

The Progressive Era

ESSENTIAL QUESTIONS:

How did Progressivism differ from Populism?
 What kinds of reforms did Progressivism support?
 What political and social changes took place as a result?



NAME _____

The Progressive Era

Pre-Test

Directions: Read the following statements and circle whether they are true or false.

1. The Gilded Age was a pleasant and successful time for all Americans.
 True False
2. Most politicians were not in favor of rewarding those whom supported their election campaign.
 True False
3. Journalism played a significant role in the spread of the Progressive movement by exposing corruption in government and businesses.
 True False
4. The factories at this time were kept in safe and healthy conditions.
 True False
5. Part of the Progressive reform included altering the election process.
 True False
6. Women temporarily lost the right to vote during the early 1900s.
 True False
7. Progressive leaders supported destroying many natural resources.
 True False
8. The federal income tax was added to the U.S. Constitution.
 True False
9. The business practices at this time were considered unfair.
 True False
10. Jane Addams was one of the co-founders of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.
 True False

PRE-TEST



Part I:

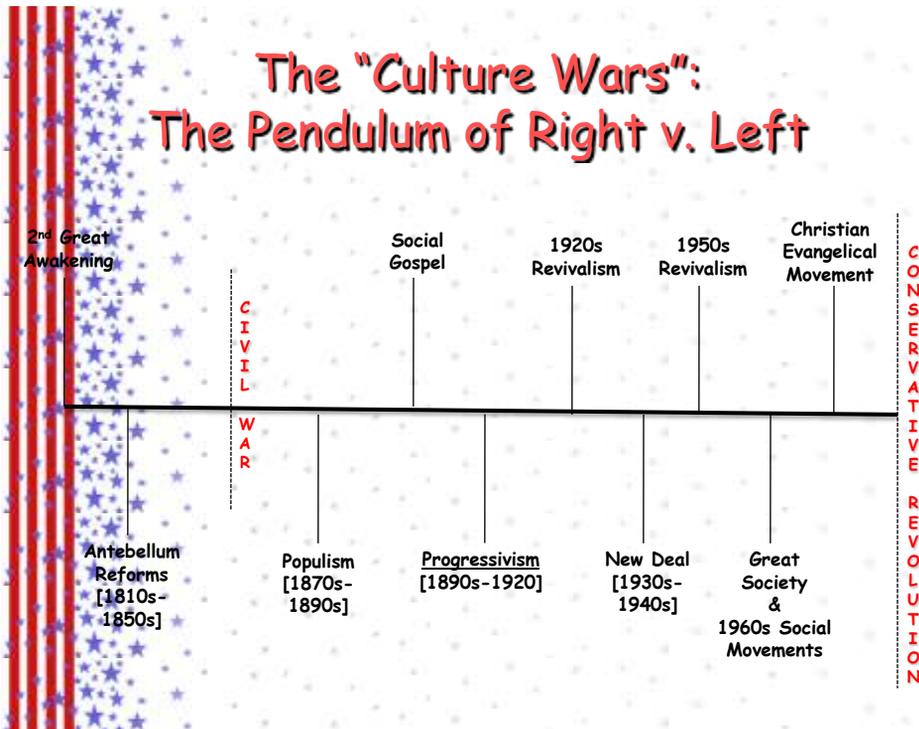
Basics of Progressivism



Origins

Progressive Era

- Plans to bring about progress between 1890-1920
- Progressives did **not** all share the same views
 - Some progressives were Republicans, some were Democrats, some held other political beliefs
- Most were the middle class



Progressivism

- Influenced by **Darwinism** -- specifically the idea that the world was constantly in transition and fluid
- The **first modern reform movement** & encompassed such diverse fields as environmentalism and birth control

THE PROGRESSIVE MOVEMENT



To what extent was the Progressive Movement successful at bringing reform to American society?

Goals of the Progressive Movement:



What is muckraking?

What are muckrakers?

Examples?

Progressive Beliefs

Progressives had **four basic beliefs**:

1. Government should be accountable to its citizens
2. Government should curb the power and influence of the very wealthy
3. Government should be given expanded power so it could become more active in improving the lives of its citizens
4. Government should become more **efficient** and less corrupt so that they could competently handle an expanded role

What Areas Need Reform?

Progressives wanted reform goals in four broad categories:

1. Social
2. Moral
3. Economic
4. Political



Whom did they help?

- They focused on those who lived in urban areas and worked in industrialized plants with low incomes and poor working conditions.

Jacob Riis' *How the Other Half Lives*



1. PROTECT SOCIAL WELFARE

- Industrialization in the late 19th c. was largely unregulated and employers felt little responsibility toward their workers
- As a result, settlement homes and churches served the community [e.g. Hull House]
- Also the **YMCA** and Salvation Army took on service roles



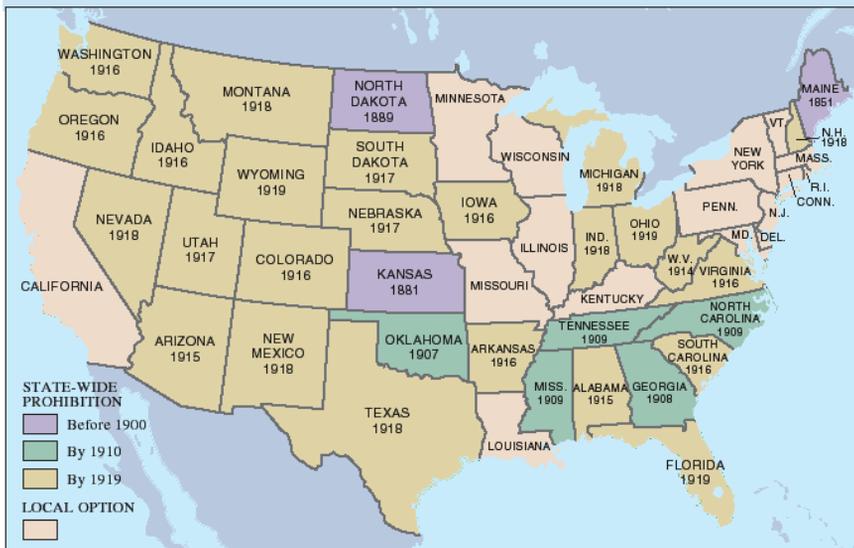
2. PROMOTE MORAL DEVELOPMENT



- Some reformers felt that the answer to societies problems was personal behavior
- They proposed such reforms as prohibition
- Groups wishing to ban alcohol included the **Woman's Christian Temperance Union (WCTU)** -- Frances Willard
- Other Progressives proposed limiting immigration as a way to protect "American" moral interests

State Prohibition by 1919

Temperance reform had achieved considerable success before the adoption of the Eighteenth Amendment in 1919. Some states like Maine, Kansas, and North Dakota had voted dry since the middle of the nineteenth century, while other states joined the anti-liquor crusade during the progressive era. Anti-German hysteria during World War I helped to close breweries (most with German names), setting the stage for national prohibition in 1919.



3. CREATE ECONOMIC REFORM

- The **Panic of 1893** prompted some Americans to question the capitalist economic system.
- As a result, some workers embraced socialism
- **Eugene V. Debs** organized the American Socialist Party in 1901. Debs was introduced to socialism while in jail after being arrested during the Pullman Strike. --*Sounds like???*



Debs encouraged workers to reject American Capitalism

MUCKRAKERS CRITICIZE BIG BUSINESS



Ida Tarbell

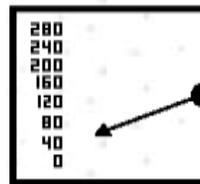
Some view Michael Moore as a modern muckraker



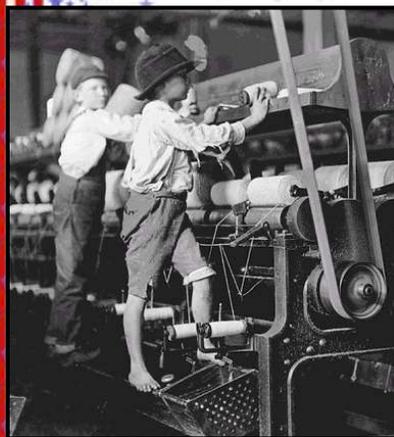
- Though most progressives did **not** embrace socialism, many writers saw the truth in Debs' criticism
- "Muckrakers" exposed corruption in business & politics
- Some exaggerated but usually were well respected journalists
- **Ida Tarbell** exposed Standard Oil Company's cut-throat methods of eliminating competition

FOSTERING EFFICIENCY

- Many Progressive leaders put their faith in **scientific principles** to make society better. How pragmatic!
- In Industry, **Frederick Taylor** began using time & motion studies to improve factory efficiency.
- ★ **“Taylorism”** or **scientific management** became an industry fad as factories sought to complete each task quickly



PROTECTING WORKING CHILDREN



- As the number of child workers rose, reformers worked to end **child labor**
- Children were more prone to accidents caused by fatigue
- Nearly **every state** limited or banned child labor by 1918
- Keating-Owen Child Labor Act (1916) but *Hammer v. Dagenhart* (1918) overturned

EFFORTS TO LIMIT HOURS

- **Muller v. Oregon:** the Supreme Court and the states enacted or strengthened laws reducing women's hours of work.
 - But AFTER the 19th Amendment, Adkins v. Children's Hospital overturned b/c women no longer entitled to 'special protection'
- Progressives also succeeded in winning **worker's compensation** to aid families of injured workers



4. POLITICAL: Cleaning up local government



- Efforts at reforming **local government** stemmed from the desire to make government more **efficient** and **responsive** to citizens
- Some believe it also was meant to **limit immigrants** influence in local governments ..oh how nativist!

Municipal Reform

- Cities begin to control **public utilities**: take utilities out of hands of private companies, own operate gas lines, electric power plants, and urban transportation systems.
- **City Commissions and managers**: Galveston TX first. Voters elect heads of city departments (fire, police, sanitation), not just mayor; Dayton hired expert (“professional”) manager.



The “Wisconsin Idea”

- Republican Gov. **Robert “Fighting Bob” La Follette** led the way in regulating big business & reducing corruption on the **state level**.
 - 1st workers' compensation system
 - railroad rate reform
 - direct legislation
 - municipal home rule
 - “open government”
 - the minimum wage
 - non-partisan elections
 - the open primary system
 - direct election of U.S. Senators
 - women's suffrage
 - equalized taxation



Robert La Follette

Name _____

Option #1**The Origins of Progressivism**

As you read about the era of reform, take notes about the goals, reformers, and successes of the reform movements.

Social Reforms	People and Groups Involved	Successes (laws, legal decisions, etc.)
1. Social welfare reform movement		
2. Moral reform movement		
3. Economic reform movement		
4. Movement for industrial efficiency		
5. Movement to protect workers		
Political Reforms	People and Groups Involved	Successes (laws, legal decisions, etc.)
6. Movement to reform local government		
7. State reform of big business		
8. Movement for election reform		

PROGRESSIVE REFORMERS

Option #2

REFORMER	MAJOR WORK	BELIEFS/THEORIES/REFORMS/CONTRIBUTIONS
Thorstein Veblen		
Herbert Croly		
Jane Addams		
John Dewey		
Jacob Riis		
Frank Norris		
Lincoln Steffens		
Ida Tarbell		
Upton Sinclair		

ELECTION REFORM

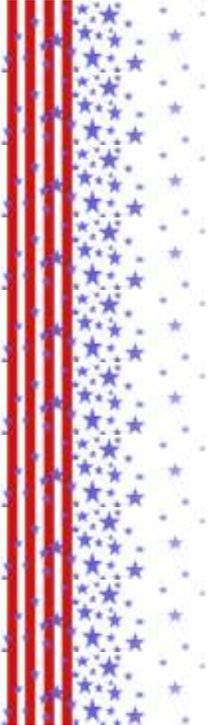


- Citizens fought for, and won, such measures as secret ballots, referendum votes, and the **recall**
 - **Wanted Australian ballot** b/c political parties could manipulate & intimidate voters by printing lists or tickets of party candidates and watching voters drop them into the ballot box on election day.
 - MA first state & used privacy curtain.
- Citizens could petition and get *initiatives* on the ballot

DIRECT ELECTION OF SENATORS

- Before 1913, each state's legislature had chosen its own U.S. senators
- To force senators to be **more responsive** to the public, Progressives pushed for the popular election of senators
- As a result, Congress passed the **17th Amendment** (1913)





Part II

Progressives & Women



INTRODUCTORY WEBQUEST ASSIGNMENT:

- Complete “Leaders of the Women’s Movement Quiz” as a Web Quest!
- **Start here:**
 - 1) <http://www.infoplease.com/spot/womenstimeline1.html>
 - 2) <http://lcweb2.loc.gov/ammem/naw/nawstime.html>

Early 19th C. Women



- Before the Civil War, American women were expected to devote their time to home and family
- By the late 19th and early 20th century, women were visible in the workforce



DOMESTIC WORKERS



- In late 19th c., women without formal education often met their families' economic needs by doing **domestic work**
- Altogether, 70% of women employed in 1870 were servants

WOMEN IN THE WORK FORCE

- Opportunities for women increased especially in the cities
- By 1900, one out of five women worked
- The **garment trade** was popular as was office work, department stores and classrooms
- Women's Garment Workers Trade Union Strike in 1913



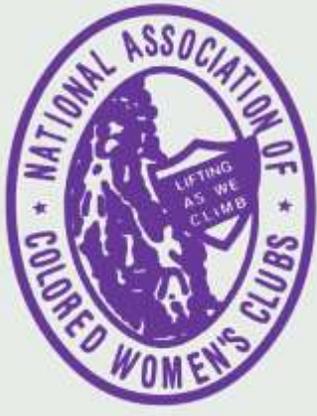
WOMEN LEAD REFORM

- Many of the leading Progressive reformers were women
- Middle and upper class women also entered the **public sphere** as reformers
- Many of these women had graduated from new **women's colleges**



Colleges like Vassar and Smith allowed women to excel!!

WOMEN AND REFORM



- **Women reformers strove to improve conditions at work and home**
- **In 1896, black women formed the National Association of Colored Women (NACW) b/c NAWSA wouldn't allow black women.**

3-PART STRATEGY FOR WINNING SUFFRAGE

Suffragists tried 3 approaches to winning the vote

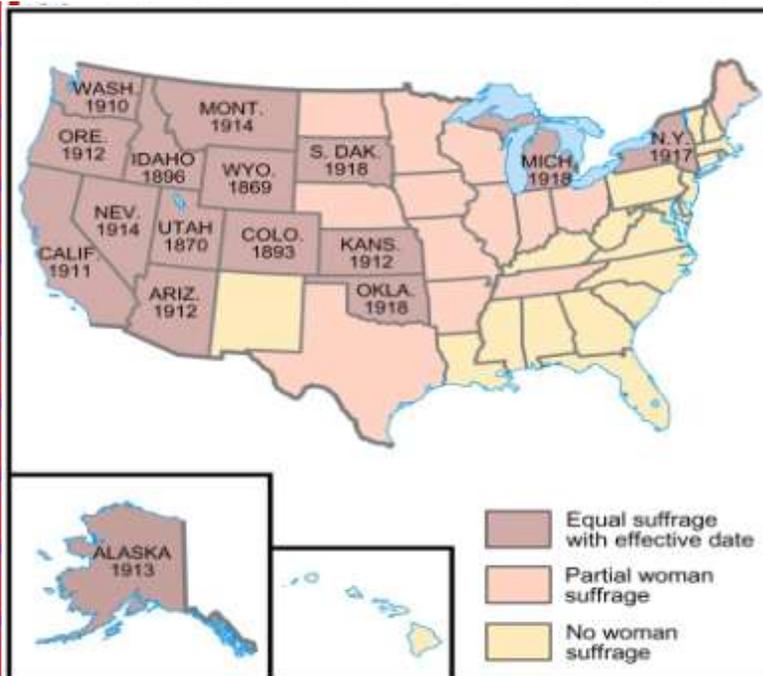
- 1) Convince state legislatures to adopt vote (Succeeded in Wyoming, Utah, Idaho, Colorado)
- 2) Pursue court cases to test 14th Amendment
- 3) Push for national constitutional Amendment



Remember in the *late 19th c.??*

The movement split into two groups

- National Woman Suffrage Assoc.
 - Fought for a **constitutional amendment**
 - This would require 2/3 of each house of Congress to pass a bill and ¾ of the state legislatures to ratify it.
 - **EC Stanton, SB Anthony, L Stone, & younger women**
- American Woman Suffrage Assoc.
 - Fought for voting rights at the **state level**
 - Wyoming was the first state to grant women full suffrage (1890)



WOMAN SUFFRAGE BEFORE 1920

By 1890 women had won many rights

- Married women could buy and sell property
- Working women were more active in unions
- Women became more vocal about their right to vote



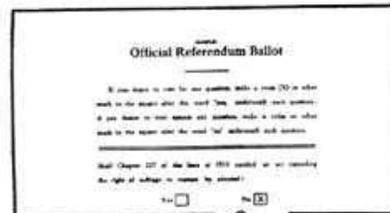
Those opposed to Women's Suffrage asked:

1. Would women become "too masculine"?
2. Would they be easily manipulated by politicians?
3. Would politics distract them from their duties?
4. Would women even vote?

DANGER!

Woman's Suffrage Would Double
the Irresponsible Vote

It is a **MENACE** to the Home, Men's
Employment and to All Business



The above is an exact reproduction
of the system ballot printed on
pink paper which will be handed to
you in your voting place on November
3. Be sure and put your cross
(X) in the square after the word
"Yes" or "No" here, and be sure
and vote the pink ballot.

PROGRESS PUBLISHING CO.
New York, N. Y.



Seminar Notes

All answers should be as specific as possible, and unless otherwise stated, given from the point of view from the author. Full credit will be awarded for direct use of the primary source.

USE DIRECT QUOTES FROM THE PRIMARY MATERIAL.

3.1 A Women's Place

Abigail Adams, Seneca Falls Declaration, Elizabeth Cady Stanton

- A. Summarize Elizabeth Cady Stanton's central thesis.
- B. In paragraph form, explain in context the following quotes.
 1. "Men's love and sympathy enter only in the sunshine of our lives."
 2. "They must make the voyage of life alone."
 3. "Men of all ages abhor those customs."
- C. Answer the below questions in paragraph form.
 1. What does Stanton mean by the phrase "solitude of self" and "self-sovereignty"?
 2. What is the relationship between women's rights and American values?



A New Generation of Women Leaders

- Carrie Chapman Catt led **NAWSA** from 1900-1904 and again after 1915
- **Alice Paul** studied English suffrage tactics (E. Pankhurst's radical tactics!)
 - Alice Paul & Lucy Burns organized the suffrage rally and started the **Congressional Unity/Union**. Later they form a single-issue political party: National Women's Party
 - They wanted a **Constitutional Amendment** to provide suffrage rather than waiting for each state to change its laws

A Split in the Movement

- NAWSA did not approve of CU's **militant protests** so they expelled CU from the organization
- During WWI, CU continued to demonstrate and members were sent to **prison**
- NAWSA became the largest volunteer organization in the country

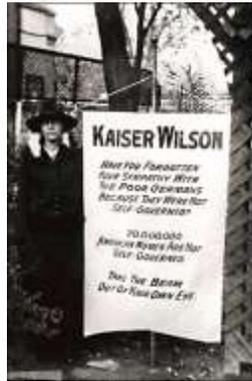


Impact of WWI

- U.S. entered WWI in April 1917 & women volunteered to support war effort.
- War seized people's primary interest --not women's suffrage. Sound familiar??



Source: Dr. F.A. O'Connor, *Finals*, Queen's University Archives



AS A WAR MEASURE	
The Country is Asking of Women Service	Women Are Asking of The Country
AS	
FARMERS MECHANICS NURSES and DOCTORS MUNITION WORKERS MINE WORKERS YEOMEN GAS MAKERS BELL BOYS MESSENGERS CONDUCTORS MOTORMEN ARMY COOKS TELEGRAPHERS AMBULANCE DRIVERS ADVISORS TO THE COUNCIL OF NATIONAL DEFENSE	
AND	
The Country is Getting It!	Are the Women Going to Get It?
THE VOTE	

National Woman Suffrage Publishing Company, Inc. 175 Madison Ave., New York, City

But this time...



In 1915 Carrie Chapman Catt, a long-time suffragist and former president of the National American Woman Suffrage Association (NAWSA), returned to its leadership. She immediately called for both state-by-state campaigns and pressure on the U.S. Congress to submit a suffrage amendment to the U.S. Constitution.

Not all American suffragists agreed with Catt's strategy, however. Two years earlier, Alice Paul and Lucy Burns had returned from their experience in the militant British suffrage movement to strengthen NAWSA. And Harriot Stanton Blatch, the daughter of early suffrage leader Elizabeth Cady Stanton, had organized a small militant group, the Women's Political Union.

You are writing a history of the 20th century U.S. and you have decided to write three pages telling the story of the ideas and tactics of the woman suffrage movement from 1912 until Congress passed the 19th Amendment in 1919. Using the following primary source documents, interpret for your readers the significant ideas and strategies in the woman suffrage movement in this period. Use the following questions to help you.

1. Judging from the history of the U.S. suffrage movement, was Inez Hayes Irwin correct in saying that only violence, like that in Britain, would get women the vote? Why or why not?
2. In what ways did Paul and Burns disagree with Catt on ways to achieve women's suffrage? How did Blatch disagree with Catt? Why?
3. In what ways did all four leaders agree?
4. What possible reasons could President Wilson and other Democrats have had for not supporting a constitutional amendment guaranteeing women's suffrage?
5. Why did American men finally give American women the vote? For what reasons?



Part III:

The Progressive Presidents

America in the 20th Century: The Progressive Era (20:00)



Pay attention! A quiz follows!

2

Video Quiz

NAME _____

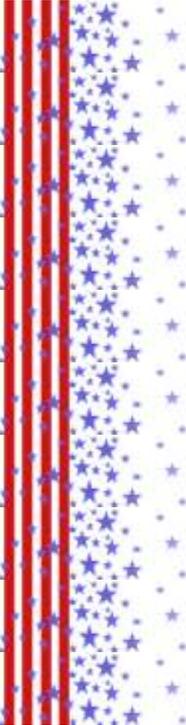
The Progressive Era

Video Quiz

Directions: Read the following statements, and circle whether they are true or false.

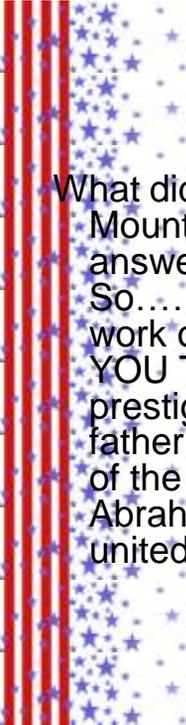
- During the Progressive Era, the work week was limited to thirty to forty hours per week.
True False
- Muckrakers were republicans who refused to support their party's presidential candidate because they opposed reform.
True False
- Political groups of the early 1900s included Progressives, Populists and Socialists.
True False
- The issues of the Progressive Era are no longer present today.
True False
- Jacob Riis led a reform in Wisconsin to help improve his state's government.
True False
- Jane Addams co-founded a settlement house to solve neighborhood problems.
True False
- In 1919, the 19th amendment to the United States' Constitution was ratified, providing suffrage for women.
True False
- Upton Sinclair brought the horror of Chicago's meat packing factories to the public's attention.
True False
- Woodrow Wilson became President as a result of Taft and Roosevelt's battle with one another.
True False
- One of the main reforms of the Progressive Era was the successful improvement of American civil rights.
True False

AMERICA in the
20th CENTURY



Theodore “Teddy” Roosevelt

The 1st Progressive President



Overarching Question

What did Roosevelt do to earn immortalization at Mount Rushmore? Most people can easily answer why the others figures were chosen. So.....after studying about the life and work of Theodore Roosevelt, YOU decide why YOU THINK he was placed among such prestigious company (George Washington - the father of our country, Thomas Jefferson - author of the Declaration of Independence, and Abraham Lincoln - the “Great Emancipator” who united the country.

Young Teddy

- Childhood struggles
- Teddy's illnesses



Teenager Teddy

- Works hard in his father's home gym
- Overcomes illnesses through the strength of his will



TR: The Athlete

- Harvard years
- Sculling and boxing



Roosevelt at Harvard

- Roosevelt's "classroom" education



Early Adult Years

- 1881 – Climbing the Matterhorn
- Death of mother and wife
- Retreat to the Badlands



Life in the Badlands

- Learned lessons in the Badlands
- “Took the snob out of me”
- Love of the open land
- Shaped future policies



TR's Life with Edith

- Marriage to Edith
- Tales of Teddy Roosevelt and his six children (only five in this picture because Quentin is not yet born)



Early Career

- President of the NYC Board of Police Commissioners
- Already a “mover and a shaker” and a friend of the common man



TR & THE ROUGH RIDERS

- TR grabbed national attention by advocating war with Spain in 1898
- His volunteer cavalry brigade, **the Rough Riders**, won public acclaim for its role in the battle at "San Juan" Hill in Cuba
- TR returned a hero, winning the Medal of Honor, and was soon elected governor of NY and later McKinley's vice-president



McKinley/Roosevelt Ticket

- Roosevelt's progressive campaign style
- Powerful speeches



How did T.R. become President?



McKinley was assassinated by an anarchist in Buffalo in September of 1901

- When Pres. William McKinley was assassinated 6 months into his second term, **Theodore Roosevelt** became the nation's 26th president.
- TR called for a “square deal” for capital, labor, & public at large

THE MODERN PRESIDENT



- When TR was thrust into the presidency in 1901, he became the youngest president ever at age 42
- He quickly established himself as a **modern president** who could influence the media and shape legislation

Origin of “Teddy Bear”

- The famous bear hunt in 1902
- Berryman’s political cartoon



Early Presidential Years

- Family picture at Sagamore Hill in Oyster Bay on Long Island, New York
- Stories of Roosevelt’s enjoyment of his children



TRUSTBUSTING

- By 1900, **Trusts** – legal bodies created to hold stock in many companies – controlled 80% of U.S. industries
- TR filed 44 antitrust suits under the Sherman Antitrust Act.
- But TR distinguished between 'good' & 'bad' trusts.



SQUARE DEAL in ACTION: 1902 COAL STRIKE



- In 1902 140,000 **coal miners** in PA struck for increased wages, a 9-hr work day, and the right to unionize
- Mine owners refused to bargain
- TR called in both sides and settled the dispute
- **Thereafter**, when a strike threatened public welfare, the federal government was expected to step in and help.

Big Stick Diplomacy

- A favorite proverb, "Speak softly and carry a big stick. . . ."
- What do you think this means?

Panama Canal: Roosevelt's Most Famous Foreign Policy Initiative



Here TR inspects the canal construction in Panama in 1906.

T.R.'s The Square Deal



"The Square Deal Dance"
W.A. Rogers
Saturday, June 6, 1908

- "A fair shake for all"
- The **Square Deal** was President Theodore Roosevelt's domestic program formed upon four basic ideas of Conservation, Regulating Business Monopolies, Enforcing the Anti-Trust act, and supporting Progressive ideas. Thus, it aimed at helping middle class citizens and involved attacking the plutocracy and trusts while at the same time protecting business from the extreme demands of organized labor.

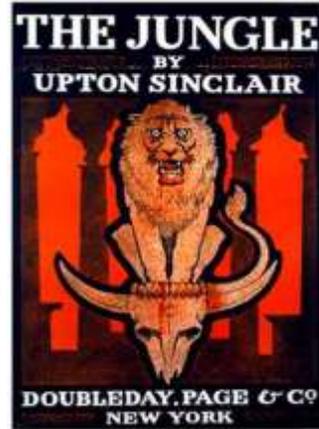
Teddy Roosevelt's Square Deal

As you read this section, write notes to answer questions about President Theodore Roosevelt. If Roosevelt took no steps to solve the problem or if no legislation was involved in solving the problem, write "none."

Problem	What steps did Roosevelt take to solve each problem?	Which legislation helped solve the problem
1. 1902 coal strike		
2. Trusts		
3. Unregulated big business		
4. Dangerous foods and medicines		
5. Shrinking wilderness and natural resources		
6. Racial discrimination		

THE JUNGLE LEADS TO FOOD REGULATION

- After reading *The Jungle* by Upton Sinclair, TR pushed for passage of the Meat Inspection Act of 1906.
- Umm,, socialism? plight of immigrants?? anyone??
- The Act mandated cleaner conditions for meatpacking plants



Video: "Great Books: The Jungle" (25 m)



- Pay attention! Your assignments follow!

PURE FOOD AND DRUG ACT



- In response to unregulated claims and unhealthy products, Congress passed the **Pure Food and Drug Act** in 1906
- The act halted the sale of contaminated foods and medicines and called for truth in labeling



The Pure Food and Drug Act took medicines with cocaine and other harmful ingredients off the market

UPTON SINCLAIR, "THE JUNGLE"

Questions:

1. What is one conclusion you can make about the meat-packing industry in the early 1900s?
2. What are some changes that need to be made to the meat packing industry?
3. In your opinion, what surprised you the most?
4. What impact did working in the meat packing plant have on its workers?
5. Why do you think Sinclair titled his novel *The Jungle*?

This document is fairly self-explanatory. It is Upton Sinclair's shocking portrayal of Chicago slaughterhouses in the early 1900s, as seen through the eyes of Lithuanian immigrants, raised the public's awareness and prompted Congress to pass the Meat Inspection Act and the Pure Food and Drug Act.

ATTACK ON THE MEATPACKERS!

Upton Sinclair's [The Jungle](#) (1906)

Introduction

Today we often take for granted the government legislation that protects our health. Investigative reports on television even go to great lengths to show us when the health guidelines are being violated. In other words, we assume the food available for us to eat is safe. The federal government, however, was not always so involved in such issues. You may want to review the section in your text about progressivism before analyzing this excerpt from Upton Sinclair's [The Jungle](#). After reading the excerpt, answer the questions on a separate sheet of paper.

Questions:

1. Define progressivism.
2. What do you find most surprising in Upton Sinclair's account of the meatpacking industry around the turn of the century? Why?
3. What do you think was Sinclair's purpose for writing this piece?
4. How do you think readers reacted to [The Jungle](#) when it first came out?
5. What connection do you see between the public's reading [The Jungle](#) and subsequent progressive legislation, like the Meat Inspection Act and the Pure Food and Drug Act, which were passed within six months of its publication?
6. Do you think this legislation would have passed without the public attention these issues received after the publication of articles and books like this one? Why or why not?
7. What does the publication of [The Jungle](#) tell you about the progressive movement?

TR AND THE ENVIRONMENT

- Before TR's presidency, the federal government paid very little attention to the nation's natural resources
- TR made **conservation** a primary concern of his administration



Roosevelt, left, was an avid outdoorsman – here he is with author John Muir at Yosemite Park

Roosevelt and National Parks

"Leave it as it is. You can not improve on it. The ages have been at work on it, and man can only mar it."



TR'S ENVIRONMENTAL ACCOMPLISHMENTS

- TR set aside 148 million acres of forest reserves
- He also set aside 1.5 million acres of water-power sites and he established 50 wildlife sanctuaries and several **national parks**



*Yellowstone National Park,
Wyoming*

President Theodore Roosevelt at Yosemite in 1903.



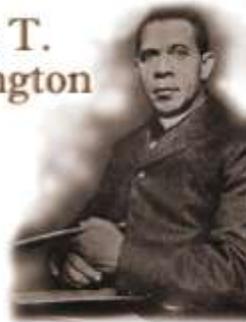


NATIONAL PARKS AND FORESTS

TR & CIVIL RIGHTS

- TR failed to support Civil Rights for African Americans.
- He did, however, support a few individuals such as **Booker T. Washington**, whom he invited to the White House for dinner --a **BIG deal!**

Booker T.
Washington



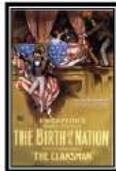
NAACP FORMED TO PROMOTE RIGHTS



1964 Application

- In 1909 a number of African Americans (Du Bois) and prominent white reformers formed the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People
- The **NAACP** had 6,000 members by 1914
- The goal of the organization was **full equality** among the races
- The means to achieve this was the **court system**

Racism



Birth of a Nation (1915)
D.W. Griffiths

BOOKER T. WASHINGTON



W.E.B. DuBois

1. "Demand equality and demand it now!"
2. "Be a plumber, be an electrician...get a job and earn the respect of the white man."
3. "We are just as smart any white person, if not smarter! We shouldn't need to prove that! Demand that Jim Crow laws be repealed throughout the South now!"
4. "We must show the white man that we can work so he will accept that our pleas for equality"
5. "Go out and find a job that will show the whites in this country that you have the same abilities. Only then can we achieve racial equality."



Other Presidential Firsts

- First to invite an African American to a White House dinner
- First to have Secret Service protection
- First to win Nobel Peace Prize for his work towards ending the Russo-Japanese War
- First to take trip outside the United States



More Presidential Firsts

- First to give an open invitation to the press
- First to be submerged in a submarine, to own a car, to have a telephone in his home, and to be allowed to operate the light switches in the White House

Did you know that TR Saved Football?

- **Meeting of the Big Three**
- American Football Rules Committee was formed
- Rules to make the game less dangerous

PROGRESSIVISM UNDER TAFT

- **Republican William Howard Taft** easily defeated Democrat William Jennings Bryan to win the 1908 presidential election
- Among his accomplishments, Taft “busted” 90 trusts during his 4 years in office



Taft, right, was Roosevelt's War Secretary ...and his handpicked successor

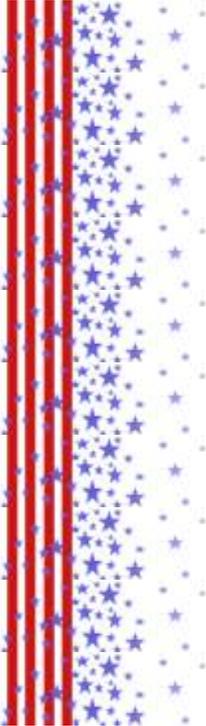


- Taft's administration, Congress passed the _____ Act which gave the ICC power to regulate telegraph, telephone, and cable companies.
- After _____ wrote *The Jungle*, Progressive reformers (led by TR) worked toward the passage of the _____ Act which allowed federal investigators to examine all meat products. Congress shortly thereafter passed the _____ and _____ Act to prevent tainted or mislabeled products from reaching consumers.
 - Regarding conservation policies, TR signed into law the _____ Act which created irrigation projects throughout the West. Further, TR created more federal _____ reserves than his predecessor.
 - Right after TR was elected in the 1904 election, he made himself a "_____ " by declaring that he would not run again for election.
 - The Panic of 1907 was nicknamed as the "_____ Panic", as his reforms were falsely blamed for brief but dramatic economic crisis.
 - In the election of 1908, _____ successfully defeated _____, who yet again ran for president.
 - Expanding on _____'s legacy as a "trustbuster", Taft's administration brought many more lawsuits against business trusts. However, in the case *United States v. _____*, the court limited the government's ability to regulate trusts as only "reasonable restraints" of trade should be limited.
 - Also under Taft's administration, the _____ Party's idea of a postal _____ was implemented to create savings accounts to local federal post offices.
 - The Republican Party split in _____ because of the _____ Tariff, the _____ Controversy, and because the Progressives were largely unimpressed with Taft's persona.



Progressive Worksheet –Wilson

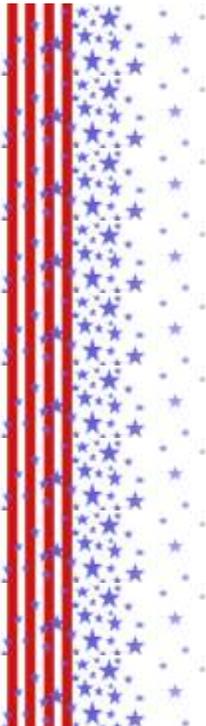
- The _____ Party called for more radical reforms than the Progressives; they advocated _____ ownership of railroads, utilities, and major industries. Led by _____, this party agreed with many of the Progressives' ideas, but the Progressives wanted to distance themselves from this party as the Progressives wanted _____ reforms, not _____ causes. Unlike radicals in Europe, the _____ party in the United States was not _____ in orientation.
- When the Republican Party split, the GOP nominated _____ and the new _____ Party (nicknamed the "_____ Party) nominated TR, despite his earlier pledge not to run again.
- During the campaign, TR called for a _____ which wanted more _____ regulation of business and unions, _____ suffrage, and more social welfare programs.
- The Democratic candidate _____ proposed a "_____ " first both big business and big government and bring about reform by ending corruption and revive competition by supporting _____ businesses. A Southerner, this candidate was strong on _____ rights and saw issues like women's _____ and _____ labor as issues to be settled by individual _____ not the federal government.
- In the election, _____ won, defeating _____, and _____ while only receiving 41% of the popular vote.
- As president, Wilson, attacked the _____ of Privilege" _____ and _____.
- Like TR, he believed in being an _____ president who should lead Congress by providing a set agenda.
- The _____ Tariff significantly _____ the tariff and enacted the graduated tax which was already approved by the recently ratified _____ Amendment –another Populist legacy.
- The _____ Committee formed to investigate problems in the banking industry and prompted _____ to write *Other People's Money and How the Banks Use It*. Subsequently, Wilson helped pushed through the landmark legislation the _____ Act of 1913, which created regional banking districts empowered to issue "federal reserve notes" for the purpose of creating banking stability and preventing economic depressions.
- Under Wilson's Administration, the Sherman Anti-Trust Act was significantly strengthened through the passage of the _____ Anti-Trust Act which exempted labor unions from being prosecuted as trusts and which Goopen hailed as "the _____ of labor".
- Also during Wilson's presidency, the _____ Labor Act was passed by invoking the interstate commerce clause; however, the conservative Supreme Court nullified this law in the case _____ v. _____.
- Similarly, the Supreme Court overturned New York's 10-hour law for bakers in the case _____ v. New York in 1905, but in 1917 reversed the decision and upheld the 10-hour law for factory workers.
- A final legacy of the Progressive Era was the passage of the _____ Amendment which banned the sale, transport, manufacture, and consumption of alcohol and was enforced through the passage of the _____ in 1919.
- In the 1890s a new women's movement group formed called the _____ (N.A.W.S.A) which was led by Carrie Chapman Catt. Not emphasizing women's equality with men, this organization stressed the importance of women's suffrage as a continuance of women's natural duties as homemakers and mothers. This group originally favored the _____ by _____ approach to women's suffrage as opposed to a national amendment. However, women's vital role in World War I changed this perception and caused them to ultimately advocate for a constitutional amendment.
- The most militant of the era's women's groups was the _____ Party (also known as the Congressional Union) led by _____ a young educated Chicago woman who organized hunger strikes and pickets in the midst of World War I to demand women's suffrage.
- The "darker side of Progressivism" included their support of _____ in the South, continued use of _____ for Native Americans to "de-Indianize" them, _____ sympathies which later prompted immigration quota laws in the 1920s, and their advocacy of _____ –a quasi-science to improve the gene pool by attempting to eliminate crime, insanity, and other "defects".



1912: The Election that Changed the Century

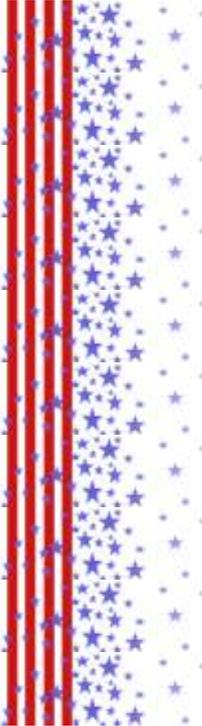


Mr. Cegielski



The Candidates





The Republican Party & President William H. Taft



Keep the Whistle Blowing



Taft was determined to defeat TR and preserve the conservative heart of the Republican Party.

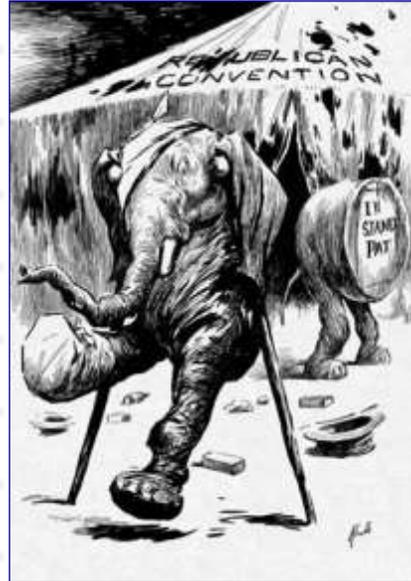
**Come, Mr. President. You Can't Have
the Stage ALL of the Time!**



Republican Party Platform

- ✧ High import tariffs.
- ✧ Put limitations on female and child labor.
- ✧ Workman's Compensation Laws.
- ✧ Against initiative, referendum, and recall.
- ✧ Against "bad" trusts.
- ✧ Creation of a Federal Trade Commission.
- ✧ Stay on the gold standard.
- ✧ Conservation of natural resources because they are finite.

The GOP After the Circus



TR → *The Republican Party must stand for the rights of humanity, or else it must stand for special privilege.*

The Progressive Party & Former President Theodore Roosevelt



People should rise above their sectarian interests to promote the general good.



**Theodore Roosevelt at
Osawatomie, KS: *New Nationalism***



Big business requires big government.



***The
Anti-
Third-Term
Principle***

**The
“Bull Moose”
Party:
*The Latest
Arrival
at the
Political Zoo***



*We stand at Armageddon,
and we battle for the Lord!*

**ONWARD, CHRISTIAN
SOLDIERS!**



Progressive Party Platform

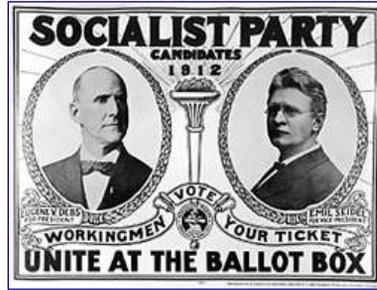
- ✧ Women's suffrage.
- ✧ Graduated income tax.
- ✧ Inheritance tax for the rich.
- ✧ Lower tariffs.
- ✧ Limits on campaign spending.
- ✧ Currency reform.
- ✧ Minimum wage laws.
- ✧ Social insurance.
- ✧ Abolition of child labor.
- ✧ Workmen's compensation.

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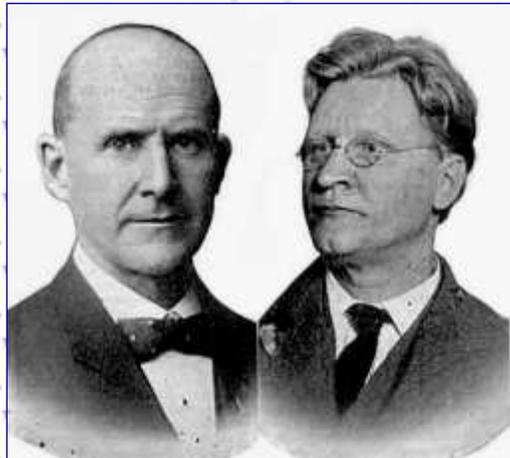
The Socialist Party & Eugene V. Debs



The issue is Socialism versus Capitalism. I am for Socialism because I am for humanity.



“The Working Class Candidates”



Eugene V. Debs
for President

Emil Seigel
for Vice-President



Growth of the Socialist Vote

Year	Socialist Party	Socialist Labor Party	Total
1888		2,068	2,068
1890		13,704	13,704
1892		21,512	21,512
1894		30,020	30,020
1896		36,275	36,274
1898		82,204	82,204
1900	96,931	33,405	130,336
1902	223,494	53,763	277,257
1904	408,230	33,546	441,776
1906	331,043	20,265	351,308
1908	424,488	14,021	438,509
1910	607,674	34,115	641,789
1912			901,873

The Industrial Worker: I. W. W.



The first American labor group to open its membership to all wage-earning workers, regardless of skill, nationality, race, sex, or gender.

Socialist Party Platform

- ✧ Government ownership of railroads and utilities.
- ✧ Guaranteed income tax.
- ✧ No tariffs.
- ✧ 8-hour work day.
- ✧ Better housing.
- ✧ Government inspection of factories.
- ✧ Women's suffrage.

The Democratic Party & Governor Woodrow Wilson (NJ)



Could he rescue the Democratic Party from "Bryanism"??

**The Reform
Governor
of NJ:**

*It Takes
Time
to Remove
the Grime*



TAKING A LONG TIME TO DECIDE WHICH WAY TO JUMP.



*Which
Way
to
Jump?*

Democratic Party Platform

**N
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- ★ Government control of the monopolies
 - trusts in general were bad
 - eliminate them!!
- ★ Tariff reduction.
- ★ One-term President.
- ★ Direct election of Senators.
- ★ Create a Department of Labor.
- ★ Strengthen the Sherman Anti-Trust Act.
- ★ Did NOT support women's suffrage.
- ★ Opposed to a central bank.

The "Seas" [of Opportunity] Open Up for the Democrats



The Key Issues



*Up
Against
the
Hurdles*

As Big As a Balloon



Tariff Reform



SEC. BALLINGER—"WELL, I THINK I AM GOING TO HAVE A WHITE CHRISTMAS."

Conservation Issue:

The Ballinger- Pinchot Controversy

The Unanswerable Argument for Suffrage



Never Again!



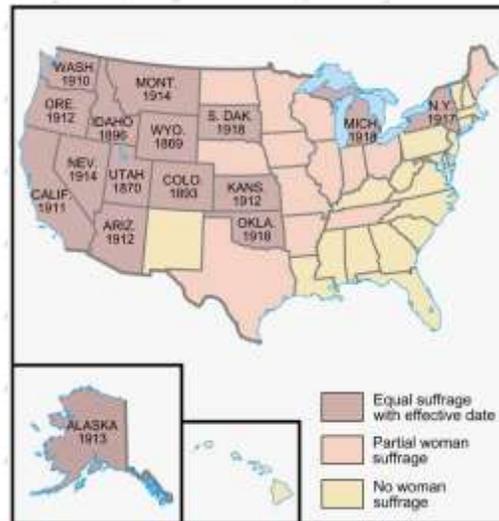
Taft Abandons Support for Women's Suffrage



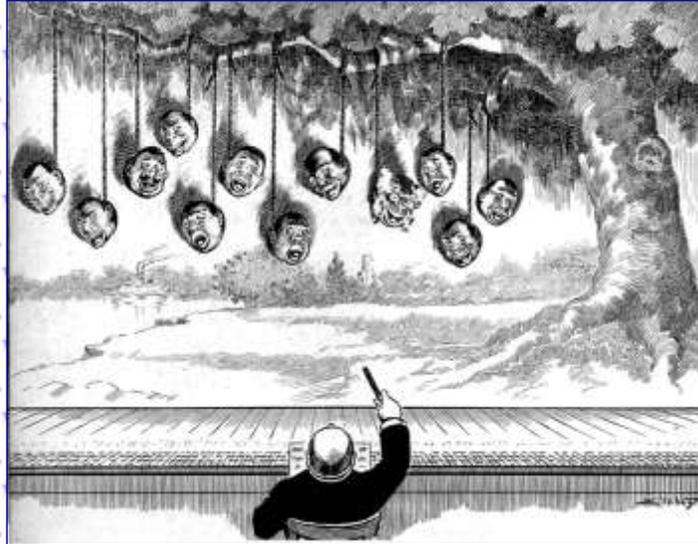
**TR
&
Women's
Suffrage:
*The
Militant
Recruit***



Woman Suffrage Before 1920



Songs of the Sunny South



—The Inter Ocean, Chicago.

Lynching & the Race Issue

Trying to Catch the Colored Vote



Mr. Lewis Gets His Share



PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION

NAME _____

20th CENTURY

The Progressive Era

Presidential Election

DIRECTIONS: It is 1912 and you want to run for the office of President of the United States. Howard Taft, Woodrow Wilson, and Theodore Roosevelt are your opposing candidates. You must create a campaign that states where you stand on the current reforms of your nation during the Progressive Era. Remember to recognize the concerns of the public during these times and determine several goals that you would like to achieve if you are elected President. You will need to write a speech to deliver to your fellow Americans and create a poster to help promote yourself as a candidate.

The following are guidelines to assist you in creating an appropriate campaign.



Concerns of the public:



Possible Goals to complete once in office:

Now that you have some of your objectives for your speech, sketch a possible poster.



**Possible Website for additional information developed at Ohio State University looks at the issues and candidates of the 1912 presidential election. <http://1912.history.ohio-state.edu/>

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The Results



An Actual 1912 Ballot

Democratic Ticket	Republican Ticket	Socialist Ticket	Prohibition Ticket	INDEPENDENT NOMINATIONS	INDEPENDENT NOMINATIONS	BLANK COLUMN
 For President WOODROW WILSON For Vice President TROSMAN R. MANSFIELD	 For President WILLIAM H. TAFT For Vice President JAMES S. SHERMAN	 For President EUGENE V. DEBS For Vice President EMIL SEIDEL	 For President EUGENE W. CHAFES For Vice President AARON S. WATKINS	 National Progressive Ticket For President THEODORE ROOSEVELT For Vice President HIRAM W. JOHNSON	 Socialist Labor Ticket For President ARTHUR R. KLEIMER For Vice President AUGUST GILLBRAUS	FOR ELECTORS ONLY WRITE IN THE CIRCLE BEHIND OR IN THE SPACE OF THE COLUMN THE NAME OF ANY PERSON WHOSE NAME IS NOT PRINTED UPON THE BALLOT AND WHOSE VOICE IS NOT TO BE COUNTED.
For Electors of Congress and DEWEY BROWN	For Electors of Congress and CHARLES A. WOODRUM	For Electors of Congress and CHARLES H. WATSON	For Electors of Congress and WILLIAM W. BROWN	For Electors of Congress and JOSEPH L. WOODRUM	For Electors of Congress and PAUL C. WOOD	
SAMUEL C. WOODRUM	FRANCIS A. WOODRUM	CHARLES H. WATSON	FRANCIS A. WOODRUM	WALTER S. WOOD	WALTER S. WOOD	
JAMES A. WOODRUM	WILLIAM A. WOODRUM	WILLIAM WOOD	WILLIAM W. WOOD	J. A. WOODRUM	WILLIAM W. WOOD	
BERNARD WOODRUM	ALVIN WOOD	WILLIAM WOOD	WILLIAM W. WOOD	H. WOODRUM	WALTER S. WOOD	
JAMES F. WOODRUM	WILLIAM A. WOODRUM	CHARLES WOOD	JOHN WOOD	JOHN WOOD	JOHN L. WOODRUM	

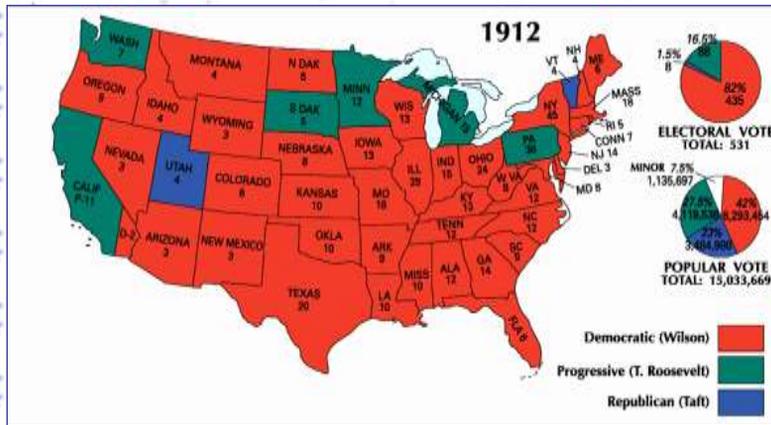
1912 ELECTION

- Republicans split in 1912 between Taft and TR (who returned after a long trip to Africa)
- Convention delegates nominated Taft
- Some Republicans formed a third party – **The Bull Moose Party** and nominated TR
- The Democrats put forward a reform-minded New Jersey Governor, Woodrow Wilson

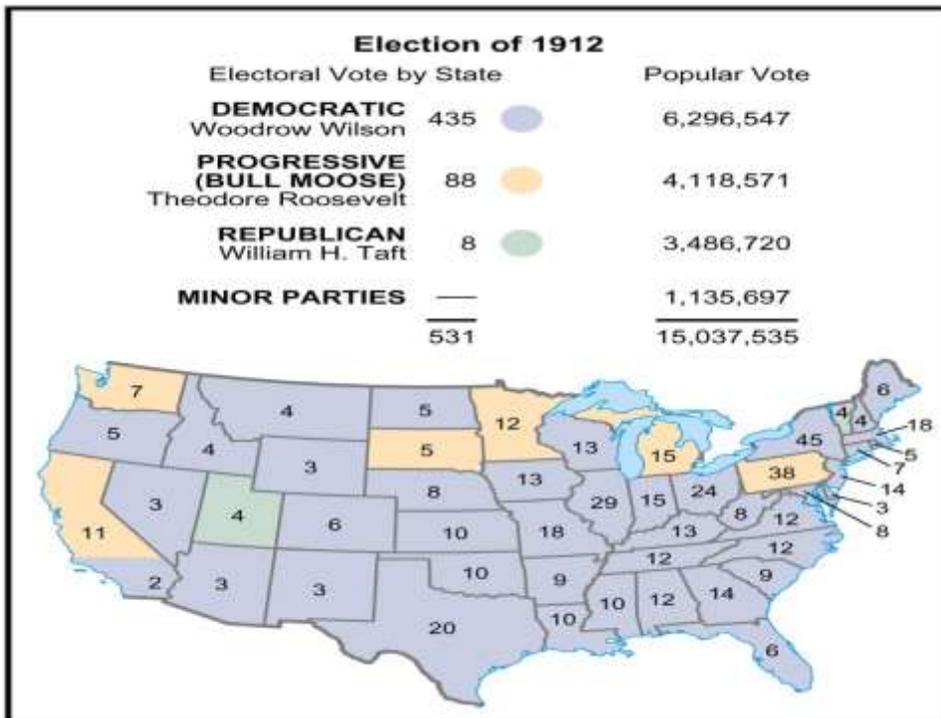


Republicans split in 1912

Election Results



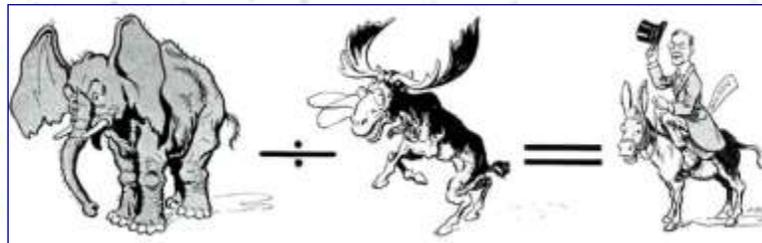
- ✦ By 1912, 100,000 fewer people had voted for Wilson than had voted for Bryan in 1908.
- ✦ The 1912 election marked the apogee of the Socialist movement in America.



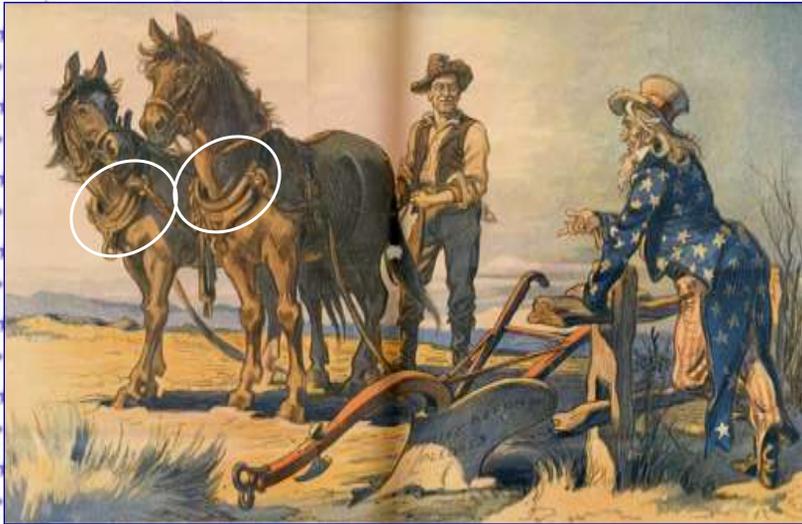


*Oh,
That This
Too, Too
Solid South
Would Melt!*

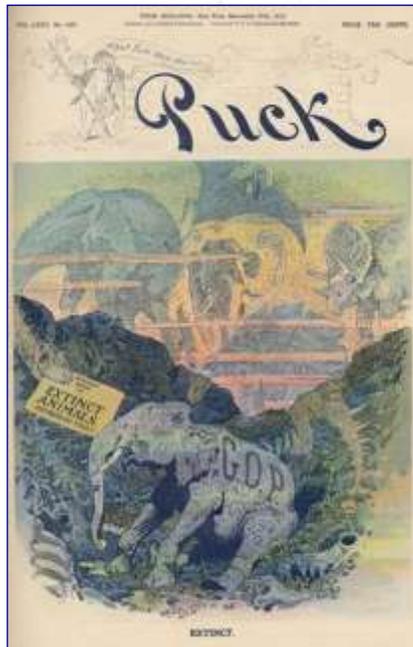
**GOP Divided by Bull Moose
Equals Democratic Victory!**



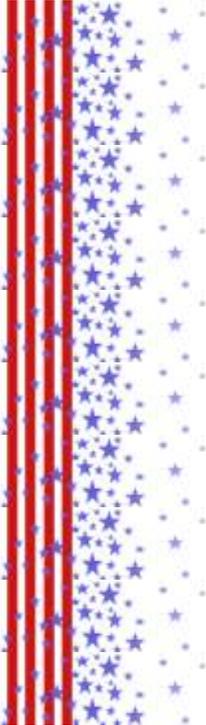
On Uncle Sam's Farm



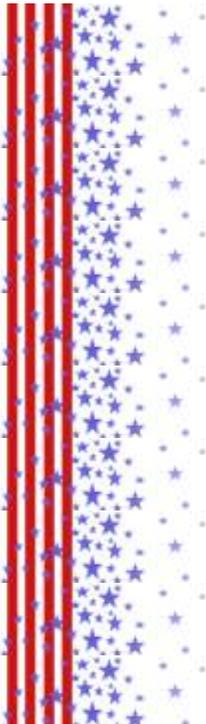
The Democratic party took control of the Senate for the first time in 20 years.



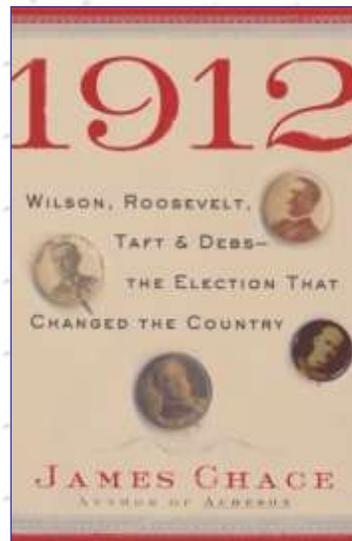
**The
GOP:
An
Extinct
Animal?**



**How did the
election of 1912
change politics
in America
for the rest of
the 20c?**



For Further Reading



BIBLIOGRAPHY

- ★ "1912—Competing Visions for America."
Ohio State University.
<http://history.osu.edu/projects/1912/>
- ★ HarpWeek/Elections. "Election of 1912."
<http://www.elections.harpweek.com/>

WILSON'S NEW FREEDOM



*W. Wilson U.S. President
1912-1920*

- As America's newly elected president, Wilson moved to enact his program, the "New Freedom"
- He planned his attack on what he called the triple wall of privilege: trusts, tariffs, and high finance

President Woodrow Wilson

Federal Reserve Banks:

Federal Trade Commission:

Clayton Anti-Trust Act:

16th Amendment:

17th Amendment:

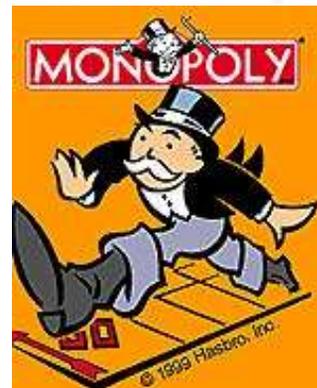
18th Amendment:

19th Amendment:



CLAYTON ANTITRUST ACT

- In 1914 Congress enacted the Clayton Antitrust Act which **strengthened** the Sherman Act
- The Clayton Act prevented companies from acquiring stock from another company (**anti-monopoly**)
- The Act also supported workers unions. Gompers hailed as “the Magna Carta of labor”



Federal Reserve Act

- Influenced by Brandeis' *Other People's Money & How Bankers Use It* and the findings of Congress' **Pujo Committee**.
- Wilsonian Progressives rejected gold standard & believed banks were influenced by stock speculators on Wall Street.



Federal Reserve Act

So, they proposed plan for banking stability and flexibility in the Federal Reserve Board and national banking system created with Federal Reserve Act.

The Federal Reserve Was Created to Stabilize the Economy



President Wilson demanded public currency control "so that the banks may be the instruments, not the masters" of the economy. The cartoon shows Wilson "reading the death warrant" of big money trusts--the Federal Reserve Act of 1913.

Source: Baltimore Evening Sun, reprinted in *The Life History of the U.S. Volume 9: 1901-1917 The Progressive Era*

FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION


 The logo features the letters "ID" in a large, bold, red font, with the word "THEFT" in a smaller, bold, black font positioned directly below it.

Federal Trade
Commission Identity
Theft Program

*Today the FTC has been working on
protecting consumers from ID theft*

- The FTC was formed in 1914 to serve as a “watchdog” agency to end **unfair business practices**
- The FTC protects consumers from business fraud

FEDERAL INCOME TAX

- Wilson worked hard to lower tariffs [**Underwood Tariff**], however that lost revenue had to be made up
- Ratified in 1916, the 16th Amendment legalized a graduated **federal income tax**



LIMITS OF PROGRESSIVISM

- While the Progressive era was responsible for many important reforms, it failed to make gains for African Americans (lynching at high levels) & Native Americans.
- Progressives **did nothing** about segregation and lynching b/c they shared general prejudice of their times and b/c considered other reforms (like lower tariffs) more important **b/c benefited everyone, not just one group.**
- Like TR and Taft, Wilson **retreated on Civil Rights** once in office.



The KKK reached a membership of 4.5 million in the 1920s

Seminar Notes

All answers should be as specific as possible, and unless otherwise stated, given from the point of view from the author. Full credit will be awarded for direct use of the primary source.

USE DIRECT QUOTES FROM THE PRIMARY MATERIAL.

6.2 Progressivism

George Baer, Woodrow Wilson

- Select 1 quote from each of the readings and in a paragraph for each, explain why these quotes capture the essence of this document.
- Choose 3 of the below questions and answer them in paragraph form.
 - Compare each author's ideas to earlier ideas or precedents. In other words, what is the historical "heritage of each author?"
 - Outline and react to the major arguments of Debs and Wilson.
 - What does Wilson say about being average? React to his ideas.
 - Explain Wilson's "Rose" metaphor.

4
DISCUSSION QUESTIONS**The Progressive Era**

NAME _____

Discussion Questions

1. Describe the problems farmers faced and how they tried to improve these conditions.
2. Discuss how writers aided in the cause for reform.
3. How did Progressives differ from the Populists and Socialists?
4. Discuss some leading Progressive reformers and the actions they took.
5. List some of the amendments of the early 1900s and how they advanced the Progressive reforms.
6. Compare and contrast the presidential administrations of Taft, Wilson, and Roosevelt in areas of Progressive reform.
7. Explain a few of the ways the government was corrupted and showed favoritism as well as what some of the reforms were.
8. Discuss some of the reforms made to the election process and the results of the changes.
9. Compare and contrast the working conditions of factories today and then.
10. Explain the measures taken to preserve America's natural resources and why they were important.

AMERICA in the
20th CENTURY