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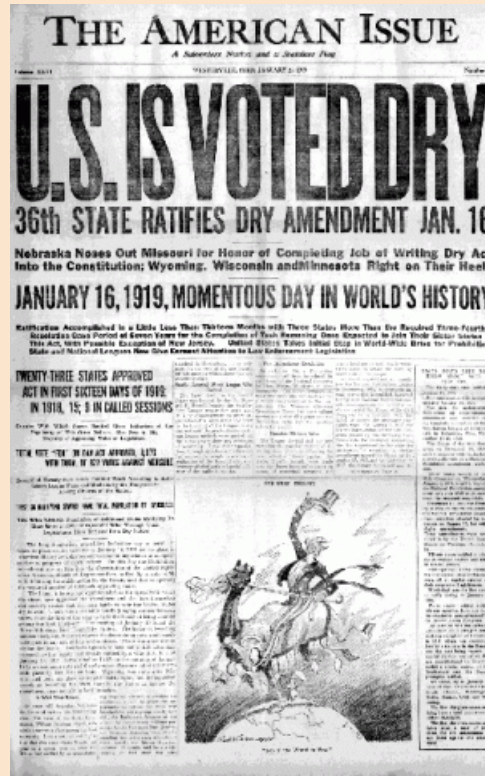
Period:

The Progressive Era (Amendments 16-19)



Analyze the above image, what do you notice? What is this image trying to convey?

Progressive Era (1890s-1920s) Reforms



Read through the following Progressive problems and rank them in order of importance (1 being the most important). Then, brainstorm **possible reforms** for each problem. If you know specific historical American events that occurred, list them.

Ranking	Progressive Problem	How could this be effectively reformed?
	Racism: In 1896, the US Supreme Court ruled that Jim Crow laws which promoted segregation were legal, as long as facilities were provided that were separate, but equal. The federal government also practiced institutionalized racism by discriminating against African Americans in hiring for jobs.	
	Women's Rights: Even though some women had been agitating for suffrage for over fifty years, the vote was still limited to men. Women also received lower wages than men and carried the burden of urban poverty.	

	<p>Conservation: Some areas of the country were plagued with drought, while others faced terrible flooding. Logging companies used land indiscriminately, destroying old forests that had taken centuries to grow.</p>	
	<p>Working Conditions: Members of the working class were subjected to long hours, low pay, and poor working conditions. All those injured at work were also in danger of losing their job. Even young children were often employed in dangerous conditions.</p>	
	<p>Monopolies: Several men, including JP Morgan and the Rockefellers, built big "trusts" that attempted to build control of the market and gouge profits from the public.</p>	
	<p>Political Corruption: The political system was controlled by a number of "bosses" who pressured voters in supporting their candidates and causes. Voting was not done secretly and people had little influence over the political agenda.</p>	
	<p>Urban Slums: Many new immigrants and members of the working class lived in crowded, run-down tenements in the cities. Often a few families were crowded into a small room without running water.</p>	
	<p>Education: Schooling was not mandatory, and was often reserved for the upper classes. With the influx of a large immigrant population, there were also concerns about assimilating new Americans into the population.</p>	

16th Amendment:

The Congress shall have power to lay and collect taxes on incomes, from whatever source derived, without apportionment among the several States, and without regard to any census or enumeration.

Simply:

17th Amendment:

The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two Senators from each State, elected by the people thereof, for six years; and each Senator shall have one vote. The electors in each State shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the State legislatures.

When vacancies happen in the representation of any State in the Senate, the executive authority of such State shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies: Provided, That the legislature of any State may empower the executive thereof to make temporary appointments until the people fill the vacancies by election as the legislature may direct.

This amendment shall not be so construed as to affect the election or term of any Senator chosen before it becomes valid as part of the Constitution.

Simply:

18th Amendment:

Section 1. After one year from the ratification of this article the manufacture, sale, or transportation of intoxicating liquors within, the importation thereof into, or the exportation thereof from the United States and all the territory subject to the jurisdiction thereof for beverage purposes is hereby prohibited.

Section 2. The Congress and the several States shall have concurrent power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

Section 3. This article shall be inoperative unless it shall have been ratified as an amendment to the Constitution by the legislatures of the several States, as provided in the Constitution, within seven years from the date of the submission hereof to the States by the Congress.

Simply:

19th Amendment:

The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of sex.

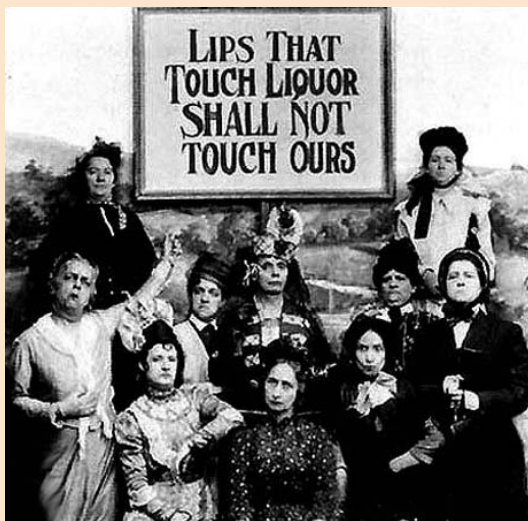
Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

Simply:

Prohibition

Prohibition, or “the Noble Experiment,” refers to the period between 1919 and 1933 when the sale, manufacture, and distribution of alcohol were illegal in the United States. Although it may have lasted only 14 years, Prohibition was the culmination of decades of protest and lobbying and has ramifications that are still felt today. It remains the focal point of the ongoing debate surrounding the potential dangers and benefits of alcohol and people’s right to drink as they please.

[The Progressive Era saw] the rapid industrialization of the United States in the latter half of the 19th century. Just as Britain had experienced its own gin epidemic in the world’s first Industrial Revolution a century before, so the United States was transformed by forces that ran almost out of control. The big businesses that built railroads, manufacturing industries, and financial centers marched on for a time



with unfettered power, with little regard for the social consequences of their actions. Poverty, crime, slavery, prostitution, and alcoholism were seen as blights on the face of a young nation, and the middle classes were keen to define a morality and sense of society that they felt could be described as American.

In 1873, the Women’s Christian Temperance Movement came together not, in fact, to advocate temperance—or moderation—but the outright universal Prohibition of alcohol. They did so because they believed the saloon was the center of society’s ills and campaigned to have them closed down using a mixture of prayer and direct, confrontational action.

Over a few decades, popular opinion turned against alcohol.

By 1920, some Americans regarded drinkers with such disgust that, at the Fifteenth International Congress Against Alcoholism in Washington, two doctors were able to seriously consider their outright extermination, before pulling back and proposing what they called the more “humane method” of simply rounding them up into concentration camps and sterilizing them.

In January 1917 the 65th Congress convened, in which “dries” outnumbered “wets” by 140 to 64 in the Democratic Party and 138 to 62 among Republicans. With America’s declaration of war against Germany in April, the powerful, pro-beer German American lobby was silenced, whereas simultaneously the debate about the best use of raw materials during the war effort added yet another argument to the Prohibitionist’s armory. (Oxford University Press)

[Reported] Deaths from Alcoholism (New York City)

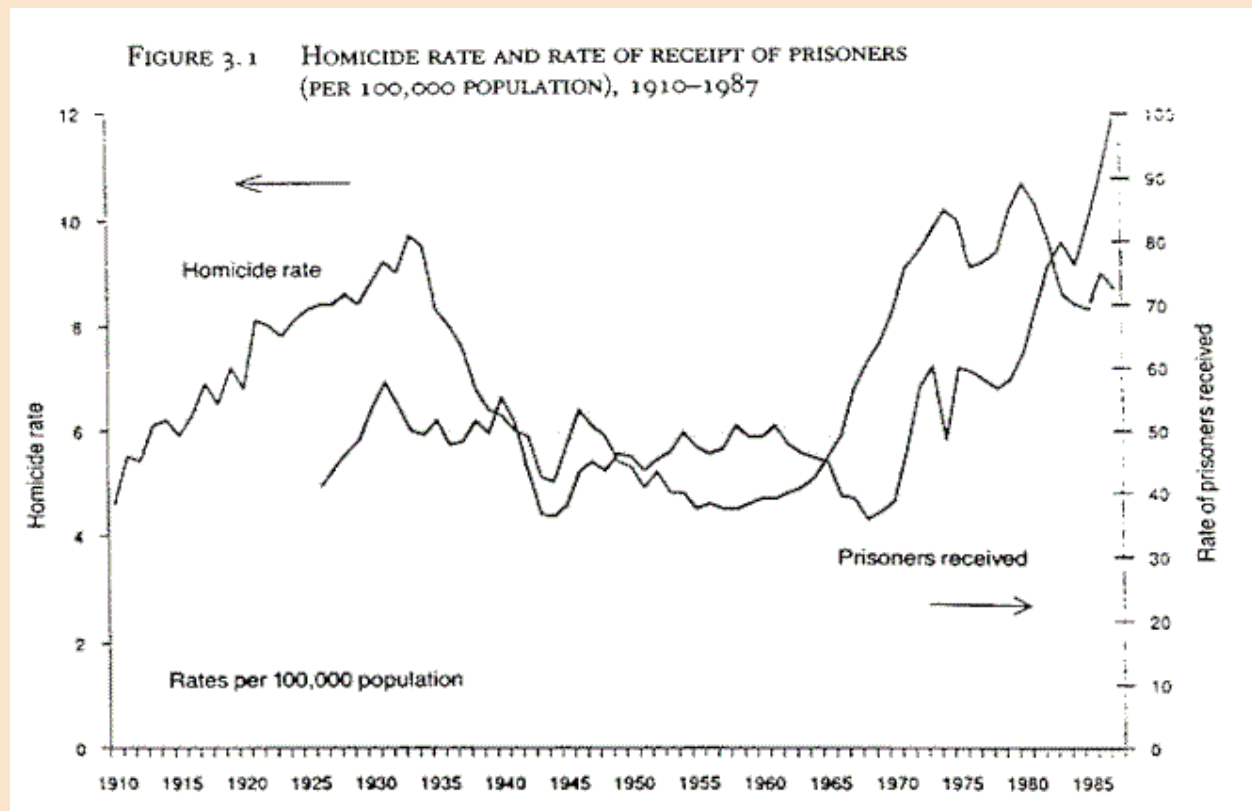
Year	Deaths from alcoholism rate per 100,000
1910	5.4
1911	4.0
1912	5.3
1913	5.9
1914	4.9
1915	4.4
1916	5.8
1917	5.2
1918	2.7
1919	1.6
1920	1.0
1921	1.8
1922	2.6
1923	3.2
1924	3.2
1925	3.6
1926	3.9
1927	4.0
1928	4.0
1929	3.7

(US Department of Commerce, Brown, Feldman)

1920s Crime Rates (Forbes, 1992)



Homicide Rate and Receipt of Prisoners (Schaffler Library of Drug Policy)



Excerpt: New York Times (April 7th, 1926)

35% of Federal Prisoners Are Violators of Drug Law

WASHINGTON, April 6.--- Of the nearly 7,000 prisoners in Federal penitentiaries about 35 per cent. are serving sentences for violation of the anti-narcotic law of the United States. Many such violators are also serving sentences in State institutions, according to data issued today by the Attorney General.

Now a case has been appealed to the United States Supreme Court to test the constitutionality of the Harrison Anti-Narcotic act. Clement Gunn was convicted in the Eastern District of Missouri of violation of the act and his counsel has filed a petition for a writ of certiorari declaring the act unconstitutional.

If the Supreme Court grants the writ the constitutionality of the act will be passed upon for the first time.

What data and statements can you derive from this data? List at least five major points:

Modern Day Prohibition? The War on Drugs (CNN 2012 - Opinion)

In 1925, H. L. Mencken wrote an impassioned plea: "Prohibition has not only failed in its promises but actually created additional serious and disturbing social problems throughout society. There is not less drunkenness in the Republic but more. There is not less crime, but more. ... The cost of government is not smaller, but vastly greater. Respect for law has not increased, but diminished."

This week marks the 79th anniversary of the repeal of Prohibition in December 1933, but Mencken's plea could easily apply to today's global policy on drugs.

We could learn a thing or two by looking at what Prohibition brought to the United States: an increase in consumption of hard liquor, organized crime taking over legal production and distribution and widespread anger with the federal government.



Here we are, four decades after Richard Nixon declared the war on drugs in 1971 and \$1 trillion spent since then. What do we have to show for it?

The U.S. has the largest prison population in the world, with about 2.3 million behind bars. More than half a million of those people are incarcerated for a drug law violation. What a waste of young lives.

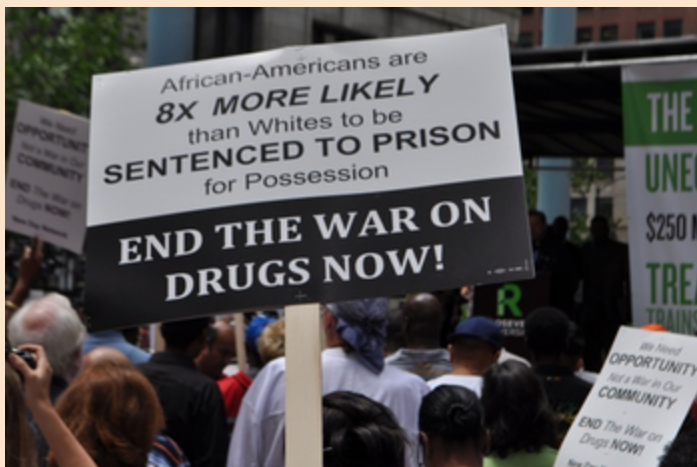
In business, if one of our companies is failing, we take steps to identify and solve the problem.

What we don't do is continue failing strategies that cost huge sums of money and exacerbate the problem. Rather than continuing on the disastrous path of the war on drugs, we need to look at what works and what doesn't in terms of real evidence and data.

The facts are overwhelming. If the global drug trade were a country, it would have one of the top 20 economies in the world. In 2005, the United Nations estimated the global illegal drug trade is worth more than \$320 billion. It also estimates there are 230 million illegal drug users in the world, yet 90% of them are not classified as problematic.

In the United States, if illegal drugs were taxed at rates comparable to those on alcohol and tobacco, they would yield \$46.7 billion in tax revenue. A Cato study says legalizing drugs would save the U.S. about \$41 billion a year in enforcing the drug laws.

Have U.S. drug laws reduced drug use? No. The U.S. is the No. 1 nation in the world in illegal drug use. As with Prohibition, banning alcohol didn't stop people drinking -- it just stopped people obeying the law.



About 40,000 people were in U.S. jails and prisons for drug crimes in 1980, compared with more than 500,000 today. Excessively long prison sentences and locking up people for small drug offenses contribute greatly to this ballooning of the prison population. It also represents racial discrimination and targeting disguised as drug policy. People of color are no more likely to use or sell illegal drugs than white people -- yet from 1980 to 2007, blacks were arrested for drug law violations at rates 2.8 to 5.5 times higher than white arrest rates.

Prohibition failed when the American people spoke up and demanded its repeal. Today, the American people are showing their dissatisfaction with the war on drugs by voting for change, often in the face of federal law.

Colorado and Washington recently became the first U.S. states to legalize recreational use of marijuana. Eighteen states and the District of Columbia allow the medical use of marijuana, and 74% of Americans support alternatives to locking people up for marijuana possession.

How would our society, our communities and daily lives improve if we took the money we use running a police and prison state and put it into education and health? Treating drugs as a health issue could save billions, improve public health and help us better control violence and crime in our communities. Hundreds of thousands of people have died from overdoses and drug-related diseases, including HIV and hepatitis C, because they didn't have access to cost-effective, life-saving solutions.

A Pew study says it costs the U.S. an average of \$30,000 a year to incarcerate an inmate, but the nation spends only an average \$11,665 per public school student. The future of our nations and our children should be our priority. We should be helping people addicted to drugs break their habits rather than putting users in prison.



When it comes to drugs, we should focus on the goals we agree on: protecting our kids, protecting public safety and preventing and treating drug abuse and addiction. To help unlock barriers to drug reform, last June, I joined the Global Commission on Drug Policy, which is bringing global leadership to drug reform to make fact-based research public and draw attention to successful alternative approaches.

As part of this work, a new documentary, "Breaking the Taboo," narrated by Oscar award-winning actor Morgan Freeman and produced by my son Sam Branson's indie Sundog Pictures, followed the commission's attempts to break the political taboo over the war on drugs. The film exposes the biggest failure of global policy in the past 40 years and features revealing contributions from global leaders, including former Presidents Bill Clinton and Jimmy Carter.

It is time we broke the taboo and opened up the debate about the war on drugs. We need alternatives that focus on education, health, taxation and regulation.

If you ignore a serious problem, refuse to debate it and hope it will go away all by itself, you are very naive. The war on drugs has failed. It's time to confront the issue head on. - Richard Branson

In what ways does the War on Drugs compare to prohibition?

How is it different?

Is it dangerous to repeal the War on Drugs?

Statistics (DrugPolicy.org)



Annual U.S. spending on War on Drugs: **More than \$51 billion dollars.**

Number of people arrested in 2012 due to nonviolent drug charges: **1.55 million**

Number of people arrested for marijuana laws in 2012: **749,825**

- Number who were arrested for possession only: **658,231 (88%)**

Proportion of people who are incarcerated for a drug offense in state prisons who are black or Hispanic (although these groups use and sell drugs at similar rates to whites): **61%**

Estimated annual revenue that California would raise if it taxed and regulated the sale of marijuana: **\$1,400,000,000**

Number of people killed in Mexico's drug war since 2006: **70,000+**

One-third of all AIDS cases in the U.S. have been caused by syringe sharing: **354,000 people**

U.S. federal government support for syringe access programs: **\$0** (a federal ban in 2011)

The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention found that syringe access programs lower HIV incidence among people who inject drugs by: **80%**

Dare Infographic:

<http://www.interventionsupport.com/wp-content/uploads/DARE.png>

Discussion

What topics did you find interesting throughout these materials? Why?

Is the War on Drugs a good idea, why or why not?

Even though there are many arguments against the current War on Drugs (82% thought the idea was not working in 2013), what possible alternatives are there? Is it a good idea to legalize all drugs?

Are there inherent moral, community, and/or criminal dangers in legalizing or softening restrictions on drugs such as cocaine and heroine?

Name at least one other question that you have (and your group discussed) - what resulting discussion occurred?

Extra Resource: [The Drug War in Mexico](#)

This video discusses how drug cartels in Mexico operate, as well as how this relates to the current War on Drugs.