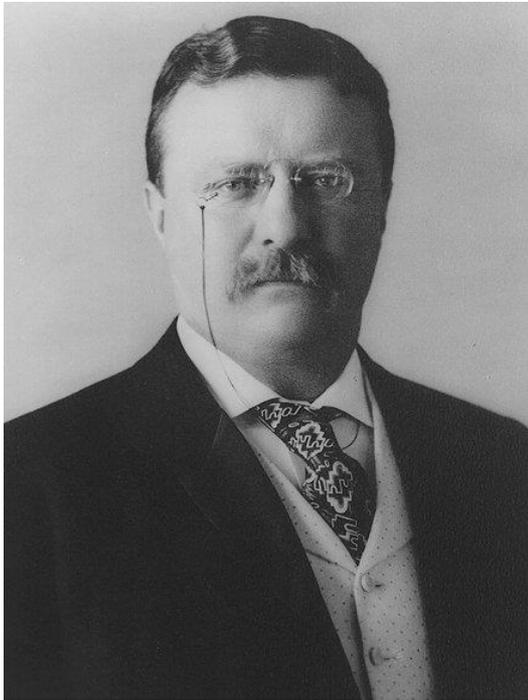


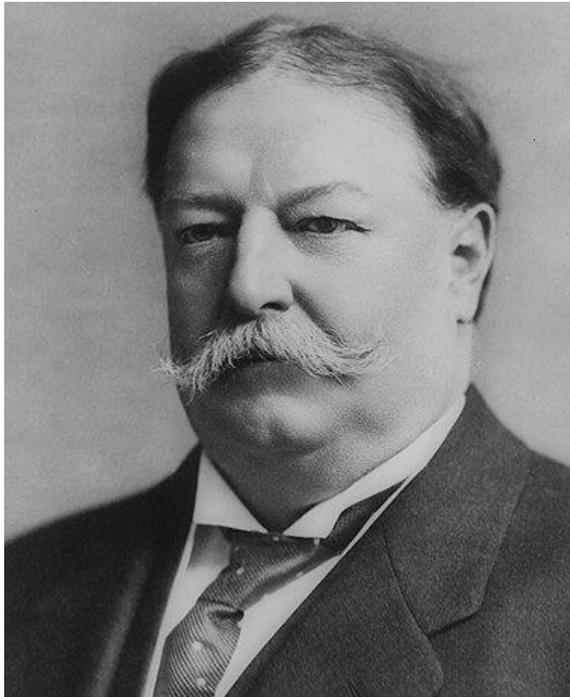
The Progressive Era 1900-1920

AP US History

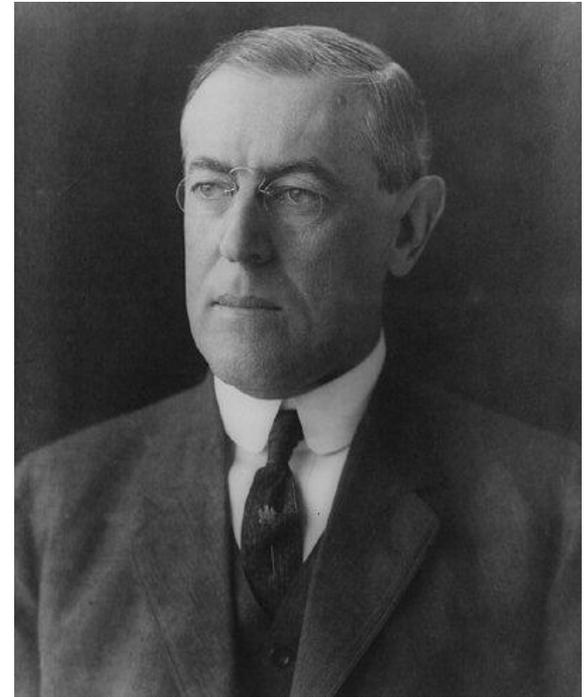
Presidents of the Progressive Era



Theodore Roosevelt 1901-1909



William H. Taft 1909-1913

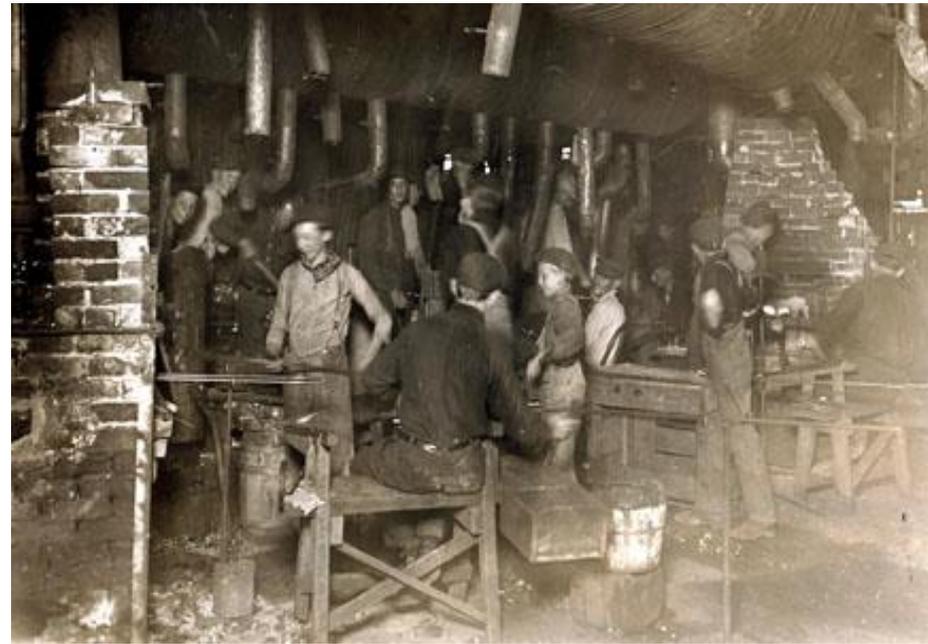


Woodrow Wilson 1913-1921

The Progressive Era

Defined:

- Reform movement from 1900-1920 when reform-minded people wanted to better life in the U.S.
- Wanted to correct problems created during the Gilded Age.
- They wanted “progress” in social, economic, and political areas.



Goals of Progressivism

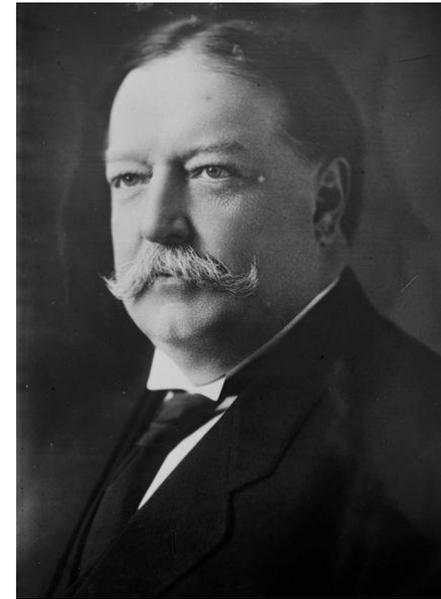
Eliminate corruption in government.

Establish a more efficient government.

Expand government's role as a guardian of the workers and the poor.

More governmental regulation of the economy.

Expanded role of government in protecting the human welfare.



Other Goals

1. Prohibit or limit child labor.
2. Improve working conditions of women.
3. Establish minimum wage.
4. Improve work-place safety.
5. Limit working hours.
6. Care for injured workers.
7. Provide assistance for unemployed.



Cigar making factory 1901

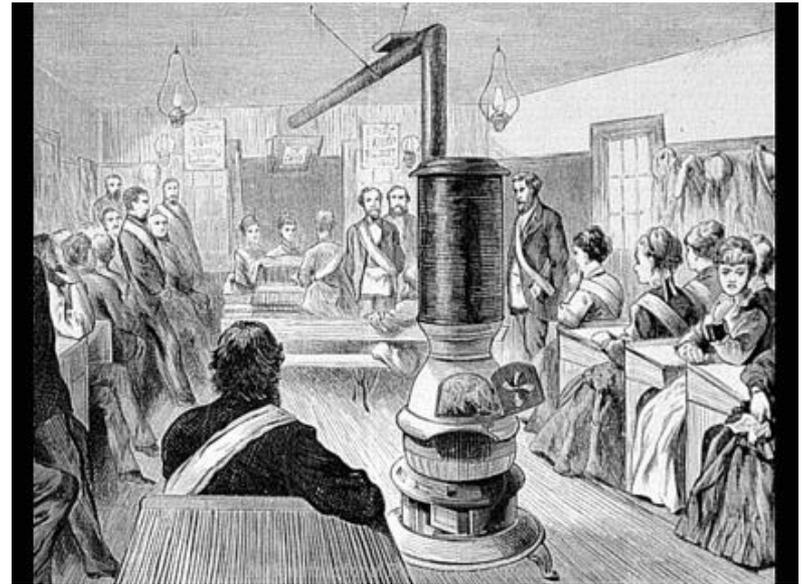


Origins of Progressive Movement



1. Populism

- The Grange -first farmers alliance.
- Started as a movement of mostly farmers to protest Railroad prices.
- Became a major 3rd Political Party in late 1800's.

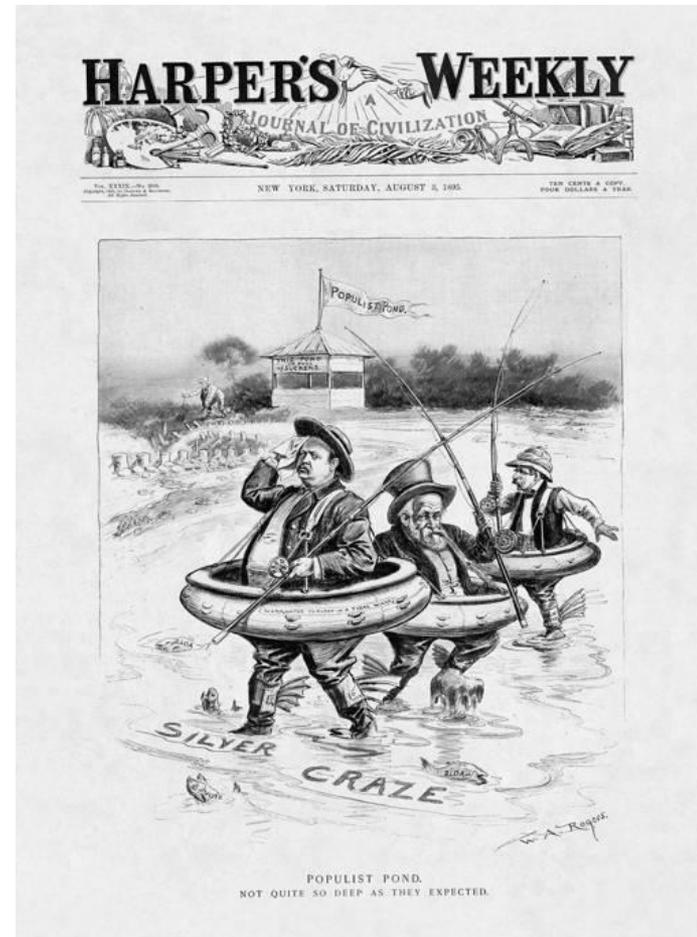


Grange meeting in 1880's

Populism

Populist Party in 1892

- Free and unlimited coinage of silver to increase the money supply and allow farmers to pay off debts.
- A graduated income tax.
- Government ownership of railroads and telegraphs.
- Direct election of U.S. Senators.
- Secret ballot to end voter fraud.
- An 8 hour workday.
- Restrictions on immigration.

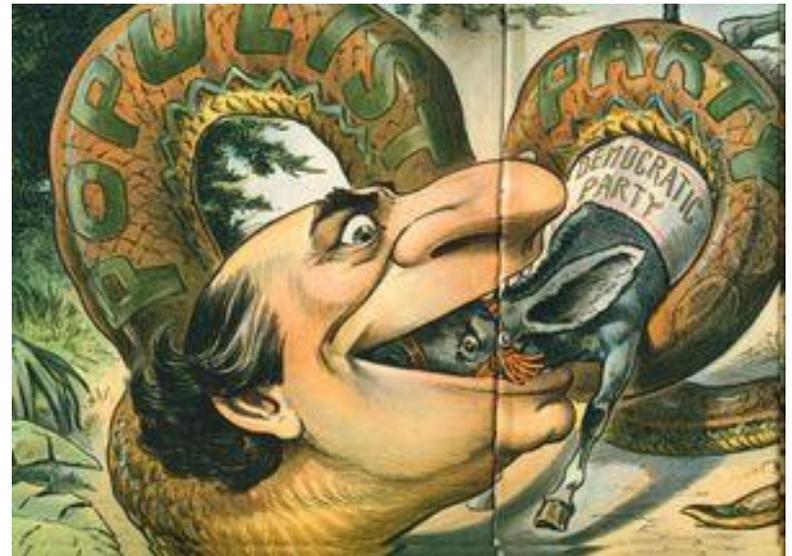
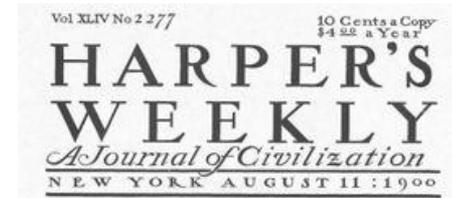


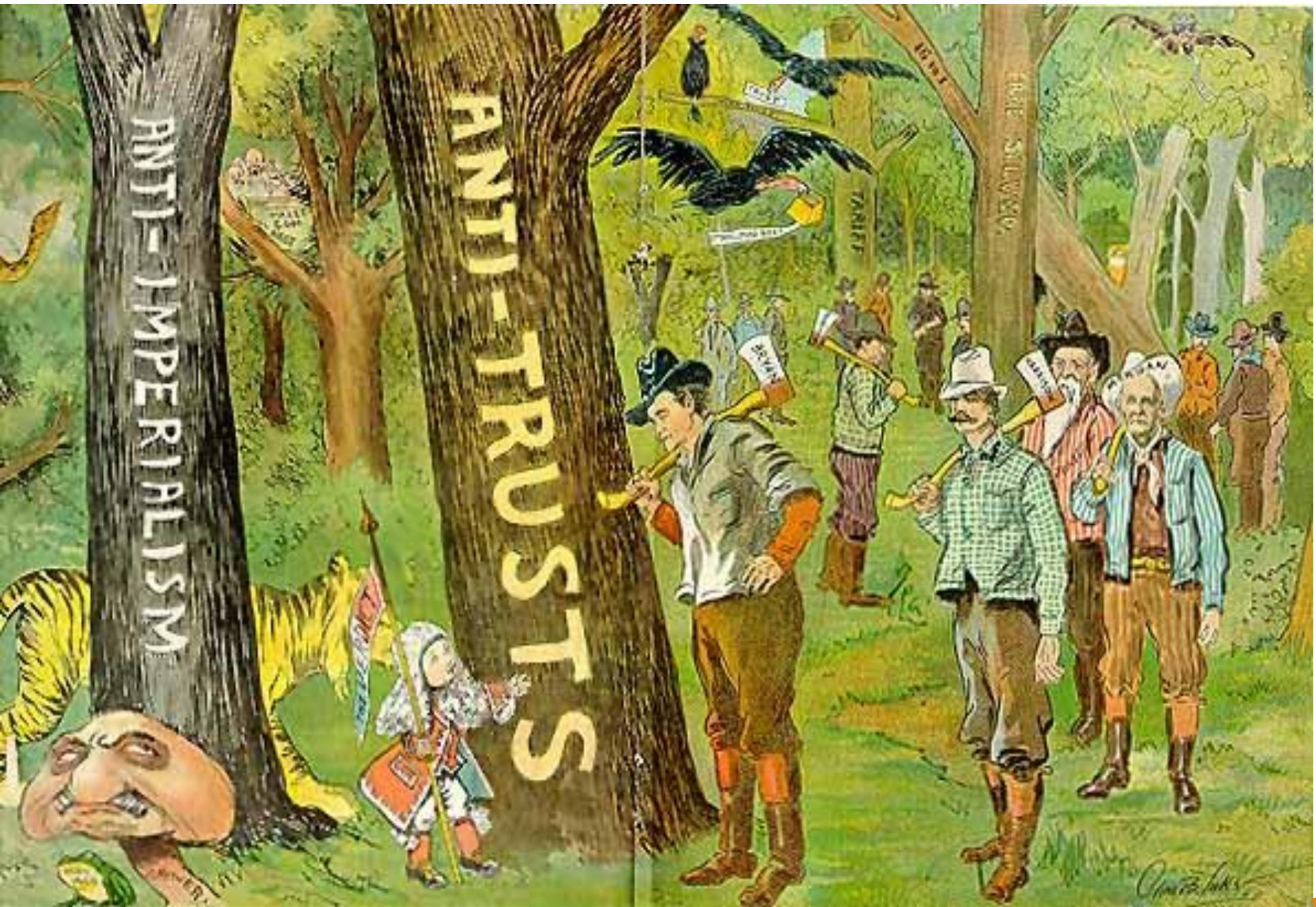
Populism

1896 Presidential Election

- Populists supported [William Jennings Bryan](#)- Democratic Nominee.
- Bryan was supporter of bimetallism or free coinage of silver.
- With populists supporting the Democratic Bryan, the Populists Party ceased to exist.
- Bryan loses to William McKinley who supports big business ideas.

Populist ideas of reform will give rise to Progressive Reforms.





Mr. Bryan, isn't that a healthy tree to get you main plank from?

Differences Between Populists and Progressives

Populism was a rural movement-farmers and other lower-middle class workers

Populist fought the RRs (Radical Republicans).

Progressivism focused on urban problems such as unsafe working conditions, bad sanitation, political machines

Progressives were middle-upper class, native born, college educated, men and women; social workers, engineers, writers, teachers, small business owners...



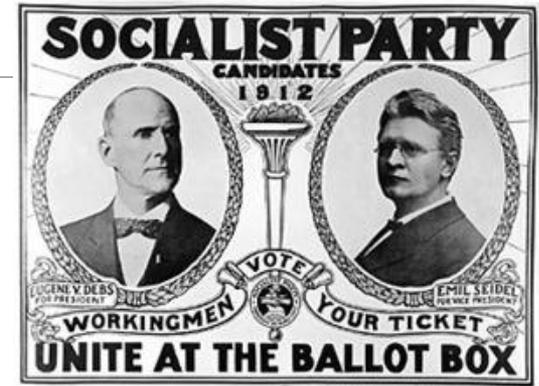
Origins of Progressivism

2. Labor Movement

- Unions sought to improve working conditions, wages and reduce working hours

3. Socialism

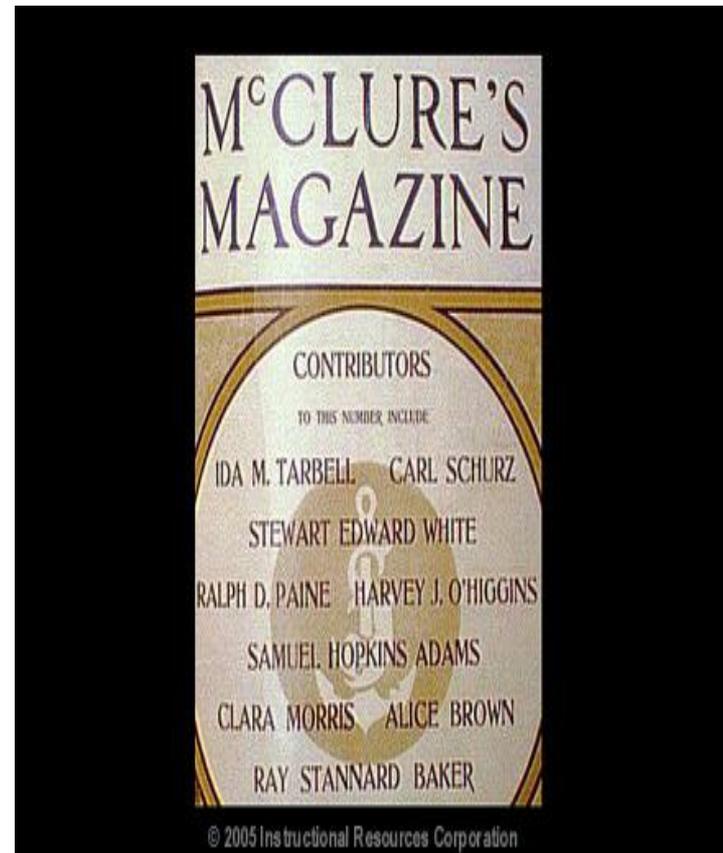
- Favored government control of the economic and political system
- Wanted to end capitalism
- Wanted to redistribute wealth more equally



4. Muckrakers

Investigative journalists that exposed the problems in society in an attempt to bring about reform.

Given name by Teddy Roosevelt-too busy “raking at the muck at their feet and ignored the glories of the heavens above”



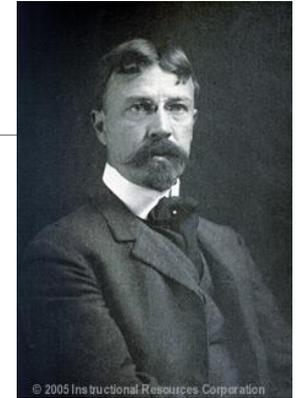
Muckrakers

Notable Muckrakers

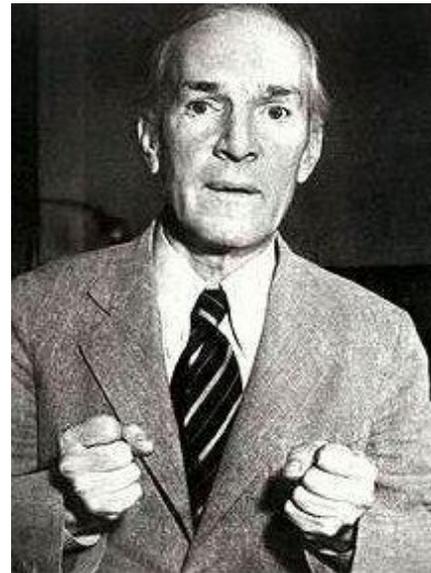
- **Ida Tarbell**- *History of the Standard Oil Company* (abused committed by Standard Oil)
- **Frank Norris**- *The Octopus* (railroad corruption/monopolies)
- **Jacob Riis** - *How the Other Half Lives* (slum life in NYC)
- **Lincoln Steffens** - *The Shame of the Cities* (Political corruption)
- **Upton Sinclair** - *The Jungle* (meatpacking industry and capitalists greed) *Impact*
- **Theodore Dreiser** - *Sister Carrie* - (conditions of workers)



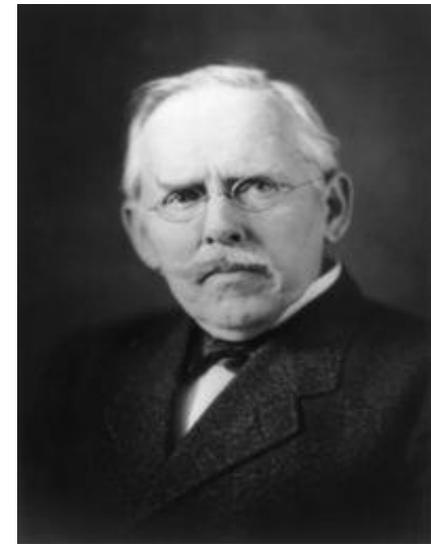
Ida Tarbell



Lincoln Steffens



Upton Sinclair



Jacob Riis

Progressive Legislation

Municipal Reforms

Commission System

Voters elect 5 commissioners with expertise to head city departments.

City-Manager Plan

Voters elect a city council to make laws and set policy and council hires a qualified manager to run city.

Both attempt to run government more efficiently.



State Reforms

Direct Primary

- An election where voters choose the candidates who will later run in a general election

17th Amendment

- U.S. Senators will now be elected by the people and **NOT** by state legislators, more democratic



Secret Ballot

- Voters could not be pressured to vote for certain candidate.
- Hurt political machines.

Initiative

- Allows voters to introduce **NEW** legislation by gathering signatures on a petition.

Referendum

- Allows voters to **CHANGE** a law already in place, also done with signatures.

Recall

- Allows voters to **REMOVE** an elected official from office by holding a new election.

Progressive Legislation

Fire Safety Standards

Passed as a result of
Triangle Shirtwaist Fire

- Started in overcrowded sweatshop...
- Only 2 stairways to 10 story building, exit doors were locked
- 146 people died, many jumping to deaths



Federal Reforms

- **16th Amendment** - Established graduated income tax
- **17th Amendment** - Direct election of Senators
- **18th Amendment** - Prohibited Alcohol
- **19th Amendment** - Gave women the right to vote
- **Interstate Commerce Act** - 1887 law that regulated railroads and other interstate businesses
- **Meat Inspection Act** - Required govt. inspection of meat shipped from one state to another
- **Pure Food and Drug Act**
 - Outlawed sale of food or drugs that contained harmful ingredients
 - Required food to have ingredient labels



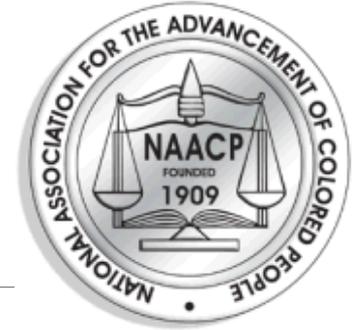
Reformers and Reform Movements

Florence Kelley

- Social worker at Hull House.
- Fought to end child labor and improve women's work hours.
- Helped write factory inspection laws.

Supreme Court ruled in favor of a 10 hour workday in *Muller v. Oregon*, 1908.





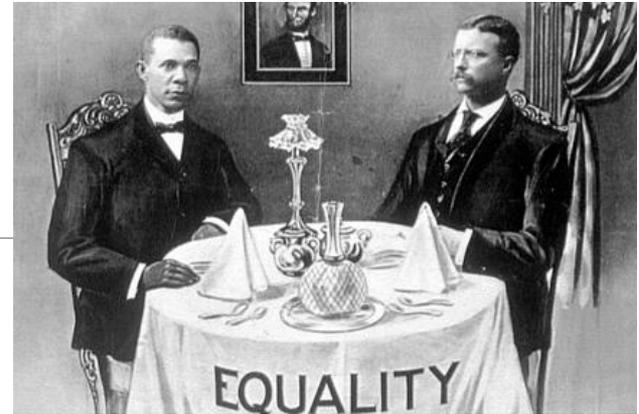
WEB Dubois

- Co-founder of NAACP 1909
- 1st African American to receive a Doctorate from Harvard.
- Fought and demanded for equal rights for African Americans.
- Encouraged Blacks to attend colleges to develop leadership skills.



Booker T. Washington

- African American leader in late 1800's to his death in 1915.
- Founded Tuskegee Institute in Alabama.
- Encouraged African Americans to learn trades.



Women's Christian Temperance Union (WCTU)

- Group that led fight against alcohol, wanted prohibition.
- Believed alcohol was responsible for unemployment, crime, and divorce.
- Carrie Nation was a radical temperance crusader. Smashed saloons with hatchet.
- Accomplished goal with passage of 18th Amendment.



Women's Suffrage or Right to Vote

National Women's Suffrage Association led by:

- Elizabeth Cady Stanton
- Carrie Chapman Catt
- Susan B. Anthony

Used a state by state approach.

More popular in the West.

Women's participation in WWI helped cause.

19th Amendment was ratified in 1920.



Progressive Presidents-Roosevelt

Theodore Roosevelt

Youngest President in history, 42

Other offices before President:

Vice President, NY state legislature, Sec. of Navy, organized Roughriders, NY Governor.

Became President when McKinley was assassinated by anarchist in 1901.

Became 1st “Modern President”.





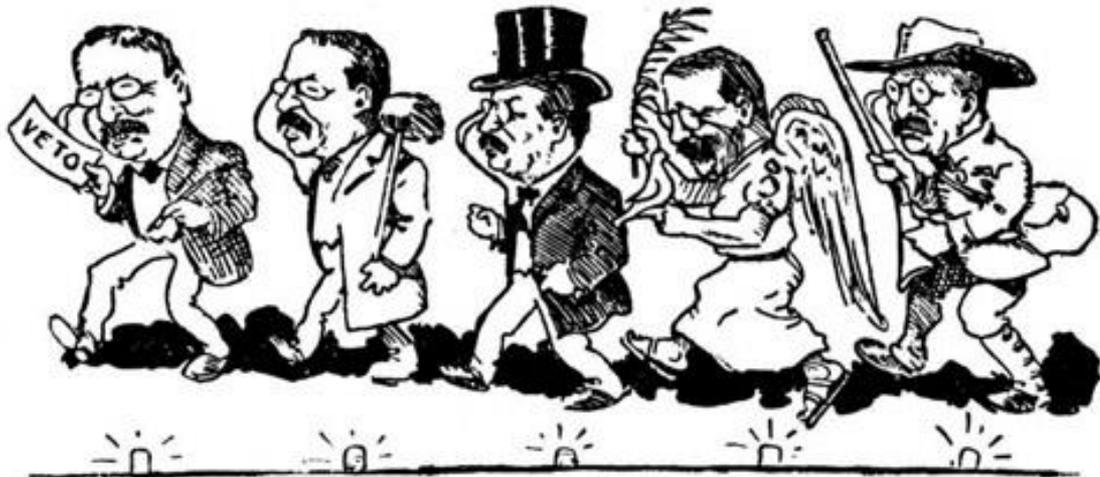
Cowboy

Historian

Police
Commissioner

Naval
Secretary

Rough
Rider



Governor
of New York

Vice
President

President

Peacemaker

Mighty Hunter
all the time



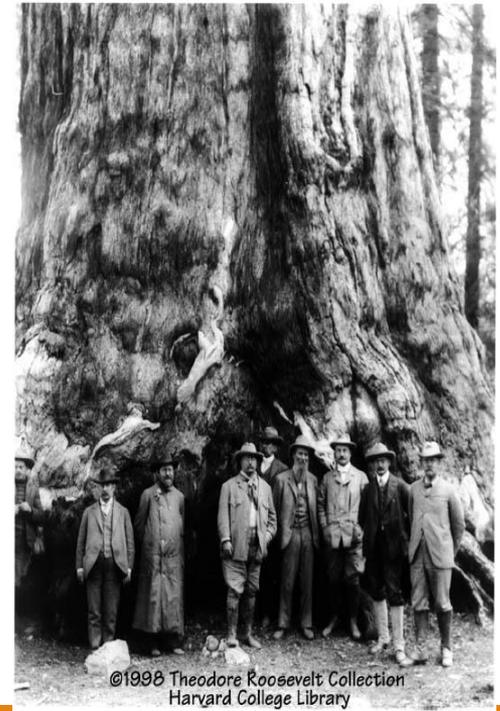
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Theodore Roosevelt saw the presidency as a “**bully pulpit**” - place to preach the ideas he believed.

Reversed tradition of strong Congress, weak President.

Believed strongly in Conservation (saving forests).

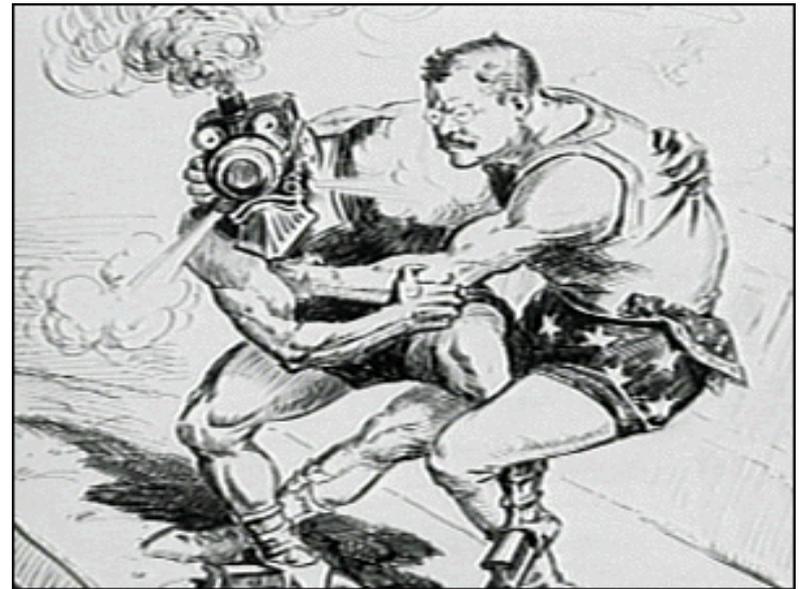
- Wanted to save nation’s forests by preventing short sighted over cutting.
- Started **National Park Service**.



Trust busting

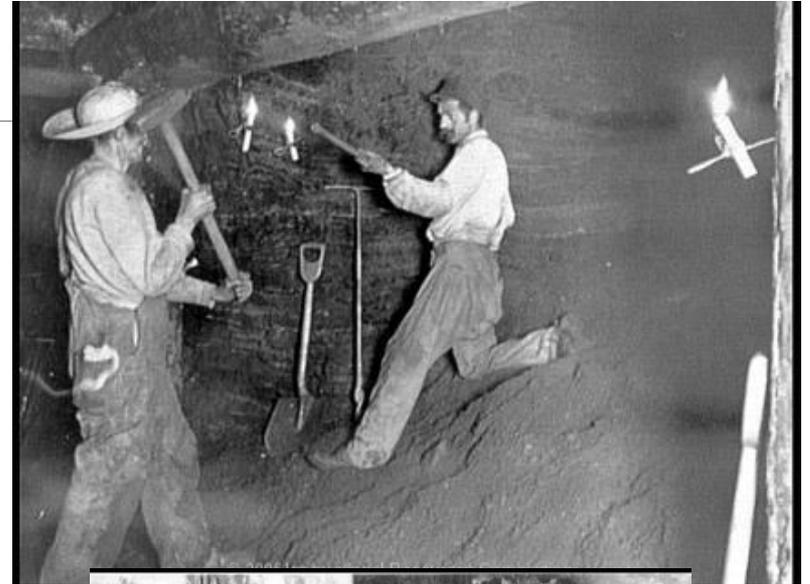
The breaking up monopolies.

- Distinguished between “good” trusts and “bad” trusts.
- Kept eye on “good” trusts to make sure they did not take advantage of consumers.
- Filed 44 anti-trust lawsuits against “bad” trusts.



Settled Strikes

- United Mine Workers went on strike to get better pay and fewer hours.
- Roosevelt was **arbitrator**-third neutral party listens to both sides and settles dispute.
- **‘Square Deal’** became TR’s 1904 campaign slogan.



Consumer Issues:

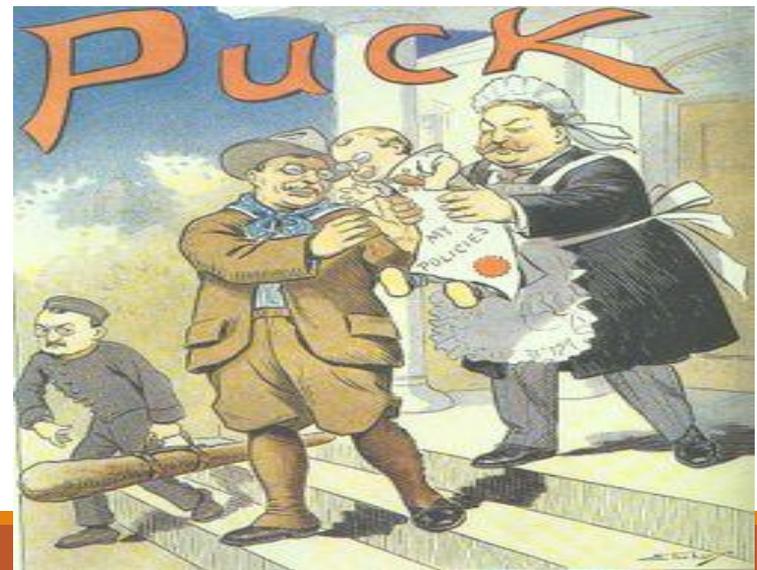
- Meat Inspection Act of 1906
- Pure Food and Drug Act
- Interstate Commerce Commission regulated shipping between states, mainly controlled Railroad prices.



Progressive President William Taft

William Howard Taft

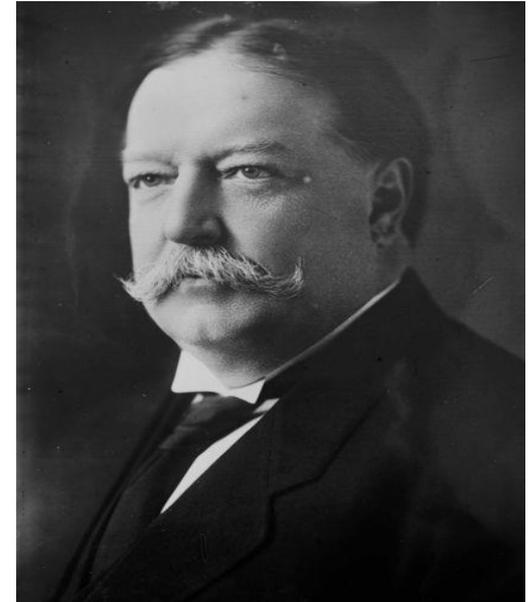
- Filed 90 anti-trust suits including Standard Oil and American Tobacco.
- 16th Amendment
- 17th Amendment
- Created Department of Labor to enforce labor laws.
- Passed mine safety laws.
- Established 8 hour workday for companies doing business w/ federal government.



Passed **Mann-Elkins Act** that extended powers of ICC (Interstate Commerce Commission) to telephone and telegraph.

Established the **Federal Children's Bureau**.

Did not agree with “bully pulpit” for presidency.



Taft throwing out first pitch at a baseball game. 1st President to do this.



Political Cartoon of William Jennings Bryan in 1908 Election. He lost, again. This time to Taft.

Taft angered many Progressives.

Progressive favored lower tariffs to help consumers.

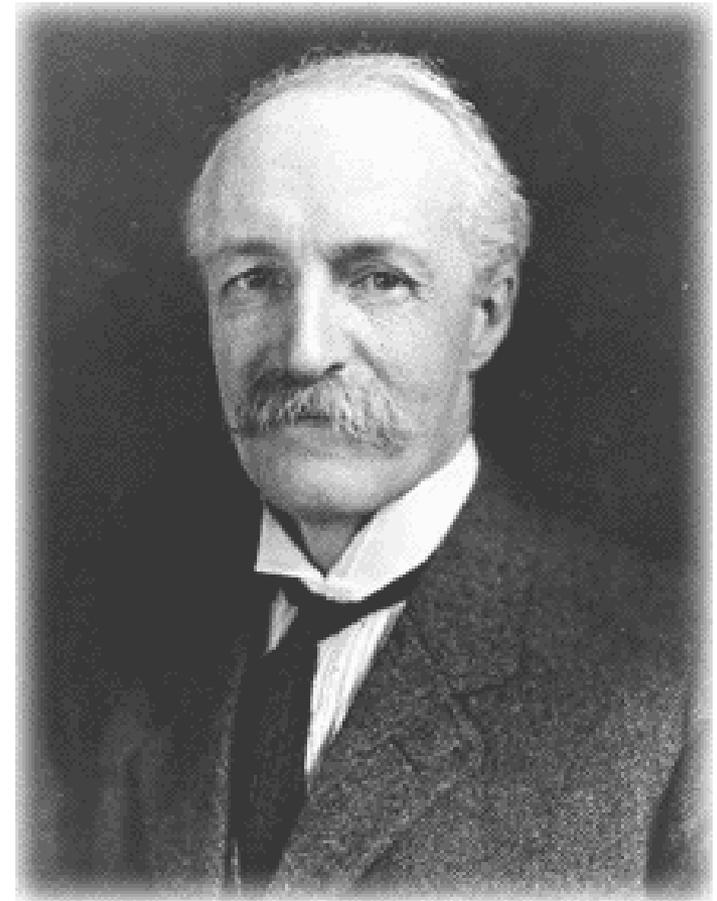
Taft signed a bill that raised tariffs.

Ballinger-Pinchot Affair

Taft's Secretary of Interior, **Richard Ballinger** allowed for the sale of vast amounts of timber in Alaska.

Head of US Forest Service, **Gifford Pinchot** criticized Ballinger for selling out.

Taft fired Pinchot.



Gifford Pinchot

Election of 1912

Theodore Roosevelt was upset with Taft's leadership so he ran against him.

Republican Party splits.

Taft gets Republican Party nomination

T Roosevelt starts Progressive Party or "Bull Moose" Party

1912 Presidential Candidates

- Democrats- Woodrow Wilson
- Republicans- William Taft
- Progressive- Theodore Roosevelt
- Socialists- Eugene Debs

Wilson won, because of the Republican split.



Theodore Roosevelt on the Progressive Party campaign trail in New Jersey, 1912





Woodrow Wilson v. Teddy Roosevelt-Political Cartoon

Progressive President Woodrow Wilson

Woodrow Wilson

“New Freedom”-campaign slogan.

Underwood Tariff reduced tariffs-lowered prices for consumers

Federal Reserve Act

3 Level banking system that controls the flow of money in the US by controlling interest rates.



Clayton Anti-Trust Act

- Broadened and strengthened the Sherman Act

Federal Trade Commission

- Est. to investigate corporations so they are not fraudulent or corrupt

Workmen's Compensation

- provided benefits to workers hurt on the job.

18th Amendment

Direct election of senators by the voters.

19th Amendment

Granted American women the right to vote.



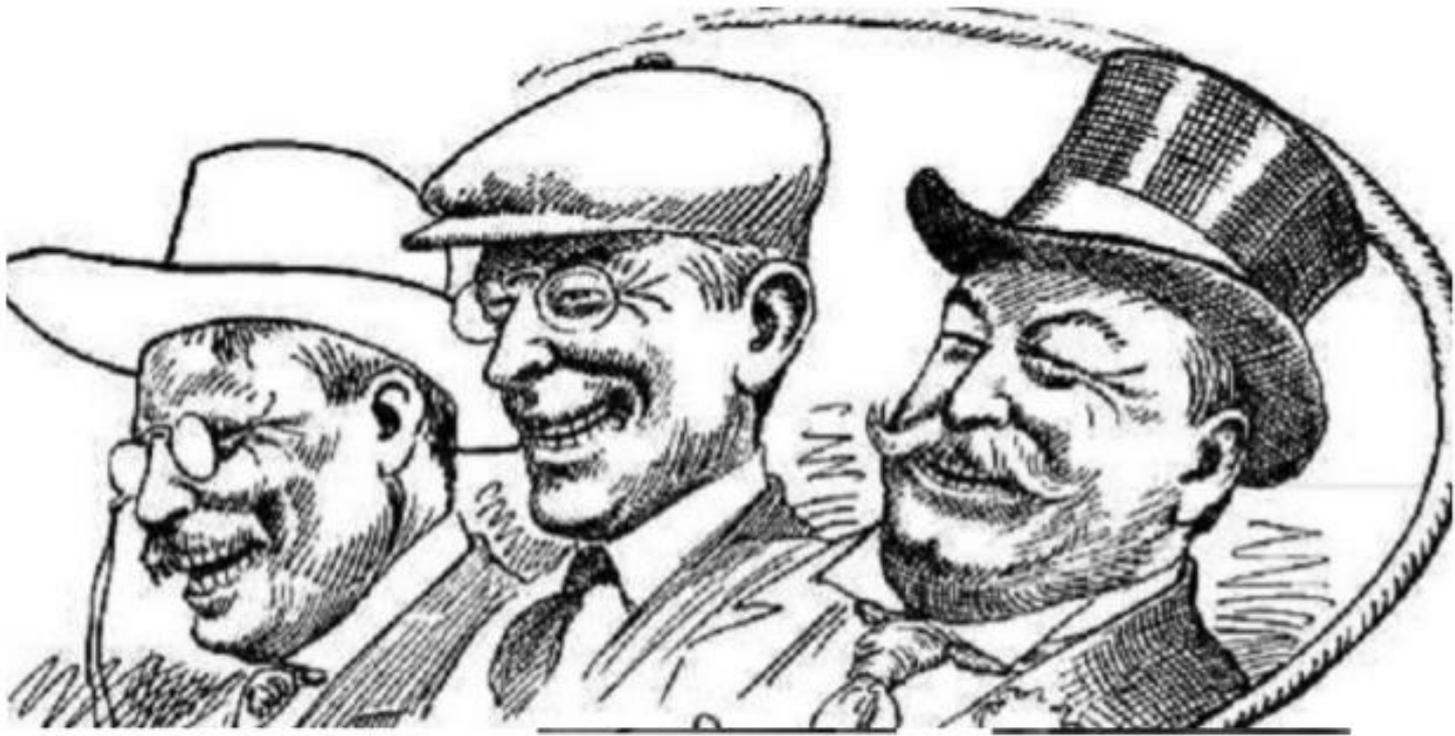
The Progressive Movement

CAUSES

- Journalists expose corruption to government.
- Journalists expose unhealthy working conditions.
- Intellectuals question dominant role of large corporations.
- Reformers want government to be more responsive to citizens.
- Number of educated citizens increase.

EFFECTS

- Working conditions improve.
- Business regulations increase.
- City government becomes more efficient.
- State government becomes more democratic.
- New amendments are added to the constitution.



**Teddy
Roosevelt**

**Woodrow
Wilson**

**William
Howard Taft**

REFERENCES:

<https://youtu.be/eIJ2n0w48Bc>

<https://courses.lumenlearning.com/boundless-ushistory/chapter/the-progressive-era/>