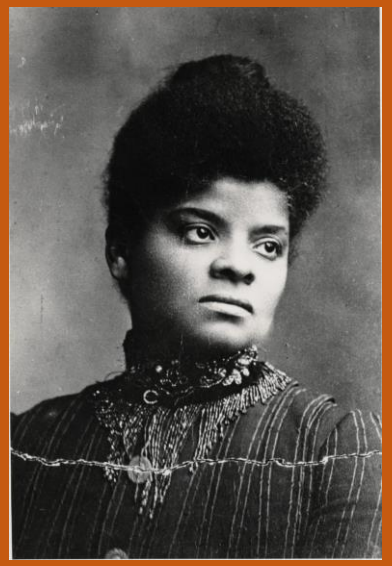
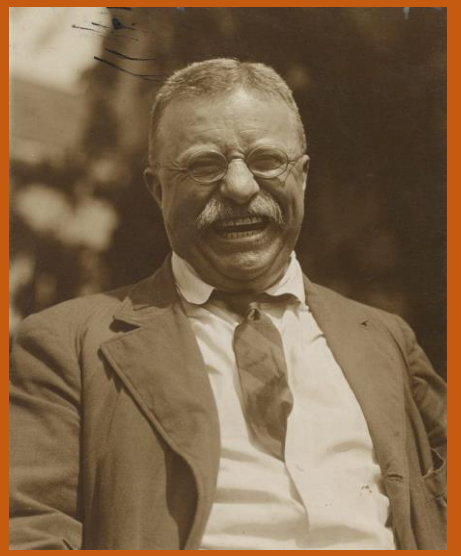
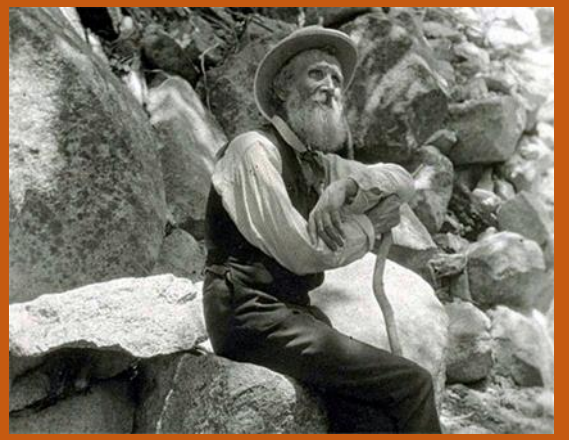












America in Transition

Political/Social Movements (1870 to 1930)

Out West—Final Stages of Indian Removal

- Reservation Movement
- Dawes Act
- Indian Boarding School Movement

*These were all deliberate efforts by the Federal gov't to kill off Native culture.

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=dzGJkBlh9Ms&t=653s

- The result was a massive migration by white settlers into the West





Legal Battles

- Every single treaty signed between Native tribes and the Federal gov’t is broken by the Fed’s
- Many legal battles ensue
- Example--Medicine Creek Treaty (1854)
- Nisqually, Puyallup, Steilacoom, Squawskin (Squaxin Island), S'Homamish, Stehchass, T'Peeksin, Squi-aitl, and Sa-heh-wamish
- Isaac Stevens (Territorial Governor)
- Native tribes gave up land, agreed to move to reservations, but in exchange they would have access to traditional hunting & fishing spots
- Boldt Decision (1974)—upheld this treaty giving Native tribes access to traditional hunting/fishing sites
- Fish Wars: https://americanindian.si.edu/nk360/pnw-fish-wars#staging

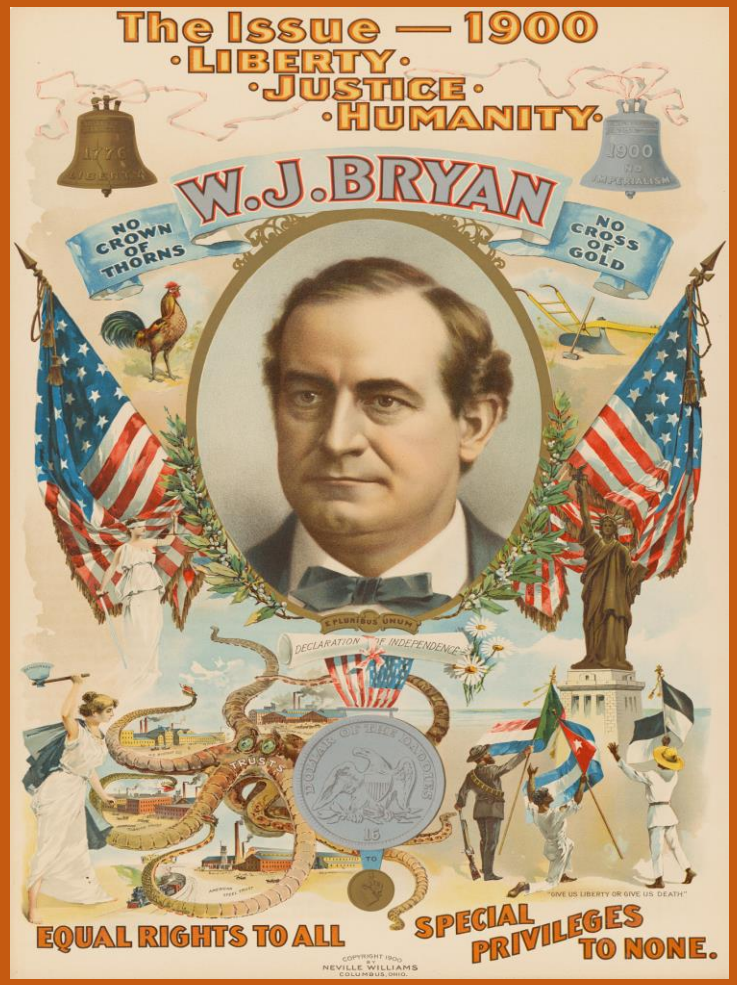
Farmers from Midwest Get Organized

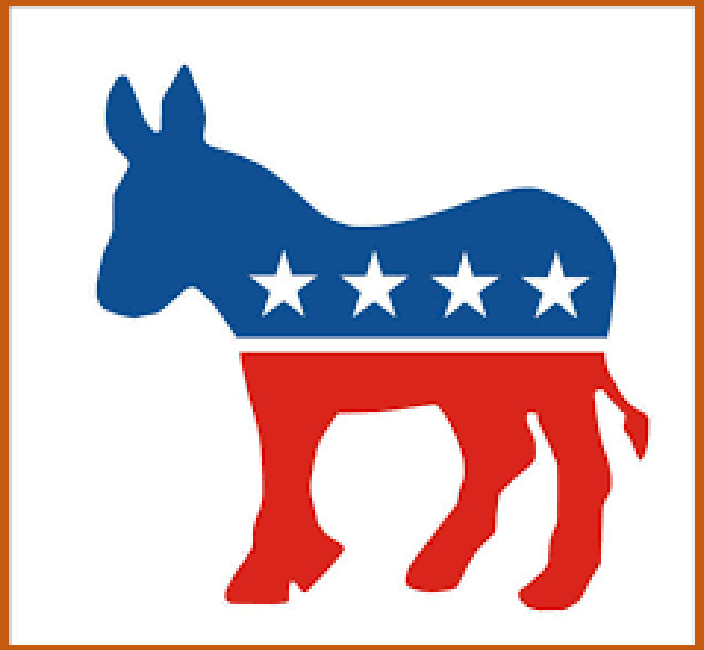
- The Grange Movement
- Give voice to concerns of farmers
- Leads to the Populist Movement

Goals:

- an increase in the circulating currency (to be achieved by the unlimited coinage of silver)
- a graduated income tax
- government ownership of the railroads
- a tariff for revenue only
- the direct election of U.S. senators
- other measures designed to strengthen political democracy and give farmers economic parity with business and industry

William Jennings Bryan:
The Most Well-Known Populist







Key Changes from the Populist Movement

- 16th Amendment = Gives the federal gov't the power to collect an income tax
- 17th Amendment = Direct election of senators instead of the state legislatures choosing a state's senators
- Anti-trust laws to break up monopolies
- Initiative process
- Recall of elected officials
- The State of WA was greatly influenced by populist ideas

The Progressive Era: Call for Reforms

Positive Changes in Society

- The Gilded Age = Massive growth in technology; rapid industrializations
- Emergence of a middle class
- Innovations change society







The Downside of Progress





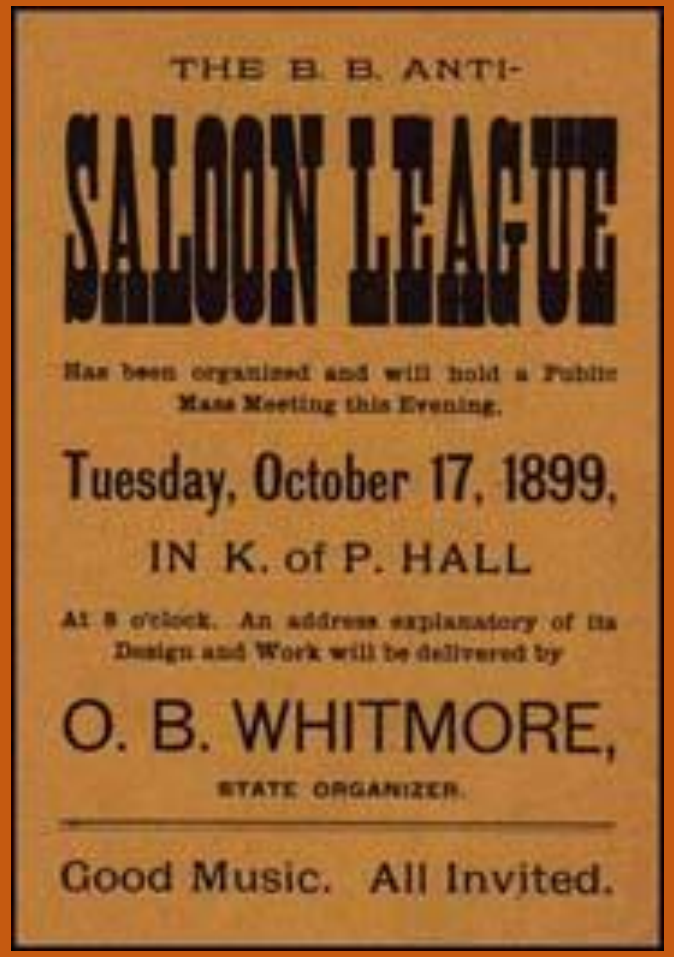
Beginning of the 1900s, major problems exist in American society:

- Economic inequalities (disparity between rich & poor)
- Environmental issues (natural resources quickly disappearing)
- Social Welfare (poverty/sanitation/major health issues)
- Poor working conditions (lack of safety rules)
- Lack of rights for women & children

Goals of Reformers

In response to these major social & economic problems, people start to call for reforms!

1. Protect social welfare
2. Promote moral development
3. Secure economic reform
4. Expansion of rights for women



Protect Social Welfare

- Industrialization was unregulated
- Employers felt little responsibility towards their workers
- No health care benefits
- No minimum wage
- No restrictions on the number of hours someone could be worked
- Many lived in poverty
- Churches and groups like the YMCA & the Salvation Army start to push for reforms
- Create a safety net for ordinary people
- Workers start to form labor unions to fight for better working conditions





Promote Moral Development

- Some reformers felt that the answer to society's problems was to target personal behavior
- Pushed for "prohibition"
- Women's Christian Temperance Union (WCTU)
- 1920 – 18th Amendment ends the legal sale, production, and consumption of alcohol
- Lasts 13 years



Secure Economic Reform

- Numerous workplace tragedies brought about new rules & regulations
- Triangle Shirtwaist Factory Fire
- State & federal laws were passed to protect workers (especially women & children)
- Laws created safer working conditions; required shutoff switches for machinery
- Proper ventilation in factories
- Limiting the workday
- Required time off/breaks during the day

Opportunities for Women

- More women in the workforce
- Common jobs: garment industry, office work, retail, and teaching

Suffrage for women

Three-part strategy:

1. Convince the states to give women the right to vote
2. Push for lawsuits to test the 14th Amendment (equal protection clause)
3. National Constitutional Amendment

*19th Amendment = gives women the right to vote (1920)



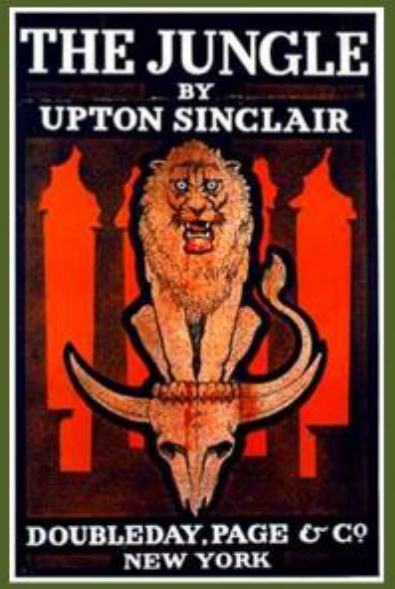
Teddy Roosevelt

- 1st American president to really embrace progressive reforms
- President from 1901-1909
- Challenged big business (broke up their "trusts")
- Trust = monopoly
- Supported labor unions efforts for better working conditions and better pay
- Embraced John Muir's idea of conservation
- Created numerous national parks and wildlife preserves





T.R.'s Effort to Clean Up the Food Industry



- The Jungle by Upton Sinclair
- Exposes the disgusting practices of meat processing plants
- Public is outraged
- Meat Inspection Act (1906)
- Pure Food & Drug Act (1906)

Progressive Reforms Get Bogged Down





- Presidents Taft & Wilson were not reformers
- They took a more “hands-off” approach towards business & scaled back many reforms
- New reforms would not come about until F.D.R.’s New Deal in the 1930s