

# Unit 2:

## Reform, Expansion, and War

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# Chapter 21

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## Progressive Reforms

# Section 1: The Progressive Movement

- Many Americans cried for reform.
- The people claimed government and big business were taking advantage of them, rather than serving them.



# Political Machines

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- Political Machines were powerful organizations linked to political parties. These groups controlled local government in many cities.
- These groups were controlled by a Political Boss. They gained votes for their parties by doing favors for people.
- They would offer turkey dinners and summer boat rides, and offer jobs to immigrants in return for votes.
- Many political bosses were dishonest

# Mob Mentality

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- Corrupt politicians found numerous ways to make money.
  - They received **Kickbacks**.
  - Sometimes contractors would overcharge for a project and give the extra money to the political boss
  - EXAMPLE: At times people in city governments would gain knowledge of land to be used for highways, buy the land before the public knew about it, and sell it back to receive a higher profit.
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# Boss Tweed

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- Boss Tweed headed New York City's political machine in the 1860's and 1870's.
  - Tweed was so powerful he controlled the police, courts, and some newspapers.
  - He collected millions of dollars in illegal payments.
  - Political Cartoonist Thomas Nast exposed Tweed's operations in his newspaper, *Harpers Weekly*.
  - Tweed was sentenced to prison
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**"THAT'S WHAT'S THE MATTER."**

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

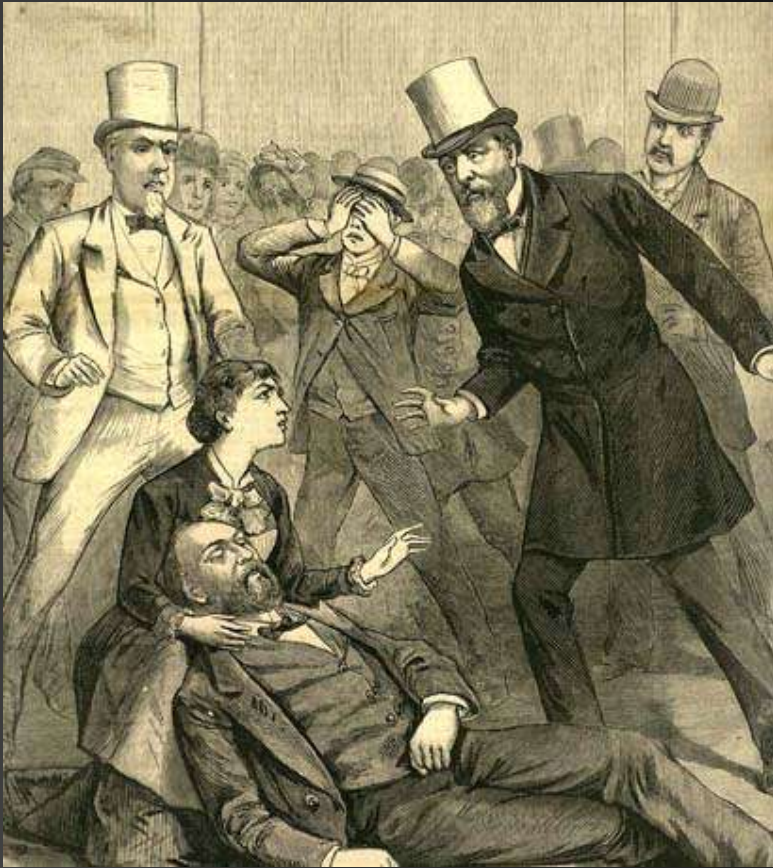
# Spoils System

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- The Spoils System (Patronage)– rewarding political supporters with jobs and favors. Was common since Andrew Jackson.
  - President Rutherford B. Hayes and James Garfield tried to change the spoils system, and supported Civil Service- the body of no elected government workers.
  - Garfield believed people should be appointed to jobs based on qualifications, not on who supported who.
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# Spoils System ctd



- Garfield was assassinated by an unsuccessful office seeker in 1881 before he could launch his reforms.
- Chester A. Arthur succeeded Garfield.
- He set up the Civil Service Commission.
- This commission set up exams for people who wanted government jobs.

# Question:

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- How did the spoils system weaken government?

# Controlling Trusts

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- The Sherman Anti-Trust Act, was the first law to control trusts and monopolies.
  - However, the government rarely used it.
  - In fact, many applied the act toward labor unions. They said when unions went on strike it interfered with trade.
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# Stopping Railroad Barons



- Railroads were an Oligopoly, or when a few large companies control the prices of an industry.

# Progressives

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- Progressivism is a combination of many New ideas
  - Government should regulate (control) big business
  - Progressives felt that society had an obligation to protect all the people, and help the poor
  - Progressives wanted to help those who lacked wealth and influence
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# Muckrakers

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- Journalists helped reformers by exposing corruption
  - Muckrakers wrote about problems that were hidden and exposed them
  - They “Raked the Muck” or cleaned up the dirt and corruption in the world.
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# Famous Muckrakers

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- Lincoln Steffens – Exposed corrupt machine politics in NYC, Chicago, and other cities
  - Ida Tarbell – Described the unfair practices of the oil trust
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# Upton Sinclair

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- Sinclair was a muckraker who wrote a book about the meatpacking industry
  - Sinclair wanted to show the public how the workers were mistreated
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# Sinclair

- Instead, he uncovered disgusting truths including, meat falling on the ground, rats and other rodents being grounded into the meat, and mislabeling the products.
- Congress responded by passing the Meat Inspection Act in 1906, along with the Pure Food and Drug Act, banning the sale of harmful food



# Progressives Change Government

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- Robert La Follette “Fighting Bob” won support in Wisconsin by attacking **big business and railroads**
  - Prior to him, the candidates were chosen by the political machine boss.
  - Now state voters could choose their candidates in a **Primary**
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# 17<sup>th</sup> Amendment

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- Progressive changed the way U.S. Senators were elected.
  - The constitution allowed state legislatures to vote for senators directly.
  - Previously, political bosses corrupted this process.
  - In 1912, Congress passed the 17th Amendment to the constitution to allow direct election of Senators.
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# Section 2: Women and Progressives

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- In the late 1800's women had less responsibilities:
  - More children spent time in school
  - Men worked away from home
  - Technology helped with housework
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# Review Question:

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- How did the muckrakers get their name. Why were they important?

# Women and Progressives

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- In 1910, 40% of the people in colleges were women
  - Between 1890 and 1910, the number of women working outside the home went from 4 million to 7.5 million
  - Many women became role models for others.
  - Jane Addams founded the Hull House in Chicago, which helped the poor in bad situations.
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# Suffrage

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- Suffrage is the right of women to vote.
  - A person who fought for the right to vote was a Suffragist
  - Famous ones were Elizabeth Cady Stanton and Susan B. Anthony.
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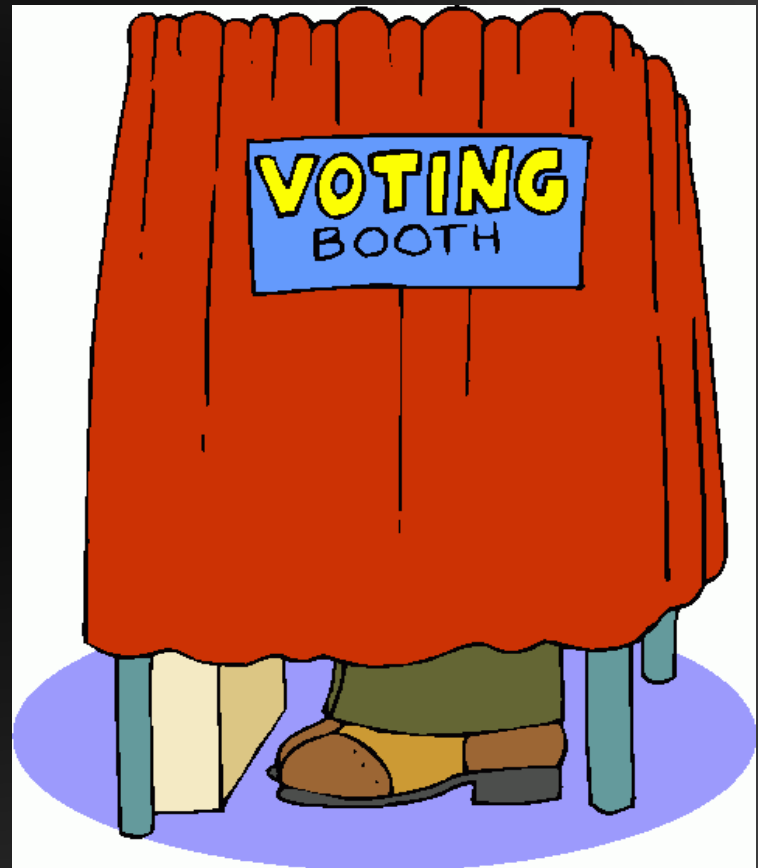
# Two Groups

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- The National Women's Suffrage Association fought for an amendment to the constitution
  - The American Woman Suffrage Association focused on winning suffrage in state elections.
  - In 1890 the two groups came together
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# Opposition

- Many men, and some women, were against suffrage
- Many thought it would upset society's "Natural Balance," and lead to divorce and neglected children.



# Victory in the West

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- New Western States started to allow suffrage
  - Wyoming led the nation and was first to let women vote in 1890. Between 1910 and 1913, five other states adopted woman suffrage.
  - By 1919, women could vote in most elections.
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# Fight for an Amendment

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- Alice Paul was a protester trained in the art of marches and hunger strikes
  - She met with President Woodrow Wilson in 1917, but was unable to get his support.
  - Paul continued protests and hunger strikes until she was eventually thrown in jail
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# Fight for an Amendment ctd...

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- By 1917, New York granted suffrage and the national tide began to turn.
  - The senate passed the 19<sup>th</sup> Amendment in 1919, which gave women the right to vote.
  - President Wilson passed it in fear he would lose national support. (At the time World War I was taking place)
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# Temperance Movement

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- The Temperance Movement was the movement against the sale of alcohol.
  - They supported Prohibition, which was a law to prohibit the making and the sale of alcohol.
  - The Woman's Christian Temperance Union led the way.
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# Success

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- The anti-alcohol movement grew in the 1900's.
  - People that wanted to ban alcohol for social reasons joined together with people who wanted to ban alcohol for religious or moral reasons.
  - In 1917, the 18<sup>th</sup> Amendment made it illegal to sell alcohol in the United States.
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## Section 3:

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## Progressive Presidents

# Theodore Roosevelt

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- Theodore “Teddy” Roosevelt was elected to the office of Vice President
  - A powerful republican leader named Mark Hanna warned America there was now only one life between “That Cowboy” and the Whitehouse.
  - Roosevelt believed in conservation- the protection and preservation of natural resources. He was a famous outdoorsman.
  - Less than a year later, President McKinley was assassinated
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# Trustbuster

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- Roosevelt was extremely progressive
  - He ordered the justice system to use the Sherman Anti-Trust act, which wasn't used to this point in history, to break up trusts
  - Roosevelt went after the Northern Securities Company, a railroad monopoly in the northwest, and broke it apart.
  - Roosevelt was a trustbuster is someone that wanted to break up big corporations.
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# Labor Crisis

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- 1902 – 100,000 United Mine Workers, a union went on strike.
  - The public opinion was against the owners
  - Roosevelt invited owners and union leaders to talk at the White House.
  - Owners refused to show up, and Roosevelt was furious
  - He threatened to send the army in to run the mines and take them over himself.
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# Labor Crisis

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- Owners caved, and workers received better pay and reasonable hours per week
  - Other Presidents sent troops in against the strikers. This was the first time in history troops were sent in to battle the owners
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# Square Deal

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- When Roosevelt ran for president in 1904, he promised a **Square Deal** – equal treatment for all.
  - He also promised government would regulate business
  - Before this, the country practiced **Laissez-faire**. This French term generally means, “let people do as they choose.”
  - He supported the pure food and drug act, which gave government permission to visit businesses and inspect products
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# President Taft

- No president had run for more than two terms. So Roosevelt did not run again
- Taft easily defeated democrat William Jennings Bryan
- He was not as exciting as Roosevelt, but won more anti-trust cases in 4 years than Roosevelt did in 7 years.



# Problems for Taft

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- Taft supported the 16<sup>th</sup> Amendment – which gave congress the power to tax people's incomes. (Money they make)
  - Progressives believed Taft would use the money to lower tariffs, but tariffs stayed the same and progressives were angry.
  - Roosevelt was watching and was disappointed and enraged.
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# Roosevelt Challenges Taft

- In 1912 Roosevelt decided to run against Taft.
- Taft won the republican nomination over Roosevelt, but Roosevelt was still very popular
- Roosevelt and his supporters formed the Progressive Party. They nominated Roosevelt.



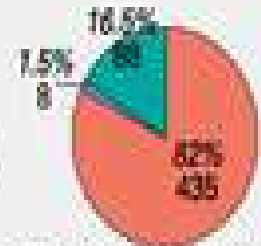
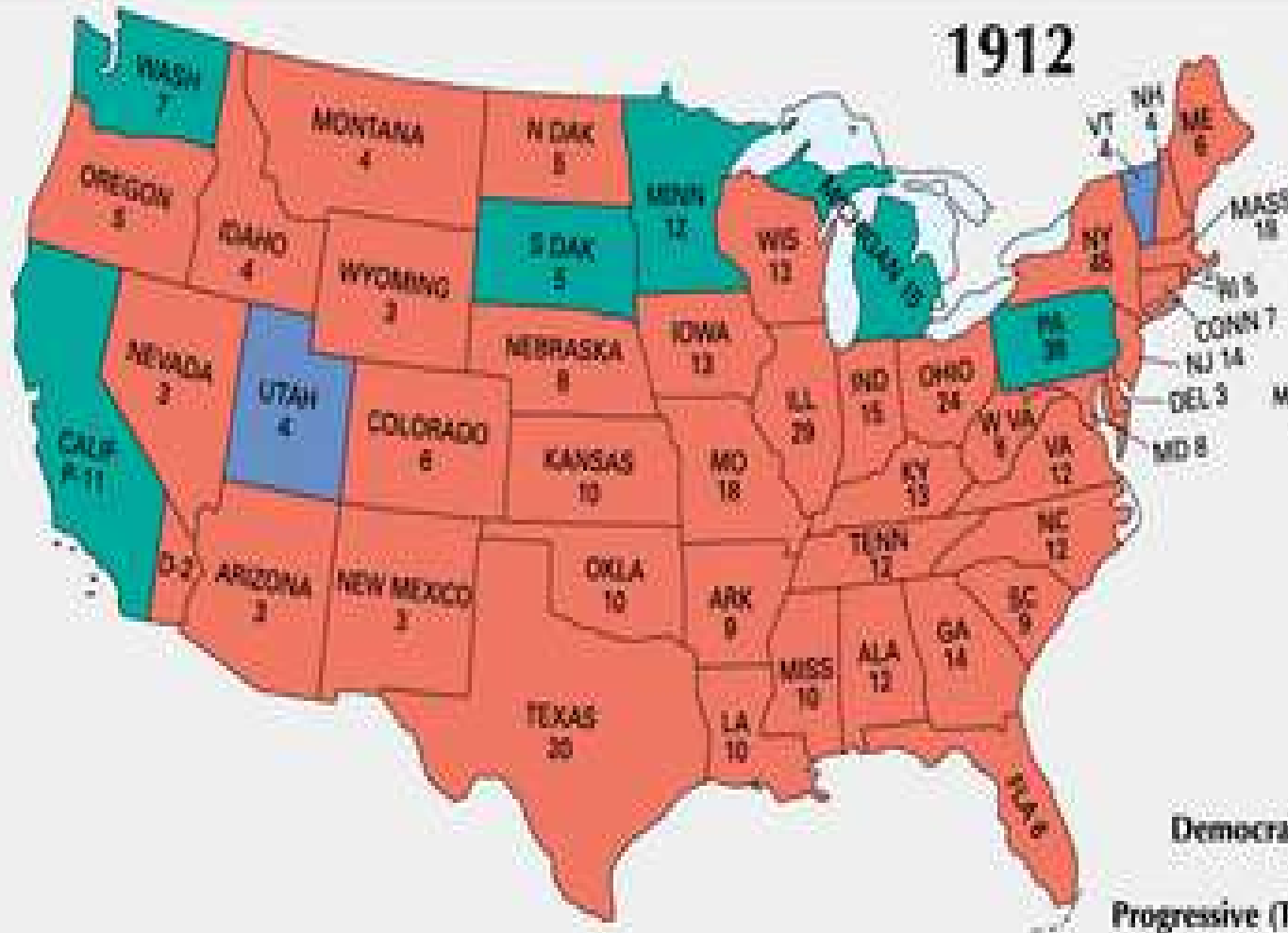
# Election of 1912

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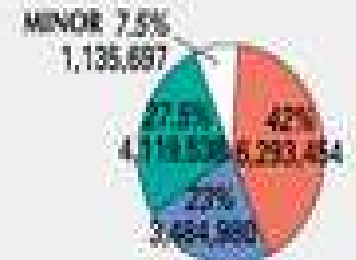
- The republican vote was split between Roosevelt and Taft
  - Woodrow Wilson, the democrat snuck in and stole the election. He gained 42% of the popular vote, Roosevelt got 27% and Taft got 22%.
  - Wilson almost swept the election, receiving 435 of 531 electoral votes.
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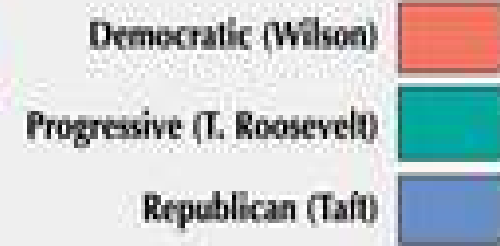
# 1912



**ELECTORAL VOTE TOTAL: 531**



**POPULAR VOTE TOTAL: 15,033,669**



# Wilson continues Progressivism

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- Wilson's New Freedom program included many progressive era ideas, and was able to pass laws to lower taxes on sugar, wool, steel, and farm equipment that were imported.
  - The progressive movement changed life in America, however while change was taking place many people were forgotten along the way.
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OHIO HISTORICAL SOCIETY



# Section 4

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Excluded from Reform

# Prejudice

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- Non-White, Non-protestant, -Non Native residents faced **Discrimination** – unequal treatment because of one's race, religion, ethnic background, or place of birth.
  - Around this time there was:
  - Anti-Catholicism – **Anti Catholics**
  - Anti-Semitism – **Anti Jewish**
  - Anti-Asian – **Prejudice against all countries in Asia**
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# Discrimination Against African Americans



- 4/5 African Americans lived in the South
- The Supreme Court passed Plessy vs. Ferguson, a court case that legalized segregation which was separating a group based on race. The court case recognized "separate, but equal".
- Nothing was separate but equal in reality

# Discrimination ctd

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- The Ku Klux Klan, which was around during reconstruction, was reborn during 1915 in Georgia.
  - The Klan lashed out against minorities, especially African Americans, as well as Catholics, Jews, and immigrants.
  - They called for 100% Americans
  - The Klan was big in the north as well during this time, including upstate NY. They had over 2 million members.
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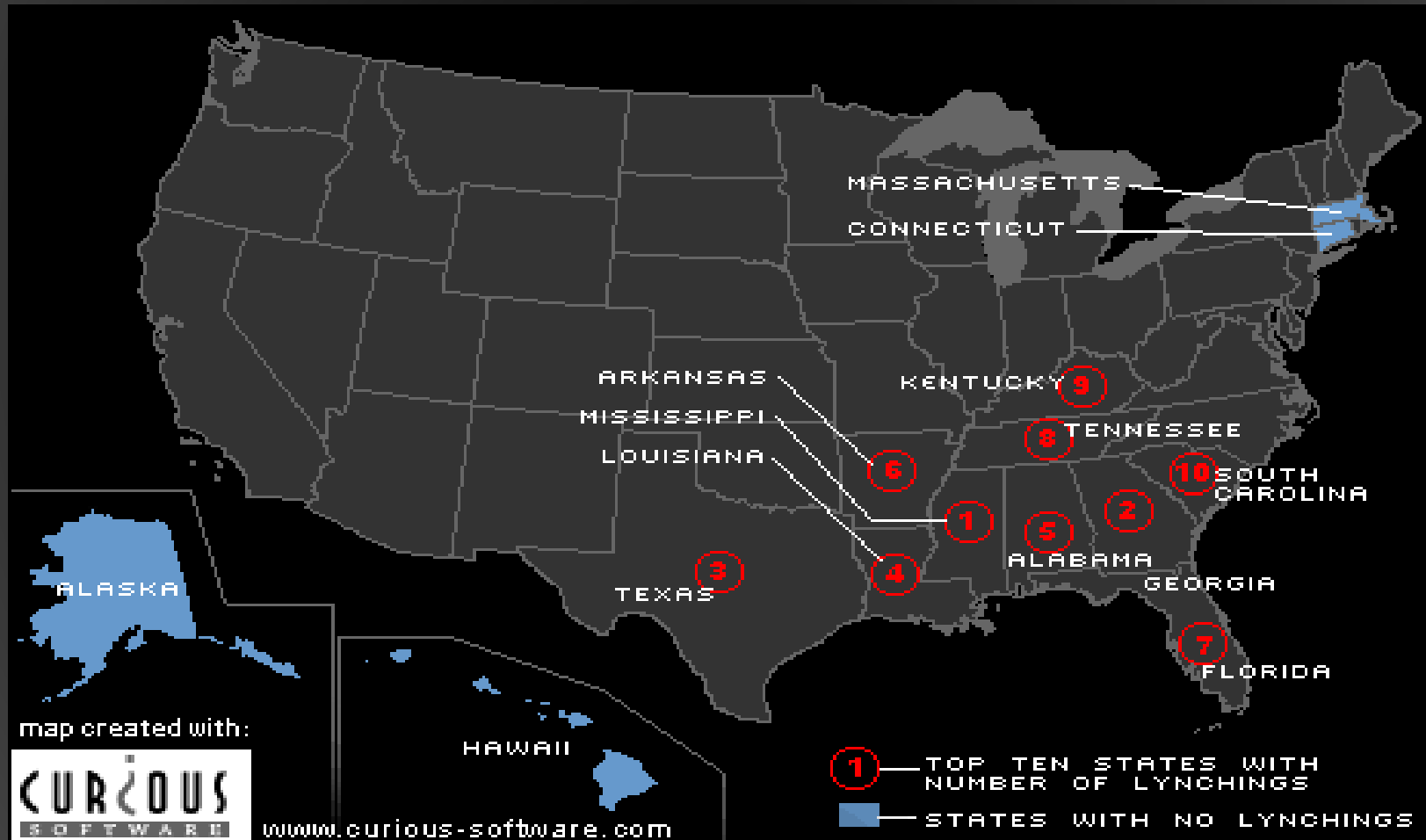


# Racial Hatred

- People who lost their jobs between 1893 and 1907 blamed minorities.
- More than 2,000 African Americans were lynched. Lynching were used against Chinese in the West.



# Lynching Map



# Failures of Progressivism

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- Progressive leaders were usually from upper and middle classes
  - Unions often would not allow women, African Americans, or immigrants from joining.
  - Temperance movement was designed to stop the drinking of Irish Catholics.
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# Struggle for Equal Opportunity



- Booker T. Washington was born into slavery, learned to read, and founded the Tuskegee Institute
- He believed African Americans had more economic power (money), they would be in a better position to demand equality
- He set up schools to give African American education, which led to better jobs

# Washington Ctd...

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- He founded the National Negro Business League to promote business development
  - He stressed to work patiently, many who were victims took offense.
  - Some African Americans tried Back-to-Africa programs, however they weren't popular
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# Other Successes/Failures

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- Ida B. Wells was the editor of an African American newspaper in Memphis, Tennessee.
- She was forced out of town when she released the names of white members involved in a lynching.
- She revealed in her book that the ones that were lynched were the ones who were successful

