

The Progressive Movement

1890 - 1920



Mr. McAtee

Iroquois High School, Elma, New York

Andrew Carnegie's home in New York City (1898)



Skibo Castle (Scotland), purchased by Carnegie in 1897







"YES, WILLIE, THIS IS PAPA'S EXERCISING MACHINE. PAPA CAN TWIST IT TO BEAT THE BAND."





<http://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/d/d9/1-Riis-Bandits-Roost-New-York-City-Slum-1890.jpg>

Family living in a one-room Tenement, New York City (1890)









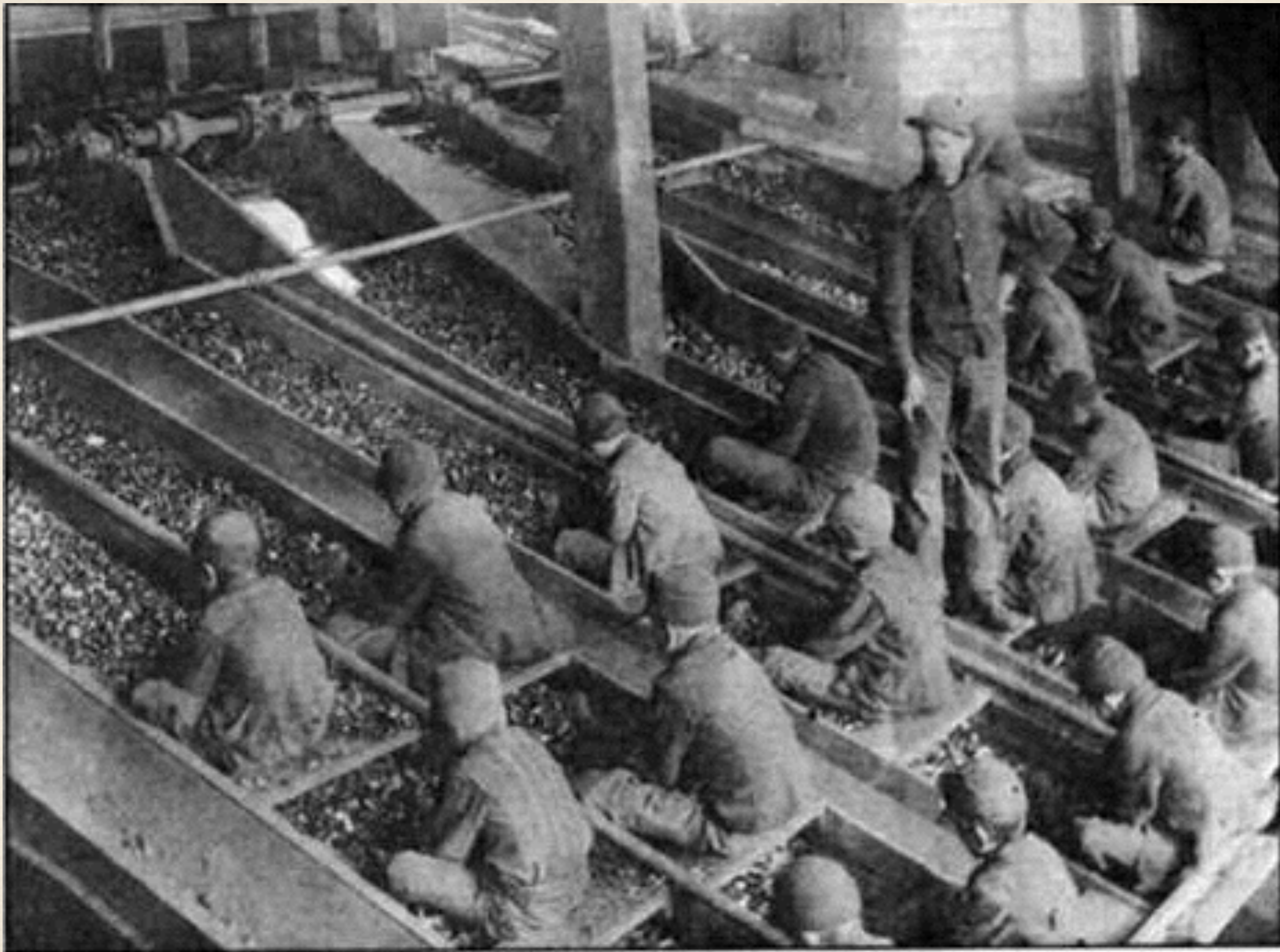
<https://www.mtholyoke.edu/offices/comm/csj/020901/riisportrait.jpg>



TYPICAL GROUP OF BREAKER BOYS IN A PENNSYLVANIA MINING TOWN

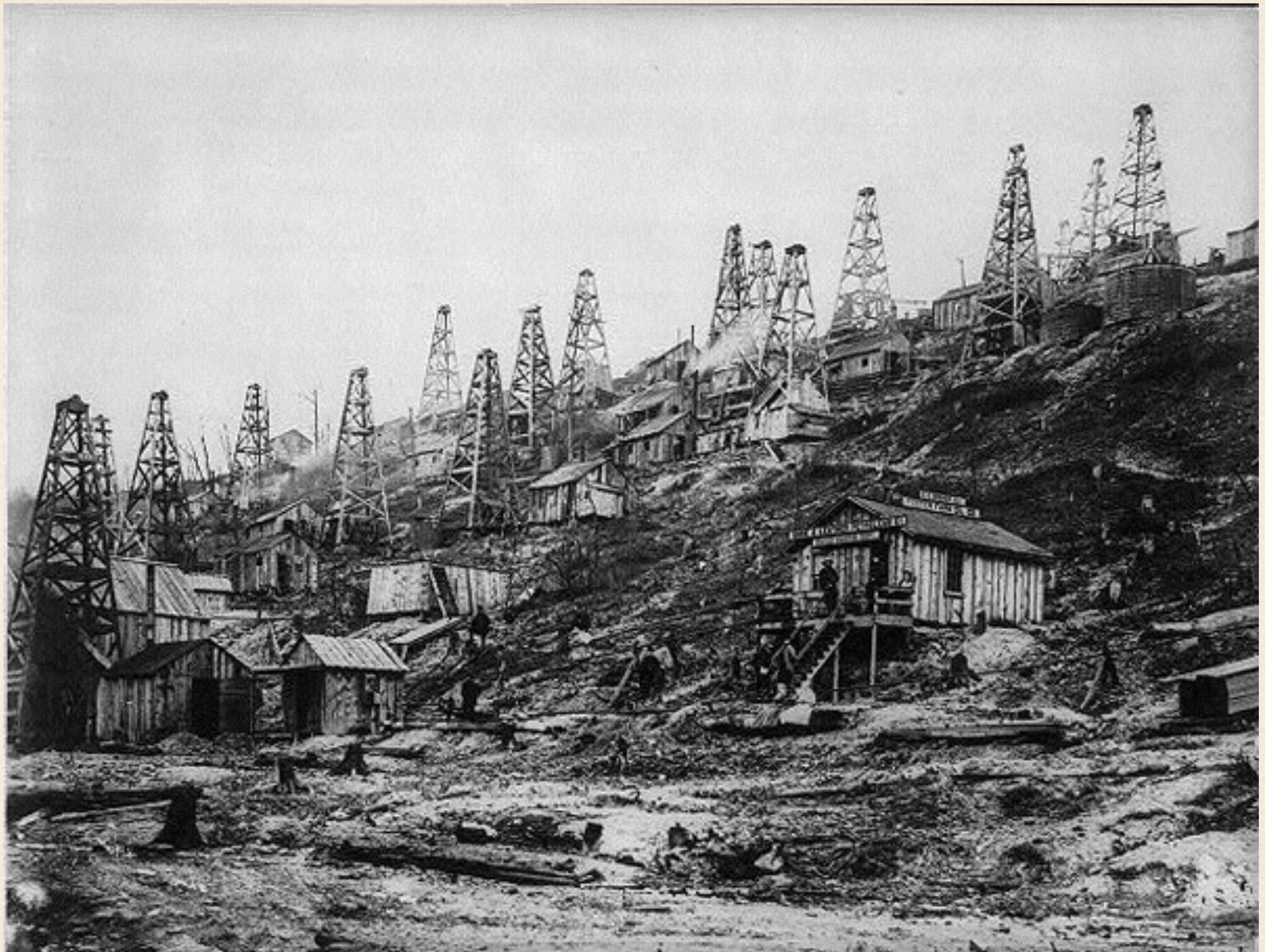
These boys pick the slate and other impurities from the coal as it passes through the chutes and screens. They begin at an early age and reach manhood with but little schooling



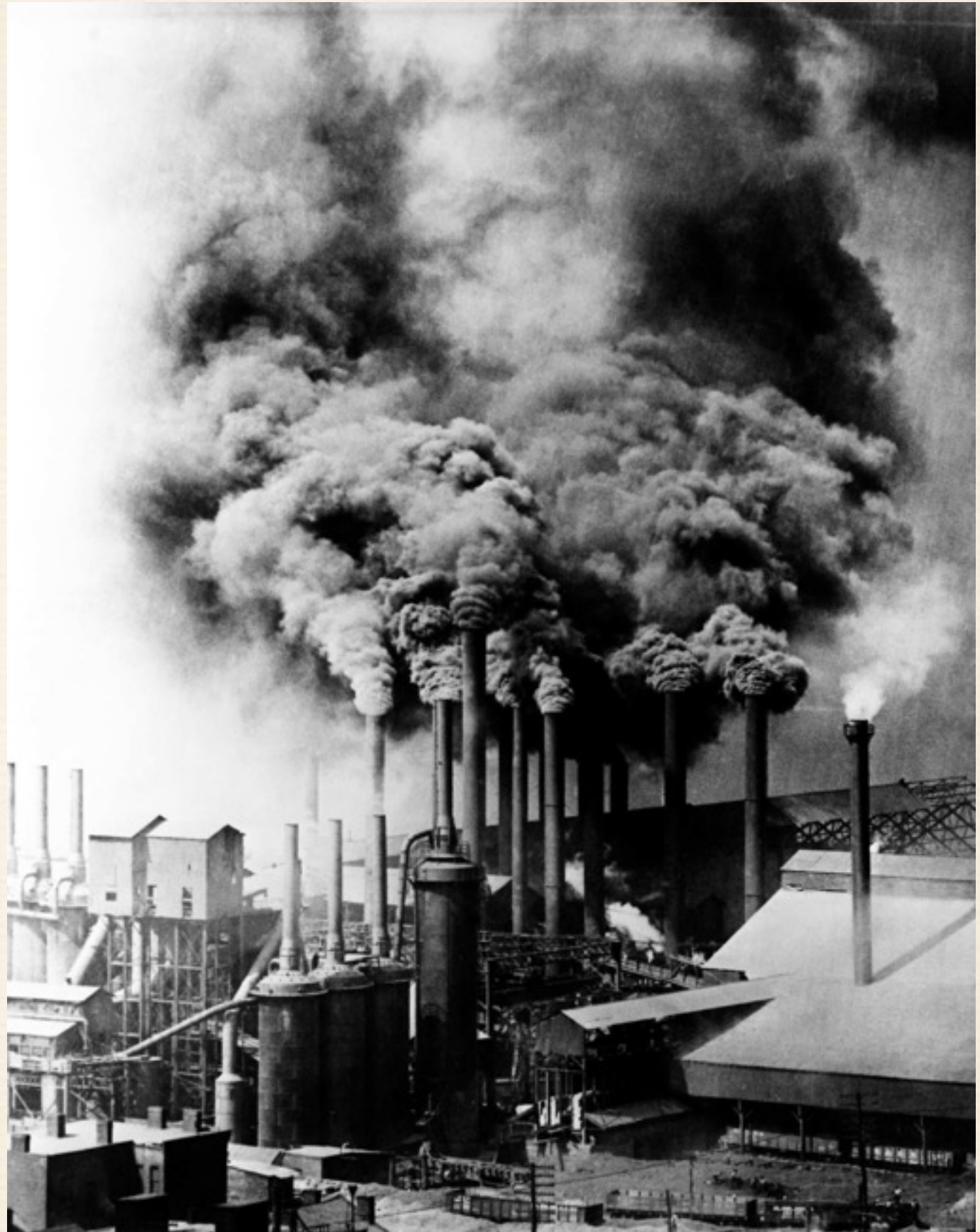




Hillside oil wells near Titusville, Pa (1860s)



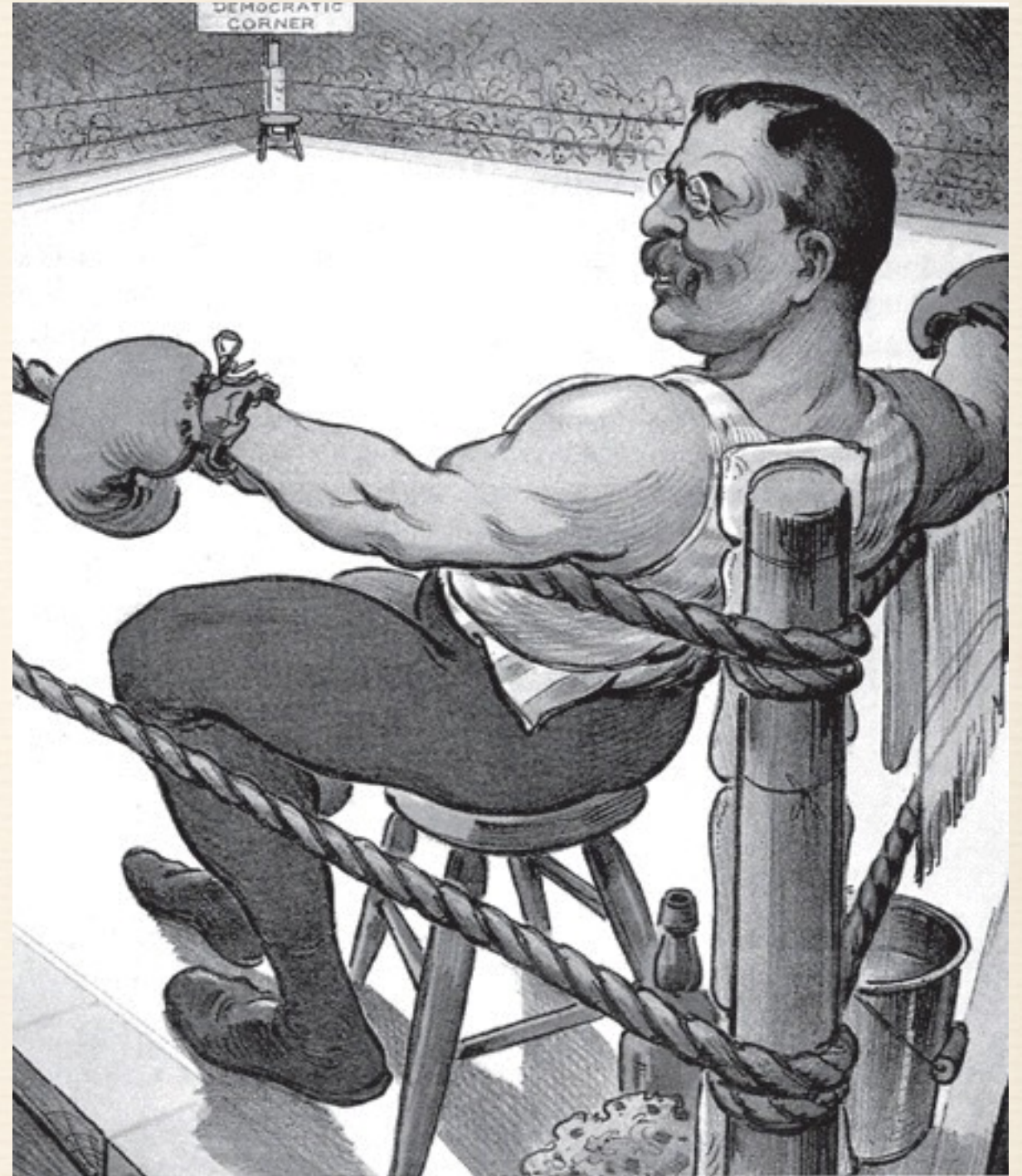
Pittsburgh
Steel Mill,
1906



http://explorepahistory.com/kora/files/1/2/1-2-444-25-ExplorePAHistory-a0b6r5-a_349.jpg

What was the Progressive Movement?

The Progressive Movement was an attempt to fix the economic, political and social problems that the U.S. faced as a result of its rapid industrialization and urbanization after the Civil War





Progressives wanted to “undo”
the problems that arose during
the Gilded Age

Economic Inequality

Poor Working Conditions

Lack of rights for women
and children

Declining moral and social
standards

Destruction of the Environment

Goals of the Progressives



<http://figures.boundless.com/7533/full/chemist.jpg>

- ❖ Expand Democracy so that “The People” were in control of the government
- ❖ Protect social welfare and promote moral improvement
- ❖ Economic reforms to limit the power of big businesses
- ❖ Protect the natural environment

Who were the Progressives?



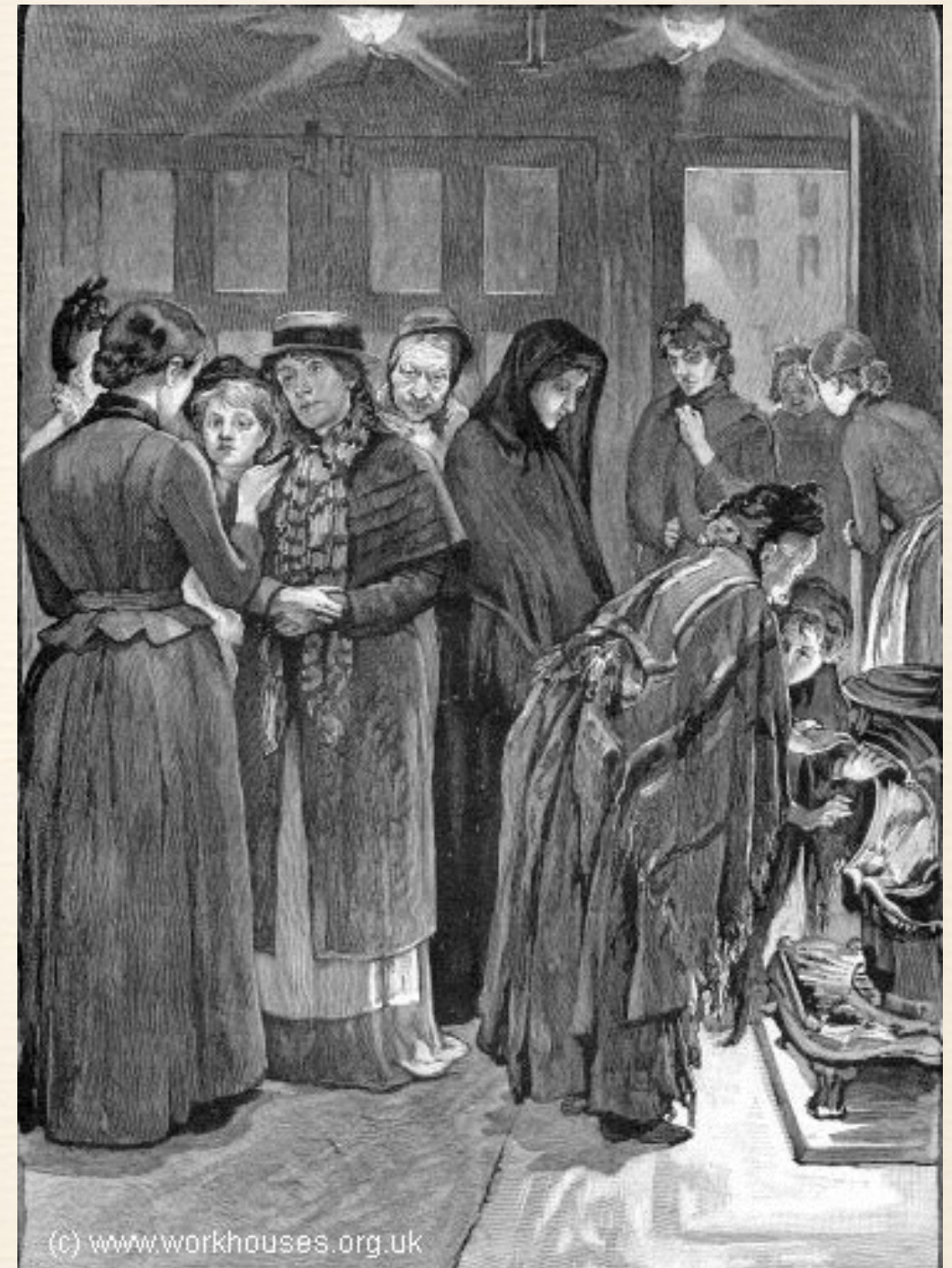
In general, the Progressives were

- ❖ Middle and upper class
- ❖ Educated
- ❖ White
- ❖ Men and women

Promoting Social Welfare and Moral Improvement

Industrialization in the late 1800s was largely unregulated. Employers seemed to show little concern about the welfare of their workers

Churches, settlement houses and other organizations, like the YMCA and Salvation Army, tried to help those people who were struggling



Salvation Army shelter

Settlement Houses

“Community centers” that provided assistance to the poor / recent immigrants

Contained living spaces, classrooms, kitchens - provided skills people needed to be more successful



<http://www.chicagotribune.com/media/photo/2012-01/67704484.jpg>

Jane Addams



http://www.janeaddamsproject.org/Jane%20Addams%20Draft_files/image25911.jpg

Hull House - Chicago

Promote Moral Development



HUE AND CRY!

DRUNKARD,

YOU ARE A THIEF AND A ROBBER!

You steal away your own respectability, your usefulness, and your integrity.

*You rob your Family of their necessary means of support;
You destroy their character for decency in their neighbourhood,
And you blast your Children's future prospects in life.*

DRUNKARD, you are a PUBLIC ENEMY!

You bring a bad name upon working people generally, and shut up the hands of many who would do good to the poor, by shewing before all men your base habits and brutal conduct.

Prohibition

The Women's Christian Temperance Movement was one of the groups that led the fight for Prohibition

18th Amendment (1919)

Prohibited the manufacture, sale, transport, import or export of alcoholic beverages

21st Amendment (1933)

Repealed Prohibition



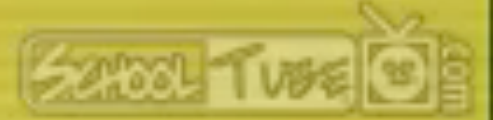
<http://billofrightsinstitute.org/wp-content/uploads/2013/03/Lips-that-touch-liquor.jpg>

The Muckrakers



A NAUSEATING JOB, BUT IT MUST BE DONE

Upton Sinclair - *The Jungle* (1906)



The Jungle: A View of Industrial America

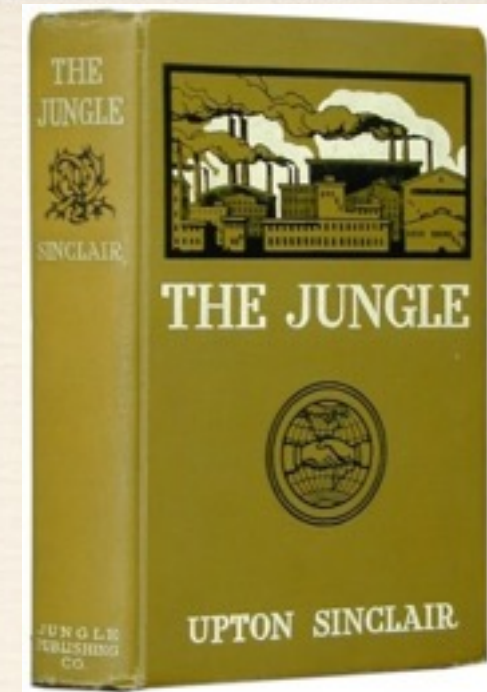
Upton Sinclair - *The Jungle* (1906)

This novel portrayed the harsh living conditions faced by immigrants living in Chicago at the turn of the 20th century

Many readers were concerned about the unsanitary conditions in the meatpacking industries that Sinclair described

Led to two federal laws:

- Meat Inspection Act (1906)
- Pure Food and Drug Act (1906)

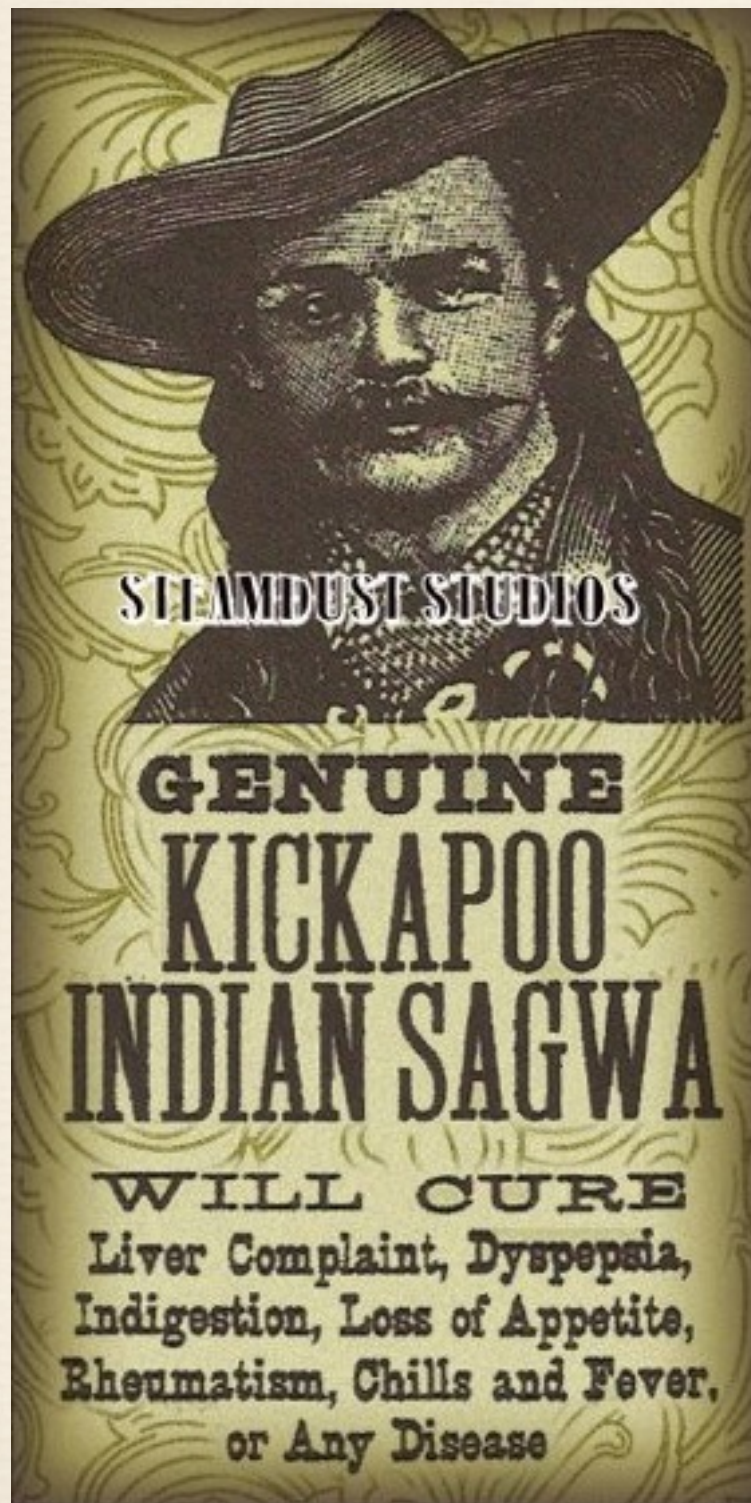


<http://www.theworldsgreatbooks.com/images/Literature/sinclair%20-%20jungle%20binding.jpg>



http://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/5/52/Chicago_meat_inspection_swift_co_1906.jpg

The Pure Food and Drug Act

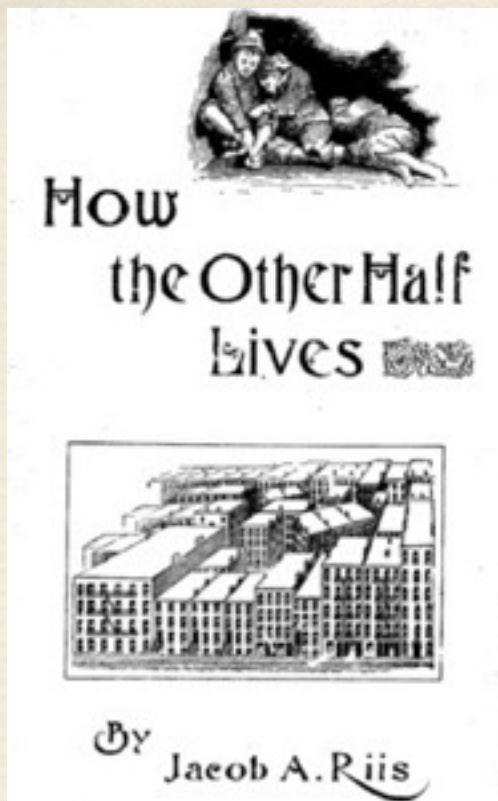


<http://ageofsteam.files.wordpress.com/2012/04/sagwacopyright.jpg>



<http://theness.com/neurologicablog/wp-content/uploads/2013/04/patentmedicine03.jpg>

This law made the manufacture, sale, or transportation of adulterated, misbranded or poisonous food, drugs, and/or medicines a crime.



Jacob Riis - *How the Other Half Lives*

Exposing the ugly reality experienced by those living in the Tenements of New York City (1890)

http://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/thumb/e/eb/How_the_Other_Half_Lives_front_cover.png/



<http://www.socialwelfarehistory.com/wp-content/uploads/2011/01/Jacob-Riis.jpg>



<http://transparentcities.net/blog/wp-content/uploads/2013/07/Post-478-TC.net-15.jpg>

THE HISTORY OF
THE STANDARD
OIL COMPANY

BY
IDA M. TARBELL

AUTHOR OF
THE LIFE OF ABRAHAM LINCOLN, THE LIFE OF HANCOCK, BOWEN, AND
AND WARREN HARRIS: A BIOGRAPHICAL STUDY

ILLUSTRATED WITH PORTRAITS
PICTURES AND DIAGRAMS



VOLUME ONE

NEW YORK
MCCLURE, PHILLIPS & CO
MCMV

Ida Tarbell

History of the Standard Oil Company (1904)

Tarbell detailed the unethical tactics
Rockefeller used to drive other
companies out of business

Tarbell's writings helped convince the U.S.
Supreme Court to declare that Standard
Oil was an unreasonable monopoly in
violation of the Sherman Anti-Trust Act

Standard Oil was dissolved and formed
into 90 independent companies



http://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/f/ff/The_History_of_the_Standard_Oil_Company.jpg

<http://www.poorwilliam.net/pix/tarbell-ida3.jpg>

Goals of the Progressives



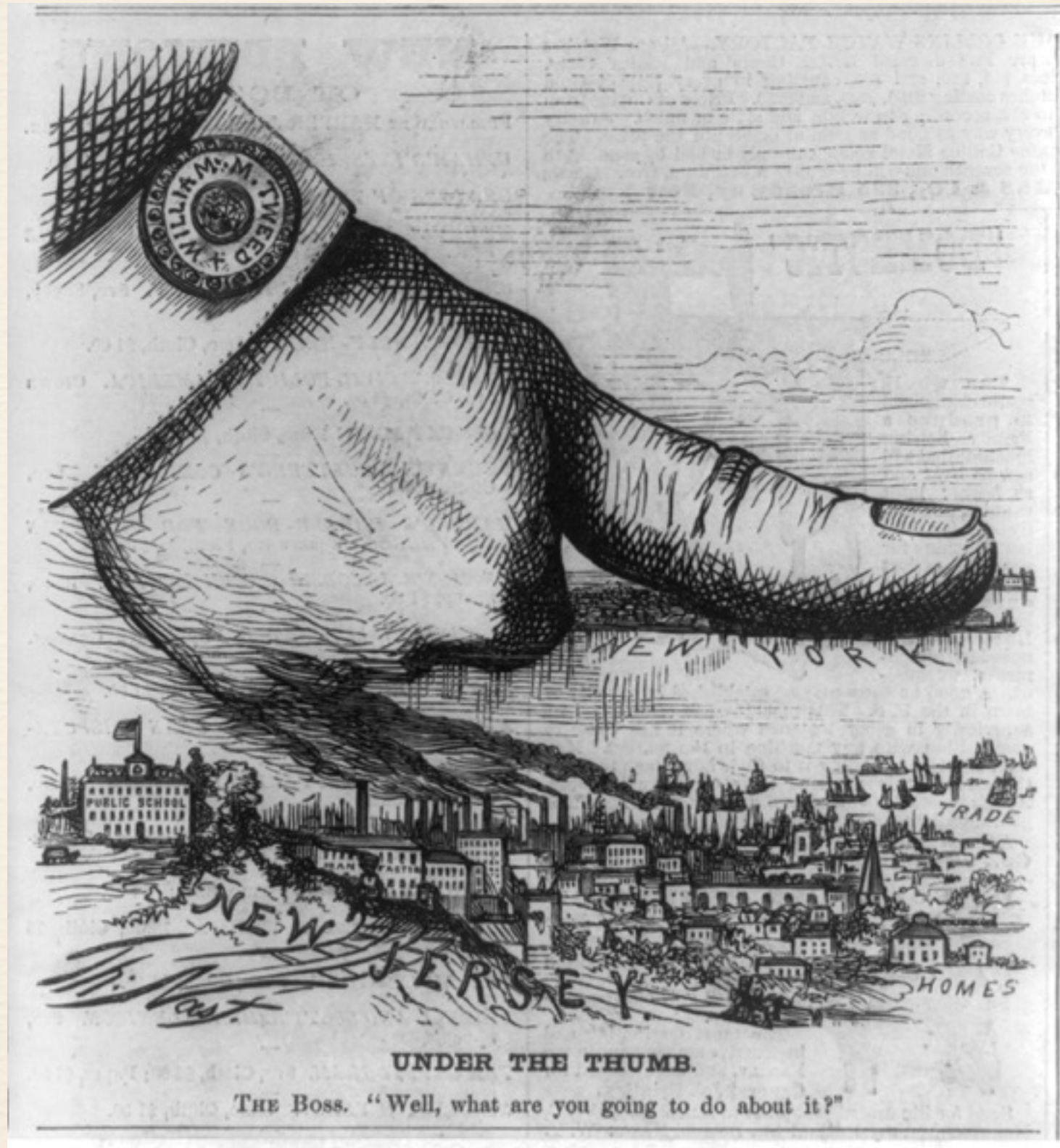
<http://figures.boundless.com/7533/full/chemist.jpg>

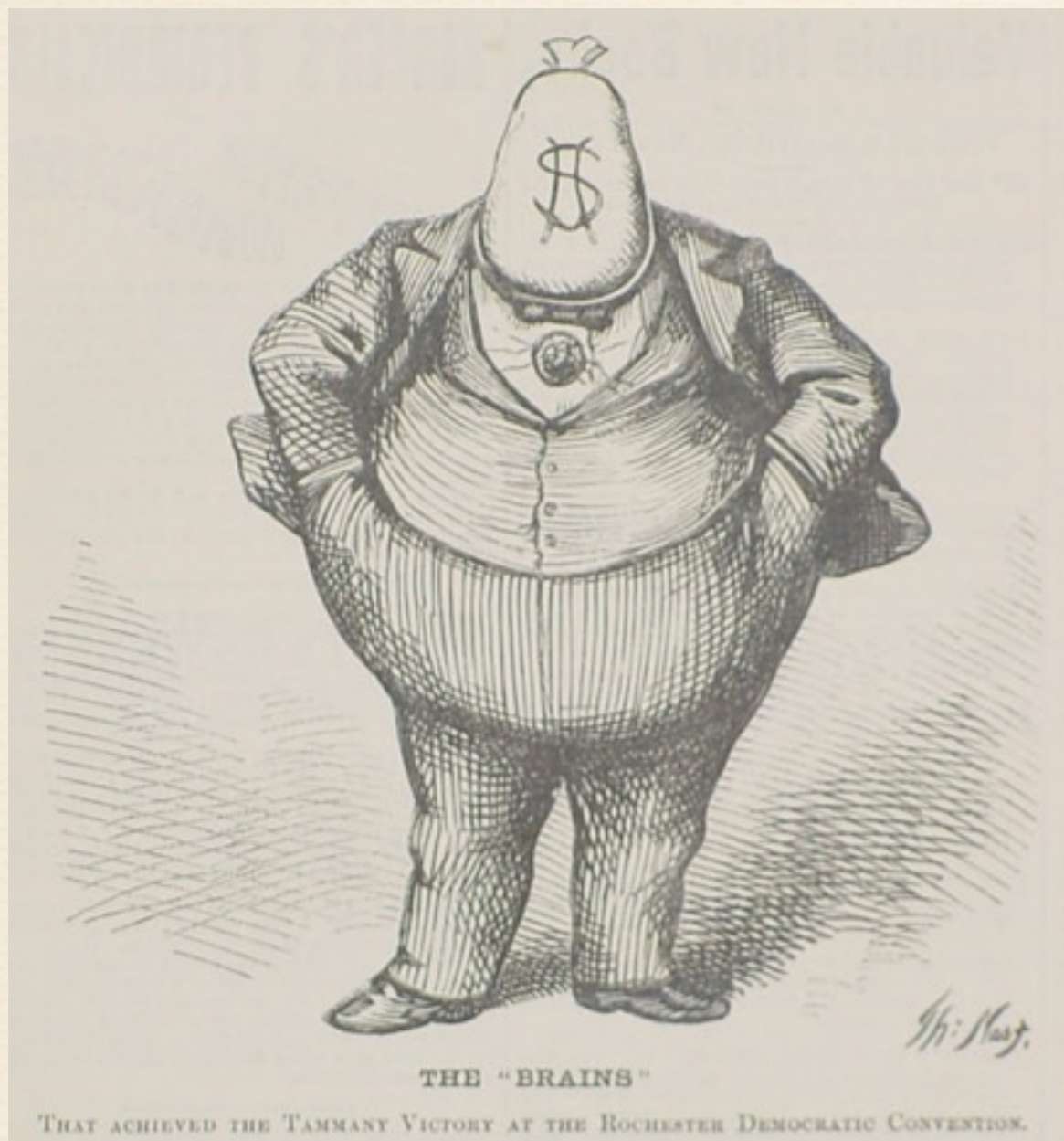
- ❖ Expand Democracy so that “The People” were in control of the government
- ❖ Protect social welfare and promote moral improvement
- ❖ Economic reforms to limit the power of big businesses
- ❖ Protect the natural environment



ONE SEES HIS FISH UNLESS GOOD GOVERNMENT RETAXES THE SHIP.

The Power of Political Machines





http://2.bp.blogspot.com/-NP5LEhPGOGc/UJviUxptmGI/AAAAAAAAAAc/WEGPWqbRfEw/s1600/the_brains50.jpg



http://myhistoryclass.edublogs.org/files/2010/08/BossTweedNast_full.jpg



Alice Paul (center) sewing a star of a NWP
(National Women's Party) Ratification Flag,
circa 1919



Lucy Burns, 1913

Goal - Expand Democracy

National Level

17th Amendment

Passed 1912 / Ratified 1913

The voters of each state now able to directly elect their U.S. Senators

19th Amendment

Passed 1919 / Ratified 1920

Cannot deny women the right to vote



Goal - Expand Democracy

State Level



<http://www.vote29.com/newmyblog/wp-content/uploads/2012/02/Kenya+referendum.jpg>

Primary Elections

Voters, not political “bosses” choose candidates for office

Initiative

Voters in a state gain ability to propose a law - usually by petition

Referendum

Voters in a state gain ability to vote to approve certain laws

Recall Elections

Voters can vote to remove an elected official from office before his/her term is over

Goal - Promote Social Welfare and Improve Morals

Churches and other organizations, such as the YMCA and Salvation Army, tried to help those people who were struggling

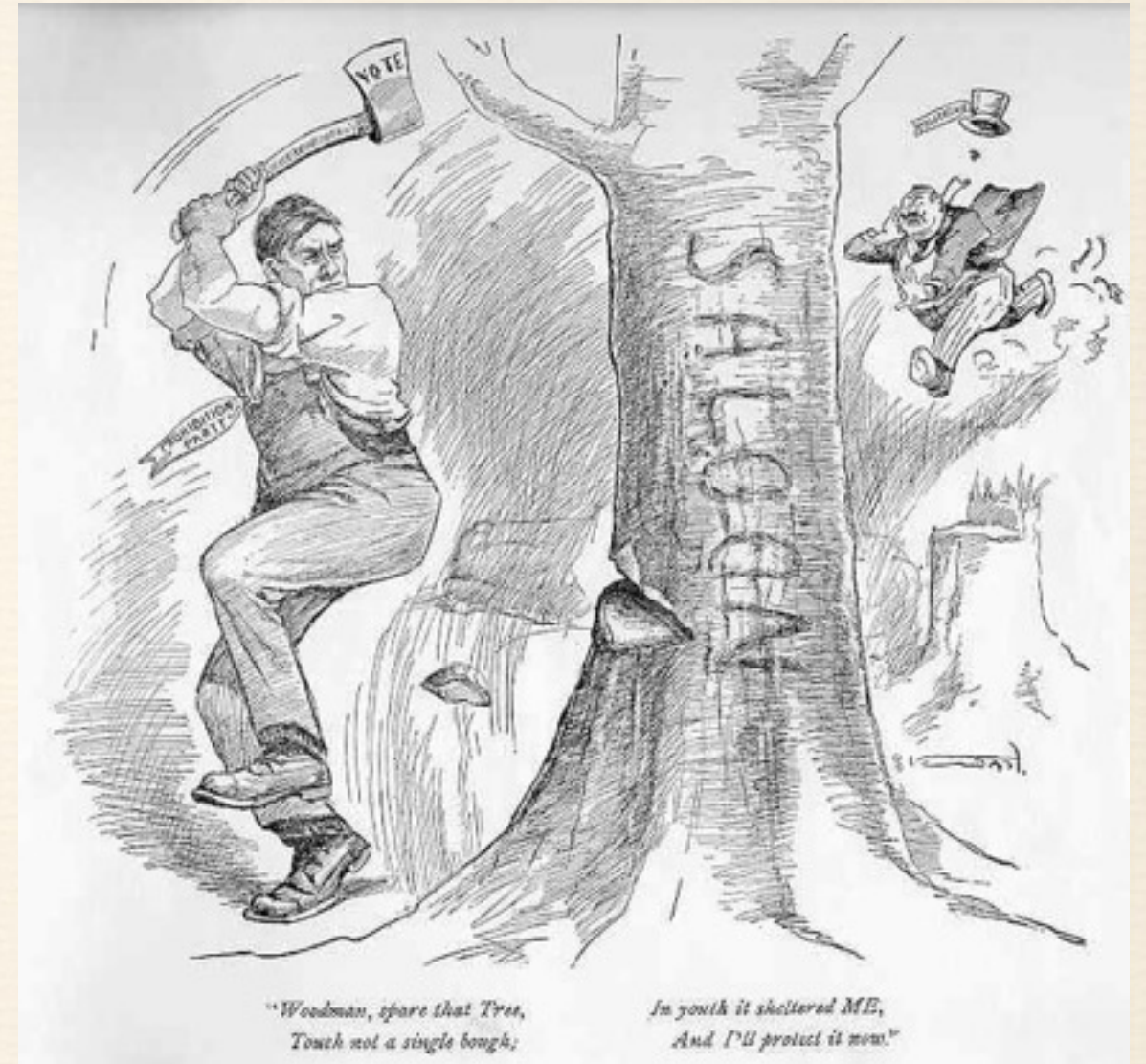
Settlement Houses

Jane Addams - Hull House

Prohibition

18th Amendment - alcohol illegal

Passed 1917 / Ratified 1919



http://www.umich.edu/~eng217/student_projects/nkazmers/prohibition%20cartoon.jpg

Goal - Limit the Power of Big Business



<http://mrspencer.info/wp-content/uploads/2012/05/Northern-Securities-v.-United-States.jpg>

Sherman Antitrust Act (1890)

This law made it illegal to establish trusts that interfered with free trade

U.S. v. E.C. Knight Co. (1895)

Court ruled that the Sherman Act could not be used against this company, as it was a manufacturer in one state - feds can only regulate interstate commerce

Northern Securities v. U.S. (1904)

The Federal government sued this railroad company, charging that it was an illegal monopoly. The Supreme Court agreed - and ordered that the company be dissolved

Goal - Limit the Power of Big Business

The Northern Securities case began an era of government trust busting.

In the next seven years, 44 similar trusts were dissolved by the Court.

Standard Oil v. U.S. (1911)

The U.S. Supreme Court ruled that Standard Oil was an unreasonable monopoly in violation of the Sherman Anti-Trust Act

Standard Oil was dissolved into 90 independent companies



http://1.bp.blogspot.com/-haL29VE7jzQ/T3JevanzJXI/AAAAAAAAAQk/jT8ZrhQucVg/s320/roosevelt_hunt.jpg

Goal - Limit the Power of Big Business

Government Regulation of Business



<http://theness.com/neurologicablog/wp-content/uploads/2013/04/patentmedicine03.jpg>

Meat Inspection Act (1906)

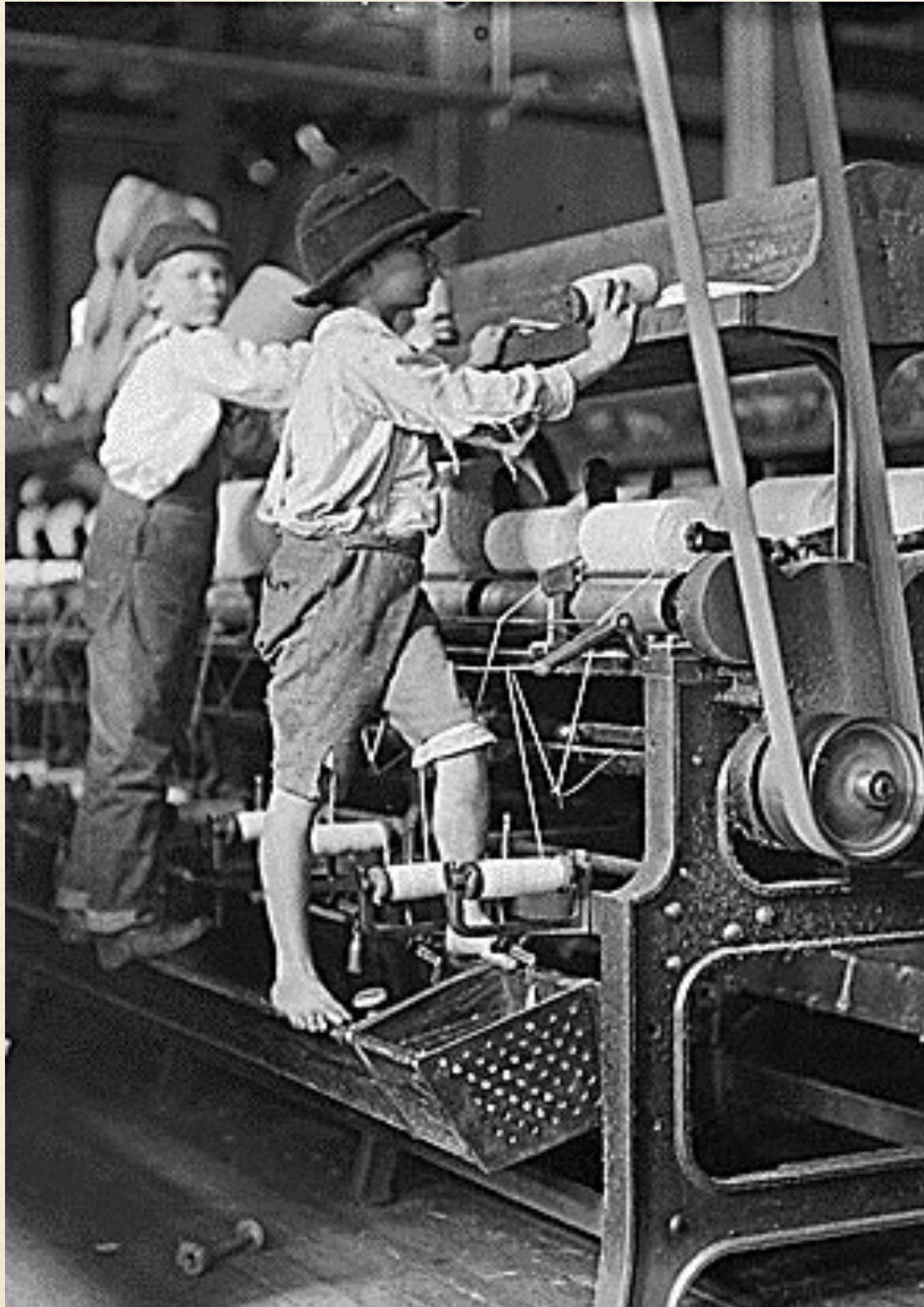
Set cleanliness guidelines for meat processing plants.

Gave government ability to inspect meat processing facilities

Pure Food and Drug Act (1906)

Prohibited dangerous ingredients and required accurate labeling of products

Goal - Limit the Power of Big Business



Government Regulation of Business

During the Progressive Era,
numerous state laws were passed
to bring about improved
working conditions

- Fewer hours
- Safer workplaces
- Restrictions on child labor

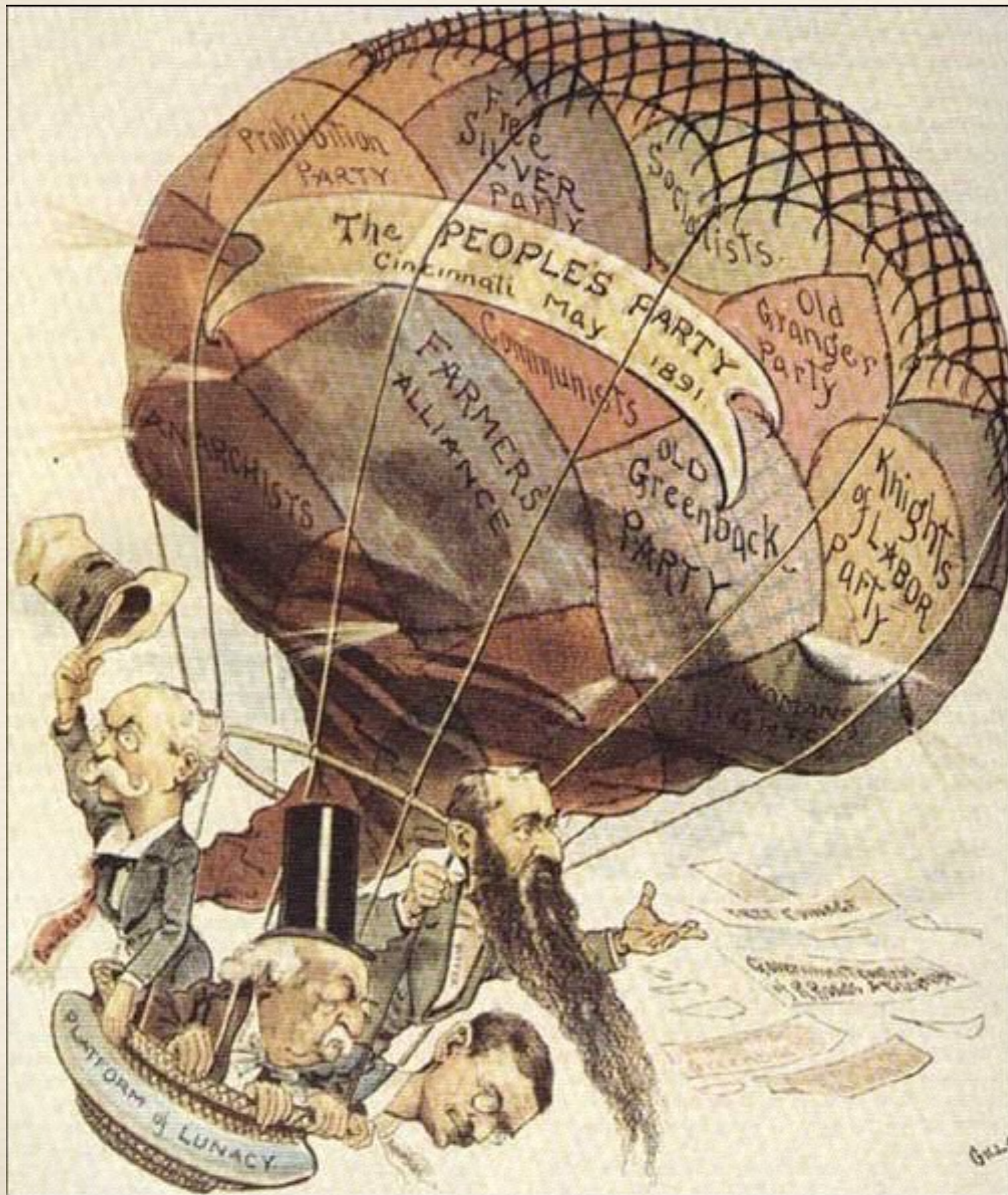
Goal - Protect the Natural Environment

Yosemite was America's first National Park - established in 1890

President Theodore Roosevelt made conservation a primary concern of his time in office

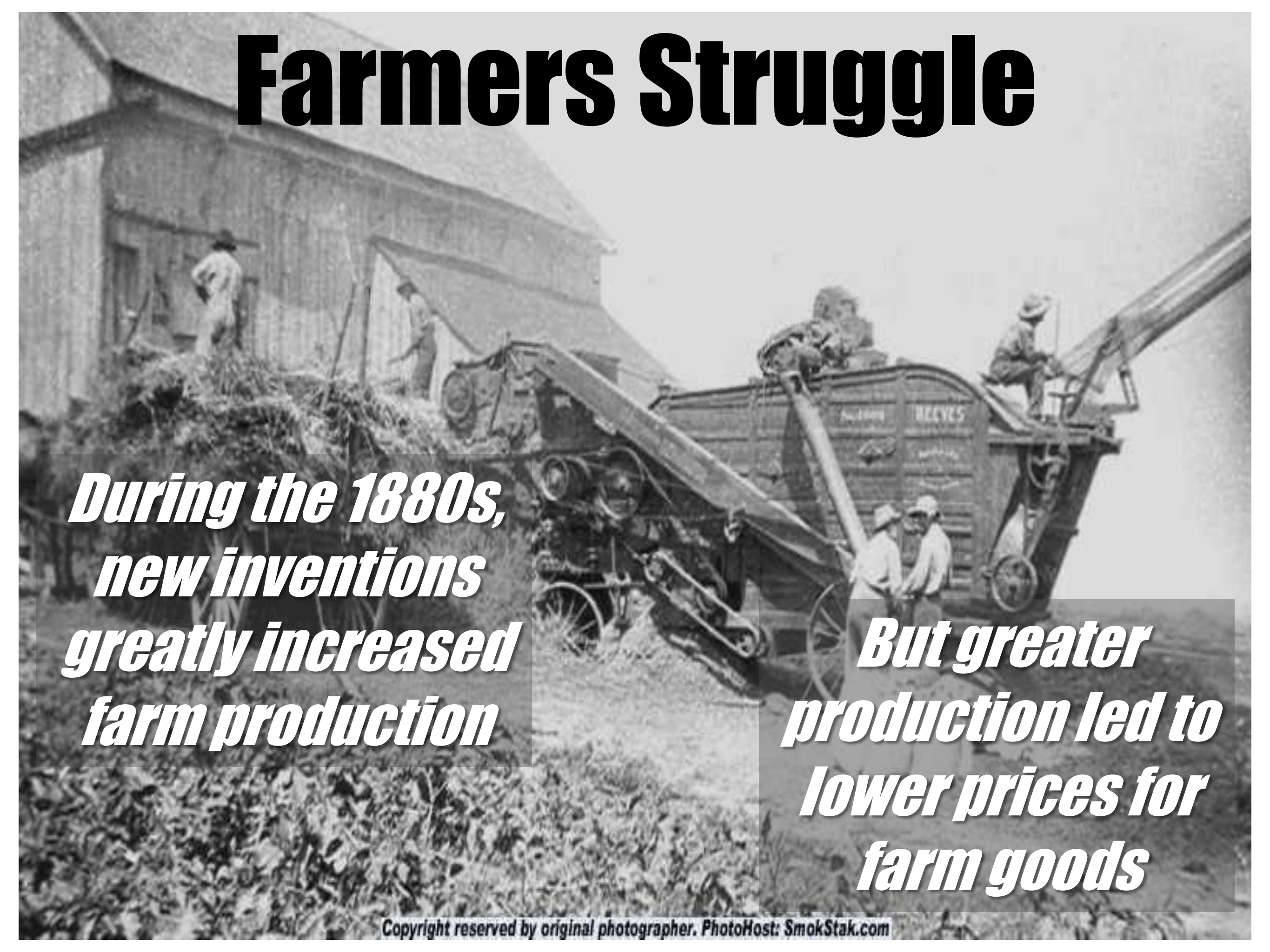
Roosevelt set aside 148 million of acres of land as forest reserves, established five national parks and 18 national monuments





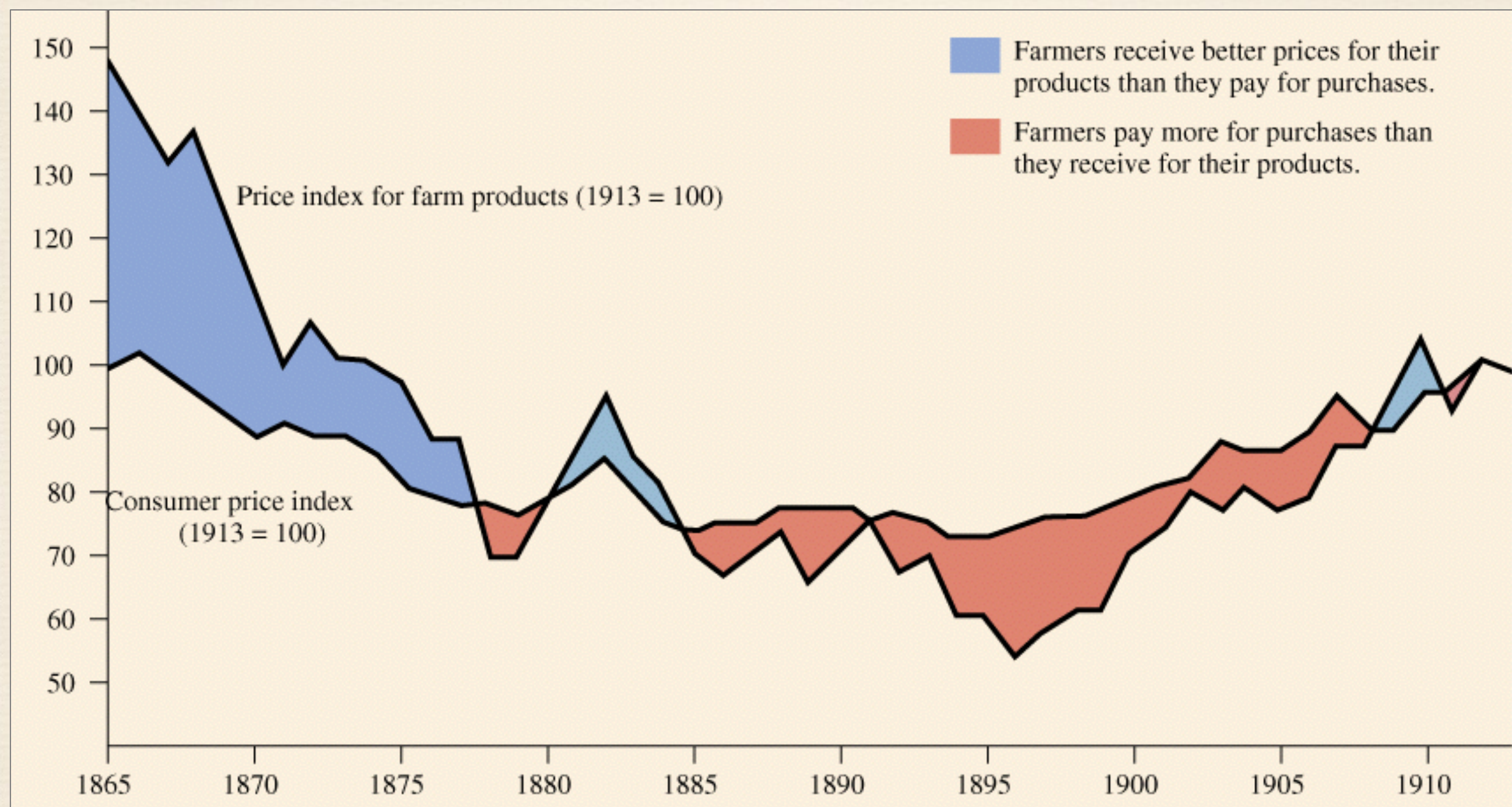
American Populism

Farmers Struggle



***During the 1880s,
new inventions
greatly increased
farm production***

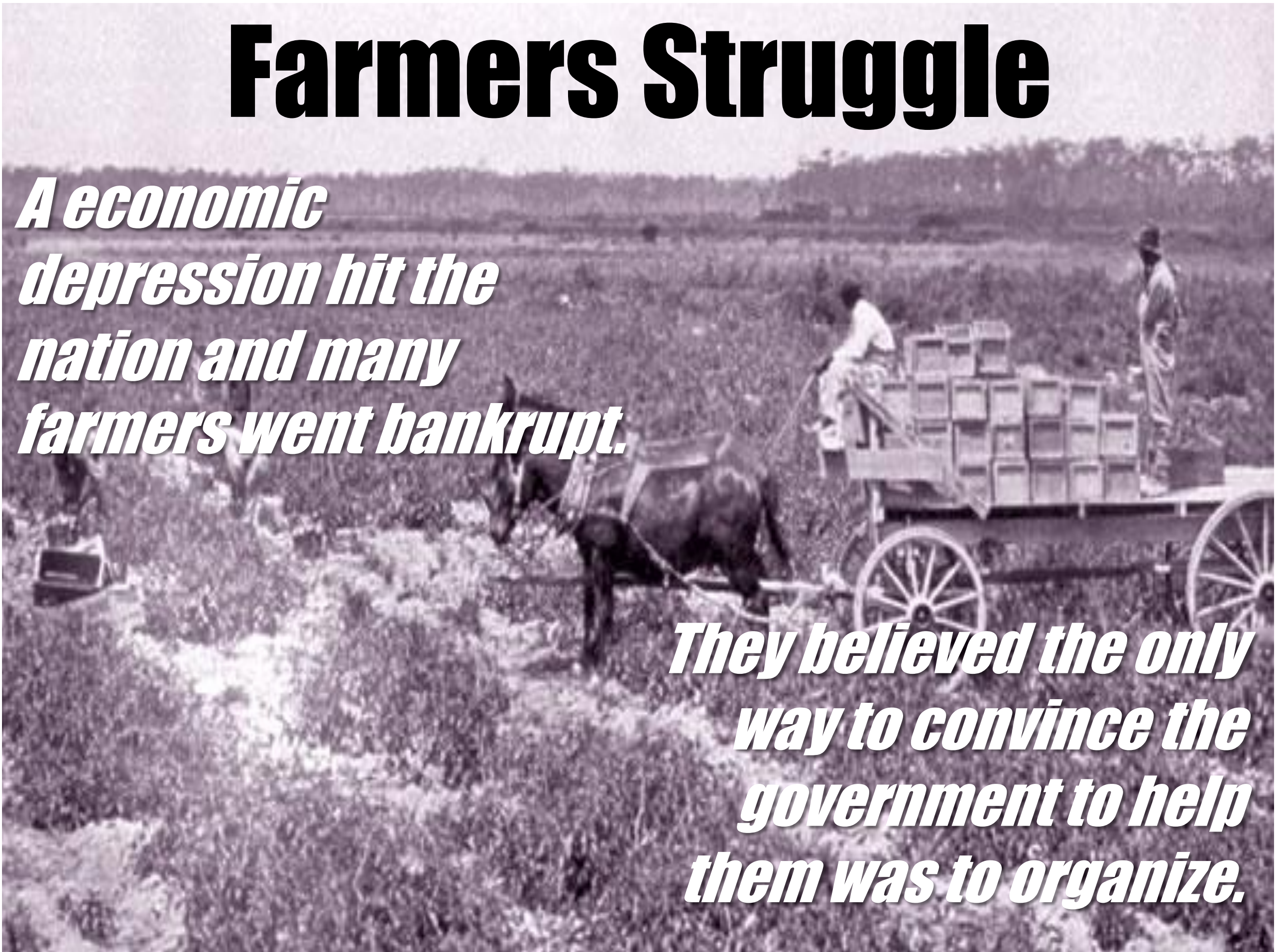
***But greater
production led to
lower prices for
farm goods***



Farmers Struggle

A economic depression hit the nation and many farmers went bankrupt.

They believed the only way to convince the government to help them was to organize.



The Grange

The first national farm organization was the Patrons of Husbandry, also known as The Grange

Many farmers joined the Grange to get help during the difficult economic times



The Grangers pressured railroads to reduce their rates to haul their goods to market. Grangers created cooperatives, which were marketing organizations that worked for the benefit of their members



Populist Demands



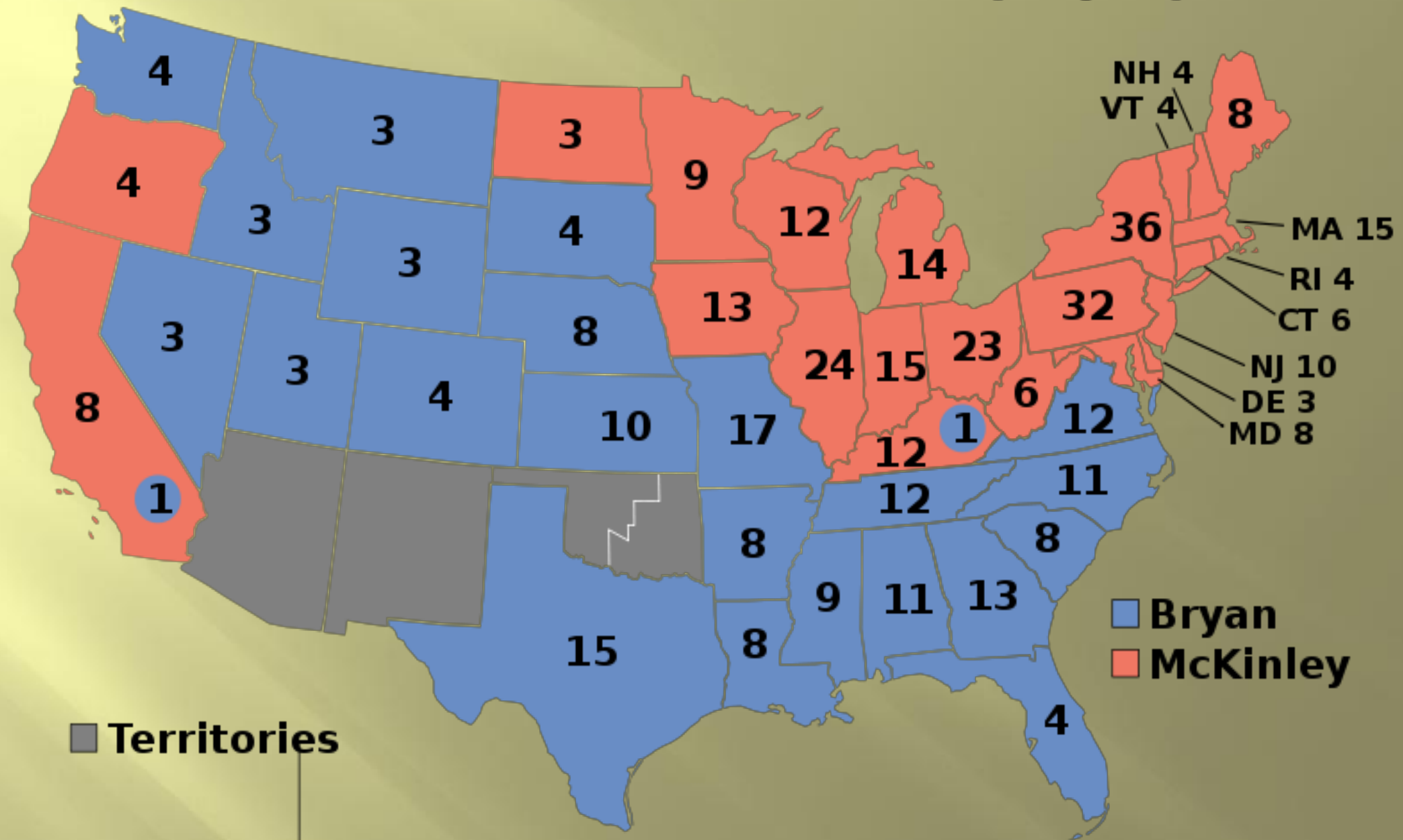
- 1) unlimited coinage of silver***
- 2) federal ownership of railroads***
- 3) a graduated income tax***
- 4) direct election of U.S. Senators***

William Jennings Bryan



- Was backed by people in the South and West, especially farmers**
- Silverite, was opposed to the “gold standard”**
- “You shall not crucify mankind upon a cross of gold.”**

Election of 1896



Because many “Gold Democrats” would not vote for Bryan, McKinley won the election. The Populists lost most of its following and Populism died out.

The Federal Reserve System

America's Central Bank

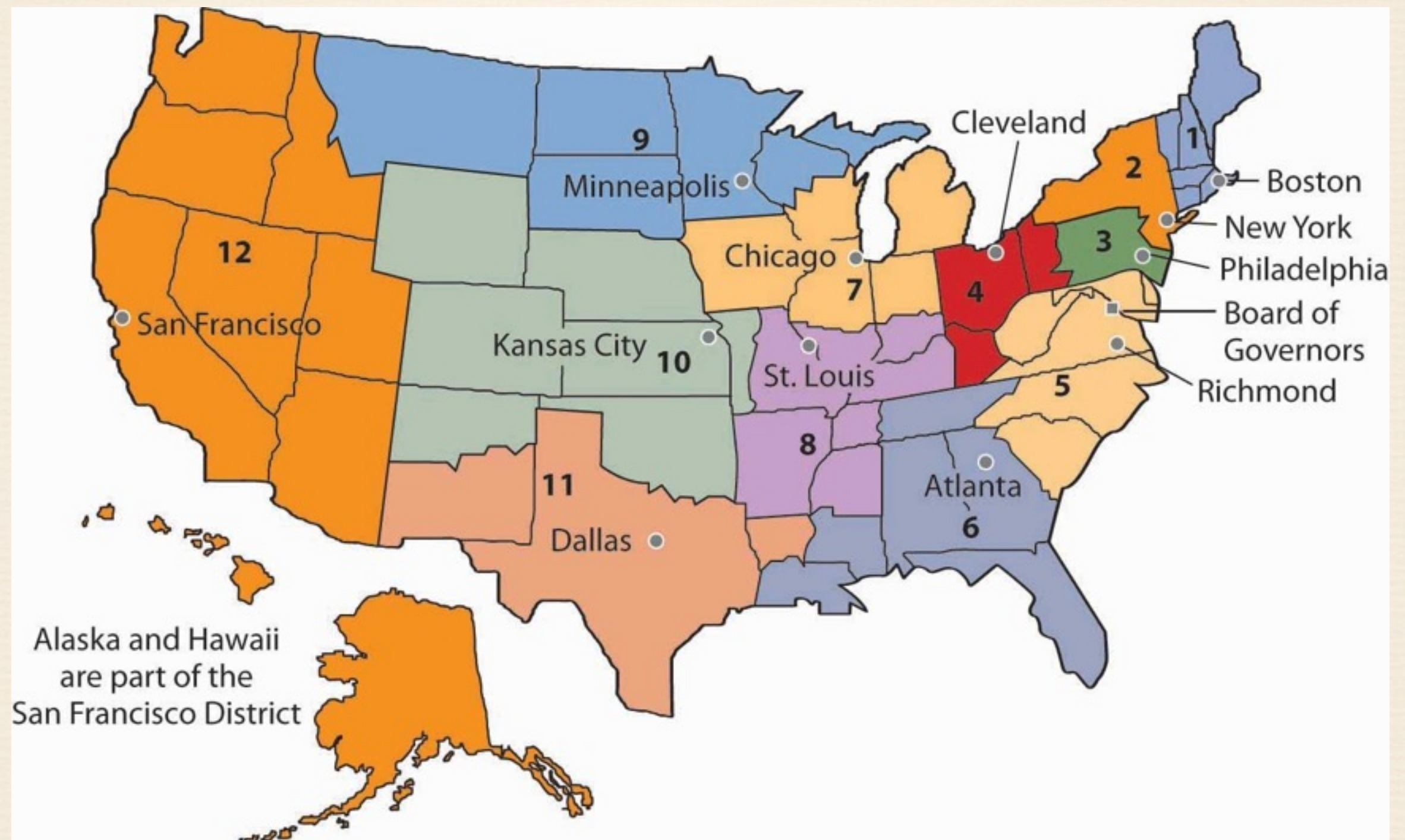


http://www.stlouisfed.org/inplainenglish/images/IPEImage_14.jpg



<http://ltbl.tv/wordpress/wp-content/uploads/2012/11/fedlogo1.jpg>

The Federal Reserve Act, creating “the Fed” was signed by President Wilson in 1913



What does the Fed do?

- ❖ Controls the money supply
- ❖ Supplies the economy with paper money
- ❖ Holds Bank Reserves
- ❖ Supervises member banks
- ❖ Serves as the lender of last-resort for banks having cash problem



<http://selling2arizona.com/wp-content/uploads/2012/01/fed-miniutes.jpg>