



# THE PROGRESSIVE ERA

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# THE PROGRESSIVE MOVEMENT

- 1890s to 1920s
- Social activism and political reform addressing the problems caused by industrial revolution, modernization, immigration, urbanization, economic changes and nonetheless political corruption
- Opposed the growth of large corporations and the rampant corruption in the American political machinery.
- Reformation of public education, finance, infrastructure, healthcare as well as local governments
- the prohibition of alcohol
- Women suffrage

# REGULATION OF BUSINESS IN THE PROGRESSIVE ERA

- Proliferation of unregulated large corporations
- Laissez-faire model failed to regulate business
- Abuse of Power and establishment of monopoly
- Progressive resistance against monopoly and injustice
- Trust busting lawsuits
- Industry regulation and business reform by Progressive leaders
- Consumer and worker protection

# RISE OF PROFESSIONALISM

- Urbanization and immigration- initiation of professionalism
- Settlement houses- providing basic amenities and security
- Sense of community and security among the common populace
- Labor unions- voluntary programs of specialty training and lobbying for higher wages
- As a result, specialized professions emerged in the new society.
- Need for asserting monopoly-- professional strived for demonstrating greater expertise in their respective fields of practice
- Proliferation of professionalism

# GENDER DEMOCRACY

- Introduction of female reformers and activists
- Specific challenges for women such as political and social discrimination, women and child labor, women health and security, reproductive rights etc.
- Opposed the advocacy for women's traditional role
- Strengthened claims for women suffrage
- Seeking social, political and economic equality for women
- Driver of change to achieve women suffrage

# CONSERVATIONISM

- Progressive movement fostered Conservationism
- Conservationism- the pioneering movement to address the environmental concerns.
- Pollution, waste, resource depletion, health hazard- resulted from industrialization
- Conservationism- focused on the management of American Public lands
- Focal point-- intersection of communities along with the condition of their material environment, emphasizing the urgency of addressing urban environmental challenges

# PROHIBITION

- Nationwide ban on alcohol sale and import since 1920 through 1933
- Temperance movement- the root of Prohibition
- Religious sect of reformers emphasized the negative effect of alcohol on traditional Christian moral and social values
- Women advocated Prohibition on the grounds of negative effect of alcohol on family, women's security and child protection.
- During Progressive era, increase of alcohol abuse was viewed as a direct result of industrialization, and sought to ameliorate the negative effects of Saloons and the heavy drinking culture, purportedly fostered by the working class and immigrants
- The 18<sup>th</sup> Amendment was adopted and ratified in 1919, enacting the ban on alcohol

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