

**Teacher's Guide -- Social Issues and Reformers Chart: 1895-1915**

<b><i>Identify and describe the problem</i></b>	<b><i>Describe Progressive Reform/Reformers and how they sought to address the problem</i></b>
African American Rights	W.E.B. Du Bois, Booker T. Washington, NAACP
Abandonment or Abuse of Women	Jane Addams, Florence Kelley, Mother Jones, 18 <sup>th</sup> Amendment
Child Labor	Jane Addams, Florence Kelley, Mother Jones, <b>Lewis Hine, Keating-Owens Act(unconstitutional), Smith Hughes Act</b> , by 1907 2/3rds of states had abolished child labor (under 14)
Dangerous Working Conditions	<b>Samuel Gompers, AFL/CIO, Department of Labor</b>  Jane Addams, Florence Kelley, Mother Jones
Political Corruption (Spoils System/Graft/Political Machines)	Civil Service Commission(Pendleton Civil Service Act), Interstate Commerce Act, Interstate Commerce Commission, Secret Ballot, Referendum, Direct Primary, Initiative, Recall, City Commissioner Plan, City Commissioner Manager, Robert La Follette, 17 <sup>th</sup> Amendment
Poor/Sanitation (Food Quality/Living Conditions)	<b>Food: Upton Sinclair (<i>The Jungle</i>), Meat Inspection Act, Pure Food and Drug Act</b>  <b>Living Conditions: Jacob Riis (<i>How the Other Half Lives</i>), Tenement House Commission (New York), Dumbbell Tenement (ineffective), 1901 Tenement House Act (New York...improved light, air and water in tenements)</b>  <b>Poor/Social Services:</b> Social Gospel/Settlement House Movement, Jane Adams (Chicago Hull House), Women's Christian Temperance Union, Purity Crusaders, 18 <sup>th</sup> Amendment

Trusts/Economic Concentration	<b>Sherman Anti-Trust Act, Clayton Anti-Trust Act, Federal Trade Act, Ida Tarbell (<i>History of Standard Oil Company</i>)</b> , Interstate Commerce Act, Interstate Commerce Commission
Women's Rights (Voting)	19 <sup>th</sup> Amendment, Carrie Chapman Catt, Alice Paul, NAWSA, Congressional Union, Susan B. Anthony, Elizabeth Candy Stanton

## Reforming Government –Local/State Government

City Reforms		Problems Sought to Address
<b>City Commissioner Plan</b>	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.	Spoils System/Graft/Political Machines
<b>City Manager Plan</b>	A professional city manager is hired to run each department of the city and report directly to the city council.	Spoils System/Graft/Political Machines

## State Government

Democratic Reform	Description	Problems Sought to Address
<b>Secret Ballot</b>	Privacy at the ballot box ensures that citizens can cast votes without party bosses knowing how they voted.	Graft/Political Machines/Privacy

<b>Initiative</b>	Allows voters to petition state legislatures in order to consider a bill desired by citizens.	Political Machines/Voice of the People
<b>Referendum</b>	Allows voters to decide if a bill or proposed amendment should be passed.	Political Machines/Govt. Corruption/Voice of the People
<b>Recall</b>	Allows voters to petition to have an elected representative removed from office.	Political Machines/Govt. Corruption/Voice of the People
<b>Direct Primary</b>	Ensures that voters select candidates to run for office, rather than party bosses.	Political Machines/Govt. Corruption/Graft

## Federal Government Reforms

<b>Constitutional Amendment</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Problems Sought to Address</b>
16 <sup>th</sup> Amendment to the U.S. Constitution (1913)	Allowed Congress to levy an income tax.	Previously the govt. had relied on tariffs to raise money. With an income tax, the govt. could (in theory) lower tariff rates.  **See me for extra credit on this amendment.
17 <sup>th</sup> Amendment to the U.S. Constitution (1913)	Provided for the direct election of Senators	Corruption in govt/voice of the people

18 <sup>th</sup> Amendment to the U.S. Constitution (1919)	Prohibited the sale and production of liquor (Repealed in 1933)	Moral decline of society/abuse of women
19 <sup>th</sup> Amendment to the U.S. Constitution (1920)	Granted women full suffrage (voting rights)	Voice of the people, lack of equality

### Student Notes: Progressive Era Federal Regulation

<b>Federal Legislation</b>	<b>Description of Act</b>	<b>Problem It Sought to Address</b>
<b>Newlands Reclamation Act</b> (1902)	Encouraged conservation by allowing the building of dams and irrigations systems using money from the sale of public lands.	Conservation; lack of water western lands for farmers.
<b>Elkins Act</b> (1903)	Outlawed the use of rebates by railroad officials or shippers.	Corruption business/RR companies
<b>Pure Food and Drug Act</b> (1906/1911)	Required that companies accurately label the ingredients contained in processed food items; banned interstate shipping of impure foods	Health/sanitation

<b>Meat Inspection Act</b> (1906)	In direct response to Upton Sinclair's <i>The Jungle</i> , this law required that meat processing plants be inspected to ensure the use of good meat and health-minded procedures.	Health/sanitation
<b>Hepburn Act</b> (1906)	Strengthened the Interstate Commerce Commission, allowing it to set maximum railroad rates.	Corruption in business/RR companies
<b>Federal Reserve Act</b> (1913)	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.	Bank failures/money supply and flexibility of money...The FRS allowed for the ability to control the money supply thus maintaining the stability of America's financial system
<b>Clayton Antitrust Act</b> (1914)	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.	Trusts/monopolies
<b>Federal Trade Act/Commission</b> (1914)	Established the Federal Trade Commission, charged with investigating unfair business practices including monopolistic activity and inaccurate product labeling.	Corruption in business/trusts/monopolies