



The Progressive

Civil Rights

Labor Reforms

Temperance

Good Govts

Regulation

Trust Busting

Women's Rights

Muckrakers

A. What is Progressivism?

- Umbrella Movement
 - Lots of different movements all grouped together
 - Not Uniform
- Led by the Middle Class
- Response to Social/Political problems
- Pres. Roosevelt seen as the 1st advocate for the movement



- President Taft (1909-1913)

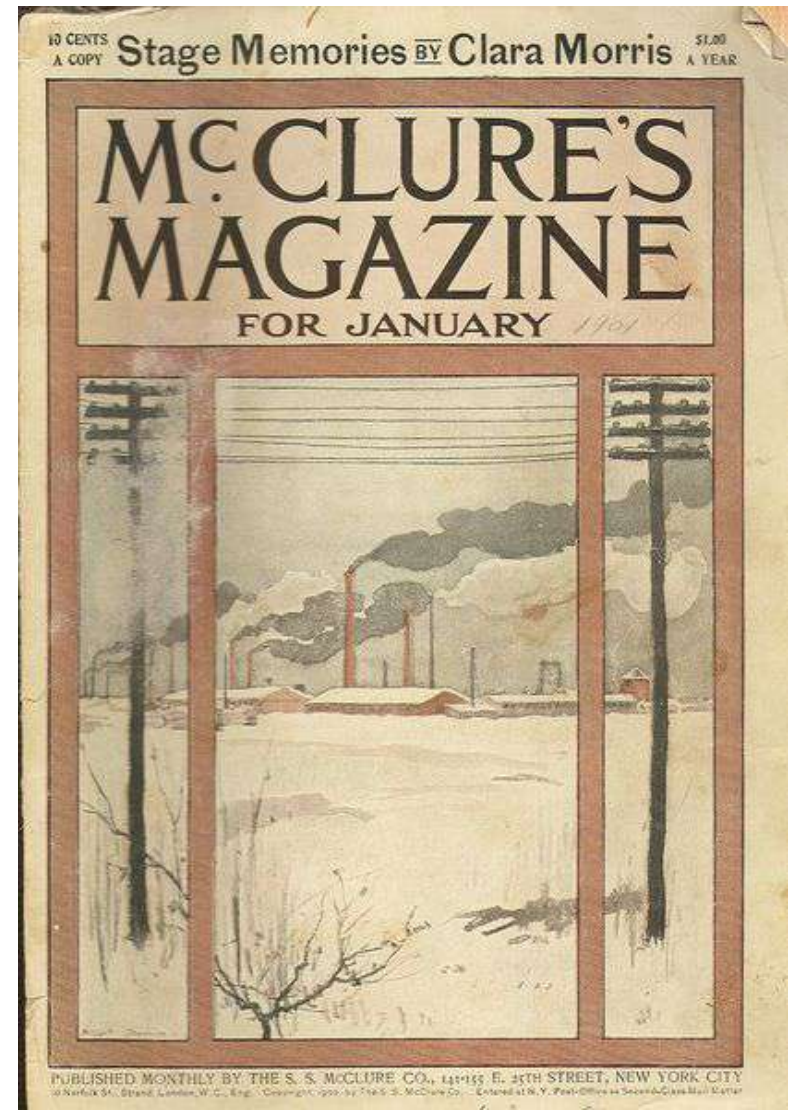


- President Wilson (1913-1921)



B. Muckrakers

- Journalists who looked at the muck of society and stirred it up
- Derogatory name given by Roosevelt
- Exposed the muck through articles, photos, & stories
- Published in newspapers & magazines



- Credited with starting the Progressive Era

- Famous Muckrakers:

- Lincoln Steffens

- Political Corruption

- Ida Tarbell

- Unfair business practices of Standard Oil

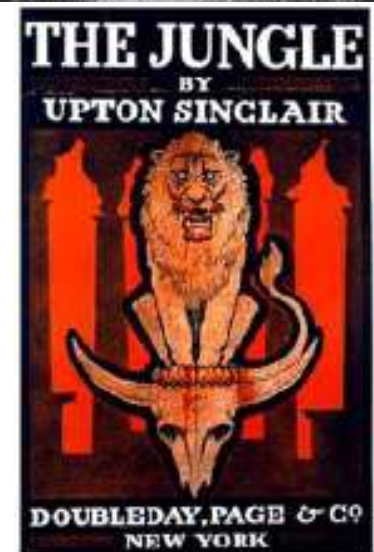
- Jacob Riis

- *How the Other Half Lives*

- Upton Sinclair

- Wrote "The Jungle"

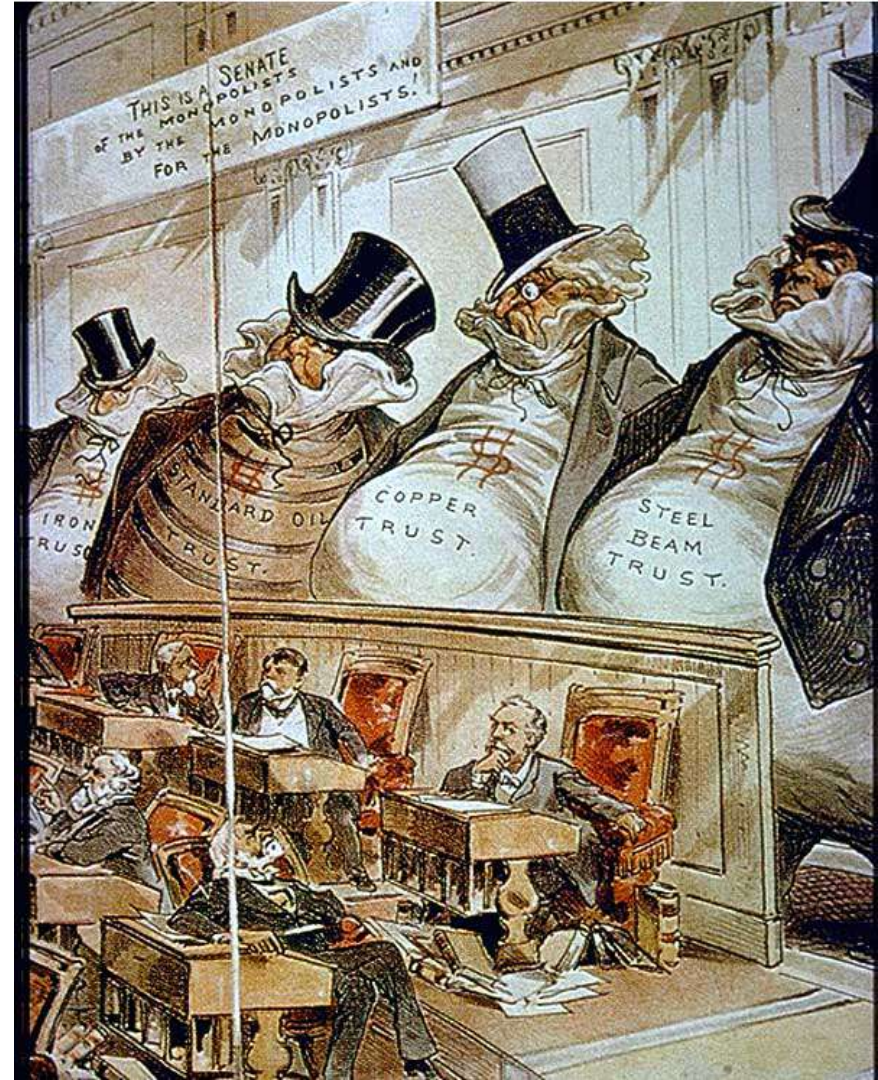
- Unsanitary Conditions of Factories



C. Goo Goos

Joseph Keppler cartoon, "The Bosses of the Senate," 1889

- Goo Goos = Good Government Boys
- Corruption in politics was seen as the biggest problem
- Government was in the hands of the trusts, not the people



- Robert La Follette (WI) led the campaign for reform
- Three new tools for voters
 - Initiative: voters propose laws
 - Referendum: laws placed on ballots
 - Recall: removal of bad officials
- State Legislations passed laws to curb bribes & graft:
 - Limited \$ spent on campaigns
 - Limited gifts officials could accept
 - Australian Secret Ballot



Robert La Follette



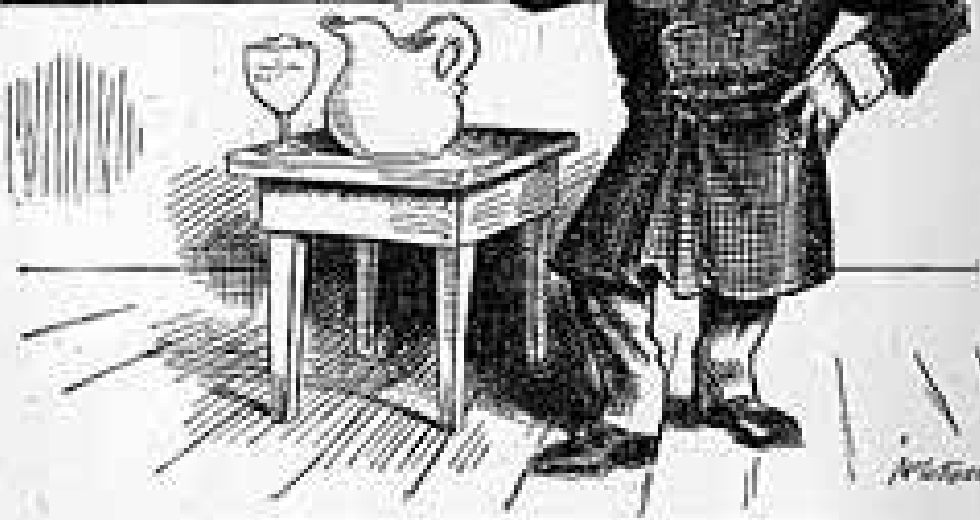
MR. LA FOLLETTE'S STRONGEST CARD.

Copyright 1911 by H. P. McLaughlin

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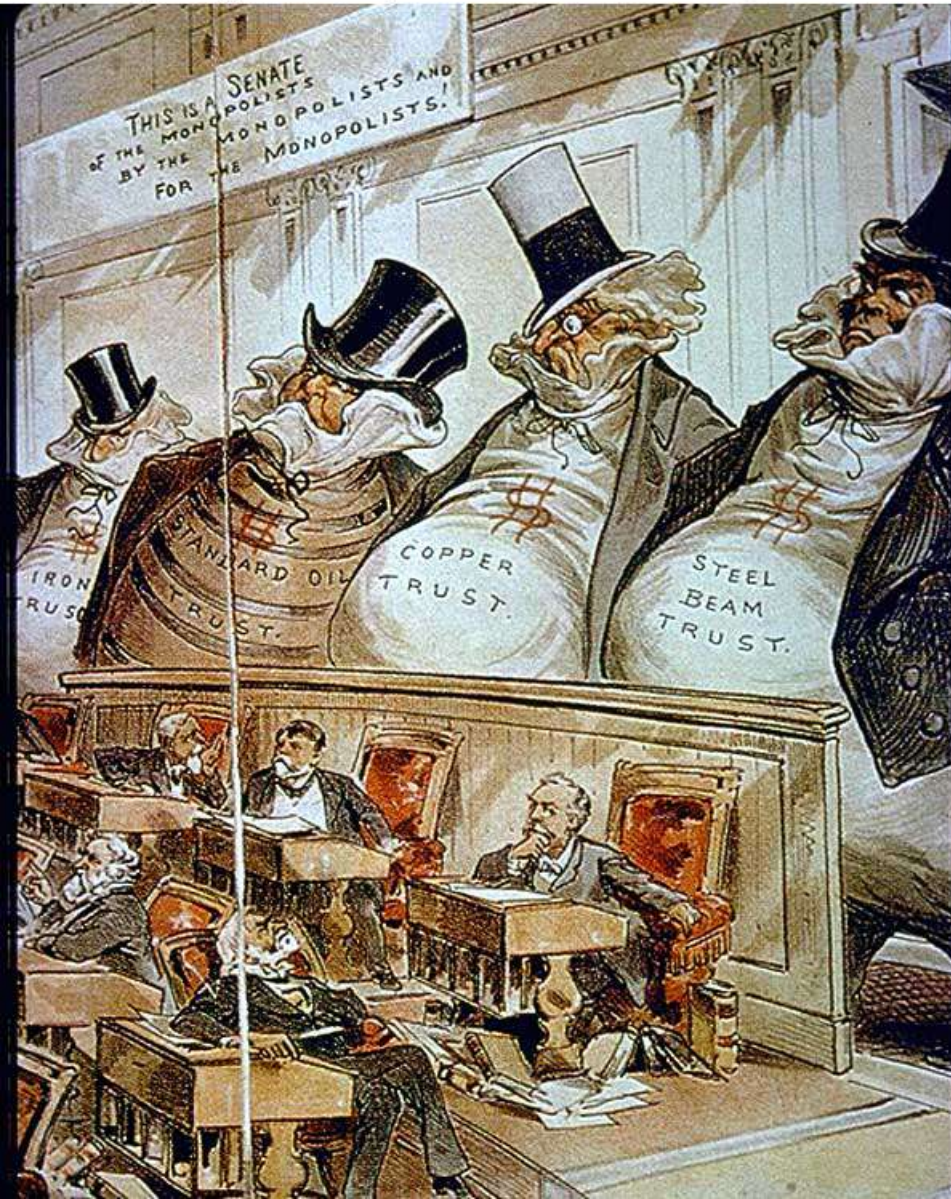
LA FOLLETTE REFORMS



McLaughlin

17th Amendment (1913)

Joseph Keppler cartoon, "The Bosses of the Senate," 1889



- Senate was known as the "Millionaires Club"
- Got office through corrupt State Legislatures
- 17th - direct election of senators
 - More responsible to the people rather than the trusts

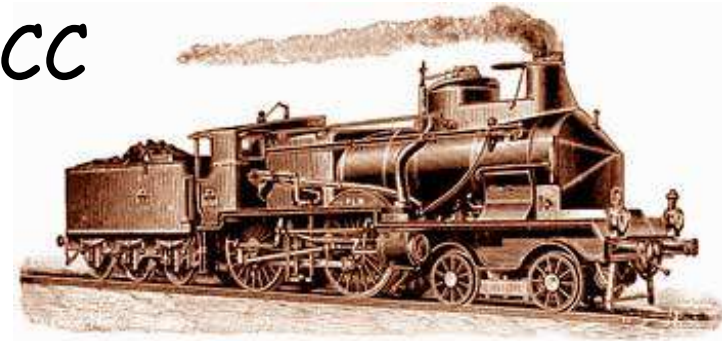
D. Trustbusting and Regulation

- Roosevelt promised the American people a "Square Deal"
- Mainly for the middle class
 - Control of the Corporations
 - Consumer Protection
 - Conservation of Natural Resources



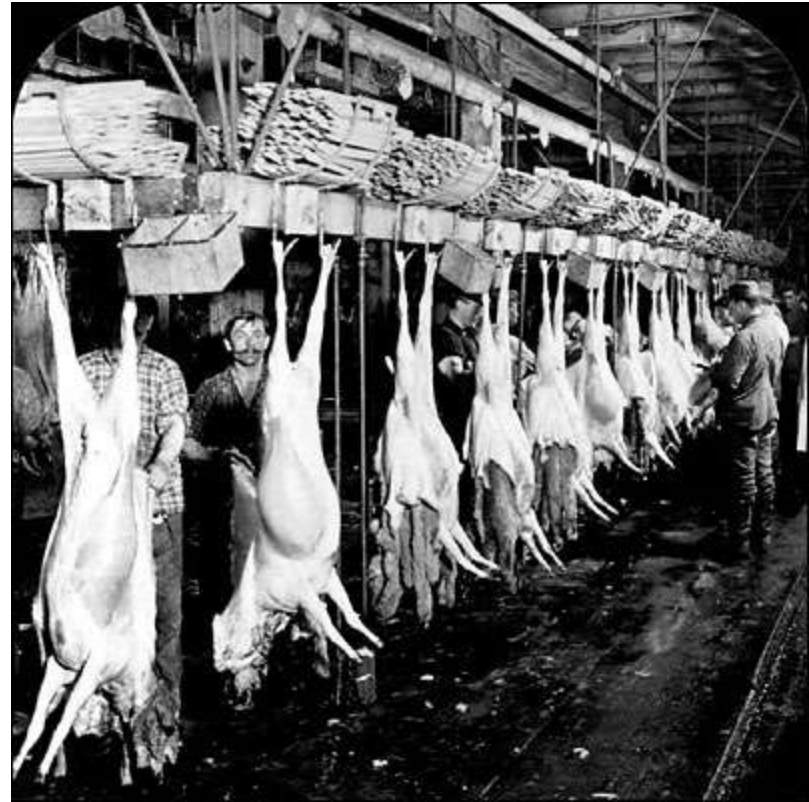
TR's Trustbusting

- Began by busting up the Railroad trusts
 - RR's found ways around the ICC
 - Elkins Act (1903)
 - Hepburn Act (1906)
- 1st dissolved trust was Northern Securities
- TR began proceedings against 44 trusts
 - Beef, sugar, fertilizer, harvesters
- Made him popular, but he didn't think it was sound economic policy



TR's Consumer Protection

- 1906, *The Jungle* is published
 - Depicts problems in the Meat Packing industry
 - Sickens people
- Prompts passage of:
 - Meat Inspection Act (1906)
 - Pure Food and Drug Act (1906)



He aimed for the nation's heart and hit its stomach

Taft & the Trusts

- Taft brought suits against 90 trusts
- 1911 - SC ordered the dissolution of Standard Oil
- SC added "rule of reason"
 - only those combinations that "unreasonably" restrained trade were illegal.
- Sherman Anti-trust act had little power



Wilson's Turn

- Wanted to assault the "Triple Wall of Privilege"
 - Tariff
 - Banks
 - Trusts



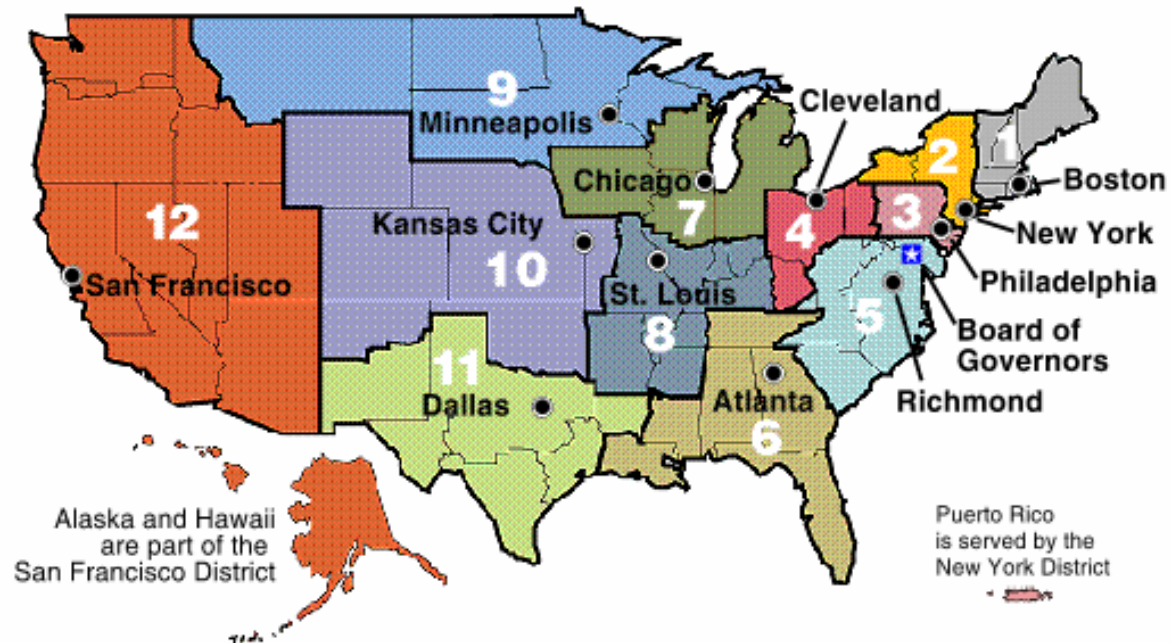
Underwood Tariff (1913)

- Substantial reduction in import fees
- What about the income?
- 16th Amendment (1913) authorized an income tax
 - Anyone over \$3,000
- By 1917, this was the main income of the U.S. government



The Bankers

- Antiquated and inadequate banking system
- Led to Panic of 1907
- Wilson oversaw Federal Reserve Act (1913)
 - Created Federal Reserve Board
 - 12 regional Reserve Banks to loan money to banks



Wilson & the Trusts

- Sherman Anti-trust Act crippled in 1911
- Wilson pushed through the Clayton Anti-Trust Act (1914)
 - Strengthened anti-trust laws
- Also protected Unions
 - No longer fell under Anti-Trust Laws
 - Legally allowed to strike & picket
- Federal Trade Commission Act (1914)
 - Created FTC to curb unfair business practices

E. Labor Reforms

- 1902 - Coal Miners strike begins
- Mine owners will NOT negotiate or even meet with strikers
 - Believed that the public would be unsympathetic
 - Typically who does the government side with?
- Roosevelt steps in to help the **WORKERS**
 - 1st time government sides with labor
- TR establishes the Department of Commerce & Labor (1903)



THE WASHINGTON SCHOOLMASTER
From the *Chronicle* (Chicago)

Wilson & Labor

- Legalizes unions & strikes with Clayton Anti-trust Act
- Workingman's Compensation Act (1916)
 - Assistance for Federal Employees
- Limits Child Labor
 - SC overturns his laws
- Adamson Act (1916)
 - Limits work hour to 8 hours for train workers

F. Temperance

- Alcohol = corruption & prostitution
- Women's Christian Temperance Union (WCTU) forms to fight against the evils of alcohol
- States & local communities begin to pass "dry" laws
- Large cities are typically "wet"
- 1914:
 - $\frac{1}{2}$ population lived in "dry" areas
 - $\frac{3}{4}$ of U.S. territory was "dry"



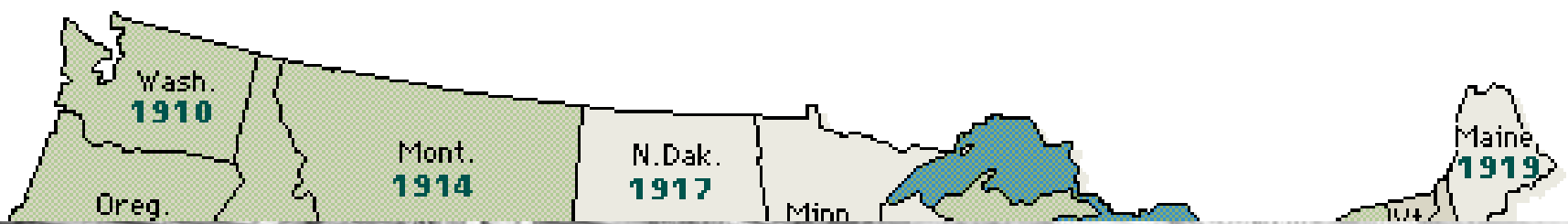
18th Amendment (1919)

- Outlaws alcohol in the U.S.
 - After one year from the ratification of this article the manufacture, sale, or transportation of intoxicating liquors within, the importation thereof into, or the exportation thereof from the United States and all territory subject to the jurisdiction thereof for beverage purposes is hereby prohibited.
- Begins era of Prohibition
- Later repealed with 21st Amendment (1933)
- 1st time government tries to regulate behavior with an amendment



G. Women's Rights

- Backbone of the Progressive Movement
- Their work was an extension of the idea of "Separate Spheres"
 - Worked for Children's Rights (Children's Bureau 1912)
 - Women Labor Rights (Women's Bureau 1920)
 - Settlement Houses
- Wanted Suffrage rights
- National Women's Party forms in 1917



19th Amendment (1920)

- Women's groups put pressure on Wilson
 - Silent Sentinels
- Finally supported in 1919 & ratified in 1920
- *The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of sex*



Other Women's Issues

- Margaret Sanger: advocate of birth control



H. Civil Rights

- Booker T. Washington
 - Believed in a self-help approach to equality
 - Did not challenge white supremacy
 - Believed in economic independence
- W.E.B. DuBois
 - Demanded complete equality
 - Founded the NAACP (1910)



- Nothing Changed - segregation and discrimination continued
- One failure of the Progressive Era

I. City Conditions

- Colonel George E. Waring responsible for clean up of cities
 - Modern Sewage
- Chlorination of water began in 1908
- Trash collection began in 1900 and was common by 1920



George E. Waring

