SSUSH13 The student will identify major efforts to reform American society and politics in the Progressive Era.
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• a. Explain Upton Sinclair’s The Jungle and federal oversight of the meatpacking industry.

• b. Identify Jane Addams and Hull House and describe the role of women in reform movements.

• c. Describe the rise of Jim Crow, Plessy v. Ferguson, and the emergence of the NAACP.

• d. Explain Ida Tarbell’s role as a muckraker.

• e. Describe the significance of progressive reforms such as the initiative, recall, and referendum; direct election of senators; reform of labor laws; and efforts to improve living conditions for the poor in cities.

• f. Describe the conservation movement and the development of national parks and forests; include the role of Theodore Roosevelt.
Bell Ringer

- Examine this photo:

1. What is your initial reaction to this advertisement?

2. Is it a positive or a negative message?

3. What is this advertisement aimed at?
Progressive movement
An early 20th century reform movement seeking to return control of the government to the people, to restore economic opportunities, and to correct injustices in American life.
In 1904 Upton Sinclair, a muckraker, published *The Jungle*, based on his observations of Chicago meat slaughterhouses. The book described the horrible conditions in the industry: It became a best seller and caught the attention of Congress and President Roosevelt.

In response, Congress passed the Meat Inspection Act and the Pure Food and Drug Act, as a way of overseeing and inspecting the meat and food industries.

"...sausage that had been rejected, and that was moldy and white-it would be dosed with borax and glycerin, and dumped into the hoppers, and made over again for home consumption."
Meatpacking Industry

1800’s
Meatpacking Industry

1930’s
Meatpacking Industry

Present Day
Jane Addams

- Jane Addams founded the Hull House in Chicago in 1889 to provide immigrants with social and educational opportunities and training. It was one of the first “settlement houses” in the U.S.

- Women during the time period began to become involved in many reform efforts including education, prison, prohibition and women’s rights and suffrage
The Rise of Jim Crow & *Plessy v. Ferguson*

By the late 1800s, individual states began to pass laws that limited the individual rights of African Americans.

- Voting rights were curtailed by using poll taxes and enforcing grandfather clauses.

- Jim Crow laws were laws that helped enforce segregation, first in the private sector, and then at the state level.
Jim Crow

- History of Jim Crow Laws 1
- History of Jim Crow Laws 2
Plessy v. Ferguson

- Plessy, an African American by state classification, challenged a law requiring him to ride in a separate railroad car

- The case went to the Supreme Court where they ruled against Plessy

- Plessy v. Ferguson (1896) legalized segregation and discrimination in the U.S. under the separate but equal doctrine

*Plessy was 7/8ths white, but was still classified as “colored” under Louisiana State law*
NAACP

- Founded in 1909 to promote African American voting rights in order to end racial discrimination

- W.E.B. Du Bois was one of the founding members of the organization

- Booker T. Washington - Tuskegee College.
NAACP

• National Association for the Advancement of Colored People

• To promote equality of rights and to eradicate caste or race prejudice among the citizens of the United States

• Co-founded by W.E.B. Du Bois on February 12, 1909

• Seven individuals founded the group
  - Three of the original seven were white
Muckrakers

Journalists who exposed corrupt business practices in the early 1900’s.
Ida Tarbell

Conducted detailed interviews formed the basis for her negative exposé of the nefarious business practices of industrialist John D. Rockefeller and the massive Standard Oil organization. Her work, which became known at the time as muckraking (and is now known as investigative journalism), first ran as a series of articles, presented in installments in McClure's Magazine, which were later published together as a book, The History of the Standard Oil Company in 1904.
Ida Tarbell

• A muckraker was a journalist who investigated political corruption and social conditions

• Ida Tarbell focused on John Rockefeller’s Standard Oil Corporation
Other Progressive Reforms

- A major focus of the Progressive Movement was political reform. To give power to the voters:

  * **initiative**: allowed citizens to introduce legislation

  * **recall**: allowed voters to remove elected officials through a special vote

  * **referendum**: allowed proposed legislation to be approved by voters

  * **direct election of senators**: The 17th Amendment was passed in 1913 to give voters the power to elect senators directly in an attempt to prevent corruption
Labor Laws

• Progressives worked to end child labor

• Factory and mine child workers made less than 60¢ for a 10-hour day

• Progressives also fought for safer working conditions
Federal Power in Use During Roosevelt’s Term

- **Trust-busting**: The Sherman Anti Trust act was written poorly and made enforcement difficult. Not destroying all trusts, Roosevelt attacked the ones that were threats to the public interests. Some of those were beef trusts, oil trusts, tobacco trusts, and northeaster railroad monopoly.
Big Boss Roosevelt

He is going to order a decrease of 10 per cent in railroad rates. He is going to squeeze all the water out of railroad stocks. He is going to prevent the issue of new securities. He is going to sign the constitution at the stake. He is going to obliterate state lines. He is going to invent the constitution and sentence everybody who owns stock in a corporation. He is going to abolish the Supreme Court. He is going to institute a new government that has more than 72. Everything over O's is a bindable and hostile consolidated.
Federal Power in Use During Roosevelt’s Term

- Railroad Regulation - Roosevelt made the interstate commerce commission more powerful in its enforcement of the interstate commerce act.
Federal Power in Use During Roosevelt’s Term

- **Conservation** - the planned management of natural resources, involving the protection of some wilderness areas and the development of others for the common good.
Seventeenth Amendment

an amendment to the U.S. Constitution adopted in 1913 that provided for the election of U.S. senators by the people rather than by the state legislatures.
Progressives

- The Social Gospel movement worked to better conditions for the urban poor through organizations such as the YMCA, Salvation Army, and settlement houses.

- Education also played a role in the Progressive Movement with school becoming compulsory and used as a means of assimilating immigrants into American society.
Square deal

- President Theodore Roosevelt’s program of progressive reforms designed to protect the common people against big business.
Coal Strikes - Miners went on strike to get better wages. The owner refused. People were in need of coal. Roosevelt met with both parties and expressed irritation with the owner.