

Unit 3: The Progressive Era

Essential Questions:

1. Can government fix our problems?
2. How did Americans address the problems caused by the Gilded Age?
3. Is a strong president good for our nation?

Vocabulary:

Muckraker

Suffrage

Square Deal

Referendum

Temperance

Social Gospel

Socialism

Federal Reserve System *The Jungle*

Pure Food and Drug Act

Meat Inspection Act

Clayton-Antitrust Act

Forest Reserve Act

Recall

NAACP

Initiative

Conservation

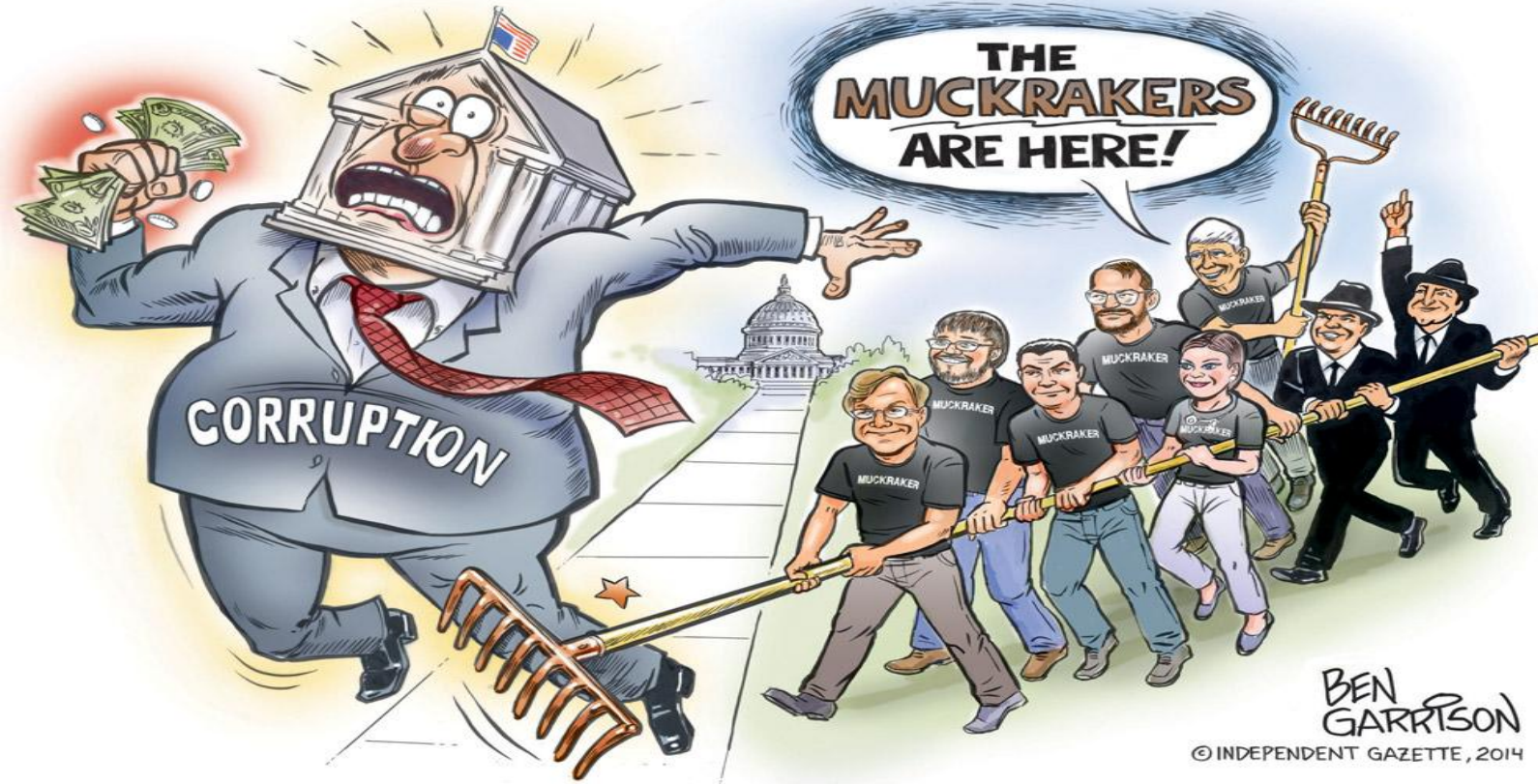
Child Labor

Teddy Roosevelt

Lobbying

Warm Up: Monday, October 1, 2018

What *inferences* can be made about muckrakers based on this cartoon?



1. Have your guided notes ready to go.
2. Grab 4 half sheets of paper. Fold them in half (hamburger) and put two staples along the crease.
3. Put your: Name, Date, Period and “Muckraker Activity” on the cover.

IN 2008

**WE WILL USHER IN A NEW
PROGRESSIVE
ERA**

BUILT UPON A FOUNDATION OF
**SOCIAL JUSTICE AND
ENVIRONMENTAL HARMONY**

THAT WILL CREATE AN EQUAL AND SUSTAINABLE SOCIETY
BASED ON EMPATHY
AND RESPONSIBILITY FOR SELF AND OTHERS IN A TIME OF UNRIVALED
**FREEDOM AND PROSPERITY
FOR ALL**

The Progressive Era

1890-1920

Americans attempting to fix the problems created by the Gilded Age.

[The Progressive Era](#)

Roots of the Movement

- 1900 to WWI
- Led by middle class workers who believed in “progress”
- Wanted to fix the social, political, and economic problems of industrialization

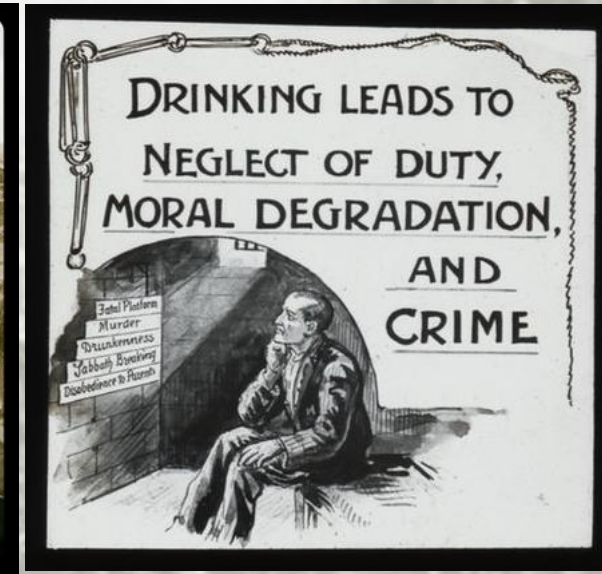
Big businesses, corrupt political bosses, and even some labor unions



Social Reforms

Progressive Era leaders wanted reforms for many types of social issues:

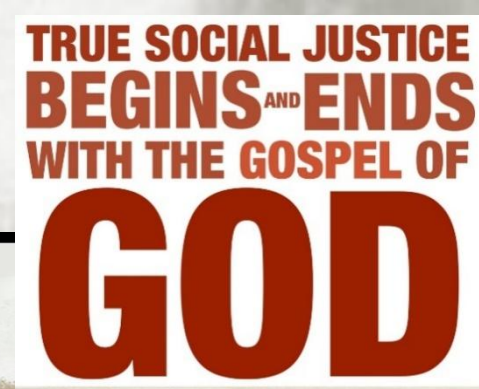
- Women
- Minorities
- Immigrants
- Children
- Social Gospel



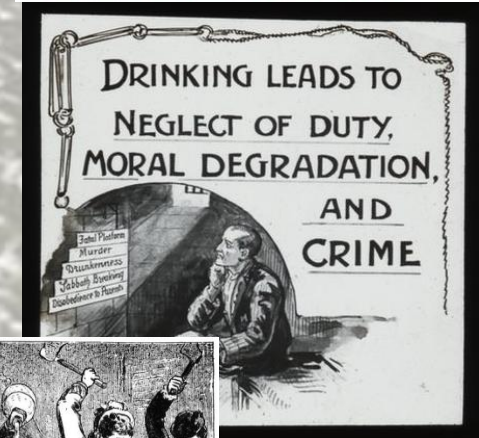
Reform = Change or Improvement

Social Gospel Movement

- Protestant ministers called for social reforms:
 - Wanted to Abolish child labor
 - Provide safe working conditions
- Salvation Army – Christian duty to help the poor
- Religious & social reform led to concern over violence & its connection to alcohol
- Frances Willard – led a women’s group for temperance that would end the sale of alcohol
- 18th Amendment – Prohibition (no alcohol)



[Prohibition](#)
[Video](#)



The Social Reformers

1. Jane Addams

- Started settlement houses in slum neighborhoods
 - All-purpose community center for poor and immigrants living in cities
- Lived at Hull House – one of the settlement houses

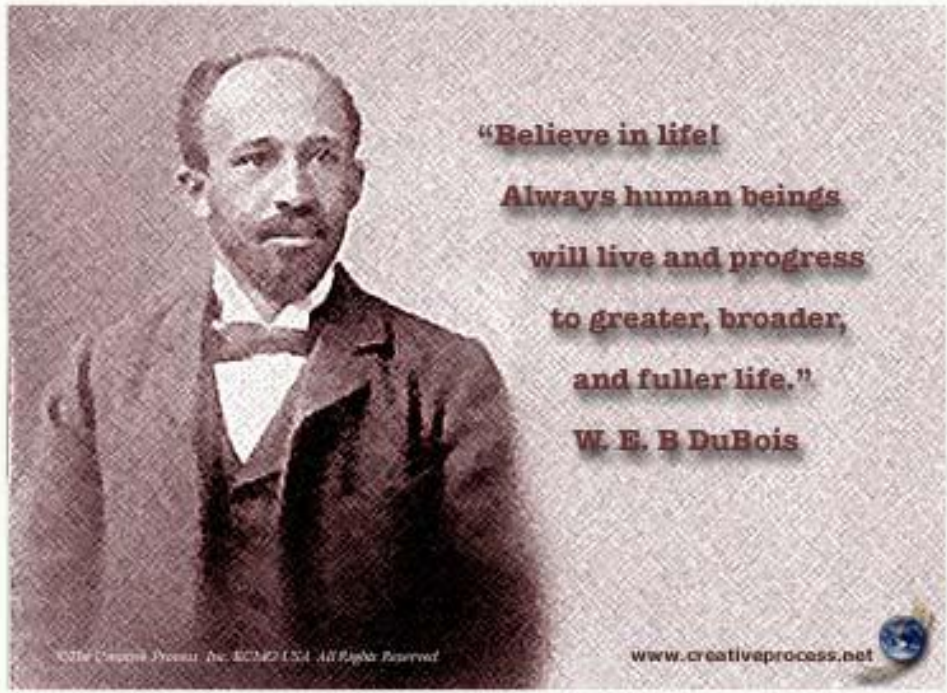


2. Ida B. Wells

- Organized a national anti-lynching campaign



The Social Reformers



**"Believe in life!
Always human beings
will live and progress
to greater, broader,
and fuller life."
W. E. B DuBois**

3. W.E.B. DuBois

- Founder of the NAACP (National Association for the Advancement of Colored People)
- Black people should seek immediate racial equality

4. Booker T. Washington

- Black people should seek gradual equality by focusing on education and job training

5. Anti-Defamation League

- Jewish organization opposed to religious prejudice



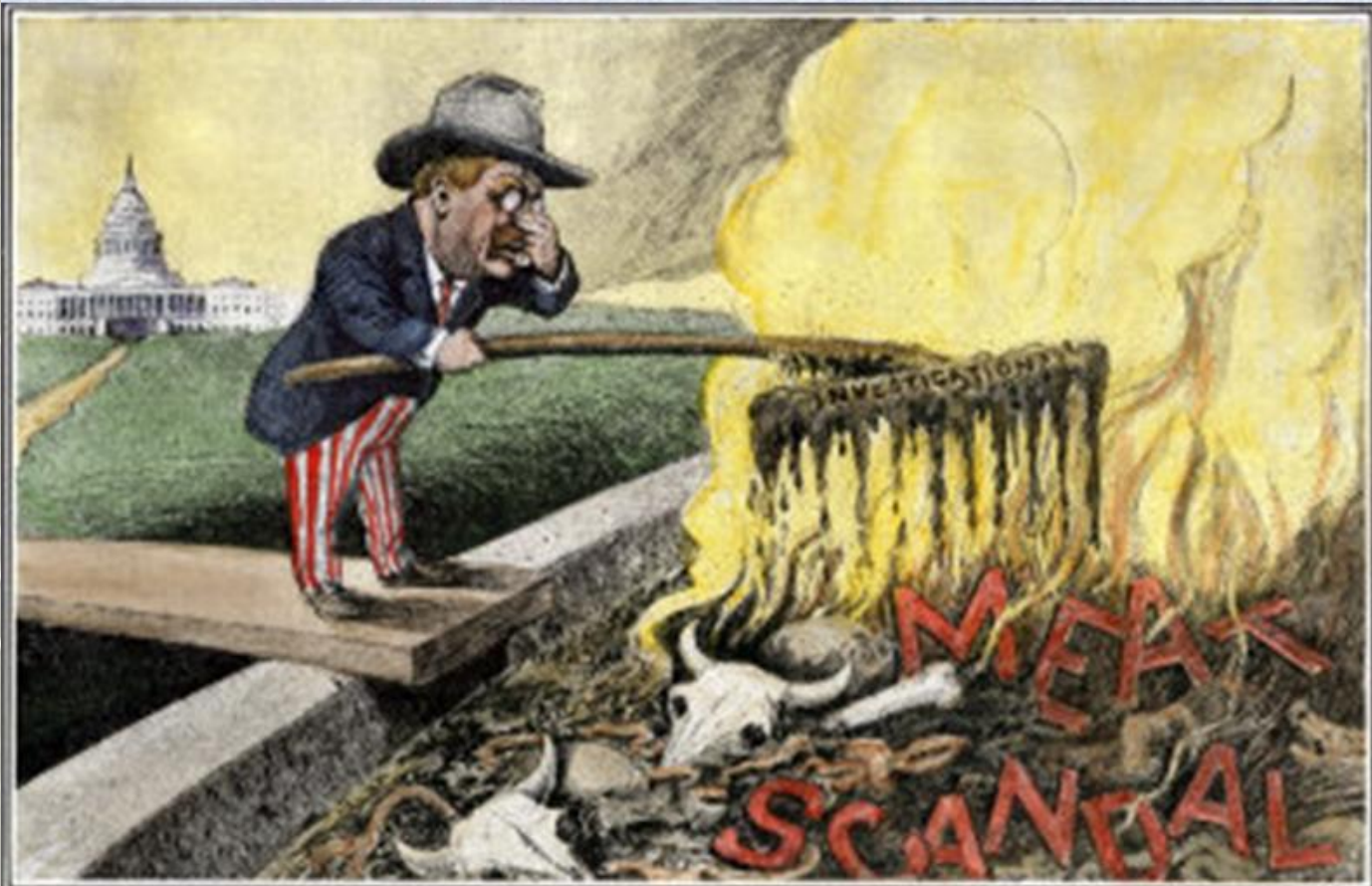
"There is no power on earth that can neutralize the influence of a high, simple and useful life."

Booker T. Washington, African-American educator, author and advisor to U.S. presidents

Muckrakers

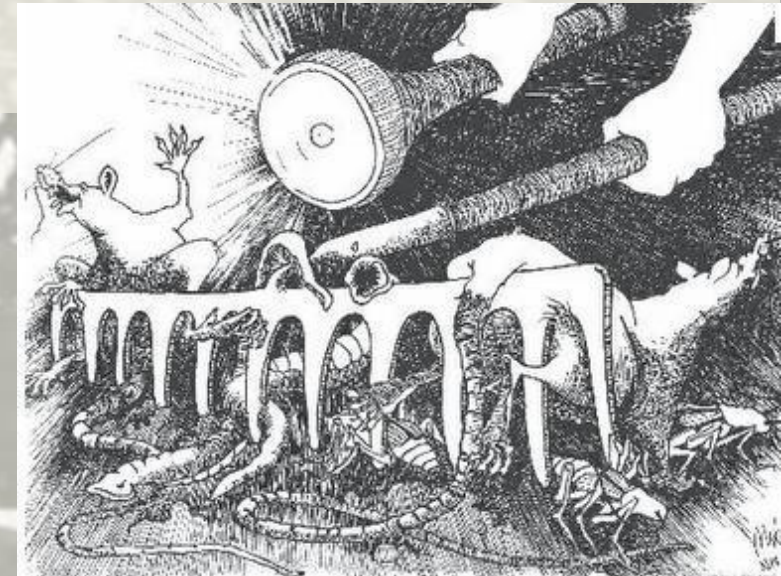
[Muckraker Video](#)

Objective: To examine the impact of muckrakers on U.S. society.



A NAUSEATING JOB, BUT IT MUST BE DONE

- Investigative reporters who exposed the abuses of industrial society and government corruption
- They raked up the “muck” or dirt of American life
- Their newspapers and magazines reached many people





Frank Norris

-exposed the stranglehold of railroads over farmers



Upton Sinclair

-wrote *The Jungle*
-described unsanitary conditions of meat-packing industry



Jacob Riis

-photographed conditions of the urban poor & tenements

Famous Muckrakers



Lincoln Steffens

-exposed corruption in government

Ida Tarbell

-showed how Rockefeller's rise was based on ruthless business practices



Muckraker Activity

1. Grab three sheets of paper and cut them in half hot dog style.
2. Grab one half sheet.
3. Fold your sheets of paper in half (hamburger style) and staple the edge with two staples.
4. On the cover page, put your name, date and period along with the title, “Progressive Era Muckraker”.
5. **PHONES NEED TO BE PUT AWAY!!!!** You may not walk around taking pictures and then sitting at your desk.

Muckraker Activity

You are an early 1900's muckraker exposing the negative aspects of American society during the Gilded Age.

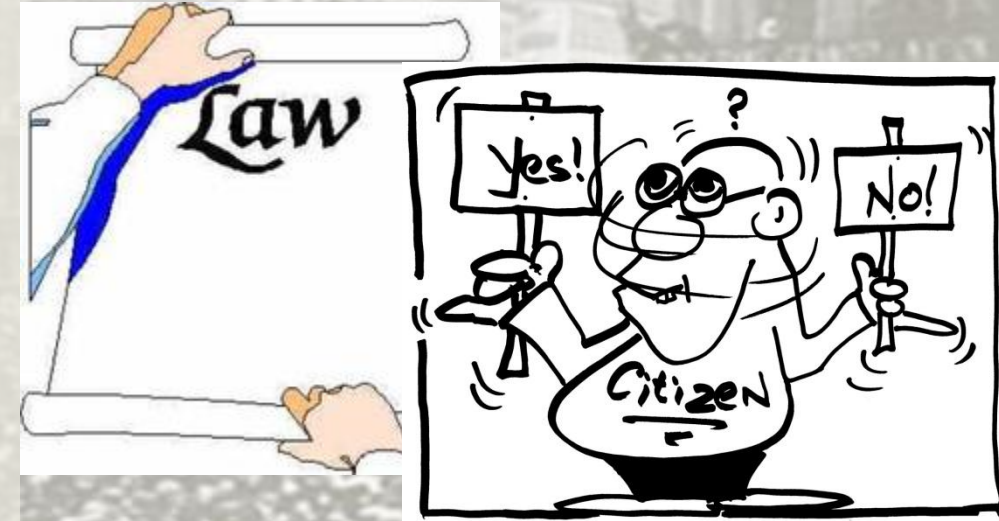
For each of the 13 stations in your Muckraking Notepad you will need the following information:

- 1. A Headline: Theme and Author. (I.E. "African Americans", Author of quote)**
- 2. Photo: Describe the photo. (i.e. What do you see/notice going on in the photo as it relates to the problem discussed in the station?) Give me a one sentence description.**
- 3. Article: Identify 2 issues/problems/hardships faced by Americans in regards to the problem. You must use complete sentences: Writing, "life sucked" is not an appropriate answer.**
- 4. Quote: What is the author in the quote saying in relation to the issue you are investigating?**



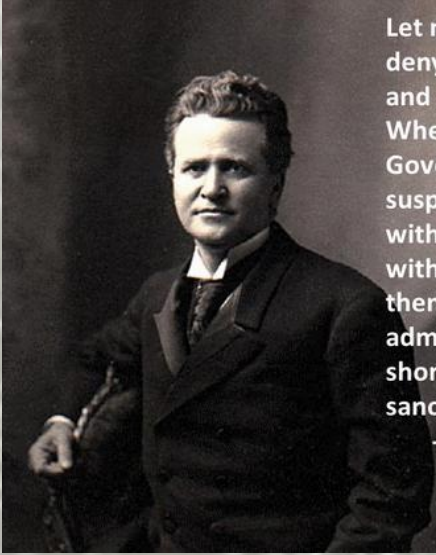
Political (Government) Reforms

- Secret Ballots-took pressure off voters
- Direct Primaries – party members vote for a candidate to run in the general election
- 17th Amendment – direct elections of senators instead of being nominated by state congressmen
- Initiative – voters introduce bills for voting
- Referendum – the people vote on *legislation* introduced by Congress
- Recall – special vote to remove bad or corrupt leaders



Legislation = Laws

Political (Government) Reforms



Let no man think we can deny civil liberty to others and retain it for ourselves. When zealous agents of the Government arrest suspected "radicals" without warrant, hold them without prompt trial, deny them access to counsel and admission of bail....we have shorn the Bill of Rights of its sanctity...

----- Sen. Robert "Fighting Bob" LaFollette, Sr.
(The Progressive, 1920)

- Municipal (City) Governments

- Began to fight political machines
- Increased support for city services and public-minded mayors

Political Machine = Government & Businessmen working together & using bribes

- State Governments

- Governor Robert LaFollette – challenged bosses and railroads
- Theodore Roosevelt – challenged corruption & big business as a state governor



Political (Government) Reforms



Civil Service

- The Pendleton Act

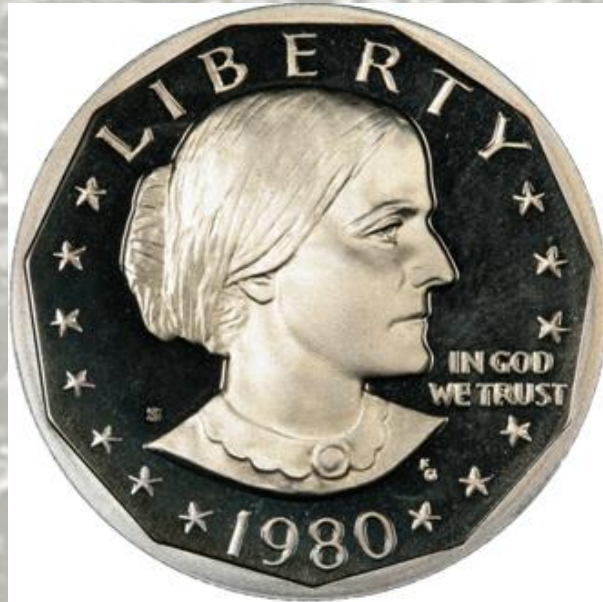
- Created Civil Service: awarded govt jobs based on competitive exam results, not bribes
- Why? Because many government people got their jobs because they bribed the politicians
- Theodore Roosevelt became the Civil Service Commissioner



Changing Roles for Women

THE
**SENECA FALLS
CONVENTION**

July 19–20, 1848



- Beginning in 1848, women began to fight for their rights
- Susan B. Anthony – led a movement for suffrage
– Jailed for trying to vote
- Elizabeth Cady Stanton – Joined with Susan B. Anthony to fight for women's suffrage

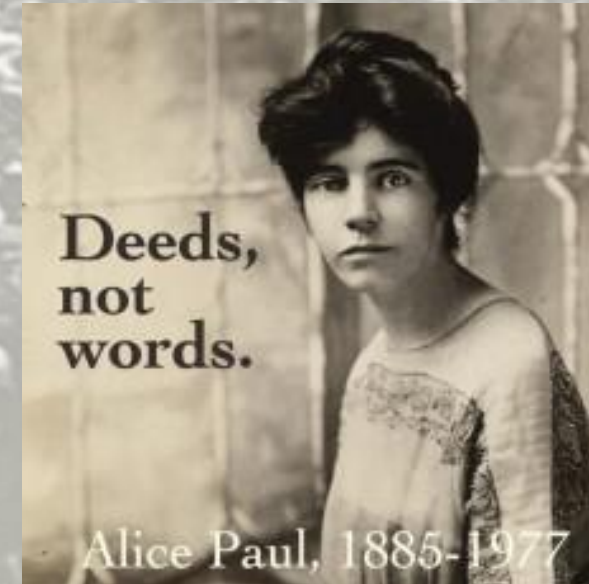
Suffrage = Right to Vote

19th Amendment

- During World War I, a large push was made for women's suffrage
- Alice Paul – leader of a new rights group
 - Led protests in Washington
 - Arrested with several others
 - Protested her imprisonment by refusing to eat
 - She was force-fed (Iron-jawed Angels)
- After years of struggle, suffrage was granted to women in 1920 when the 19th amendment was ratified

Ratified = Approved by the States

How do I remember that the 19th amendment was women's right to vote?



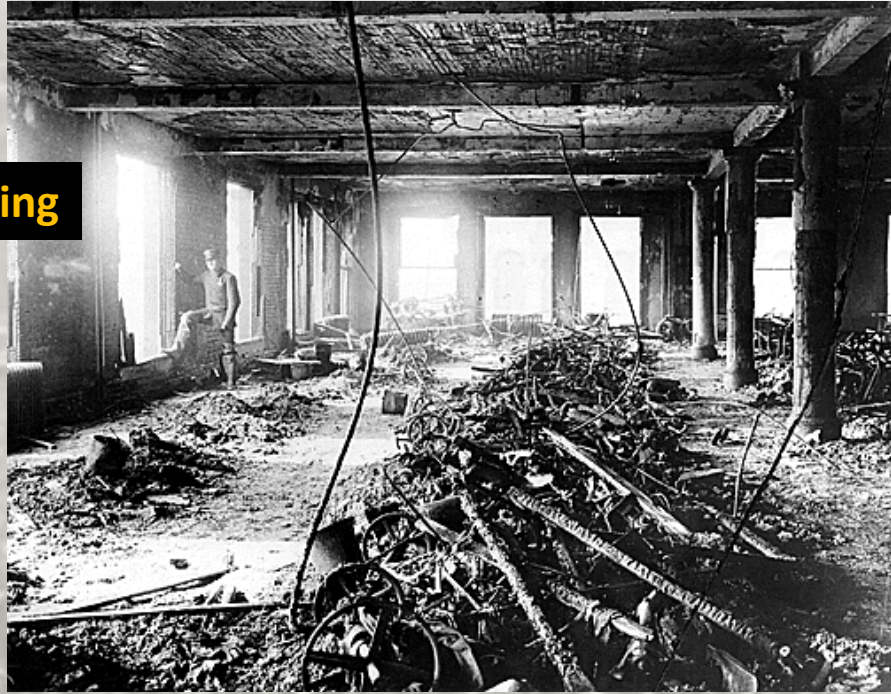
[Alice Paul and Women's Rights](#)

Labor Reform

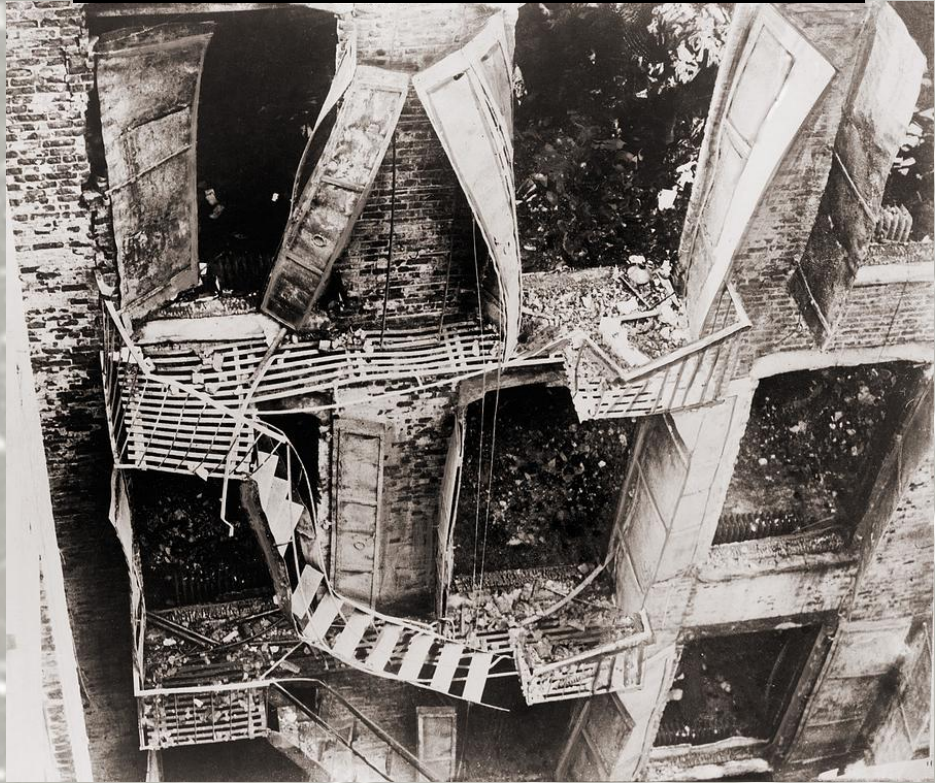
- Unions were growing in power, especially due to growing numbers of tragedies
- Triangle Shirtwaist Factory:
 - Fire in the factory killed 146 people (mostly women)
 - No sprinkler system/fire escape
 - Doors bolted shut
- Department of Labor was formed to protect workers
 - Set safety standards such as fire alarms, sprinklers, exit signs, unlockable doors that open outward



Inside the building



The view from the building next door.



Some of the girls jumped



Labor Reform

- Progressive reformers spearheaded the end of child labor
- Children were more prone to accidents caused by fatigue
- Nearly every state banned or limited child labor by 1918
- Progressives got worker's compensation to help families of injured workers

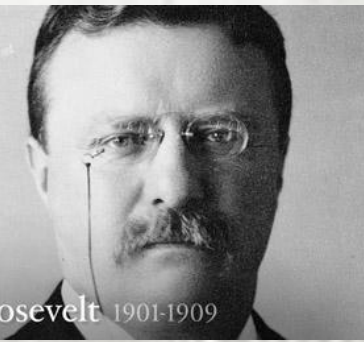


Spearhead = to lead

A photograph of a "WORK INJURY CLAIM FORM" with a pen resting on it. The form has various sections and checkboxes, including "FILING CLAIM FOR (check all that apply):", "Accident Injury Only", "Check Term Disability Policy Number", "Injury with Disability Policy Number", "Injury with Hospitalization Policy Number", "Other Insurance Coverage Policy Number", "Date of Injury", "Date of Onset", "Date of Discharge", "Date of Return to Work", "Date of Last Medical Examination", "Date of Last Physical Examination", "Date of Last Psychological Examination", "Date of Last Social Security Examination", "Date of Last Workers' Compensation Examination", "Date of Last Unemployment Insurance Examination", "Date of Last Disability Insurance Examination", "Date of Last Life Insurance Examination", "Date of Last Health Insurance Examination", "Date of Last Life Insurance Examination", "Date of Last Health Insurance Examination", "Date of Last Life Insurance Examination", "Date of Last Health Insurance Examination".

26.

Theodore Roosevelt 1901-1909



President Theodore Roosevelt

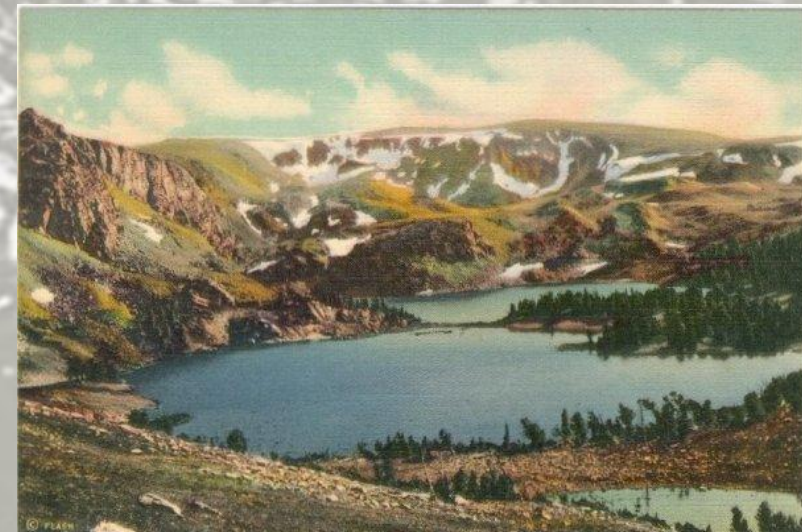
- Wanted to represent all Americans
 - Helped end the Anthracite Coalminers' Strike (1902) by mediating between workers and owners
 - Nicknamed "The Trust-Buster" – used the Sherman Anti-trust Act to break up monopolies such as Rockefeller's Standard Oil Company

[President Theodore Roosevelt Video](#)



Roosevelt's Square Deal

- Laissez-faire had been forcing Americans to look out for themselves
- Roosevelt promised to protect health, natural resources, and consumers
 - Meat Inspection Act – Cleaner conditions for meat packing industry
 - Pure Food & Drug Act – Stopped the sale of contaminated food & medicine
 - National Conservation – Creation of national parks
 - Interstate Commerce – Regulation of Railroads, telegraph & telephone systems



*Yellowstone National Park,
Wyoming*

27.

William H. Taft 1909-1913



President William Taft

- Republican Roosevelt did not run for a 3rd term, but helped fellow Republican William Taft get elected
- Taft “busted” 90 trusts & monopolies during his 4 years in office
- He lacked political skills and was not popular with the American public
- He backtracked on Roosevelt’s conservation



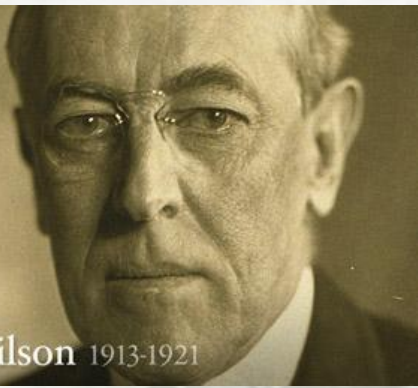
I am afraid I am a constant disappointment to my party. The fact of the matter is, the longer I am president the less of a party man I seem to become.

(William Howard Taft)

[President William Howard Taft Video](#)

28.

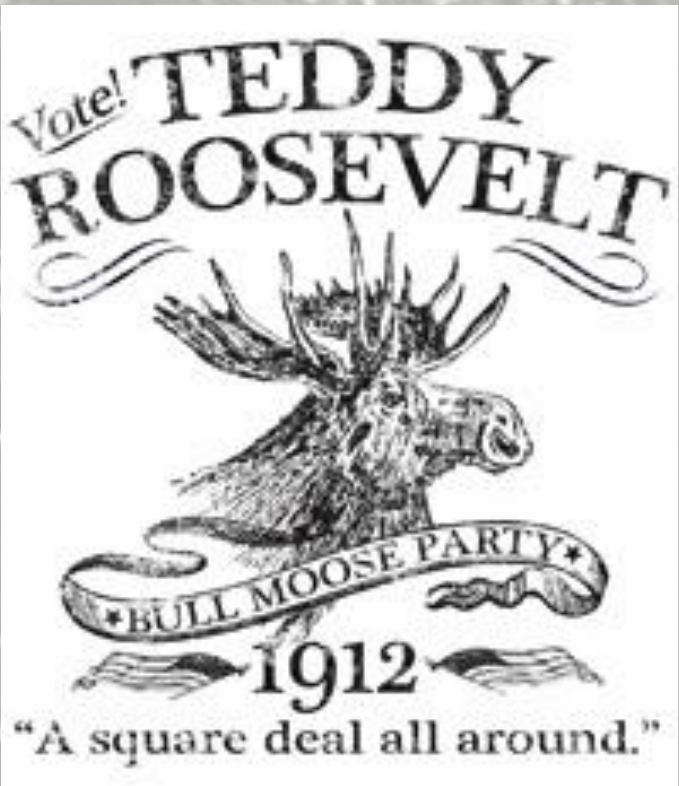
Woodrow Wilson 1913-1921



President Woodrow Wilson

Election of 1912

- Taft ran for president again as a republican
- Teddy Roosevelt ran in a new 3rd party called the Bull Moose Party
- Since republicans were split between the 2 parties, Democrat Woodrow Wilson won the election
- Wilson continued conservation with the National Park Services



President Woodrow Wilson

Election of 1912

Electoral Vote by State		Popular Vote	
DEMOCRATIC Woodrow Wilson	435	●	6,296,547
PROGRESSIVE (BULL MOOSE) Theodore Roosevelt	88	●	4,118,571
REPUBLICAN William H. Taft	8	●	3,486,720
MINOR PARTIES	—		1,135,697
	<hr/> 531		<hr/> 15,037,535



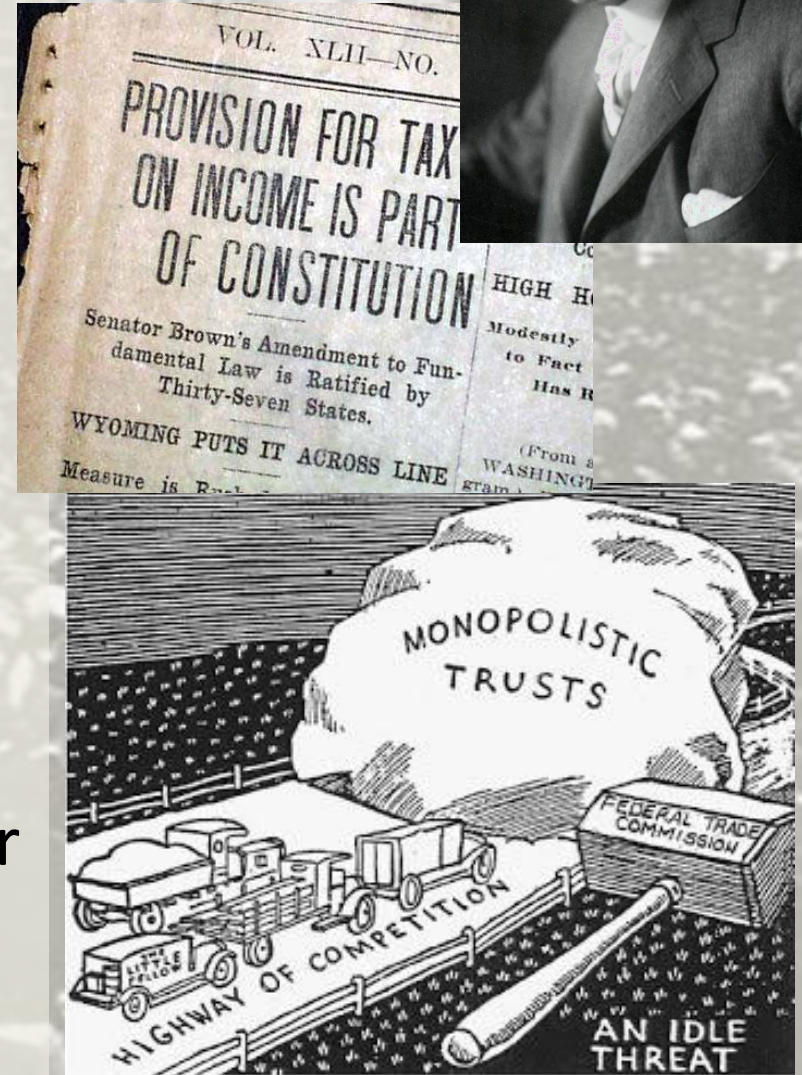
Wilson's New Freedom

Wilson wanted to encourage competition:

- Underwood Tariff – Lowered tariffs from 40% to 25%

Tariff = Tax on imported items from other countries

- 16th Amendment – Graduated Income Tax
- Federal Reserve Act – Created a national bank that regulates money in circulation and controls lending
- Clayton Anti-trust Act – Increased trust-busting power
 - Created the Federal Trade Commission
(The Business Watchdog)



WWI Effectively Brought the Progressive Era to an End

