The Progressive Era

Chapter 9
The Progressive Movement

Reform efforts aimed to restore economic opportunities and correct injustices in American life.

Problems:
- Unsafe conditions in factories
- Treatment of Women & Children
- Role of large corporations
- Government's role
The movement to ban alcohol was known as:

1. Progressivism
2. Socialism
3. **Prohibition**
4. Initiative
HELP ME to keep Him PURE

PLEASE VOTE "AGAINST THE SALE OF LIQUORS"

THE NATION DECREED
NATIONAL PROHIBITION

For Their Sakes
Enforce the Law
To reform local governments city’s adopted what?

1. 17\textsuperscript{th} Amendment
2. Scientific Management
3. YMCA
4. City Councils
Journalists who wrote about the corruption in business were called?

1. **Muckrakers**

2. Temperance workers

3. Editors

4. Prohibitionist
A bill originated by the people is known as what?

1. Recall
2. Referendum
3. Initiative
4. Trust buster
What famous politician was originally elected through a recall?

1. George W. Bush
2. Hillary Clinton
3. Arnold Schwarzenegger
4. Dennis Kucinich
Goals of Progressivism

- **Protecting Social Welfare**
  - YMCA
  - Salvation Army
  - Florence Kelley

- **Promoting Moral Improvement**
  - Prohibition
  - WCTU

- **Creating Economic Reform**
  - Eugene V. Debs – Socialist Party
  - Muckrakers

- **Fostering Efficiency**
  - Reduced work hours
  - Assembly line
Four Goals of Progressivism

1. Protecting Social Welfare
   • YMCA, Salvation Army, Florence Kelly

2. Promoting moral improvement
   • Prohibition, WCTU

3. Creating economic reform
   • Eugene Debs – socialist party, Muckrakers

4. Fostering efficiency
   • Reduced work hours, Assembly line
What did each of the following do to clean up government:

Local governments?
- Created city councils

Reform Mayors?
- Fairer tax systems, public owned utilities, lowered price for public transportation and pushed people to be more active in questioning their leaders
What did each of the following do to clean up government:

Reform governors?
- attacked big business, especially railroads

How were workers protected?
- Child Labor Laws pg. 311
- 10 hour work day
- workers compensation laws
Cleaning Up Government

How were elections reformed?
adopted the secret ballot

Define the following:

Initiative = bill originated by the people
Referendum = voting on an initiative
Recall = make official face another election
17th Amendment = direct election of senators
Women in the Work Force

1. Farmers: South and Midwest
2. Domestic Workers: paid servants, cooks. Mainly former slaves and immigrants
   Note: In 1870, 70% of employed women were servants
3. Industry
Theodore Roosevelt

• Becomes president after McKinley is assassinated in 1901

Biography:

Wealthy New York family
athletic, boxed and wrestled at Harvard
Rough Rider = volunteer Calvary unit
A lot of experience in politics

• Administration call the **Square Deal**
Theodore Roosevelt

- Harvard graduate
- New York State Assembly
- NYC Police Commissioner
- Assistant Secretary of the Navy
- New York governor
- Vice President
Roosevelt’s Square Deal

Teddy Roosevelt thought Federal power was important and necessary!

1902 Coal Strike:
• 140,000 PA coal miners on strike
• Roosevelt called both sides to D.C.
• Used arbitration to resolve strike
Roosevelt’s Square Deal

Trust Busting

• Sherman Anti-trust Act was not working
• Roosevelt had success breaking up the railroad, beef, oil and tobacco industries

Roosevelt began regulating business: Meat Inspection Act and Pure Food and Drug Act - after reading The Jungle

http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=oYpdZMFOObQ
http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=vcUhfdeztOs&NR=1
T. Roosevelt’s professional background included all of the following jobs EXCEPT:

1. NYC Police Commissioner
2. U.S. Senator
3. Assistant secretary to the U.S. Navy
4. Vice-president
Roosevelt began a presidential precedent by intervening in a 1902 strike by the

1. Coal industry
2. Oil industry
3. Railroad industry
4. Textile industry
Roosevelt led the effort to reform the meatpacking industry after reading

1. *The Jungle*
2. *Uncle Tom’s Cabin*
3. *The Shame of the Cities*

![Bar chart showing percentages of books read: 67% for The Jungle, 7% for Uncle Tom’s Cabin, 13% for The Shame of the Cities, and 13% for “The History of the Standard Oil Co.”]
The measure that required truth in labeling on numerous products was the

1. Hepburn Act
2. Meat Inspection Act
3. National Reclamation Act
4. Pure Food and Drug Act
1. Who ran in the election of 1908?
2. How many trusts did Taft bust while in office?
3. How did Taft anger Progressives and the conservationist?
4. Why did the Republican Party split?
5. What party did the Progressives form?
Who did Taft defeat in the election of 1908?

1. Woodrow Wilson
2. William Jennings Bryan
3. Eugene V. Debs
4. Theodore Roosevelt

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- Woodrow Wilson
- William Jennings Bryan
- Eugene V. Debs
- Theodore Roosevelt
How many trusts did Taft break-up while in office?

1. 44
2. 90
3. 75
4. 25
How did Taft anger the Progressives?

1. Signed the Payne-Aldrich Tariff
2. Signed the Sherman Anti-trust Act
3. Broke up 90 trusts
4. Conserved land
Why did the Republican party split?

1. Progressives angered by Taft
2. Progressives supported Roosevelt
3. Conservationist angered by Taft
4. All of the above
What party did the Progressives form?

1. Green party
2. Populist party
3. Bull-Moose party
4. Reform party

|   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |
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Legend:
- Green party
- Populist party
- Bull-Moose party
- Reform party

Graph showing: 93% for Bull-Moose party, 7% for Populist party, and 0% for Green party.
Participant Scores

800  Alyssa Brennan
800  Zack Hajdin
800  Justin Salcedo
800  Julia Strejnowski
800  Michael Tankersly
THE MUCKRACERS

Upton Sinclair

Lincoln Steffens

Jacob Riis

Ida Tarbell
What was the earliest national park established?

1. Yellowstone
2. Yosemite
3. Grand Canyon
4. Glacier
The only national park east of the Mississippi River before 1920 was

1. Platt
2. Wind Cave
3. Acadia
4. Mesa Verde
Which of the following national parks is NOT in California?

1. Yosemite
2. Yellowstone
3. Sequoia
4. Lassen Volcanic
How many national parks were there in 1900?

1. None

2. 4

3. 10

4. 14
Which of the following led to Progressive reforms?

1. Increased immigration
2. Bad living conditions in cities
3. Poor working conditions in factories
4. All of the above
What effect did members of the temperance movement expect to result from prohibition?

1. A stronger American democracy
2. A decrease in the power of corporations
3. The end of immigration
4. A decline in the influence of the Roman Catholic Church
Which of the following was a result of the Progressive movement?

1. Referendum voting and direct primaries were instituted

2. Railroads became more powerful

3. State legislatures elected U.S. Senators

4. Liquor sales increased
Which of the following was NOT a cause of economic reform?

1. The panic of 1893
2. Consumption of alcohol
3. Low wages
4. Working conditions in factories

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Participant Scores

800  Eric Daschner
800  Mo Hamo
800  Stevon Maxwell
800  Luke Mendoza
800  Lisa Orozco
Election of 1912

Who were the four candidates for president? (pages 330-331)

1.
2.
3.
4.

Reformers receive 75% of the votes!
Election of 1912

- Eugene V. Debs: 6%
- William H. Taft: 23%
- Theodore Roosevelt: 27%
- Woodrow Wilson: 42%

Electoral Vote
- Wilson: 435
- Roosevelt: 88
- Taft: 8
- Debs: 0

Popular Vote*
- Wilson: 6,296,547
- Roosevelt: 4,118,571
- Taft: 3,486,720
- Debs: 900,672

*Other candidates received about 2% of the popular vote.
Wilson’s New Freedom

Read pages 332-335 - Define in NOTES…

• Clayton Anti-trust Act =
• Federal Trade Commission =
• 16\textsuperscript{th} Amendment =
• Federal Reserve System =
• 19\textsuperscript{th} Amendment =
PROGRESSIVISM

- Political reform
- Immigration restrictions
- Prohibition
- End of white slavery, prostitution, and sweat shops
- Americanization of immigrants
- End of urban political machines
- Women's suffrage
- Rate regulation of private utilities
- End of child labor
- Anti-trust legislation