




THE PROGRESSIVE ERA

1890-1920

GEORGIA STANDARDS

SSUSH13 The student will identify major efforts to reform American society and politics in the Progressive Era.

- 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.



Reform—to change

Progressives--individuals who believed that industrialization and urbanization had created social, economic and political problems.

Muckraker—Socially conscious journalists and other writers dramatized the need for reform.

Initiative—process giving citizens the right to suggest new law directly to vote on

Referendum—allows citizens to approve or reject a law passed by the legislature

Recall—voters can remove elected officials from office before their terms end.

WHO WERE THE “PROGRESSIVES”?

* Progressives – individuals who believed that industrialization and urbanization had created social, economic and political problems.

* Progressives intended to use government to bring about reform.





ECONOMIC REFORM

MUCKRAKERS

* Muckrakers – journalists who wrote about the need for reform in magazines, books and newspapers

THE MUCK RAKE AND SOME OF THE MUCK.



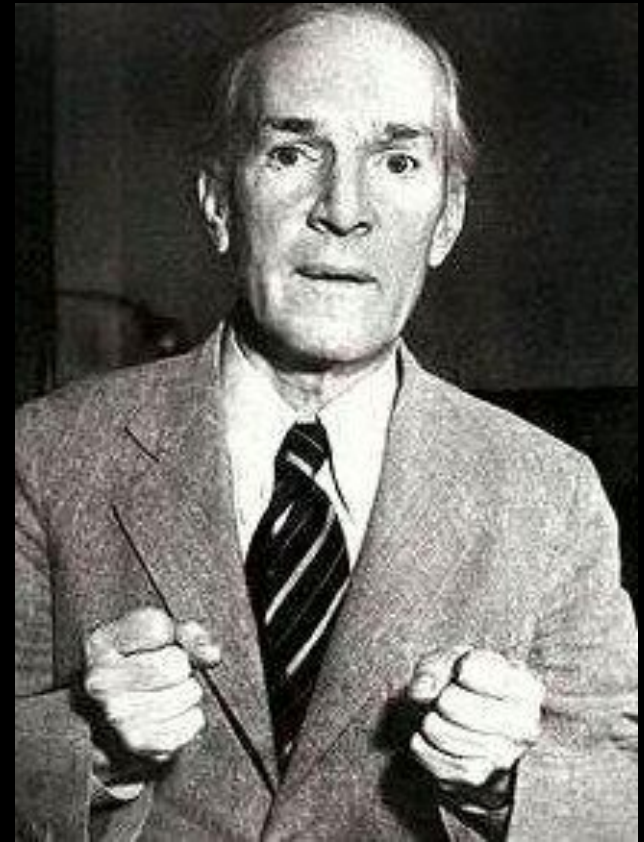


A NAUSEATING JOB, BUT IT MUST BE DONE

President Roosevelt takes hold of the investigating task-rub himself in the parking-house scandal.

UPTON SINCLAIR'S “THE JUNGLE”

- In 1906, author Upton Sinclair wrote “The Jungle”
- In “The Jungle”, Sinclair describes the horrific conditions of workers in a Chicago meat-processing plant.
- Outrage however ensued over the unsanitary conditions of the stockyard.
- As a result, the US government passed the Meat Inspection Act and the Pure Food and Drug Act to improve safety of edible products.







IDA TARBELL TAKES ON STANDARD OIL

- Ida Tarbell – famous muckraker who wrote about the unfair business practices of Rockefeller’s Standard Oil Trust
- Her book *The History of Standard Oil* highlighted the economic injustices of trusts and monopolies.





Social Reform

JANE ADDAMS AND THE HULL HOUSE

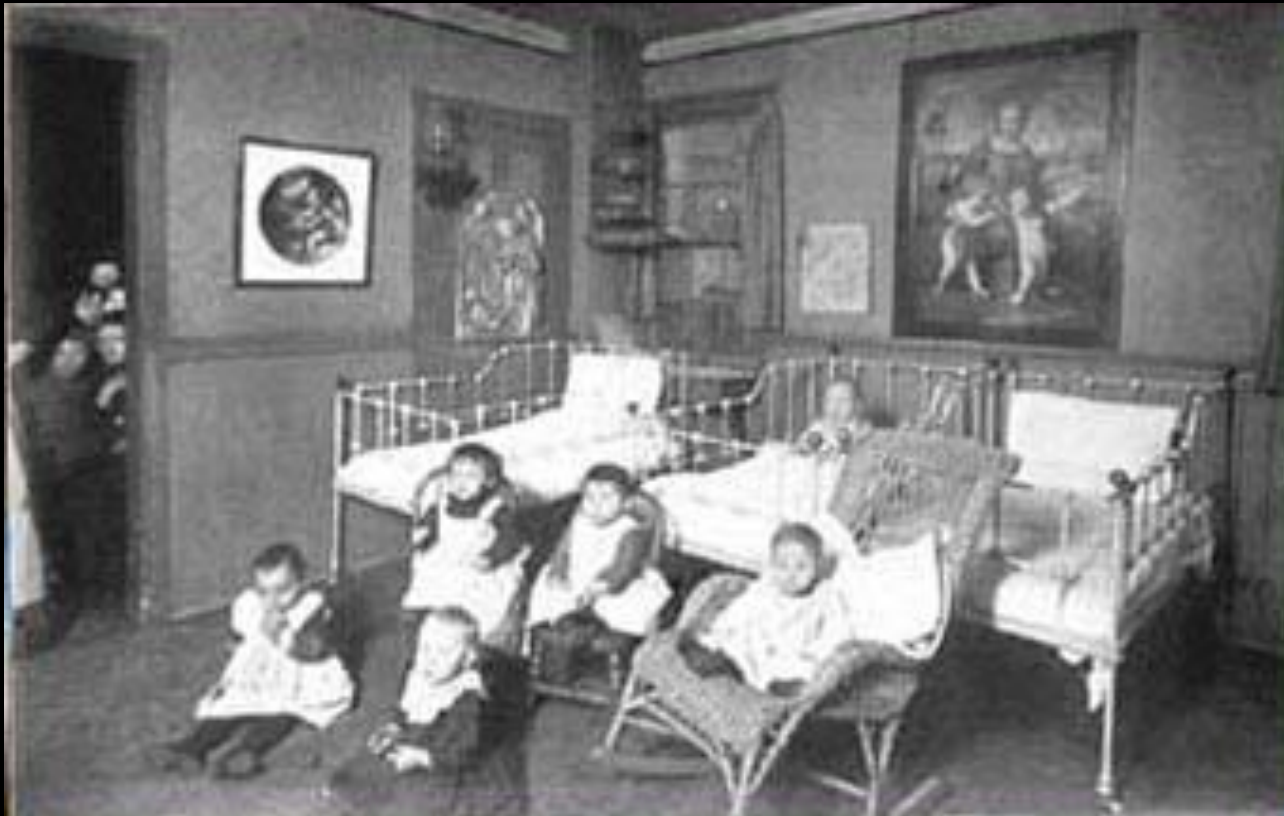
- Settlement Houses – community centers that provided services to urban poor.
- Jane Addams – In 1889, she opened her own settlement house in Chicago called the “Hull House”.
- Hull House provided educational opportunities, job training and child-care for poor women and their children.



HULL HOUSE

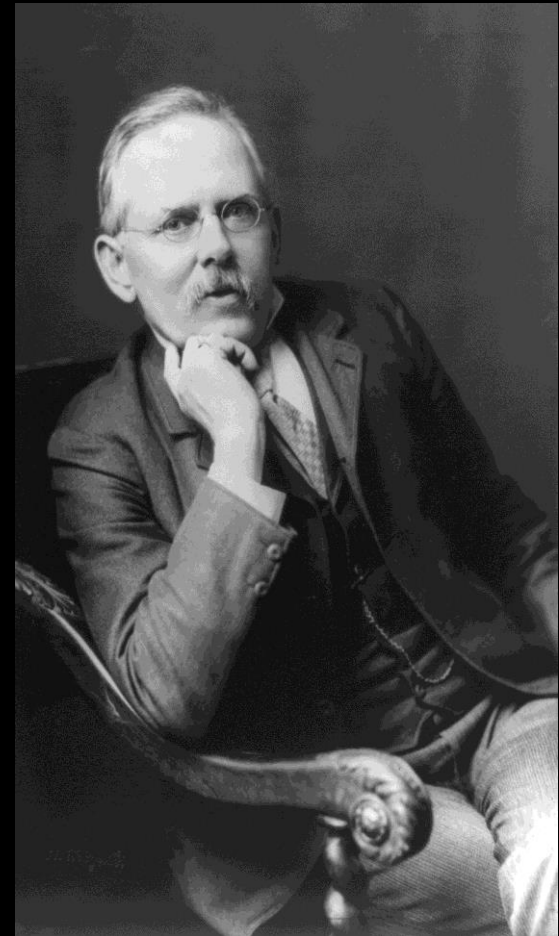


HULL HOUSE



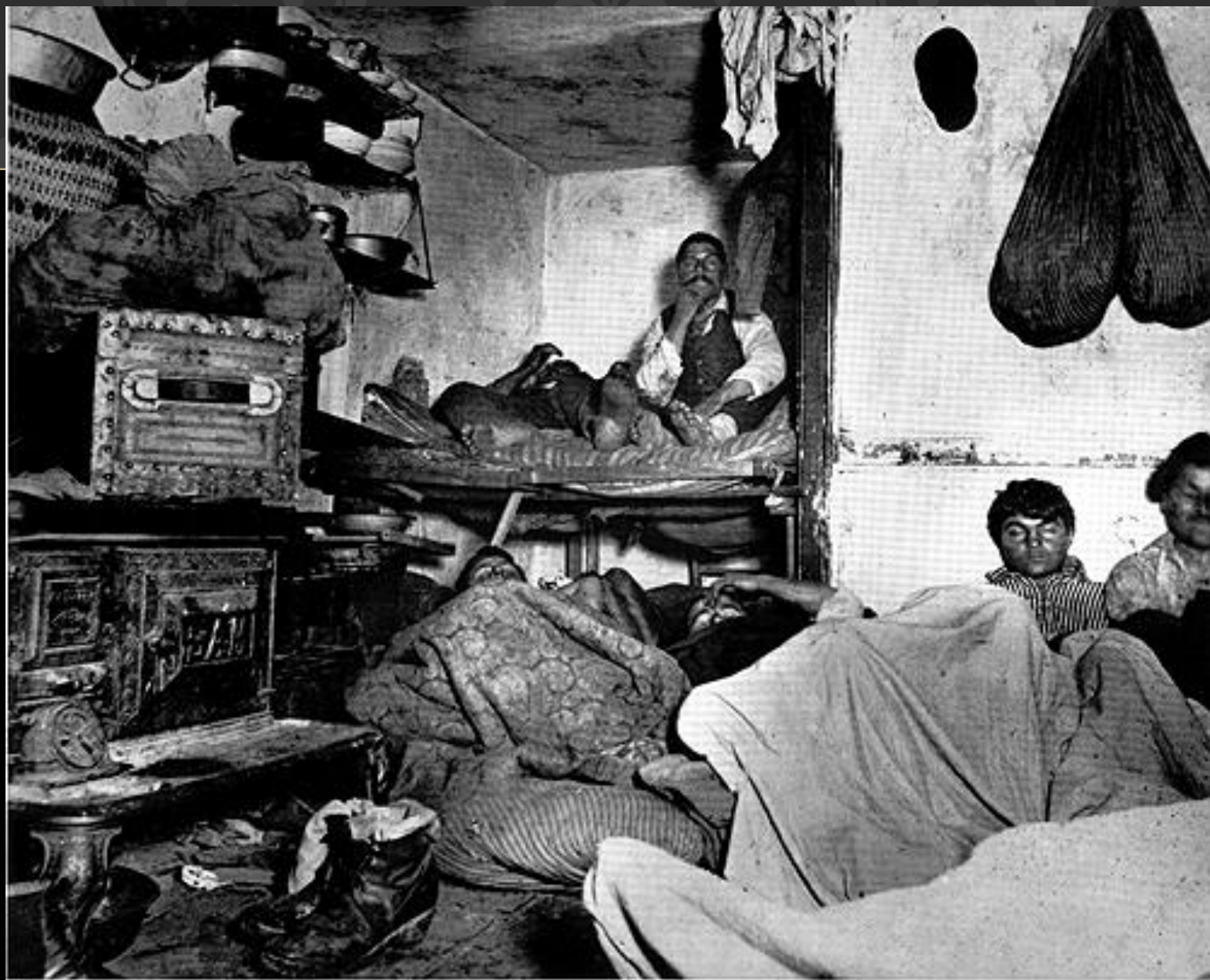
JACOB RIIS'
"HOW THE OTHER HALF LIVES"

- In 1890, Jacob Riis published "How the Other Half Lives".
- Book contained photographs of the despicable living conditions of urban poor forced to live in crowded tenements.
- Brought reform to many of urban America's poorest neighborhoods.









JIM CROW ENGULFS THE SOUTH

- After federal troops were removed from the South in 1877, Southern governments seized the opportunity to again deny blacks their Constitutional rights.
- They instituted “Jim Crow Laws” – system of laws designed to deny suffrage rights for blacks and to segregate (“keep apart”) blacks and whites
- Named after a famous character from minstrel shows named Jim Crow; whites dressed in “black face” to mock and make fun of African Americans.





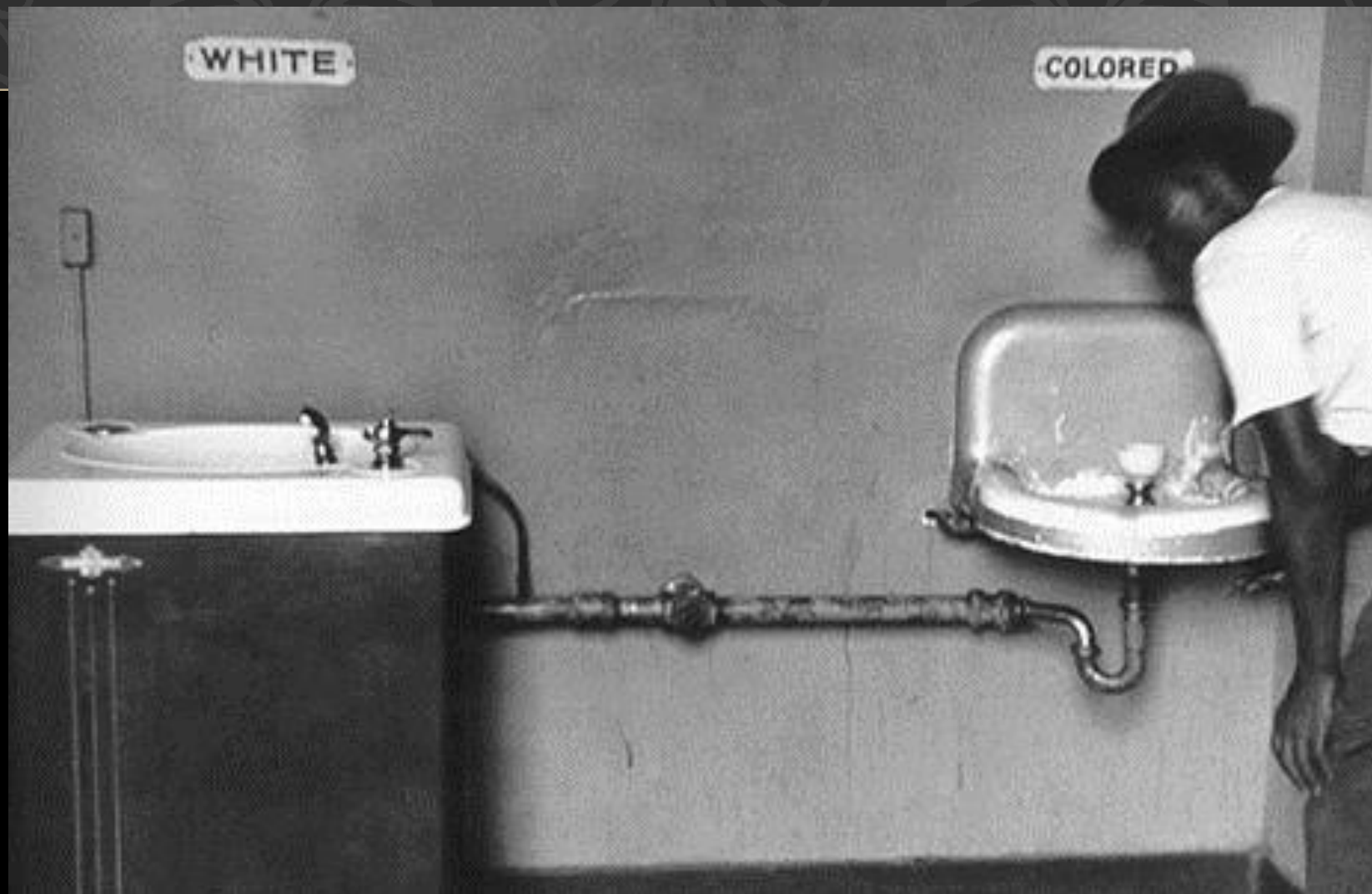
JIM CROW DENIES BLACK SUFFRAGE

- Jim Crow laws worked to prevent blacks from fulfilling the right given to them by the 15th amendment in several ways:
- 1. poll taxes: blacks were forced to pay a tax in order to vote
- 2. literacy tests: blacks were forced to pass a reading test before they could vote.
- 3. grandfather clauses: only citizens whose grandfathers were allowed to vote could themselves vote.

JIM CROW SEPARATES THE RACES

- The Jim Crows South instituted a system of racial segregation.
- Blacks and whites had separate restaurants, theaters, schools, park benches, railroad cars, hospitals, etc.
- In 1896, the Supreme Court upheld the constitutionality of the Jim Crow Laws in its *Plessy v. Ferguson* decision.
- *Plessy v. Ferguson* established the precedent of “separate but equal” facilities for whites and blacks.





WE SERVE
WHITE'S *only*

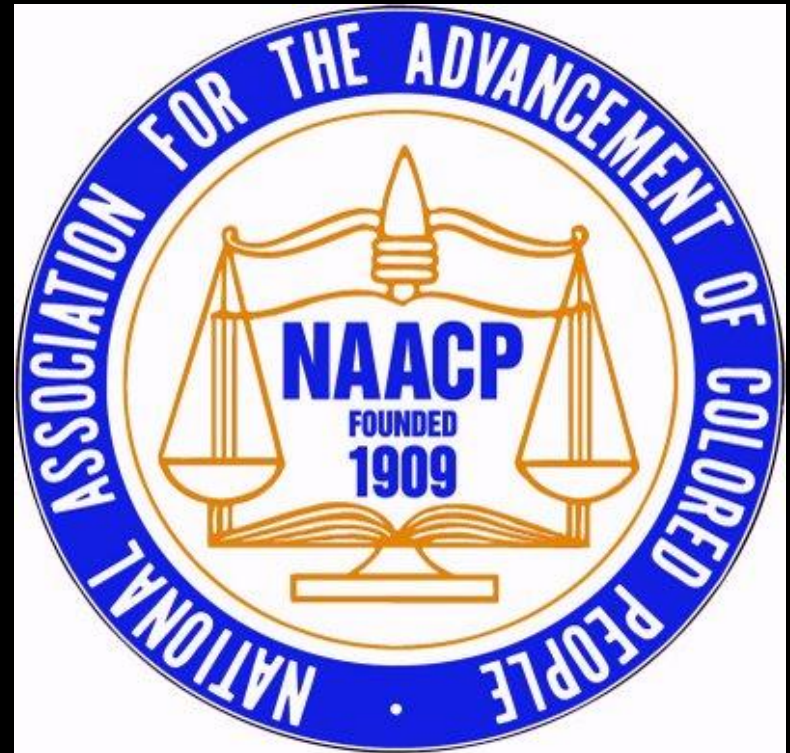
NO
SPANISH or MEXICANS

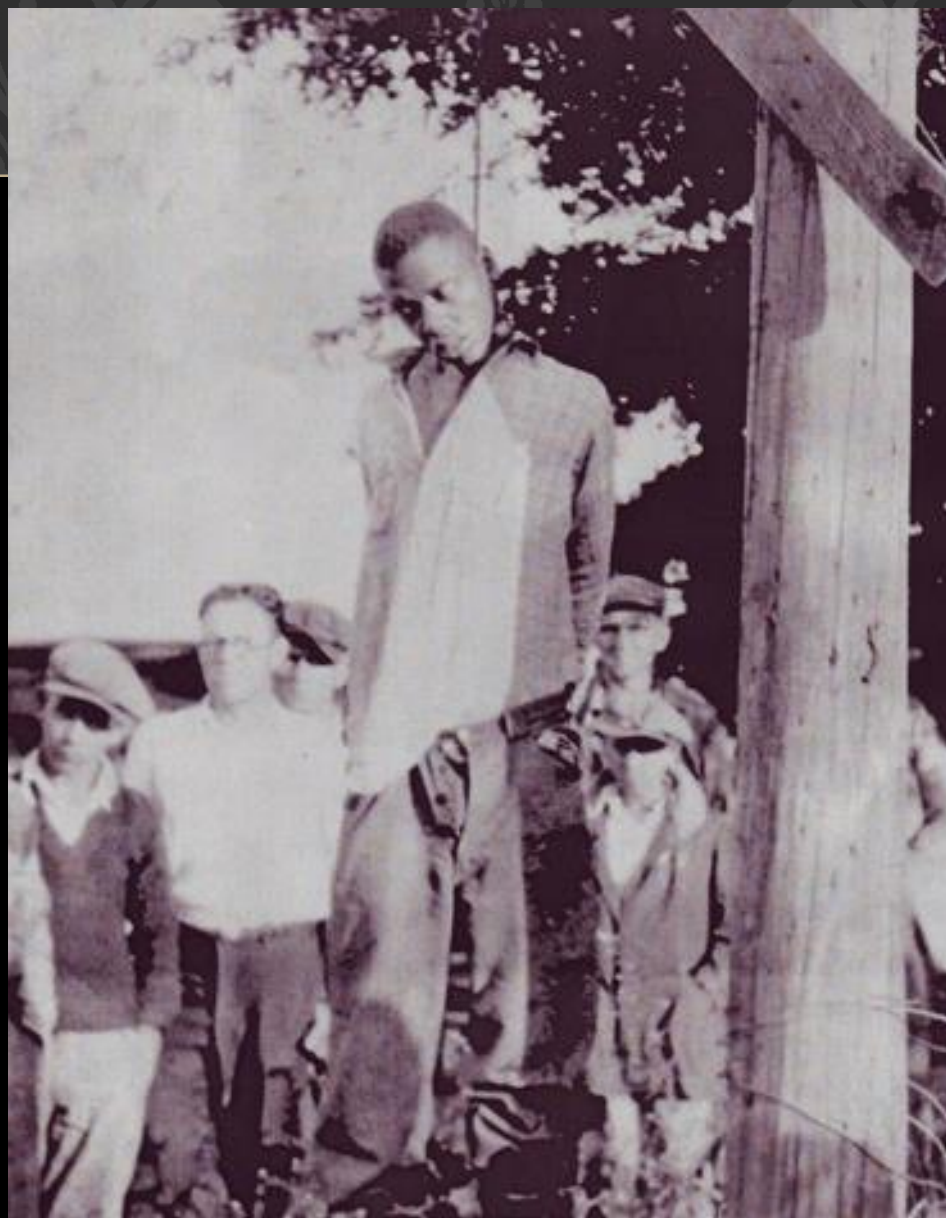


Property of Birmingham Public Library

NAACP FIGHTS RACIAL SEGREGATION

- In 1909, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) is formed to fight for social and economic rights of African Americans.
- NAACP was made up of whites and blacks calling for an end to racial discrimination in not only the Jim Crow South, but all around the nation.
- Members also sought to highlight the terror of lynching that was sweeping through the South.











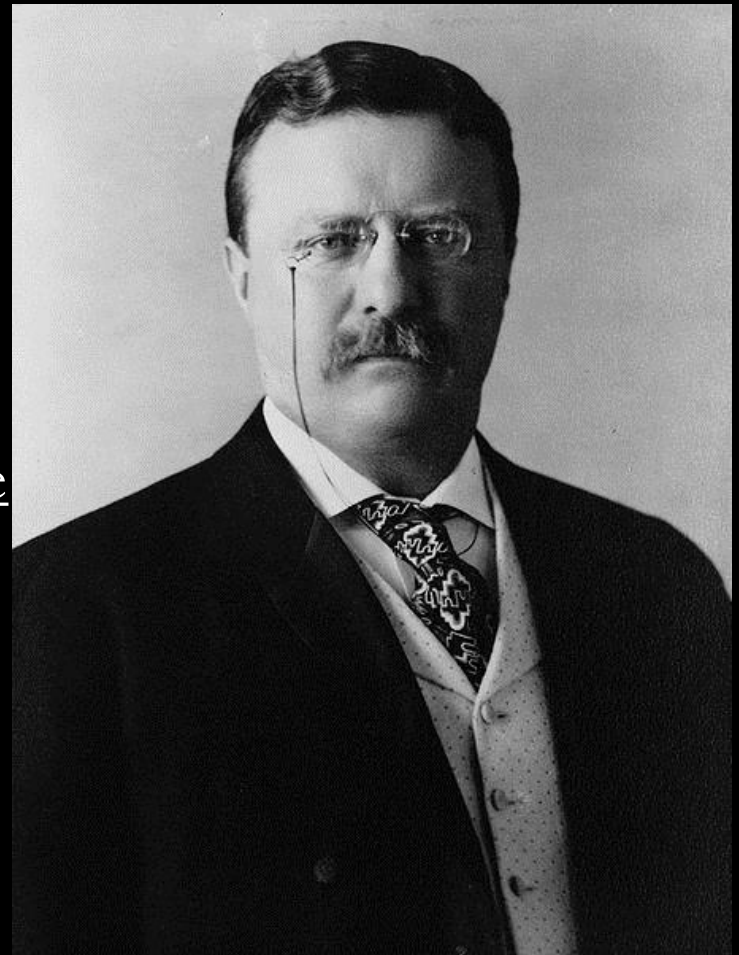
POLITICAL REFORM

VOTERS GAIN MORE POWER

- A series of legislation passed during the Progressive Era gave voters more say in how government operated.
- Initiative – gave people the power to propose a new law through petition
- Referendum – allowed citizens to approve or reject laws passed by Congress
- Recall – gave voters to ability to remove corrupt public servants from office before their term ended
- Prior to 1913, US Senators were appointed by state legislatures. However when the 17th amendment is ratified, voters began *directly* electing US Senators themselves.

ROOSEVELT AND THE CONSERVATION MOVEMENT

- Theodore Roosevelt – President of the US (1901-1909)
- Roosevelt created the National Park System that set aside millions of acres of wilderness areas to protect American wildlife and forests.
- This system of “conservation” sought to limit industrial influence on the natural landscape.





NATIONAL PARK SYSTEM







PUTTING THE SCREWS ON HIM.