

# ***PROGRESSIVE ERA***

***1890s-1920***

# ***ESSENTIAL QUESTION***

- ▶ **Who were the Progressives, and in what ways did they seek to reform US society form 1890-1920?**

Consider: political change, social change (industrial conditions, urban life, women, prohibition)

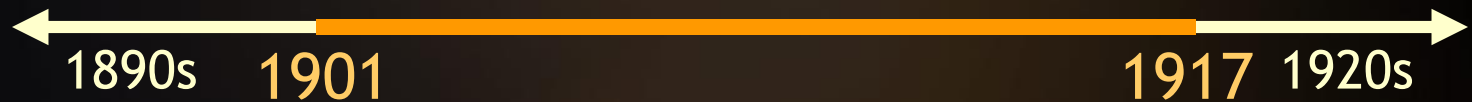
- ▶ **Content Standard 1: The student will analyze the transformation of the United States through its civil rights struggles, immigrant experiences, settlement of the American West, and the industrialization of American society in the Post-Reconstruction through the Progressive Eras, 1865 to 1900.**
- ▶ **Evaluate the impact of industrialization on the transformation of American society, economy, and politics.**
- ▶ **C. Evaluate the contributions of muckrakers including Ida Tarbell and Upton Sinclair that changed government policies regarding child labor, working conditions, and the Sherman Antitrust Act.**
- ▶ **D. Analyze major social reform movements including the Women's Suffrage and Temperance Movement and their significant leaders including Susan B. Anthony, Alice Paul, and Jane Addams.**
- ▶ **E. Evaluate the significance of the Labor Movement on the organization of workers including the impact of the Pullman strikes, the Haymarket Riot, and the leadership of Eugene V. Debs.**
- ▶ **F. Evaluate the rise and reforms of the Progressive Movement including the**
  - ▶ **1. Direct primary, initiative petition, referendum, and recall,**
  - ▶ **2. Impact of William Jennings Bryan and his Cross of Gold speech on the political landscape, and**
  - ▶ **3. Conservation of the environment under the leadership of Theodore Roosevelt.**
  - ▶ **4. Analyze the series of events leading to and the effects of the 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, and 21<sup>st</sup> Amendments to the United States Constitution.**



***ORIGINS OF  
PROGRESSIVE  
REFORM***

# Progressivism

## WHEN? “Progressive Reform Era”



## WHO? “Progressives”

- urban middle-class: managers & professionals; women
- Wanted to solve society’s problems by using government

## WHY? Address the problems arising from:

- industrialization (big business, labor strife)
- urbanization (slums, political machines, corruption)
- immigration (ethnic diversity)
- inequality & social injustice (women & racism)

# Progressivism

## WHAT are their goals?

- ▶ **Democracy** - government accountable to the people
- ▶ **Regulation of corporations & monopolies**
- ▶ **Social justice** - workers, poor, minorities
- ▶ **Environmental protection**

## HOW?

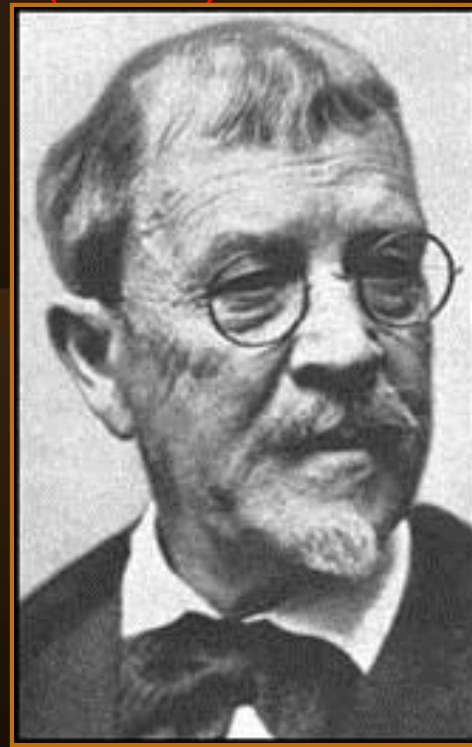
- ▶ **Government** (laws, regulations, programs)
- ▶ **Efficiency**
  - value experts, use of scientific study to determine the best solution
  - *Pragmatism* - William James, John Dewey (↔ Darwinism)
  - (Cf. scientific management/Taylor)

# Origins of Progressivism

- ▶ “Muckrakers”
- ▶ Jacob Riis - *How the Other Half Lives* (1890)
- ▶ Ida Tarbell - “The History of the Standard Oil Co.” (1902)
- ▶ Lincoln Steffens - *The Shame of the Cities* (1904)
- ▶ Upton Sinclair - *The Jungle* (1906)



Ida Tarbell



Lincoln Steffens



***MUNICIPAL  
& STATE  
REFORMS***



# MUNICIPAL REFORM

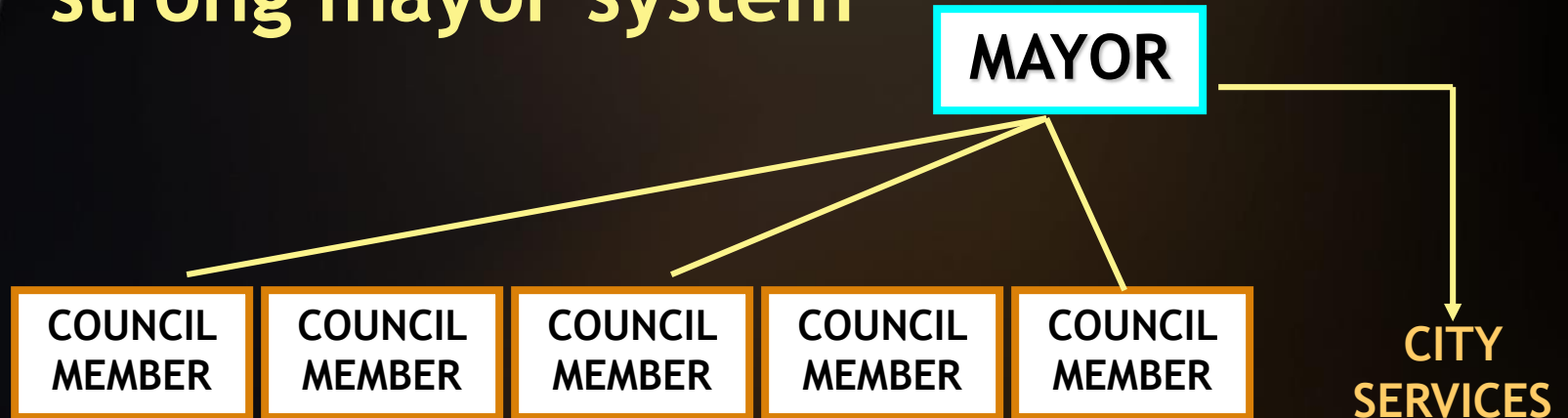
- ▶ **municipal reform**
- ▶ **utilities - water, gas, electricity, trolleys**
- ▶ **council-manager plan (Dayton, 1913)**

Shoe line - Bowery  
men with gifts  
from ward boss  
Tim Sullivan,  
February, 1910

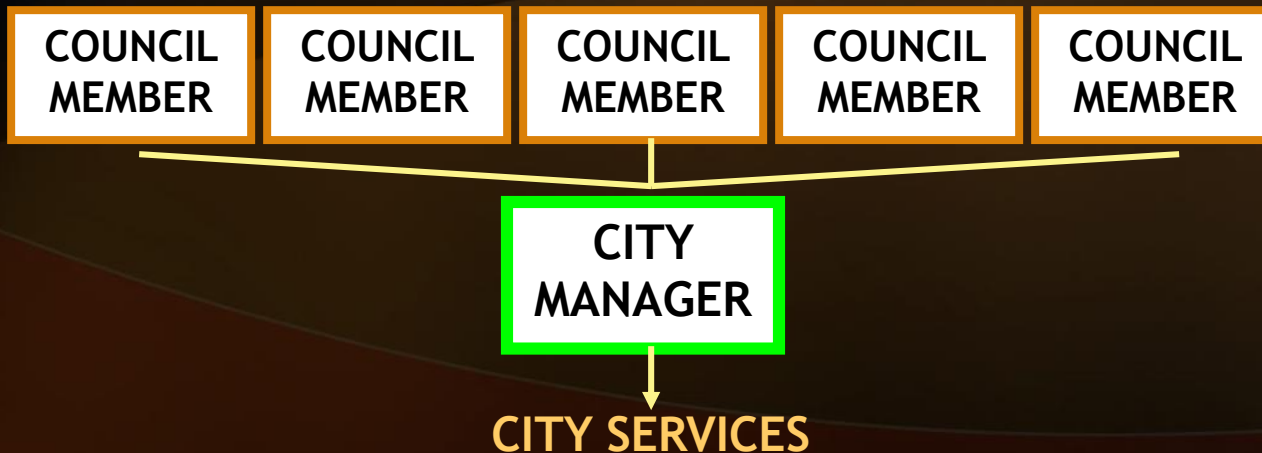


# MUNICIPAL REFORM

## strong mayor system



## council-manager plan (Dayton, 1913)



# STATE POLITICAL REFORM

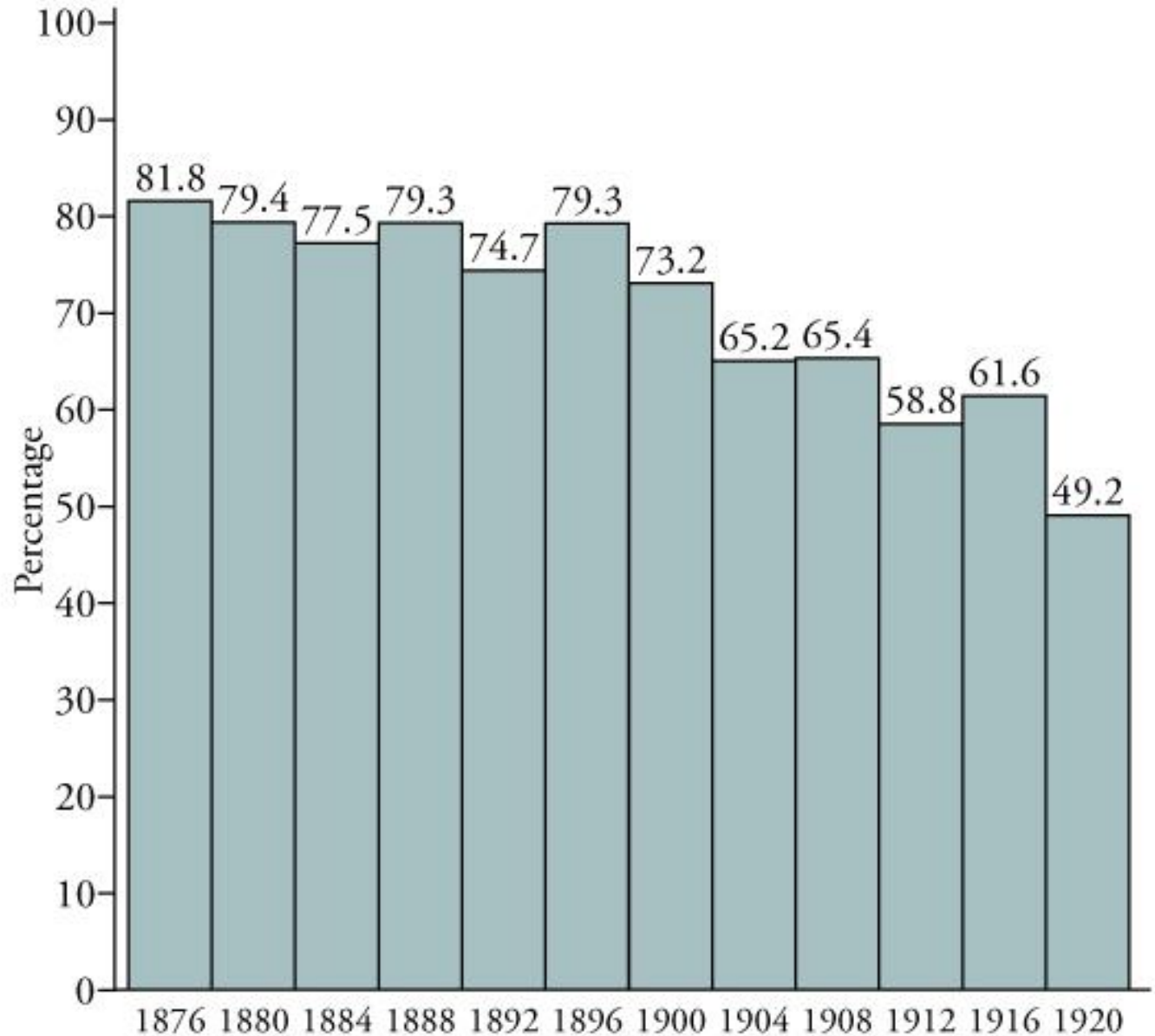
- ▶ secret ballots
- ▶ direct primary
- ▶ Robert M. LaFollette
- ▶ Seventeenth Amendment (1913) -direct election of Seantors
- ▶ initiative
- ▶ referendum
- ▶ recall



Robert M. LaFollette,  
Wisconsin Governor 1900-06

# STATE POLITICAL REFORM

## Voter Participation in Presidential Elections, 1876-1920



# STATE SOCIAL REFORMS

- ▶ professional social workers
- ▶ settlement houses - education, culture, day care
- ▶ child labor laws
  - Enable education & advancement for working class children

# STATE SOCIAL REFORMS

## ► workplace & labor reforms

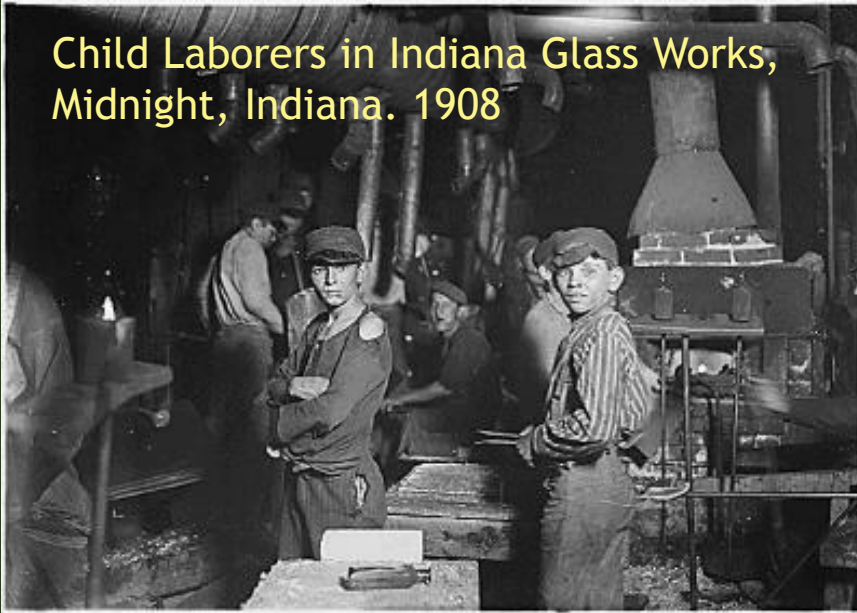
- eight-hour work day
- improved safety & health conditions in factories
- workers compensation laws
- minimum wage laws
- unionization
- child labor laws

Triangle Shirtwaist  
Factory Fire, 1913



# State Social Reform: Child Labor

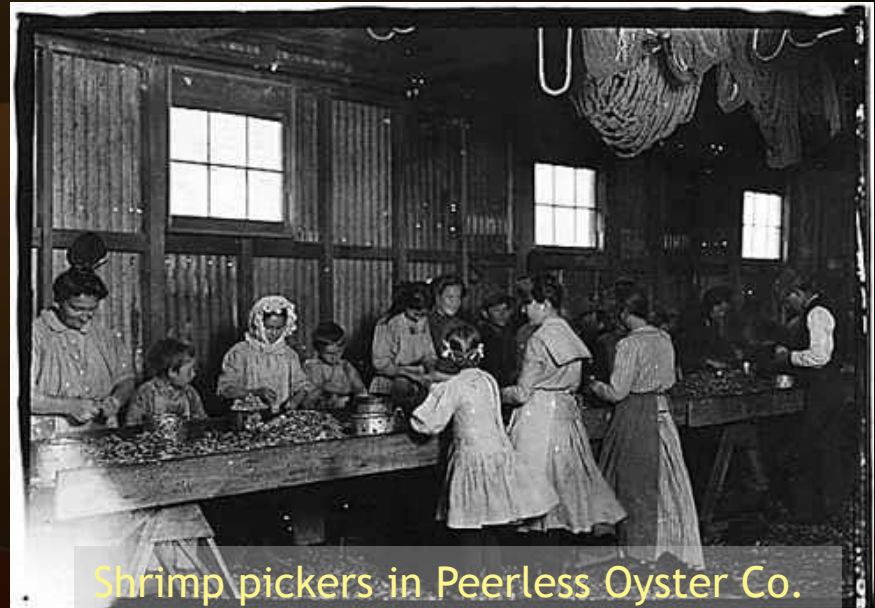
Child Laborers in Indiana Glass Works,  
Midnight, Indiana. 1908



"Breaker Boys" Pennsylvania 1911



Child Laborer, Newberry, S.C. 1908



Shrimp pickers in Peerless Oyster Co.  
Bay St. Louis, Miss., March 3, 1911

# Settlement Houses

- ▶ Settlement Houses
- ▶ Hull-House - Jane Addams



Jane Addams (1905)



Hull-House Complex in 1906



# TEMPERANCE

- ▶ Temperance Crusade
- ▶ Women's Christian Temperance Union (WCTU)
- ▶ Anti-Saloon League



Frances Willard (1838-98),  
leader of the WCTU

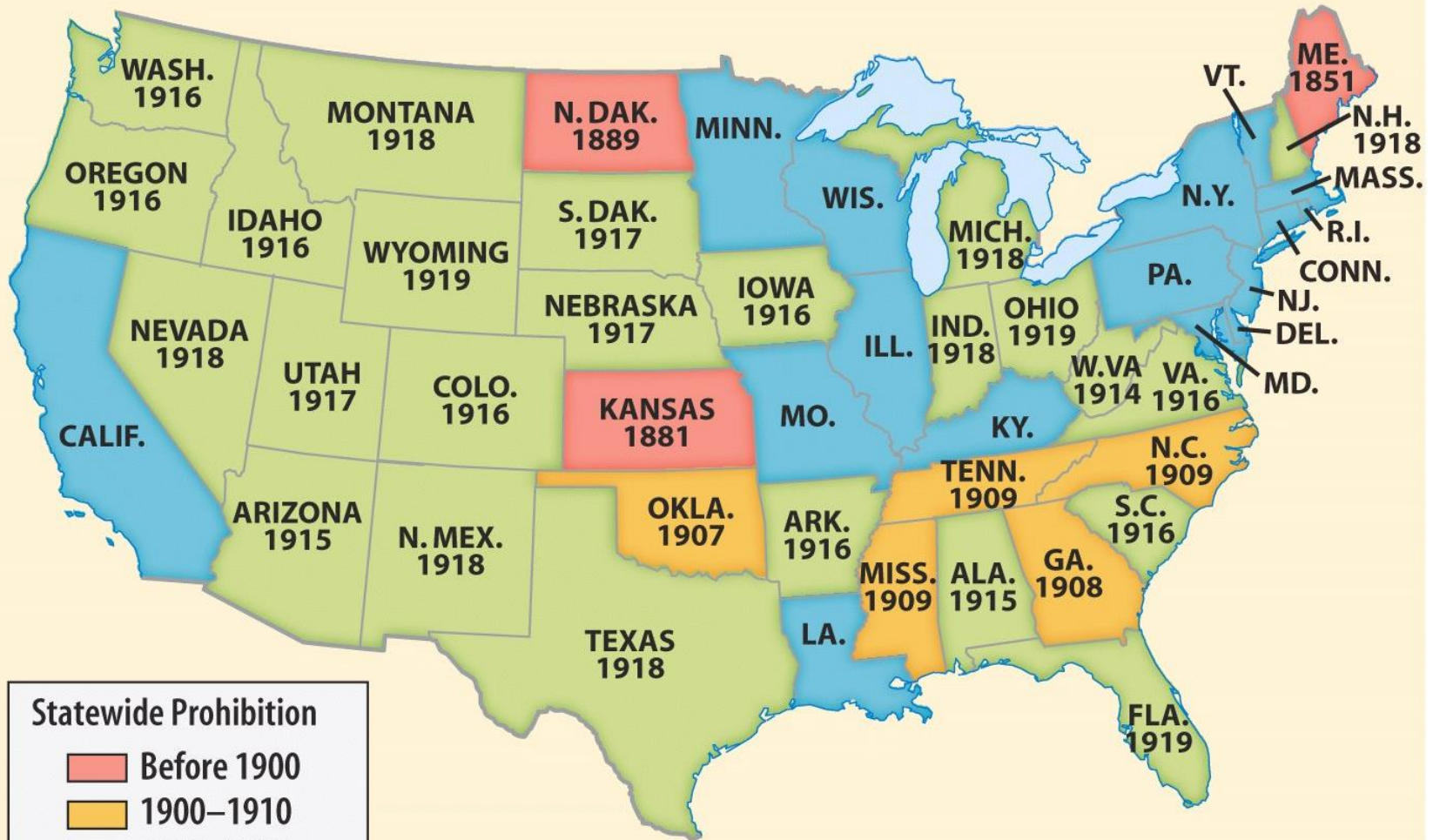


Anti-Saloon League Campaign, Dayton



# TEMPERANCE & PROHIBITION

## ► Eighteenth Amendment



Prohibition on the Eve of the 18th Amendment, 1919



***SOCIALISM***

**ALTERNATIVES**

# **SOCIALISM**

- ▶ **Socialist Party**
- ▶ **Eugene V. Debs**
- ▶ **Industrial Workers of the World (IWW or “Wobblies”)**



**Socialists parade, May Day, 1910**



**Eugene V. Debs**

***NATIONAL***

***REFORM***

**Roosevelt, Taft & Wilson  
as Progressive presidents**

# ***ESSENTIAL QUESTION***

**How effective were Progressive Era reformers and the federal government in bringing about reform at the national level in the period 1900-1920?**

# Assassination of President McKinley, *Sept 6, 1901*



# Theodore Roosevelt: the "accidental President" Republican (1901-1909)

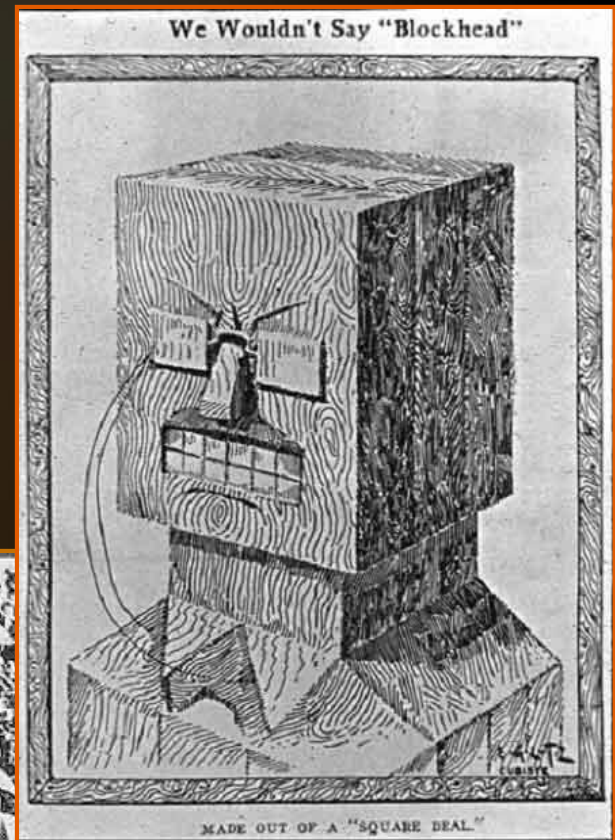


(The New-York Historical Society)



# Roosevelt's "Square Deal"

- ▶ 1902 Anthracite Coal Miners Strike
- ▶ "Square Deal"



Anthracite miners at Scranton, Pennsylvania, 1900

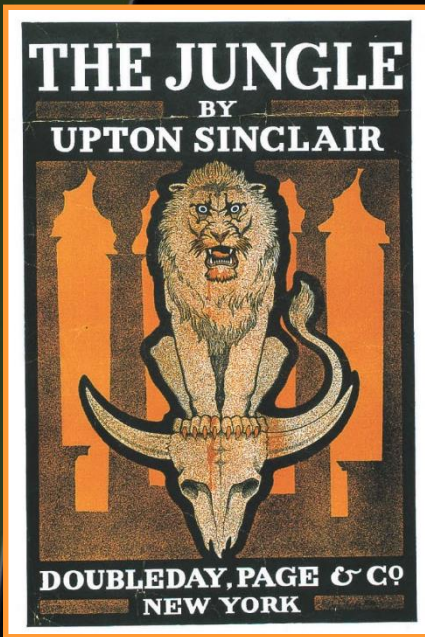
# Roosevelt the “trust-buster”

- ▶ Northern Securities Company (1904)
- ▶ “good trusts” and “bad trusts”
- ▶ Hepburn Railroad Regulation Act (1906)



ONE SEES HIS FINISH UNLESS GOOD GOVERNMENT RETAKES THE SHIP.

“ONE SEES HIS FINISH UNLESS GOOD GOVERNMENT RETAKES THE SHIP”



# Consumer Protection

- ▶ Upton Sinclair's *The Jungle*
- ▶ Pure Food and Drug Act (1906)
- ▶ Meat Inspection Act (1906)



Chicago Meatpacking Workers, 1905



A NAUSEATING JOB, BUT IT MUST BE DONE  
President Roosevelt takes hold of the investigating stick-rod thrust in the packhouse scandal.

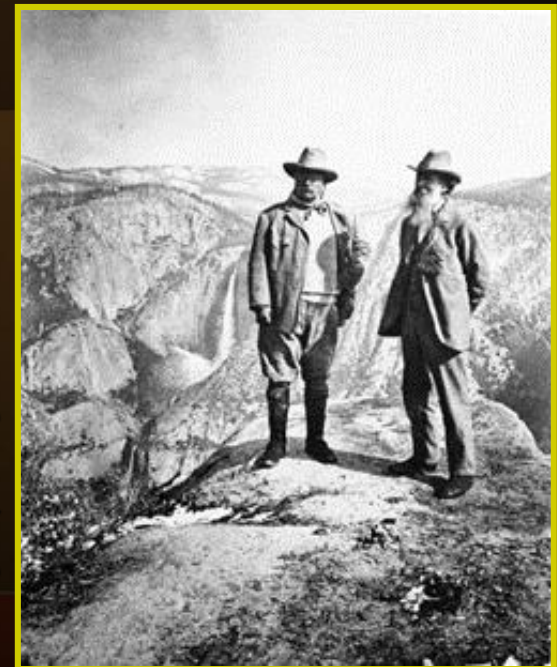
"A nauseating job, but it must be done"

# Roosevelt & Conservation

- ▶ Used the Forest Reserve Act of 1891
- ▶ U.S. Forest Service (1906)
- ▶ Gifford Pinchot - Sec. of Interior
- ▶ John Muir - Naturalist/Conservationist

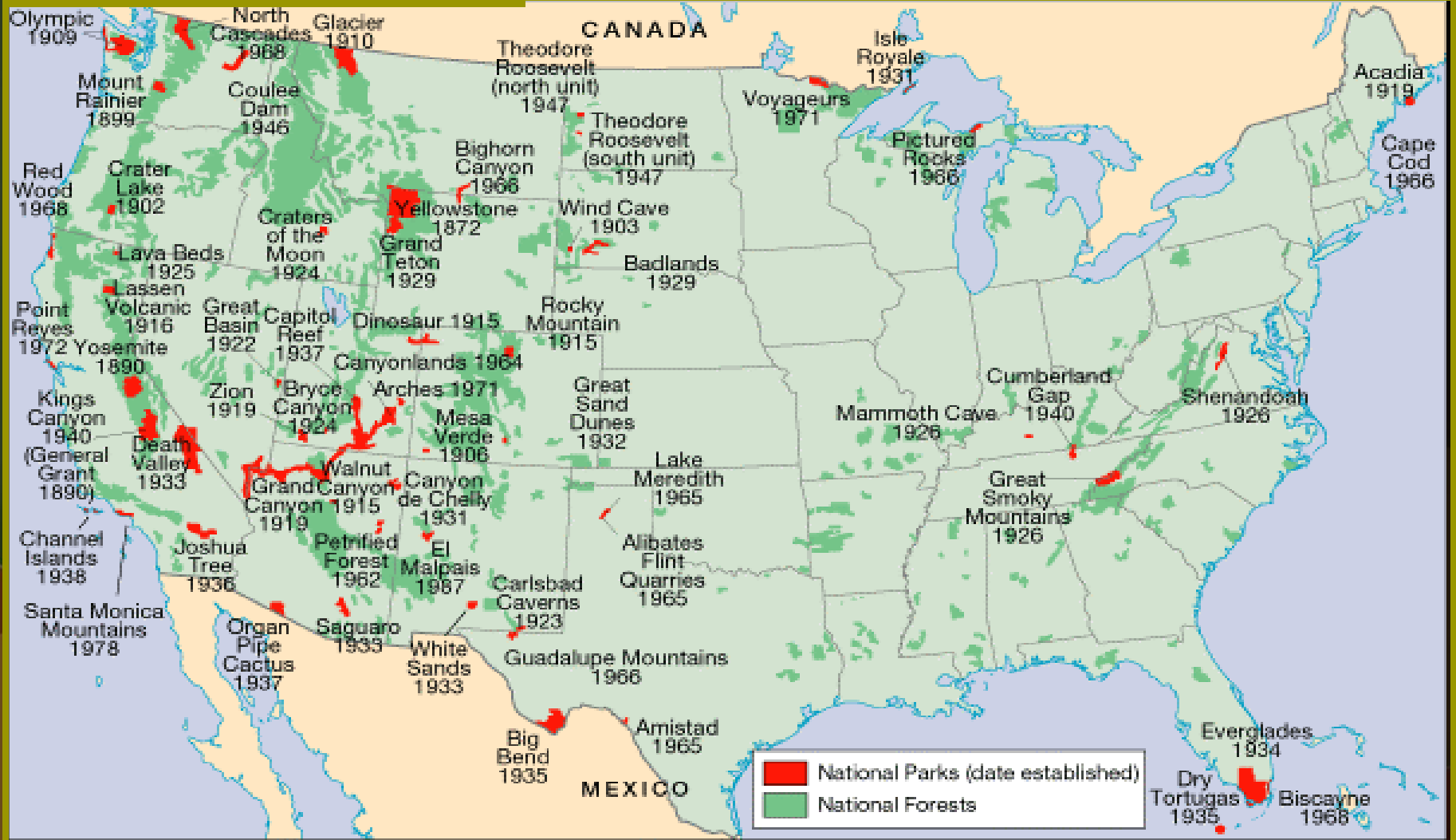
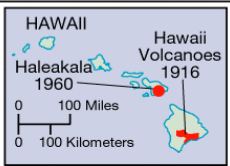
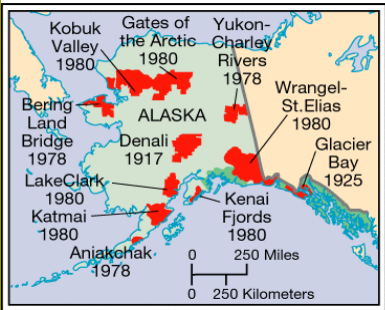


Theodore Roosevelt and Gifford Pinchot, 1907



Theodore Roosevelt & John Muir at Yosemite 1906

# CONSERVATION: National Parks and Forests



**William  
Howard Taft**  
President 1909-13  
Republican



Postcard with Taft cartoon



**Taft Birthplace today, Mt. Auburn**

# Taft's Progressive Accomplishments

- ▶ trust-busting (2x TR)
- ▶ forest and oil reserves
- ▶ 16<sup>th</sup> Amendment - Income Tax

▶ BUT: Caused split in Republican Party

- Payne-Aldrich Tariff (1909)
- Pinchot-Ballinger Controversy

(Taft has) “...completely twisted around the policies I advocated and acted upon.”

*-Theodore Roosevelt*





# Election of 1912

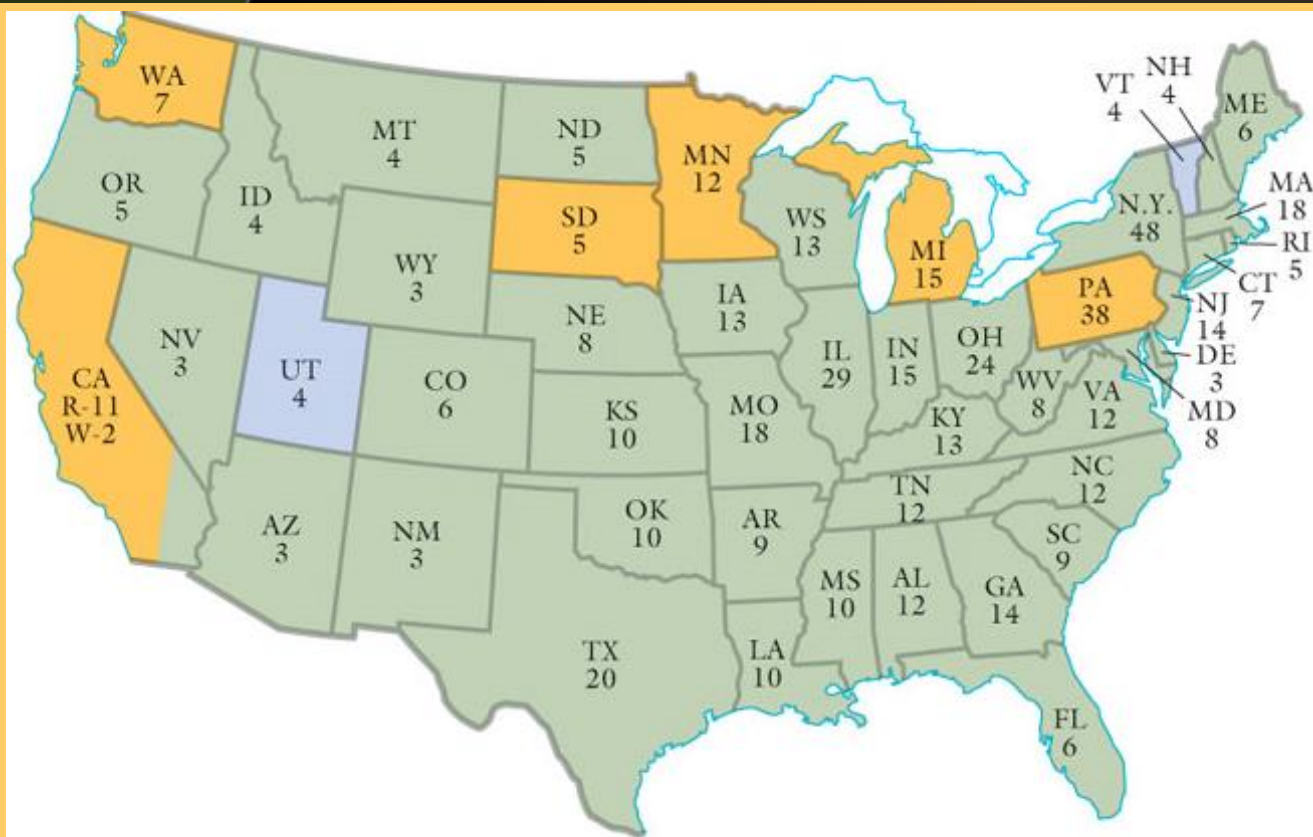
- ▶ Woodrow Wilson
- ▶ Progressive Party (“Bull Moose party”)
- ▶ “New Nationalism”
- ▶ significance







Woodrow Wilson



Theodore Roosevelt cartoon, March 1912



# 1912 Presidential Election

	Electoral Vote		Popular Vote	
	number	%	number	%
 Wilson (Democrat)	435	82.0	6,296,547	42
 Taft (Republican)	8	1.5	3,486,720	23
 Roosevelt (Progressive)	88	16.5	4,118,571	27
 Debs (Socialist)	----	----	900,672	6.0

# Wilson

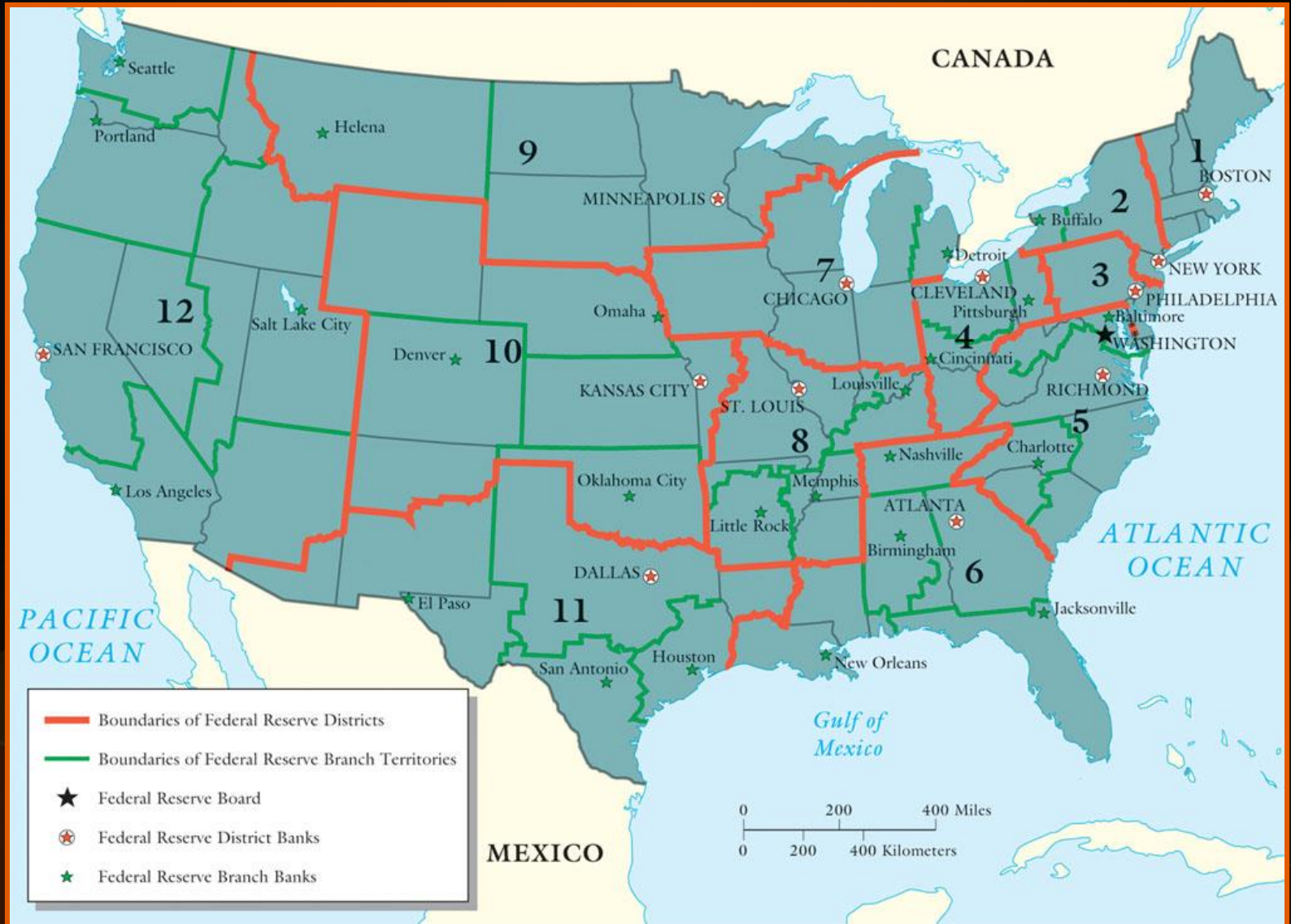
- ▶ Woodrow Wilson
- ▶ “New Freedom”
- ▶ Underwood Simmons  
Tariff (1913)
- ▶ Sixteenth Amendment  
(1913)
- ▶ Federal Reserve Act (1913)
- ▶ Federal Trade  
Commission Act (1914)
- ▶ Clayton Anti-Trust Act  
(1914)
- ▶ Keating-Owen Act (1916)



Wilson at the peak of his power

# Federal Reserve System

## ► Federal Reserve Act



***WOMEN &  
SUFFRAGE***

# ***ESSENTIAL QUESTION***

**To what extent did economic and political developments as well as the assumptions about the nature of women affect the position of American women during the period 1890-1925?**

# WOMEN

- ▶ “women’s professions”
- ▶ “new woman”
- ▶ clubwomen



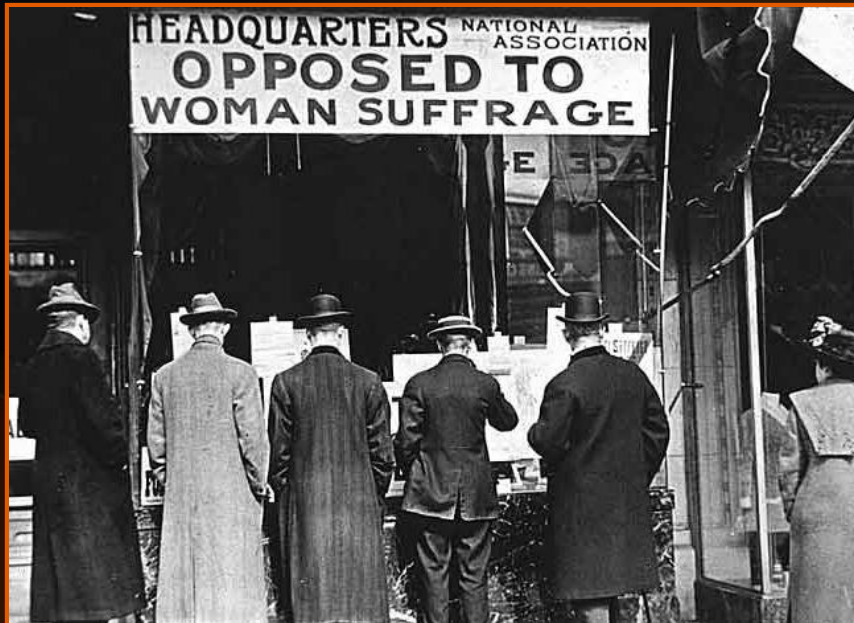
A local club for nurses was formed in New York City in 1894. Here the club members are pictured in their clubhouse reception area. (Photo courtesy of the Women's History and Resource Center, General Federation of Women's Clubs.)



The Women's Club of Madison, Wisconsin conducted classes in food, nutrition, and sewing for recent immigrants. (Photo courtesy of the Women's History and Resource Center, General Federation of Women's Clubs.)

# Women's Suffrage

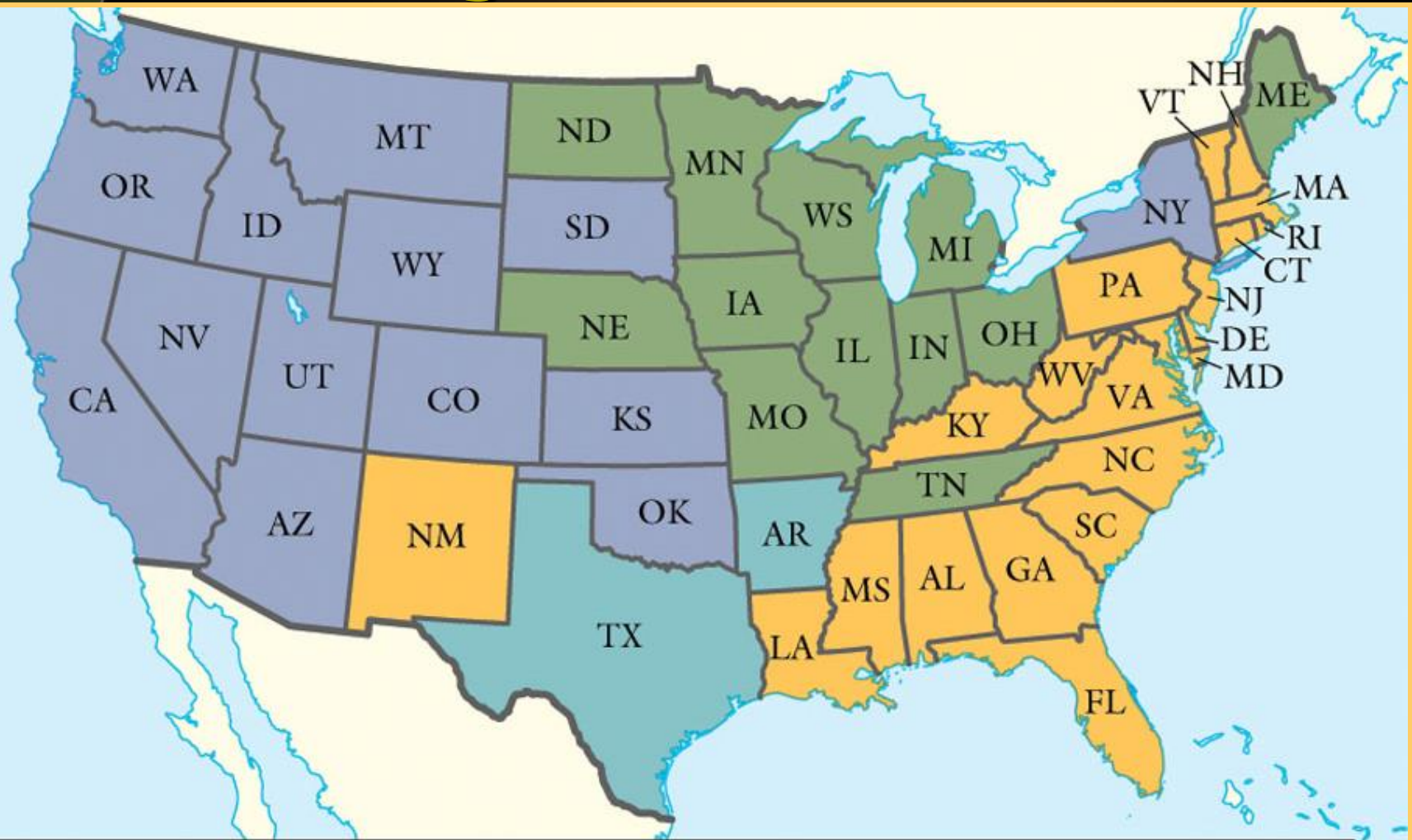
- ▶ National American Woman Suffrage Association (NAWSA)
- ▶ Carrie Chapman Catt





Ohio Woman Suffrage Headquarters, Cleveland, 1912





# Woman suffrage before 1920



 No voting by women

 Women voting in primaries

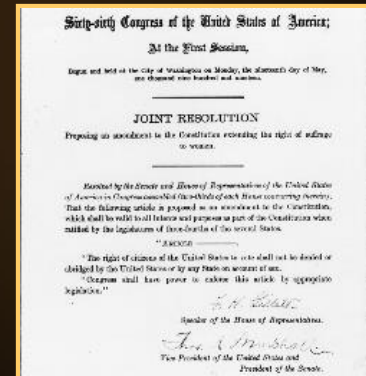
 Women voting in presidential election

 Complete voting rights for women

# Women's Suffrage

- ▶ Alice Paul
- ▶ National Woman's Party
- ▶ 19th Amendment - Women's Suffrage
- ▶ Equal Rights Amendment

Suffragette  
Banner  
1918



19th Amendment

National Woman's Party members picketing in front of the White House, 1917

(All: Library of Congress)

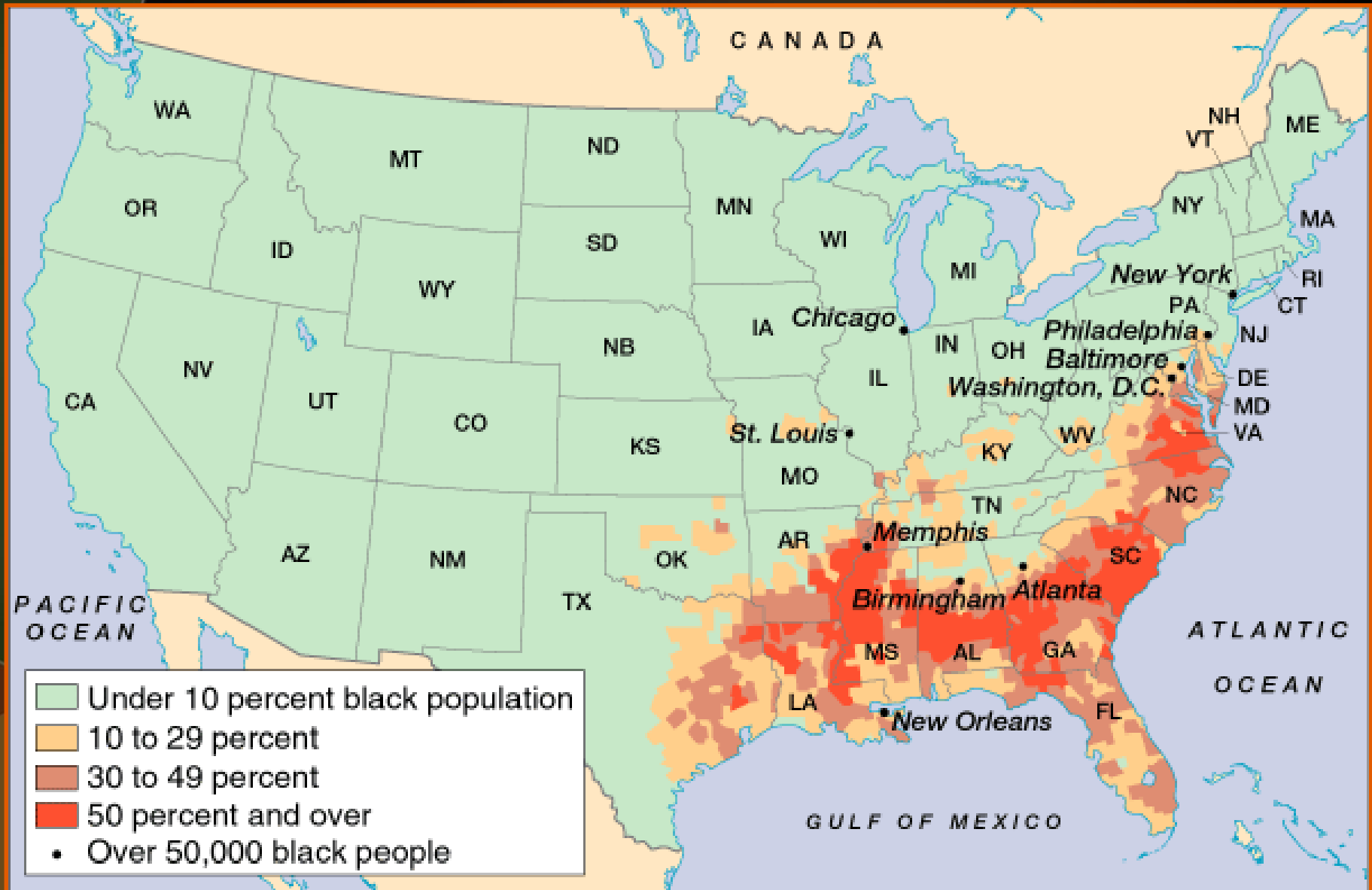


***RACE  
RELATIONS***

# **ESSENTIAL QUESTION**

**Booker T. Washington and W.E.B. Du Bois offered different strategies for dealing with the problems of poverty and discrimination faced by black Americans at the end of the nineteenth and beginning of the twentieth centuries. How appropriate were each of these strategies (considering the context in which each was developed)?**

# Black Population, 1920



# African-Americans

- ▶ Booker T. Washington
- ▶ W.E.B. Du Bois
- ▶ Niagara Movement
- ▶ “talented tenth”
- ▶ NAACP



W.E.B. Du Bois



Booker T.  
Washington