

DO NOW

Make a new triangle and label it:

Progressive Era
1898 - 1917

AIM

What political problems did Americans face during the late 1800's and early 1900's?



Progressives

Reformers who think the government should make laws to protect workers, consumers, and citizens rights.

Vocabulary
3 Major Goals Of Progressives

- 1 - Reform Government and expand Democracy (Political)
- 2 - Create Economic Reform
- 3 - Promote Social Welfare

Problems <small>social, political, or economic</small>	Reformer	Method	Outcome

Problems	Reformer	Method	Outcome
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Unethical Monopolies -Cut-throat competition forced smaller companies out of business -Political Corruption -Monopolists (Big Business) had influence over Congress by bribing Senators and Congressmen -Presidents supported factory owners in strikes -Government used a Laizzez Faire attitude towards the economy - Segregation and Jim Crow Laws - No women Suffrage - Poor working conditions 			

Laizzez Faire - Theory that stated business, if left unregulated, would act in a way that would benefit the nation. "Hands off" approach, no government involvement.




NO government involvement.

Regulation - the enforcement of laws that control conduct or practices; government regulations control the way goods, food, and drugs are produced and sold to the public.


Political Corruption
Spoils System
Politicians who gave jobs to friends and supporters



Civil Service Test - Taking a test or exam for a federal job




Andrew Carnegie



Social Darwinism

the idea that people and societies compete for survival, with the fit becoming wealthy and successful while the weak struggle to survive


B I G B U S I N E S S




John D. Rockefeller

William Marcy Tweed "BOSS"

A corrupt city boss who headed New York's Democratic political machine. He was dishonest but powerful.



Corrupt politicians took bribes and kickback (illegal payments). They also stuffed ballot boxes



Tweed Ring


- Controlled the cities police, courts, and some newspapers.
- They collected millions of dollars in illegal payments from companies doing business with the city.

Example: If a building needed to be built he would charge \$5,000 for a sofa when it only cost \$50.00. The profit went into his own pocket.



An estimated 75 to 200 million dollars were swindled from the City between 1865 and 1871

Thomas Nast exposed Tweed and his "Tweed Ring" through political cartoons published in Harper's Weekly.

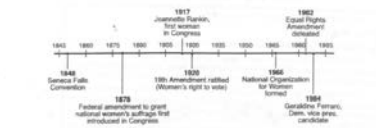


As A Result:
Tweed was convicted and sentenced

DO NOW

Document 3

The time line shows important social, economic, and political events in the women's rights movement.



1848: Seneca Falls Convention
1870: Federal amendment to grant national women's suffrage first introduced in Congress
1890: National Organization for Women formed
1902: Equal Rights Amendment introduced
1917: Jeannette Rankin, first woman elected to Congress
1920: Equal Rights Amendment adopted

26. In which year was the federal amendment granting national women's suffrage first introduced in Congress? [1]

Score:

27. Which women's rights group was formed in the 1890s? [1]


Score:

AIM

What methods did Progressives use to expose problems Americans faced during the late 1800's and early 1900's?

How did Americans make problems visible to American society?

Letters



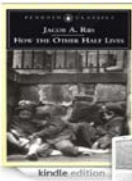
How did Americans make problems visible to American society?


Political Cartoons



How did Americans make problems visible to American society?

Books

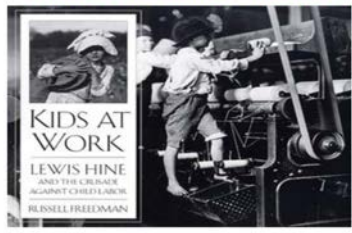
Jacob Riis:  *How the Other Half Lives*

Upton Sinclair:  *THE JUNGLE*




Muckrakers
Journalists who exposed corruption in business and government

Lewis Hine
Photographer who exposed child labor



What social problem is shown in this picture?

Photographs
"A picture is worth a thousand words"



Immigrants who could not speak English could understand a picture

Illiterate people could feel the impact a photograph had even if they could not read the words



Lewis Hine

Problems	Reformer	Method	Outcome	Social, political or economic
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Political Monopolies -Unfair competition forced smaller companies out of business -Political Corruption -Monopolists (Big Business) had influence over Congress by bribing Senators and Congressmen -Presidents supported factory owners in strikes -Government used a Laissez Faire attitude towards the economy -Segregation and Jim Crow Laws -No women Suffrage -Poor working conditions 				


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IDA TARBEEL
Journalist (muckraker)

What was wrong in America
John D Rockefeller's Standard Oil Trust was using unfair business tactics to force small companies out of business

Reforms Made
Teddy Roosevelt busted up Rockefeller's Standard Oil Trust

Method Used
Wrote the Book: *The History of the Standard Oil Company* (1904)




AIM
Tell the class about the early childhood, education, and experiences that occurred in your Reformer's life that made them fight for what they thought was wrong in America

CREATE AN INTERVIEW

- Each student writes the questions and answers in their notebook
- Create a total of 10 Questions including an opening (hello Mr or Mrs....) and closing sentence (thank you for your time)
- Questions 8 - Problems in America
 - 9 - Methods used by Reformer
 - 10 - Outcome/reforms
- Answers should be at least 3 question
- Questions should go in chronological order of your progressives lives

Examples: Childhood (born/parents)
Education
Experience

Ask more open ended questions
Examples:
- Tell me about your.....
- Can you elaborate on.....



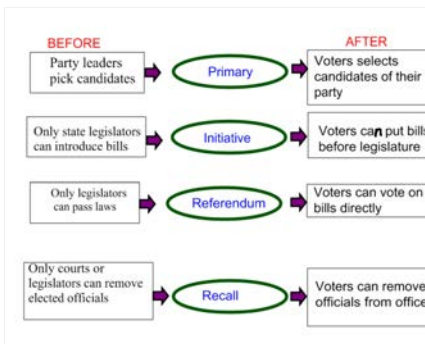
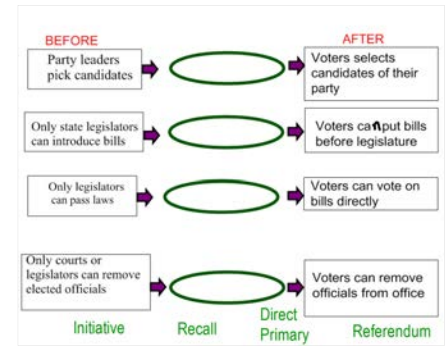

Robert La Follett
"Battling Bob"

What was wrong in America
Reforms Made
Method Used



Robert La Follett
"Battling Bob"

What was wrong in America
-Political bosses choose candidates for office. These candidates usually represent powerful business owners. - Corrupt party bosses bribe voters and stuff ballot boxes with fake votes.
Reforms Made
-Direct Promaries -Initiative -Referendum -Recall
Method Used
Ran and won election as governor in 1900


President Theodore Roosevelt
"Trust Buster"

What was wrong in America
Reforms Made
Method Used




President Theodore Roosevelt
"Trust Buster"

What was wrong in America
Business monopolies are using unfair business practices to drive out competition.
Reforms Made
Broke up Rockefeller's Standard Oil Trust, Northern Securities Railroad Trust, and an additional 44 trusts
Method Used
He used the Sherman Anti-trust Act, which outlawed monopolies.

Upton Sinclair

What was wrong in America
Reforms Made
Method Used



Upton Sinclair
"Muckraker"

What was wrong in America
-Few safety measures were in place for workers. Missing thumbs and fingers were eaten away by acid and death occurred due to deadly falls into cooking vats. -Meat is packed under unsanitary conditions
Reforms Made
- Roosevelt passed the: 1 - Meat Inspection Act 2 - Pure Food and Drug Act
Method Used
Sinclair wrote the book <i>The Jungle</i>

"I aimed at the public's heart, and by accident..."



...I hit them in the stomach"

THE JUNGLE
BY UPTON SINCLAIR
DOUBLEDAY, PAGE & CO
NEW YORK



ROOSEVELT regulated the meat packing industry after reading the book *The Jungle* by Upton Sinclair


Roosevelt passes 2 acts:
1906

Vocabulary



1 - **The Meat Inspection Act** - set health standards for meatpacking and ordered federal inspection of meat.

2 - **The Pure Food and Drug Act** - law that requires manufacturers to use safe ingredients in their products and to advertise them truthfully



John Muir

What was wrong in America
Reforms Made
Method Used



John Muir


What was wrong in America
Reforms Made
Method Used

Grand Canyon






Yosemite



W.E.B. DuBois

The first black person to receive a Ph.D from Harvard.

What was wrong in America
Reforms Made
Method Used




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What was wrong in America
Reforms Made
Method Used

Do Now - Analyze

Mother Mary Jones

What was wrong in America
Reforms Made
Method Used



What was wrong in America

- Child Labor
- Poor working conditions

Reforms Made

- 43 states banned Child Labor
- 56 NY protection Laws
- Maryland program to assist injured workers
- Oregon law to limit women workers to 10 hr workdays

Method Used

March- March of the Mill Children went from Pennsylvania to Oyster Bay Long Island

Mother Mary Jones

How did the "Progressive" Presidents Influence Government?



Theodore Roosevelt

William H. Taft

Woodrow Wilson

CLIP

Vocabulary SQUARE DEAL

- All people rich and poor, native born and immigrant should have an equal opportunity and be treated fairly

The Square Deal was Roosevelt's campaign slogan for his run for the election of 1904.

It called for limiting the power of trusts, promoting public health and safety, and improving public working conditions.

Fairness for workers

- consumer & big business

Supported the growth of industry but believed there were **GOOD** trusts and **BAD** trusts



1. Identify the person who is featured in this cartoon.
2. Name one example of a "bad trust."
3. What method was used to break up illegal trusts?

Do Now



1. Who is the person featured in the political cartoon?
2. What trust is being broken up?
3. What law allowed presidents to bust up trusts?

William Howard Taft

VIDEO CLIP

- Chosen by TR to run for Republican nomination
- Wins the election of 1908
- Busted two times as many trusts as Teddy Roosevelt
- Taft lacks TR's political skill
- Loses Progressive support when he backs a high tariff bill

16th Amendment - (1909) Gave Congress the power to create income taxes.

Income Tax - you pay a percentage of what you earn at work or from investments. This money is taken out before you receive your check.

17th Amendment - Provided for the direct election of US senators by voters in each state.

The Taft Tub




Election of 1912

- ROOSEVELT ran for Republican nomination against TAFT.
- Taft won the nomination but some Republicans launched a new party "Progressive Party" which was nicknamed the "BULL MOOSE PARTY"

•Democrats choose **WOODROW WILSON** (NJ) as their Progressive Candidate

Wilson was able to win because the Republican vote was split



Woodrow Wilson/New Freedom


- Lowers Tariffs
- Wilson does not believe that any trusts were good trusts:
- Found it impossible to break them all up and so worked to control big corporations

Federal Trade Commission: Could investigate companies and order them to stop using unfair business practices

- Federal Reserve Act** regulated and centralized banking

- How did the **PROGRESSIVE PRESIDENTS influence Government?**
- Used the government as a means to reform & regulate big business
- Broke up unfair trusts**
- Government regulation/protection for consumers (pure food & drug act)
- Regulated the money supply**
- Attempted to add fairness to the tax system
- Protected the environment/created the national parks system**

WOMEN Progressives






Jane Addams

What was wrong in America
Poverty Poor living conditions no daycare for children no safe place for children to play
Reforms Made Method Used
Opened a settlement house in the poorest neighborhood in Chicago in September 18, 1889 called: The Hull House


Hull House in Chicago

- Served as an information center for immigrants
- Run by 90 women volunteers
- offered day-care center
- Young women could rent clean, cheap rooms
- Open a kindergarten
- Built a playground where any child could play
- Offered college classes
- Taught art, music and crafts
- Opened a gym
- offered English classes




18th Amendment



- Prohibited the manufacture and sale of alcoholic beverages.





Alice Paul

What was wrong in America
Reforms Made
Method Used




Alice Paul

Connection: the Seneca Falls Convention

What was wrong in America
No womens suffrage
Reforms Made
Ratification of the 19th amendment on August 26th, 1920
Method Used
Formed the National Women's Party Organized a parade in Washington DC. More than 5,000 women marched Organized silent vigils (protests) outside the White House Hunger Strike while in jail

EARLY WOMEN ACTIVISTS


The women's suffrage movement began in 1848 in Seneca Falls, NY. It was here that suffragists, led by Elizabeth Cady Stanton and Lucretia Mott, drafted a Declaration of Sentiments that included demanding the right to vote for women. The Declaration of Sentiments was based on the Declaration of Independence.




Seneca Fall Convention

18

"All men and WOMEN are created equal"




Elizabeth Cady Stanton




Lucretia Mott

Susan B. Anthony, Elizabeth Cady Stanton, and others refuse to endorse the 15th amendment because it did not give women the ballot.




FORMED




National Woman Suffrage Association (1865)

Strategy: worked for suffrage on the federal level and to press for more extensive institutional changes, such as the granting of property rights to married women

Lucy Stone and Julia Ward Howe, argued that once the black man was enfranchised women would achieve their goal.



FORMED



American Woman Suffrage Association (1865)

Strategy: aimed to secure the ballot through state legislation

Two Suffragist Groups Combined in 1890 and formed NAWSA

National American Women Suffrage Association
 Believed in obtaining suffrage by obtaining state-by-state support.
 They believed this would eventually force the federal government to pass the amendment



The Presidents of the NAWSA were
 Elizabeth Cady Stanton, 1890-181
 Susan B. Anthony, 1892-191
 Carrie Chapman Catt, 1900-19
 Anna Howard Shaw, 1904-15
 Carrie Chapman Catt, 1915-19
 Caroline McCormick Slade '96, 1947-1



ALICE PAUL

"Deeds, not words,"

-Alice Paul resigned from NAWSA because of her insistence on the use of militant direct-action tactics
 -In 1913, Alice Paul and Lucy Burns formed their own, more militant organization, the Congressional Union for Women Suffrage.
 -This group would eventually evolve into the National Women's Party in 1917.
 -Paul's group participated in huge pickets, including a daily picket of the White House.



In March of 1913, Alice Paul organizes a suffrage parade in Washington, DC, the day of Woodrow Wilson's inauguration.



In 1917 and 1918, almost 500 suffragists were arrested during their picketing of the White House
 168, including National Woman's Party Chairperson Alice Paul, were tried, convicted, and imprisoned for terms of up to seven months, ostensibly for blocking traffic on a sidewalk.

August 26, 1920, the 19th Amendment granted the ballot to American women



Document 6

DO NOW

Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964

... UNLAWFUL EMPLOYMENT PRACTICES
 SEC. 706(a)-2 (Section 702)

(a) It shall be an unlawful employment practice for an employer —

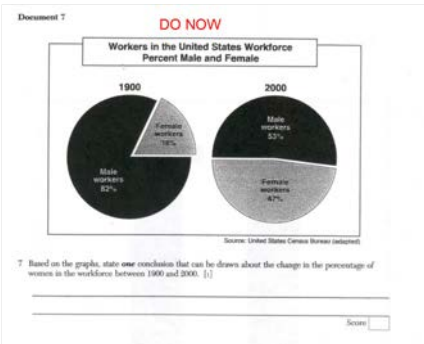
(1) to fail or refuse to hire or to discharge any individual, or otherwise to discriminate against any individual with respect to his compensation, terms, conditions, or privileges of employment, because of such individual's race, color, religion, sex, or national origin; or

(2) to limit, segregate, or classify his employees or applicants for employment in any way which would deprive or tend to deprive any individual of employment opportunities or otherwise adversely affect his status as an employee, because of such individual's race, color, religion, sex, or national origin. . . .

Source: <http://www.eeoc.gov/policy/docs>

6. According to this document, how did the Civil Rights Act of 1964 protect the rights of women? [1]

Score:



Problems	Reformer	Method	Reforms
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Economic Monopolies -Cutthroat competition forced smaller companies out of business -Political Corruption -Monopolists (Big Business) had influence over Congress by bribing Senators and Congressmen -Presidents supported factory owners in strikes -Government used a Laissez Faire attitude towards the economy -Segregation and Jim Crow Laws -No women Suffrage -Poor working conditions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lipton Sinclair Mother Jones Robert LaFollette W.E.B. DuBois Jane Addams Alice Paul John Muir 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Wrote letters -Political cartoons -Published books -Took photographs -Formed groups -Passing Laws 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Meat Inspection Act -Pure Food and Drug Act -17th Amendment -Initiative -Referendum -Recall -Direct Primary -Breaking up of Trusts (Standard Oil and Railroad Trusts) -19th Amendment -Preservation on national Parks

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Gave congress the power to create income tax	
Gave African American males over the age of 21 the right to vote	
Provided for the direct election of U.S. senators	
Gave all citizens, except Native Americans, equal rights and protection under the law	
Abolished Slavery	
Woman Suffrage	
13th Amendment 14th Amendment 15th Amendment	16th Amendment 17th Amendment 19th Amendment

Alice Paul	Fought for the environment.
Theodore Roosevelt	Wrote about racial injustices.
Upton Sinclair	Muckraker who exposed the standard Oil Company
W.E.B. De Bois	Fought against child labor.
Mother Jones	Fought for women's suffrage.
Robert La Follette	Busted up bad trusts and monopolies.
John Muir	Fought against party bosses
Ida Tarbell	Muckraker who wrote The Jungle, which exposed the meatpacking industry.

Document 3

In this book . . . I have done the best I could to show forth the beauty, grandeur, and allembicing usefulness of our wild mountain forest reservations and parks, with a view to inciting the people to come and enjoy them . . . so at length their preservation and right use might be made sure . . .

Any fool can destroy trees. They [the trees] cannot run away; and if they could they would still be destroyed . . . Few that [cut down] trees plant them; nor would planting [help] much towards getting back anything like the noble [ancient] forests. Through all the wonderful, eventful centuries . . . God has cared for these trees, saved them from drought, disease, avalanches, and a thousand straining, leveling tempests and floods; but He cannot save them from fools — only Uncle Sam [the United States Government] can do that.

— Excerpt from Our National Parks, by John Muir, 1901

3a According to the passage, what did John Muir hope to accomplish with this book?

3b What did John Muir mean when he said that only Uncle Sam has the power to save the trees from fools?

Declaration of Principles of the Progressive Party

. . . We of the Progressive Party here dedicate ourselves to the fulfillment of the duty laid upon us by our fathers to maintain that government of the people, by the people and for the people whose foundation they laid.

It is time to set the public welfare in the first place.

In particular, the party declares for direct primaries for nomination of State and National officers . . . and for the direct election of United States Senators by the people.

Effective legislation looking to the prevention of industrial accidents, occupational diseases, overwork, involuntary unemployment, and other injurious effects incident to modern industry. . . .

The prohibition of child labor;

Minimum wage standards for working women, to provide a living scale in all industrial occupations;

The prohibition of night work for women and the establishment of an eight-hour day for women and young persons;

One day's rest in seven for all wage-workers. . . .

— Platform of the Progressive Party, August 7, 1912