

### **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.

**BELLWORK--9/16/13**

**Introduction to Progressivism**

**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.**

Positives	Negatives

Think about what this word means....

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 parties, 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!

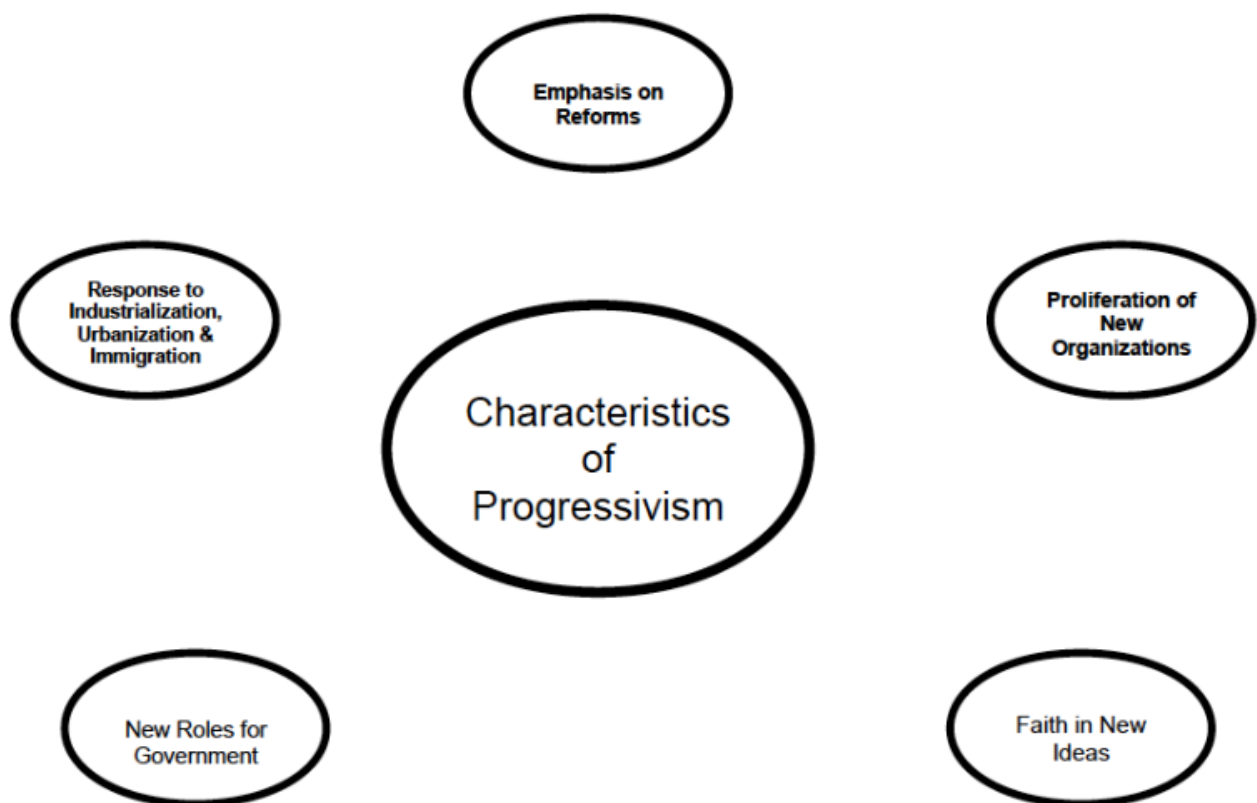
➔ Wanted to make everything from business to politics to city streets cleaner, safer, and more efficient!  
Careful planning could do this!

### 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.*





## **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!**

Muckraker	Problem Exposed by Muckraker	Method used to expose problem	Reform(s) made as a result
Lincoln Steffens			
Jacob Riis			
Ida Tarbell			
Upton Sinclair			

### 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.

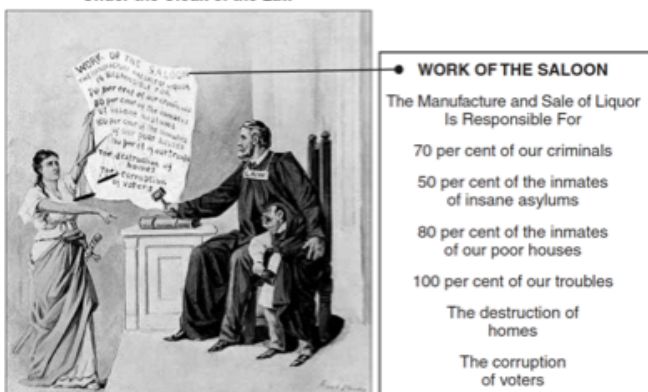


**Direct primary:** people choose nominees for upcoming elections  
**Initiative:** people have power to put a proposed law on ballot in next election through petition  
**Referendum:** people vote to approve/reject law passed by state congress.  
**Recall:** people can remove elected officials from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

**Are we a Democracy? Should the voters have more of an input?**

## BELLWORK--9/18/13

Under the Cloak of the Law



List two reasons the temperance movement gave to get rid of alcohol (prohibition):

. . . Women compose one-half of the human race. In the last forty years, women in gradually increasing numbers have been compelled to leave the home and enter the factory and workshop. Over seven million women are so employed and the remainder of the sex are employed largely in domestic services. A full half of the work of the world is done by women. A careful study of the matter has demonstrated the vital fact that these working women receive a smaller wage for equal work than men do and that the smaller wage and harder conditions imposed on the woman worker are due to the lack of the ballot. . . .

The great doctrine of the American Republic that "*all governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed*," justifies the plea of one-half of the people, the women, to exercise the suffrage. The doctrine of the American Revolutionary War that taxation without representation is unendurable [intolerable], justifies women in exercising the suffrage. One great advantage, however, of the suffrage is in raising women to a position of greater honor and dignity so that the children of the land shall show and feel greater reverence and honor for their mothers, and that the mothers may teach the elementary principles of good government while they are teaching them good manners, morality and religion. . . .

Source: Senator Robert Owen, Speech, 1910

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 18<sup>th</sup> Amendment (not allowed to buy, sell, or drink alcohol)





According to this political cartoon, what are two problems caused by alcohol?

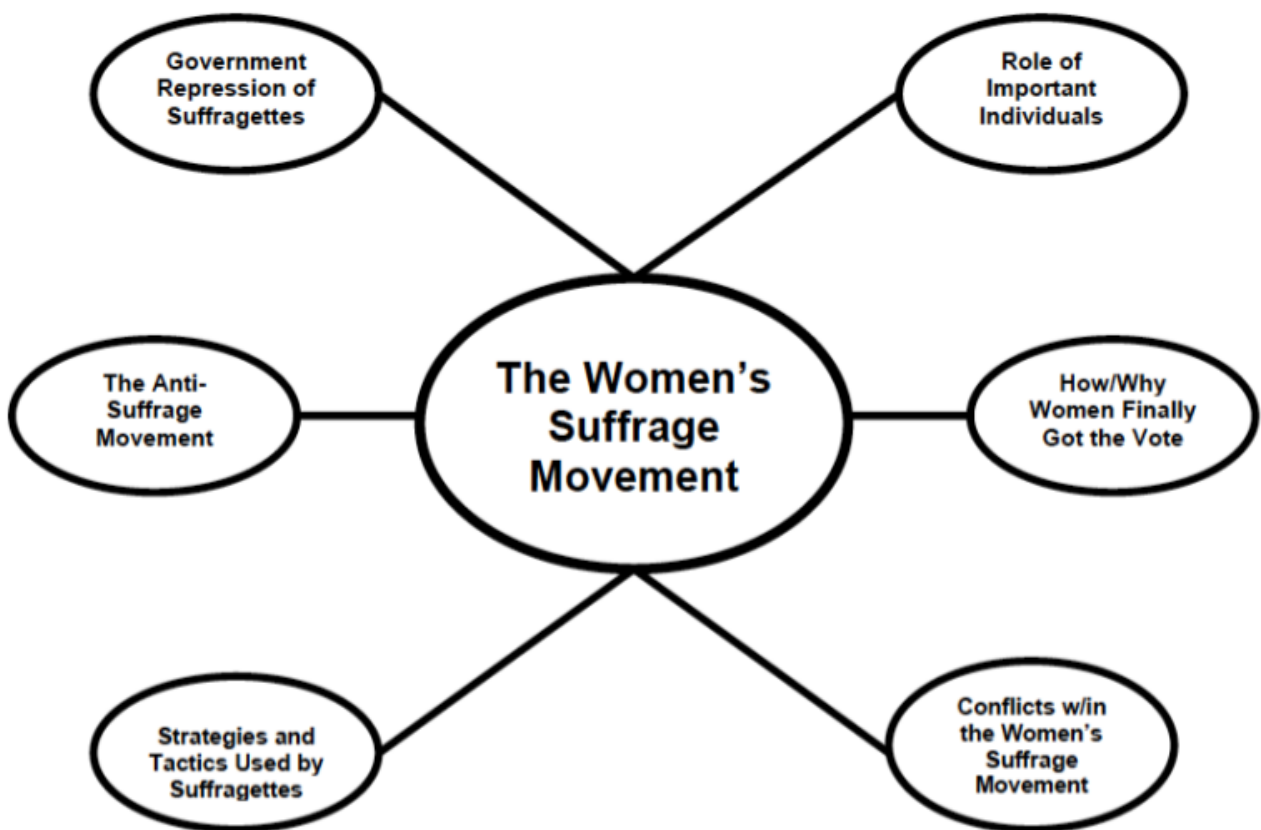
## Women's Reform

- 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 Supreme Court Case

 Planned Parenthood



Also supported eugenics....sterilizing some people who didn't "deserve" kids.



<http://www.history.com/shows/the-people-speak/videos/the-people-speak-3#the-people-speak-3>

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**

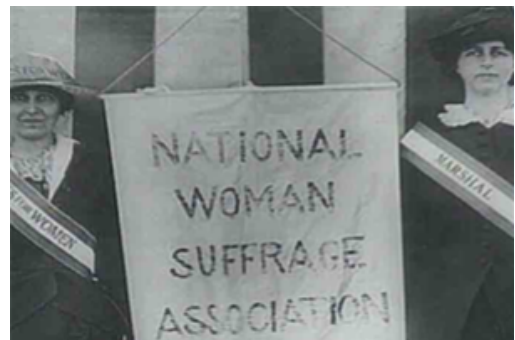
#### **Political Action on Two Fronts:**

- 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.

**Quick review--in what region of the country did women already have the right to vote in state elections?**



## **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)



Alice Paul  
at a protest march!

Women were arrested for  
protesting and went on hunger  
strikes in jail!



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



## 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!!!

**Sixty-sixth Congress of the United States of America;**

**At the First Session,**

Begun and held at the City of Washington on Monday, the nineteenth day of May,  
one thousand nine hundred and nineteen.

### **JOINT RESOLUTION**

Proposing an amendment to the Constitution extending the right of suffrage  
to women.

*Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States  
of America in Congress assembled (two-thirds of each House concurring therein),  
That the following article is proposed as an amendment to the Constitution,  
which shall be valid to all intents and purposes as part of the Constitution when  
ratified by the legislatures of three-fourths of the several States.*

"ARTICLE \_\_\_\_\_,

"The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or  
abridged by the United States or by any State on account of sex.

"Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate  
legislation."

*F. H. Lilliett*  
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

*Thos. R. Marshall*  
Vice President of the United States and  
President of the Senate.



## The Progressive Presidents: Roosevelt, Taft, & Wilson

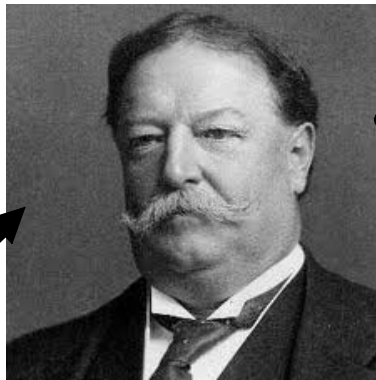
<http://www.history.com/videos/theodore-roosevelts-rise-to-presidency#theodore-roosevelts-rise-to-presidency>



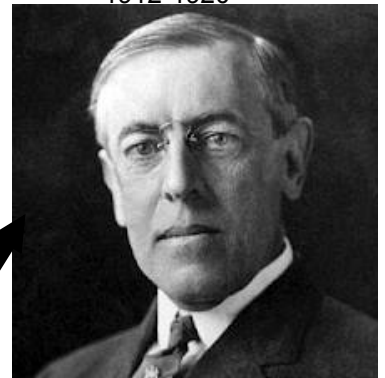
1901-1908



1908-1912



1912-1920



<http://www.history.com/videos/theodore-roosevelts-rise-to-presidency#theodore-roosevelts-rise-to-presidency>

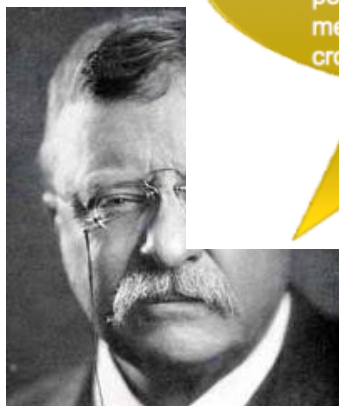


## **President Theodore Roosevelt**

- Becomes President in 1901 (after McKinley is assassinated)
- 43 years old, youngest President (then)
- Energetic, opinionated--advocated hard work/"Strenuous 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

<http://www.history.com/videos/theodore-roosevelt-vs-corporate-america#theodore-roosevelt-vs-corporate-america>



Helps Labor Too!!

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

<http://www.history.com/shows/the-presidents/videos/theodore-roosevelts-acts-and-legacy#theodore-roosevelts-acts-and-legacy>



# 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.

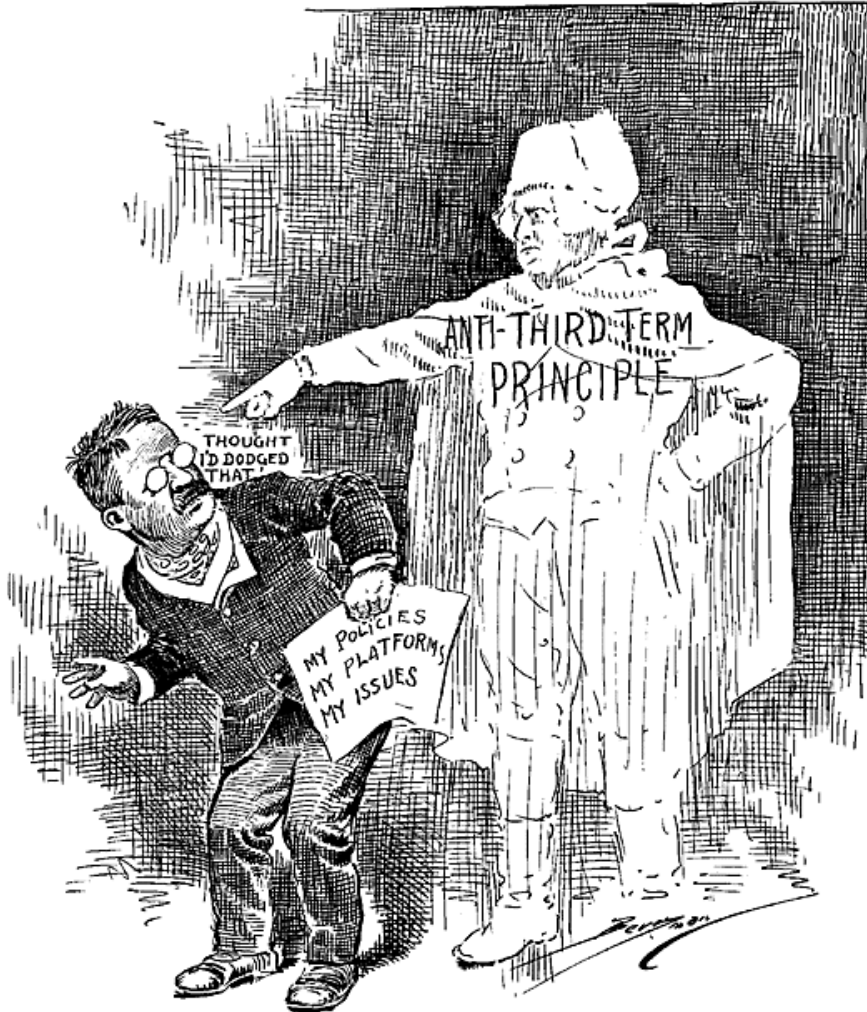
He signs the Mann-Elkins Act (1910) which gives more power to gov't to control communication

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.





BELLWORK--9/20/13

Who is the ghost-like figure in this cartoon?

Why is he upset with Teddy Roosevelt?



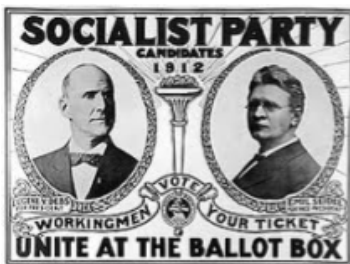
Republican Party  
nominates  
Taft



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

## Election of 1912

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"?



### THE MAN HUNT.

Opport Project, The Ohio State University Cartoon Research Library



— Westerman in Ohio State Journal

### 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:

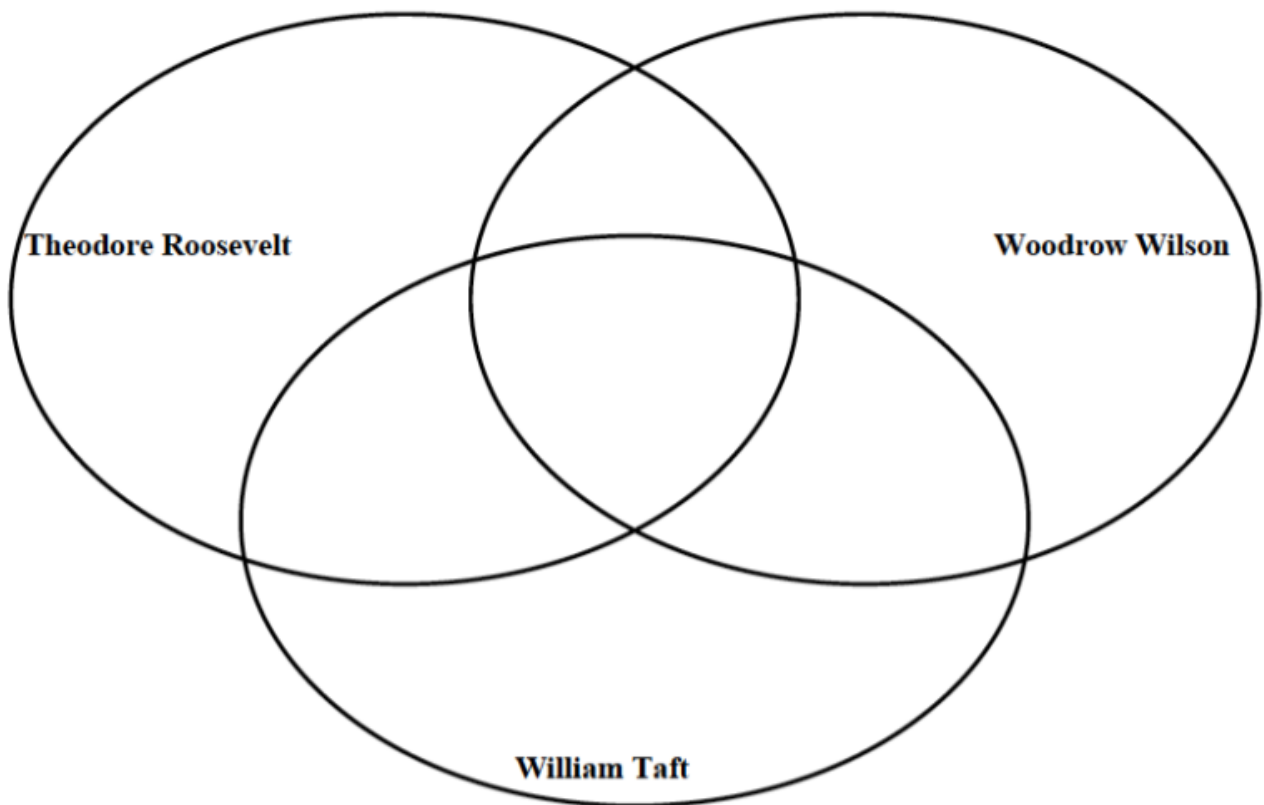
Workingman's Compensation Act--\$ to temporarily disabled

Doesn't help-- sides w/ business during Ludlow coal miners strike; sends in National Guard who open fire on strikers and their families.



**Bellwork--9/23/13**  
**USE YOUR VENN DIAGRAM AND HINTS TO HELP C/C THE PRESIDENTS**

**Comparing the Progressive Presidents**



## **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.

BELLWORK--10/8/12



## 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 15<sup>th</sup> Amendment
- 4 strategies
  - **Through laws**
    - **Grandfather Clause:** AA could vote if his ancestors had voted in 1866...15<sup>th</sup> 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

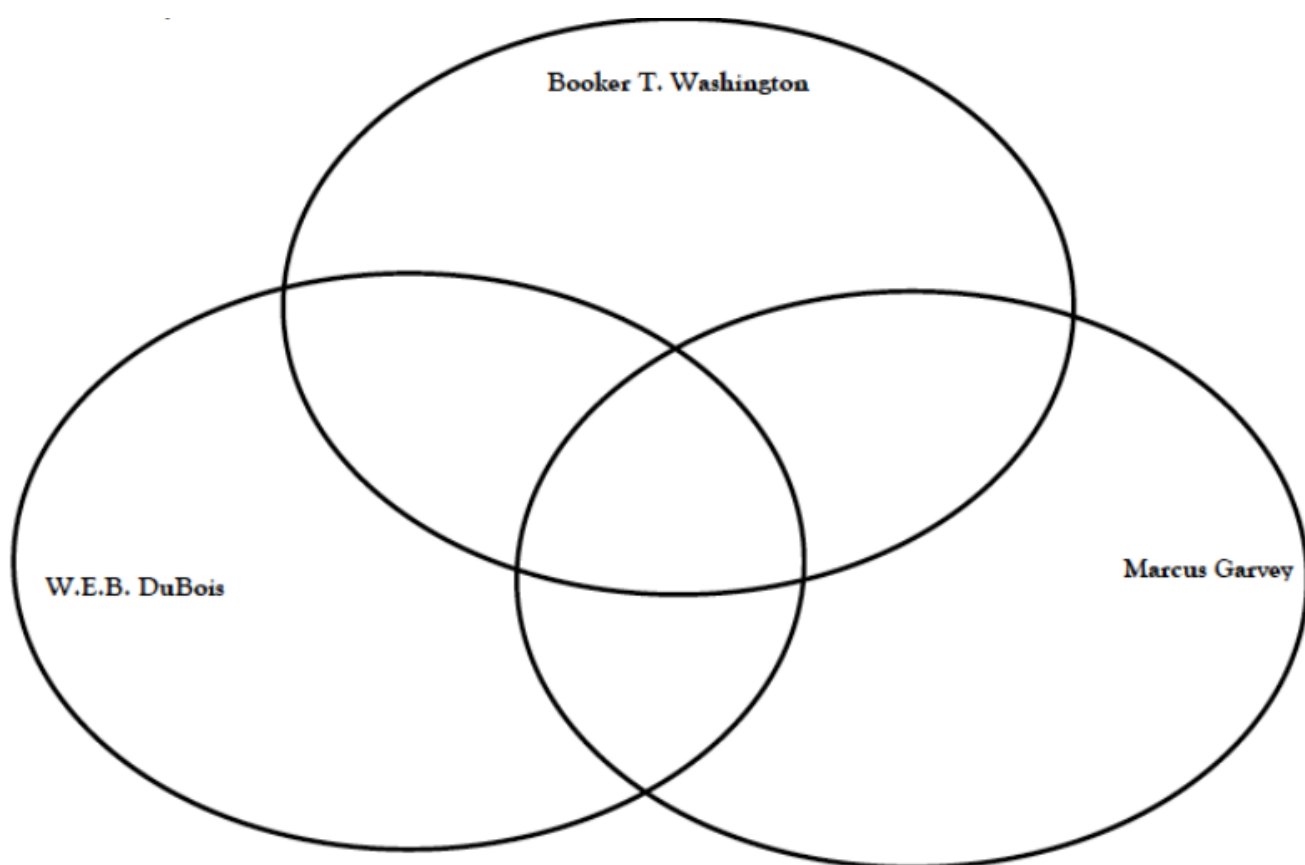
What was life like for African Americans in the late 19th and early 20th century?



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!



### **WRITING PRACTICE--COMPARING & CONTRASTING THREE BLACK REFORMERS**

1) Introduce your topic--What is something they all share?

*During the early 20th century, prominent (famous) activists Booker T. Washington, W.E.B. Du Bois, and Marcus Garvey, all spoke out for the rights of African Americans.*

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....*



## Attachments

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Triangle Fire



Dangers



Intro to Progressive Era



Suffrage Video



<http://app.discoveryeducation.com/player/view/assetGuid/F76B7063-0CDE-4C1D-B3A9-B1AA2DCC>