

Chapter 9 Section 5: Wilson's New Freedom

Slide 1:

1. Wilson. like Roosevelt, believed in attacking large concentrations of power to give greater freedom to average citizens
2. Did not use federal power to fight off attacks directed at the civil rights of African Americans

Slide 2:

1. During Wilson's administration, Congress enacted two key antitrust measures
2. The first was the Clayton Antitrust Act of 1914: Prohibited corporations from acquiring stock of another if doing so would create a monopoly.
3. if a company violated the law they could be prosecuted

Slide 3:

1. Also allowed for labor unions and farm organizations to exist and no longer be subject to antitrust laws
2. This made strikes, peaceful picketing, boycotts and the collection of strike benefits legal
3. injunctions against workers also became illegal

Slide 4:

1. Second antitrust measure, the Federal Trade Commission Act of 1914, set up the Federal Trade Commission
2. "Watch dog" agency was given power to investigate possible violations of regulatory statutes, to require periodic reports from corporations and put an end to a number of unfair business practices
3. over 400 cease and desist orders to companies engaged in illegal activity

Slide 5: FTC video

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=NssfPApe5iQ>

Slide 6:

1. A new Tax system

2. In order to curb the power of big business Wilson worked to lower tariff rates.
3. Lobbed for the 1913 Underwood Act, which would reduce tariffs for the first time since the Civil War
4. businesses lobbied members of Congress to not vote for the Act
5. Wilson denounces lobbyists
6. Senate votes to cut tariff rates even more deeply than the house did.

Slide 7:

1. to make up for lower tariffs the federal government replaced the revenue from tariffs with the 16th amendment
2. Sixteenth Amendment: legalized a graduated federal income tax on individual earnings and corporate profits

Slide 8:

1. Tax began at 1% for incomes over 4,000
2. and 6% on incomes over 500,000
3. By 1917 the government was receiving more money from the income tax than they ever did tariffs.

Slide 9:

1. Federal Reserve Act of 1913 divided the nation into 12 districts and established a regional central bank in each district.
2. these “bankers banks” then served the other banks within the district

Slide 10:

1. Federal reserve banks could issue new paper currency in emergency situations and member banks could use the new currency to make loans to their customers.
2. Could also transfer funds to member banks in trouble, saving the banks from closing and protecting customers' savings
3. 70% of the banks were part of this system by 1923.

Slide 11:

1. As of 1910 women only had federal voting rights in Wyoming, Utah, Colorado, Washington, and Idaho.

2. the increased activism of local groups, the use of bold new strategies to build enthusiasm for the movement and the rebirth of the national movement under Carrie Chapman Catt

Slide 12:

1. Suffrage movement was given new strength by growing numbers of college-educated women
2. Boston Equal Suffrage Association for Good Government and the College Equal Suffrage League used door to door campaigns to reach potential supporters
3. spreading the message of suffrage to poor and working-class women.

Slide 13:

- Carrie Chapman Catt took over as President of NAWSA after Susan B. Anthony.
 - She concentrated on five tactics
1. Painstaking organization
 2. Close ties between local, state and national workers
 3. Establishing a wide base of support
 4. Cautiously lobbying
 5. Gracious, ladylike behavior

Slide 14:

1. Some women tried more radical tactics to urge reform.
2. The Congressional Union and its successor "The National Woman's Party pressured the federal government to pass a suffrage amendment.
3. Paul organized round the clock picket line around the white house.
4. some picketers were arrested, jailed, and even force fed when trying a hunger strike

Slide 15:

1. These efforts and women's involvement in World War 1 made suffrage inevitable.
2. patriotic women knitted socks for soldiers, sold liberty bonds, and headed committees.
3. Congress passed the 19th Amendment granting women the right to vote

Slide 16:

1. Wilson, like Roosevelt, appointed segregationists in charge of federal agencies
2. thereby expanding racial segregation in the federal government and the military.

Slide 17:

1. Wilson opposed federal antilynching legislation arguing they fell under state jurisdiction
2. started segregation practices after Wilson took office
3. Often clashed with the NAACP and influential African American leaders

Slide 18:

1. Progressivism will end during the start of World War
2. when the nation's attention drifts toward the war effort
3. Jane Addams said "The spirit of fighting burns away all those impulses..which foster the will to do justice"