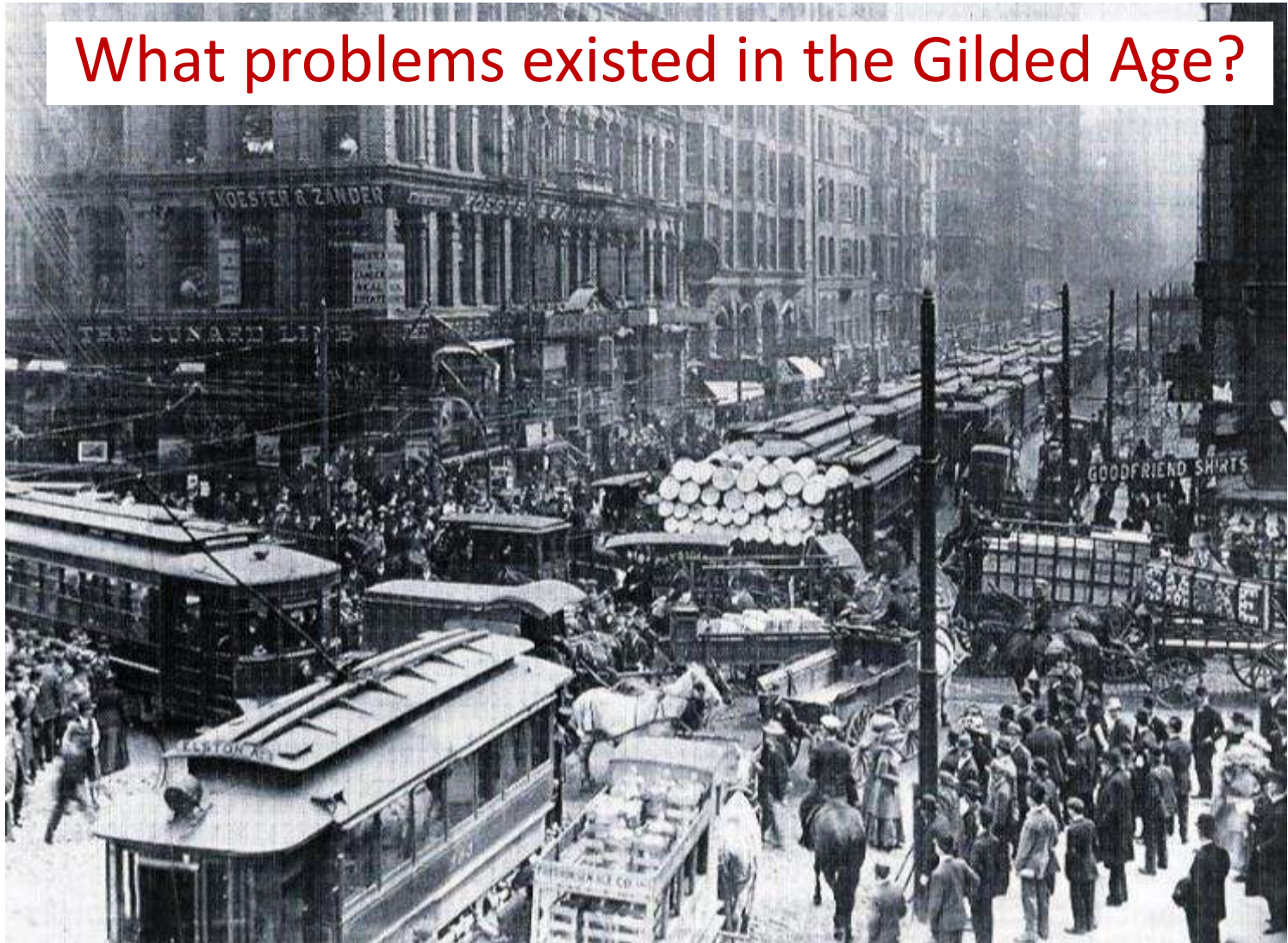


- Essential Question:
  - How did problems in the Gilded Age contribute to “progressive” reforms in the early 20<sup>th</sup> century?
  - CPWH Agenda for Unit 8.1:
- Clicker Preview Questions
  - “Urban and Social Reformers” notes
  - Today’s HW: 17.1
  - Unit 8 Test: Friday, December 7
  - County Final: December 10
  - CPUSH Final Exam: December 17-19

The United States entered the Progressive Era from 1890 to 1920 when a variety of reformers tried to clean up problems created during the Gilded Age

What problems existed in the Gilded Age?



The United States entered the Progressive Era from 1890 to 1920 when a variety of reformers tried to clean up problems created during the Gilded Age

Industrialization led to a rise in urbanization, immigration, poverty, and dangerous working conditions

City, state, and federal governments were seen as corrupt

Corporate monopolies limited competition and workers' wages



In the 1880s, many middle-class Protestant Christians embraced the Social Gospel movement

The Social Gospel taught that to honor God, people must help others and reform society



Progressive reform began in American cities in response to slums, tenements, child labor, alcohol abuse, prostitution, and political corruption



0087582 HULL HOUSE: NURSERY.

Hull House was the first settlement house which offered baths, cheap food, child care, job training, health care to help the poor

An early reformer was Jane Addams who created Hull House in Chicago



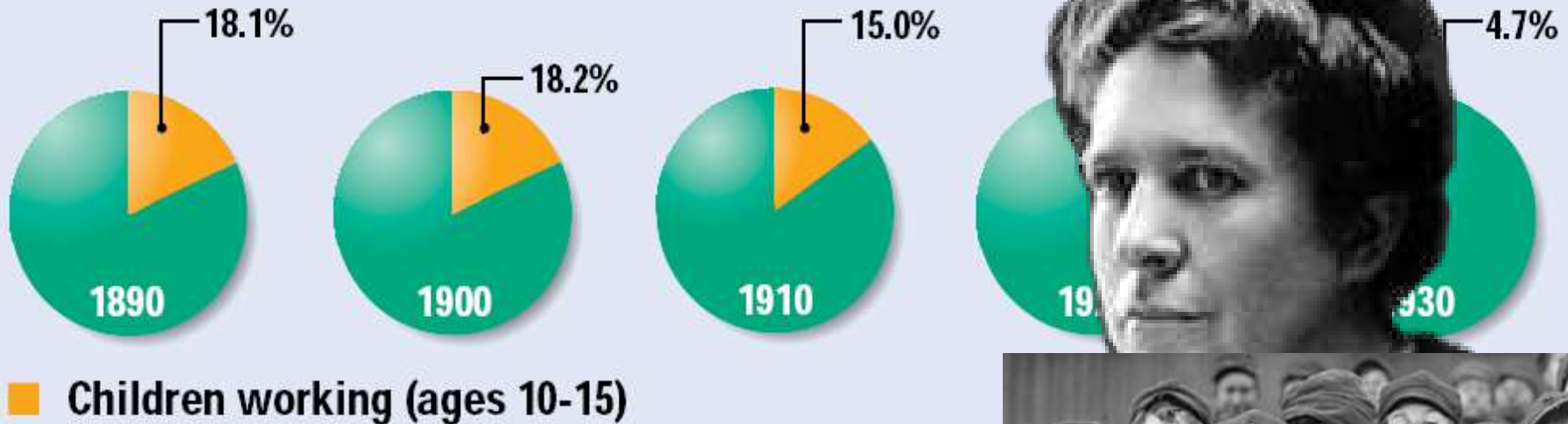
Jane Addams' efforts inspired reformers in other cities to build settlement houses to assist the poor

Urban reformers tried to improve the lives of poor workers and children

The YMCA created gyms and libraries to help young men and children

The Salvation Army created nurseries and soup kitchens

Percentage of Children Working



Florence Kelley fought to create child labor laws and laws limiting women to a 10 hour day



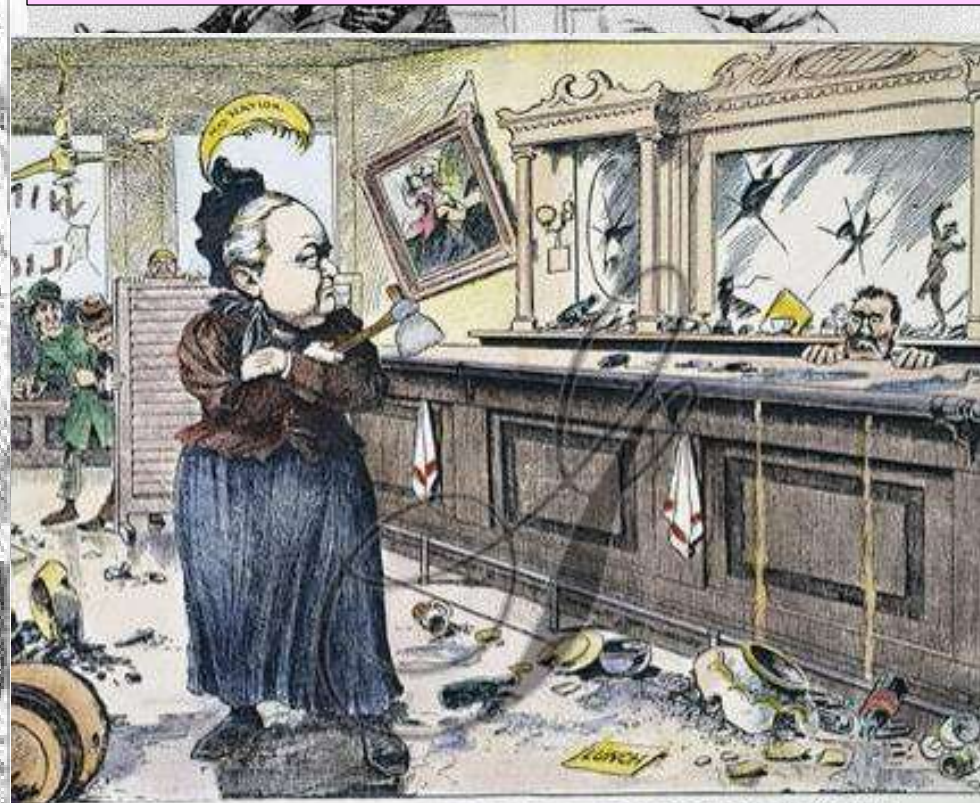
Many reformers saw alcohol abuse as serious problem

Temperance reformers  
hoped that ending  
alcohol would reduce  
corruption, crime,  
assimilate immigrants

Reformers Frances Willard and Carrie Nation led the Women's Christian Temperance Union (WCTU) to fight for prohibition laws



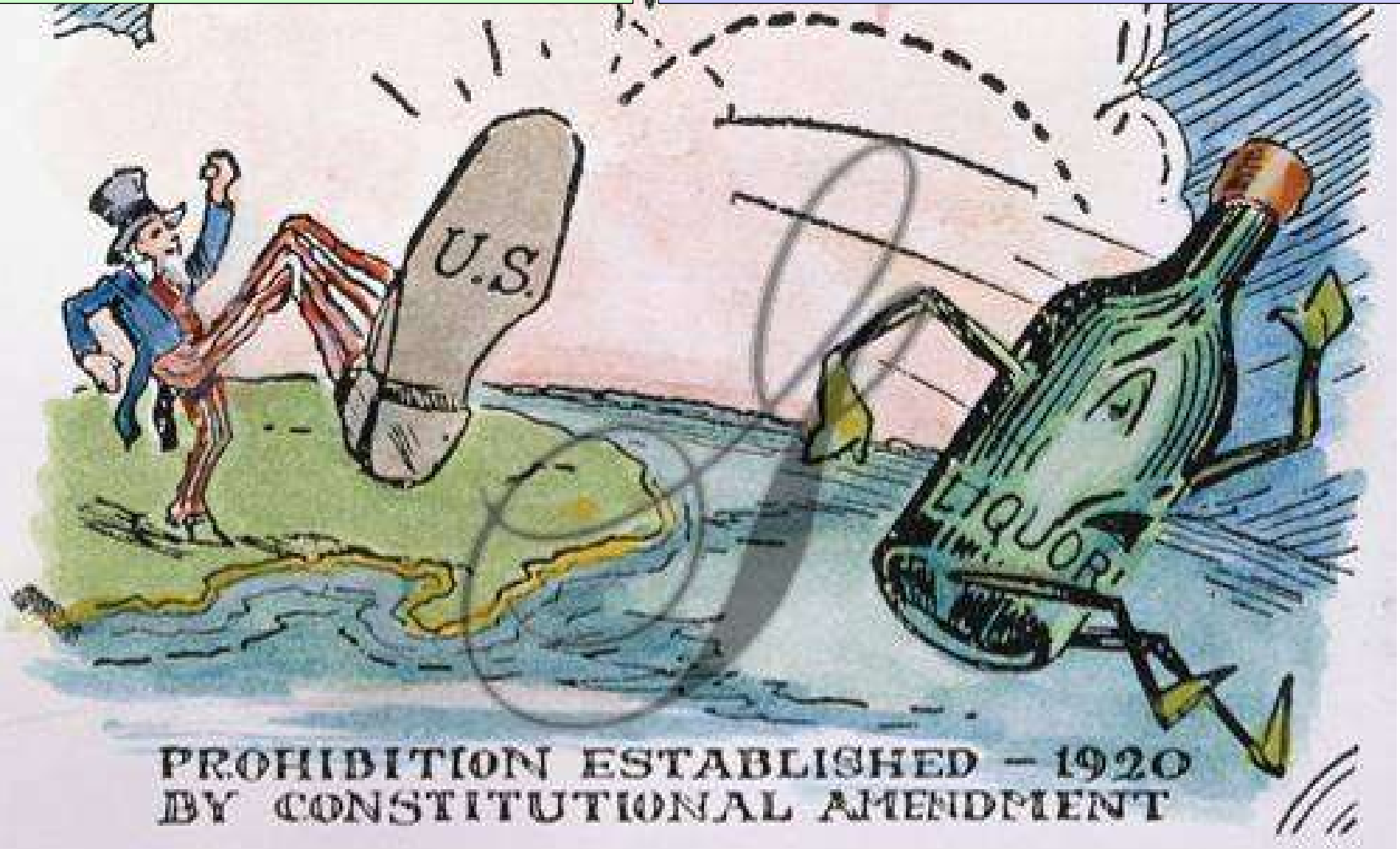
# Carrie Nation



"I CANNOT TELL A LIE-I DID IT WITH MY LITTLE HATCHET!"  
Mrs. Nathan's Bo-Gem Crusade in Kansas, as the Globe Artist Understands It From the Press Dispatches.

Reformers gained prohibition laws in rural areas and states in the South and West

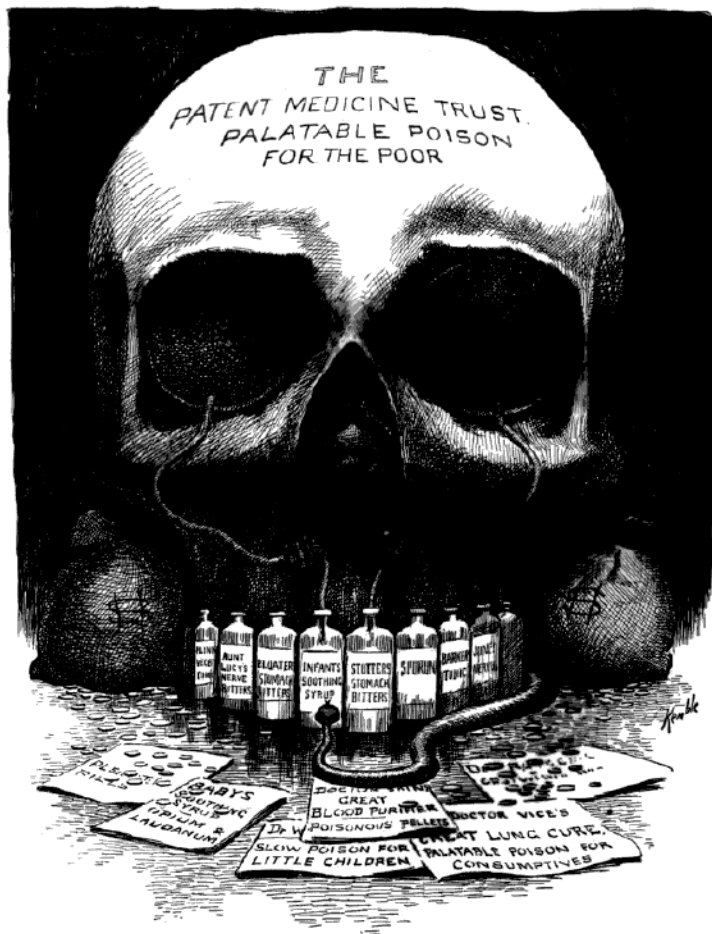
In 1919, the states ratified the 18<sup>th</sup> Amendment which outlawed alcohol throughout the USA



Investigative journalists known as muckrakers exposed corruption, poverty, health hazards, and monopolies

# Collier's

THE NATIONAL WEEKLY



DEATH'S LABORATORY



# What did Jacob Riis' *How the Other Half Lives* (1890) expose?

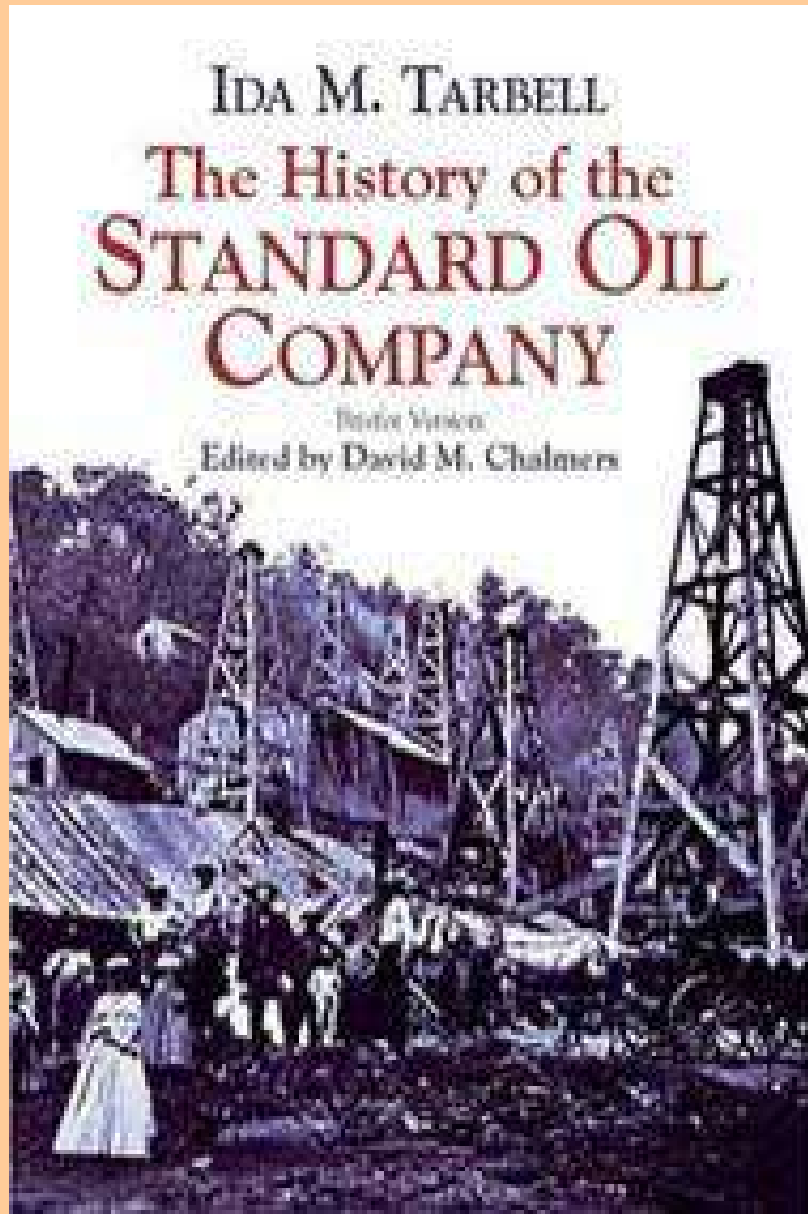


Jacob Riis' *How the Other Half Lives* (1890) exposed urban poverty and life in the slums

America: The Story of Us  
Jacob Riis video



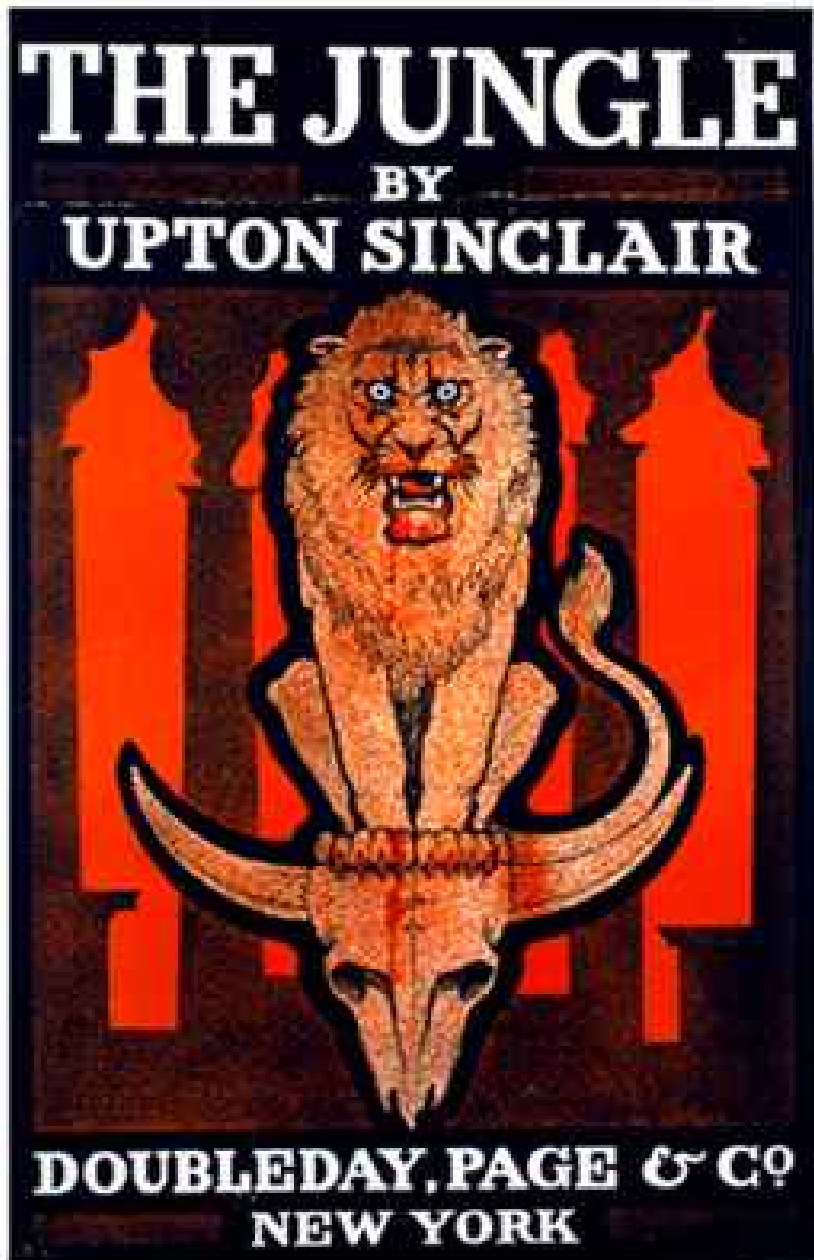
What did Ida Tarbell's  
*The History of Standard Oil* (1904) expose?



Ida Tarbell's *The History of Standard Oil* (1904) revealed Rockefeller's ruthless business practices and called for the break-up of large monopolies



What did Upton Sinclair's *The Jungle* (1906) expose?



Upton Sinclair's *The Jungle* (1906) revealed the unsanitary conditions of slaughterhouses and led to government regulation of food industries



## Quick Class Discussion:

Read excerpts from *The Jungle*. Why did the book generate outrage from Americans and politicians?



- Essential Question:
  - How did Progressive reformers attempt to improve the lives of African-Americans and women?
  - CPWH Agenda for Unit 8.2:
- Clicker Questions
  - “Urban and Social Reformers” notes
  - Today’s HW: 17.2
  - Unit 8 Test: Friday, December 7
  - County Final: December 10
  - CPUSH Final Exam: December 17-19

The Progressive Era led to demands for equal rights by women

Quick Class Discussion:  
*In what ways were women discriminated against?*

In most states, married women could not divorce or own property

Women could not vote, but black, immigrant, and illiterate men could

Women workers were paid less than men

Women were expected to remain at home as wives and mothers



The Gilded Age brought new opportunities for women and new ideas about personal rights

Women lived independently in cities as secretaries, store clerks, telephone operators

More girls graduated from high school and attended universities



Graduating class of 1898, Oberlin College



Exclusive Management: Chicago-Mutual, Chicago; Co-Operative, Omaha; Columbian, St. Paul

During the Progressive Era, many women took the lead and played important roles as reformers



Jane Addams  
created the  
first settlement  
house

Muckraker Ida  
Tarbell exposed  
corporate  
monopolies

The WCTU  
fought for  
prohibition  
laws

Florence Kelley  
helped bring  
about child and  
women labor laws

Women reformers gained laws that banned prostitution

Margaret Sanger promoted birth control for poor and middle-class women and opened the first birth control clinic in the U.S. in 1915

#14

# WHAT EVERY GIRL SHOULD KNOW

Margaret H. Sanger



KNOWLEDGE OF LIFE SERIES

## BIRTH CONTROL MEETING IN HONOR OF Margaret Sanger



Carnegie Hall

Monday, January 29, 1917, at 8 P.M.

Admission 25 cents



Mrs. Margaret Sanger, the great birth control advocate, and her two sons

## "WOMAN AND THE NEW RACE"

By Margaret Sanger

This book, just published, is Margaret Sanger's greatest effort for the birth control movement. It contains the very essence of her life's work. It instructs the women of the world in the greatest step of their emancipation. "WOMAN AND THE NEW RACE" contains the sum total of Margaret Sanger's experience and knowledge on this vital subject—knowledge she dared to utter and print—knowledge for which she faced jail and fought through every court to establish as woman's inalienable right.

### PART OF CONTENTS

|   |   |
|---|---|
| Woman's Error and her Debt                      | Continence: Is it Practicable or Desirable? |
| The Struggle for Freedom                        | Contraception or Abortion?                  |
| Two Classes of Women                            | Are Preventive Means Certain?               |
| Immorality of Unwanted Large Families           | Battalion of Unwanted Babies Cause of War   |
| Cries of Despair                                | Woman and Morality                          |
| Women who plead for Abortion                    | Legislating Woman's Morals                  |
| When should a Woman avoid having children?      | Why not Birth Control Clinics in America?   |
| Any one chapter is worth the price of this book |   |

### THE KNOWLEDGE IS PRICELESS

This book, "Woman and the New Race," by Margaret Sanger, contains so much that is vital, thorough and necessary to every married couple, that it would require a book to describe it. THE KNOWLEDGE OF BIRTH CONTROL WILL BRING HAPPINESS TO EVERY MARRIAGE.  
Price Only \$2.00 Sent Prepaid

The most significant reform for women was the demand for suffrage (voting rights)

Women demanded property and voting rights in 1848 at the Seneca Falls Convention

Women were frustrated after the Civil War in when black men gained the right to vote (15<sup>th</sup> Amendment) but women did not

In 1890, Susan B. Anthony and Elizabeth Stanton formed the National American Women Suffrage Association (NAWSA)



NAWSA leaders pressured states to let women vote and called for a national suffrage amendment



By the early 1900s, most western states allowed women to vote but women in the East could not vote



In 1920, the states ratified the 19<sup>th</sup> Amendment giving women the right to vote



# **19th Amendment to the Constitution**

*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.

The Progressive Era led to demands for equal rights by African Americans

80% of lived in rural areas in the South, most as sharecroppers

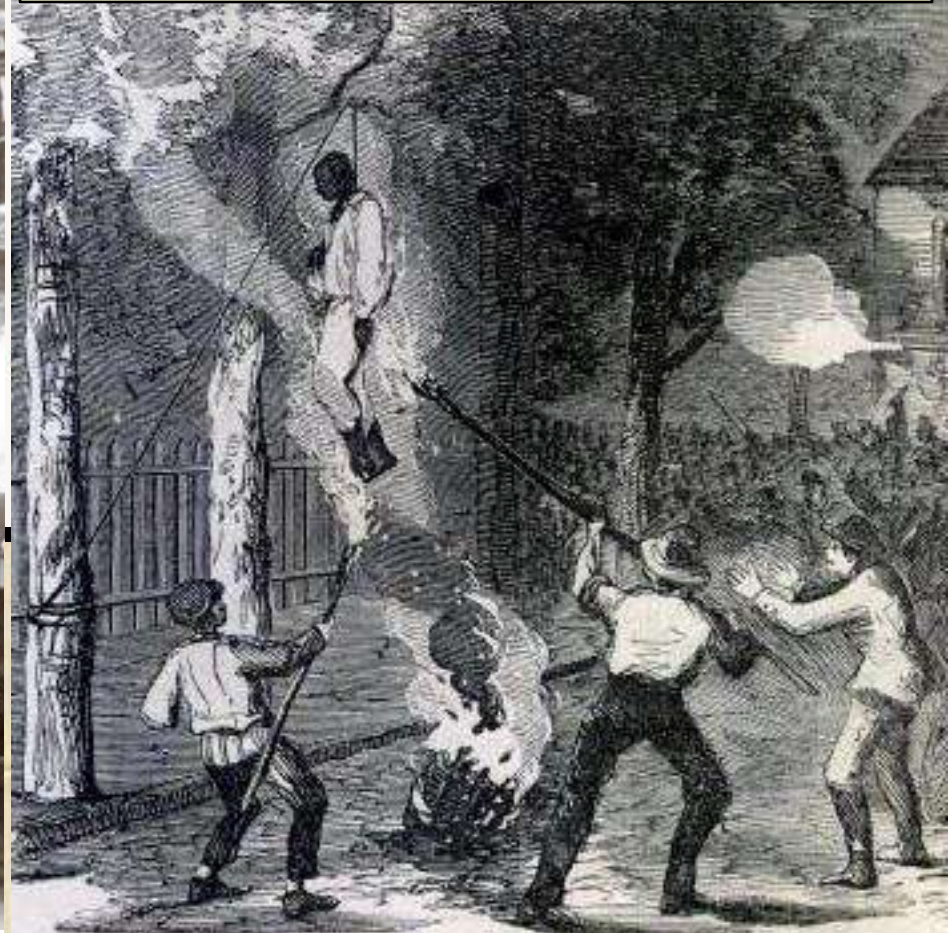
Literacy tests and poll taxes limited black voting

Jim Crow laws segregated blacks in schools, hotels, restaurants, trains, and other public facilities

Plessy v Ferguson (1896) declared that segregation did not violate the 14<sup>th</sup> amendment

Quick Class Discussion:  
*In what ways were blacks discriminated against?*

Lynching and violence were common



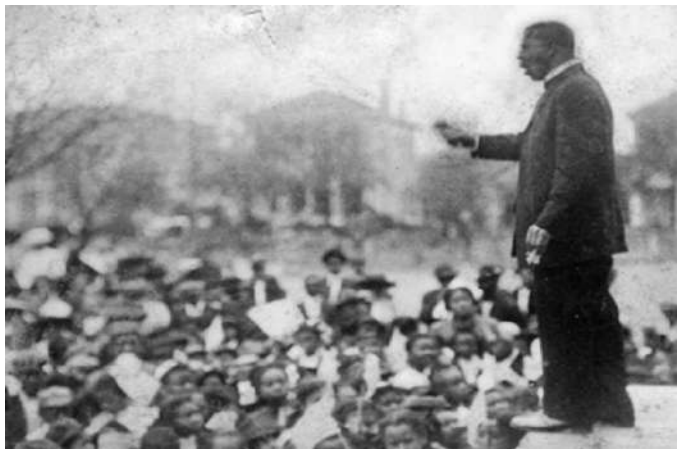
Black civil rights leaders were divided on how to address racial problems

Booker T. Washington was born a slave in Virginia and used hard work and education to become a teacher after the Civil War

He founded the Tuskegee Institute, a school to train black workers and teachers

On race relations, he argued in favor of accommodation: Blacks should work hard, educate themselves, and earn the rights they wanted





*"Our greatest danger is that in the great leap from slavery to freedom, we may overlook the fact that the masses of us are to live by the productions of our hands and fail to keep in our mind that we shall prosper as we learn to dignify and glorify common labor...It is at the bottom of life we should begin and not the top...In all things that are purely social, we can be as separate as the fingers, yet one as the hand in all things essential to mutual progress."*

—Booker T. Washington

"Atlanta Compromise" (1895)  
Atlanta Cotton States Exposition



WEB DuBois had a very different view of race relations than Booker T. Washington



DuBois was born in Massachusetts and was the first black man to earn a doctorate from Harvard

He opposed Washington's "Atlanta Compromise" and...

...called for immediate civil rights and the promotion of the "Talented Tenth" of young black leaders

WEB DuBois had a very different view of race relations than Booker T. Washington



*We claim for ourselves every single right that belongs to a free American, political, civil and social, and until we get these rights we will never cease to protest and assail the ears of America*

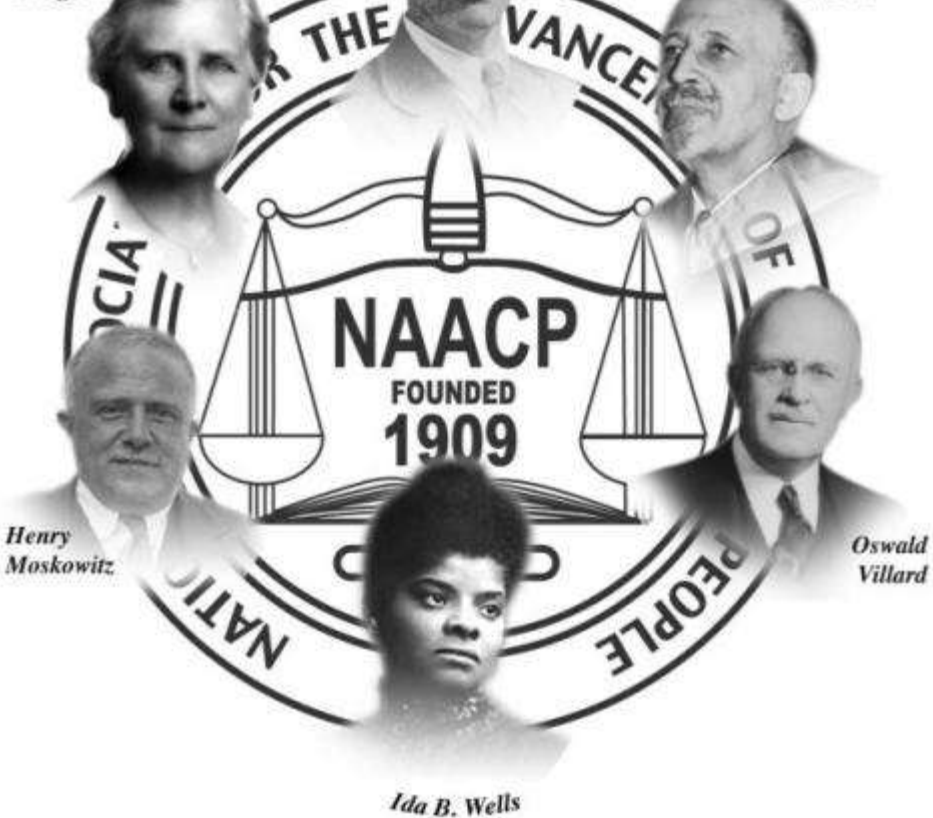
*—W.E.B. DuBois*



*William English Walling*

*Mary White  
Ovington*

*W.E.B.  
DuBois*



*Ida B. Wells*



In 1905, DuBois and other black leaders led the Niagara Movement

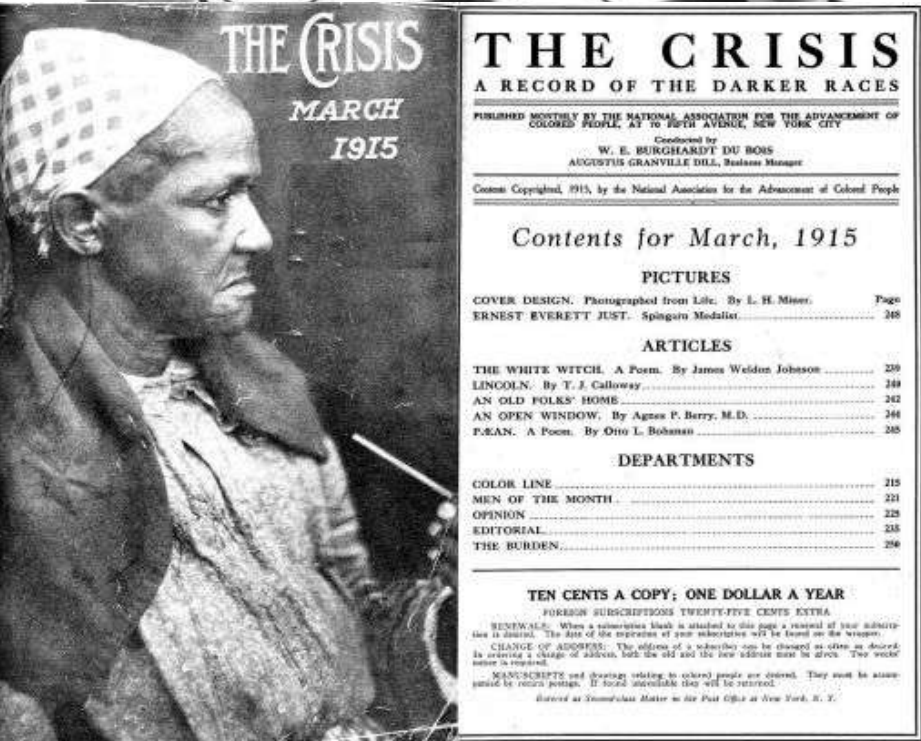
...They demanded an end to segregation and discrimination and economic and educational equality

The meeting led to the formation of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) in 1909 to fight for black equality

William English Walling



The NAACP fought voting restrictions and segregation laws by using the 14<sup>th</sup> Amendment to file lawsuits



WEB DuBois was the most outspoken early member of the NAACP by using *The Crisis* newsletter to call attention to black causes

# LET US GUIDE OUR OWN DESTINY

BY FINANCING OUR OWN COMMERCIAL VENTURES.  
HELP US TO HELP YOU HELP YOURSELF AND THE NEGRO RACE IN GENERAL.  
YOU CAN DO THIS BY PLAYING A MAN OR WOMAN'S PART IN THE WORLD OF COMMERCE;  
DO YOUR FULL SHARE IN HELPING TO PROVIDE  
A DIRECT LINE OF STEAMSHIPS OWNED, CONTROLLED AND MANNED BY NEGROES TO  
REACH THE NEGRO PEOPLES OF THE WORLD  
AMERICA, CANADA, SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA, AFRICA AND THE WEST INDIES

There should be no trouble about making up your mind to help your race to rise to a position in the maritime world that will challenge the attention and command the admiration of the world. "Men like nations fail in nothing they boldly attempt when sustained by virtuous purpose and firm resolution."  
Money awaiting an advantageous investment should go to purchasing shares in the Black Star Line and reap the reward that is bound to follow.

DO A MAN'S PART RIGHT NOW



Send In and Buy Your Shares Today

## "THE BLACK STAR LINE," Inc.

Capitalized at \$10,000,000 Under the Laws of the State of Delaware

2,000,000 shares of common stock now on sale at par value of \$5.00 each for a limited time only at the office of the corporation, 54 West 135th Street, New York City. Phone Harlem 2877.

The Black Star Line, Inc., is the result of a Herculean effort on the part of Hon. Marcus Garvey, world-famous Negro orator, who in July, 1914, founded a society known as the Universal Negro Improvement Association and African Communities League, of which he is now President-General.

The Association now has a membership of over three million persons, with branches all over the United States, Canada, South and Central America, the West Indies and Africa.

## THE BLACK STAR LINE, Inc.

Is backed today in its operations by the full strength of its organization—in any the least, of millions of other Negro men and women in all parts of the world.

BUY SHARES TODAY AND NOT TOMORROW

CUT THIS OUT AND MAIL IT

SUBSCRIPTION BLANK

"THE BLACK STAR LINE, Inc."

54 West 135th Street, New York City

Gentlemen:

Date.....

I hereby subscribe for..... shares of stock at \$5.00 per share and forward herewith as full payment

\$.....

Name.....  
Address.....  
City.....  
State.....

Jamaican immigrant  
Marcus Garvey believed  
that whites and blacks  
could not coexist in America

In 1907, he founded the  
Universal Negro Improvement  
Association to encourage  
blacks to return to Africa

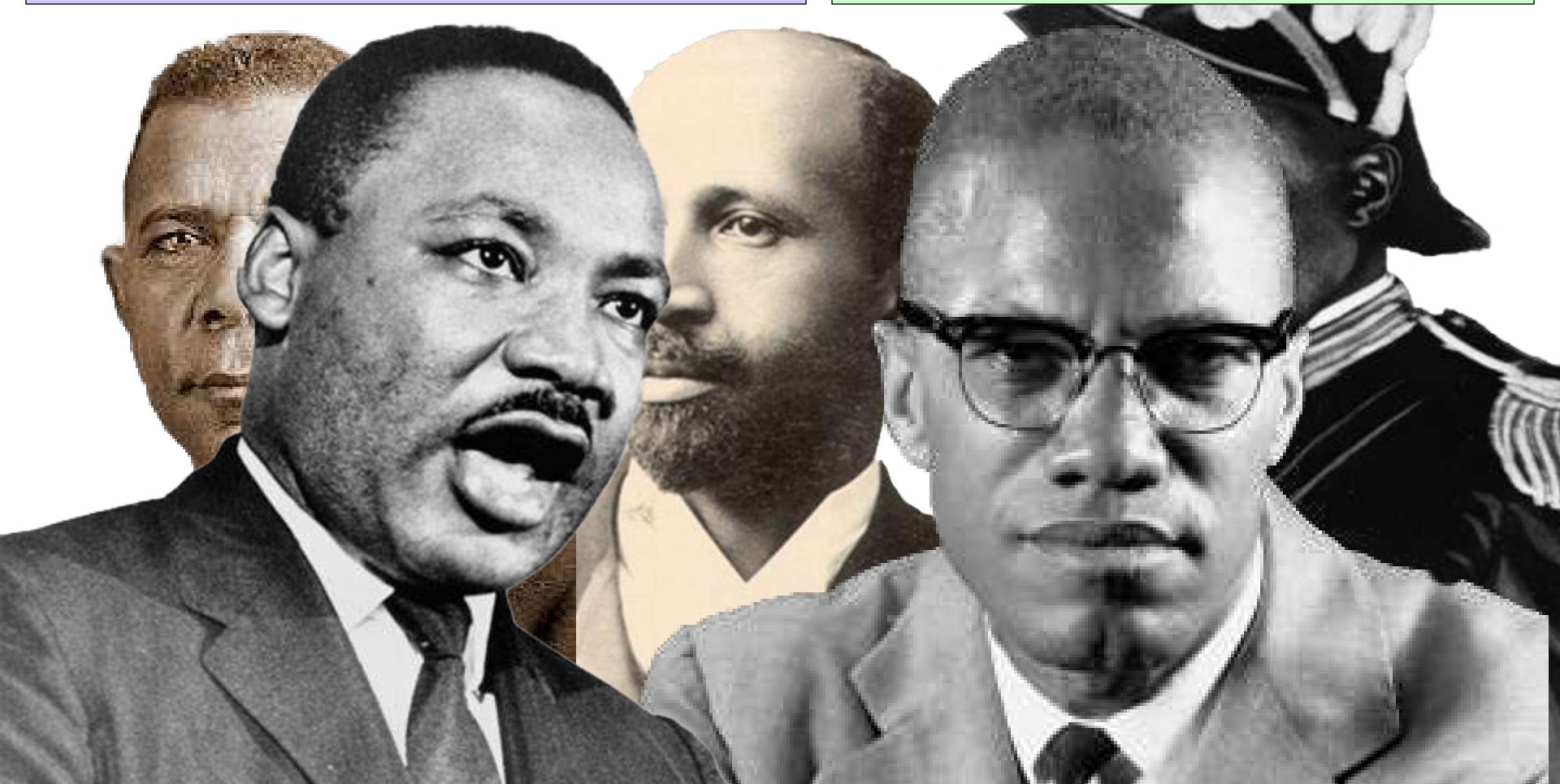
He created a number  
of businesses to promote  
Black Nationalism

Garvey lost credibility when  
he was jailed for mail fraud  
and deported to Jamaica

While women gained voting rights and labor laws...

...African Americans were unable to end Jim Crow segregation, stop lynching, or gain economic equality

But, black leaders in the Progressive Era inspired later generations to demand changes



# Closure Activity

- Examine excerpts of speeches by Booker T. Washington and W.E.B. DuBois
- In one sentence, summarize the approach of Booker T. Washington & WEB DuBois regarding civil rights to help African-Americans
  - Answer questions 1-3 on your sheet