

The Progressive Era 1900-1917

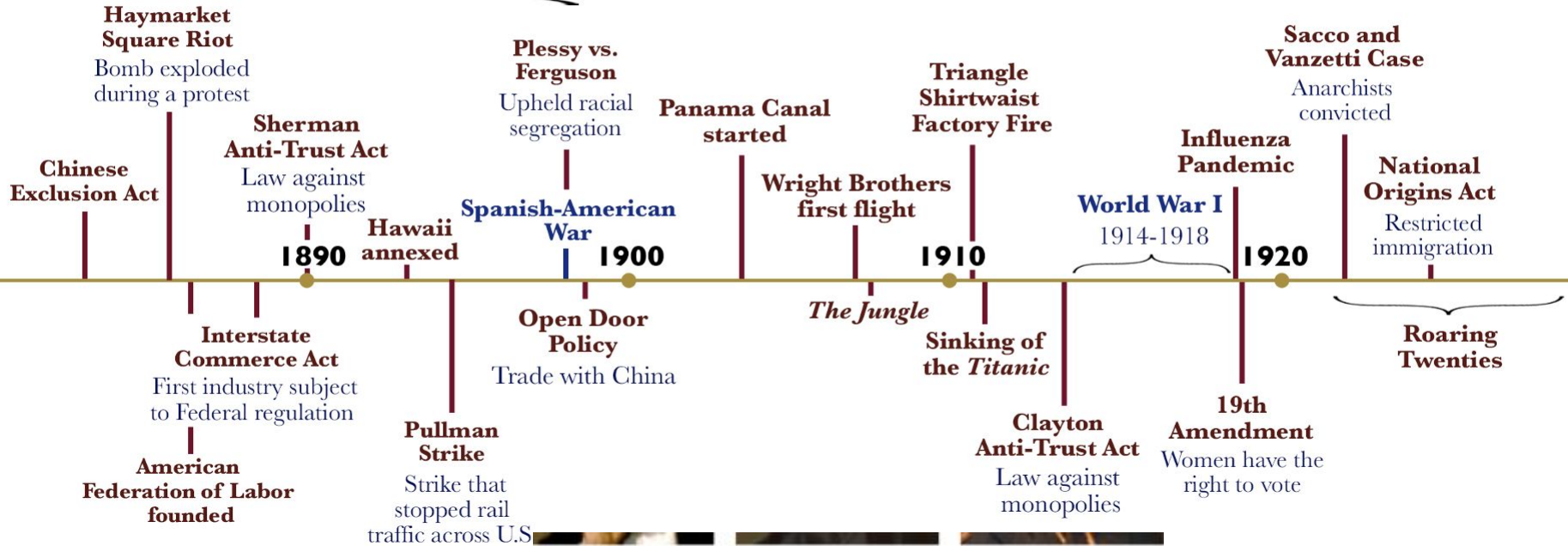
- Learning Objective I
 - Discuss the change in values in American society and how this change was implemented at the state and federal level on industrial regulation. Discuss the acceptability of the big SIX Values Landed Frontier.
- Learning Objective II
 - Define the Progressive Era
- Learning Objective III
 - Discuss the six problems which faced the progressives
- Learning Objective IV
 - Discuss the “Muckrakers” and show how it was an effective tool used by the progressives to solve society’s problems.
- Learning Objective V
 - Compare and contrast the The Square Deal and
 - The New Freedom. Identify specific actions each president of these programs took that expressed the ideas and spirit of the Progressive Era.
 - Square Deal
 - Trust Busting
 - New Freedom
 - Tariff Reform

Timeline (1890-1920)

Gilded Age

Progressive Era (1890s to 1920s)

Political reforms in response to industrialization and urbanization from the Gilded Age



Learning Objective I

Discuss the acceptability of the big SIX Values Landed Frontier.

Discuss the change in values in American society and how this change was implemented at the state and federal level on industrial regulation.

Background of the Progressive Era

- "Big Six Values" (what were they?)
- A conversation about relationship to power
- Social Abuses

Learning Objective I

Discuss the acceptability of the big SIX Values Landed Frontier.

Discuss the change in values in American society and how this change was implemented at the state and federal level on industrial regulation.

- The landed frontier up until 1890, the "big six" values (opportunity, survival of the fittest, pragmatism, the rugged individual, laissez faire, and social mobility)
- The landed frontier it was man vs. the environment,
 - competition good.
- The big six value applied to the industrial frontier.
 - Man v. Man (capital)
 - Economic Independence vs. Economic Interdependence
 - compete with a Rockefeller or a Carnegie
- By the 1890's Americans ready to accept a new value system
 - government protects against the social abuses inflicted upon them.

Learning Objective I

Discuss the acceptability of the big SIX Values Landed Frontier.

Discuss the change in values in American society and how this change was implemented at the state and federal level on industrial regulation.

Sherman Antitrust Act of 1890

Every contract, combination in the form of trust or otherwise, or conspiracy, in restraint of trade or commerce among the several States, or with foreign nations, is declared to be illegal. Every person who shall make any contract or engage in any combination or conspiracy hereby declared to be illegal shall be deemed guilty of a felony

Learning Objective I

Challenges of Government Regulation

- Trust Regulation
 - Corporations Chartered by states could do business in all states
 - 14th Amendment = “Corporate Personhood”
 - Trusts = POWER
 - 5000 companies were consolidated into 300 trusts from 1890-1902
 - 198 of these trusts were created from 1898-1902
 - By 1910 1% of nation’s manufacturers accounted for 44 percent of the total industrial output

Learning Objective I

Discuss the acceptability of the big SIX Values Landed Frontier.

Discuss the change in values in American society and how this change was implemented at the state and federal level on industrial regulation.

- Supreme Court *US. v E.C. Knight & Co.* 1895
 - 98% of the sugar refining of the country did not in itself constitute an act in restraint of trade.
 - Sherman Antitrust Act of 1890
 - "Every contract, combination in the form of a trust or otherwise, or conspiracy, in restraint of trade or commerce among the several states, or with foreign nations is hereby declared to be illegal.. .."
 - Wabash Case of 1886
 - first modern regulatory agency, the [Interstate Commerce Commission](#) (1887)
 - Fed. gov. assuming responsibility for economic affairs that had previously been delegated to the states.
- Progressive Era 1900-1917
- New Deal 1933-1941

Two Types of Insecurities for Society:

1. Economic insecuritythe general public needed economic guarantees.

2. Psychological insecuritythe public needed political intervention and protection from trusts

- feelings
 - isolation and
 - helplessness

LO II : Define the Progressive Era.

- 1890s and early 1900s
 - reformers who tried to address problems that arose from the emerging industrial society

LO II : Define the Progressive Era.

Progressives Aimed to Correct

1. Federal regulatory agencies were established in an effort to curb monopolies and restore competition
2. Trust Busting
3. Tariff and banking reform
4. Labor and working conditions
5. Regulations to protect consumers against abuses from food and drug manufacturers

LO II : Define the Progressive Era.

Progressive Era Expressed by the Executive

- Under Teddy Roosevelt (Republican Party)
 - "Square Deal" 1901-1908
- Under Woodrow Wilson (Democratic Party)
 - "New Freedom" 1913-1918
- Significance laid the Philosophical and some of the legislative foundations of the New Deal (1932-1941)

Learning Objective Three

Discuss the SIX PROBLEMS that progressives actively sought to change.



National Archives

"WE SNATCHED THE CLOTHES OF THE WHIGS WHILE THEY WERE IN SWIMMING."—Disraeli.
(Referring to President Roosevelt's activity against the trusts, which the Democrats looked upon as being essential, according to Democratic doctrine.)
From the *Eagle* (Brooklyn, N. Y.)



Learning Objective Three

1. Confusion of Ethics
2. Trust Regulations
3. Uneven Distribution of Wealth
4. The Rise of the American Cities
5. Race and Gender Relations



Learning Objective Three

1. Confusion of Ethics

- The Big Six Values PEOPLE are INDEPENDENT
- HIGHLY COMPLEX INDUSTRIAL SOCIETIES (HCIS) people become INTERDEPENDENT

Social Gospel (WWJD)

- Protestant Christian values:
 - wealth inequality, crime,
 - city slums,
 - child labor,
 - alcoholism,
 - school reform, and more
- Focused on the salvation of society
- Tried to put into practice the Lord's Prayer: "Thy kingdom come, Thy will be done on earth as it is in heaven"
- Important leaders:
 - Richard T. Ely,
 - Josiah Strong,
 - Washington Gladden
 - Walter Rauschenbusch.¹



Child laborer,
1908

Learning Objective Three

2. Trust Regulation

- 5000 companies were consolidated into 300 trusts from 1890-1902
- 198 of these trusts were created from 1898-1902

Roosevelt would be the first president to enforce the Sherman Antitrust Act of 1890



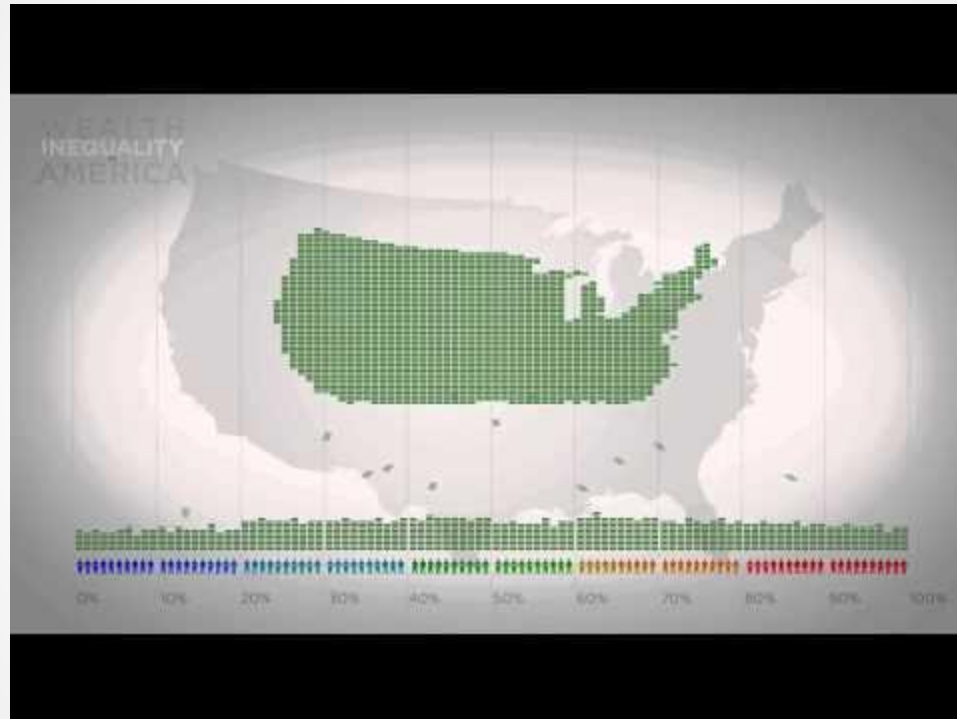
3. Uneven Distribution of Wealth

1890 12.5 percent of the people owned 87.5 % of the property

- Millionaires

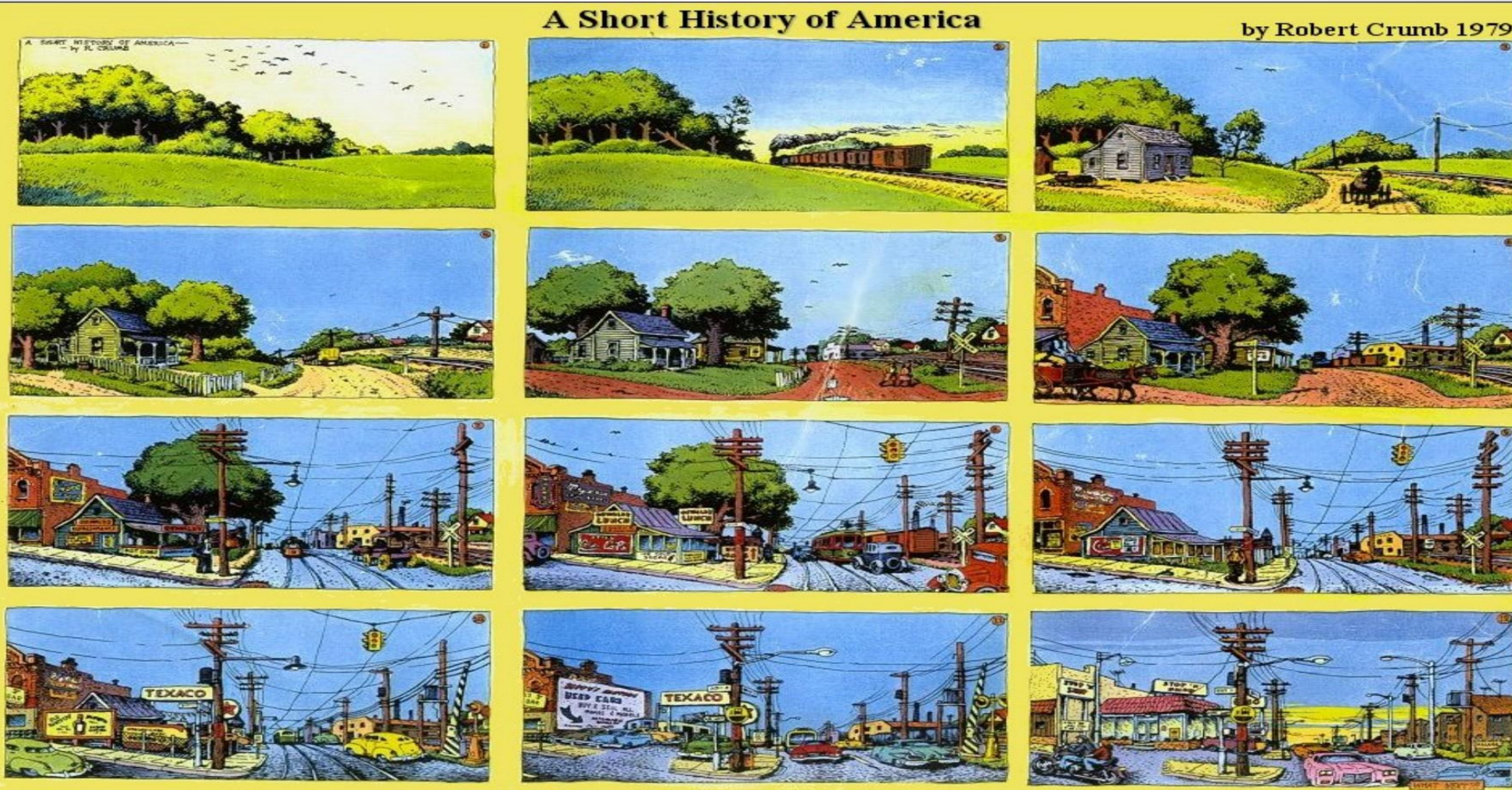
- 1000 merchandising, 600 in manufacturing, 300 banking, 200 transportation, 26 in farming

3. Uneven Distribution of Wealth



4. The Rise of the American Cities

Growth of cities created problems in housing, health, sanitation, and crime.





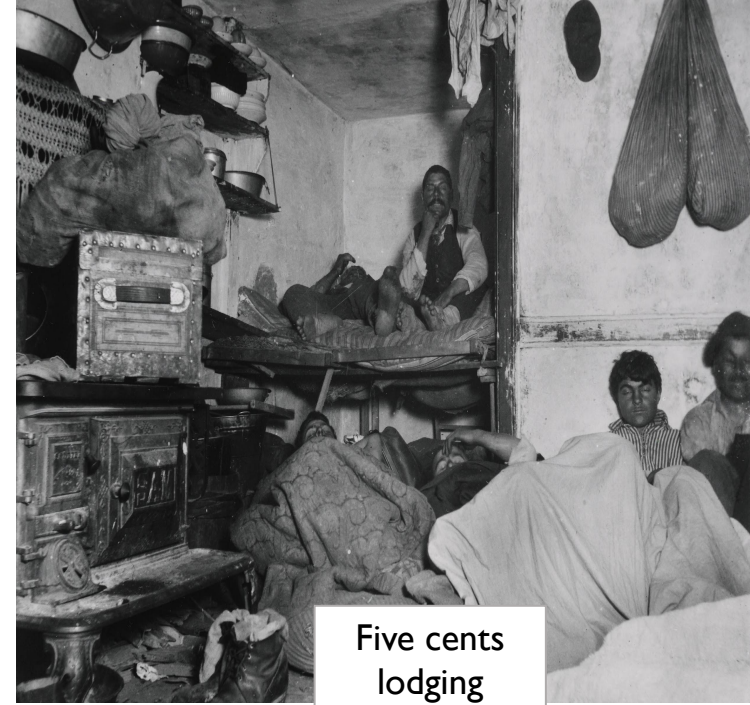
Jacob Riis's *How the Other Half Lives*

- Jacob Riis was a Danish-American social reformer and muckraker
- *How the Other Half Lives* showed the living conditions in city slums
- Gave a view of the poverty

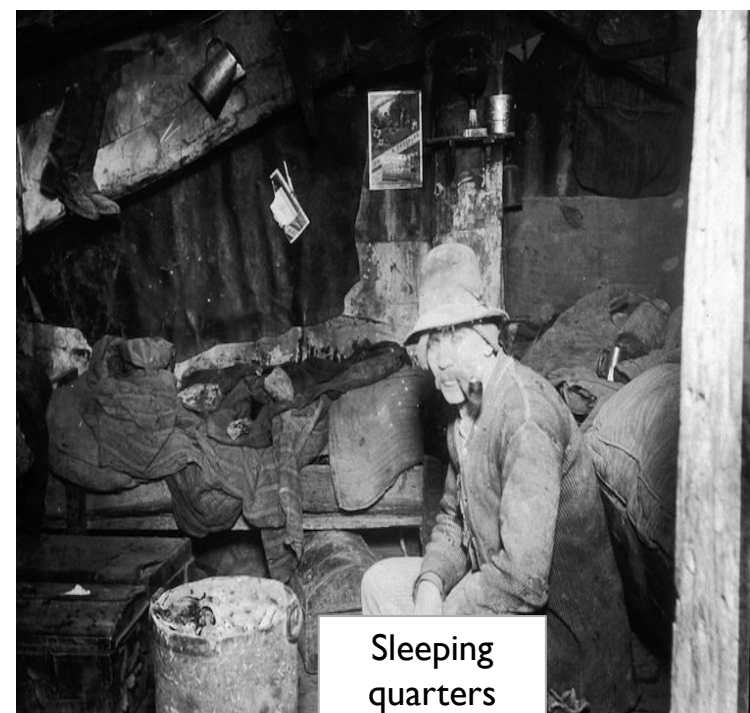
Bandit's Roost (1888); Mulberry Street,
New York;
Most dangerous spot in the
neighborhood



Girl and baby on
doorstep



Five cents
lodging



Sleeping
quarters



ker's



boy in

P

The Triangle Shirtwaist Company factory in New York City

- March 25, 1911
- Burned, killing 145 workers



5. Race Relations & Gender

- Compromise of 1877
- 1896 Plessy v. Ferguson
- Segregation
- Violence (lynchings)
- Booker T. Washington
- W.E.B. Dubois





Women protesting silently in front of the White House

Women's Movements

During the Progressive Era

First Drug War!

- 1874 – Woman’s Christian Temperance Union formed
- Abolition of alcohol would bring social progress
 - Less need for prisons and insane asylums
 - Save women from being abused

18th Amendment 1917

21st Amendment 1933

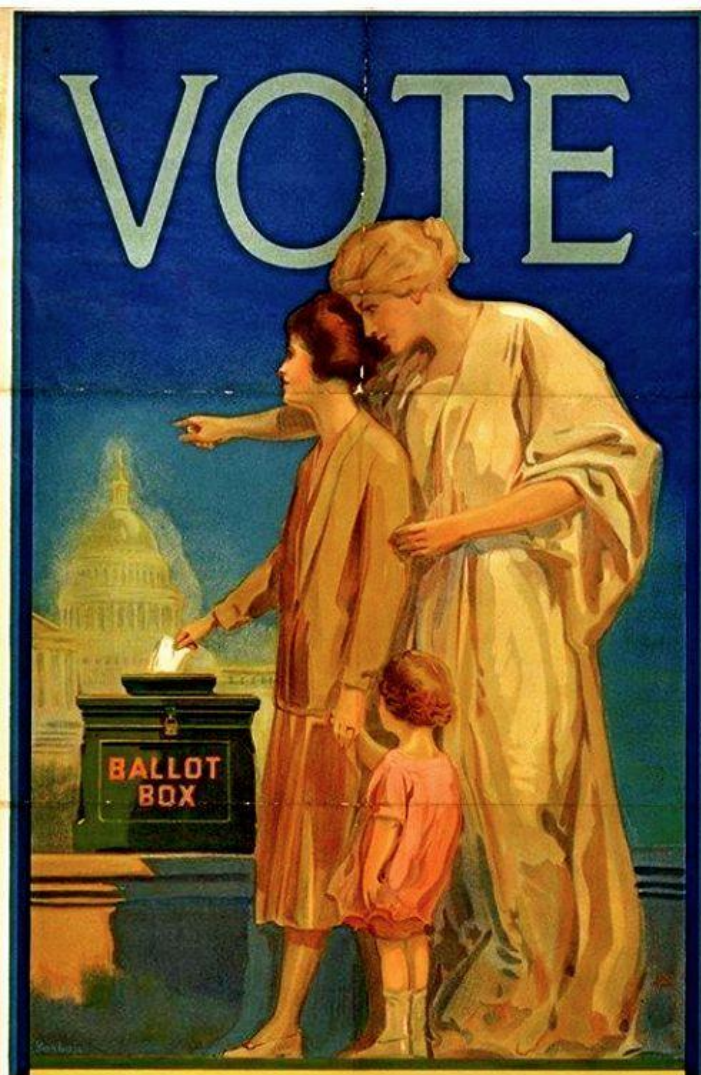


WCTU meeting,
1924



Carrie Nation

- “A bulldog running along at the feet of Jesus, barking at what He doesn't like”
- Attacked alcohol establishments with a hatchet
 - Arrested 30 times for "hatchetations”



Nineteenth Amendment

- January 1918, President Woodrow Wilson announced support for suffrage
- Two years later, the Nineteenth Amendment was passed giving women the right to vote

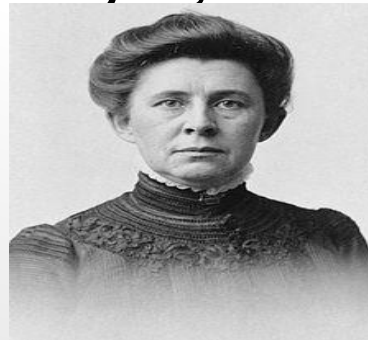
Poster by League of Women
Voters, 1920



Learning Objective Four

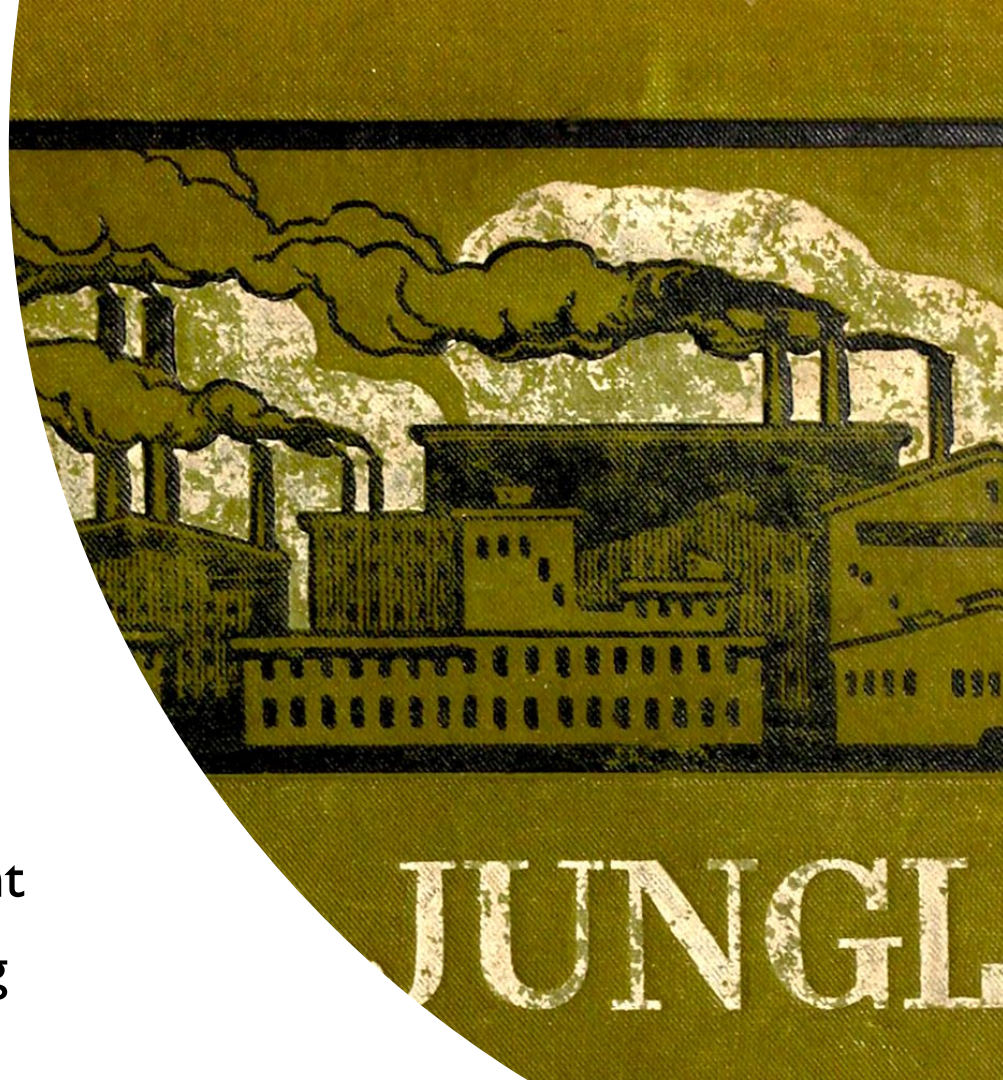
Define and Discuss "Muckraking" and show how it was an effective tool used by the progressives to solve society's problems.

- Journalism (Digging up Dirt)
- Lincoln Steffens
- McClures, Everybody's, Collier's
- Ida Tarbell
- Upton Sinclair



Upton Sinclair's *The Jungle* (1905)

- Purpose was to reveal exploitation of labor in the meatpacking industry and build support for a socialist movement
- But became known for exposing the unsanitary and unsafe food production practices
- “ "I aimed at the public's heart and by accident hit its stomach."



Upton Sinclair's *The Jungle* (1905)

"It is an elemental odor, raw and crude; it is rich, almost rancid, sensual and strong."
(Chapter 2)

"The line of the buildings stood clear-cut and black against the sky; here and there out of the mass rose the great chimneys, with the river of smoke streaming away to the end of the world." (Chapter 2)

"This is no fairy story and no joke; the meat will be shoveled into carts and the man who did the shoveling will not trouble to lift out a rat even when he saw one." (Chapter 14)

"Relentless, remorseless, it was; all his protests, his screams, were nothing to it—it did its cruel will with him, as if his wishes, his feelings, had simply no existence at all; it cut his throat and watched him gasp out his life." (Chapter 3)

"And, for this, at the end of the week, he will carry home three dollars to his family, being his pay at the rate of five cents per hour..." (Chapter 6)

Pure Food and Drug Act

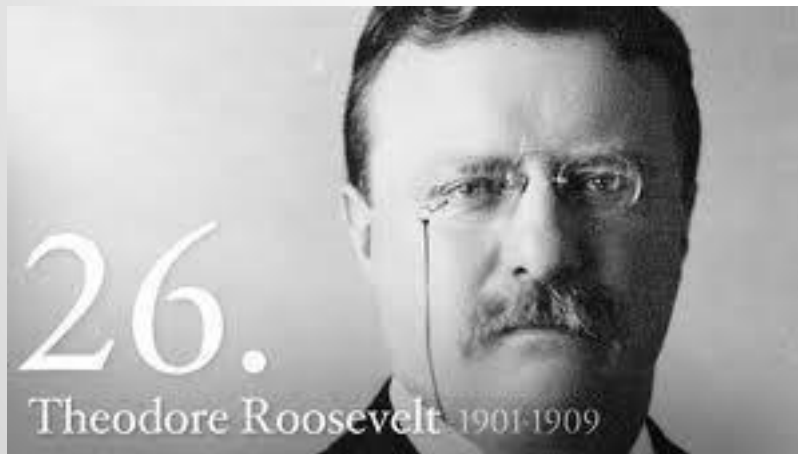
Upton Sinclair's *The Jungle* led to the Pure Food and Drug Act of 1906 which was a precursor to the Food and Drug Administration (FDA)



Illustration from Puck magazine (1884) satirizing food inspection before the Pure Food and Drug Act

Learning Objective V

Give examples of the progressive movement in action by comparing and contrasting Theodore Roosevelt's "Square Deal" with that of Woodrow Wilson's "New Freedom"



Roosevelt's Square Deal

- Roosevelt he had two important functions
 - Moral Leader
 - National Interests against Special Interests
- Two Great Dangers
 - Mob
 - Plutocracy
- Examples of Action
 - Ordered suites against 44 corporations
 - Standard Oil
 - Elkin Act Of 1903
 - Outlawed Rebates
 - Interstate Commerce Commission
 - Hepburn Act of 1906
 - federal regulation possible for the first time.
 - Mann-Elkins Act of 1910
 - Telephone Regulations
 - Anthracite Strike 1902-03



Wilson's New Freedom

- Three Points
 - a. Lower Tariffs
 - i. Underwood-Simmons Tariff
 - 39% to 25%
 - b. Change Banking Structure and Currency Reform
 - i. Federal Reserve Act of 1913
 - c. New Trust legislation
 - i. Clayton Act
 - ii. Federal Trade Commission Act

