

- Essential Question:
 - How did problems in the Gilded Age contribute to “progressive” reforms in the early 20th century?
 - CPWH Agenda for Unit 8.1:
- Test # 7 Friday 2-5 All Gilded Age and Progressives
 - “Urban and Social Reformers” notes

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



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

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



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**



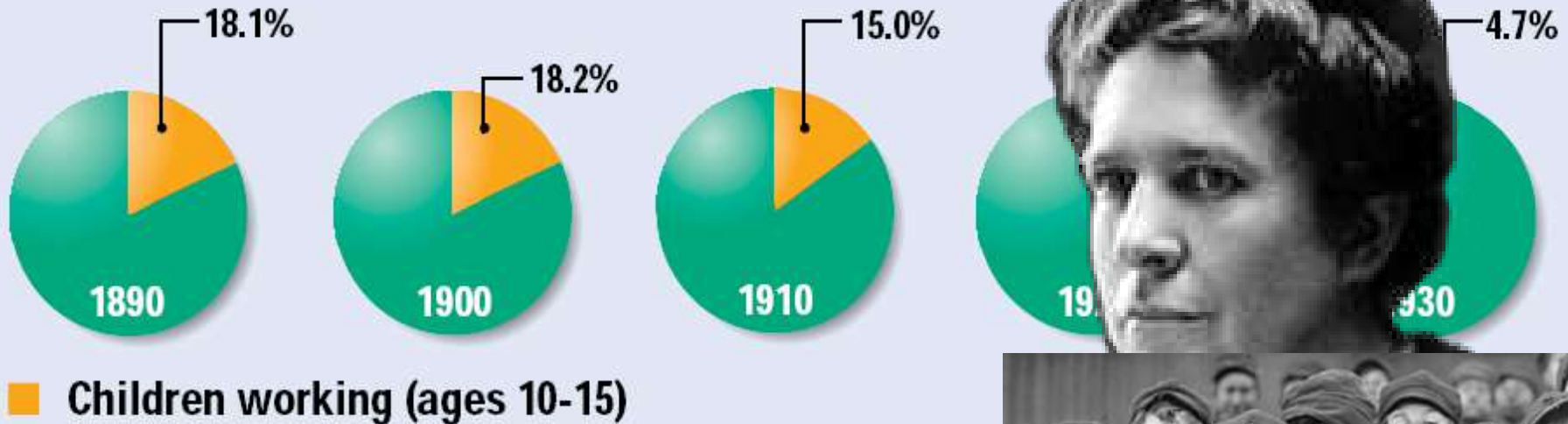
Jane Addams' efforts inspired reformers in other cities to build settlement houses to assist the poor

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

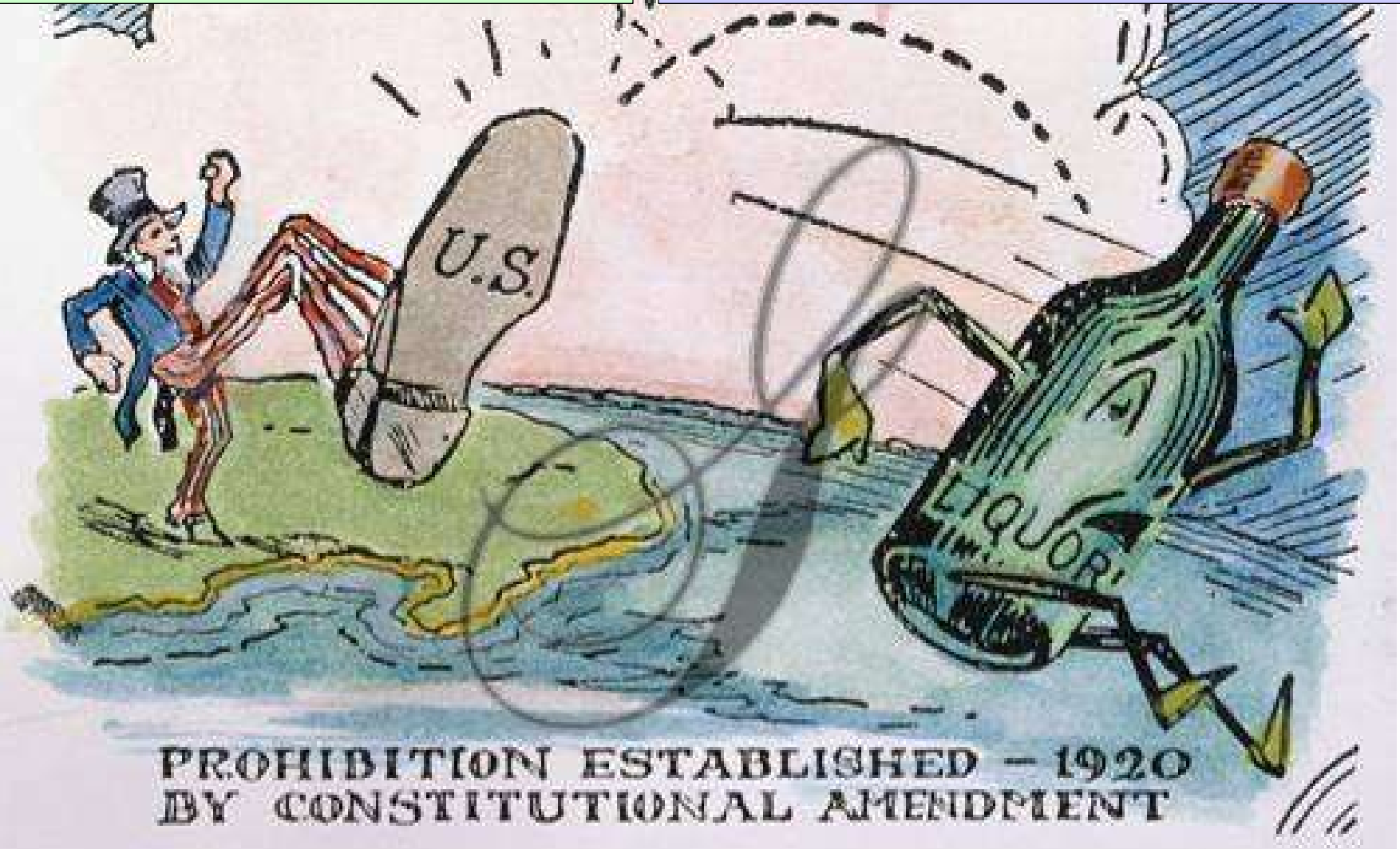


Florence Kelley fought to create child labor laws and laws limiting women to a 10 hour day



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

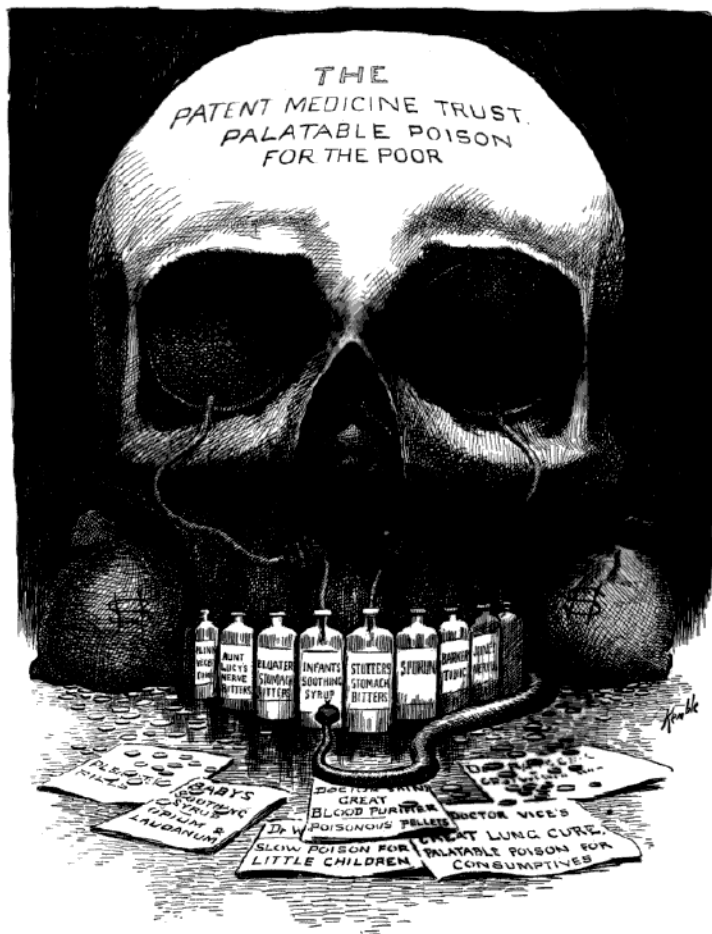
In 1919, the states ratified the **18th Amendment** which outlawed alcohol throughout the USA



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?

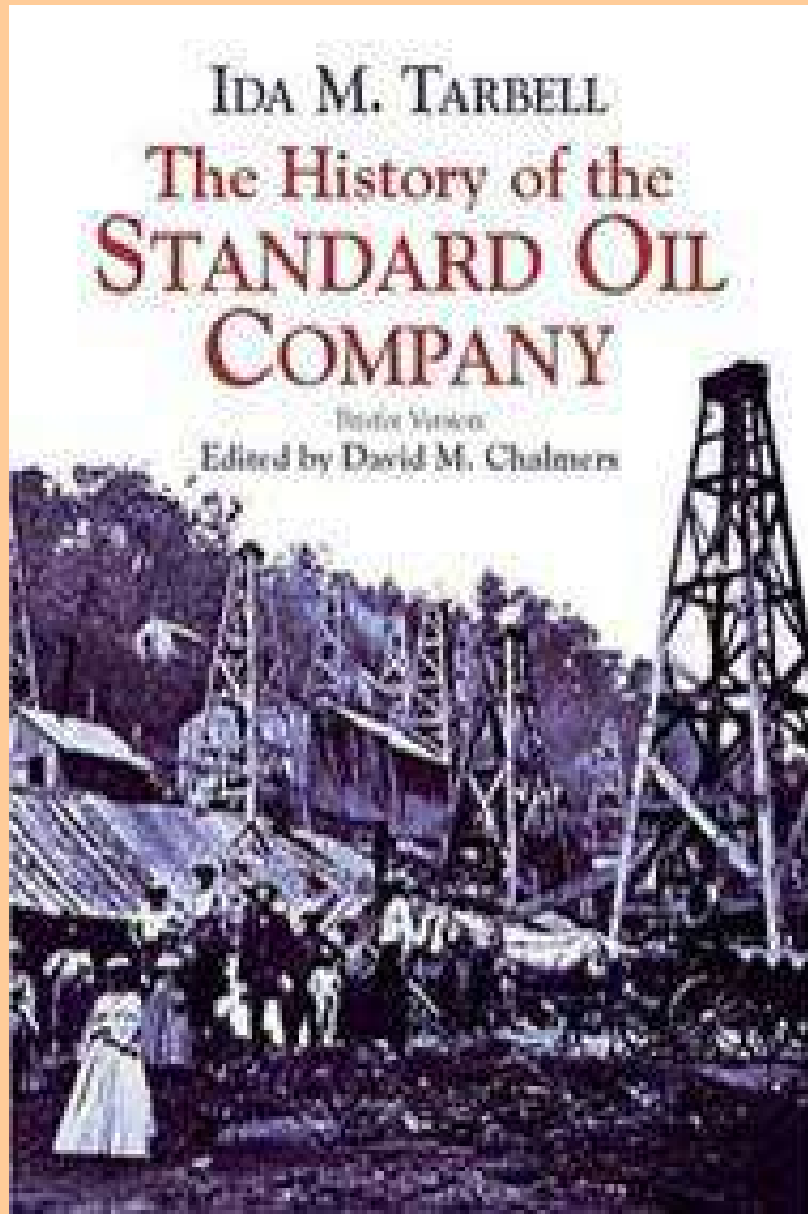


Jacob Riis' How the Other Half Lives (1890) exposed urban poverty and life in the slums

America: The Story of Us
Jacob Riis video



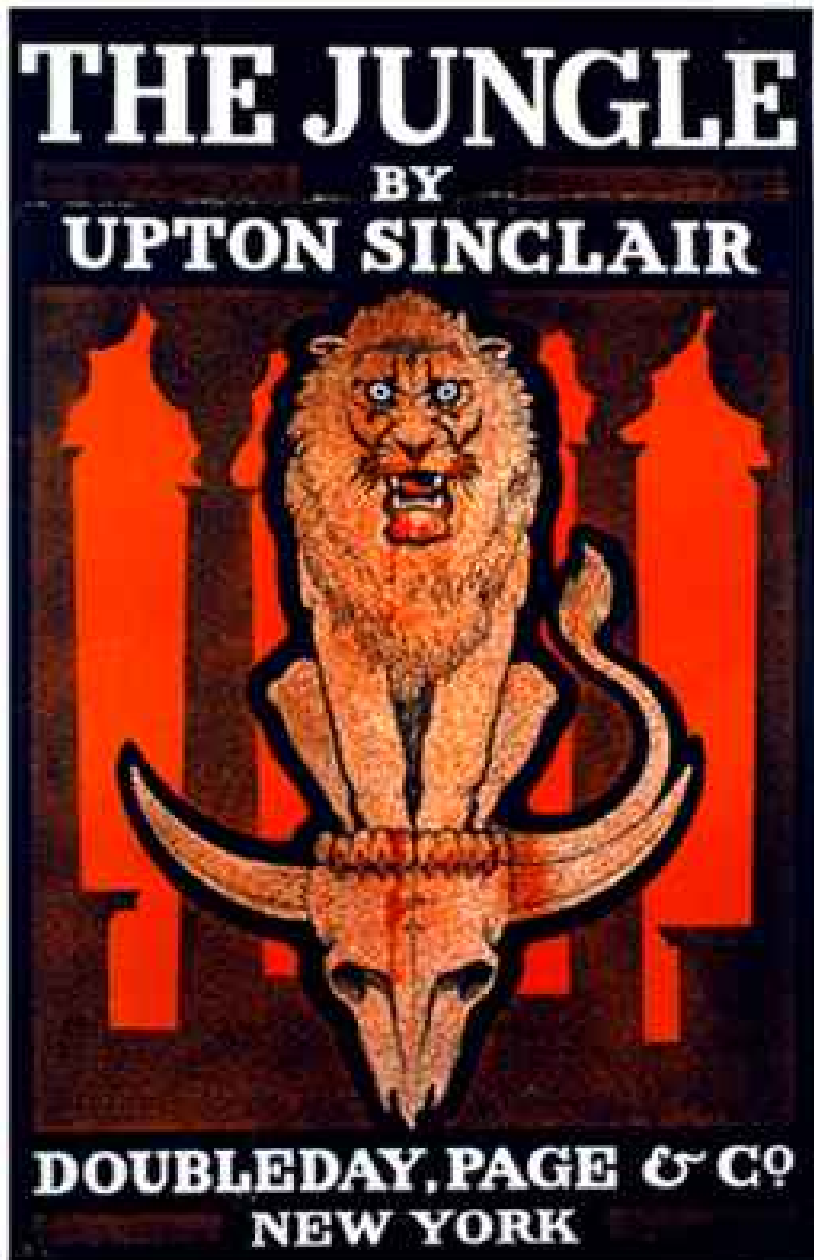
What did Ida Tarbell's
The History of Standard Oil (1904) expose?



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



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

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
19th 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% lived in rural areas in the South, most as sharecroppers

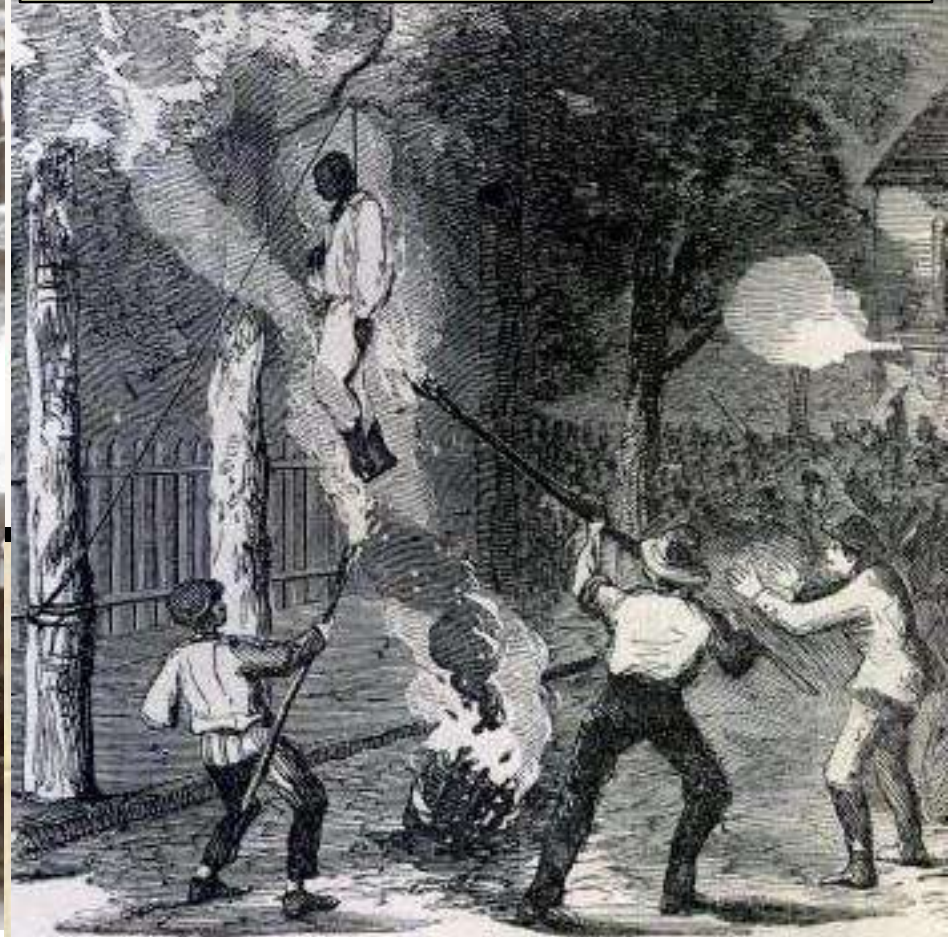
Literacy tests and poll taxes limited black voting

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

Plessy v Ferguson (1896) created the precedent of “separate but equal”

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

Lynching and violence were common



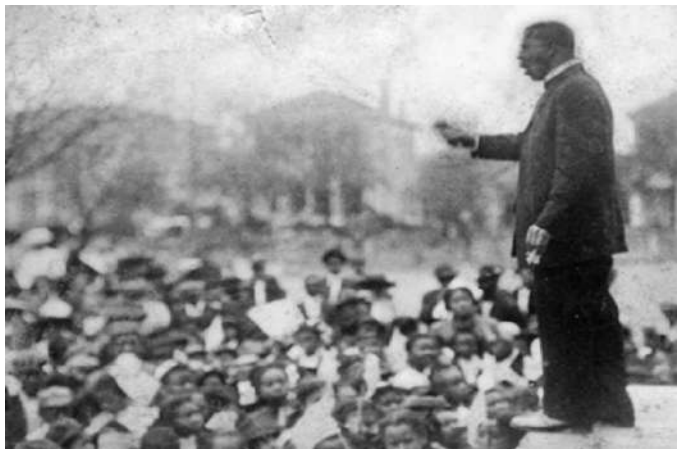
Black civil rights leaders were divided on how to address racial problems

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

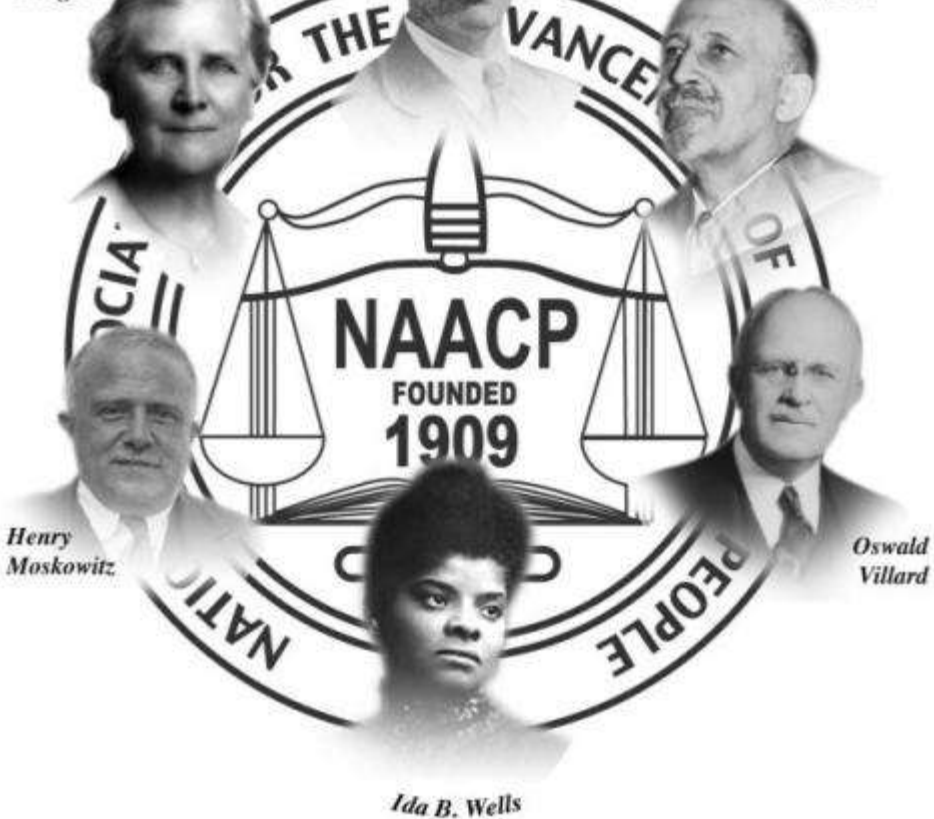
—W.E.B. DuBois



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

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.

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"THE BLACK STAR LINE, Inc."

54 West 135th Street, New York City

Gentlemen:

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

\$.....

Date.....

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

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

