

THE PROGRESSIVE MOVEMENT

A time period in the early 1900's marked by social reforms and a general feeling of optimism.

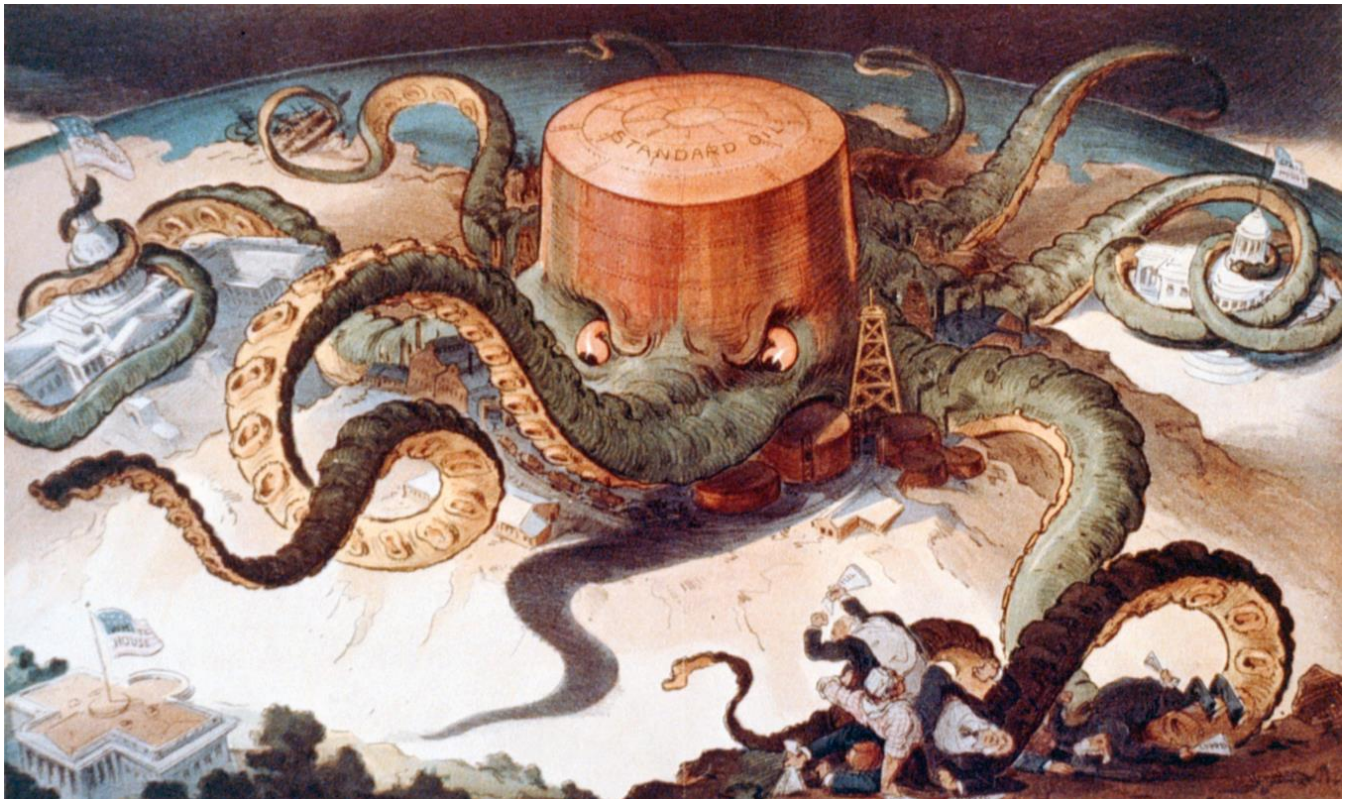
The Progressives were - upper middle class

- professional
- educated
- both Democrats and Republicans

Goals - *To give the government back to the people.*
 - *Increase national wealth and standard of living.*

What were some of the problems the Progressives needed to confront? (Think of your unit on Industrialization)

Gov't Corruption  Patronage
Federal – Trust & Monopolies
Local – Political Machines



Working Conditions

Child Labor



Poverty

City Living conditions



EVENTS THAT CAUSED THE PROGRESSIVE MOVEMENT

- **Spanish American War (1898)**
- **Economic Prosperity**
- **Technological Advances**
- **Educated Public**

CIVIL SERVICE REFORM

Patronage – The practice of giving out government jobs as political favors.

Why would this be a problem?

Pendleton Act (1883) – Creation of the Civil Service Commission – taking a test in order to get a governmental job.

**Only patronage jobs left in the government are in the Presidential Cabinet and at the highest level of government.*

Merit System – hired/fired, promoted/demoted based on ability, performance and education.



Why was reforming the Civil Service System so difficult?

Do we have any issues today that neither political party is willing to solve?

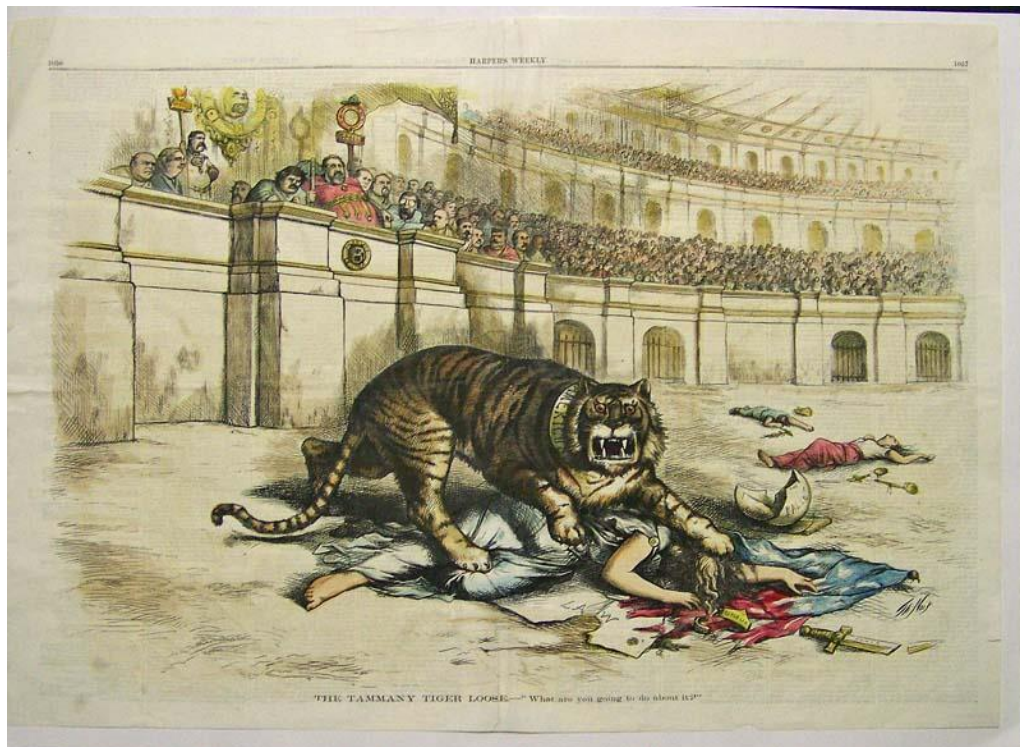
POLITICAL MACHINES

Big city organizations run by Bosses who won elections by controlling poor and immigrant voters. They would gain influence over the poor and immigrant populations by granting small favors.

* Most political machines belonged to the Democratic Party.

* The most powerful political machine and Boss were NYC's Tammany Hall's Boss Tweed.

In return for helping politicians get elected, the machine would receive kickbacks, governmental jobs and overpriced and false contracts.



THE MUCKRAKERS

Crusading journalists who exposed the ills of the time period (i.e. child labor, governmental corruption, living conditions etc...)



A NAUSEATING JOB, BUT IT MUST BE DONE

Thomas Nast – Political cartoonist

Joseph Keppler – Political cartoonist

Lincoln Steffens – The Shame of Cities (political machines)

Jane Addams – Twenty Years at Hull House (city living conditions)

Jacob Riis – How the Other Half Lives (immigrants)

Ida Tarbell – The History of Standard Oil (monopolies and trusts)

John Spargo – The Bitter Cry of the Children (child labor)

Upton Sinclair – The Jungle (food industry)



THE WISCONSIN IDEA

Gov. Robert Lafollette's plan to "put the power of government back into the hands of the people"



Direct Primary Law – Candidates for office were chosen by the people of the party, not by the political leadership. *Primary elections* are the campaigning for office within a political party.

Reforming Lobbyists or Special Interest groups who try to influence and persuade legislatures.

Initiative – When voters can propose or initiate a law and legislature approves it (i.e. signing a petition)

Referendum – When a law is proposed by the legislature and then approved by the public (i.e. school budget)

Recall – The ability to remove an elected official before their term is up

17th Amendment

The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two Senators from each state, elected by the people thereof, for six years; and each Senator shall have one vote. The electors in each state shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the state legislatures.

When vacancies happen in the representation of any state in the Senate, the executive authority of such state shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies: Provided, that the legislature of any state may empower the executive thereof to make temporary appointments until the people fill the vacancies by election as the legislature may direct.

The direct election of senators by the citizens of each state.

ECONOMIC REFORMS

16th Amendment

The Congress shall have power to lay and collect taxes on incomes, from whatever source derived, without apportionment among the several states, and without regard to any census or enumeration.

Graduated income tax – tax on earnings that charges different rates for different levels of income.

Minimum wage – the least amount of money you can be paid per hour.

Overtime – earning “time and a half” or 1.5 times your normal pay for every hour you work over 40 hours.

SOCIAL REFORMS

Municipal Socialism or the public ownership of mass transportation and utilities.

Socialism – the governmental control of the means of production.

Triangle Shirtwaist Factory Fire (1911)

A fire in which 146 young women burned to death or jumped to their death because they were locked inside the factory to keep them from using the bathroom.

Results - 35 new factory inspection laws were passed.

COURT REFORM

Lockner v. NY (1905)

Background – bakers in New York were prohibited from working more than 10 hours a day.

Ruling – States were not allowed to pass laws that were considered “Meddlesome Interference” to the rights of the individual.

Muller v. Oregon (1908)

Background - Curt Muller, the owner of a laundromat, was convicted of violating Oregon’s labor laws by requiring a female employee to work in excess of ten hours in a day.

Ruling – The first time the Supreme Court paid attention to economic and social evidence, not only legal arguments. The government also had the duty to protect the weaker members of society.



THEODORE “TR” ROOSEVELT (1901-1909)

VP Theodore Roosevelt becomes President in 1901 after President McKinley is assassinated in Buffalo, NY.

Pre-Presidential Accomplishments

Harvard Graduate

Cowboy

Head of the Civil Service Commission

Secretary of the Navy

Won the Congressional Medal of Honor (Spanish-American War)

Passed a bill to outlaw racial discrimination in public schools

“Speak softly and carry a big stick and you will go far.”

Domestic Accomplishments **“The Big Stick Policy”**

- The “Trust Buster” – TR broke up many trusts which he considered “Bad Trusts”, but did not try to regulate “Good Trusts”

- Bureau of Corporations – Informed “Bad Trusts” of their violations and gave them a chance to change. If they failed to do so, they would be broken up with the Sherman Anti-Trust Act.

- The Northern Securities Case – 1st major trust to be broken up

- Hepburn Act – Increased the power of the ICC to investigate

Railroads

- Pure Food and Drug Act

- Conservation and Environmentalist - Established the National Park System

- 1st President to invite an African-American to the White House

Foreign Policy Accomplishments

- “Great White Fleet” and turns the United States into a World Power without entering a war.
- Panama Canal
- Nobel Peace Prize for negotiating the treaty ending the Russo-Japanese War.
- Roosevelt Corollary - a restatement of the Monroe Doctrine.

Post Presidential Accomplishments

- Major benefactor of the Museum of Natural History, NYC







WILLIAM HOWARD TAFT

President after TR

Very unpopular and ineffective

TR disgusted with Taft decides to reenter public life

ELECTION OF 1912

Taft - Republican Nominee – although TR was more popular among the members of the Republican Party, Taft wins because of his support by the party leadership (pre-Direct Primary Law)

TR – Progressive Party or Bull Moose Nominee –

TR's Political platform or the issues a politician runs on

- Stronger more active government
- Welfare State – when the government assumes a large amount of responsibility for the social well being of its citizens
- End Child Labor
- Women's Suffrage

Woodrow Wilson – Democratic Party

Wilson's Platform

- Smaller and less obtrusive government

Taft and TR split the vote and Wilson Wins.

The Progressive Movement ends in 1915 after Wilson declares it is over.

WOMEN'S MOVEMENT

Grows out of the abolitionist movement

1848 – Seneca Fall Convention

- Elizabeth Cady Stanton and Susan B. Anthony

Women gain political equality in the West first. Why?



Role of women on the frontier.

More women working → Sense of empowerment → Want voting rights

Suffragists – People who campaigned for women to vote.



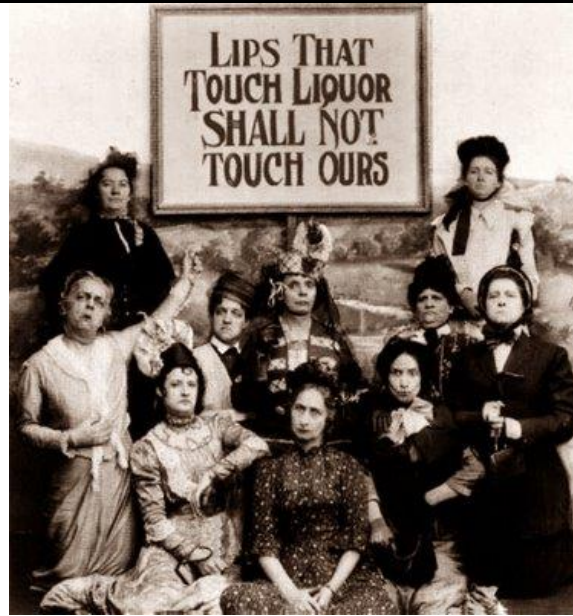
19th Amendment

The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any state on account of sex.

Women's suffrage

What role did WWI play in the passing of the 19th Amendment?

TEMPERANCE MOVEMENT



Goal - End the consumption of alcohol in America

Grew out of alcohol abuse and domestic violence

Women's Christian Temperance Union (WCTU)

- Carry Nation



18th Amendment (1917)

After one year from the ratification of this article the manufacture, sale, or transportation of intoxicating liquors within, the importation thereof into, or the exportation thereof from the United States and all territory subject to the jurisdiction thereof for beverage purposes is hereby prohibited.

Prohibition - Alcohol is illegal

Positives of the Progressives?

Negatives of Progressives?

Was it all worth it?