

# PROGRESSIVES

## 1890 to 1917

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**“Progressives were reformers who attempted to solve problems caused by industry, growth of cities and laissez faire.”**

# **Progressives were**

- ❖ **White Protestants**
- ❖ **Middle class and native born.**
- ❖ **College Educated Professionals**
- ❖ **Social workers**
- ❖ **Scholars**
- ❖ **Politicians**
- ❖ **Preachers**
- ❖ **Teachers**
- ❖ **Writers**

# PROGRESSIVES

## When did the movement begin?

- **Farmers organize during the 1870's**
  - **The Grange—1867---local level**
  - **Farmer's Alliance---state level**
  - **Populist Party--national level**  
**People's Party**

# PROGRESSIVES

## Adopt Populist Ideas

- Move away from laissez faire with government regulating industry
- Make US government responsive to the people (voting)
- Limit power of the political bosses.
- Improve worker's rights, conditions for poor and immigrants
  - Clean up the cities
  - End segregation and Jim Crow

# PROGRESSIVES

## *Populists vs Progressives*

§Populists---rural  
§Progressives---cities

§Populists were poor and uneducated  
§Progressives were middle-class and  
educated.

§Populists were too radical  
§Progressives stayed political mainstream.

§Populists failed  
§Progressives succeeded

**PROGRESSIVES**

# **Areas to Reform**

**Social Justice**

**Political Democracy**

**Economic Equality**

**Conservation**

# PROGRESSIVES

## Social Justice

**Improve working  
conditions in industry,  
regulate unfair  
business practices,  
eliminate child labor,  
help immigrants and  
the poor**

# PROGRESSIVES

## Political Democracy

**Give the government back to the people, get more people voting and end corruption with political machines.**



## PROGRESSIVES

# Economic Justice

- **Fairness and opportunity in the work world, regulate unfair trusts and bring about changes in labor.**
- **Demonstrate to the common people that U.S. Government is in charge and not the industrialists.**

**PROGRESSIVES**

# **CONSERVATION**

**Preserve natural  
resources and the  
environment**

# SOCIAL JUSTICE

## MUCKRAKERS

- **Muckrakers were journalists and photographers who exposed the abuses of wealth and power.**
- **They felt it was their job to write and expose corruption in industry, cities and government.**

*Progressives exposed corruption but offered no solutions.*

# **SOCIAL JUSTICE**

- **They believed that if the public could only see or read for itself.....**
- **There would be an outcry and people would want to help make conditions better.....**
- **Or demand the government to make reforms.**

***“Digging up the dirt” =  
Investigative Journalism***



# SOCIAL JUSTICE

**Goal:** to improve working conditions, regulate unfair business practices, eliminate child labor, end segregation, assimilate immigrants and help the poor.

**Local Level** 

**State Level** 

**National Level** 

# POLITICAL DEMOCRACY





**Goal:** Reform local and state governments by introducing direct involvement of the people. At the national level, women's suffrage and direct election of the U.S. Senate




- Local Level 
- State Level 
- National Level 

# ECONOMIC JUSTICE

- Fairness and opportunity in the work world, regulate unfair trusts and bring about changes in labor.
- Demonstrate to the common people that U.S. Government is in charge and not the industrialists.

## Progressive Presidents

- Theodore Roosevelt 1901 to 1909 
- William Howard Taft 1909 to 1913 
- 1912 Election 
- Woodrow Wilson 1913 to 1921 

Muck raker	Work	Subject	Results
Thomas Nast	Political Cartoons	Political corruption by NYC's political machine, Tammany Hall, led by Boss Tweed.	Tweed was convicted of embezzlement and died in prison. 
Jacob Riis  John Spargo	<i>How the Other Half Lives</i> (1890) <i>The Bitter Cry of the Children</i>	Living conditions of the urban poor; focused on tenements.  Child labor in the factories and education for children.	NYC passed building codes to promote safety and health.  Ending child labor and increased enrollment in schooling. 
Upton Sinclair	<i>The Jungle</i> (1906)	Investigated dangerous working conditions and unsanitary procedures in the meat-packing industry.	In 1906 the Meat Inspection Act and Pure Food and Drug Act were passed 




# Social Reformers

## SOCIAL GOSPEL

**Jane  
Addams**

**Pioneer in the field of social work who founded the settlement house movement through the establishment of Hull House in Chicago, Illinois.**



**Margaret  
Sanger**

**Educated urban poor about the benefits of family planning through birth control. She founded the organization that became **Planned Parenthood**.**

Muck raker	Work	Subject	Results
Frank Norris	<i>The Octopus</i> (1901)	This fictional book exposed monopolistic railroad practices in California.	In <i>Northern Securities v. U.S.</i> (1904), the holding company controlling railroads in the Northwest was broken up.
Ida Tarbell	"History of Standard Oil Company" in <i>McClure's Magazine</i> (1904)	Exposed the ruthless tactics of the Standard Oil Company through a series of articles published in <i>McClure's Magazine</i> .	In <i>Standard Oil v. U.S.</i> (1911), the company was declared a monopoly and broken up.

Muck raker	Work	Subject	Results
Booker T. Washington	Former slave who founded the <u>Tuskegee Institute</u> that focused on teaching African-Americans trade skills to earn a living and gain the trust of white society. ✨		

# City Reforms

## **City Commissioner Plan**

**Cities hired experts in different fields to run a single aspect of city government. For example, the sanitation commissioner would be in charge of garbage and sewage removal.**

## **City Manager Plan**

**A professional city manager is hired to run each department of the city and report directly to the city council.**



# State Reforms

## Recall

**Allows voters to petition to have an elected representative removed from office.**

## Initiative

**Allows voters to petition state legislatures in order to consider a bill desired by citizens.**

## Referendum

**Allows voters to decide if a bill or proposed amendment should be passed.**

## Secret Ballot

**Privacy at the ballot box ensures that citizens can cast votes without party bosses knowing how they voted.**

## Direct Primary

**Ensures that voters select candidates to run for office, rather than party bosses.**











# AUSTRALIAN BALLOT

## PARTY-COLUMN BALLOT

Party symbol and name at the top of the column that lists all of the party's candidates running for office

### OFFICIAL BALLOT, GENERAL ELECTION

 REPUBLICAN 	 DEMOCRATIC 	 REFORM 	 GREEN 
For President of the United States GEORGE W. BUSH <input type="checkbox"/>	For President of the United States AL GORE <input type="checkbox"/>	For President of the United States PAT BUCHANAN <input type="checkbox"/>	For President of the United States RALPH NADER <input type="checkbox"/>
For Vice President of the United States DICK CHENEY <input type="checkbox"/>	For Vice President of the United States JOE LIEBERMAN <input type="checkbox"/>	For Vice President of the United States EZOLA FOSTER <input type="checkbox"/>	For Vice President of the United States WINONA LA DURE <input type="checkbox"/>
For United States Senator ELGAR MACY <input type="checkbox"/>	For United States Senator BOB HOLDEN <input type="checkbox"/>	For United States Senator RICHARD KLINE <input type="checkbox"/>	

To vote for all the candidates of a party, voters mark an X in the circle

To vote for candidates of different parties, voters mark an X in the square next to the chosen candidate or candidates

- Given out only at the polls
- Vote in secret
- Printed at public expense
- Lists names of all candidates and their parties

# POLITICAL DEMOCRACY

**1790 to 1828**

Caucus---small group of individuals who would choose a candidate

**1828 to 1900**

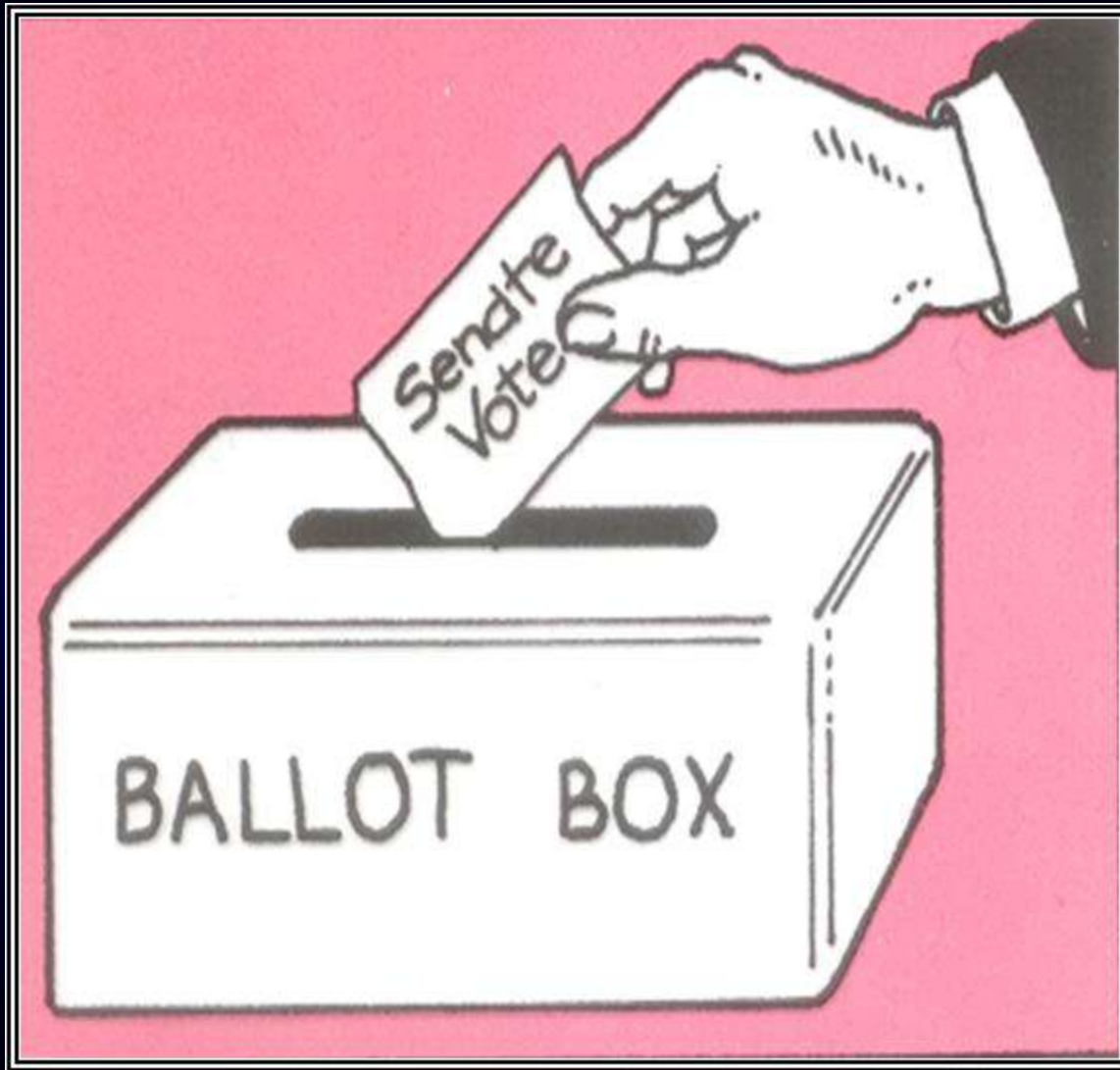
Convention---members from the political parties nominate a candidate

***Current System Used***

Direct Primary---allow registered voters to participate in choosing a candidate

*Which of these nominating processes would be the most democratic way to nominate candidates and narrow the field of candidates for the general election?*

# POLITICAL DEMOCRACY

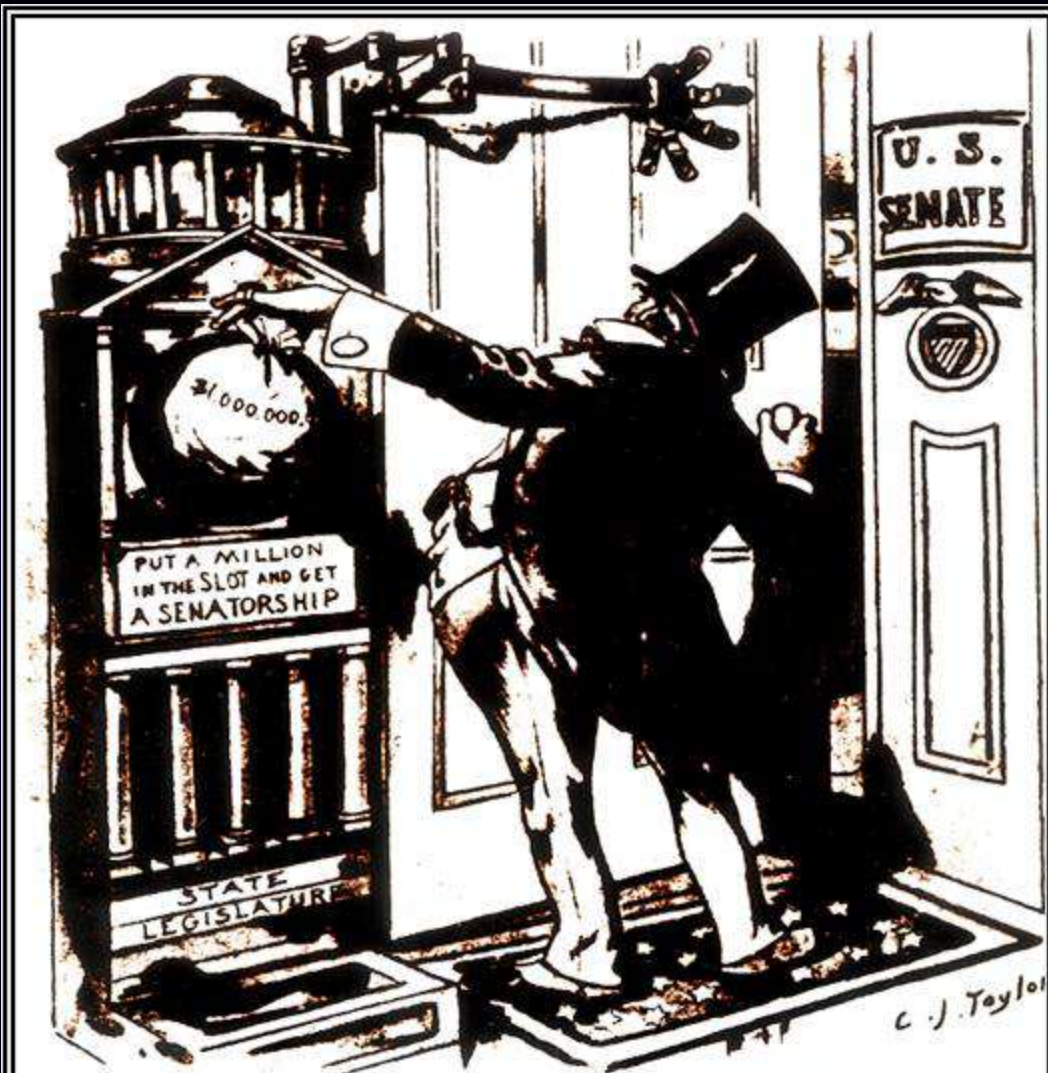


## **NATIONAL LEVEL**

**17<sup>th</sup> Amendment:**  
**Direct Election of**  
**Senators (1913)**  
**Increased voters'**  
**power and reduced**  
**corruption in**  
**Senate**



# POLITICAL DEMOCRACY



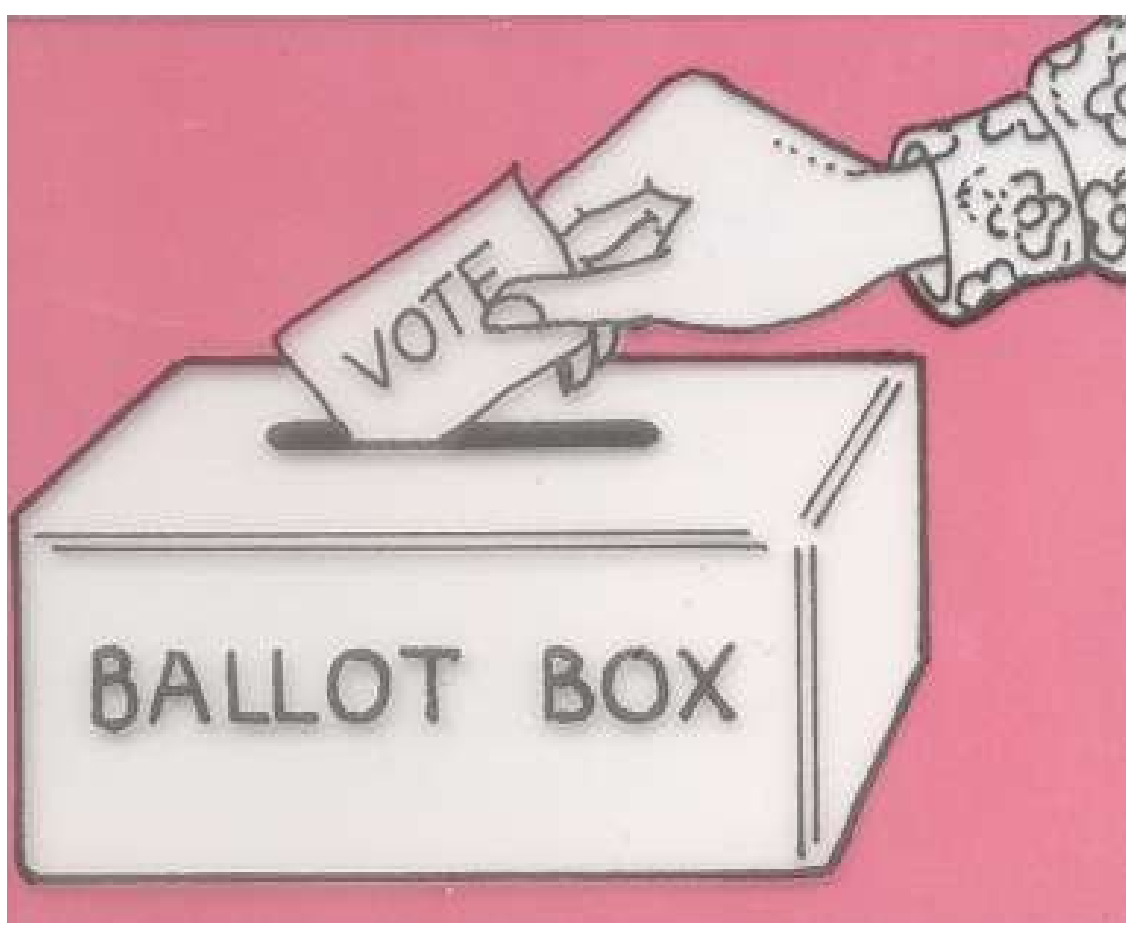
THE WAY WE BECOME SENATOR NOWADAYS.

A cartoon from *Puck* in 1890 expressed popular resentment over the "Millionaires' Club," as the Senate had become known.

17<sup>th</sup> Amendment:  
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corruption in  
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# POLITICAL DEMOCRACY



## **NATIONAL LEVEL**

### **19<sup>th</sup> Amendment**

- **Women's Suffrage (1920)**
- **Women won the right to vote**

# Preparing the Way for Suffrage

- American women activists first demanded the right to vote in 1848 at the Seneca Falls Convention in New York.
- The movement eventually split into two groups:
  - The National Woman Suffrage Association fought for a constitutional amendment for suffrage.
  - The American Woman Suffrage Association worked to win voting rights on the state level.
- In 1890, Wyoming entered the union and became the first state to grant women the right to vote.
- In 1872, in an act of civil disobedience, a suffrage leader, Susan B. Anthony, insisted on voting in Rochester, New York. She was arrested for this act.

# Suffragist Strategies

## NWSA

### Constitutional Amendment

- Winning suffrage by a constitutional amendment
- The first federal amendment was introduced in Congress in 1868 and stalled.
  - In 1878, suffragists introduced a new amendment.
- Stalled again, the bill was not debated again until 1887. It was defeated by the Senate.
- The bill was not debated again until 1913.

## AWSA

### Individual State Suffrage

- Winning suffrage state by state
- State suffrage seemed more successful than a constitutional amendment.
  - Survival on the frontier required the combined efforts of men and women and encouraged a greater sense of equality.
- Western states were more likely to allow women the right to vote.

# A New Generation Women's Suffrage



- Susan B. Anthony and Elizabeth Cady Stanton, leaders of the suffrage movement, died without seeing the victory of women's suffrage.
- At the turn of the century, **Carrie Chapman Catt** became the leader of the **National American Woman Suffrage Association** (NAWSA).
- She led the movement from 1900 to 1904 and again after 1915.
- In March 1913 Alice Paul and Lucy Burns organized a parade of 5,000 women in Washington, D.C.

# *A New Generation Women's Suffrage*







### Full voting with effective date



## Partial voting rights for women (presidential vote in all; local, county vote in some)



## No voting rights for women



# Progressive Era Federal Legislation

**National  
Reclamation Act**  
(1902)  
Roosevelt

**Encouraged conservation by allowing the building of dams and irrigations systems using money from the sale of public lands.**

**Elkins Act**  
(1903)  
Roosevelt

**Outlawed the use of rebates by railroad officials or shippers.**

**Pure Food and  
Drug Act**  
(1906/1911)  
Roosevelt

**Required that companies accurately label the ingredients contained in processed food items.**

**Meat Inspection  
Act**  
(1906)  
Roosevelt

**In direct response to Upton Sinclair's *The Jungle*, this law required that meat processing plants be inspected to ensure the use of good meat and health-minded procedures.**



# Progressive Era Federal Legislation

**Hepburn Act**  
(1906)  
Roosevelt

**Strengthened the Interstate Commerce Commission, allowing it to set maximum railroad rates.**

**Federal Reserve Act**  
(1913)  
Wilson

**Created 12 district Federal Reserve Banks, each able to issue new currency and loan member banks funds at the prime interest rate, as established by the Federal Reserve Board.**

**Clayton Antitrust Act**  
(1914)  
Wilson

**Strengthened the Sherman Antitrust Act by outlawing the creation of a monopoly through any means, and stated that unions were not subject to antitrust legislation.**

**Federal Trade Act**  
(1914)  
Wilson

**Established the Federal Trade Commission, charged with investigating unfair business practices including monopolistic activity and inaccurate product labeling.**

# Wilson's New Freedom

**Underwood  
Tariff**  
1913  
Wilson

Substantially reduced import fees and enacted a graduated income tax (under the approval of the recent 16<sup>th</sup> Amendment)

**Keating-  
Owen  
Act**  
1916  
Wilson

Enacted by U.S. Congress which sought to address the perceived evils of child labor by prohibiting the sale in interstate commerce of goods manufactured by children. Signed into law by President Wilson. Act declared unconstitutional by the US Supreme Court



# THOMAS NAST



❖ Thomas Nast was the artist for *Harper's Weekly* in the late 1800's.

❖ "He has been called, the Father of American Caricature."

❖ Nast's campaign against New York City's political boss William Tweed is legendary

❖ Nast's cartoons depicted Tweed as a sleazy criminal

❖ Tweed was known to say, ***"Stop them damn pictures. I don't care what the papers write about me. My constituents can't read. But, damn it, they can see the pictures."***