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PREVIEW

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VOCABULARY

1. Progressive Era
2. Muckrakers
3. Social Welfare

VOCABULARY

7. Socialist Party
8. Settlement House
9. Bull Moose Party

WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE

Women's suffrage was established over the course of several decades. Women were first given the right to vote in various states and localities. They were finally given the right to vote nationally in all elections in 1920 with the passing of the 19th amendment.

BACKGROUND

SENECA FALLS

CARRIE CHAPMAN CATT

ANNA HOWARD SHAW

THE

CHILD LABOR

Child labor had become a growing problem since the onset of the industrial revolution. Although lawmakers attempted to pass laws limiting or banning child labor, there was still opposition to a constitutional amendment banning child labor. Reformers believed that child labor was detrimental to society.

BACKGROUND

FAILED LAWS

PHILANTHROPY

The number of wealthy families in the United States rose from around 100 millionaires in the 1870s to 4,000 in 1892 and 16,000 in 1916. In the early 20th century, philanthropy flourished with the creation of private foundations.

THE GOSPEL OF WEALTH

PRIVATE FOUNDATIONS

AMERICAN RED CROSS

MUCKRAKERS

Muckrakers were American journalists during the progressive era who attacked leaders and institutions as corrupt. They were often backed by large audiences in popular magazines.

BACKGROUND

PURPOSE

MAGAZINES

THE TERM "MUCKRAKERS"

IMPACT

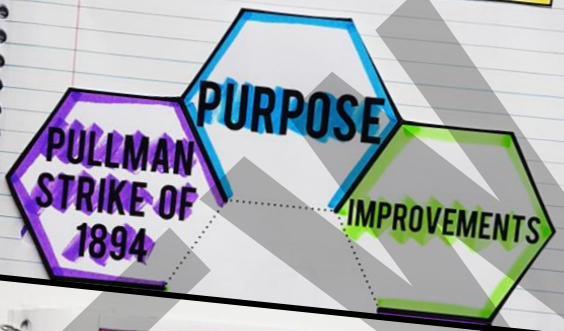
PREVIEW

FAMOUS MUCKRAKERS

- RAY STANNARD BAKER
- IDA M. TARBELL
- LINCOLN STEFFENS
- UPTON SINCLAIR

LABOR UNIONS

A labor union is a group of workers who join together to protect workers' rights. They are usually members of similar professions or trades. National labor unions were established during the Industrial Revolution.

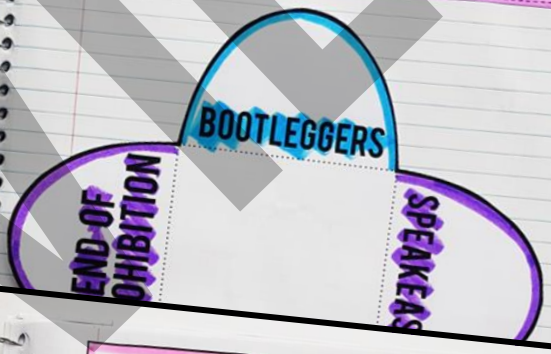


TEMPERANCE MOVEMENT

The Temperance Movement was an American movement established to reduce or eliminate the consumption of alcohol.

PROHIBITION

Prohibition was the nationwide constitutional ban on the production, importation, transportation, and sale of alcoholic beverages that took place in the United States from 1920 to 1933.



PURE FOOD & DRUG

The Pure Food and Drug Act of 1906 was an act preventing the sale, transportation, or production of poisonous or misbranded foods, drugs, medicines, and liquors. It was passed in 1906.

DANGEROUS DRUGS	MEAT INSPECTION ACT
PASSAGE OF THE ACT	FOOD & DRUG ADMINISTRATION
UPTON SINCLAIR & *THE JUNGLE*	ENFORCEMENT

ECONOMIC POLICY

The Progressive Era saw general economic prosperity after the Panic of 1893, which was a severe depression that ended in 1897.

- 16TH AMENDMENT
- INTERSTATE COMMERCE ACT
- SHERMAN ANTITRUST ACT
- UNDERWOOD TARIFF
- CLAYTON ANTITRUST ACT
- FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM
- HENRY FORD & THE MODEL T

PREVIEW

Suggested Answer Keys (6 1/2)

SUGGESTED ANSWER KEY

Vocab

- The progressive era - period of widespread social activism and political reform across the US from 1890s-1920s. Main objectives were eliminating problems caused by industrialization, urbanization, and corruption in government
- Muckrakers - reform minded journalists, attacked established institutions and leaders as corrupt. Had large audiences in popular magazines
- Social Welfare - one of the goals of Progressive Era is to protect social welfare, reformers want to soften the harsh conditions of industrialization
- Political machine - political organization in which authoritative boss/small group commands supports and businesses who receive rewards for efforts. Power based on ability of workers/supports to get out vote for their candidate on election day. Relies on hierarchy and rewards, typically organized on permanent basis, rather than for a single election or event.
- Temperance - discouraged use of alcoholic beverages. Started in 1830s. Use of alcohol was often associated with other social problems (poverty, insanity); temperance often co-mingled with other reform movements, especially abolition. From 1850s on, efforts focused mainly on German and Irish immigrants
- Prohibition - nationwide Constitutional ban on production, importation, transportation, or sale of alcoholic beverages from 1920-1933. Promoted by "dry crusaders". 18th amendment and Volstead Act set rules for enforcing ban, and defined types of alcoholic beverages that were NOT prohibited (e.g. religious wines). Private ownership and consumption not illegal under federal law, but local laws were often much stricter
- Socialist party - established in 1901 in the United States by Eugene Debs. Popular in early 20th century, declined after election of 1912, and even further after 1920 because of public disapproval during World War I. In early 1900s, several localities elected official in socialist party
- Settlement house - Organizations that provided support services to urban poor and European immigrants, such as education, healthcare, child care, employment resources, etc. 100s established between 1880s and 1920s in response to influx of European immigrants and urban poverty caused by industrialization and exploitative labor practices. 1st settlement house was Hull House, in Chicago, started by Jane Addams, often established, led, and staffed by upper/middle class women. Reflected broader commitment to social reform in Progressive Era
- Bull Moose Party - also called Progressive Party. 3rd party, nominated Teddy Roosevelt in 1912. Opposed entrenched conservatism of regular Republicans. Wanted to revise political nominating process, and create an aggressive program of social legislation.
- Populists - Based on people's dissatisfaction with government and inability to address problems of the day. Proposed complete platform of political reforms, including women's suffrage, secret ballots, and direct elections. Left wing, highly critical of capitalism (especially banks, railroads)
- Suffragists - part of wave of Progressive Era reforms. Prominent suffragettes led other Allied with labor unions
- Progressive causes as well—Jane Addams/Hull House, Ida B. Wells/anti-lynching. Argued that women's politics complemented (rather than distracted) their traditional roles as wives, mothers, caregivers
- Corruption - political machines, regulation of monopolies via antitrust laws, huge rift between rich and poor

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SUGGESTED ANSWER KEY CONT.

Political Reform

- 16th Amendment - ratified 3 February 1913, enabled Congress to levy federal income tax. First Progressive amendment. Controversial when enacted because the Supreme Court had said income tax was unconstitutional in late 1890s.
- 17th Amendment - ratified 1913, provided direct election of Senators. Previously, Senators were elected by state legislatures. Hard to pass because requires 2/3 of Congress to vote, but has low support in Senate.
- 18th Amendment - ratified 1919, effective January 1920. Prohibited manufacture, sale, and transport of intoxicating beverages within the United States, as well as import and export. Repealed by 21st amendment in 1933
- 19th Amendment - Women can vote, 1920

Progressive Presidents

- Theodore Roosevelt - "new nationalist" variety of Progressive Era, Square Deal—a person's character matters more than their class. Dedicated many national parks, and restricted private development on government lands.
- William Howard Taft - Roosevelt's hand-picked successor, supported Square Deal, but lacked Roosevelt's charm. Satisfied more Conservatives, but pursued more antitrust suits than Roosevelt. Alienated Roosevelt's supporters by refusing to fire Richard Ballinger (Secretary of the Interior), and his firm position against Gifford Pinchot (head of Forest Service)
- Woodrow Wilson - argued for stronger central government, and fighting anti-trust legislation and labor rights. 1912 election "New Freedom", reintroduce real competition to marketplace by destroying monopolistic economic trusts.

Women's Suffrage

- Background - gathered strength in the 1840s. Susan B. Anthony wants 15th amendment to give African American males AND Women the right to vote. Suffrage made early gains in North because of its close ties to abolitionism
- Seneca Falls - the Seneca Falls Convention was the first Women's rights convention. It was held on July 19-20, 1848 in Seneca Falls, New York. Other Women's rights conventions soon followed.
- NAWSA - The National American Woman Suffrage Association was formed on February 18, 1890. Its main goal was to work for Women's suffrage in the United States. Stanton was elected president of the convention at its formation
- Stanton and Anthony - Stanton started working with Susan B. Anthony (abolitionist) in 1851. Anthony managed business, and Stanton was the writer. They also edited and published a Women's newspaper, Revolution, 1868-1870. Formed National Woman Suffrage Association in 1869, neither lived to see 20th amendment pass.
- Carrie Chapman Catt - Suffrage leader, campaigned for 19th amendment. President of National American Woman Suffrage Association, founder of League of Women Voters, and International Alliance of Women. Went to college; paid with odd jobs. Valedictorian and only Woman in her graduating class. As president of NAWSA, gained public support and lobbied very effectively. Was able to vote in 1920 presidential election (1st presidential election after 19th amendment)

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SUGGESTED ANSWER KEY CONT.

Women's Suffrage cont.

- Anna Howard Shaw - Leader in Women's suffrage. Physician, one of 1st ordained female Methodist ministers. Born in UK, moved to Massachusetts when he was 4. Paid for college by giving lectures on temperance. Played key role in merger of NWSA (National Woman Suffrage Association), and AWSA (American Woman Suffrage Association) into NAWSA (National American Woman Suffrage Association). Shaw was president of NAWSA 1904-1915; refused to support "militant tactics" (like chaining selves to fences) during WWI era
- The Movement Splits - split in 1869 into 2 groups—American Woman Suffrage Association (AWSA), led by Lucy Stone, which backed 15th amendment (black males vote), and NWSA (National Woman Suffrage Association), led by Elizabeth Cady Stanton and Susan B. Anthony, who opposed 15th amendment for not including women. Groups also split on strategy. AWSA had a more local focus (Utah and Wyoming give women the vote in 1869 and 70), and NWSA has a national/federal focus, with the goal of a constitutional amendment.
- Passage of the Nineteenth Amendment - ratified August 18, 1920. Granted US women right to vote.

Child Labor

- Background - children had worked as servants and apprentices throughout history, but reached new extremes during the Industrial Revolution. Children worked long hours in dangerous factory conditions for very little money. Children were unable to unionize, and could often do more skilled/detailed work than adults.
- Failed Laws - the Keating-Owen Act was passed in 1916 but was declared unconstitutional. It would have freed children from labor in industries that engaged in interstate commerce. President Wilson signed into law the "Tax on Employment of Child Labor," which placed a ten percent tax on the businesses that employed children under age 14 or made them work more than eight hours a day, six days a week. It was also deemed unconstitutional.
- State Laws - 1902-1915, child labor committees emphasized reform in states. Conditions improve, but gaps (especially in Southern states) led to push for federal child labor law. By 1929 every state had instituted provisions banning children under 14 from working.
- Fair Labor Standards Act - Great Depression changes attitudes towards child labor, jobs are scarce, so they should go to adults. FLSA passed in 1938; it set a national minimum wage, max hour standards for workers in interstate commerce, and also limited child labor. Anyone under 16 was prohibited in manufacturing and mining

Philanthropy

- *The Gospel of Wealth* - article by Andrew Carnegie in 1889 that describes the responsibility of philanthropy by new upper class self made rich. He says that the best way of dealing with wealth inequality is for the wealthy to redistribute means in a responsible and thoughtful manner (vs handing down to children/heirs). He also says that the wealthy themselves are the best distributors of the wealth, as opposed to government, etc.
- Private foundations - number of rich families climbs exponentially in Progressive Era. Carnegie says give to colleges, hospitals, medical research, etc. Rockefeller and Carnegie establish large, highly visible private foundations with the goal of fostering modern, efficient, business oriented operations designed to better enhance society, rather than enhance the status of the giver.

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SUGGESTED ANSWER KEY CONT.

Philanthropy cont.

- American Red Cross - reorganized and professionalized during Progressive Era. Established in 1821 by Clara Barton (1st president), but Barton was unable to build up a staff she trusted and couldn't raise sufficient money. She was forced out in 1904. Professional social work experts take the lead, and make the group a model of scientific reform.

Muckrakers

- Background - starts around 1900, forerunners of modern investigative journalism
- Purpose - reform minded journalists who attacked established institutions and leaders as corrupt, also took on corporate monopolies and political machines. Usually had large audiences in popular magazines.
- Changes to journalism: evolved from era of personal journalism (19th century newspapers led with strong editorial voices) and yellow journalism (sensational headlines to sell newspapers)
- Magazines - McClure's, Collier's Weekly, Munsey's Magazine. Jan 1903 issue of McClure's is considered the official beginning of the muckraking
- Theodore Roosevelt coins the term - reference to Pilgrim's Progress, man with a muck rake who rejects salvation to focus on filth. Says in 1906 speech "the men with the muck rakes are often indispensable to the well-being of society, but only if they know when to stop raking the muck"
- Impact - legislation/litigation with lasting impacts—end of Standard Oil's monopoly over the oil industry, established the Pure Food and Drug Act (1906) which led to FDA; 1st child labor laws (1916). Also exposed bribery and corruption on city and state level, as well as within Congress

Famous Muckrakers

- Ray Stannard Baker - (1870-1946) Born in Michigan, went to MSU. Covered Pullman Strike for Chicago News Record. Joined McClure's in 1898. Also wrote fiction under pseudonym David Grayson. Left McClure's in 1907 and founded the American Magazine. Covered the 1906 Atlanta race riot, which was published as a book, Woodrow Wilson's biographer.
- Ida M. Tarbell - (1857-1944) Only Woman in 1880 graduating class at Allegheny College, worked at McClure's. Exposed unfair practices at Standard Oil, which led to Supreme Court decision to break their monopoly
- Lincoln Steffens - (1866-1936) New York reporter who launched series of articles in McClure's called Tweed Days in St. Louis, later published as book The Shame of the Cities. Investigated corruption in municipal government in America.
- Upton Sinclair - (1878-1968) Novelist/essayist, socialist. Writes The Jungle in 1906, a fiction that was based on reality. Exposed meat packing industry, and brought about the Pure Food Act and Federal Meat Inspection Act less than 6 months after publication.
- David Graham Philips - (1867-1911) Novelist and journalist. March 1906 article in Cosmopolitan called "The Treason of the Senate", exposing campaign contributors being rewarded by certain members of US Senate. Article helped lead to 17th amendment (popular elections of US Senate). Also wrote fiction, murdered by a reader who thought one of his books cast "literary aspersions" on his family.
- Jacob Riis (1849-1914) - Danish immigrant, documented the slums of New York; police reporter and social reformer. Wanted to draw attention to the horrendous conditions of tenement living. How the Other Half Lives (1890) was his influential book, used photography because he felt like he couldn't accurately convey the squalor of tenements with words alone.

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