilson

President Theodore Roosevelt
• Becomes President in 1901 (after McKinley is assassinated)
• 43 years old, youngest President (then)
• Energetic, opinionated—advocated hard work/"Strenous life"
• Young war hero; fought in the Spanish-American War with the Rough Riders

Pushed for Progressive Reforms through his SQUARE DEAL

"When I say I believe in a square deal, I do not mean to give every man the best hand. If good cards do not come to any man, or if they do come, and he has not got the power to play them, that is his affair. All I mean is that there shall be no crookedness in the dealing"

• Expand powers of the president and push progressive reforms
  Bust monopolies, protect resources and environment, clean up corruption, etc.
• Keep the wealthy from taking advantage of small business owners & the poor
Dealing with the railroads…

- **Before Teddy:**
  - monopolies on shipping goods, could charge any rate, Interstate Commerce Commission (ICC) had little power

- **After Teddy:**
  - Elkins Act (1903) – no more special rates
  - Hepburn Act (1906) – more power for ICC; government power to set and limit shipping costs
“Trustbuster”

Roosevelt quickly earned a reputation for "trustbusting"—breaking up companies with monopolies strangling other businesses. Used the **Sherman Antitrust Act** to bust up lots of trusts!

BUT, look at this cartoon—did Roosevelt want to get rid of all trusts?

**Good trust?**
Big businesses are sometimes more efficient

**Bad trust?**
When they bully smaller businesses or cheat consumers

What trusts did Roosevelt dissolve?
Railroads, beef, agricultural companies

1902: PA coal miners go on strike; TR gets involved to help them get a pay raise and a 9-hour day! How did he do it?
First time government intervenes on side of labor.

Food & Drug Industries

- **Meat Inspection Act**
  - Federal inspection of meat & meat-processing plants

- **Pure Food & Drug Act**
  - Federal inspection of foods, drugs; mislabeling foods is illegal

Managing the forests
Created National Conservation Commission

- 100 million acres of forest set aside

- John Muir
  - Naturalist who helped create Yosemite National Park; wanted to leave forests untouched

- Gifford Pinchot
  - “Rational Use” plan; preserve the forests for public use—Teddy agreed.

Managing water

- National Reclamation Act
  - Federal government decides where/how water is distributed

- Water management projects create huge reservoirs
Election of 1908

- After 8 years, Roosevelt steps down, wants to go hunt in Africa
- Roosevelt supports fellow republican William Howard Taft (Secretary of War)
- Taft wins 1908 Presidential Election

What does this cartoon tell us about Taft & Teddy? Do you think it will stay this way?

Taft busts even more trusts than Roosevelt. He does not see the difference between a "good" and a "bad" trust.

He signs the Mann-Elkins Act (1910) which gives more power to gov't to control communication

Raised tariffs (tax on imports) through Payne-Aldrich Act. Angers TR.

Roosevelt is angered by Taft’s policies and decides to run for a third term.

Taft gets the Republican nomination, so Roosevelt forms his own party, the Progressive, or Bull Moose Party.
Who is the ghost-like figure in this cartoon?

Why is he upset with Teddy Roosevelt?
Election of 1912

Republican Party nominates Taft

Roosevelt's Bull Moose/Progressive Party
"New Nationalism" platform

Eugene V. Debs, labor leader and socialist runs for President for a fourth time (5 total)

Woodrow Wilson
Former History Professor @ Princeton

Democratic Party
"New Freedom" platform
Election of 1912: Cartoons

Who is the elephant?

Who is the moose?

What does the elephant mean when he says "Well, you've helped rip me apart and downed yourself! Now I hope you're satisfied"?
Election of 1912

- Republicans split between Roosevelt and Taft
- Democrat Wilson wins the election

Wilson's "New Freedom" platform looks a lot like Republican and Bull Moose ideas—the focus is on strict government control of big business to allow small business to succeed.
Woodrow Wilson's New Freedom

Wants to bust all trusts to protect small businesses:
- **Clayton AntiTrust Act** (1914) --stronger, better law that fills in loopholes for businesses in the Sherman AntiTrust Act
- **Federal Trade Commission** (1914)--monitors business practices to prevent monopolies from forming.

Helps the Consumer/Average American:
- **Underwood Tariff**: lowers tariffs so that American companies won't be able to unfairly hike their prices since foreign goods are so expensive (price competition)
- **Sixteenth Amendment**: Congress has power to tax through graduated income tax--wealthy pay higher % of income than the poor.

Reforms Banks:
- **Federal Reserve Act**: Supervises banks, spreads $ around country, and sets interest rates so banks can’t charge excessive rates to customers

Helps Labor:
- Workingman's Compensation Act--$ to temporarily disabled
- Doesn’t help-- sides w/ business during Ludlow coal miners strike; sends in National Guard who open fire on strikers and their families.
USE YOUR VENN DIAGRAM AND HINTS TO HELP C/C THE PRESIDENTS

Comparing the Progressive Presidents

Theodore Roosevelt

Woodrow Wilson

William Taft
Reviewing Reforms--10/3/12

TODAY YOU WILL:

1) Complete Progressive Reform definitions (Sheet you just picked up)
2) Match these reforms to the problems you ranked on Tuesday (find Tuesday's notes)
3) If finished with both of these, create a timeline term for one of the reforms.
Segregation (2 types)

**De Jure Segregation**
- Segregation enforced by laws
  - Had been enforced in the South under Jim Crow Laws
- Becomes a reality for the nation with *Plessy vs. Ferguson* (1896)...

Laws passed after the end of Reconstruction that segregated (separated) blacks and whites in the South.

**De Facto Segregation**
- Segregation based on unwritten laws like custom and tradition
Plessy vs. Ferguson (1896)

- **Jim Crow Laws**: laws requiring separation of races
- Homer Plessy was 1/8 African American and bought a ticket for the white car. He was arrested.
- Case goes to Supreme Court
- Court decides to uphold and strengthen Jim Crow segregation
- “Separate but equal” **doctrine**
  - Judges ruled against Plessy in 8-1 decision (Harlan Dissent)
  - Sets up *de jure* segregation (makes segregation legal)
Disenfranchisement

- **Taking away the right to vote** because there were loopholes in the 15th Amendment
- 4 strategies
  - **Through laws**
    - **Grandfather Clause:** AA could vote if his ancestors had voted in 1866...15th Amendment not passed until 1870
    - **Poll Tax:** AA must pay a tax to vote, AA can’t afford it
    - **Literacy Tests:** AA had been denied an education so they can’t pass the test
  - **Through intimidation**
    - **KKK:** white supremacist group known for lynchings and cross burnings
LYNCHING

What was life like for African Americans in the late 19th and early 20th century?
LAST NIGHT YOU READ ABOUT THREE AFRICAN AMERICAN ACTIVISTS WITH VERY DIFFERENT IDEAS

TODAY WE WILL:
1) READ ABOUT THESE MEN IN THEIR OWN WORDS AND ANSWER QUESTIONS
2) FILL OUT A GRAPHIC ORGANIZER COMPARING AND CONTRASTING THEM
3) WRITE ABOUT THEM!
1) Introduce your topic—What is something they all share?
   

2) Set up how they are different!

   However, their visions for a better world for African Americans and the methods they suggested for achieving these goals were quite different.

3) Discuss each man! Be sure to use his full name and address his goals and how he thought they could be accomplished.

4) Conclude!

   Therefore, while Washington, Du Bois, and Garvey all shared a dream of a better life for African Americans....
Triangle Fire
Dangers
Intro to Progressive Era
Suffrage Video
http://app.discoveryeducation.com/player/view/assetGuid/F76B7063-0CDE-4C1D-B3A9-B1AA2DCC8719