

**APUSH**

**1890-1912**

**PROGRESSIVE MOVEMENT**

**REVIEWED!**

**American Pageant (Kennedy) Chapter 28**

**American History (Brinkley) Chapter 20**

**America's History (Henretta) Chapter 19-20**

# THE PROGRESSIVE MOVEMENT

- **WHY: Industrialization, urbanization, and immigration** created significant changes and challenges for the United States.
- **WHAT: Effort to use government power to regulate and improve society**
  - **Rejection of laissez faire ideology**
  - **Not a radical movement- reject ideas such as socialism**
    - **Saving and improving capitalism**
- **WHO: Many of the Progressive Era reformers were middle class men and women**
  - **But very diverse group of reformers**
    - **Protestant church leaders demanding temperance**
    - **Politicians regulating monopolies / trusts**
    - **Union leaders addressing workers rights**
    - **Women demanding right to vote**
    - **African Americans demanded greater equality**
- **Compare to other reform periods: Age of Jackson, Populist, New Deal**

# PROMOTING REFORM: MUCKRAKERS

- **Muckrakers**: Attempted to expose problems in American society
  - Named by Theodore Roosevelt
- Important examples
- **Ida Tarbell** “History of Standard Oil Company” published in McClure’s Magazine (1902)
- **Jacob Riis** “How the Other Half Lives” exposed the horrors of life in the slums of NY (1890)
- **Lincoln Steffens** “The Shame of the Cities” (1904) exposed corruption in city politics (political machines)
- **Upton Sinclair** “The Jungle”



# Role of Women in the Progressive Movement

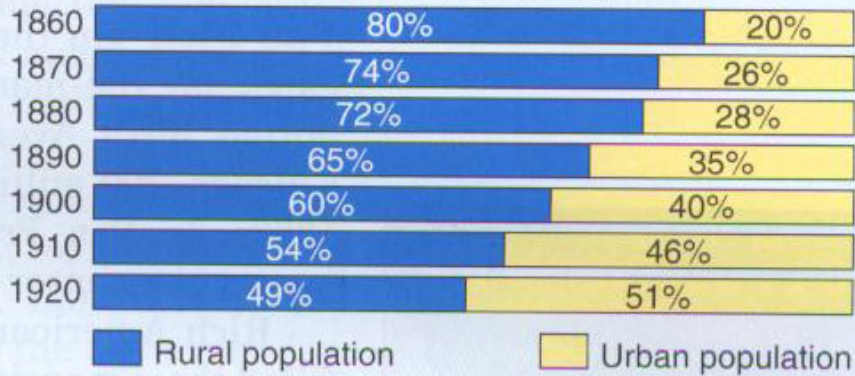
- **Women played an important role in the Progressive Movement**
  - **Broke down the idea of the “separate spheres”**
- **National Child Labor Committee** fought for laws banning child labor
- **National Consumers’ League** headed by **Florence Kelley** advocated for the rights of women in the work place, laws against child Labor, etc.
  - **Muller v. Oregon** (1908) court ruled that laws protecting women workers and restricting women to 10 hour days were constitutional
- **Triangle Shirtwaist Fire** (1911) led to the death of 146 workers
- **Women role in Temperance Movement**





# URBAN REFORM

Rural and Urban Population in the United States, 1860–1920



- Large number of problems in the cities: 1) urban poverty & slums 2) political corruption 3) alcoholism
- **Jane Addams & Florence Kelley (settlement house)**
- Demands to take away power from political bosses by taking **public utilities** out of private companies hands
  - Examples: Place gas lines, water systems, transportation systems, etc. **under public control**
  - **Municipal govt** reform such as voters electing heads of city departments (fire, police, sanitation)



# STATE REFORM

- Many Progressive governors fought against corporate control of state politics
- **Governor Robert La Follette** pioneered many reforms in the state of Wisconsin
- **Wisconsin Idea**
  - Regulated public utilities
  - Took on the powerful railroad industry
  - Adopted tax reforms
  - Political reform



# POLITICAL REFORM

- **Political reformers wanted to increase democracy and reduce the control of trusts**
  - **Australian or Secret Ballot:** allowed voters to mark their choice for office secretly
  - **Direct Primary:** nomination of candidates placed into the hands of the voters
  - **Recall:** elected politicians could be removed from office by the voters before their term expired
  - **Initiative:** voters could introduce laws
  - **Referendum:** voters could directly vote on a law
- **17<sup>th</sup> Amendment:** rather than the state legislatures, voters would directly vote for U.S. Senators
  - **Populist Party** advocated for this



# Temperance Movement



- **Division over the temperance movement**
  - “Wet”- against prohibition
  - “Dry”- supporters of prohibition
- **Conflict between**
  - Protestant Native born vs. Catholic immigrants
  - Rural vs. Urban
- **Woman’s Christian Temperance Union**: large organization of woman advocating for temperance
- **Anti-Saloon League (1895)** was leading organization advocating for **legal prohibition**
- **18<sup>th</sup> Amendment (1919)**

# THEODORE ROOSEVELT

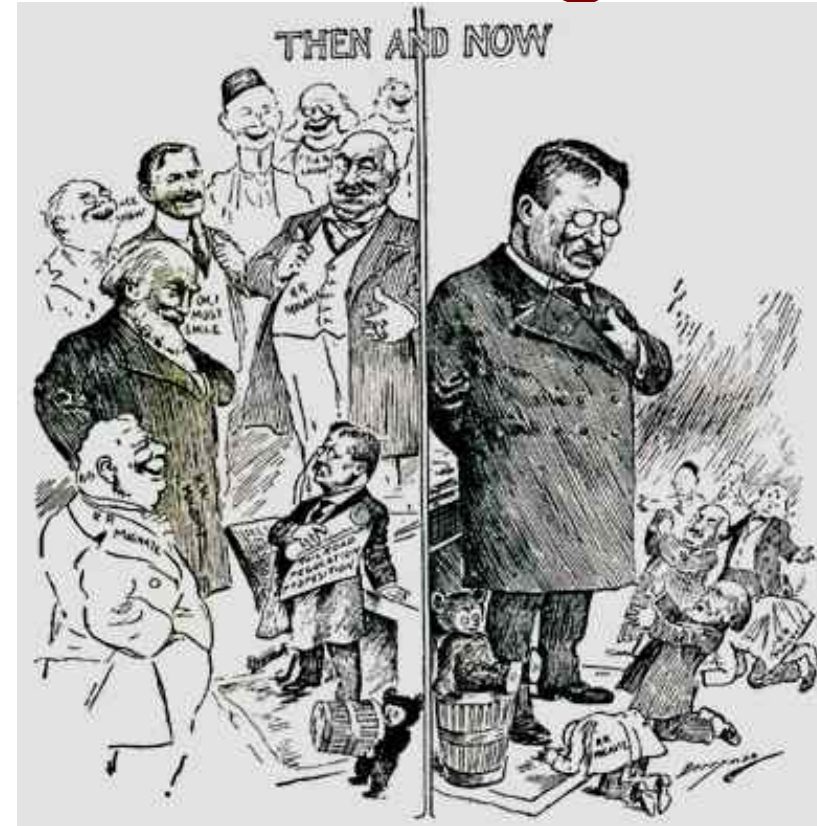
- Roosevelt believed in an **enlarged role** for the President
- Example in change of labor relations:
  - McKinley: Great Railroad Strike of 1877
  - Cleveland: Pullman Strike 1894
  - TR: **Coal Miners strike 1902**
    - Attempts to mediate the labor dispute
    - Owners won't compromise so TR threatens to take over the mines with federal troops
- Roosevelt proposes a series of Progressive reforms known as the **Square Deal** (3 c's)
  1. Corporations: Control of corporations
  2. Consumers: Consumer protection
  3. Conservation: Conservation of the environment & its natural resources





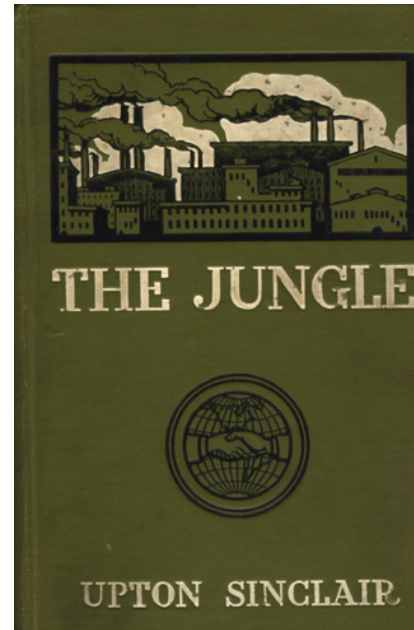
# Corporations: Trust Busting

- **Sherman Anti-Trust** was relatively ineffective at reducing the power of corporations / trusts
- Broke up the **Northern Securities Company** (railroad monopoly)
  - Upheld by Supreme Court in 1904
- Roosevelt will be known for **”trust busting”**
- TR distinguished between **“good”** (efficient & lower prices) and **“bad” trusts** (hurt consumers & stifled competition)
- TR also sought to increase the power of the **Interstate Commerce Commission**
- **Elkins Act** (1903) increased penalties for rate rebates
- **Hepburn Act** (1906) gave the ICC the power to set maximum rates for railroads



# Consumer Protections

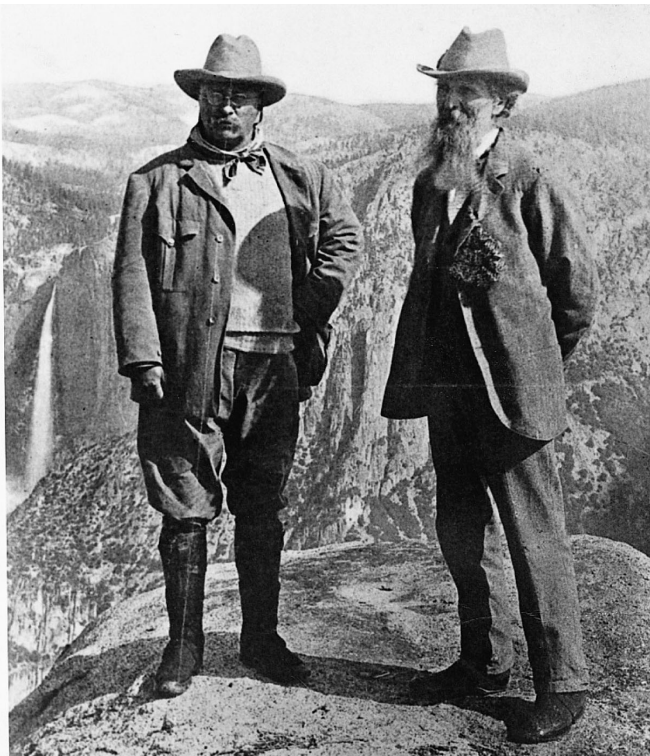
- Relatively few protections for consumers
- **Upon Sinclair's "The Jungle"** was intended to increase support for socialism and workers rights
  - Public focuses on the unsanitary nature of the meat industry
  - Public pressure for TR to act
- **Meat Inspection Act (1906)** the federal government would regulate and inspect the meat industry
- **Pure Food & Drug Act (1906)**
  - Created FDA & protected the public against the manufacture, sale, and transportation of mislabeled foods and drugs



# Conservation



SIERRA  
CLUB  
FOUNDED 1892

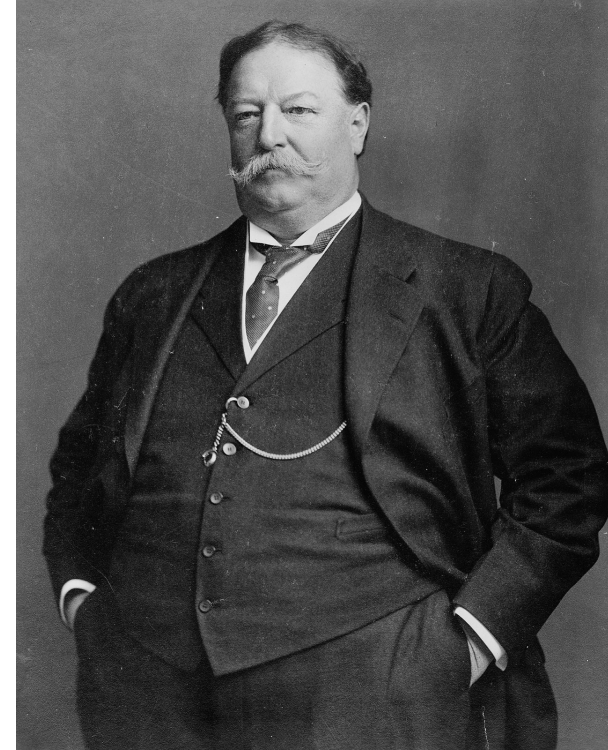


- The issue of conservation did not register as a national issue
- **Sierra Club** had been advocating for the environment
- TR used the **Forest Reserve Act** of 1891 to protect 150 million acres of federal land
- **Newlands Reclamation Act** of 1902- money from sale of public lands could be used for irrigation projects in the west
- **Conservation** was Roosevelt's most long lasting domestic achievement
  - Contrast with **preservation**



# TAFT

- Teddy says he will honor the precedent of Washington & not seek a 3<sup>rd</sup> term in 1908
- William Howard Taft picked
- Continued some of the Progressive policies of TR
  - Broke **up more trusts** than Roosevelt
  - continued conservationist policies
- Taft's Foreign policy:
  - Taft "**Dollar Diplomacy**" - encourage biz to invest \$ in areas of strategic concerns to the U.S.
- **Election of 1912**: TR is back



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