

The Progressive Era (1890-1920): Urban & Social Reforms**I. The Rise of the Progressive Era (1890-1920)**

A. The United States entered the _____ from 1890 to 1920 when a variety of reformers tried to _____ problems created during the Gilded Age

1. What problems existed in the Gilded Age?

2. Industrialization led to a rise in _____, immigration, _____, and dangerous working conditions

3. City, state, and federal governments were seen as _____

4. Corporate _____ limited competition and workers' _____

B. The Social Gospel Movement

1. In the 1880s, many middle-class Protestant _____ embraced the Social Gospel movement

2. The _____ taught that to honor God, people must _____ others and reform society

C. Urban Reformers

1. Progressive reform began in American _____ in response to slums, _____, child labor, _____ abuse, prostitution, and political corruption

2. An early reformer was _____ who created _____ in Chicago

a. Hull House was the first _____ which offered baths, cheap food, child care, _____, health care to help the poor

b. Jane Addams' efforts inspired reformers in other cities to build settlement houses to assist the _____

3. Urban reformers tried to improve the lives of _____ and children

a. The _____ created _____ and libraries to help young men and children

b. The _____ created nurseries and _____ kitchens

c. _____ fought to create _____ labor laws and laws limiting women to a 10 hour day

4. Many reformers saw alcohol abuse as serious problem

a. _____ reformers hoped that ending alcohol would reduce corruption, crime, assimilate immigrants

b. Reformers _____ and Carrie Nation led the Women's Christian Temperance Union(WCTU) to fight for _____ laws

c. Reformers gained prohibition laws in _____ areas and states in the _____ and _____

d. In 1919, the states ratified the _____th Amendment which outlawed _____ throughout the USA

D. Investigative _____ known as _____ exposed corruption, poverty, health hazards, and monopolies

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

b. Jacob Riis' *How the Other Half Lives* (1890) exposed urban _____ and life in the _____

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

b. Ida Tarbell's *The History of Standard Oil* (1904) revealed Rockefeller's ruthless _____ practices and called for the _____ of large _____

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

b. Upton Sinclair's *The Jungle* (1906) revealed the _____ conditions of slaughterhouses and led to government _____ of _____ industries

c. Read excerpts from Upton Sinclair's *The Jungle*. Why did the book generate outrage from Americans and politicians?**II. Social Reformers**

A. The Progressive Era led to demands for equal rights by women

1. Reasons for progressive reforms for women

a. In what ways were women discriminated against?

- b. In most states, married women could not _____ or own _____
- c. Women could not _____, but black, immigrant, and illiterate men could
- d. Women workers were _____ than men
- e. Women were expected to remain at _____ as wives and mothers
2. The Gilded Age brought new opportunities for women and new ideas about personal rights
 - a. Women lived _____ in cities as secretaries, store clerks, telephone operators
 - b. More girls _____ from high school and attended universities
3. During the Progressive Era, many women took the lead and played important roles as _____
4. Women reformers gained laws that banned _____
5. _____ promoted _____ for poor and middle-class women and opened the first birth control clinic in the U.S. in 1915
6. The most significant reform for women was the demand for _____ (voting rights)
 - a. Women demanded property and voting rights in 1848 at the _____ Convention
 - b. Women were frustrated after the Civil War in when _____ gained the right to vote (15th Amendment) but _____ did not
 - c. In 1890, _____ and _____ formed the National American Women Suffrage Association (NAWSA)
 - i. NAWSA leaders pressured states to let women vote and called for a national suffrage _____
 - ii. By the early 1900s, most _____ states allowed women to vote but women in the East could not vote
 - d. In 1920, the states ratified the _____ Amendment giving women the right to vote
- B. The Progressive Era led to demands for equal rights by African Americans
 1. Reasons for progressive reforms for women
 - a. ***In what ways were blacks discriminated against?***
 - b. 80% of lived in _____ areas in the South, most as _____
 - c. _____ and _____ limited black voting
 - d. _____ laws _____ blacks in schools, hotels, restaurants, trains, and other public facilities
 - e. _____ (1896) declared that segregation did not violate the _____th amendment
 - f. _____ and violence were common
 2. Black civil rights leaders were divided on how to address racial problems
 - a. Booker T. Washington
 - i. Booker T. Washington was born a _____ in Virginia and used _____ and education to become a teacher after the Civil War
 - ii. He founded the _____ Institute, a school to train black workers and teachers
 - iii. On race relations, he argued in favor of _____: Blacks should work hard, educate themselves, and _____ the rights they wanted
 - b. _____ had a very different view of race relations than Booker T. Washington
 - i. DuBois was born in Massachusetts and was the first black man to earn a _____ from Harvard
 - ii. He opposed Washington's "Atlanta Compromise" and...called for _____ civil rights and the promotion of the " _____ " of young black leaders
 - iii. In 1905, DuBois and other black leaders led the _____ Movement...They demanded an end to _____ and discrimination and economic and educational equality
 - iv. The meeting led to the formation of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (_____) in 1909 to fight for black equality
 - (a) The NAACP fought voting restrictions and segregation laws by using the 14th Amendment to file _____
 - (b) WEB DuBois was the most outspoken early member of the NAACP by using _____ newsletter to call attention to black causes
 - c. Jamaican immigrant _____ believed that whites and blacks could not coexist in America
 - i. In 1907, he founded the Universal Negro Improvement Association to encourage blacks to _____
 - ii. He created a number of businesses to promote _____
 - iii. Garvey lost credibility when he was _____ for mail fraud and deported to Jamaica
3. While women gained voting rights and labor laws...African Americans were _____ to end Jim Crow segregation, stop lynching, or gain _____
4. But, black leaders in the Progressive Era inspired _____ to demand changes

Differing Views on Civil Rights and Reform for African-Americans: **Booker T Washington vs. W.E.B. DuBois**

Introduction: Booker T. Washington, founder and head of Tuskegee Institute, was the most influential black American of his time. Born a slave, he worked in coal mines and salt furnaces before attending Hampton Institute. Washington stressed the importance of practical, job-oriented skills for blacks. He believed that greater political and social equality for blacks would come naturally if they first established an economic base. This selection is from the speech Washington made in 1895 at the opening of the Atlanta Cotton States and International Exposition.

To those of my race who depend on bettering their condition in a foreign land or who underestimate the importance of cultivating friendly relations with the southern white man, who is their next-door neighbor, I would say, "Cast down your bucket where you are." Cast it down in making friends, in every manly way, of the people of all races by whom you are surrounded. Cast it down in agriculture, in mechanics, in commerce, in domestic service, and in the professions.

Our greatest danger is that in the great leap up from slavery to freedom we may overlook the fact that the masses of us are to live by the production of our hands and fail to keep in mind that we shall prosper in proportion as we learn to dignify and glorify common labor and put brains and skill into the common occupation of life. It is at the bottom of life we must begin, and not at the top. Nor should we permit our grievances to overshadow our opportunities.

To those of the white race who look to immigrants for the prosperity of the South, were I permitted, I would repeat what I say to my own race, "Cast down your bucket where you are." Cast down your bucket among those people who have, without strike and labor wars, tilled your fields, cleared your forests, built your railroads and cities, brought forth treasures from the bowels of the earth, and helped make possible this magnificent representation of progress of the South. Casting down your bucket among my people, helping and encouraging them as you do on these grounds, and to education of head, hand and heart, you will find that they will buy your surplus land, make the waste places in your fields blossom, and run your factories. While doing this, you can be sure in the future, as in the past, that you and your families will be surrounded by the most patient, faithful, law-abiding, and unresentful people that the world has seen. 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.

The wisest among my race understand that the agitation of questions of social equality is the extremist folly, and that progress in the enjoyment of all the privileges that will come to us must be the result of severe and constant struggle rather than of artificial forcing. No race that has anything to contribute to the markets of the world is long in any degree ostracized (excluded). It is important and right that all privileges of the law be ours, but it is vastly more important that we be prepared for the exercise of these privileges. The opportunity to earn a dollar in a factory just now is worth indefinitely more than the opportunity to spend a dollar in an opera house,

—Booker T. Washington

Introduction: *Black scholar W.E.B. DuBois objected strongly to both Booker T. Washington's basic ideas and his suggestions about the proper training for blacks. The first black American to receive a Ph.D. from Harvard, DuBois believed firmly in the goal of higher education for blacks. DuBois was a historian, sociologist, and writer. This selection is from a collection of essays.*

It has been claimed that the Negro can survive only through submission. Mr. Washington distinctly asks that black people give up, at least for the present,

- First, political power,
- Second, insistence on civil rights,
- Third, higher education of Negro youths,

And concentrate all their energies on industrial education, the accumulation of wealth, and the conciliation of the South. As a result of this tender of the palm-branch, what has been the return? In these years since Booker T. Washington's Atlanta speech there have occurred:

1. The disenfranchisement of the Negro.
2. The legal creation of a distinct status of civil inferiority.
3. The steady withdrawal of aid from institutions for the higher training of the Negro.

These movements are not, to be sure, direct results of Mr. Washington's teachings; but his propaganda has, without a shadow of a doubt, helped their speedier accomplishment.

Negroes do not expect that the free right to vote, to enjoy civic rights, and to be educated will come in a moment. They do not expect to see the bias and prejudices of years disappear at the blast of a trumpet; but they are absolutely certain that way for a people to gain their reasonable rights is not by voluntarily throwing them away and insisting that they do not want them. They know that the way for a people to gain respect is not by continually belittling themselves. They believe, on the contrary, that Negroes must insist continually that voting is necessary to proper manhood, that color discrimination is barbarism, and that black boys need education as well as white boys.

So far as Mr. Washington preaches Thrift, Patience, and Industrial Training for the masses, we must hold up his hands and strive with him. But so far as Mr. Washington apologizes for injustice, North or South, does not rightly value the higher training and ambition of our brighter minds – we must unceasingly and firmly oppose him. By every civilized and peaceful method we must strive for the rights which the world accords to men, clinging unwaveringly to those great words of the Founding Fathers: "We hold these truths to be self-evident: That all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness."

—W.E.B. DuBois

Differing Views on Civil Rights and Reform for African-Americans:

Booker T Washington vs. W.E.B. DuBois

1. Briefly describe the discrimination African-Americans faced after the end of Reconstruction
2. Which civil rights leader, Booker T. Washington or W.E.B. DuBois, do you associate each of the following ideas? Place a "W" or a "D" in each space below.

_____ *Demand for immediate enforcement of the Reconstruction Amendments*

_____ *Urged accommodation with whites, not agitation*

_____ *A gradual approach to civil rights*

_____ *Emphasized training for manual labor*

_____ *Found Jim Crow laws totally unacceptable and wanted them abolished immediately*

_____ *Advised blacks to try to solve their problems by leaving the South*

_____ *Opposed black membership in labor unions and strikes*

_____ *Said blacks must pull themselves up by their own efforts*

_____ *Urged protest in order to achieve black equality*

3. In your opinion, which leader, Booker T. Washington or W.E.B. DuBois, would have been more successful in achieving civil rights for African-Americans in the early 1900s? Explain.

Excerpts from The Jungle by Upton Sinclair

Section 1:-Let a man so much as scrape his finger pushing a truck in the pickle rooms, and he might have a sore that would put him out of the world; all the joints in his fingers might be eaten by the acid, one by one. Of the butchers and floor-men, the beef-boners and trimmers, and all those who used knives, you could scarcely find a person who had the use of his thumb; time and time again the base of it had been slashed, till it was a mere lump of flesh against which the man pressed the knife to hold it. The hands of these men would be criss- crossed with cuts, until you could no longer pretend to count them or to trace them. They would have no nails, – they had worn them off pulling hides; their knuckles were swollen so that their fingers spread out like a fan. There were men who worked in the cooking rooms, in the midst of steam and sickening odors, by artificial light; in these rooms the germs of tuberculosis might live for two years, but the supply was renewed every hour. There were the beef-luggers, who carried two-hundred-pound quarters into the refrigerator-cars; a fearful kind of work, that began at four o'clock in the morning, and that wore out the most powerful men in a few years. There were those who worked in the chilling rooms, and whose special disease was rheumatism; the time limit that a man could work in the chilling rooms was said to be five years. There were the wool-pluckers, whose hands went to pieces even sooner than the hands of the pickle men; for the pelts of the sheep had to be painted with acid to loosen the wool, and then the pluckers had to pull out this wool with their bare hands, till the acid had eaten their fingers off. There were those who made the tins for the canned meat; and their hands, too, were a maze of cuts, and each cut represented a chance for blood poisoning. Some worked at the stamping machines, and it was very seldom that one could work long there at the pace that was set, and not give out and forget himself and have a part of his hand chopped off. There were the "hoisters," as they were called, whose task it was to press the lever which lifted the dead cattle off the floor. They ran along upon a rafter, peering down through the damp and the steam; and as old Durham's architects had not built the killing room for the convenience of the hoisters, at every few feet they would have to stoop under a beam, say four feet above the one they ran on; which got them into the habit of stooping, so that in a few years they would be walking like chimpanzees. Worst of any, however, were the fertilizer men, and those who served in the cooking rooms. These people could not be shown to the visitor, – for the odor of a fertilizer man would scare any ordinary visitor at a hundred yards, and as for the other men, who worked in tank rooms full of steam, and in some of which there were open vats near the level of the floor, their peculiar trouble was that they fell into the vats; and when they were fished out, there was never enough of them left to be worth exhibiting, – sometimes they would be overlooked for days, till all but the bones of them had gone out to the world as Durham's Pure Leaf Lard!

Section 2:-There was meat that was taken out of pickle and would often be found sour, and they would rub it up with soda to take away the smell, and sell it to be eaten on free-lunch counters; also of all the miracles of chemistry which they performed, giving to any sort of meat, fresh or salted, whole or chopped, any color and any flavor and any odor they chose. In the pickling of hams they had an ingenious apparatus, by which they saved time and increased the capacity of the plant – a machine consisting of a hollow needle attached to a pump; by plunging this needle into the meat and working with his foot, a man could fill a ham with pickle in a few seconds. And yet, in spite of this, there would be hams found spoiled, some of them with an odor so bad that a man could hardly bear to be in the room with them. To pump into these the packers had a second and much stronger pickle which destroyed the odor – a process known to the workers as "giving them thirty per cent." Also, after the

hams had been smoked, there would be found some that had gone to the bad. Formerly these had been sold as "Number Three Grade," but later on some ingenious person had hit upon a new device, and now they would extract the bone, about which the bad part generally lay, and insert in the hole a white-hot iron. After this invention there was no longer Number One, Two, and Three Grade – there was only Number One Grade. The packers were always originating such schemes – they had what they called "boneless hams," which were all the odds and ends of pork stuffed into casings; and "California hams," which were the shoulders, with big knuckle joints, and nearly all the meat cut out; and fancy "skinned hams," which were made of the oldest hogs, whose skins were so heavy and coarse that no one would buy them – that is, until they had been cooked and chopped fine and labeled "head cheese!"

Section 3: Cut up by the two-thousand-revolutions- a-minute flyers, and mixed with half a ton of other meat, no odor that ever was in a ham could make any difference. There was never the least attention paid to what was cut up for sausage; there would come all the way back from Europe old sausage that had been rejected, and that was moldy and white – it would be dosed with borax and glycerin, and dumped into the hoppers, and made over again for home consumption. There would be meat that had tumbled out on the floor, in the dirt and sawdust, where the workers had tramped and spit uncounted billions of consumption germs. There would be meat stored in great piles in rooms; and the water from leaky roofs would drip over it, and thousands of rats would race about on it. It was too dark in these storage places to see well, but a man could run his hand over these piles of meat and sweep off handfuls of the dried dung of rats. These rats were nuisances, and the packers would put poisoned bread out for them; they would die, and then rats, bread, and meat would go into the hoppers together. This is no fairy story and no joke; the meat would be shoveled into carts, and the man who did the shoveling would not trouble to lift out a rat even when he saw one – there were things that went into the sausage in comparison with which a poisoned rat was a tidbit. There was no place for the men to wash their hands before they ate their dinner, and so they made a practice of washing them in the water that was to be ladled into the sausage. There were the butt-ends of smoked meat, and the scraps of corned beef, and all the odds and ends of the waste of the plants, that would be dumped into old barrels in the cellar and left there. Under the system of rigid economy which the packers enforced, there were some jobs that it only paid to do once in a long time, and among these was the cleaning out of the waste barrels. Every spring they did it; and in the barrels would be dirt and rust and old nails and stale water – and cartload after cartload of it would be taken up and dumped into the hoppers with fresh meat, and sent out to the public's breakfast. Some of it they would make into "smoked" sausage – but as the smoking took time, and was therefore expensive, they would call upon their chemistry department, and preserve it with borax and color it with gelatin to make it brown. All of their sausage came out of the same bowl, but when they came to wrap it they would stamp some of it "special," and for this they would charge two cents more a pound.