

# Bell Work 11-1-16

You need a textbook!

1. Based on your notes from chapters 6–8, what things needed to be CHANGED in America in the early 1900s?
  1. Look at issues and things you wouldn't like
2. Define in your own words what it means to progress. Think of progression...
3. Homework: notecards due tomorrow, quiz Friday, study island due Thursday
4. Agenda today: bell work, book work, and notes

# Online Textbook

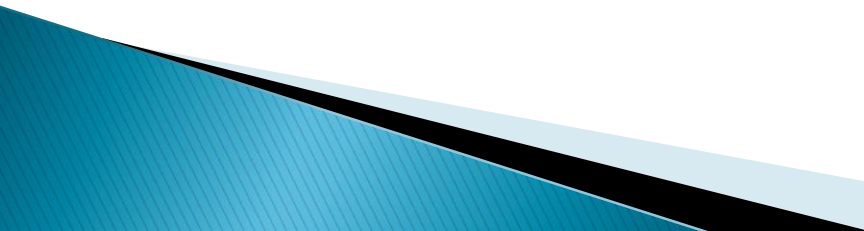
- ▶ Link on my website
- ▶ You have your username
- ▶ Everyone's password is gobears22
- ▶ I would take a picture or tape username and password somewhere...we will use this a lot!

# Bell Work 11-2-16

1. Who were the mukrackers and what did they accomplish?
2. What did reformers do for the urban poor?

Turn in worksheets  
Have out notecards  
You need a textbook

Agenda:  
bell work  
notes  
slapjack  
book work

- ▶ Industrialization, urbanization, and immigration brought many benefits to America, but they also produced challenging social problems.
  - ▶ In response, a movement called Progressivism emerged in the 1890s.
  - ▶ Progressives believed that new ideas and honest, efficient government could bring about social justice.
  - ▶ Progressive ideas brought lasting reforms that still affect society today.
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# The Origins of Progressivism

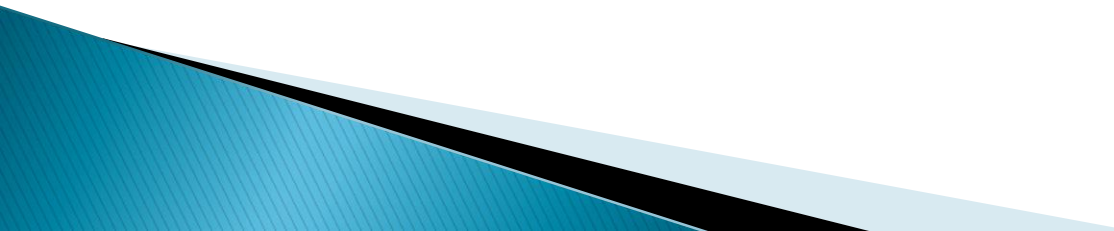
## What was Progressivism?

1. Progressive movement—a movement aimed to restore economic opportunities and correct injustices in American life.

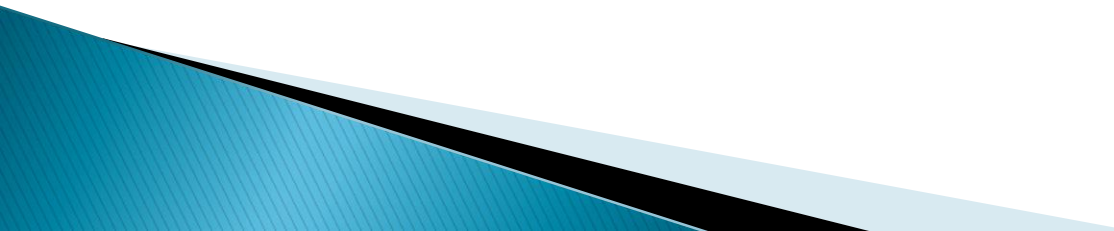
## Goals of Progressivism

- ▶ Protecting social welfare
- ▶ Promoting moral improvement
- ▶ Creating economic reform
- ▶ Fostering efficiency

\*\* (Did not address issue of race)

2. Called for gov't to be more honest and responsive to people's needs.
  3. Reform-minded writers were the first to expose many of the social ills known as muckrakers because they "raked up" or exposed the filth of the society.
  4. Most articles focused on business and political corruption.
  5. Ida Tarbell wrote about the cut-throat practices of Rockefeller and Standard Oil
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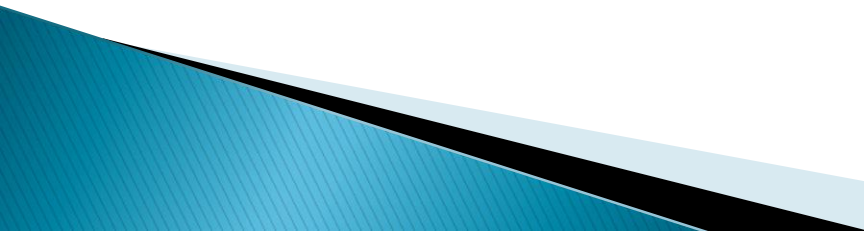
## *Cleaning up Local Government*

1. Progressives wanted to...
    1. eliminate political corruption and make gov't more efficient.
    2. reform elections to make them fairer and to make politicians more accountable to voters.
  2. Pushed for a direct primary, an election in which voters choose candidates to run in general elections.
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## Reform at the State Level

1. States began to pass laws to regulate railroads, mines, mills, telephone companies, & other large businesses.
2. Florence Kelley helped found the National Child Labor Committee.
  1. Wanted to ban child labor.
  2. Wanted to limit women's workdays.
3. Labor unions and Progressives both worked to secure laws ensuring workers a minimum wage.



6. The use of secret ballots, which printed all candidates' names on a single piece of paper.
  7. Urged states to adopt 3 additional election reforms:
    - a. Initiative– allows citizens to propose new laws.
    - b. Referendum– allows citizens to vote on a proposed or existing law.
    - c. Recall– allows voters to remove an elected official from office
  8. 17<sup>th</sup> Amendment– gave voters the power to elect their senators directly.
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# Bell Work 11-3-16

## PROGRESSIVES AND ELECTION REFORMS

**THE SEVENTEENTH AMENDMENT** **BEFORE** U.S. senators were elected by state legislatures.  
**AFTER** Senators were chosen by the voters in the states by direct election.

### STATE ELECTION REFORMS

— STARTED IN THE PROGRESSIVE ERA —

**Initiative** Voters can petition to place constitutional amendments on the ballot.

**Referendum** Voters can petition to repeal an existing law.

**Recall** Voters can remove elected representatives without waiting for the next election.

### ATTEMPTED RECALLS OF PUBLIC OFFICIALS

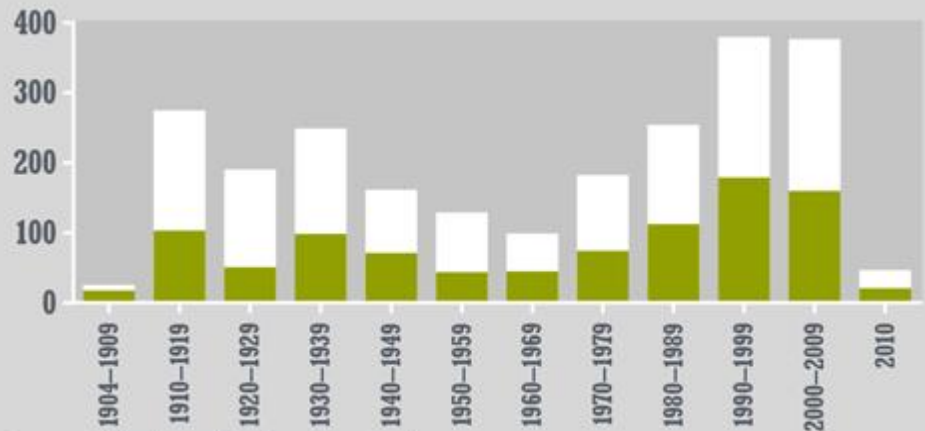


**25%** Other Levels of State Government

**75%** City Council & School Board Level

Source: Eagleton Institute of Politics

### USE OF INITIATIVES ON STATE BALLOTS



Source: Initiative and Referendum Institute

Analyze Information What was the most significant Progressive election reform? Cite two pieces of information to support your answer.

## Progressivism versus Populism

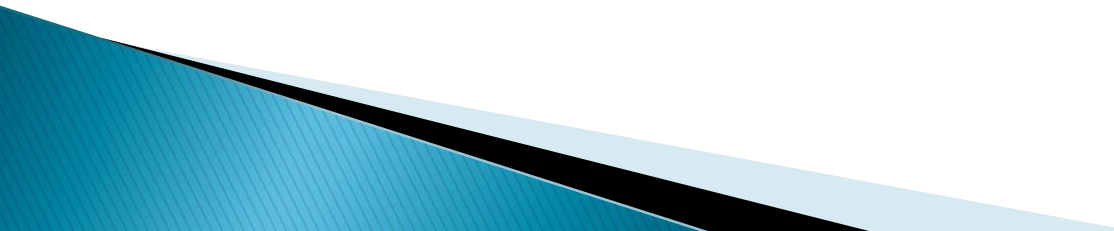
PROGRESSIVES	PROGRESSIVES AND POPULISTS	POPULISTS
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Guided by education, modern ideas, and scientific techniques</li><li>• Believed in a modern, educated, uniform culture</li><li>• Were mostly white, Anglo-Saxon, Protestant, middle-class reformers</li><li>• Rewrote state constitutions to include registration laws, literacy tests, poll taxes, grandfather clauses</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Desired social, economic, environmental, and political reforms</li><li>• Strove to eliminate abuses of big business</li><li>• Hostile toward banks and big business, especially railroads and trusts</li><li>• Opposed systemic barriers to small ownership</li><li>• Key leaders advocated white supremacy</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Believed the ideal community revolved around simple village life</li><li>• Were mostly composed of working-class farmers and factory workers</li><li>• Protested a lack of access to money and credit</li><li>• Opposed the gold standard</li></ul>

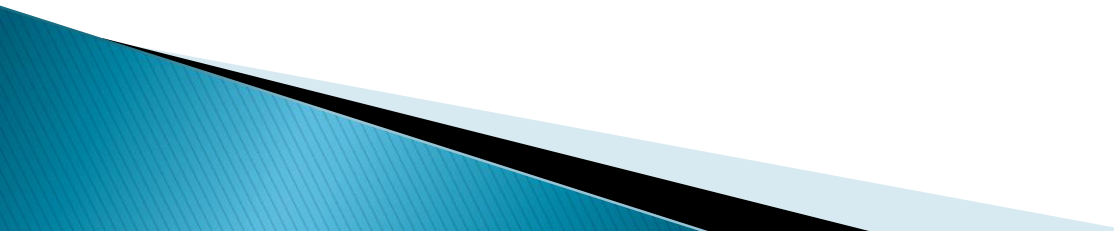
Compare and Contrast How did the goals of Progressives and Populists differ? How were they similar?

# Chapter 11 Section 2

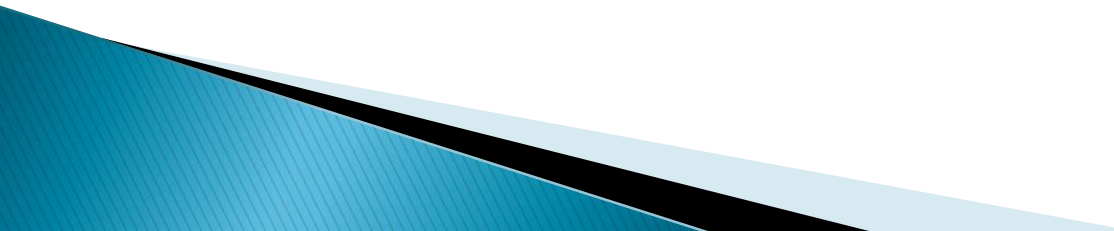
## Women in Public Life


### Women in the Work Force

1. By the late 1800s, women were finding more opportunities for education and employment.
  2. Women worked as teachers and nurses, but also entered the business world as secretaries, typists, clerks, and bookkeepers.
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3. Businesses wanted to cater to the growing consumer group of women.
  4. Many women worked in the garment industry making less than men.
  5. Women began to see their role in their communities beyond the home.
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## Women Lead Reform

1. Dangerous conditions, low wages, & long hours led many female industrial workers to push for reforms.
  2. Their ranks grew after the Triangle Shirtwaist fire.
  3. By 1870 about 20% of all college students were women.
  4. By 1900 more than 1 / 3
  5. Many women began to apply their skills and education to social reforms.
- 

6. Many African–American women discovered they weren't welcome in most reform organizations.
  7. Started the National Association of Colored Women.
    - A. campaigned against poverty, segregation, and lynchings.
  8. Many were pushing for voting rights for women,
  9. In 1869 Elizabeth Cady Stanton and Susan B. Anthony formed the National Women's Suffrage Association.
  10. The NWSA campaigned for a constitutional amendment to give women the vote.
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# Susan B. Anthony

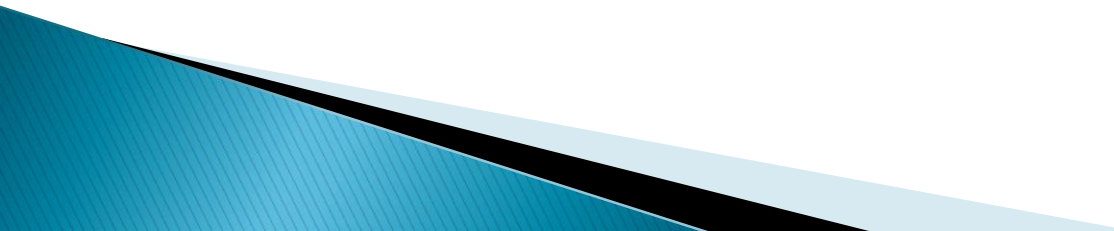




# Assessment

- ▶ P. 399 1–5
- ▶ P. 406 1–5
- ▶ Make sure they are in COMPLETE sentences AND you have the correct answer

# Bell Work 11-4-16

- ▶ Write down 12 TERMS ONLY
  - ▶ Study for vocab
  - ▶ YOU DON'T NEED A BOOK TODAY 😊
  - ▶ Turn in homework to tray
  - ▶ Agenda: quiz, notes, picture activity
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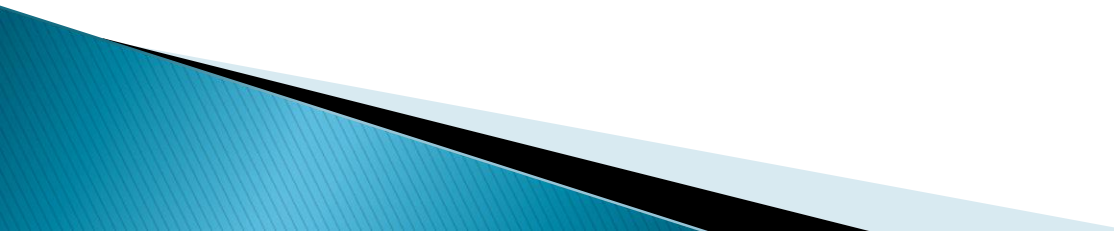
# Chapter 11 Section 3

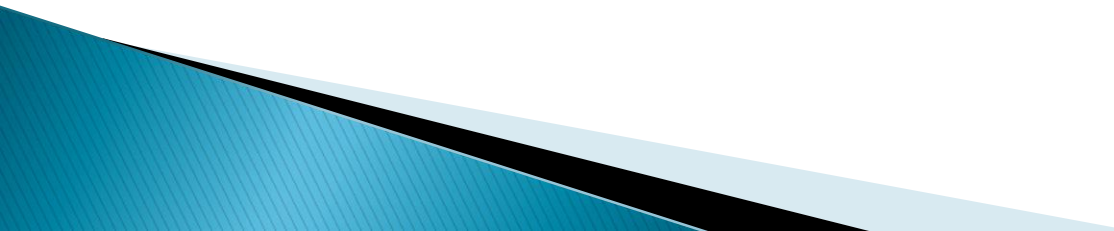
## Theodore Roosevelt's Square Deal

### *A Rough-Riding President*

1. In 1901 Pres. McKinley was assassinated, Roosevelt became president.



3. T.R. was 42 yrs. Old when he took office–the youngest person to ever hold office.
  4. He saw the White House as a bully pulpit– a powerful platform to publicize important issues and seek support for his policies.
  5. T.R. brought new enthusiasm to the Progressive Movement.
  6. The Square Deal became Roosevelt’s 1904 campaign slogan.
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7. He promised to “see that each person is given a square deal, no more and no less.”
  8. T.R. believed that the needs of workers, business, and consumers should be balanced.  
(Social Equality)
  9. His Square Deal called for limiting the power of trusts, promoting public health & safety, and better working conditions.
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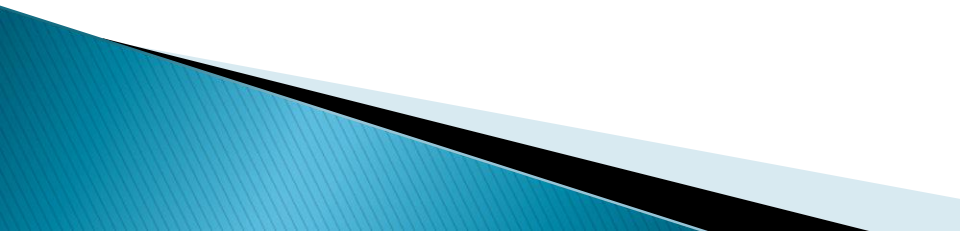
## Congress passes the Clayton Antitrust Act,

- Prohibited companies from buying the stock of competing companies in order to form a monopoly.
- Made strikes, boycotts, & peaceful picketing legal.

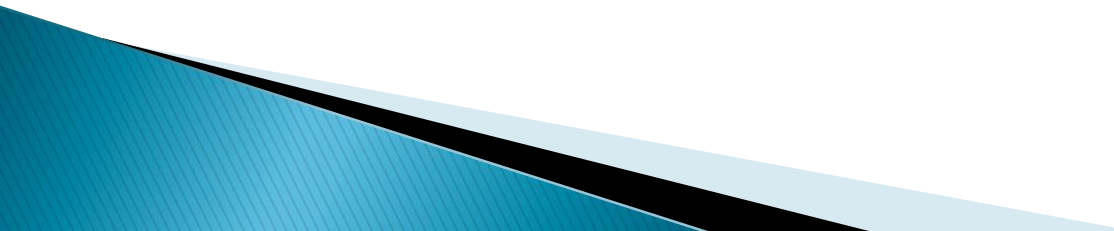


## Regulating Big Business

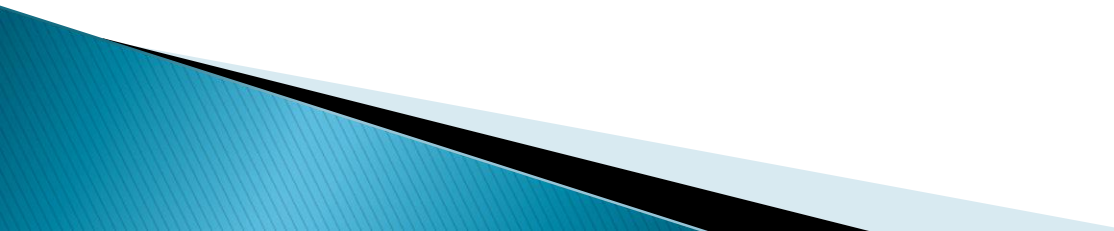
1. T.R. believed that big business was were essential to the nation's growth, but that they should act responsibly.
2. He focused on regulating large corporations.
3. U.S. sued the Northern Securities Comp. for violating the Sherman Anti-Trust Act.
4. Launched a trust-busting campaign.
5. T.R. went after bad trusts; sold inferior products, competed unfairly, or corrupted public officials.
6. \*\*T.R. became known as "Trustbuster"

7. In 1903 Congress passed the Elkins Act, which prohibited railroads from accepting rebates.
  8. Ensured that all customers paid the same rates for shipping.
  9. The Hepburn Act of 1906 gave the ICC the power to set max. railroad rates.
  10. Some food producers, drug companies, & meat packers were selling dangerous products to an unknowing public.
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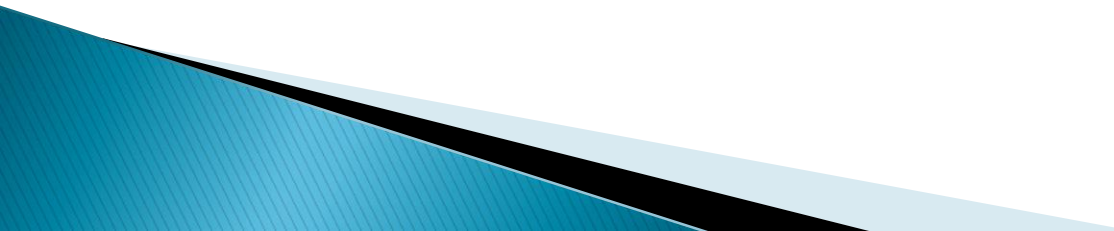
- 1 1. Upton Sinclair exposed the wretched & unsanitary conditions at meatpacking plants in his novel *The Jungle*.
  - 1 2. Reformers and an outraged public called for change.
  - 1 3. In 1906 congress enacted the Meat Inspection Act, required federal inspection of meat shipped across state lines.
  - 1 4. The Pure Food & Drug Act forbade the manufacture, sale, or transportation of food and patent medicine containing harmful ingredients.
  - 1 5. Food & medicine containers had to have accurate ingredient labels.
- 

## Environmental Conservation

1. T.R. believed that each generation had a duty to protect and conserve natural resources.
  2. T.R. believed that natural resources needed to be controlled.
  3. Naturalist John Muir helped persuade T.R. to preserve the wilderness.
  4. Gifford Pinchot believed scientific management of natural resources was crucial to sustaining them.
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▶ [www.edc.org/CCT/PMA](http://www.edc.org/CCT/PMA)

# Bell Work 11-10-16

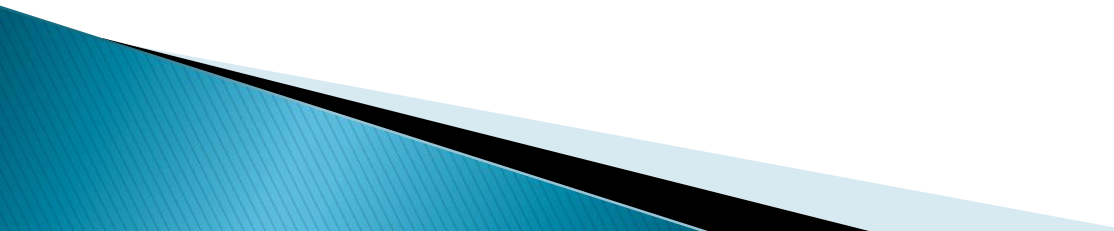
- ▶ On yesterday's box write 5 words that describe the progressive era
  - ▶ You need a book today!
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# Chapter 11 Section 4

## Progressivism Under Taft

### *Taft Becomes President*

1. Election of 1908: Taft (R) v. William Jennings Bryan (D)
2. Taft was elected the 27<sup>th</sup> president.
3. Taft worked to secure T.R.'s progressive reforms.
4. Passed the 16<sup>th</sup> Amendment—granted Congress the power to levy taxes based on income.

5. Taft lost support of progressive Republicans causing a split in the party.
  6. In the election of 1912 T.R. formed the new progressive (“Bull Moose”) party.
  7. Dem. Woodrow Wilson won election easily.
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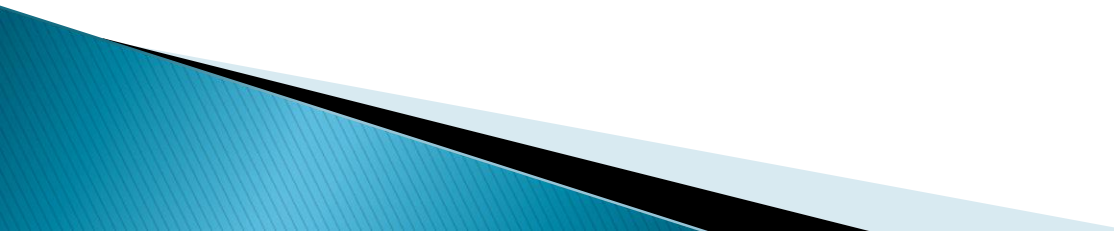
# Chapter 9 Section 5

## Wilson's New Freedom

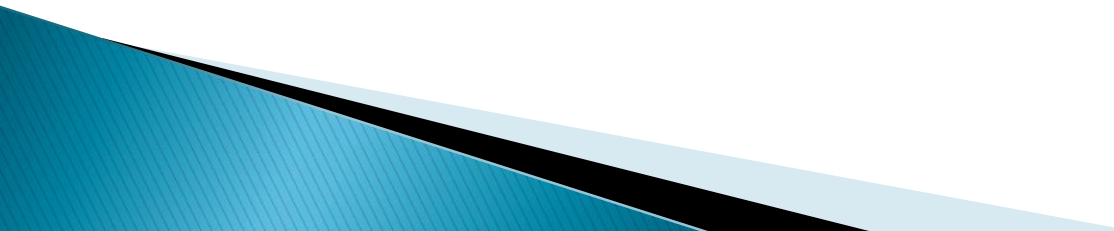
### MAIN IDEA

Woodrow Wilson a strong reform agenda as a progressive leader.

## Wilson's New Freedom

1. The New Freedom platform called for tariff reductions, banking reform, and stronger antitrust legislation.
  2. Wilson's 1<sup>st</sup> priority as pres. was to lower tariffs.
  3. In 1913 Congress passed the Underwood Tariff Act.
  4. The law lowered tariffs to their lowest in 50 years.
- 



5. But the law taxed people according to their income.
  6. The Federal Reserve Act, created a central fund from which banks could borrow to prevent collapse during a financial panic.
  7. Created a 3–tier banking system:
    - a. Federal Reserve Board
    - b. 12 Federal Reserve Banks
    - c. Private banks
- 

## Women Win Suffrage

1. 3 developments:
  - a. Increased activism of local groups.
  - b. Use of bold new strategies to build enthusiasm.
  - c. Rebirth of the nat'l movement under Carrie Chapman Catt.
2. They pressured the fed. gov't to pass a suffrage amendment.
3. In 1919, Congress passed the 19<sup>th</sup> Amendment, granting women the right to vote.

# Assignment

- ▶ P. 404 analyze maps
- ▶ P. 408 check understanding
- ▶ P. 409 recall
- ▶ P. 414 analyze charts
- ▶ P. 418 analyze information
- ▶ P. 422 identify main ideas

Finish for homework

