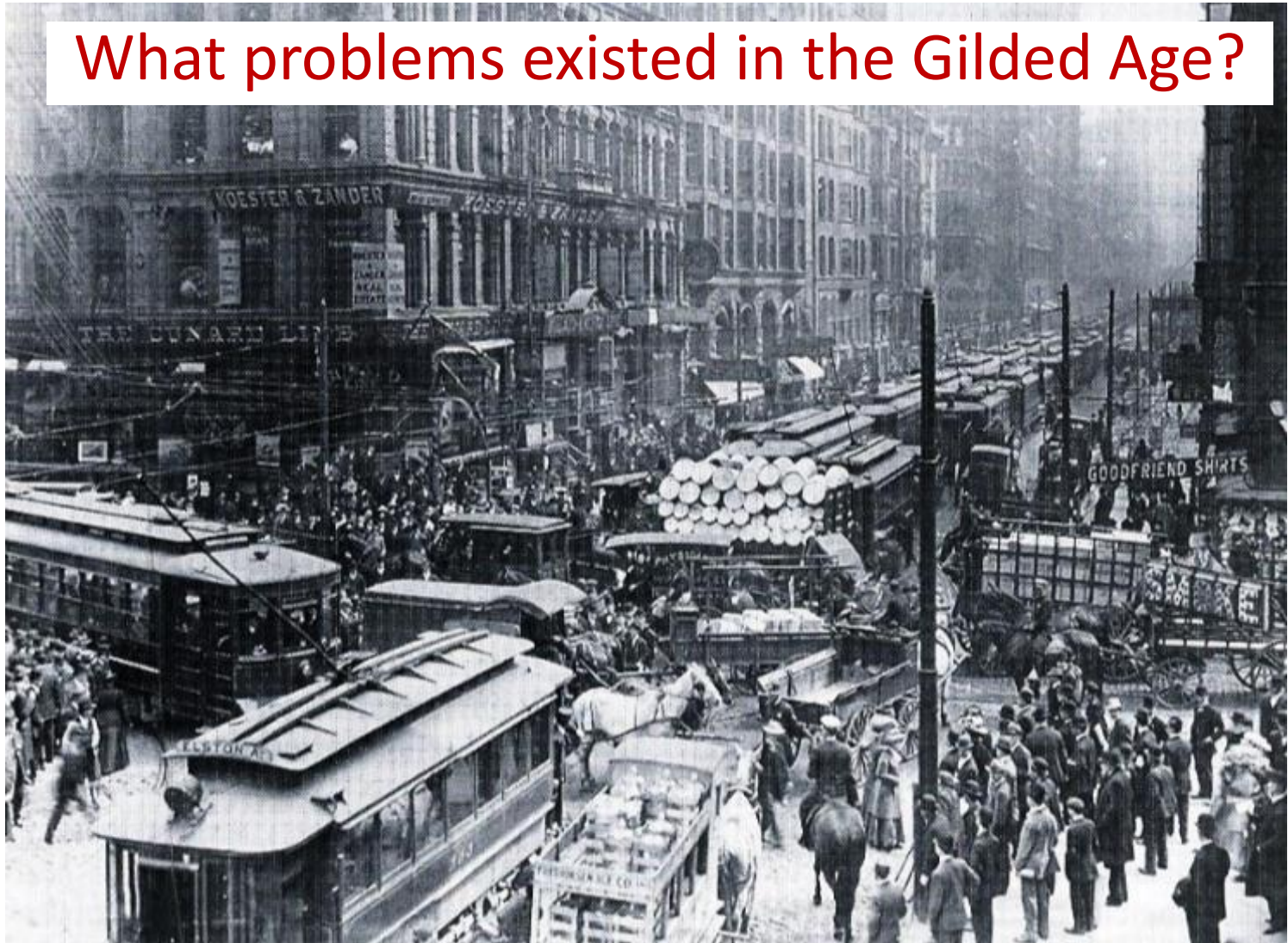


The United States entered the Progressive Era from 1890 to 1920 when a variety of reformers tried to clean up problems created during the Gilded Age

What problems existed in the Gilded Age?



The United States entered the Progressive Era from 1890 to 1920 when a variety of reformers tried to clean up problems created during the Gilded Age

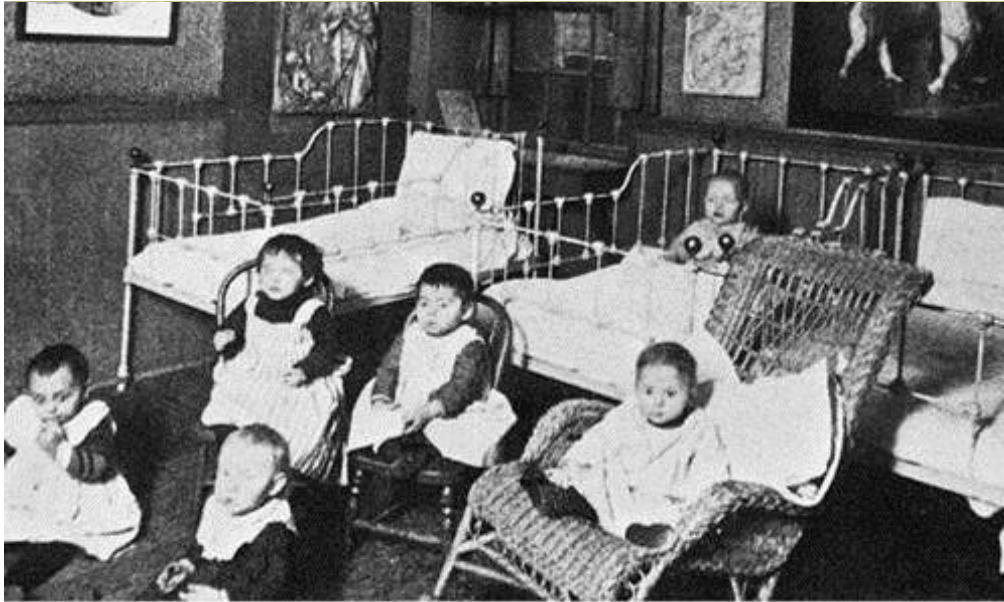
Industrialization led to a rise in urbanization, immigration, poverty, and dangerous working conditions

City, state, and federal governments were seen as corrupt

Corporate monopolies limited competition and workers' wages



Progressive reform began in American cities in response to slums, tenements, child labor, alcohol abuse, prostitution, and political corruption



0087582 HULL HOUSE: NURSERY.

Hull House was the first settlement house which offered baths, cheap food, child care, job training, health care to help the poor

An early reformer was Jane Addams who created Hull House in Chicago



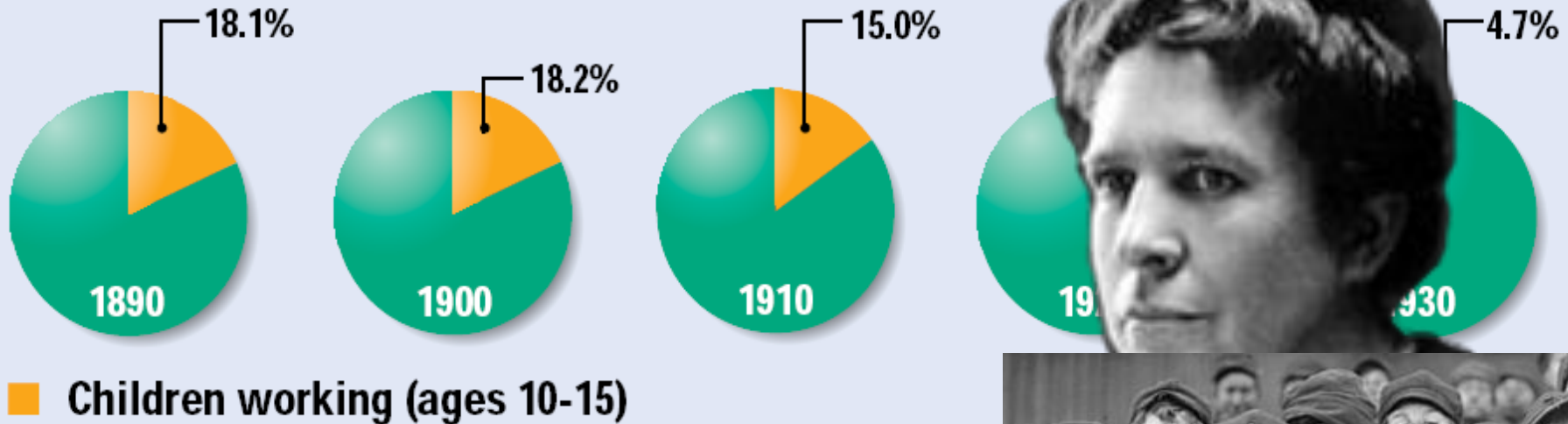
Jane Addams' efforts inspired reformers in other cities to build settlement houses to assist the poor

Urban reformers tried to improve the lives of poor workers and children

The YMCA created gyms and libraries to help young men and children

The Salvation Army created nurseries and soup kitchens

Percentage of Children Working



Florence Kelley fought to create child labor laws and laws limiting women to a 10 hour day



Many reformers saw alcohol abuse as serious problem

Temperance reformers
hoped that ending
alcohol would reduce
corruption, crime,
assimilate immigrants

Reformers Frances Willard and Carrie Nation led the Women's Christian Temperance Union (WCTU) to fight for prohibition laws



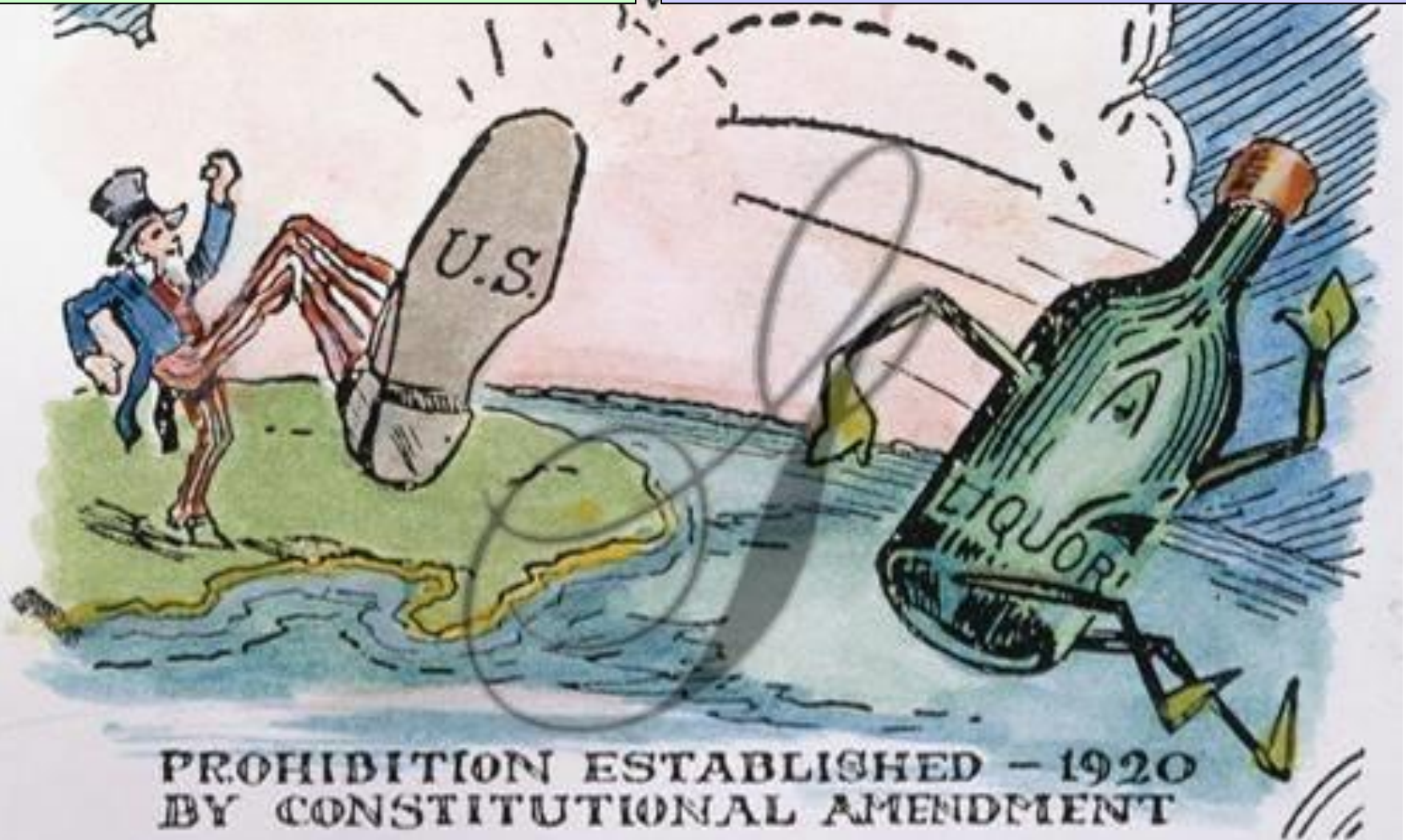
Carrie Nation



"I CANNOT TELL A LIE--I DID IT WITH MY LITTLE HATCHET!"
Mrs. Salter's Reform Crusade in Kansas, as the Globe Artful Understands It From the Press Dispatches.

Reformers gained prohibition laws in rural areas and states in the South and West

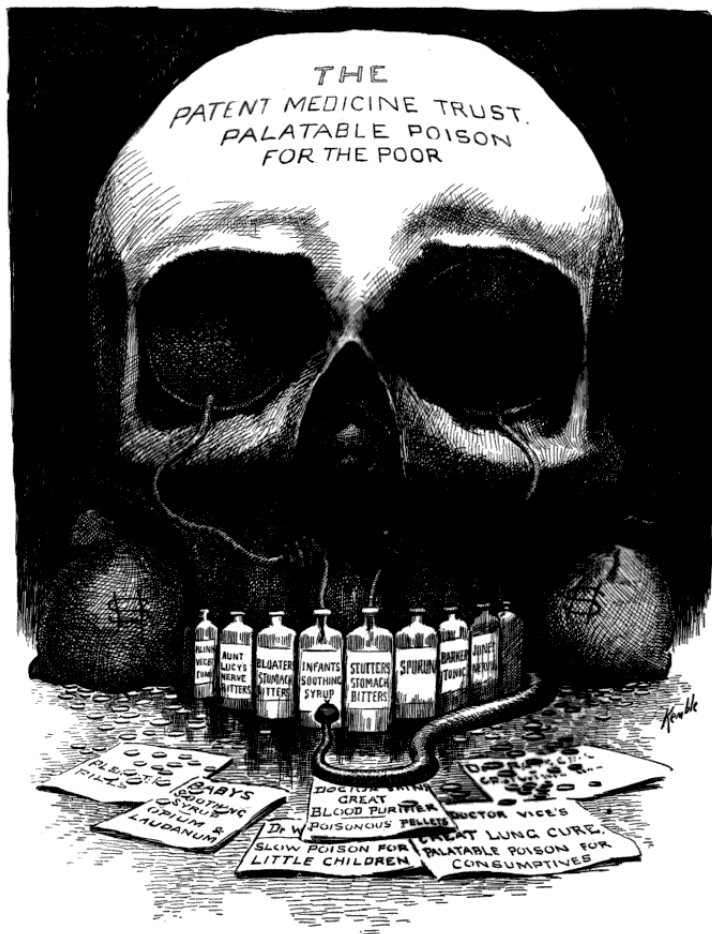
In 1919, the states ratified the 18th Amendment which outlawed alcohol throughout the USA



Investigative journalists known as muckrakers exposed corruption, poverty, health hazards, and monopolies

Collier's

THE NATIONAL WEEKLY



DEATH'S LABORATORY



What did Jacob Riis' *How the Other Half Lives* (1890) expose?

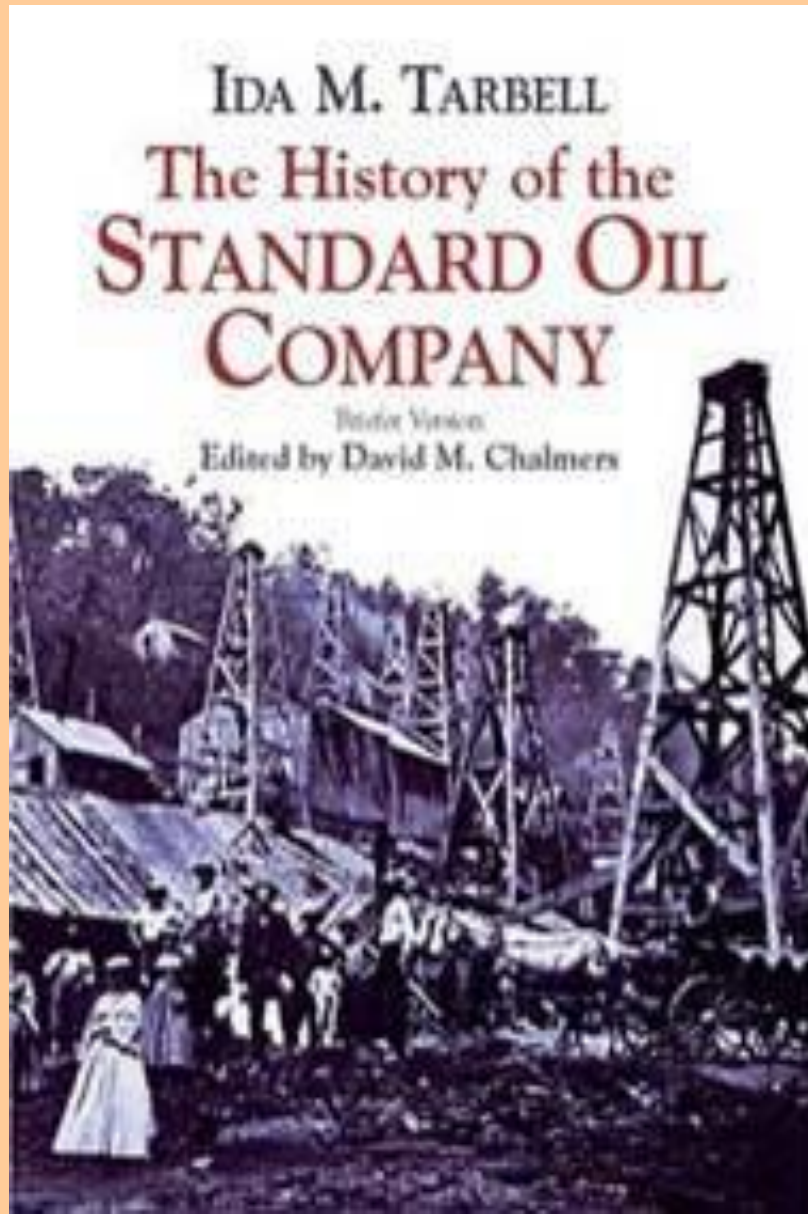


Jacob Riis' *How the Other Half Lives* (1890) exposed urban poverty and life in the slums

America: The Story of Us
Jacob Riis video



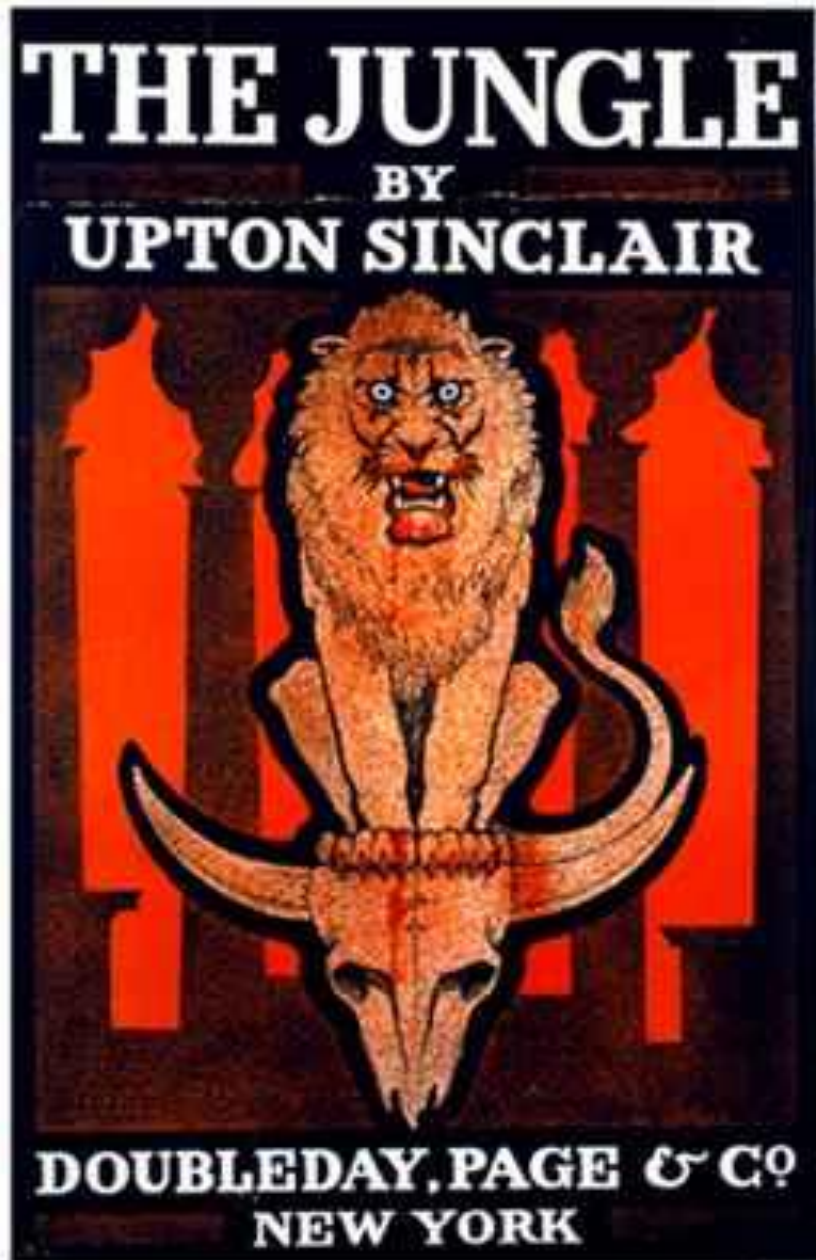
What did Ida Tarbell's
The History of Standard Oil (1904) expose?



Ida Tarbell's *The History of Standard Oil* (1904) revealed Rockefeller's ruthless business practices and called for the break-up of large monopolies



What did Upton Sinclair's *The Jungle* (1906) expose?



Upton Sinclair's *The Jungle* (1906) revealed the unsanitary conditions of slaughterhouses and led to government regulation of food industries



The Progressive Era led to demands for equal rights by women

Quick Class Discussion:
In what ways were women discriminated against?

In most states, married women could not divorce or own property

Women could not vote, but black, immigrant, and illiterate men could

Women workers were paid less than men

Women were expected to remain at home as wives and mothers



During the Progressive Era, many women took the lead and played important roles as reformers



Jane Addams
created the
first settlement
house

Muckraker Ida
Tarbell exposed
corporate
monopolies

The WCTU
fought for
prohibition
laws

Florence Kelley
helped bring
about child and
women labor laws

Women reformers gained laws that banned prostitution

Margaret Sanger promoted birth control for poor and middle-class women and opened the first birth control clinic in the U.S. in 1915

#14

WHAT EVERY GIRL SHOULD KNOW

Margaret H. Sanger



KNOWLEDGE OF LIFE SERIES

BIRTH CONTROL MEETING IN HONOR OF Margaret Sanger



Carnegie Hall

Monday, January 29, 1917, at 8 P.M.

Admission 25 cents



Mrs. Margaret Sanger, the great birth control advocate, and her two sons

"WOMAN AND THE NEW RACE"

By Margaret Sanger

This book, just published, is Margaret Sanger's greatest effort for the birth control movement. It contains the very essence of her life's work. It instructs the women of the world in the greatest step of their emancipation. "WOMAN AND THE NEW RACE" contains the sum total of Margaret Sanger's experience and knowledge on this vital subject—knowledge she dared to utter and print—knowledge for which she faced jail and fought through every court to establish as woman's inalienable right.

PART OF CONTENTS

Woman's Error and her Debt	Continence: Is it Practicable or Desirable?
The Struggle for Freedom	Contraception or Abortion?
Two Classes of Women	Are Preventive Means Certain?
Immorality of Unwanted Large Families	Battalion of Unwanted Babies Cause of War
Cries of Despair	Woman and Morality
Women who plead for Abortion	Legislating Woman's Morals
When should a Woman avoid having children?	Why not Birth Control Clinics in America?
Any one chapter is worth the price of this book	

THE KNOWLEDGE IS PRICELESS

This book, "Woman and the New Race," by Margaret Sanger, contains so much that is vital, thorough and necessary to every married couple, that it would require a book to describe it. THE KNOWLEDGE OF BIRTH CONTROL WILL BRING HAPPINESS TO EVERY MARRIAGE.

Price Only \$2.00 Sent Prepaid

The most significant reform for women was the demand for suffrage (voting rights)

Women demanded property and voting rights in 1848 at the Seneca Falls Convention

Women were frustrated after the Civil War in when black men gained the right to vote (15th Amendment) but women did not

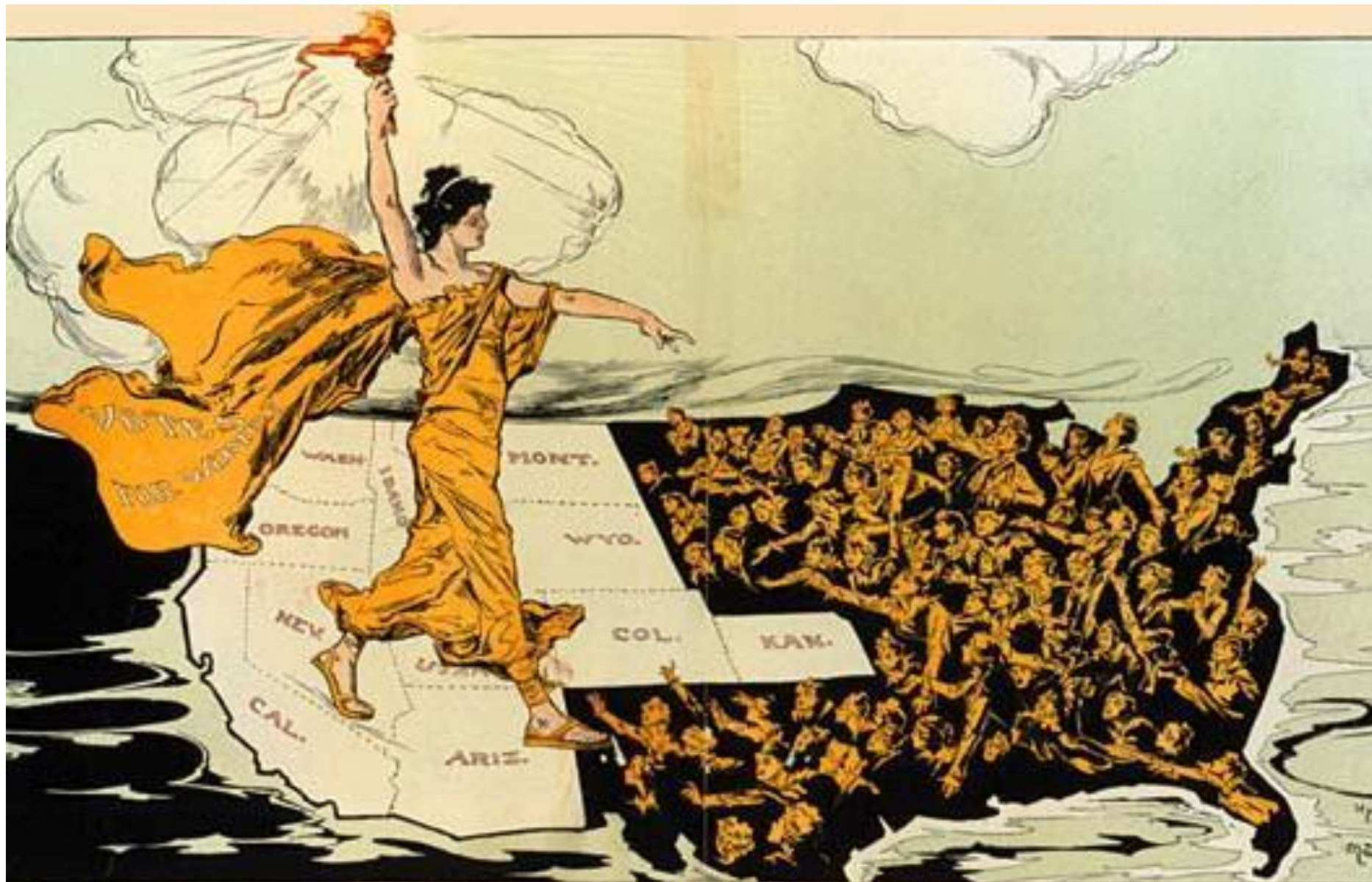
In 1890, Susan B. Anthony and Elizabeth Stanton formed the National American Women Suffrage Association (NAWSA)



NAWSA leaders pressured states to let women vote and called for a national suffrage amendment



By the early 1900s, most western states allowed women to vote but women in the East could not vote



In 1920, the states ratified the 19th Amendment giving women the right to vote



19th Amendment to the Constitution

1920

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.

The Progressive Era led to demands for equal rights by African Americans

80% of lived in rural areas in the South, most as sharecroppers

Literacy tests and poll taxes limited black voting

Jim Crow laws segregated blacks in schools, hotels, restaurants, trains, and other public facilities

Plessy v Ferguson (1896) declared that segregation did not violate the 14th amendment

Quick Class Discussion:
In what ways were blacks discriminated against?

Lynching and violence were common



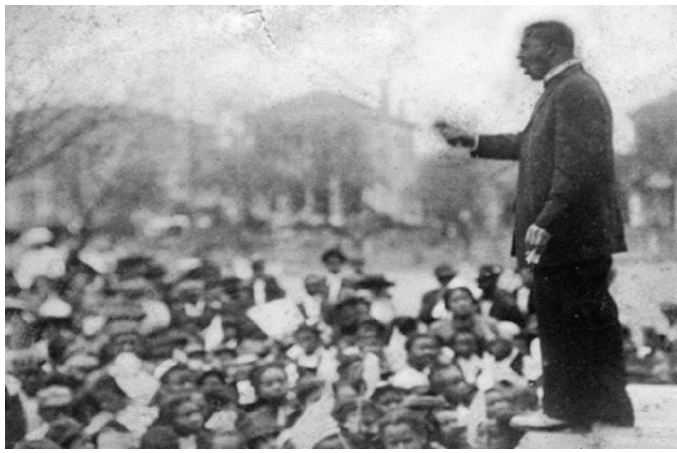
Black civil rights leaders were divided on how to address racial problems

Booker T. Washington was born a slave in Virginia and used hard work and education to become a teacher after the Civil War

He founded the Tuskegee Institute, a school to train black workers and teachers

On race relations, he argued in favor of accommodation: Blacks should work hard, educate themselves, and earn the rights they wanted

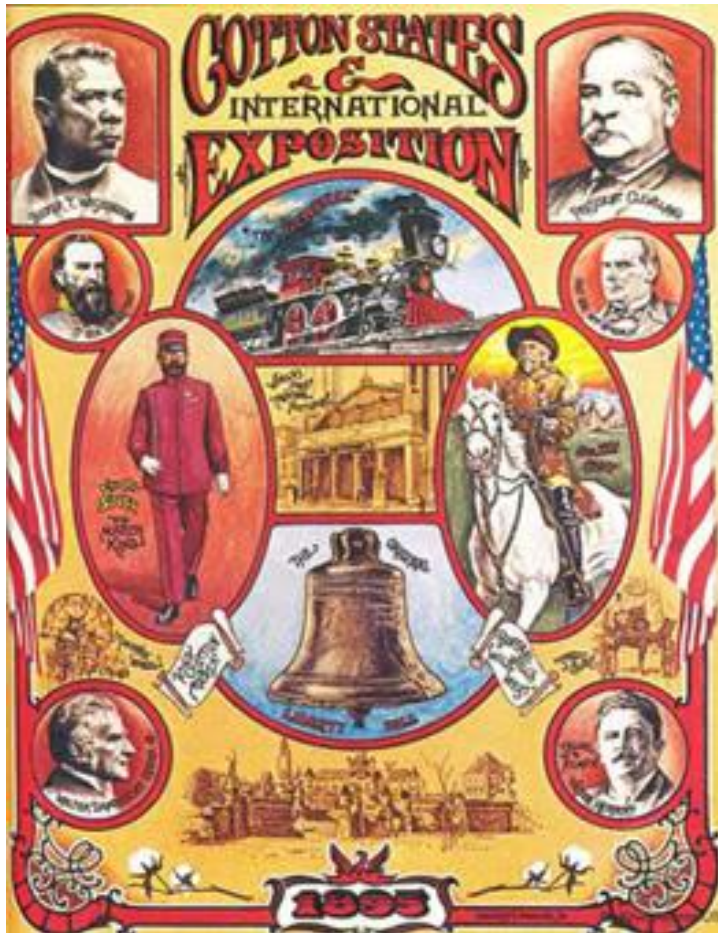




"Our greatest danger is that in the great leap from slavery to freedom, we may overlook the fact that the masses of us are to live by the productions of our hands and fail to keep in our mind that we shall prosper as we learn to dignify and glorify common labor...It is at the bottom of life we should begin and not the top...In all things that are purely social, we can be as separate as the fingers, yet one as the hand in all things essential to mutual progress."

—Booker T. Washington

"Atlanta Compromise" (1895)
Atlanta Cotton States Exposition



WEB DuBois had a very different view of race relations than Booker T. Washington



DuBois was born in Massachusetts and was the first black man to earn a doctorate from Harvard

He opposed Washington's "Atlanta Compromise" and...

...called for immediate civil rights and the promotion of the "Talented Tenth" of young black leaders

WEB DuBois had a very different view of race relations than Booker T. Washington



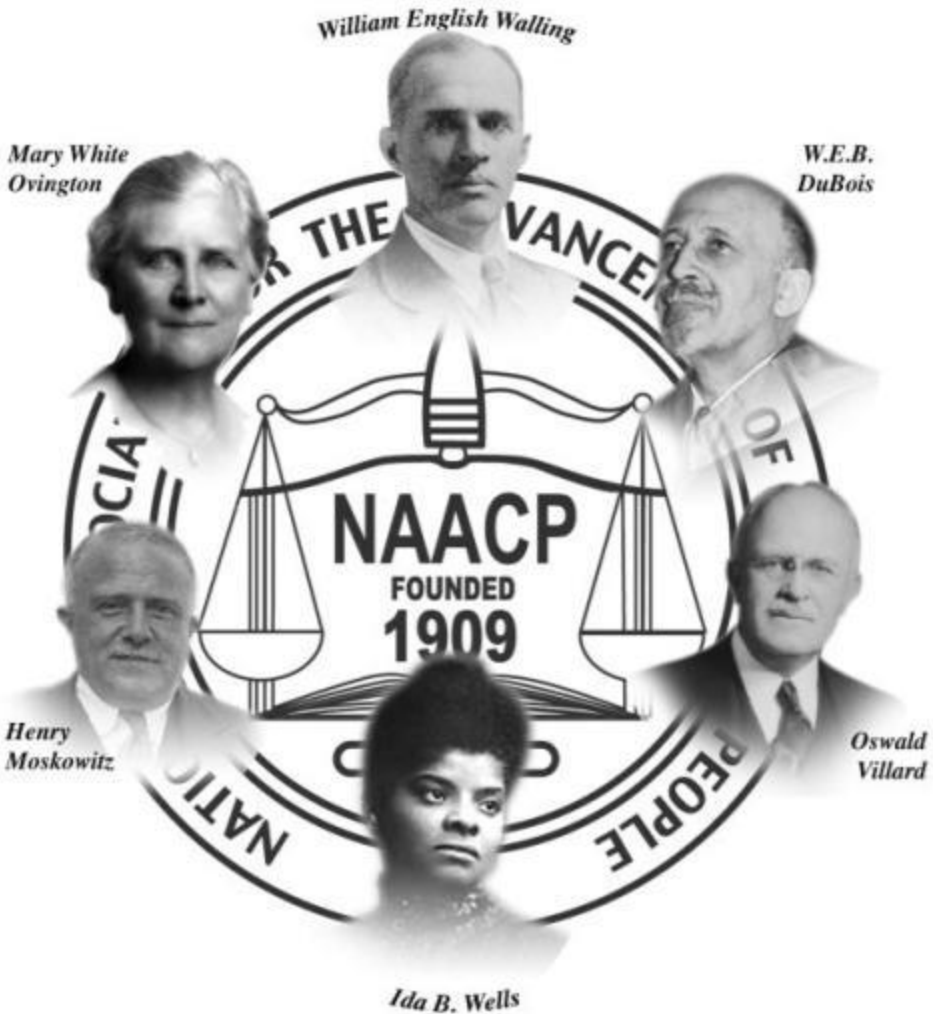
We claim for ourselves every single right that belongs to a free American, political, civil and social, and until we get these rights we will never cease to protest and assail the ears of America

—W.E.B. DuBois



In 1905, DuBois and other black leaders led the Niagara Movement

...They demanded an end to segregation and discrimination and economic and educational equality



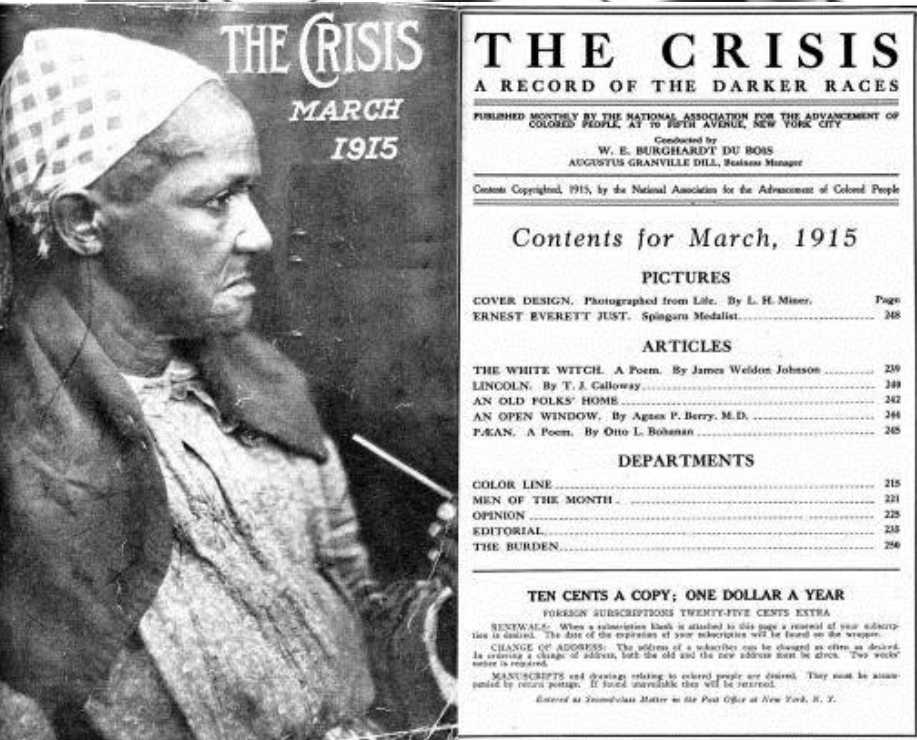
The meeting led to the formation of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) in 1909 to fight for black equality



William English Walling



The NAACP fought voting restrictions and segregation laws by using the 14th Amendment to file lawsuits

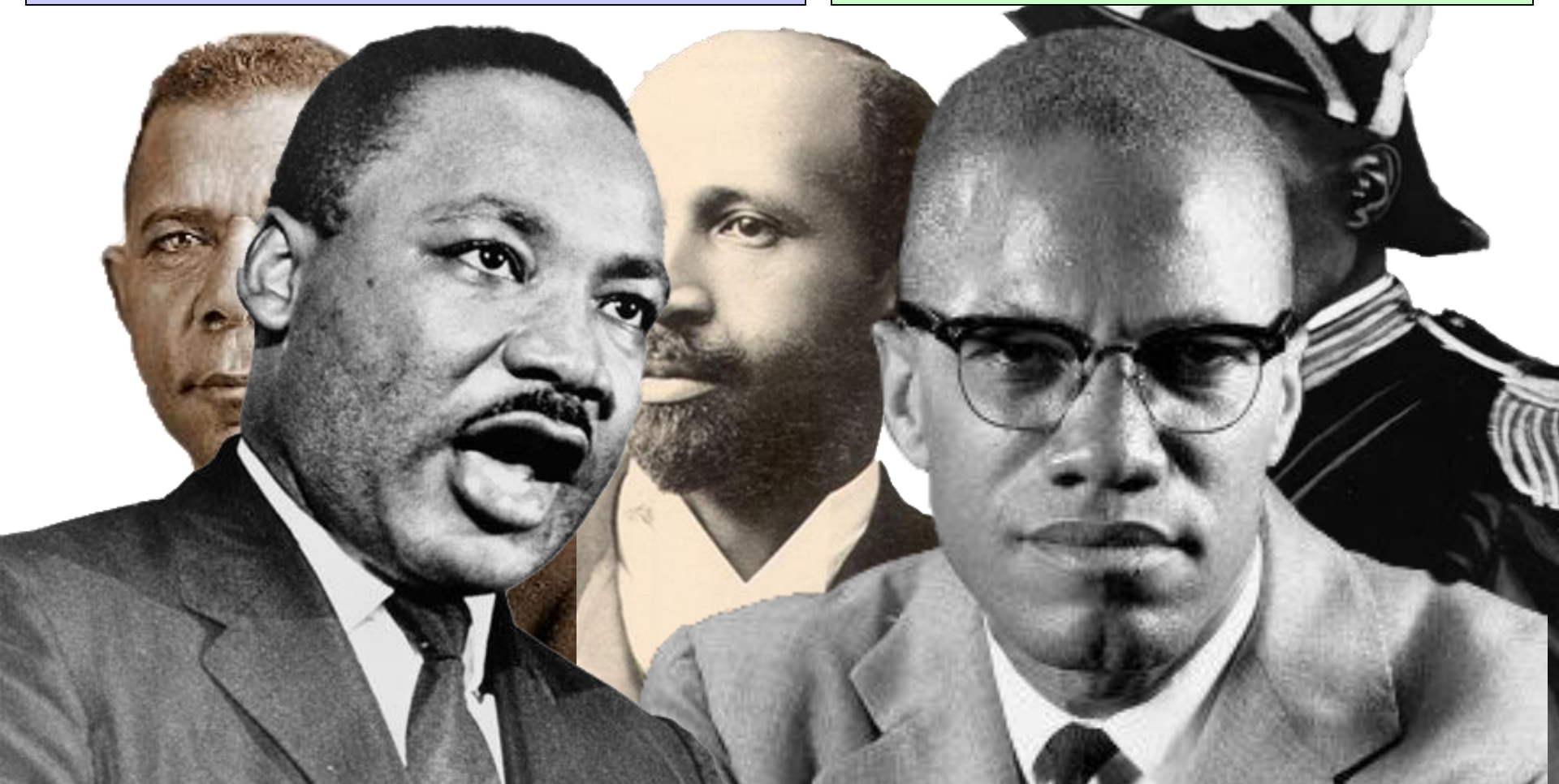


WEB DuBois was the most outspoken early member of the NAACP by using *The Crisis* newsletter to call attention to black causes

While women gained voting rights and labor laws...

...African Americans were unable to end Jim Crow segregation, stop lynching, or gain economic equality

But, black leaders in the Progressive Era inspired later generations to demand changes



During the Gilded Age, city, state, and national governments were in need of reform

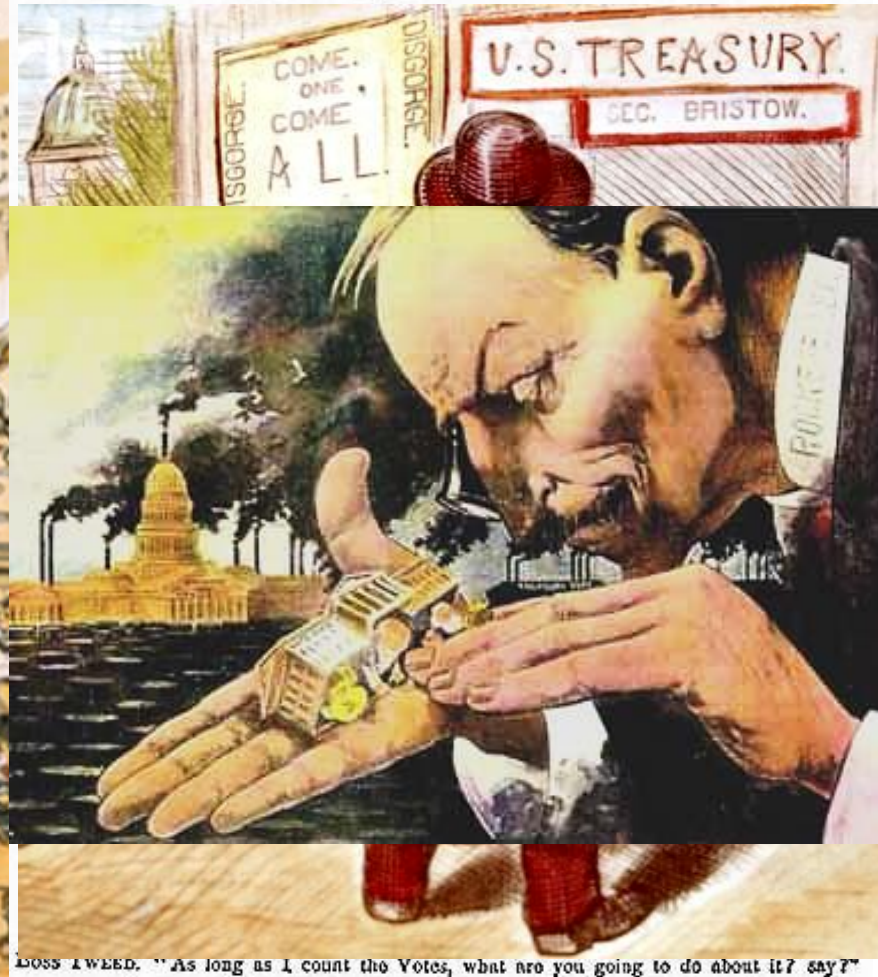
Quick Class Discussion:
What problems existed within the city, state, and national gov'ts?

Corrupt political machines controlled city gov'ts

Political positions were gained based on patronage not merit

Corruption scandals plagued the national gov't

Monopolists used their wealth and power to influence politicians to favor big business



Progressive reforms helped make state governments more democratic



VOTE  YES JULY 31

Untie Atlanta

TRANSPORTATION REFERENDUM

Paid for by Citizens for Transportation Mobility. Dave Stockert, Chairman

Gwinnett

Kids
Count!



Vote YES

November 8



your pennies
for mobility

SPLOST



your pennies
for parks

SPLOST

your pennies
at work



SPLOST

Referendum
allows citizens
vote to increase
taxes for new
programs



Initiatives allow citizens to bypass the state legislature by putting an issue on a state ballot and voting to make it a law

increases. Revenue collected would reduce property tax lev measure be enacted into law?

Insert second completely. Sign the

☐ YES

☒ NO

Optional Write-in

To vote for a write-in candidate, write the name and darken the oval.

☒ Ann ☐ Write-in

Making corrections

To make a correction, draw a line through the candidate's name. You then have the option of making another choice.

☒ ☐

State of Washington

Proposed by Initiative Petition

Initiative Measure No. 1033

Initiative Measure No. 1033 concerns state, county and city revenue. This measure would limit growth of certain state, county and city revenue to annual inflation and population growth, not including voter-approved revenue increases. Revenue collected above the limit would reduce property tax levies. Should this measure be enacted into law?

☐ YES

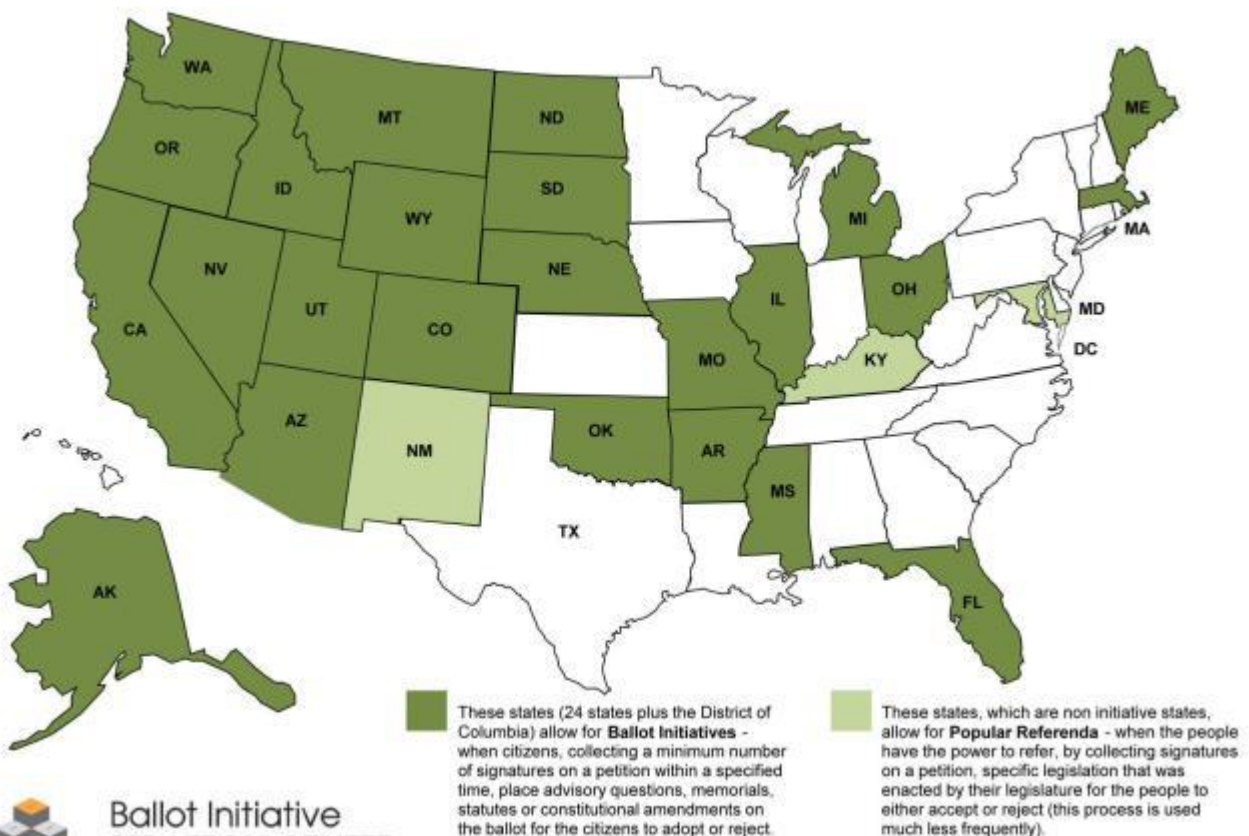
☒ NO

SA

BA

Continued on other side

States that Allow for the Ballot Initiative Process



Recalls
allow citizens
to vote to
remove an
elected official

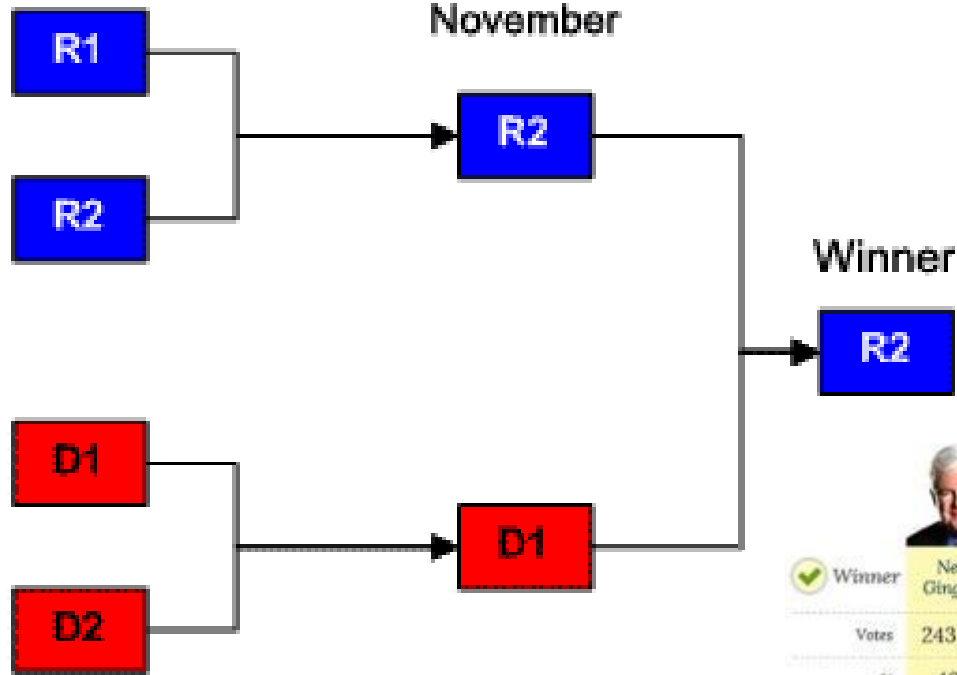


Republican-Businessman/Olympics Advisor



Primary Election August

General Election November



R Republican
D Democrat

States began using direct primary elections to allow voters to choose party candidates

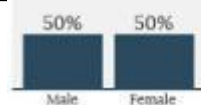
Winner	Neut Gingrich	Mitt Romney	Rick Santorum	Ron Paul	Herman Cain	Michele Bachmann	Rick Perry	Jon Huntsman
Votes	243,153	167,279	102,055	77,993	6,324	494	2,494	1,161
%	40%	28%	17%	13%	1%	-	-	-
Delegates*	23	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

*Number of delegates projected by the Associated Press

Percentage Reporting

100%

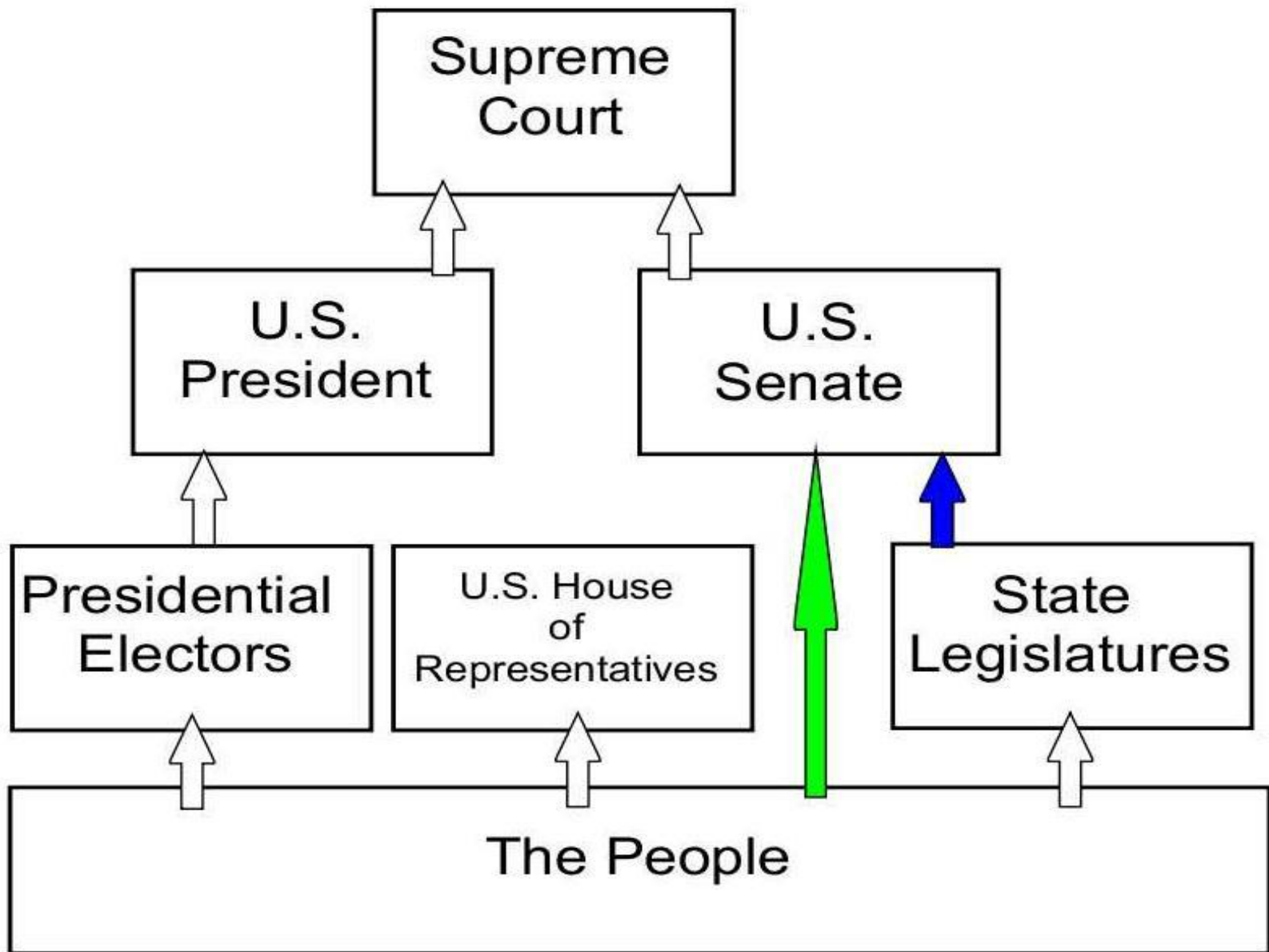
Exit Poll by Gender



All Counties

Candidate	Votes	%
Gingrich	243,153	40%
Romney	167,279	28%
Santorum	102,055	17%
Paul	77,993	13%
Cain	6,324	1%
Bachmann	494	-
Perry	2,494	-
Huntsman	1,161	-

In 1913, the 17th Amendment was ratified allowing citizens to directly elect their U.S. Senators

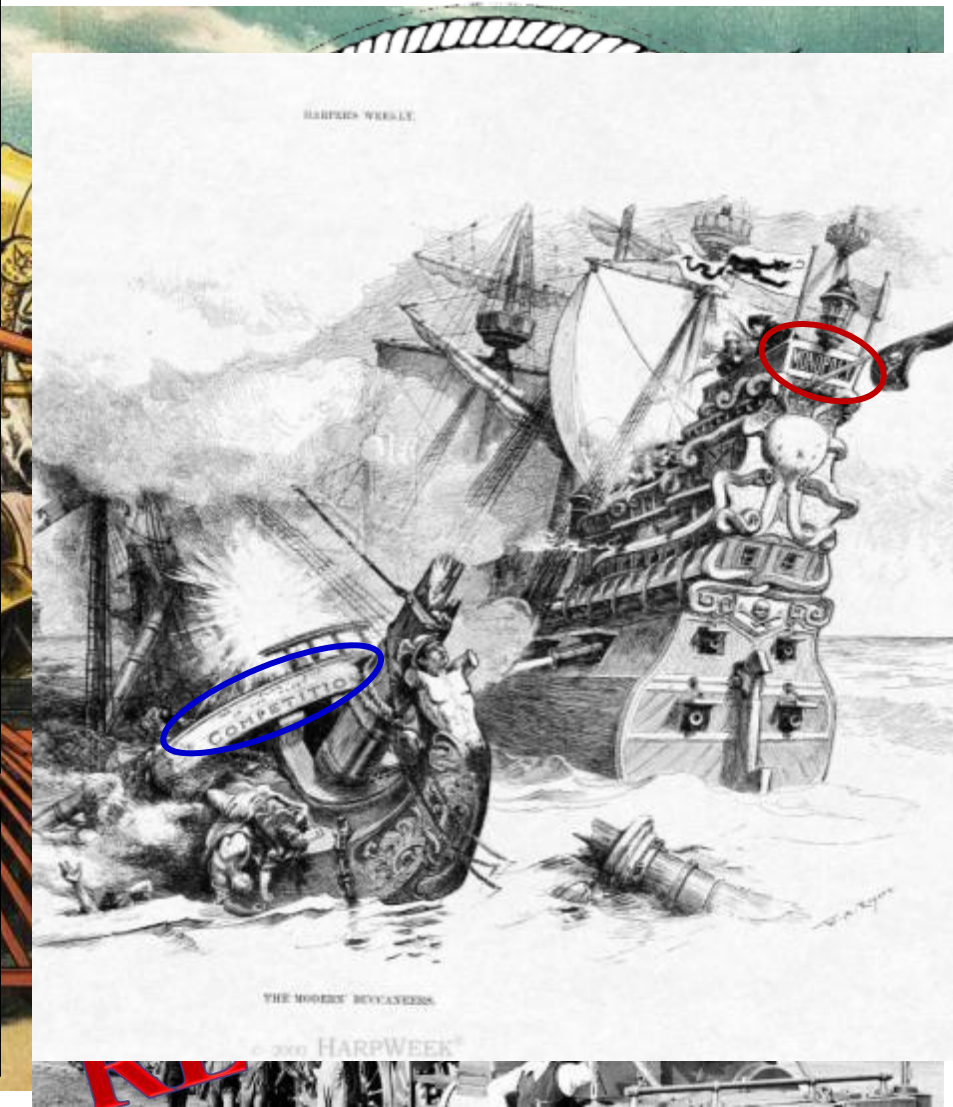


Throughout the Gilded Age, laissez-faire policies by the national government led to powerful monopolies and unfair working conditions for laborers

Congress created the Interstate Commerce Commission (ICC) in 1886 to regulate railroads...

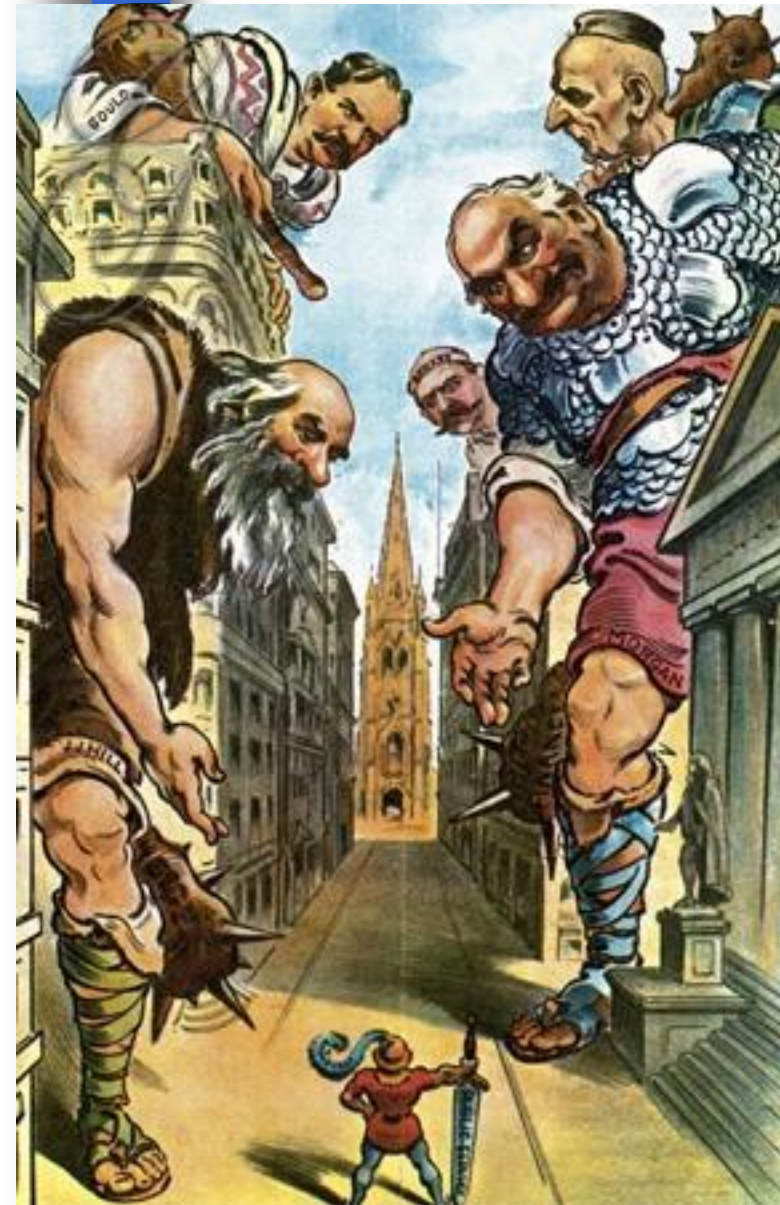
...and passed the Sherman Anti-Trust Act in 1890 to regulate companies that restrict trade

But neither was used to control monopolies during the Gilded Age



Roosevelt was the first president to regulate big business and break up corporate monopolies

He became known as a “trustbuster” when he used the Sherman Anti-Trust Act to break up the Northern Securities Company in 1902



TR “busted” 25 other corporate monopolies during his presidency

But, he saw the benefit of efficient monopolies, but wanted to control *bad* trusts



PUTTING THE SCREWS ON HIM.



When Upton Sinclair wrote *The Jungle* in 1906,
President Roosevelt pressured Congress
to create consumer safety laws

Congress passed the Meat
Inspection Act in 1906



Congress passed the Pure Food and Drug Act in 1906 to ban harmful products and end false medical claims



During the Gilded Age, corporations clear-cut forests and exploited America's natural resources



Theodore Roosevelt began the first national environmental conservation program

The government protected 195 million acres of land as national parks or forests



The Reclamation Service placed natural resources (oil, trees, coal) under federal protection

