

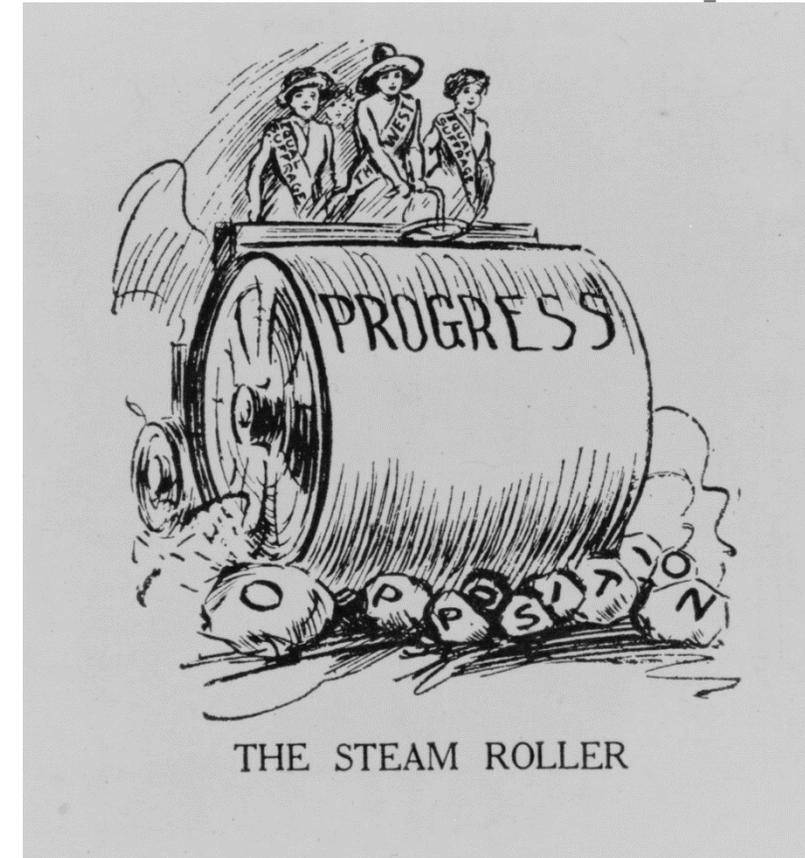
The Progressive Era

Chapter 8; Section 1: The
Drive For Reform

IN 2008 WE WILL USHER IN A NEW
**PROGRESSIVE
ERA**
BUILT UPON A FOUNDATION OF
**SOCIAL JUSTICE AND
ENVIRONMENTAL HARMONY**
THAT WILL CREATE AN EQUAL AND SUSTAINABLE SOCIETY
AND RESPONSIBILITY FOR SELF AND OTHERS IN A TIME OF UNRIVALLED
**BASED ON EMPATHY
FREEDOM AND PROSPERITY
FOR ALL**

8.1 – The Drive For Reform

- Identify the causes of Progressivism and compare it to Populism.
- Analyze the role that journalists played in the Progressive Movement
- Evaluate some of the social reforms that progressives tackled.
- Explain what Progressives hoped to achieve through political reforms.



Origins of Progressivism

- **Progressivism**

- Emerged because of Industrialization, Urbanization, & Immigration in the 1890's.
- Hoped to bring new ideas & honest, efficient government to result in social justice.
- People = All walks of life; mostly middle class
- All believed that industrialization & urbanization had created social & political problems.

Progressivism versus Populism

Similarities:

- *Get rid of corrupt government & make it more responsive to peoples needs.
- *Eliminate abuses of big business.

Differences:

- *Progressivism – mostly middle class
 - *believed that educated could improve society.
- * Populist Movement – mostly farmers & workers

Progressive Problems & Reforms

- Political Reform
- Women's Right to Vote
- Honest Government
- Booming growth of cities & how they were handled.
 - Big Businesses
- Reducing gap between wealthy & poor

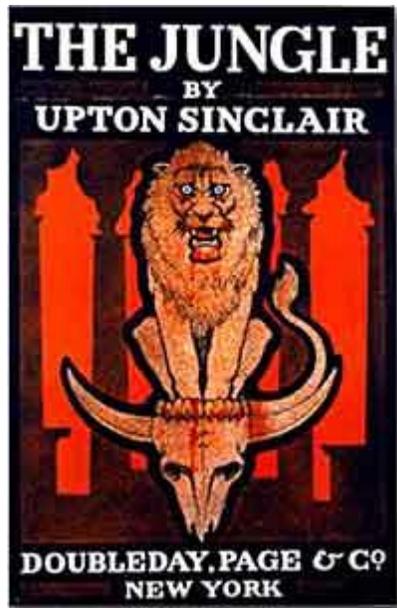
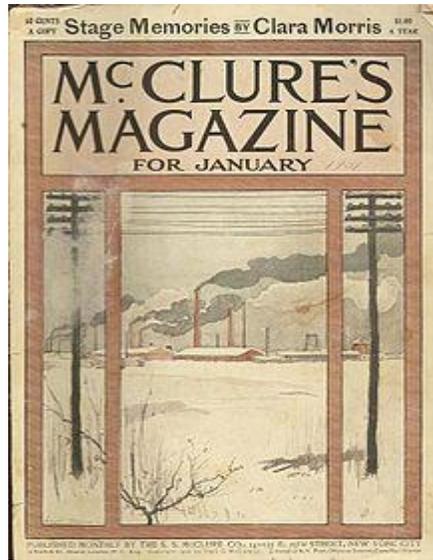
Populists vs Progressives

- Populists---rural
- Progressives---cities
- Populists were poor and uneducated
- Progressives were middle-class and educated.
- Populists were too radical
- Progressives stayed political mainstream.
- Populists failed
- Progressives succeeded

Muckrackers Reveal the Need for Reform

Influential Journalists:

- *Lincoln Steffins
- *Jacob Riis
- *Ida Tarbell
- *John Spargo



Influential Novelists:

- Theodore Dreiser
 - Frank Norris
 - Upton Sinclair
- Frances Ellen Watkins

- **Muckracker** – tool to clean out manure & hay from stables.
- Coined by Theodore Roosevelt for the journalists of the Progressive Era.
- They dramatized the need for reform and uncovered a wide variety of issues across America.
- Considered to be too fascinated with the ugliest side of things.

Children & Reforms:

- Florence Kelley – Lawyer from Illinois – formed the National Child Labor Committee
 - Ultimately worked to form the US Children's Bureau in 1912.
- 1916 – Keatings-Owens Act – banned child labor but was declared unconstitutional 2 years later.
 - 1938 – Child Labor Officially Ends

Progressives Reform Society

Settlement House Reforms:

- Settlement House – community center that provided social services to the urban poor. Also provided classes – educational and the arts, and childcare.
 - Began by Jane Addams
 - Hull House – Chicago
 - By 1911 – over 400 in US

Progressives & Industrial Workers:

- 1900's – US highest rate of industrial accidents.
- Long hours, poor ventilation, hazardous fumes, unsafe machines.
 - 30,000 died a year, ½ million wounded
 - March 1911 – Triangle Shirtwaist Factory Fire
- Resulted in many states to adopt workers' compensation laws.

Religious Reform Efforts:

- Walter Raushenbush – believed Christianity should be forefront of reform.
- Social Gospel – By following the Bible, people could make society the “kingdom of God.”





MEYERS
CROWN
&
WALLACH
CLOTHING

BEHNSTEIN &
MEYER
CLOTHING
SPECIALTIES

BEHNSTEIN &
MEYER
MEN'S
CLOTHING

BEHNSTEIN &
MEYER'S
CLEANS
SUITS

Reforming Government

- **Reforming City Governments**

- 1900: Hurricane destroyed Galveston, TX killing 8,000.
- The city set up a 5 person commission which spread across the country and became known as the Galveston Plan.
 - Curbed the power of bosses and the political machines.
 - Bought public utility companies so city residents would not be charged unfair rates.

- **Elections & other Political Reforms**

- Direct Primary – citizens vote to select nominees for upcoming elections.
- Initiative – gave people the power to put a proposed law directly on the ballot in the next election by collecting citizens' signatures on a petition.
- Referendum – Allowed Citizens to approve or reject laws passed by a legislature
- Recall - gave voters the power to remove public servants before their terms ended.
- 17th Amendment – 1913; direct election of senators by voters, not state legislatures.

Progressive Governors Take Charge

- Robert La Follette – “Fighting Bob”
 - “laboratory of democracy”

*Hiram Johnson – California

*Theodore Roosevelt – New York

*Woodrow Wilson – New Jersey



Galveston Hurricane of 1900

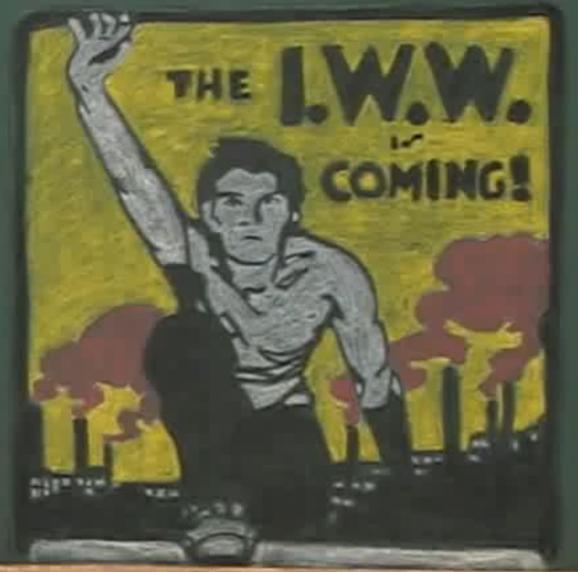


The 17th Amendment to the Constitution of the United States

The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two Senators from each State, elected by the people thereof, for six years; and each Senator shall have one vote. The electors in each State shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the State legislatures. When vacancies happen in the representation of any State in the Senate, the executive authority of such State shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies: Provided, That the legislature of any State may empower the executive thereof to make temporary appointments until the people fill the vacancies by election as the legislature may direct.

This amendment shall not be so construed as to affect the election or term of any Senator chosen before it becomes valid as part of the Constitution.

submitted in 1912 - approved in 1913



⚠ THIS MACHINE KILLS FASCISTS

