

The Progressive Era

The background of the slide is a solid dark blue. In the lower right quadrant, there are several thick, dark blue, wavy lines that flow from the right edge towards the center, creating a sense of movement and depth.

Muller v Oregon 1908

- The state of Oregon set a maximum work day of 10 hours for female employees
- When a woman at Muller's laundry worked more than 10 hours Muller was convicted of violating the law
- The Supreme Court held that the law was constitutional, giving a win to workers

What is progressivism?

- Progressivism is the term applied to a variety of responses to the economic and social problems rapid industrialization introduced to America. Progressivism began as a social movement and grew into a political movement.
- The Progressive Era lasted from 1890-1920 and was a time period in which new solutions were offered to societal problems such as working conditions, income inequality, women's rights, overconsumption of alcohol, etc.
- <https://www2.gwu.edu/~erpapers/teaching/glossary/progressive-era.cfm>

Muckrakers

- Journalists such as Jacob Riis, Upton Sinclair, and Thomas Nast made it a point to expose issues within American society and used the media as a platform to spread their message
- Riis exposed poverty in New York City and Sinclair exposed incredibly dangerous and unsanitary working conditions in the Chicago meatpacking industry

Progressive Constitutional Reforms

- 16th Amendment- A federal income tax collected from all Americans
- 17th Amendment- The direct election of Senators by their constituents (voters)
- 18th Amendment- The prohibition of the manufacture, sale, or distribution of alcohol
- 19th Amendment- Voting rights for women. Some states already allowed women to vote at the time of the passage of this amendment, how progressive of them.

Nativism

- Nativists: a group that favors the interests of native born inhabitants of a country over immigrants
 - Saw immigrants as a threat- took American jobs and blamed them for the rise in crime
 - Immigrants received low wages and often were only able to obtain work in the low skilled jobs
 - Pushed for literacy tests
 - Americanization

Booker T. Washington & W.E.B. Du Bois

■ BOOKER T. WASHINGTON

- **Accept segregation at the moment**
- You can improve your situation best through **education and acquiring skills** → win the respect of white
- Founded the Tuskegee Institute-
taught practical skills

■ W.E.B. DU BOIS

- African Americans should strive for **full rights immediately**
- **Political Action** and voting rights...do not accept your position
- Talented Tenth- **small group of educated** that will lead the masses
- Founded the Niagara Movement in 1905-
will become the NAACP (National Association for the Advancement of Colored People)

Political Corruption

- City bosses like William 'Boss,' Tweed retained their control of city governments despite their reputations for greed and corruption by
- Providing aid to citizens in exchange for political support

Roosevelt's Square Deal

- The Square Deal worked to balance competing interests to create a fair deal for all sides: labor and management, consumer and business, developer and conservationist.
- Promoted policies beneficial to U.S. society as a whole, not just certain sectors
- <http://millercenter.org/president/biography/roosevelt-domestic-affairs>

The Bull Moose Party

- In 1912, Theodore Roosevelt was nominated as the candidate of the Progressive Party
- Roosevelt felt that President Taft had failed to continue his policies of progressive reform
- When Roosevelt was shot at close range before a campaign speech, he delivered the speech stating “See, it takes more than that to take down a bull moose,”
- A divided Republican Party in 1912 allowed Woodrow Wilson to become the President
- <http://www.history.com/this-day-in-history/teddy-roosevelt-nominated-as-bull-moose-candidate>

Election of 1912

- The following were running against each other for President in 1912
- William H. Taft (Republican)
- Theodore Roosevelt (Bull Moose Party)
- Woodrow Wilson (Democrat) (WINNER, not just bc he's buried in the National Cathedral in Washington, D.C., but also of the election)
- Eugene Debs (Socialist, received no electoral votes)

Wilson's New Freedom

- Wilson thought a nation of small farmers and small businesspeople could exist rather than all of the wealth being accumulated by owners and captains of industry
- Wilson sought to fight the tariff (a tax on imports), the banks (who loaned freely to owners but rarely for small business) and the trusts (which were set up to protect monopolies)

Wilson's New Freedom in Action

- The 1913 Underwood-Simmons law reduced the tariff rate
- The federal reserve act made the nations currency more flexible (the fed controls the nations' money supply)
- The Clayton Antitrust Act of 1914 declared strikes, picketing, and boycotts legal