APUSH Study Guide:

**Progressives**:

Comprised: Women, Socialists, Social Gospel.

Famous authors:

* Henry Demarest Lloyd: Charged headlong against Standard Oil with his book Wealth against Commonwealth
* Thorstien Veeblen: The theory of the Leisure Class. Attack on “predatory wealth” and “conspicuous consumption”
* Jacob A Riis: “How the other half lives”
  + Novel on how bad conditions were with dirt, disease, vice, and misery of the rat-gnawed humans of New York slums.
  + Novel influenced T.R.
* Thomas Dreiser: The Financier and the Titan
  + Battled promoters and profiteers.

Socialists, European immigrants, were inspired and register appreciable strength at the ballot.

Social Gospel promoted a brand of progressivism based in Christian teachings.

* Used religious doctrine to demand better housing and living conditions for the urban poor

Feminists added social justice to suffrage on their list of needed reforms

* Examples include Jane Addams and *Lilian Wald* in New York. ( Oiler WTCU)

*Muckrakers became in eminent part of the progressive era.*

* Magazines such as **McClure’s**, Cosmopolitan, Collier’s, and Everybody’s surged to the front, waging war against each other for circulation. They would as a result dig deep for the “dirt” that the public loved to hate.
* President T.R did not like Muckrakers and deemed them as “mudslinging dirt diggers”
  + Paul Bunyan Quote: compared to Paul Bunyan in Pilgrim’s Progress who was so focused on “raking the filth at his feet” that he failed to look up and “behold the celestial crown”
* Lincoln Steffens: “Shame of the cities”. Unmasked the corrupt alliance between big business and municipal government.
* Ida Tarbell: A journalist who published a devastating but factual expose of Standard Oil ( Father ruined by it)
* The attacked all the industry
  + Beef trust
  + Money trust
  + Railroad barons
  + Corrupt amassing of Americans
  + “White slave” trafficking in women
  + Rickety slums
  + Industrial accidents
  + Sorry fate of the blacks
  + Illiteracy
  + Medicine reform
  + Child labor
* Thomas W. Laweson: Erratic speculator who had himself made 50 million on the stock market, told people about the corrupt practices that he himself practiced. “Frenzied Finance”
* David G. Phillips: Shocked nation with the “Treason of the senate”. He charged 75/90 senators of not representing people at all but the railroads and the trusts. His indictment, supported by facts, impressed Roosevelt. He was sadly shot but the son of a maligned senator.
* Dr. Harvey w. Wiley, chief chemist of the Dept. Agriculture, performed experiments on himself with his famous “Poison squad”

Progressives basically sought to fix what was wrong with society. They didn’t seek to overthrow capitalism, but to cleanse it. The cure for the ills of American democracy was, frankly, more democracy.

*Progressivism expanded to politics as well.*

* Who were the progressives: Mainly middle class men and women who felt squeezed from above and below. Sensed pressure from corporations, immigrant hordes, and labor unions. They ultimately only wanted to things:
  + State power to curb the trusts and to stem the socialist threat by improving the common person’s conditions of life and labor.
* Direct Primary Elections: Undercut power-hungry part bosses.
* “Initiative” – Propose legislation themselves and bypass boss-bought state legislatures.
* “Referendum”- Place laws on the ballot were placed for final approval by the people”
* Recall- Removal of faithless elected officials, those who had been bribed by bosses of lobbyists.
* Secret Ballot
* Direct Election of U.S. Senators: Too many men in the millionaire’s club ( senators). Elected as they were by trust dominated legislatures than the voice of the mass.
  + Would lead to the passing of the 17th amendment.
* Woman suffrage also become an important part of the political progressivism. Woman fought for their votes to elevate their reform agenda. They cried with many slogans including:
  + “Votes for women” and “equal Suffrage” and basically enfranchisement.
  + Still took many years for them to be able to get the rights the wanted.

Progressivism also expanded to the cities and the state:

* Frustrated by the inefficiency and corruption of machine-oiled city government
  + Galveston Texas, appointed expert staffed commissions to manage urban affairs.
  + City manager system: Take politics out of municipal administration
  + Efficiency > Democracy
* Attacked slumlords, juvenile delinquency and wide open prostitution
* Progressivism naturally went up to state level
  + Wisconsin, run by Battle Bob LaFollete
    - Routed the lumber and railroad interests, brought control of railroads back to the people
    - Regulated utilities
  + Califronia, Hiram W. Johnson. Broke grip of the Southern Pacific Railroad on California Politics and set up a political machine of his own.
  + New York, Charles Evans Hughes- Investigator of malpractices by gas and insurance companies by the coal trust.

Progressive Women:

* Settlement house movement
  + Offered a side door to public life. Exposed middle class women to the problems plaguing America’s cities including poverty, political corruption, and etc.
* Women’s Club provided civic entryway for other women.
* Drawn to more moral and “maternal issues”
  + Kept children out of mills and sweatshops, attacked TB in tenements, won pensions for mothers with dependent children , and that only safe food made it to tables.
  + WTUL- Women’s Trade Union League
  + N.C.L- National Consumers League
  + Children’s Bureau, Women’s Bureau
* Factory reform and temperance movement
  + Florence Kelley became an inspector in the movement
* Muller vs. Oregon:
  + Stated that a women did not have to work over the time allotted because their bodies were weak and fragile. They were not physically capable enough to do that
    - Win or loss? Still debated highly by women
* Lochner v. New York
  + Invalidated a NY law establishing 10-hour workdays.
  + Women came together and made sure Court upheld a ten-hour law for factory workers
* Triangle Shirtwaist Company:
  + 146 women were incinerated as they lept from 8th or 9th floor windows for their lives. NY legislature passed much stronger laws regulating the hours and conditions of sweatshop toils.
  + Introduction to workmen’s comp. 39 states. Regulation of sweatshops
* Temperance movement:
  + Corner saloons shut down.
  + Antiliquor campaigns by WCTU (Women’s Christian Temperance Union)
    - Frances E. Willard.
  + Dry laws which controlled and abolished alcohol.

**Teddy Roosevelt**

Square Deal:

* SQUARE deal in capital, labor, and the public at large. Broadly speaking, the president’s program embraced three C’s: Control of the corporations, Consumer protection, and the Conservation of Natural Resources
* Received it’s test when a strike broke out in PA in which 140,000 workers had been exploited and accident-plagued
  + Workers demanded 20% pay and a reduction of the working day from 10-9 hours.
  + Mine owners refused, confident that public would react against the workers.
  + Coal supplies dwindled, factories and schools were forced down, and even hospitals felt the grip of winter
  + Roosevelt summoned reps of the miners and the owners @ the white house.
  + Annoyed by the stupidity and bad temper of the owners
  + Used his big stick policy and threatened to seize the mines and operate them with federal force
    - First time that a president used federal bayonets against capital instead of labor
    - Compromise: 10% pay boost and 9 hour days.
  + Department of Commerce and Labor
  + Bureau of Corps.
    - Probed businesses involved in interstate commerce.

“Trust Buster”

* Interstate Commerce Commission was inadequate
* Elkin Act: aimed at companies that gave rebated. Gave heavy fines to companies that gave rebates and to companies that accepted them
* Hepburn Act: Free passes was restricted. Gave it more powers to nullify existing rates and stipulate maximum rates
* T.R.s opinion on trusts was that it was efficient in means of production, but there were good and bad trusts
* First bust the Northern Securities Company
  + A company organized by JP Morgan
  + Challenged the most regal potentates of the industrial aristocracy
* Bigness was not necessarily badness, so why punish success
  + Regulating, not fragmenting.
  + “Tamed” is the better worked to use this.

Consumer Care:

* Consumer care became a central part of his administration
* Meat was so bad that even foreign governments were planning to ban imports by throwing out the good beef with the bad botulism
* American consumers hungered for safer canned products
  + Idea of reform began due to “The Jungle” written by Upton Sinclair. Described the filth, disease and putrefaction in Chicago’s damp, ventilated slaughterhouses
* Meat Inspection Act of 1906
  + Decreed that the preparation of meat shipped over stat lines would be subject to federal inspection from corral to can. Packers accepted it as an opportunity to drive their smaller competitors out of business.
  + Pure Food and Drug Act was designed to prevent the adulteration and mislabeling of foods and pharmaceuticals.

Earth Control

* Wasteful Americans had assumed that their natural resources were inexhaustible with great speed and greed.
* Far-visioned leaders saw that a squandering of the nation’s birthright would be halted or America would sink from resource richness to despoiled Earth
* Desert Land Act of 1877: Sold arid land cheaply on the condition that the purchaser irrigate the soil within three years
* Forest Reserve Act: Authorized president to set aside public forests as national parks and other reserves
* Carey Act: Distributed federal land to the state on the condition that it be irrigated and settled.
* Gifford Pinchot, head of the federal division of forestry.
* Newlands Act: Authorized to collect money from the sale of public lands in the sunbaked western states and use these funds for the development of irrigation projects.
  + Settlers repaid the cost of reclamation from their productive soil and the money was put into a revolving fund to finance more such enterprise
  + Roosevelt Dam- Constructed on Arizona’s Salt River
* Set aside federal reserves some 125 million acres or almost three times the acreage saved from the saw by his three predecessors
* Conservationism was considered his most enduring tangible achievement.
  + Buoyed in this effort by an upwelling national mood of concern about the disappearance of the frontier, believed to be the source of such national characteristics as indivualism and democracy
* Start of groups such as Boy Scouts of Amrica, The Sierra Club.
* Preservationists lost a major battle in 1913 when the federal government allowed the city of San Francisco to build a dam for its municipal water supply in the high-walled Hetchy Hetchy Valley in Yosemite Park. Laid bare a division among conservationists and preservationists.

Panic of 1907:

* Second term:
* Republican bosses considered him as dangerous and fickle as a rattlesnake
* Grew more resistive to him as he called for regulating corporations, taxing incomes, and protecting workers
* Defanged himself after election because he said that he would no longer be a candidate for a third term.
* Sharp but short economic downfall in 1907
  + Runs on banks, suicides and criminal indictments against speculators
  + World blamed Roosevelt for the storm
  + This “quack” had unsettled industry with his “rocking the boat” tactics
* Paved the way for long-overdue fiscal reforms. Precipitating a currency shortage, the flurry laid bare the need for a more elastic medium of exchange.
  + Aldrich Vreeland Act- Authorized National Banks to issue emergency currency backed by various kinds of collateral. Path created Federal reserve Act

**Taft and Roosevelt split.**

The Rough Rider thunders out.

* Departing president wants to choose someone who would follow out his policies.
* He chooses the amiable, ample-girthed William Howard Taft, secretary of war and a mild progressive.
  + Used party machinery to push through Taft’s nomination on the first ballot.
  + Campaign was dull. Featured the routund Taft and now-balding “WJB” trying to don the progressive Roosevelt mantle
* Taft wins the election
  + Only surprise is that Eguene V. Debs. Actually garners quite a few votes.
  + Roosevelt leaves for a lion hunt in Africa. His enemies “toast the lions” and prayed that the big cat would “ do its duty”.
  + Roosevelt should be remembered as the cowboy who tamed the bucking bronco of capitalism and ensured it a long adult life.
  + Protector of capitalism against socialism.
  + Why was he succseful ( Roosevelt)
    - Enlarged power and prestige of the Presidency
    - Developed the technique of the big stick
    - Shaped the progressive movement
    - His Square Deal
    - Opened the eyes that they shared the world with other nations.

Taft: A round peg in a square hole:

* “Everyone loves a fat man” went the saying.
* Graduated second @ Yale and was known as hostile to labor unions
* Suffered from political handicaps:
  + No zest in his speeches
  + Passivity towards congress
  + Poor judge of public opinion
  + “Peaceful Bill” was no doubt a mild progressive but at heart more wedded to status quo
  + Cabinet did not contain a single rep of the party’s insurgent wing.

Dollar Diplomacy:

* Used American investments to boost political interests abroad
* Encouraged Wall Street bankers to sluice their surplus dollars into foreign areas concerning US.
  + Security of Panama Canal
* Strengthened U.S Defenses and Foreign policies, bringing prosperity to their homeland and themselves
* China’s Manchuria was the object of Taft’s most spectacular effort to inject the reluctant dollar
  + Saw Manchurian railway monopoly as a strangulation of Chinese economic interest and a slamming of the Open Door policy in the faces of U.S. merchants
  + Knox proposed that U.S buys the railroads and then turn them over to China under a self-liquidating arrangement
    - Japan and Russia reject the deal and ridicule Taft.
* Carribean, Yankee Lake, was in trouble
  + Revolution riddled. Pumped money into Honduras and Haiti.
  + Sporadic disorders in Cuba, Honduras, and D.R. brought American forces to restore order and protect American investment.
  + A revolution in Nicaragua forced the U.S. to send in troops for over 13 years
* Taft- The real trust buster
  + Ordered the supreme Standard Oil to come down. It was in violation of the Sherman Anti-Trust act.
    - Supreme Court gave rule of reasons
      * Combinations that unreasonably restrained trade were illegal
      * Ripped a huge hole in the government’s anti-trust net.
    - U.S. Steel corp
      * T.R. infuriated, who had personally been involved in one of the merger’s
  + Sets stage for confrontation

Splitting the Republican Party:

* Lowering the barriers of the formidable protective tariff was on the agenda of the progressive members of the Republican party and thought Taft was an ally
  + Taft called Congress to reduce tariffs
  + House decreases tariff and passes but senate increases tariffs
  + Only obscure items such as hides, sea moss, and canary bird seed were left on the duty-free list
* Payne-Aldrich Bill- Betrayed his campaign promise and the progressive wing of his party. Rubbed salt saying it was the best bill ever passed
* Dedicated conservationist and his contributions surpassed those of Roosevelt
  + Bureau of Mines, rescued millions of acres of coal from exploitation, and protected water-power sites from private development.
* Ballinger-Pinchott affair
  + Interior Secretary Ballinger wants to open public lands in Wyoming Montana to corporate development
  + Gifford Pinchot criticies it and dismiss Pinchot on narrow grounds of insubordination. As a result a STORM of protest comes grom conservationists, including T.R.
  + The reformist wing of the Republican Party was in arms, while Taft was pushed towards the stand-pat Old Guard
    - G.O.P split wide open due to clumsiness of Taft
    - T.R. returns
* T.R. gives a completely new doctrine: New Nationalism
  + Urged national government power to remedy economic and social abuses
  + This weakening causes the Republicans to loose badly in the congressional elections. In fact, a socialist rep was elected during this time.

Official Taft- Roosevelt Rupture:

* National Progressive Republican League formed
  + Senator Bob La Follete of Wisconsin chosen as the leader
  + Assumption was the T.R. would not want to be drafted
* T.R. comes back as he hates the Old Guard who discared his policies. He wrote to seven state governors that he was willing to accept the republican nomination
  + His reasoning was that the third term text applied ONLY to the three consecutive elective term election.
  + “My hat is in the ring! The fight is on and I am stripped to the Buff”
* Roosevelt seizes the Progressive banner
* A Taft- Roosevelt explosion happened at Republican convention when Rooselvelt was 100 delegates short of winning and challenged the right of some 250 Taft delegates.
  + Arbitrarily settled in favor of Taft
* T.R. comes back as a third party crusader.