Warm-up for 17-1

- What are you going to or did you eat for lunch? Do you know where your food came from, how it was prepared and packed? Do you think we take the quality of our food and water for granted? Discuss
Progressive Movement - early 20\textsuperscript{th} century reform movement that sought to return control of the gov't. to the people, restore economic opportunities, and correct injustices in American life

4 Goals

1. Protecting Social Welfare
   - Soften harsh working conditions
   - Org. like the YMCA & the Salvation Army built libraries, fed the hungry
   - Florence Kelly - helped pass the Illinois Factory Act in 1893
     - prohibited child labor & limited women’s working hours
2. Promoting Moral Improvement

- reformers wanted people to uplift themselves by improving personal behavior
- **Prohibition**—banning of alcoholic beverages, was one program
- *(Woman’s Christian Temperance Movement spearheaded movement)*

**1881** Kansas becomes first state to outlaw booze. Teetotaler Carry Nation takes to entering saloons with a hatchet to destroy bottles of liquor. She occasionally greets bartenders with a cheery “Good morning, destroyer of men’s souls.”
3. Creating Economic Reform

- panic of 1893 prompted some to embrace socialism
- idea of big business receiving unfair treatment from the govt. & politicians limiting competition embraced by progressive reformers
- muckrakers-journalists that wrote about the corrupt side of business & public life
Long ago it was said that 'one half of the world does not know how the other half lives.' That was true then. It did not know because it did not care. The half that was on top cared little for the struggles, and less for the fate, of those who were underneath, so long as it was able to hold them there and keep its own seat.
4. Fostering Efficiency

- **scientific management** - application of scientific principles to increase efficiency in the workplace
- assembly lines worked, but resulted in injuries and worker fatigue

Reforming Local Government

- *(natural disasters prompted reform)*
- legislatures appointed commission of experts to rebuild
Reforming State Gov.

- Robert M. La Follette- Wis. Gov. that attacked big business interests
  - (taxed the railroad at the same rate as other business property)
  - (forbade railroads from issuing free passes to state officials)
- by 1918 almost all states had banned child labor
- states passed a 10 hr. workday for women & eventually for men
- workers compensation for injury & death compensation slowly passed legislation
Reforming state elections
- initiative - bill originated by the people
- referendum - vote on the initiative
- recall - way for voters to remove officials by forcing another election

17th Amendment - (1913) the direct election of senators
- (took power away from party bosses & corporation heads)

Citizens Directly Create Laws

**Initiative** - A procedure whereby ordinary citizens could propose laws for consideration by their state legislatures or by the voters directly. *(Think Question 1: Wine Sales in Grocery Stores)*

**Referendum** - A procedure whereby citizens could vote directly on whether to approve proposed laws. *(Think Question 1: Wine Sales in Grocery Stores)*

**Recall** - A procedure by which a public official could be removed from office by a direct vote of the citizens.
Warm-up for 17-2

- Do you think boys and girls have the same opportunities in today’s world? Explain
Section 2 – Women in Public Life

Women in the Work Force

- after the Civil War poorer women had to work for wages outside the home
- women’s roles on farms did not change since the previous century
- women had new options in industry as the country developed
- (1 out of 5 women held a job at the turn of the century)
- They held the least skilled positions and made ~1/2 the $ as men.
- Roughly 70% of women employed in 1870 were servants.
- New jobs in the office, classroom, or stores required a high school education.
- Dangerous conditions, low wages, and long hours led female industrial workers to push for reform.
- Many activists attended women’s colleges (alternative to marriage)
  - (Vassar College, Smith College & Wellesley College)
  - (Columbia, Brown, & Harvard refused admission, but established colleges for women)
New Reform “social housekeeping”

- efforts aimed at workplace & housing reform, education, & food & drug laws

- Susan B. Anthony - leading proponent of suffrage - right to vote
  - helped est. the NWSA which became the NAWSA (National American Women’s Suffrage Association)
Main opposition to reform (3)
1. liquor industry feared support of prohibition
2. textile industry feared restrictions on child labor
3. many men feared change of role in society

3-Part Strategy for Suffrage
1. Convince state legislature to grant women the right to vote (had little success)

2. Pursued court cases to test the 14th amendment that women were citizens
   (states that denied male citizens the right to vote lost representation)
   - Supreme Court ruled that citizenship did not confer the right to vote

3. Pushed for a national constitutional amendment to grant suffrage
   - (did not happen until 1920, but reform efforts had early success in improving workers conditions and safer food and drug products)
Warm-up for 17-3

- Video warm-up

- There is no doubt that Theodore Roosevelt was an amazing person and President with many accomplishments. Who do you think was our greatest President and why? Who do you was our worst President and why?
Section 3 - Teddy Roosevelt’s Square Deal

Theodore Roosevelt
- 26th President (Republican) 1901-1909
- born into a wealthy family, worked his way up in NY politics
- Rough Rider during the Spanish-American War
- youngest president ever (42) - President McKinley assassinated
- *thought govt. should assume control when states proved incapable
- teddy bear named after him for compassion on a hunting trip

"It is not what we have that will make us a great nation; it is the way in which we use it."
Teddy Roosevelt’s first wife was socialite Alice Hathaway Lee. Their daughter, Alice Lee Roosevelt, was born on February 12, 1884. Two days after giving birth, Roosevelt's wife died due to an undiagnosed case of kidney failure, which had been masked by the pregnancy. In his diary, Roosevelt wrote a large 'X' on the page and then, "The light has gone out of my life." His mother, "Mittie", had died of typhoid fever eleven hours earlier at 3:00 a.m.

In 1886, Roosevelt married his childhood friend, Edith Kermit Carow. The couple had five children: Theodore "Ted" III, Kermit, Ethel, Archibald, and Quentin.

Alice was known as a rule-breaker in an era when women were under great pressure to conform. The American public noticed many of her exploits. She smoked cigarettes in public, rode in cars with men, stayed out late partying, kept a pet snake named Emily Spinach in the White House, and was seen placing bets with a bookie.
used presidency as a “bully pulpit” to influence the media & shape legislation

square deal- program of progressive reforms designed to protect the common people against big business

"We demand that big business give the people a square deal; in return we must insist that when anyone engaged in big business honestly endeavors to do right he shall himself be given a square deal."

“I don't pity any man who does hard work worth doing. I admire him. I pity the creature who does not work, at whichever end of the social scale he may regard himself as being.”
used power to fight trusts that hurt the public interests

“a simple and poor society can exist as a democracy on the basis of sheer individualism, but a rich and complex industrial society cannot so exist”

(trust- legal body that holds stock in many companies)

intervened when strikes threatened public welfare-arbitration committees -1902 Coal Strike

passed legislation to increase federal regulation of the railroads (set maximum railroad rates)
regulated foods and drugs after reading *The Jungle*, by Upton Sinclair

led to the **Meat Inspection Act**- strict cleanliness requirements & federal meat inspection
- was in use until the 1990’s
- more sophisticated techniques today

**Pure Food and Drug Act**-
- halted sales of contaminated foods & medicines
- called for truth in labeling
conservation- preserving of land, T.R. believed it also meant dev. for the common good

- preserved 148 million acres of forest reserves
- 1.5 million acres of water-power sites
- 80 million acres to explore for mineral & water resources
- est. more than 50 wildlife sanctuaries & several national parks

Roosevelt once said, "the conservation of our natural resources and their proper use constitute the fundamental problem which underlies almost every other problem of our national life."
Limitations of Progressivism

- Progressive Movement focused on middle-class whites
- failed to support civil rights for African Americans, but supported some individuals like Booker T. Washington
- upset with lack of progress W.E.B Du Bois helped found the **NAACP** -1909
  - goal-equality among the races
  - (National Association for the Advancement of Colored People)
Warm-up for 17-4

- President Taft Speech – Abolishment of war throughout the world

- Have you ever experienced a time when you had to follow someone who had done a terrific job at something? (Ex- in class or in a game) Discuss
Section 4 – Progressivism Under Taft

William Howard Taft

- 27th President (Republican) 1909-1913
  - busted 90 trusts in a 4 yr. period - did not help popularity
  - Payne-Aldrich Tariff- set of tax regulations that failed to reduce tariffs on manufactured goods
    - angered progressives & increased cost of living expenses
  - removed 1 million reserved acres of forest - angering conservationists

- Democrats took control of the House as progressive & conservative Rep.’s split
Election of 1912

- Roosevelt decided to run for a 3rd term in 1912
- Taft was the incumbent holder of the office
- Republican progressives split & formed the Progressive Party (Bull Moose Party)
  - Platform
    - direct election of senators
    - adoption of initiative, referendum, & recall
    - women’s suffrage, women’s minimum wage
    - workmen’s compensation, 8 hr. workday
    - fed law against child labor
    - fed trade commission to regulate trade
Democratic candidate was reform governor from NJ - Woodrow Wilson

- monopolies evil (pro small business), reduced tariffs, & banking reform

- Roosevelt & Taft fought a nasty campaign against each other
- W.W. “Don’t interfere when your enemy is destroying himself”
- Wilson wins 42% of popular vote & overwhelming electoral victory

- 28th President (Democrat) 1913-1921
Warm-up for 17-5

- Video warm-up

- Would you prefer a politician who has “the courage of his or her convictions,” or is it better to be flexible and able to compromise?
Wilson’s program “New Freedom” attacked trusts, tariffs, & high finance

Antitrust measures

- Clayton Antitrust Act - (1914)
  - prohibited monopolistic business practices illegal
  - protected rights of labor unions to strike

- Federal Trade Commission - (1914) “watchdog” agency designed to investigate & stop unfair business practices

Wilson uses tariff, currency and anti-trust laws to prime the pump and get the economy working in a 1913 political cartoon
Lowering Tariffs

- fought big business & lobbyists (people hired by companies to present their case to government officials) to lower tariffs

- Congress cuts tariffs & ratifies 16th Amendment in 1913 - legalized a graduated income tax on individuals & corporations
  - (income taxes are the fed’s main source of revenue today)

- establishes precedent of delivering the State of the Union in person
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<th>Tax Rate</th>
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### 1913 Tax Rates (right)

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<tr>
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<tr>
<td>$91,900+</td>
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<tr>
<td>$191,650+</td>
<td>33.00%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$416,700+</td>
<td>35.00%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$418,400+</td>
<td>39.60%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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### 2017 Tax Rates (below)

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<tr>
<th>Single</th>
<th>Married (Jointly)</th>
<th>Married (Separately)</th>
<th>Head of Household</th>
<th>Marginal Tax Rate</th>
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<tr>
<td>$0+</td>
<td>$0+</td>
<td>$0+</td>
<td>$0+</td>
<td>10.00%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$9,325+</td>
<td>$18,650+</td>
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<td>$235,350+</td>
<td>$444,500+</td>
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</table>
Financial Reform
- Federal Reserve System- (1913) national banking system that controls U.S. $ supply & the availability of credit
- (fed reserve banks issue $ to banks in trouble & protect individuals savings)

Women’s Suffrage
- locally college women used door-to-door campaigns to reach supporters
- Carrie Chapman Catt- president of NAWSA
  - (National American Women Suffrage Association)
- overwhelming effort & support of WWI by women won over Congress
- 19th Amendment- granted women the right to vote (ratified in 1920)
What About Social Reform?

- Wilson placed segregationists in charge of federal agencies- segregating govt. employees
- Wilson opposed federal anti-lynching legislation- leaving it up to the states
- Wilson allowed D.C. to become segregated (desegregated during Reconstruction)
- *Wilson’s failure to expand civil rights showed the limits of progressivism under his administration

*Progressive Era comes to an end during Wilson’s 2nd administration with the outbreak of WWI