

Chapter 21 Notes

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1 Changes in the early 20th Century and the Origins of Progressivism

1.1 Rapid industrialization, immigration and urbanization in the late 1800s had changed America greatly

1. The Progressives were diverse. They included:
 - Protestant Church leaders
 - African Americans
 - Union Leaders
 - Feminists
2. They believed that society badly needed changes and that government was the proper agency for correcting social and economic ills.
3. Muckrakers were writers that attempted to expose corporations and wrote in depth investigative stories. They exposed inequalities, educated the public about corruption in high places, and prepared the way for corrective action.

1.2 Progressivism is based on faith in democracy.

1. Voter Participation:
 - In 1910, states adopted a system for voters to use a state issued ballot and voters mark their choices secretly in a private booth. This was first done by Massachusetts in 1888.
 - Primaries try nominate politicians more democratically. Before they were decided by party bosses. Primaries weren't very effective because party bosses implemented a confusing system so they could maintain control.
 - Senators used to be chosen by state legislatures. In 1899 Nevada was the first state to give voters direct vote of their senators. By 1913, the 17th Amendment required all senators be chosen by popular vote.
 - Amendments to the state legislatures offered voters:
 - (a) the *initiative*: a method by which voters could compel the legislature to consider a bill
 - (b) the *referendum*: a method that allowed citizens to vote on proposed laws printed on their ballots.
 - (c) the *recall*: a method for voters to remove a corrupt or unsatisfactory politician from office by majority vote before the official's term expired.
2. Reforms at the city level:
 - City bosses and their corrupt alliance with local businesses were the first target by progressives.
 - Mayor Samuel M. "Golden Rule" Jones introduced a comprehensive program that created free kindergartens, night schools, and public playgrounds.

- Reform leaders wanted to take control of Public Utilities.
- By 1915, two-thirds of the nation's cities owned their own water systems.
- Progressives also wanted to be able to elect the heads of city departments like fire, police, and sanitation.
- By 1923, more than 300 cities had adopted this policy(manager-council plan)

3. State Reforms:

- Shutting down saloons and prohibit alcohol was an issue that the reformists were divided.
- Progressives believed that saloons were the headquarters of political machines, they did not believe in the temperance movement.
- By 1915, prohibitionists persuaded the legislatures of two-thirds of the states to prohibit the sale of alcohol.
- Progressives lobbied for better schools, juvenile courts, liberalized divorce laws and safety regulations for tenements and factories.
- Reformers also fought for a system of parole, separate reformatons for juveniles, and limits on the death penalty.
- Progressives fought to keep children out of mines and factories. This was done most effectively with compulsory school attendance laws.

2 National Reforms and Progressive Presidents

2.1 Progressive Reforms at the federal level (1901-1912)

1. Roosevelt believed that the president's job included setting the legislative agenda for Congress
2. Roosevelt insisted on a *Square Deal* in any labor disputes.
3. In 1902, Roosevelt mediated a strike that took place in coal mines. His nonpartisan policy created a deal which granted the miners a 10 percent wage increase along with a 9-hour work day.
4. Roosevelt increased his popularity by busting many overpowered trusts. He busted more than 40 large corporations.
5. He created the Pure Food and Drug Act which forbade the manufacture, sale, and transportation of adulterated or mislabeled food and drugs.
6. He also created the Meat Inspection Act which required that federal inspectors visit meatpacking plants to ensure that they meet minimum standards of sanitation.

2.2 Lead by Eugene V. Debs, the Socialist platform was more radical than Progressives

1. The Socialist Party wanted public ownership of railroads, utilities, and even of major industries such as oil and steel.
2. Debs was a former railway union leader and he was an outspoken critic of business and a champion of labor.
3. Some Socialist ideas were adopted, including:
 - Public ownership of utilities
 - The eight-hour workday
 - Pensions for employees

3 African-Americans in the Progressive Era

1. Progressive presidents only wanted to help the white race.
2. President Wilson allowed permitted the segregation of federal workers and buildings
3. Few Progressives did anything about racist segregation and lynching..
4. At the end of the 19th century, 90% of African Americans lived in the South
5. Between 1910 and 1930, millions traveled north because
 - deteriorating race relations
 - destruction of their cotton crops by boll weevil
 - job opportunities in the northern factories opened up after World War 1.
6. In 1905, W. E. B. Du Bois alongside a group of black intellectuals to found the *Niagara Movement*
7. On Lincoln's birthday in 1908, Du Bois and other members of the Niagara movement founded the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP)

4 Women and the Progressive Movement

1. Carrie Chapman Catt became the president of the National American Woman Suffrage Association (NAWSA)
2. She argued that that the vote would broaden democracy and empower women, and allow them to actively care for their family.
3. Some women took to the streets with pickets, parades, and hunger strikes.
4. In the 19th Amendment, women's right to vote was guaranteed