

April 5, 2019

Unit 7: The Beginning of Modern America 1867-1920

Chapter 21: The Progressive Period of Reform

Section 1: The Gilded Age and the Progressive Movement

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162. The **Gilded Age** was a time in the late 1800s in the United States that highlighted the inequality between wealthy businessmen who profited from the Industrial Revolution and the workers who worked under terrible conditions.

163. **Political Machines** were powerful organizations that used both legal and illegal methods to get their candidates elected to public office. They were run by **bosses**. **Tammany Hall** in New York City was one of the most notorious. It was run by **Boss Tweed**.

164. **Corruption** was also a problem in the federal government and extended to the presidential administration of Ulysses S. Grant. Presidents Hayes, Garfield, and Arthur tried to reform government corruption.

165. **Progressives** were a group of reformers who worked to improve social and political problems in the late 1800's. They also believed in improving education. John Dewey was a key supporter of early childhood education.

166. **Muckrakers were journalists** who wrote about troubling issues such as child labor, racial discrimination, slum housing, and corruption in business and politics.

167. **Ida Tarbell** was a muckraker who wrote articles criticizing the unfair business practices of the Standard Oil Company.
168. **Lincoln Steffens** wrote a series of articles exposing corruption in city government.
169. **Upton Sinclair** exposed the unsanitary conditions in the meat packing industry in his novel, "The Jungle".
170. The **Seventeenth Amendment** allowed Americans to vote directly for U.S. senators.
171. **Recall** was a vote to remove an official before the end of his or her term.
172. **Referendum** permitted voters to approve or reject a law that had already been proposed or passed by a government body.
173. **Initiative** was a method of allowing voters to propose a new law if they had enough signatures.
174. **Robert M. Follette** was one of the leaders of the effort to reform state government. He decreased the power of political machines and used university professors and other experts to help write new laws and to work in state agencies. **Progressive reformers** expanded the voting power of citizens. Their work resulted in reform in city government. They pushed for reforms to improve peoples' living conditions.

Section 2: Reforming the Workplace

Pages 670-674.

175. **Improving Conditions for Children:**

In 1900, more than 1.75 million children aged 15 and under worked in factories, mines, and mills. The **National Consumers' League** was the major lobbying group for women's and children's labor laws. Some laws that were passed banned products made by children to be shipped from one state to another. The laws were declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court.

176. It was hard to end children's labor since parents told children to lie about their ages because the family needed the income (money) and children would lose their jobs if they were too young to work.

177. **The Triangle Shirtwaist Fire** (1916) took place in a factory in New York City, which employed mostly Jewish and Italian teenage girls. When the fire broke out, the workers were trapped inside of the factory because the doors were locked by the owners. 146 women died. This fire led to laws improving factory safety standards.

178. **Worker's Compensation Laws** guaranteed a portion of lost wages to workers injured on the job.

179. **American Federation of Labor** (AFL) **led by Samuel Gompers** was one of the strongest labor unions. Gompers supported **Capitalism**.

180. **Capitalism** is an economic system in which private businesses run most industries, and competition determines the price of goods.

181. **Socialism** is an economic system in which the government owns and operates a country's means of production. Socialists were led by Eugene V. Debs.

182. **Industrial Workers of the World** was a union founded by union and socialist leaders that included workers **not welcomed by the AFL**. This union was **led by William "Big Bill" Haywood**.

Section 3: The Rights of Children and Minorities

Pages 675-679

183. **Temperance** is the avoidance of alcohol.

184. **Suffrage** is the right to vote.

185. The **18th Amendment** banned the production and transportation of alcoholic beverages throughout the United States (1919).

186. **National American Woman Suffrage Association** was funded by **Susan B. Anthony and Elizabeth Cady Stanton** to promote the cause of woman suffrage.

187. The **Nineteenth Amendment** gave women the right to vote (1920).

188. **White reformers** often overlooked issues of racial discrimination and segregation. African American reformers addressed these problems. **Booker T. Washington**, a former slave became a respected educator. He encouraged African Americans to improve their educational and economic well-being in order to end racial discrimination.

189. **Ida B. Wells**, a journalist wrote articles about unequal education available to African American children. She also drew attention to the lynching of African Americans.

190. **W.E.B. DuBois**, an African American leader believed that African Americans should protest unjust treatment and demand equal rights. DuBois and other reformers founded the **National Association for the Advancement of Colored People** (NAACP), an organization that called

for economic and educational equality for African Americans. The NAACP attacked discrimination by using the courts.

191. **Grandfather Clauses** were laws used in the South to keep African Americans from voting. They imposed strict qualifications from voters unless their grandfathers had been allowed to vote. **It discriminated against African Americans because most of their grandfathers were slaves and were not allowed to vote.**

192. **National Urban League** helped many African Americans moving from the South by helping them find jobs and housing in northern cities.

193. **Progressive reforms failed to reach all minorities** because **Native Americans** wanted to preserve their traditional culture and resisted the movement toward adopting the white culture. **Chinese immigrants** formed their own communities because they wanted to support each other and protect themselves.

Section 4: The Progressive Presidents

Pages 680-685

194. Theodore Roosevelt, William Howard Taft, and Woodrow Wilson were **Progressive Presidents**.

195. **Theodore Roosevelt** tried to balance the interests of businesspeople, consumers, and laborers. He called this policy the **Square Deal**. His accomplishments in **conservation** preserved land for public enjoyment, protected forests as natural resources, and made refuges for wildlife. Roosevelt was the first president to consider conservation as a national priority. He was the first president to successfully use the 1890 Sherman Antitrust Act to break up a monopoly. He also opened an investigation and later convinced

Congress to pass a meat inspection law. Roosevelt made regulating businesses a top goal of his administration.

196. **Conservation** is the protection of nature and its natural resources.

197. **Pure Food and Drug Act** prohibited the manufacture, sale, and transport of mislabelled or contaminated food and drugs.

198. **Woodrow Wilson** enacted far-reaching banking and anti-trust reforms. Passing reform legislation was Wilson's top goal.

199. The **Sixteenth Amendment** allowed the modern income tax to go into effect.

200. **Clayton Anti-trust Act** strengthened federal laws against monopolies.

201. **Federal Trade Commission** had the power to investigate and punish unfair labor practices.

202. **Federal Reserve Act** created a national banking system called the Federal Reserve to regulate the economy.