

■ Essential Question:

- How did progressives bring reforms to urban and state governments?

■ CPUSH Agenda for Unit 8.3:

- Test # 7 Friday 2-5
- “Political Progressive Reforms” notes

During the Gilded Age, city, state, and national governments were in need of reform

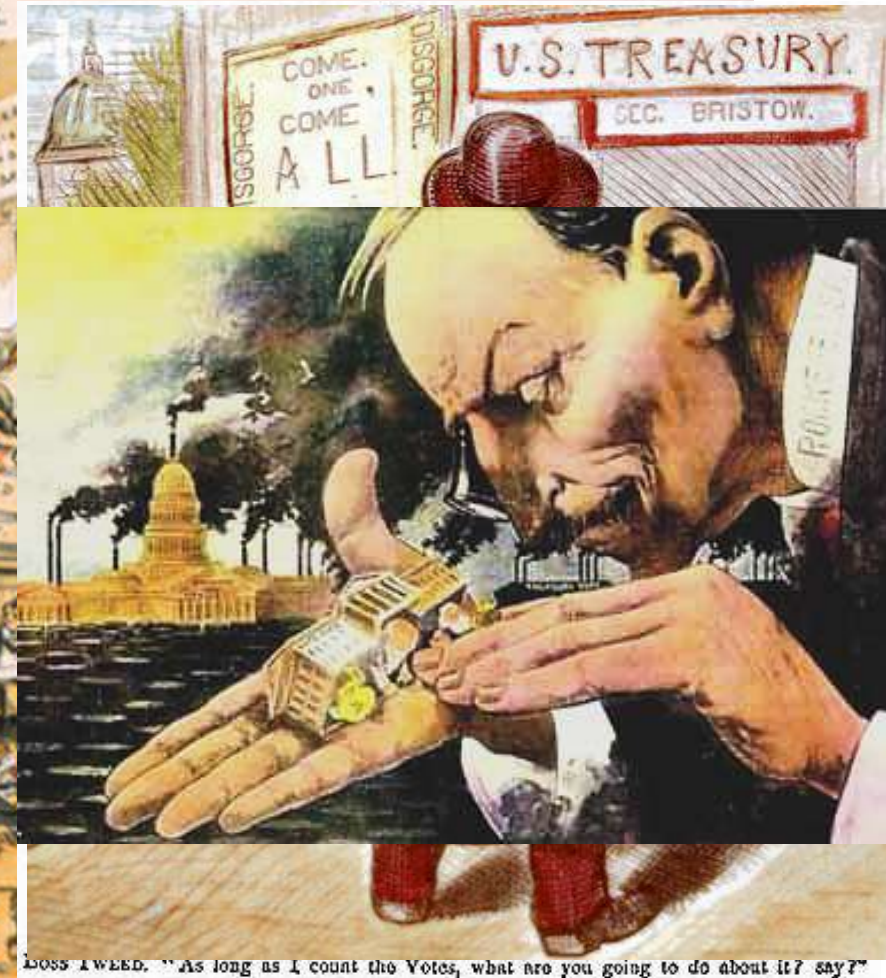
Quick Class Discussion:
What problems existed within the city, state, and national gov'ts?

Corrupt political machines controlled city gov'ts

Political positions were gained based on patronage not merit

Corruption scandals plagued the national gov't

Monopolists used their wealth and power to influence politicians to favor big business



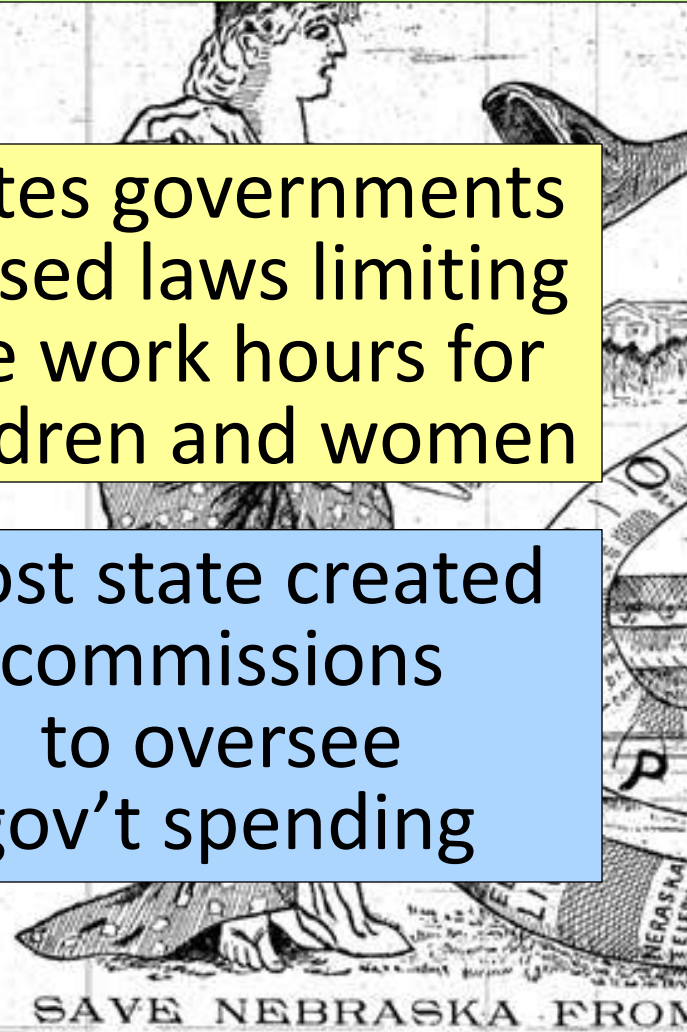
BOSS BREWER: "As long as I count the Votes, what are you going to do about it? say?"

Progressive reformers demanded changes be made within the government

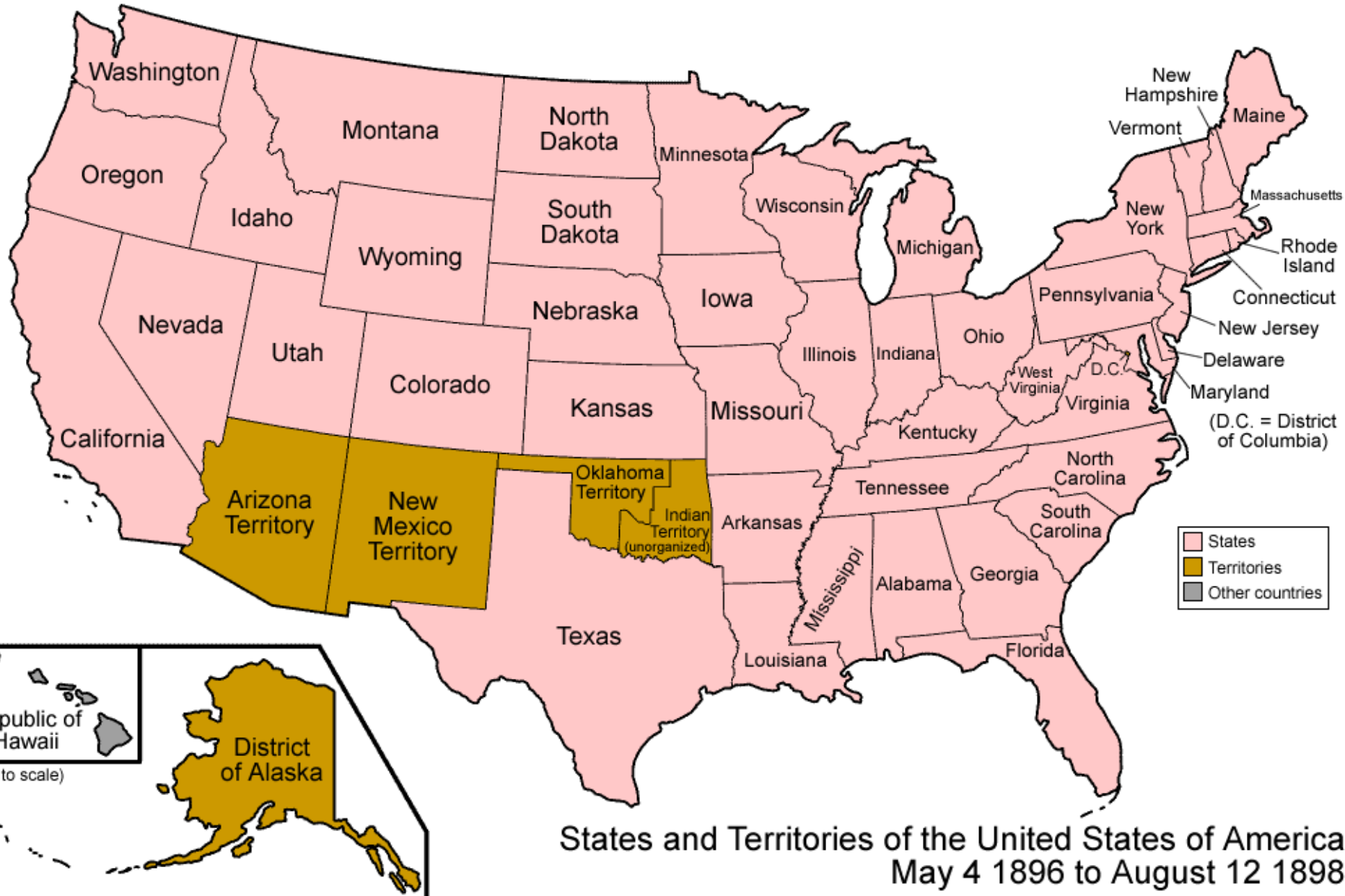
States began regulating railroads and big businesses to help workers and promote competition

States governments passed laws limiting the work hours for children and women

Most state created commissions to oversee gov't spending



Progressive reforms helped make state governments more democratic



VOTE  JULY 31
Untie Atlanta

TRANSPORTATION REFERENDUM

Paid for by Citizens for Transportation Mobility. Dave Stockert, Chairman



your pennies
for mobility

SPLOST



your pennies
for parks

SPLOST

your pennies
at work



SPLOST

Gwinnett

Kids
Count!



Vote YES

November 8

Referendum
allows citizens
vote to increase
taxes for new
programs



Initiatives allow citizens to bypass the state legislature by putting an issue on a state ballot and voting to make it a law

increases. Revenue collected would reduce property tax lev measure be enacted into law?

YES
 NO

Optional

Write-in
To vote for a write-in candidate, write the name and darken the oval.

Ann
Write-in

Making corrections
To make a correction, draw a line through the candidate's name. You then have the option of making another choice.

State of Washington
Proposed by Initiative Petition
Initiative Measure No. 1033
Initiative Measure No. 1033 concerns state, county and city revenue. This measure would limit growth of certain state, county and city revenue to annual inflation and population growth, not including voter-approved revenue increases. Revenue collected above the limit would reduce property tax levies. Should this measure be enacted into law?
 YES
 NO

SA
BA

Continued on other side

States that Allow for the Ballot Initiative Process

YES
 NO

These states (24 states plus the District of Columbia) allow for **Ballot Initiatives** - when citizens, collecting a minimum number of signatures on a petition within a specified time, place advisory questions, memorials, statutes or constitutional amendments on the ballot for the citizens to adopt or reject.

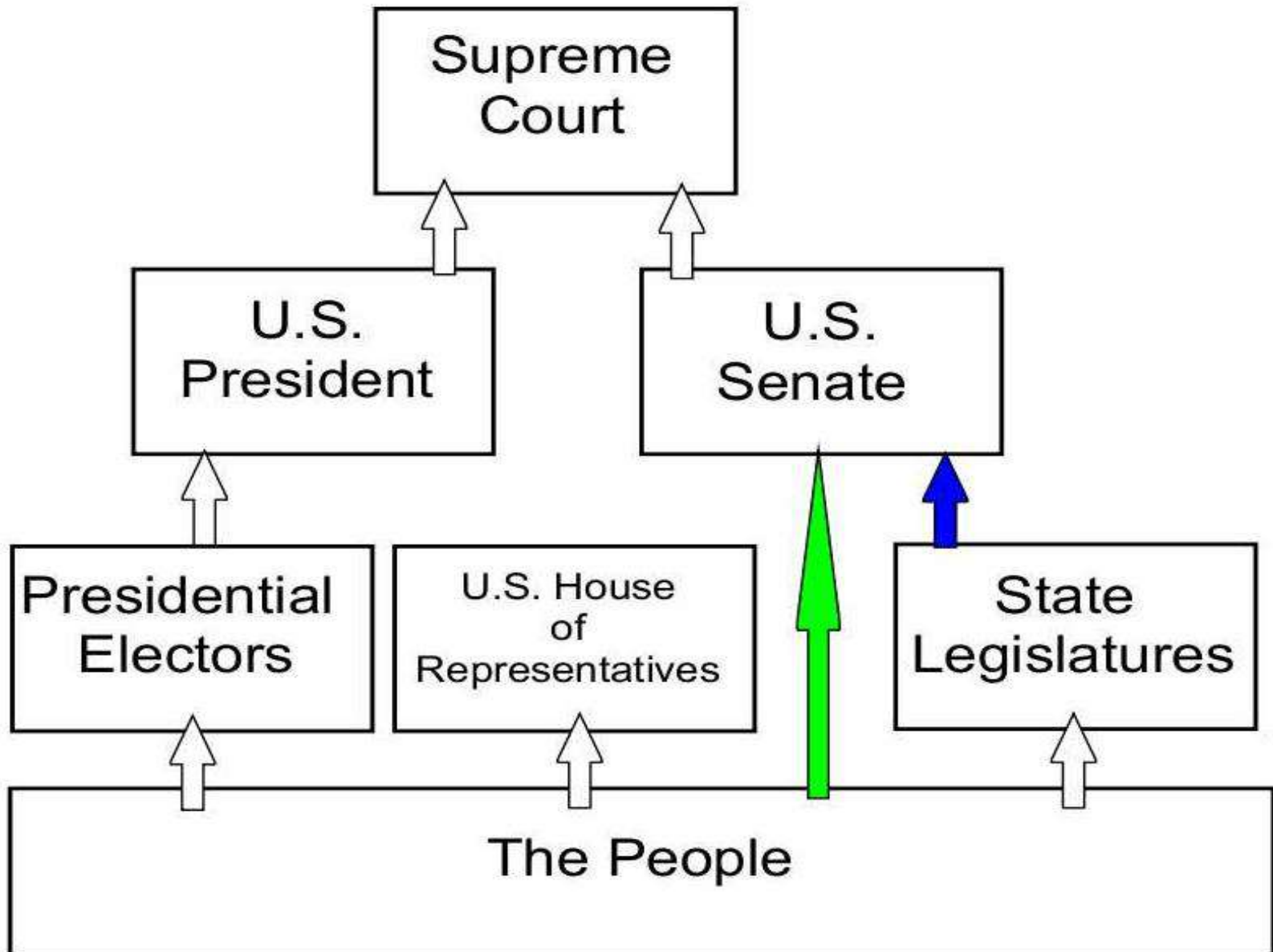
These states, which are non initiative states, allow for **Popular Referenda** - when the people have the power to refer, by collecting signatures on a petition, specific legislation that was enacted by their legislature for the people to either accept or reject (this process is used much less frequently).

Ballot Initiative

Recalls
allow citizens
to vote to
remove an
elected official



In 1913, the 17th Amendment was ratified **allowing citizens to directly elect their U.S. Senators**



In 1901, Republican
President William McKinley
was assassinated...

...Vice President
Theodore Roosevelt
became president

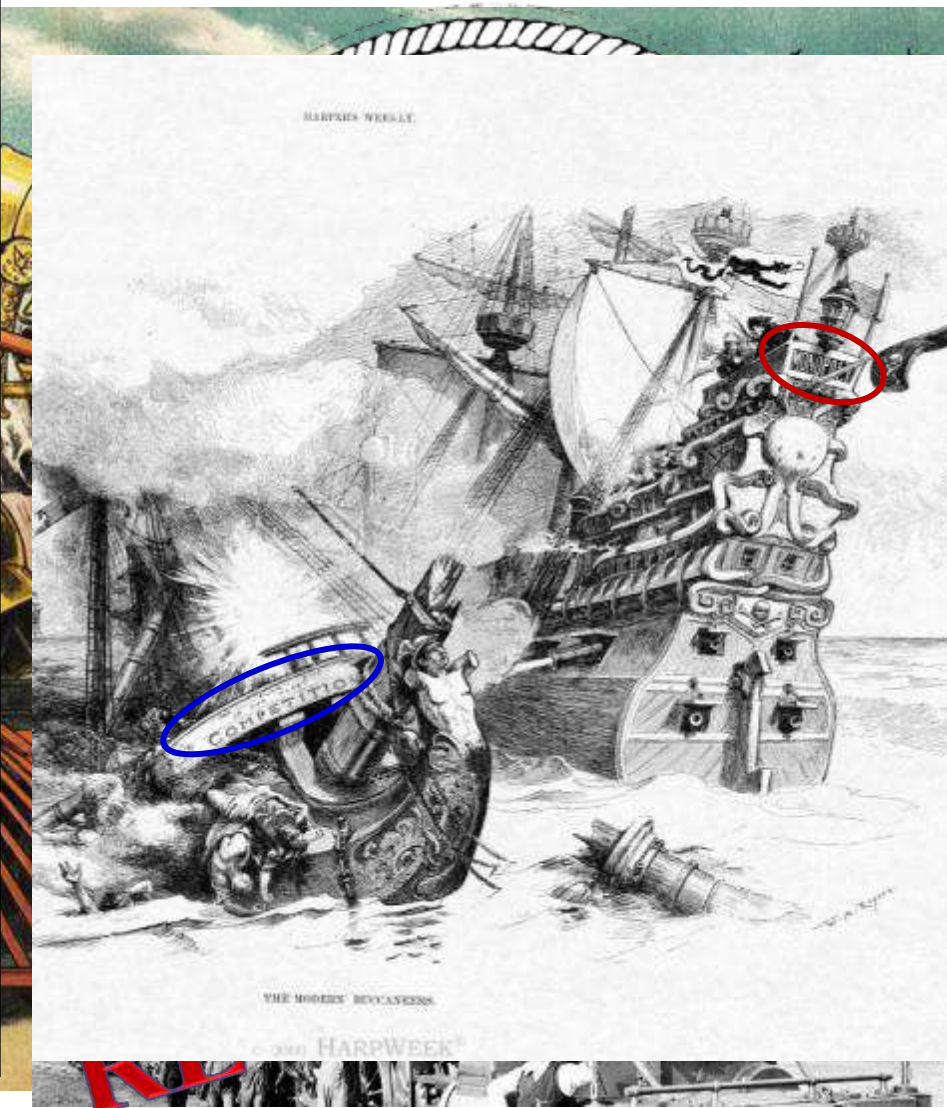


Throughout the Gilded Age, laissez-faire policies by the national government led to powerful monopolies and unfair working conditions for laborers

Congress created the Interstate Commerce Commission (ICC) in 1886 to **regulate railroads...**

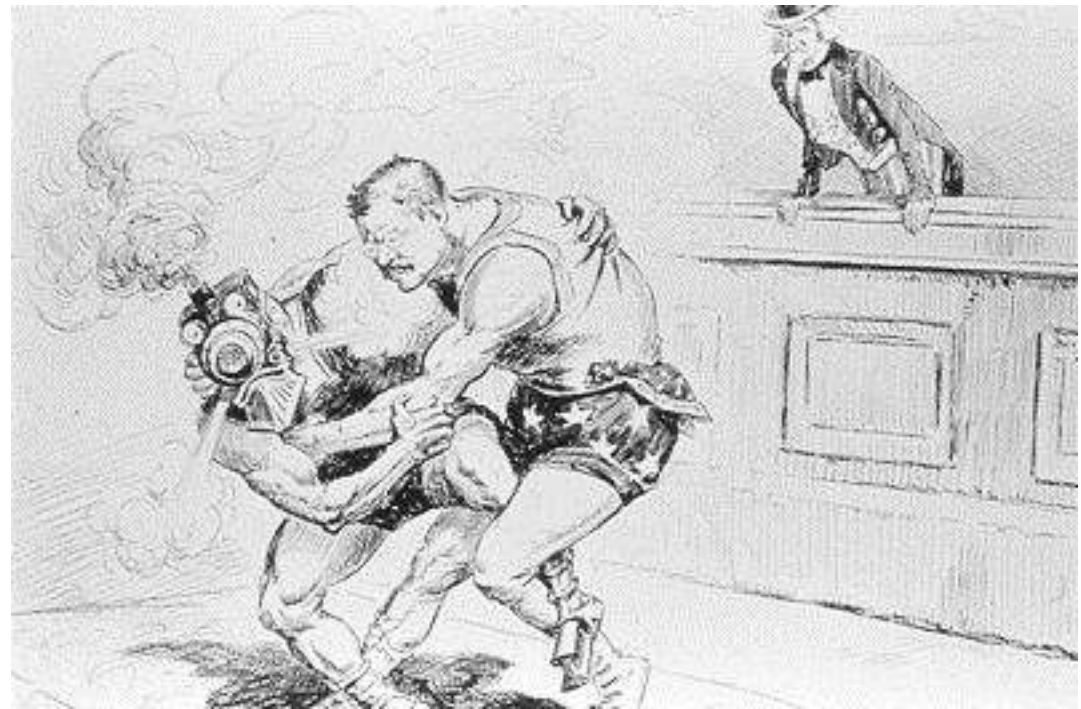
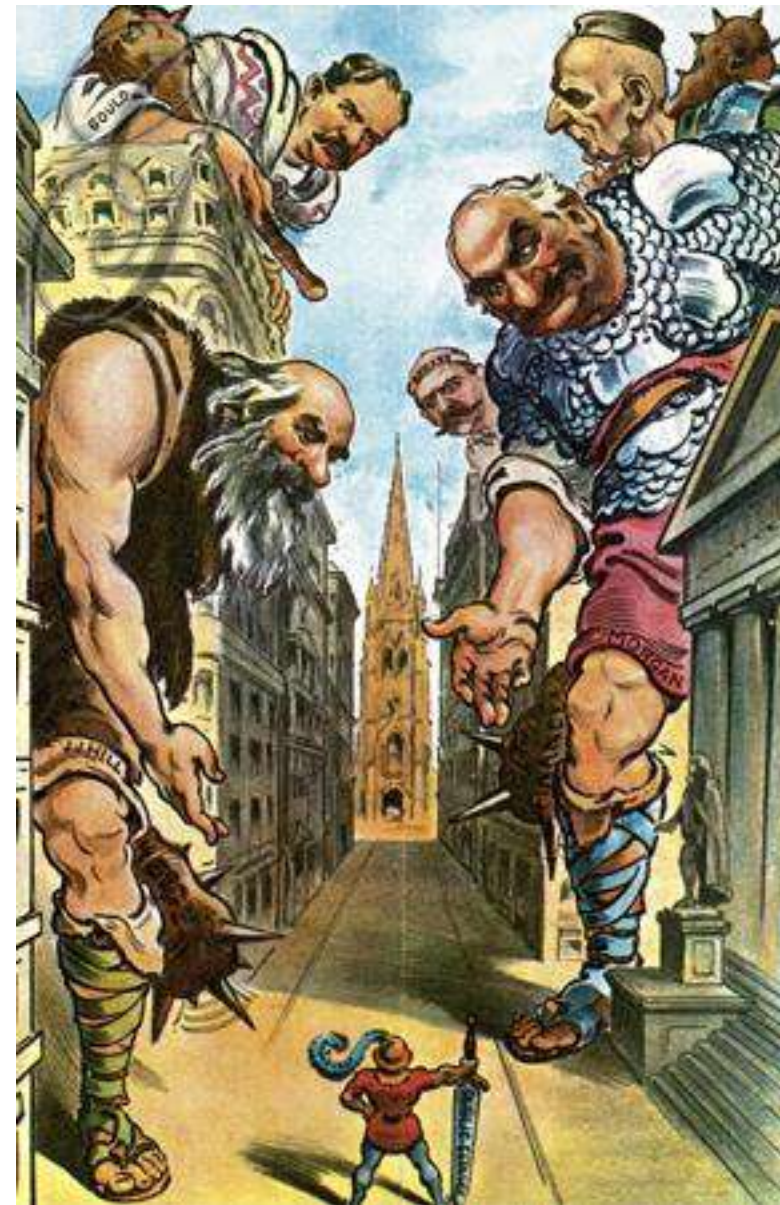
...and passed the Sherman Anti-Trust Act in 1890 to **regulate companies that restrict trade**

But neither was used to control monopolies during the Gilded Age



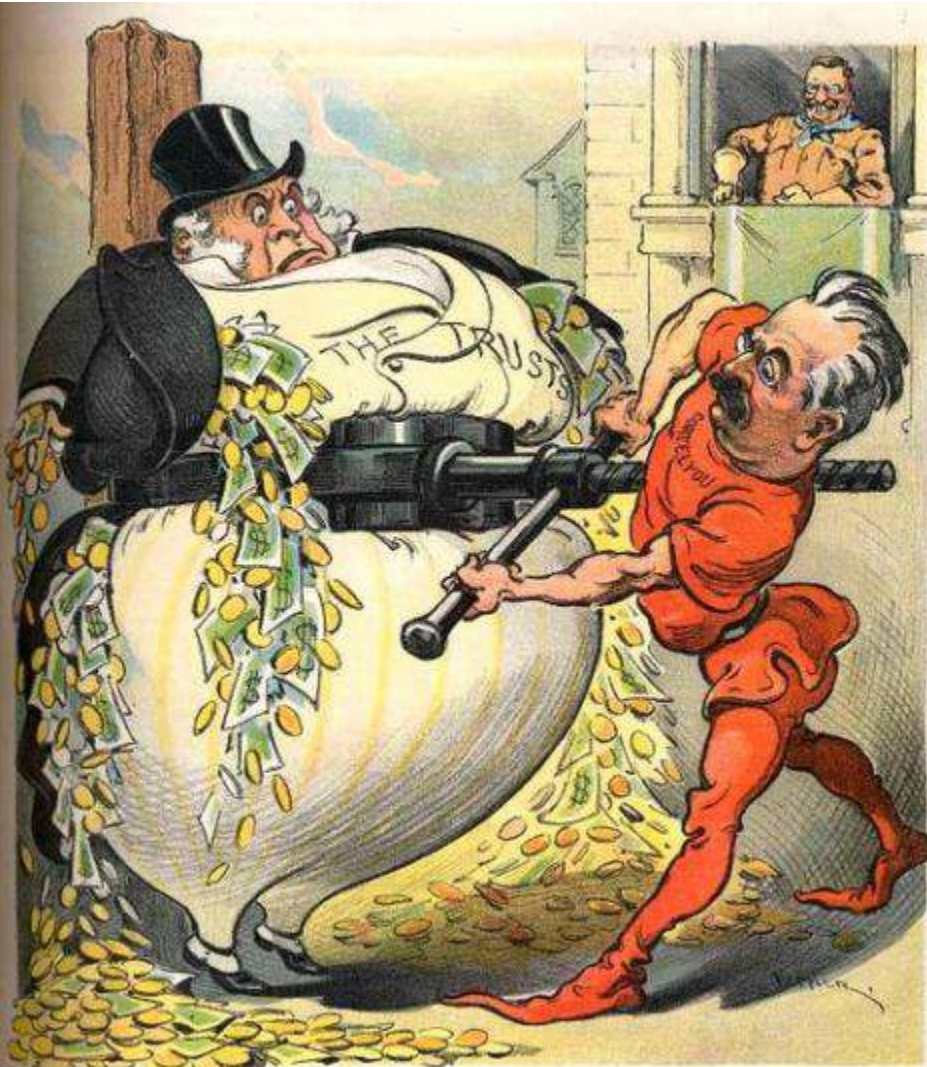
Roosevelt was the first president to regulate big business and break up corporate monopolies

He became known as a “trustbuster” when he used the Sherman Anti-Trust Act to break up the Northern Securities Company in 1902



TR “busted” 25 other corporate monopolies during his presidency

But, he saw the benefit of efficient monopolies, but wanted to control *bad* trusts



PUTTING THE SCREWS ON HIM.



In 1906, Upton Sinclair wrote *The Jungle*, a book exposing the unsanitary conditions in the meat packing industry

Congress passed the Meat Inspection Act in 1906



Congress passed the Pure Food and Drug Act in 1906 to **ban harmful products and end false medical claims**



During the Gilded Age, corporations clear-cut forests and exploited America's natural resources





The Reclamation Service placed natural resources (oil, trees, coal) under federal protection



John Muir led the charge of protecting the nations natural resources

In 1908, TR decided not to run for a third term

Roosevelt's presidency from 1901 to 1909 changed the United States

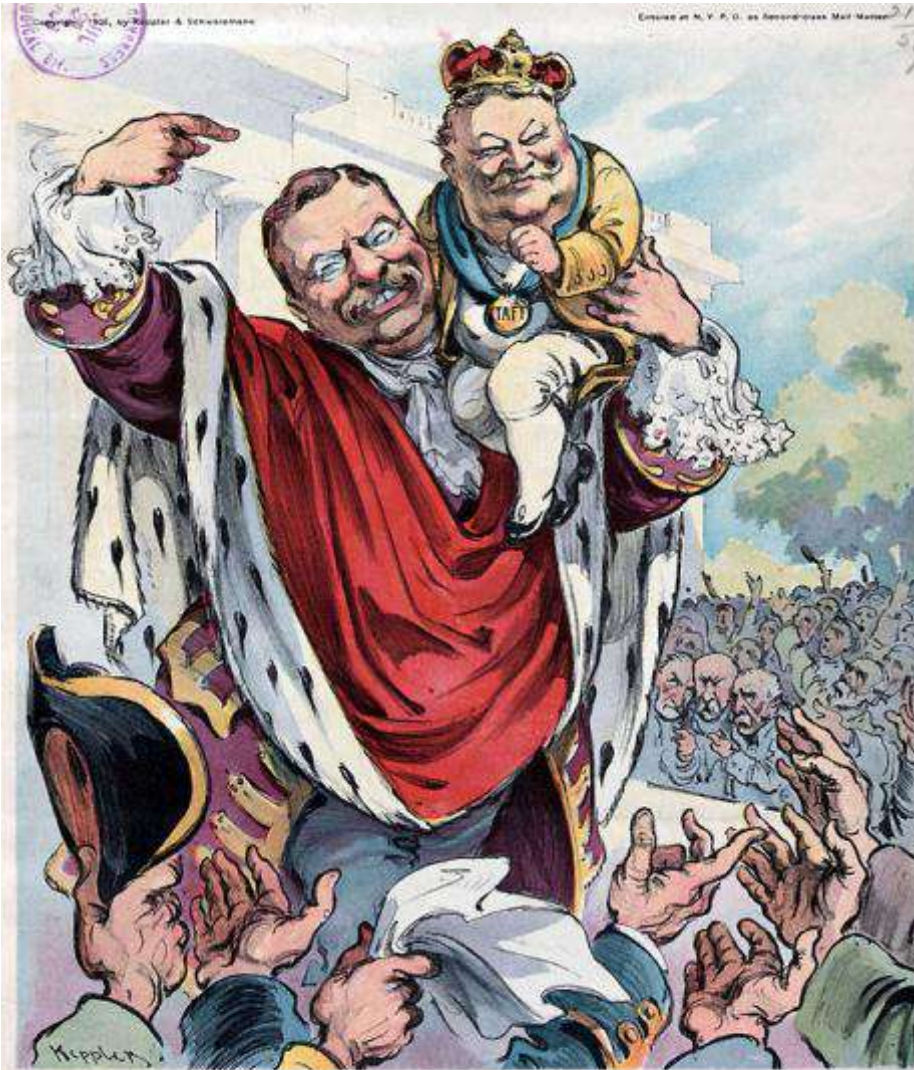
First time, the government assumed responsibility for the welfare of all citizens, regulated big business, and protected the environment

His foreign policy helped increase American influence in the world and led to the construction of the Panama Canal

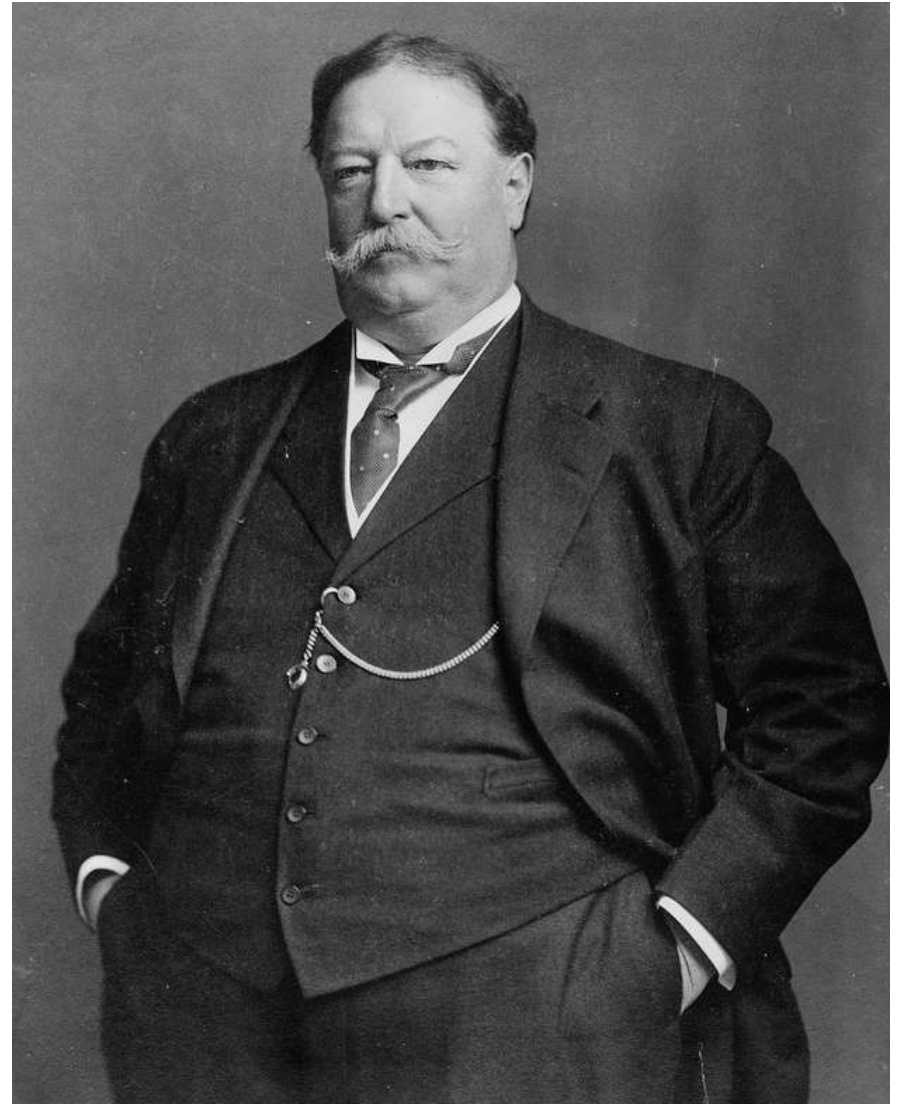


We will learn about TR's foreign policy in Unit 9

When Theodore Roosevelt did not run for a third term in 1908, he helped William Howard Taft win the presidency to continue his progressive agenda



THE CROWN PRINCE.

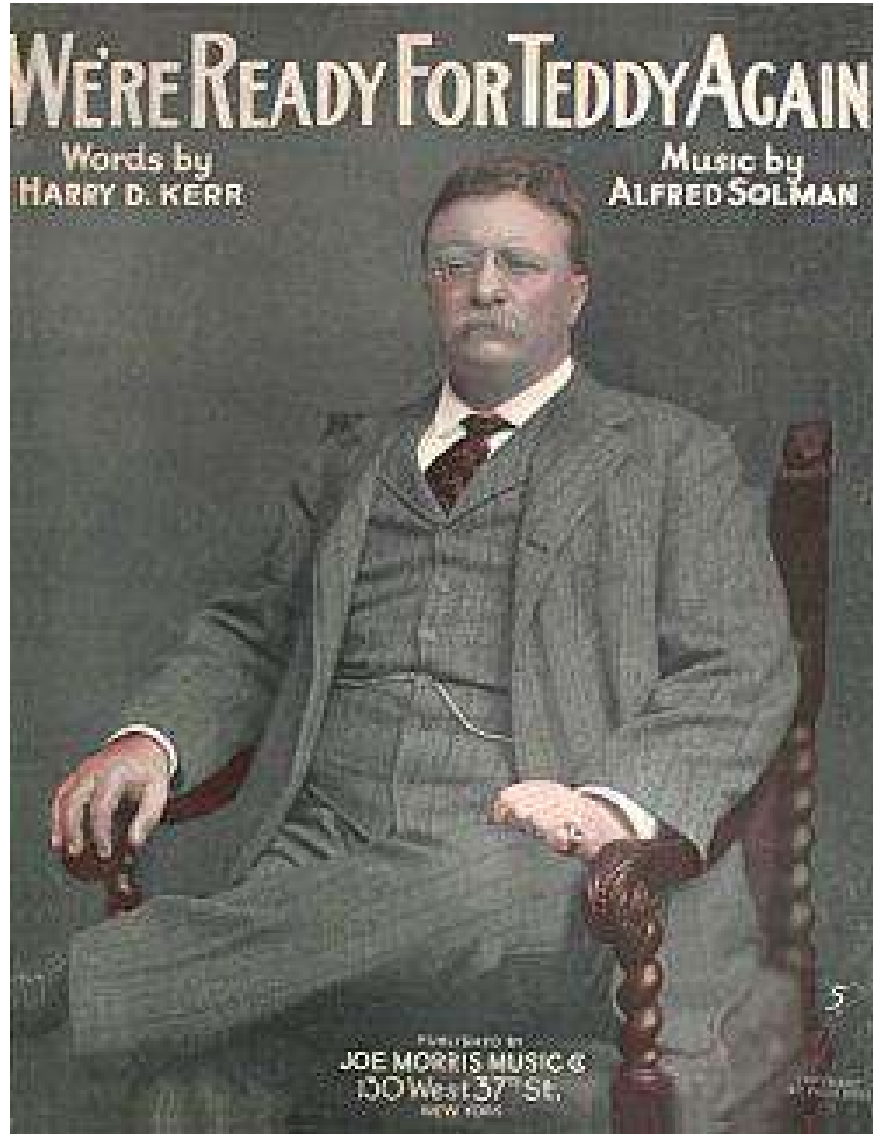


Theodore Roosevelt and progressive politicians
were disappointed in Taft's performance



"GOODNESS GRACIOUS! I MUST HAVE BEEN DOZING!"

TR decided to run for president in 1912 but the Republican Party picked Taft as their candidate...



...so Roosevelt formed a new political party called the Progressive Party ("Bull Moose Party")



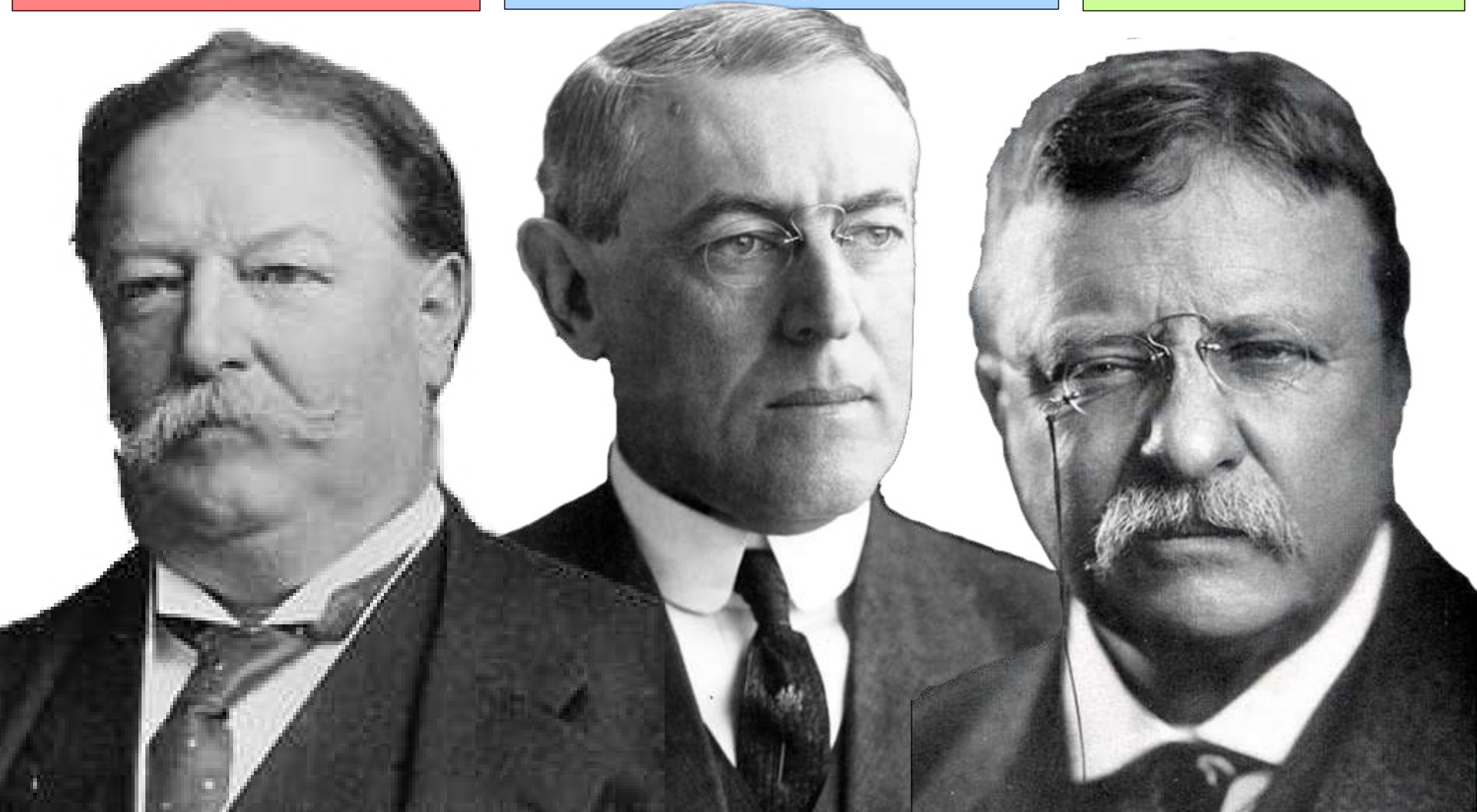
...forming as fit as a bull moose

The election of 1912 was a three way race

William Howard
Taft ran on the
Republican ticket

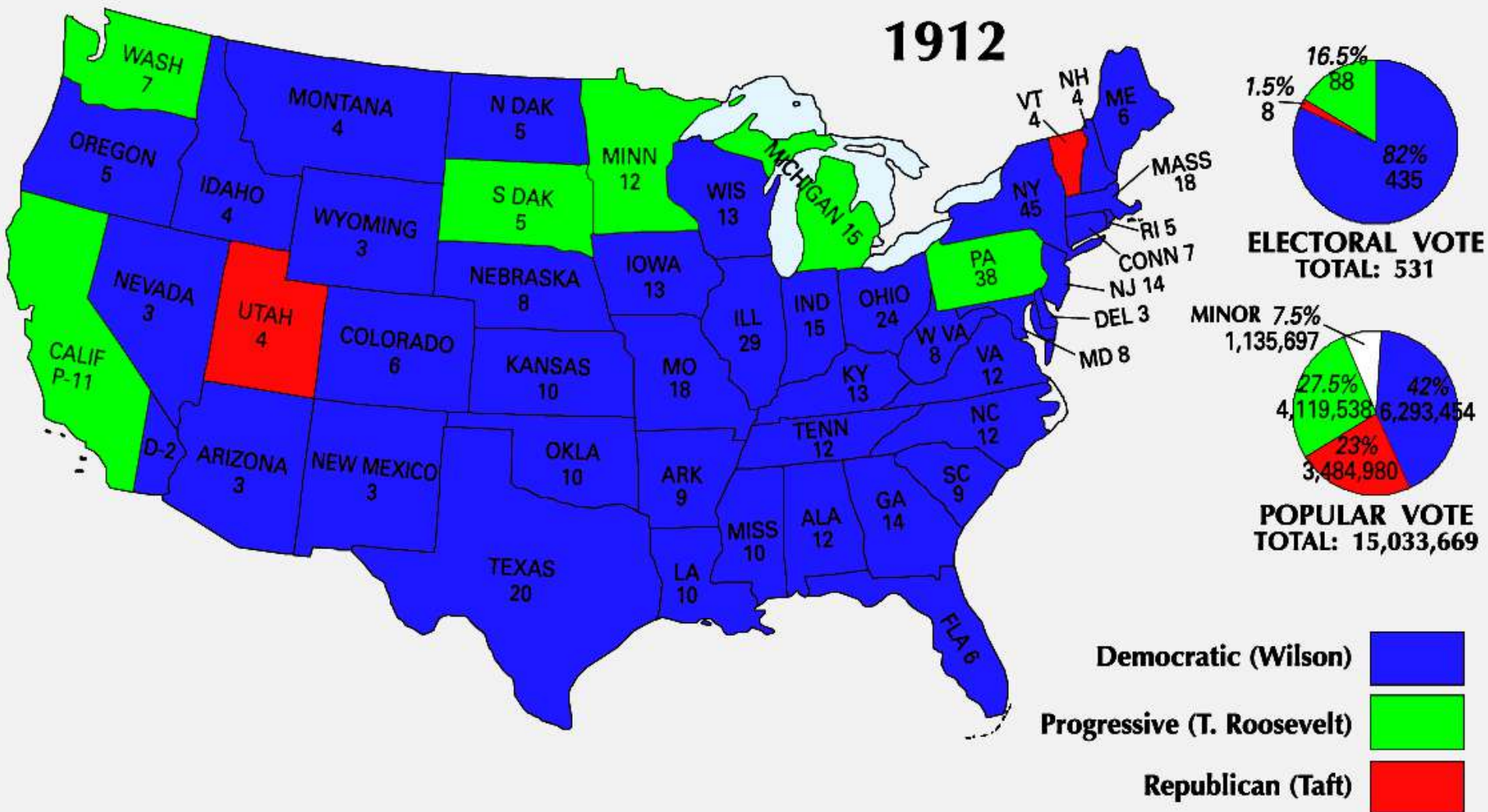
Democrats ran
New Jersey governor
Woodrow Wilson

TR ran as a
Progressive
Bull Moose



Republican voters were divided between Taft and Roosevelt...

...and Democrat Woodrow Wilson won the election of 1912



President Woodrow Wilson oversaw
a great wave of progressive reforms



“Progressive Amendments”

16th Amendment
created the first
national income tax

17th Amendment
allowed for the
direct-election of
U.S. Senators

18th Amendment
outlawed alcohol
(prohibition)

19th Amendment
granted women’s
suffrage

The Progressive Era (1890-1920) brought major changes to the United States

For the first time, the government began regulating big business

Working and living conditions improved

Women's suffrage and new state ballot reforms increased democracy for the people

But, America's involvement in World War I brought an end to the Progressive Era

