

DR. HARTNELL



America 2.0





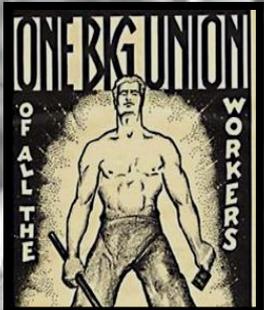
TODAY'S UNIT & LESSON

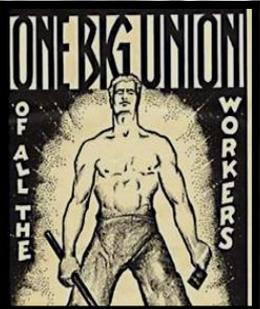


Unit #2:
America
2.0

Lesson 18

(AH 2.18)

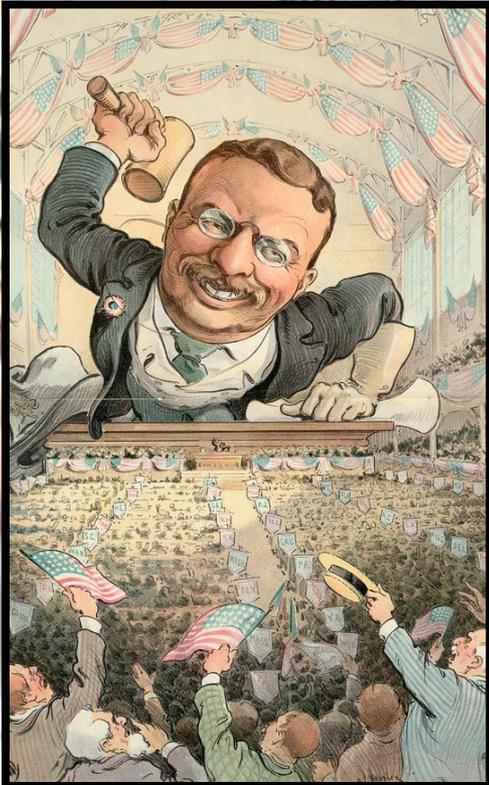




PROGRESSIVES:

Progressivism was a series of responses to problems in American society that had emerged from the growth of industry.

Progressivism was a collection of different ideas and activities, not an organized movement with a specific set of goals.

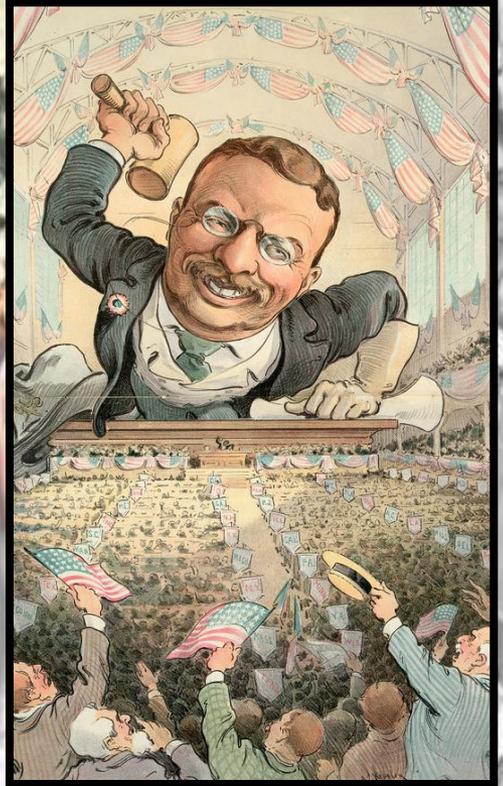




PROGRESSIVES:

Progressives had many different ideas about how to fix the **problems** they saw in American society.

Progressivism **was** partly a reaction against **laissez-faire economics** and its emphasis on an unregulated market.

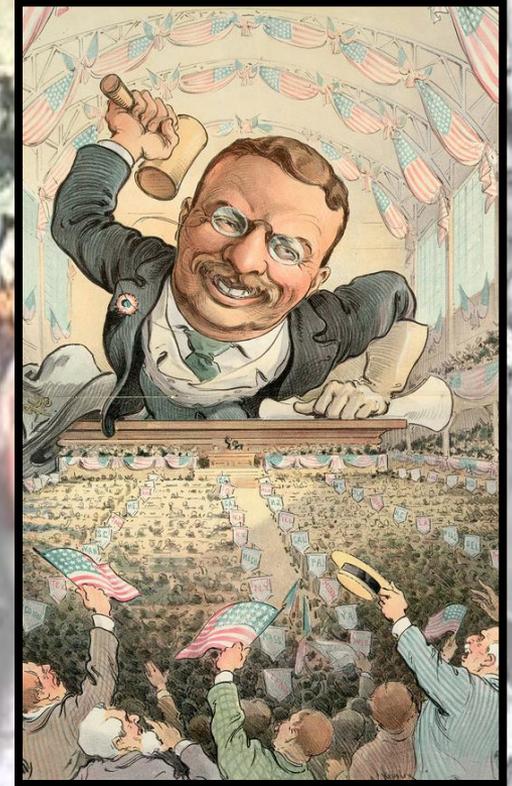
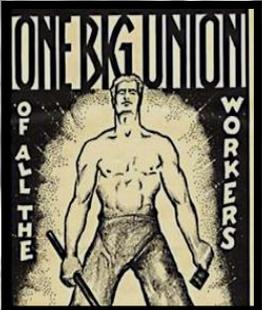


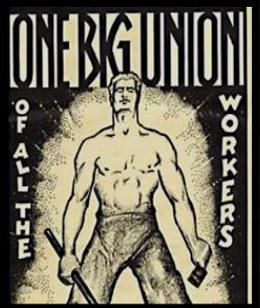


PROGRESSIVES:

Progressives generally believed that industrialization and urbanization had created many social problems.

After seeing the poverty of the workers and the crime of the cities, reformers doubted the free market's ability to address those problems.

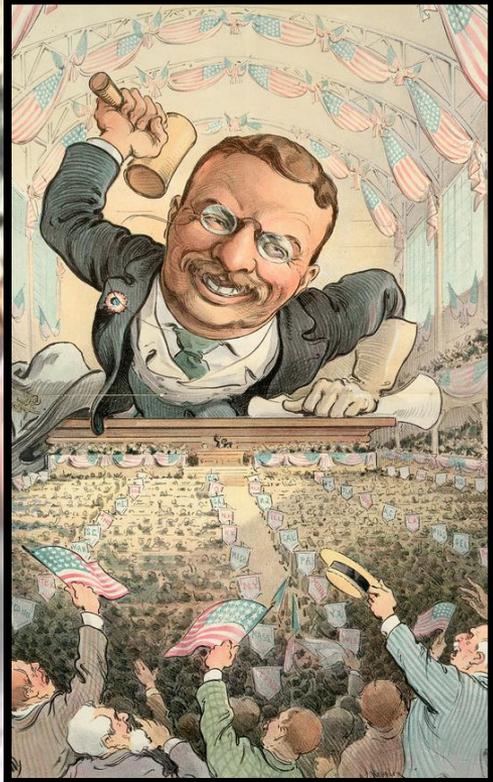




PROGRESSIVES:

Progressives belonged to both major political parties. Most were urban, educated, middle-class Americans.

Among their leaders were journalists, social workers, educators, politicians, and members of the clergy.



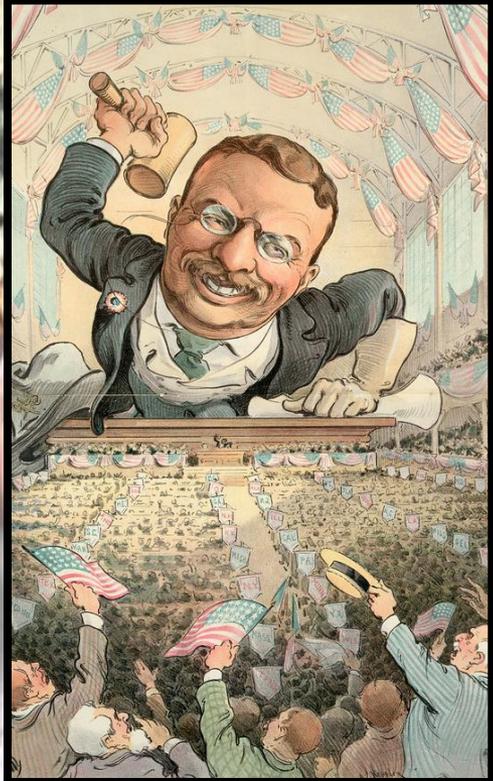
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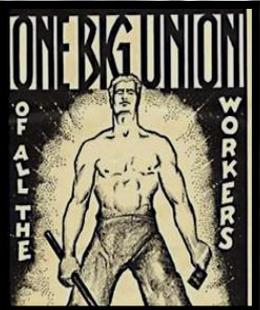
PROGRESSIVES:

Most agreed that **government should take a more active role in solving society's problems.**

They argued that the government in its present form was unable to fix the problems. **Government needed to be fixed before it could be used to fix other problems.**



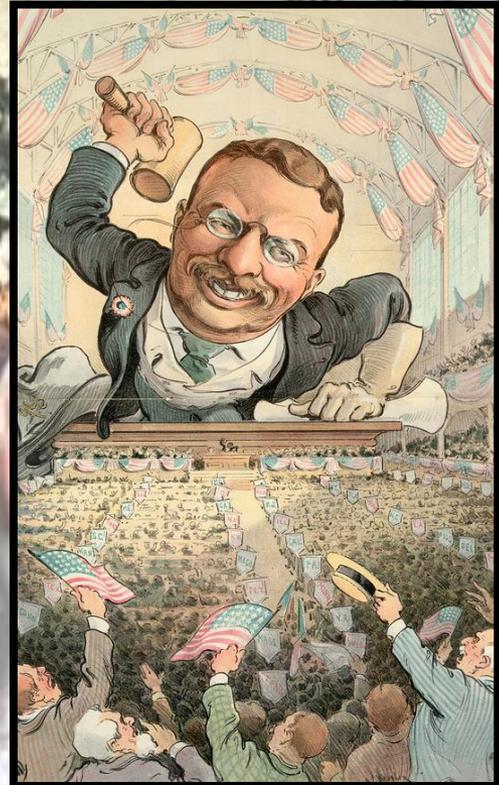
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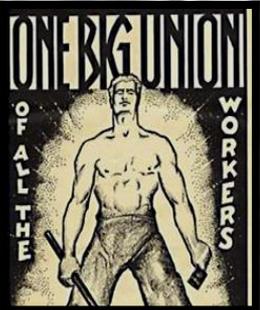
PROGRESSIVES:

One reason **Progressives** thought they could improve society was their **strong faith in science and technology.**

The application of scientific knowledge had produced the light bulb, the telephone, and the automobile.

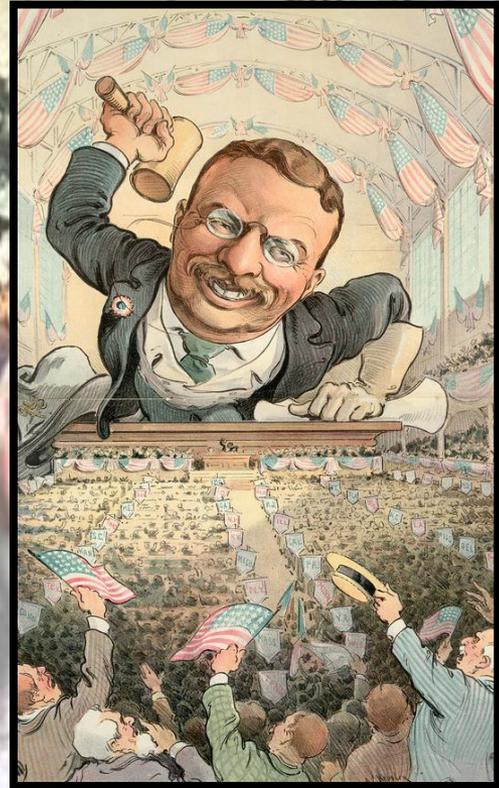


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PROGRESSIVES:

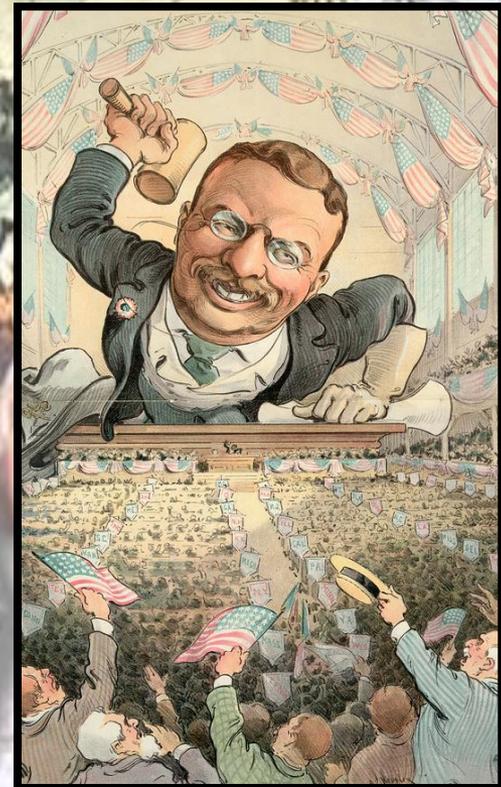
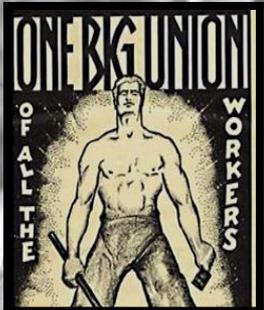
It had built skyscrapers and railroads. Science and technology had benefited people; thus, **Progressives** believed using scientific principles could also produce solutions for society.

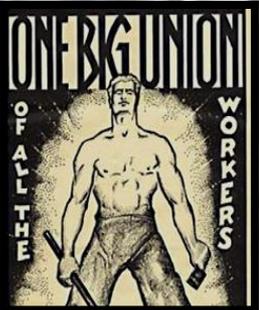




MUCKRAKERS:

Among the first people to articulate Progressive ideas was a group of crusading journalists who investigated social conditions and political corruption.

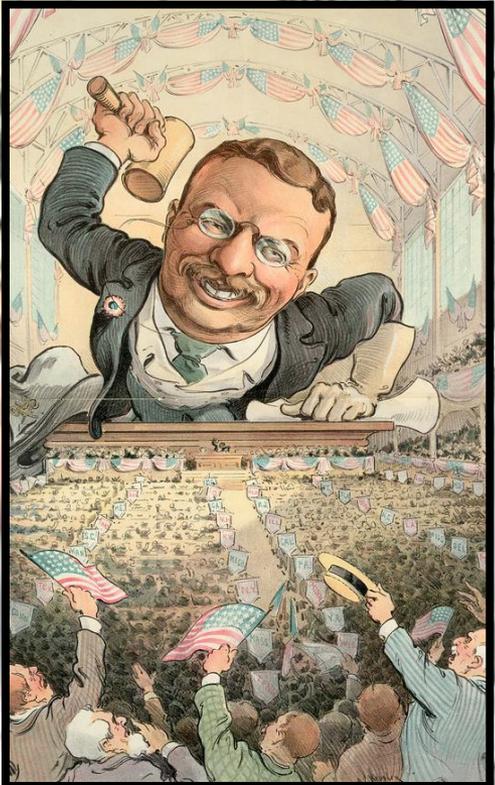




MUCKRAKERS:

President Theodore Roosevelt nicknamed these writers “muckrakers” because of what he perceived as their obsession with scandal and corruption.

Widely circulated, cheap newspapers and magazines spread the muckrakers’ ideas.



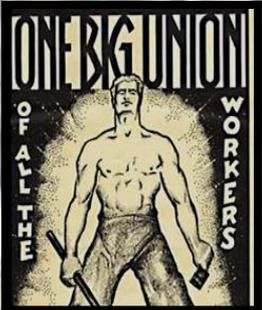
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MUCKRAKERS:

Muckrakers uncovered corruption in many areas. Some, such as Ida Tarbell and Charles Edward Russell, concentrated on exposing the unfair practices of large corporations. Tarbell targeted the oil industry while Russell exposed the meat industry and helped found the NAACP.

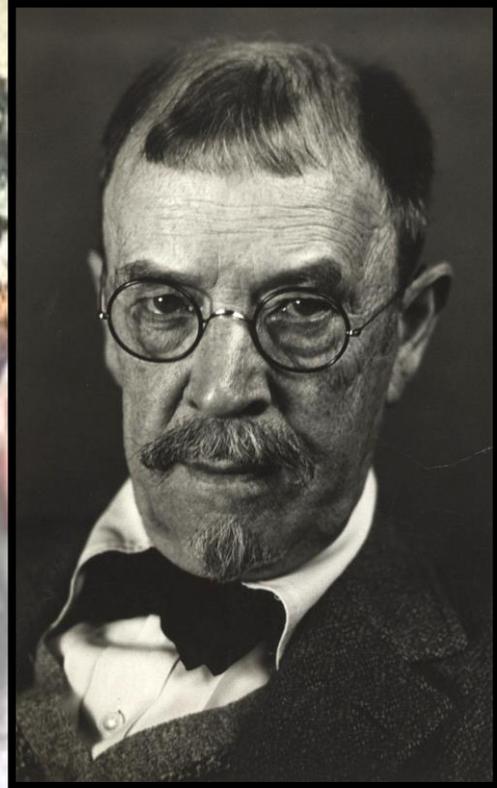




MUCKRAKERS:

Other muckrakers targeted government and social problems. **Lincoln Steffens** reported on vote stealing and other corrupt political practices of political machines.

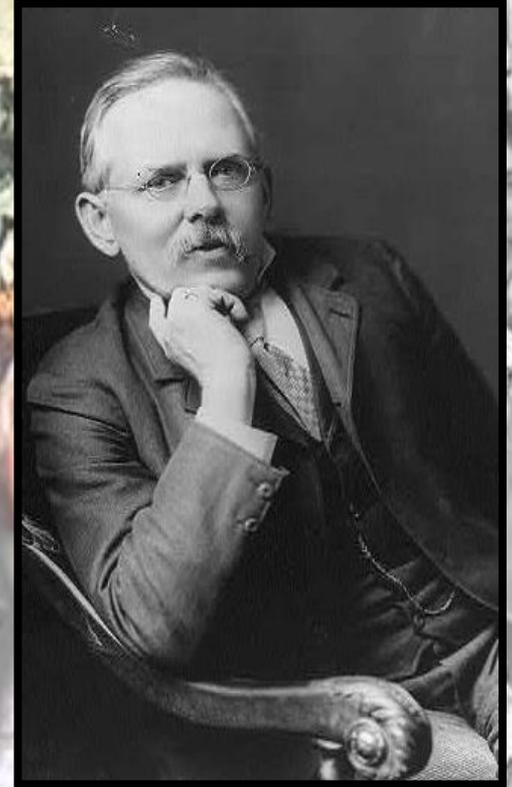
Still other muckrakers concentrated on social problems.





MUCKRAKERS:

In his book *How the Other Half Lives* (1890), Jacob Riis published photographs and descriptions of the poverty, disease, and crime in NYC's immigrant neighborhoods.

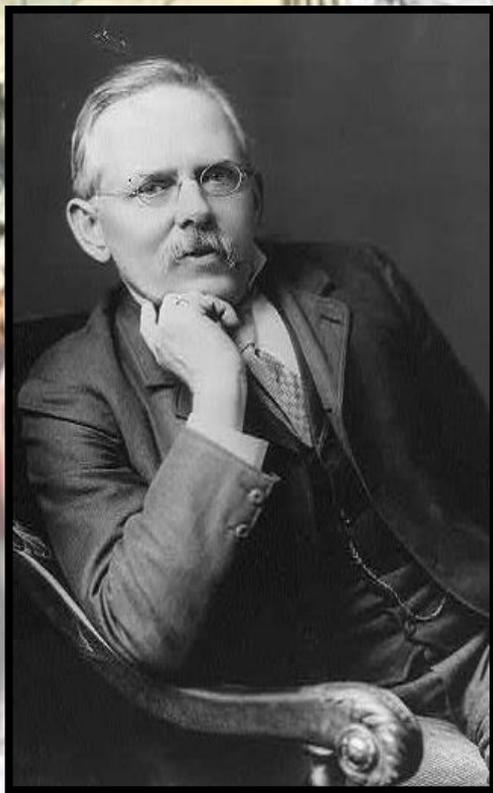


By raising awareness of these problems, the muckrakers stimulated calls for reform.





MUCKRAKERS:

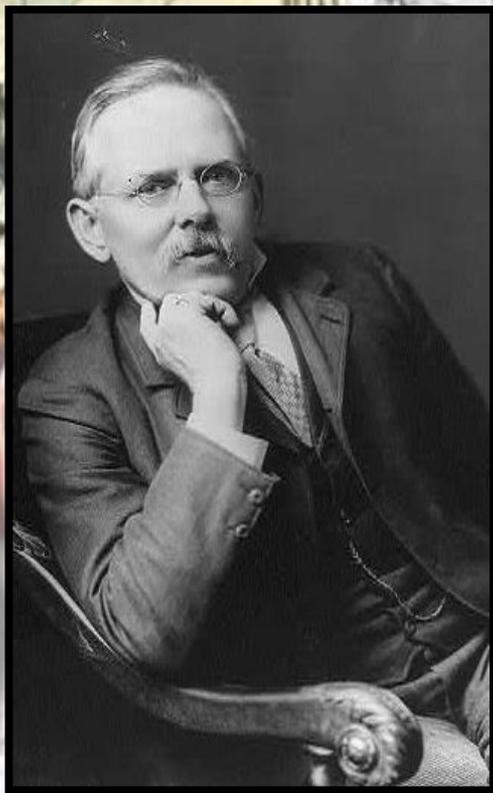


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MUCKRAKERS:

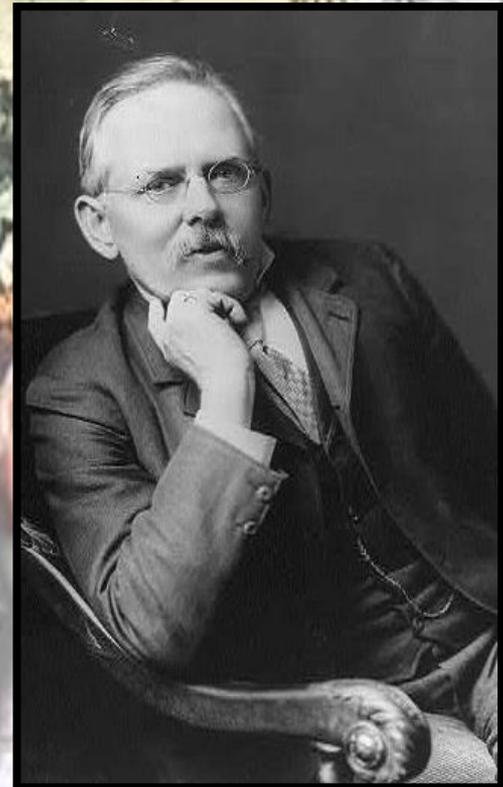
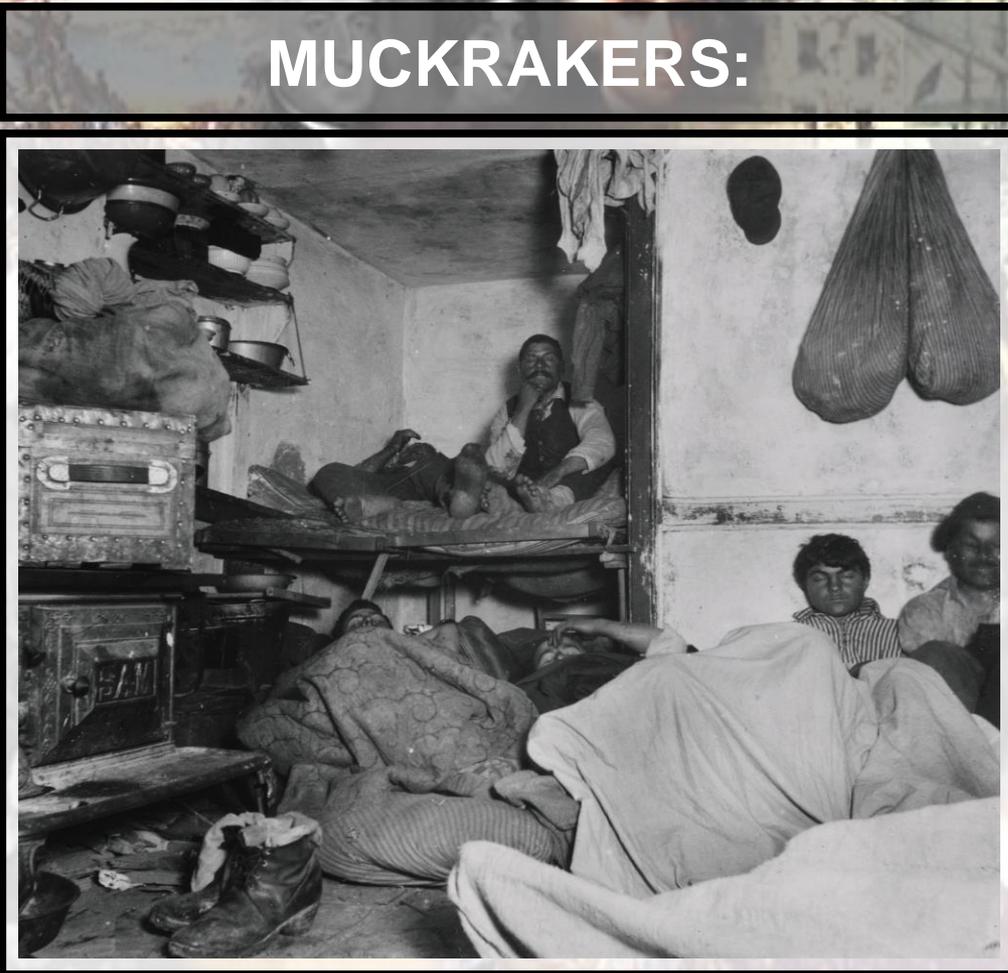
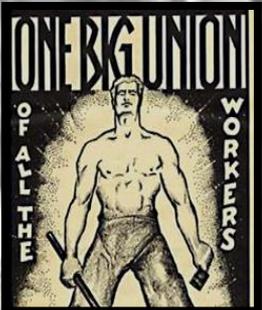


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MUCKRAKERS:



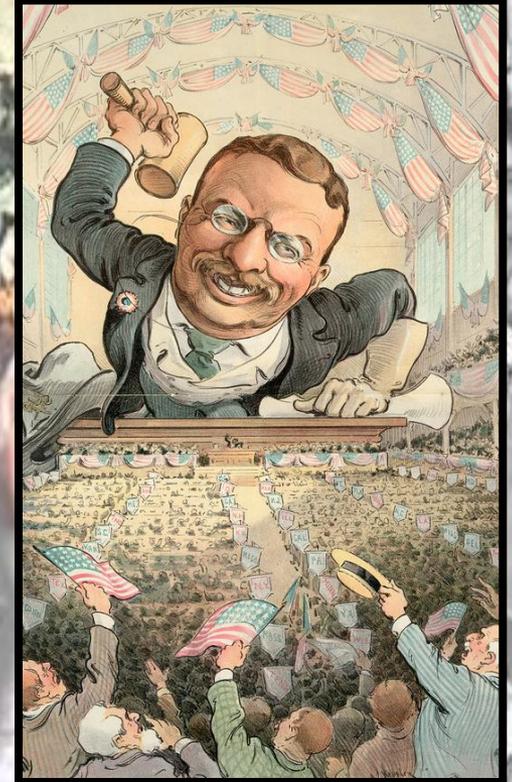
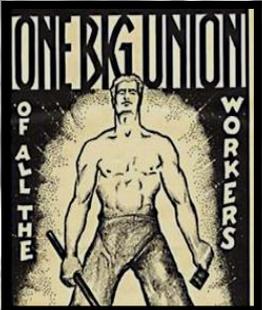
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REFORMING GOVERNMENT:

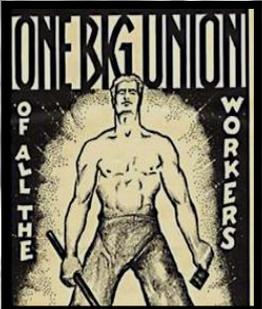
Progressivism included a wide range of reform activities. Different issues led to different approaches, and some even took opposing positions on how to address the problems. They condemned government corruption but did not always agree on the best way to fix the problem.



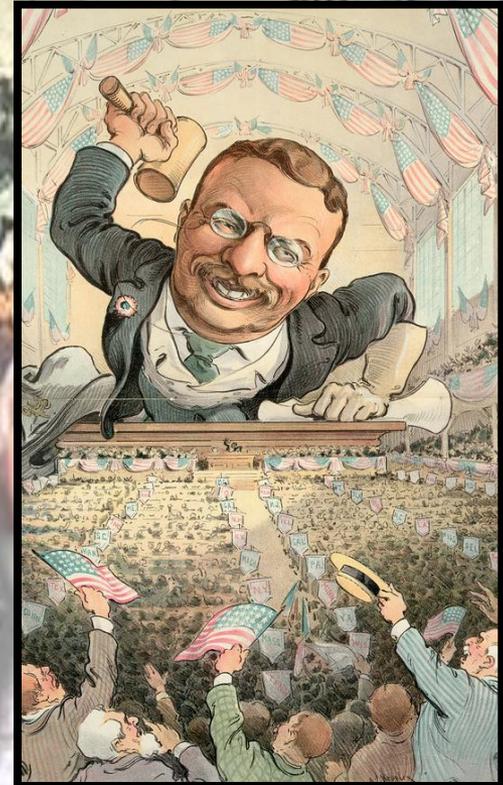


REFORMING GOVERNMENT:

One group of Progressives drew its ideas for increasing government efficiency from **business.**



Theories of business efficiency first became popular in the **1890s.**



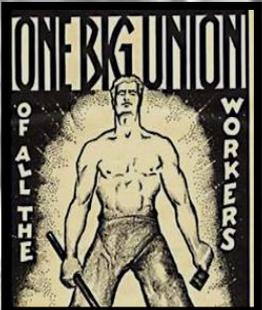
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REFORMING GOVERNMENT:

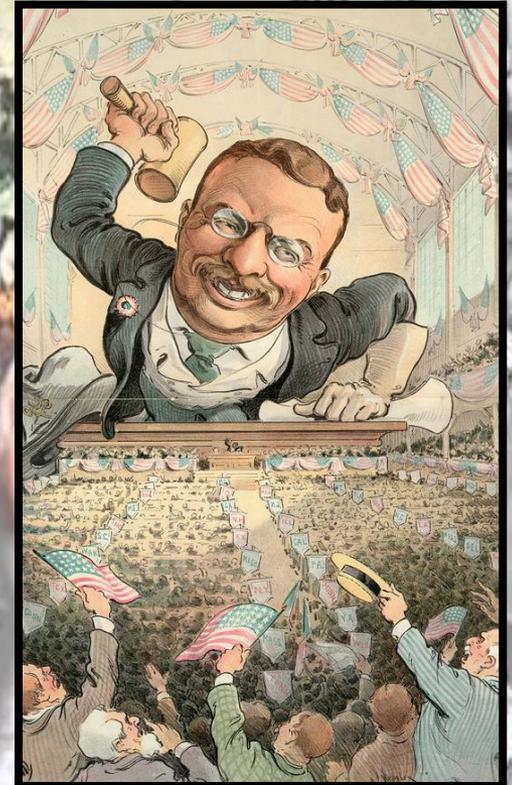
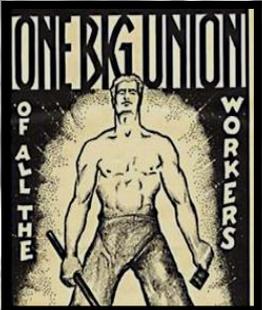
Frederick W. Taylor's book *The Principles of Scientific Management* (1911) described how a company could increase efficiency by managing time, breaking tasks into small parts, and using standardized tools, a scientific approach to business that some Progressives wanted to extend to government.





REFORMING GOVERNMENT:

Progressives saw corruption and inefficiency in city government. Many municipal leaders traditionally chose political supporters and friends to run city departments, even though these people often knew little about managing city services.

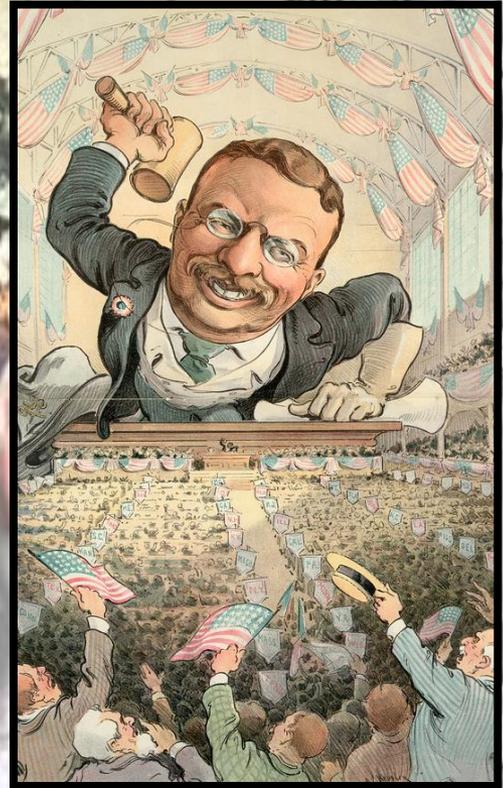
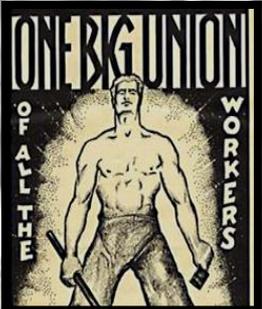


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REFORMING GOVERNMENT:

Progressives supported proposals to reform city government. One proposal (a commission plan) divided city government into several departments, with each one under an expert commissioner's control.



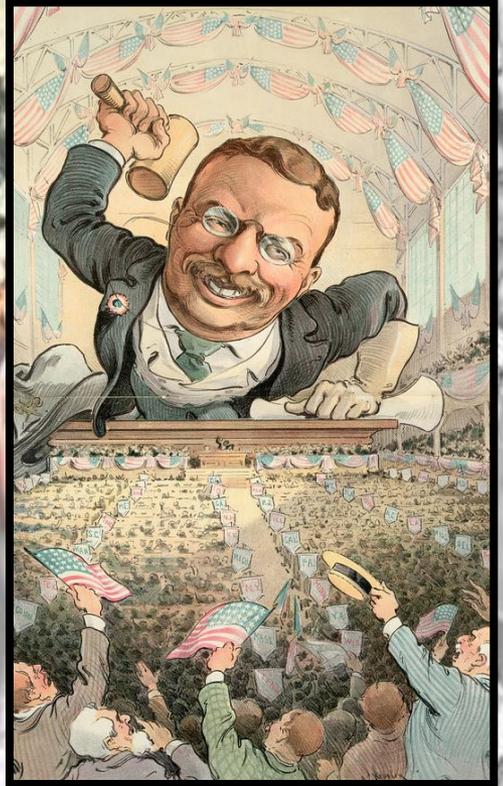
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REFORMING GOVERNMENT:

A second proposal (a council-manager system) employed a city manager who was hired by the city council. **In both systems, experts play a major role in managing the city.**



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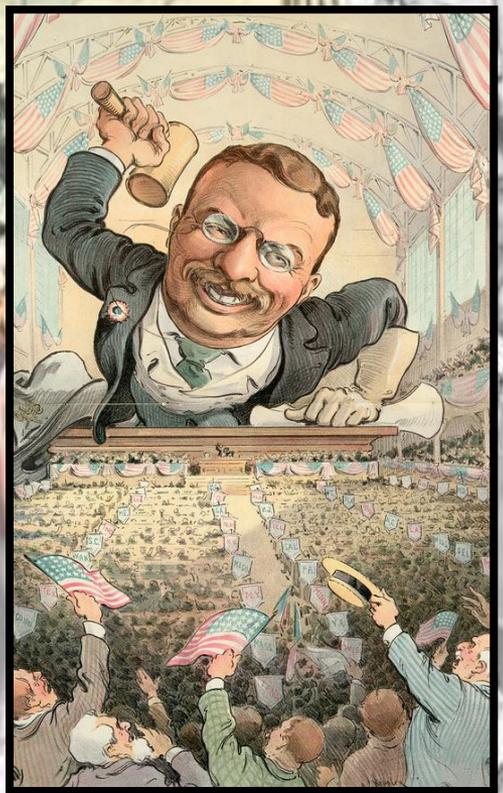


REFORMING GOVERNMENT:

Galveston, Texas, adopted the commission system in **1901**.



In other cities, **political machines** were **weakened** by **having officials elected city-wide** instead of by **neighborhoods**.



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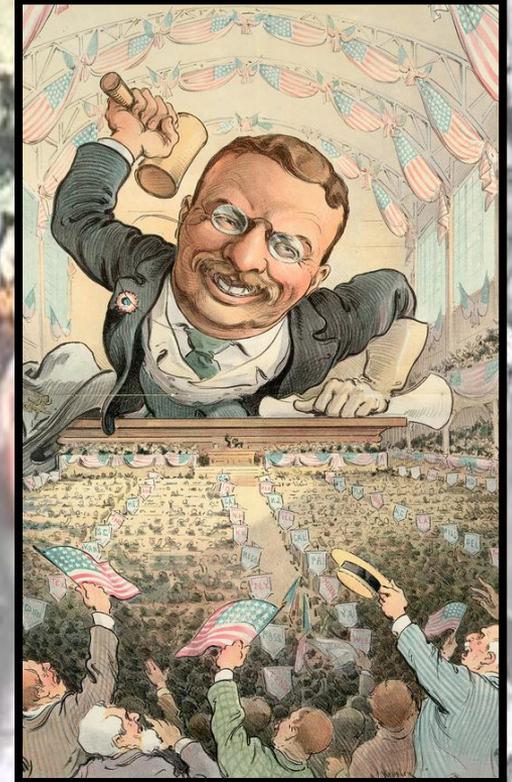
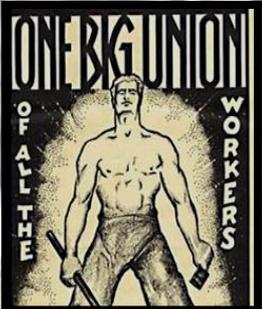




REFORMING GOVERNMENT:

Another group of **Progressives** focused on making government **more democratic** and more responsive to citizens.

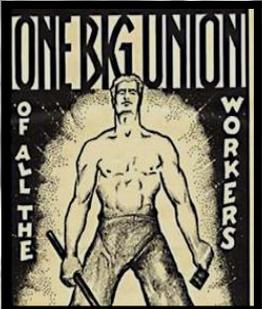
They felt the **key to fixing** government was to make elected officials **responsive and accountable to voters.**



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REFORMING GOVERNMENT:



Wisconsin became a “laboratory of democracy” under the leadership of Governor Robert M. La Follette, who attacked the way political parties ran their conventions.

Party bosses controlled the selection of delegates and the nomination of candidates.



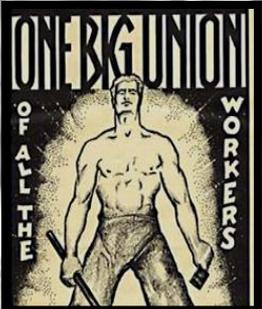


REFORMING GOVERNMENT:

La Follette pressured the state legislature to pass a law requiring parties to hold a direct primary, in which *all* party members could vote for a candidate to run in the general election.



The direct primary soon spread to other states.

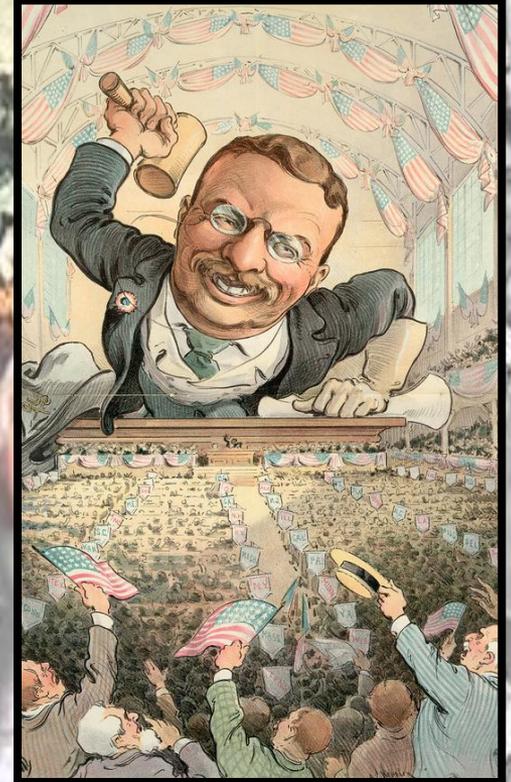
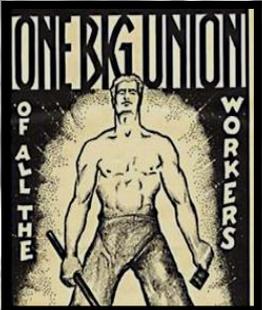




REFORMING GOVERNMENT:

Other **Progressives** also **pushed for** additional reforms, such as the **initiative**, the **referendum**, and the **recall**.

The **initiative** permitted a group of **citizens to introduce legislation** and required the legislature to vote on the legislation.

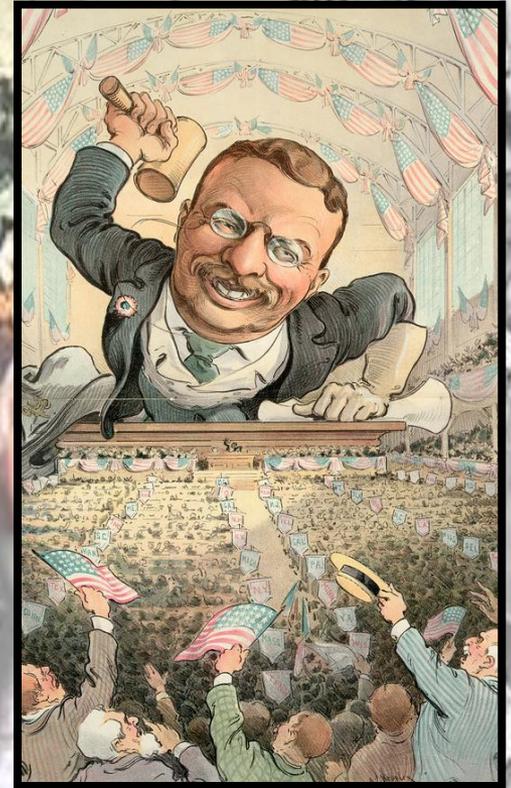
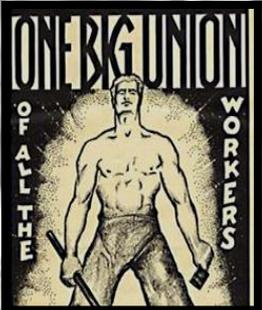




REFORMING GOVERNMENT:

The referendum allowed citizens to vote on proposed laws directly without going to the legislature.

Both the initiative and referendum empowered public interest groups to speed change.



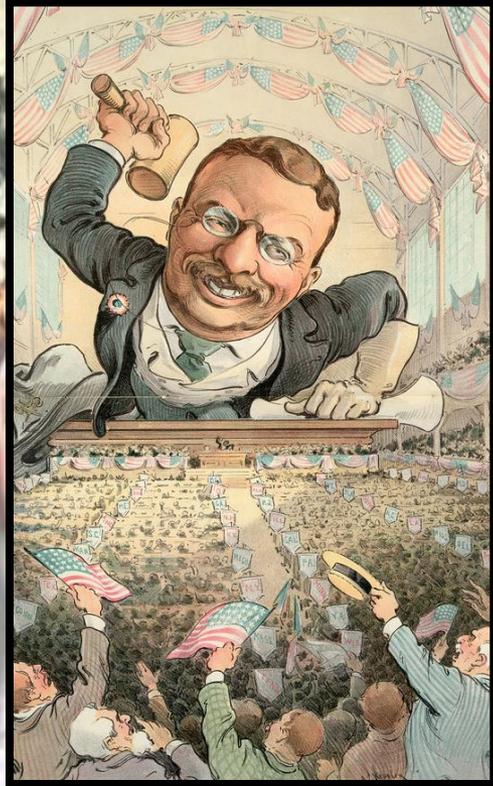
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REFORMING GOVERNMENT:



The recall provided voters an option to demand a special election to remove an elected official from office before their term had expired.



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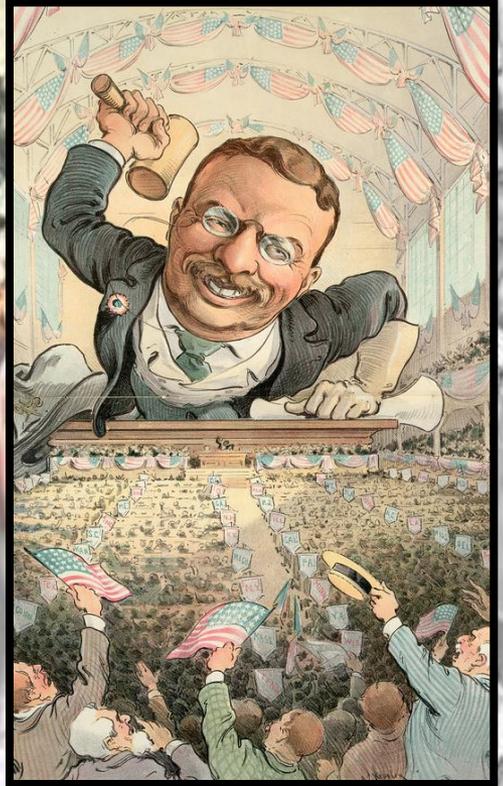


REFORMING GOVERNMENT:

Progressives also targeted the U.S. Senate.

The U.S. Constitution originally directed each state legislature to elect two senators.

Political machines and business interests often influenced these elections.

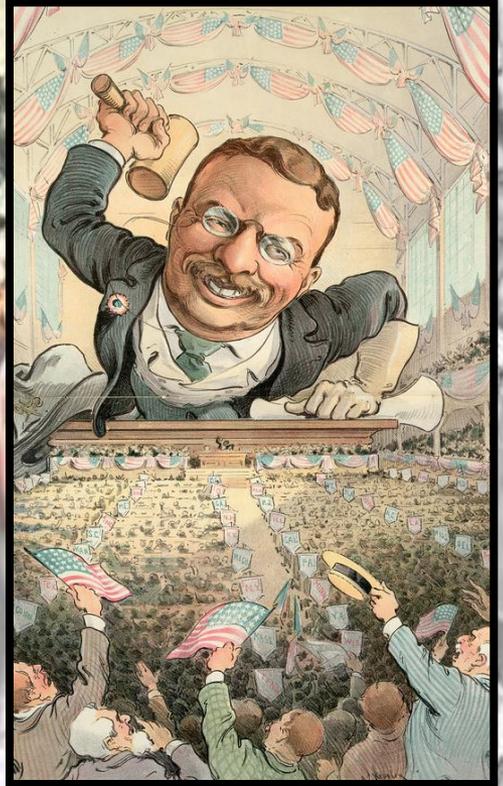




REFORMING GOVERNMENT:

Some senators, once elected, repaid their supporters with federal contracts and jobs.

To counter corruption in the Senate, reformers called for the direct election of senators by voters.



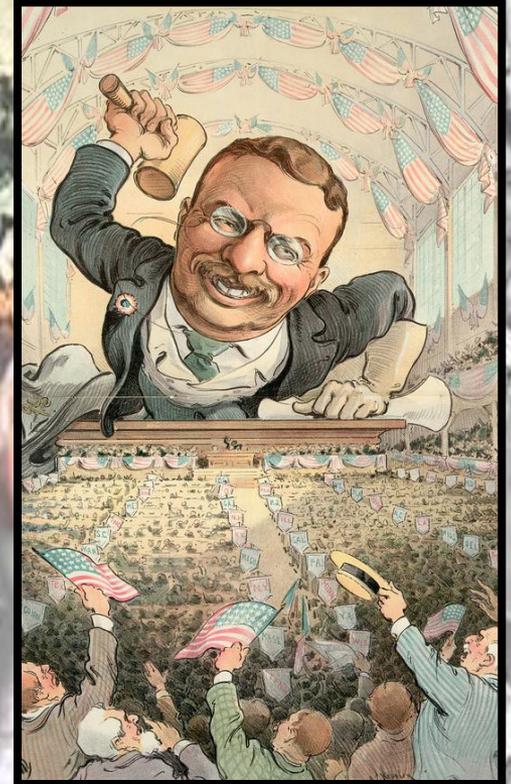
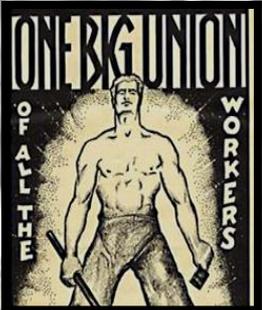
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REFORMING GOVERNMENT:

In 1913, a “**direct-election amendment**” was ratified and became the **17th Amendment** to the U.S. Constitution. This means the **people** of a state now **elect their senators** (and **NOT** the state legislatures).

This also removed one of the state legislatures’ checks on Federal power.

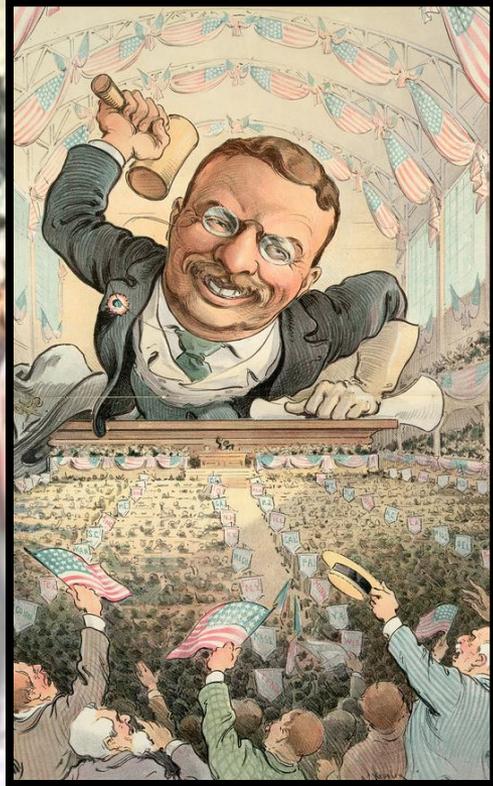


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REFORMING SOCIETY:

While **many Progressives** focused on reforming the political system, others **focused on social problems**, such as crime, illiteracy, alcohol abuse, child labor, and the health and safety of Americans.

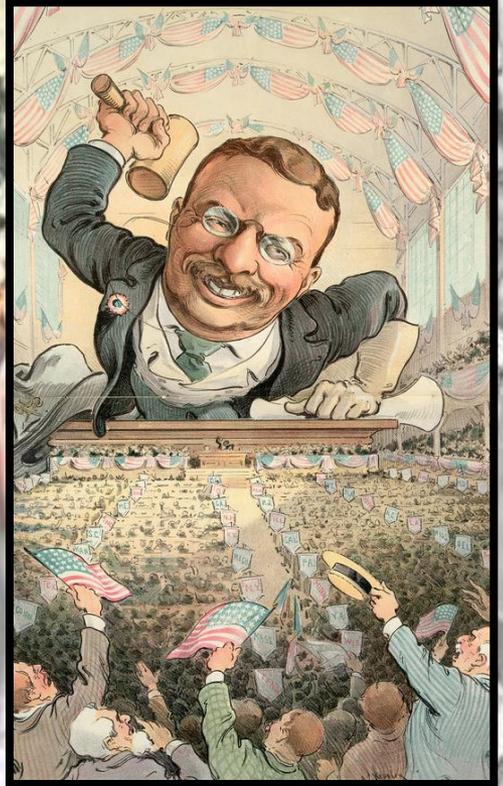




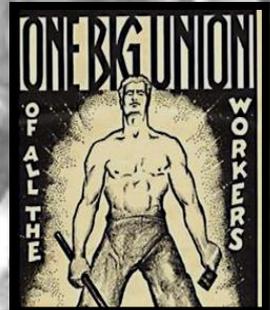
REFORMING SOCIETY:

These social-welfare
**Progressives created charities
to help the poor and
disadvantaged.**

They also pushed for new laws
they hoped would fix social
problems.



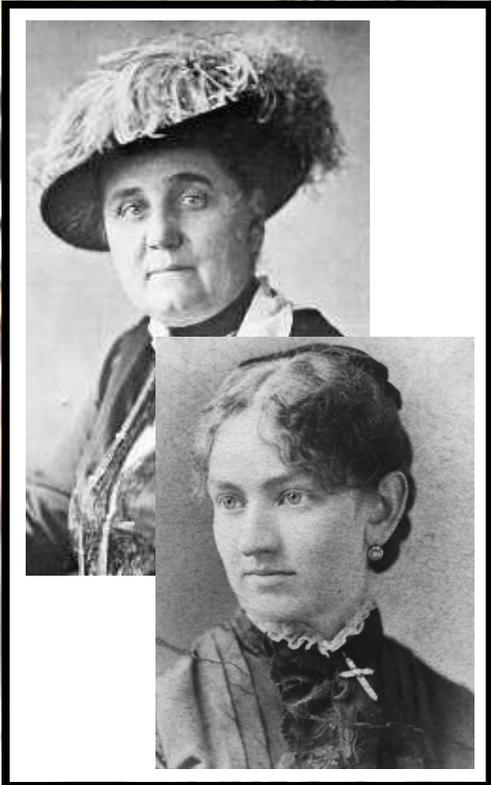
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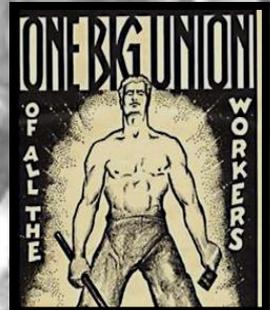


REFORMING SOCIETY:

Hull House in Chicago, founded in 1889 by Jane Addams and Ellen Starr, provided nurseries, education, and recreation for children and adults.

Immigrants gathered there to learn, eat, debate, and acquire the necessary tools to put down roots in the U.S.

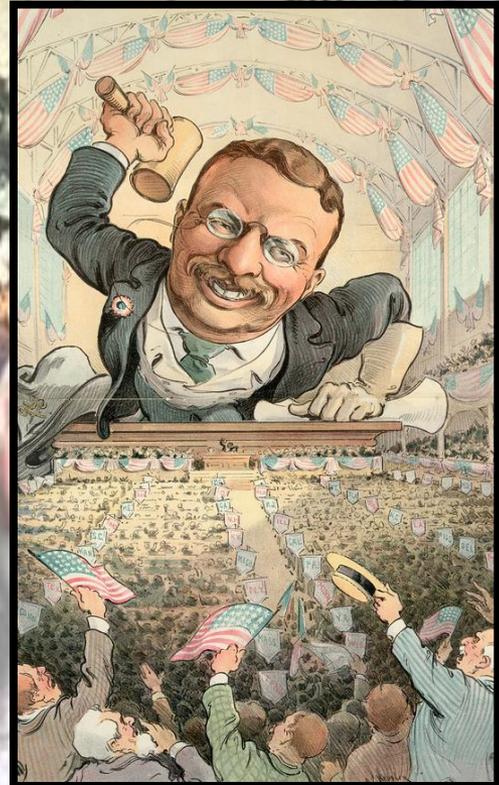


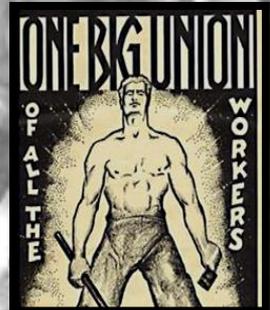


REFORMING SOCIETY:

One of the **most emotional Progressive issue** was the **campaign against child labor.**

Children had always worked on family farms, but mines and factories presented more **dangerous and unhealthy working conditions.**

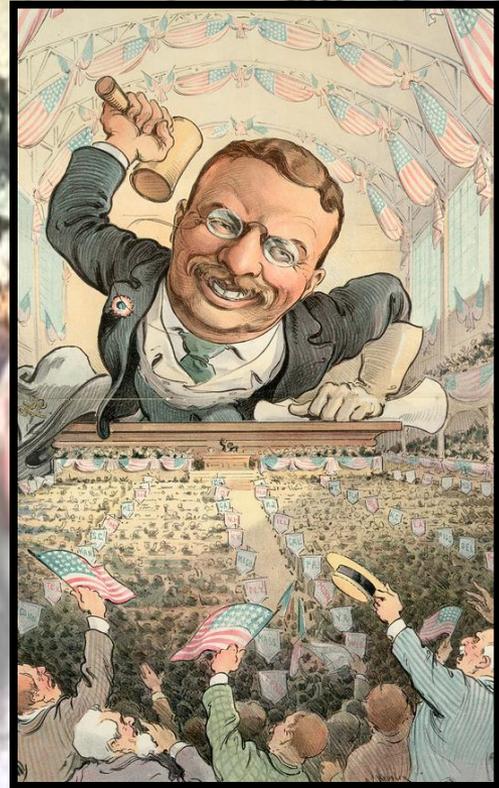




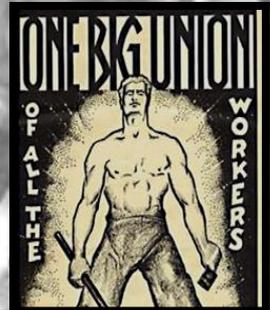
REFORMING SOCIETY:

Muckraker **John Spargo's** book ***The Bitter Cry of the Children*** (**1906**), presented evidence of **child labor conditions.**

It told of **coal mines** that hired **thousands of 9 or 10-year-old "breaker boys"** to pick slag out of coal, paying them **60 cents** for the entire **10-hour day.**



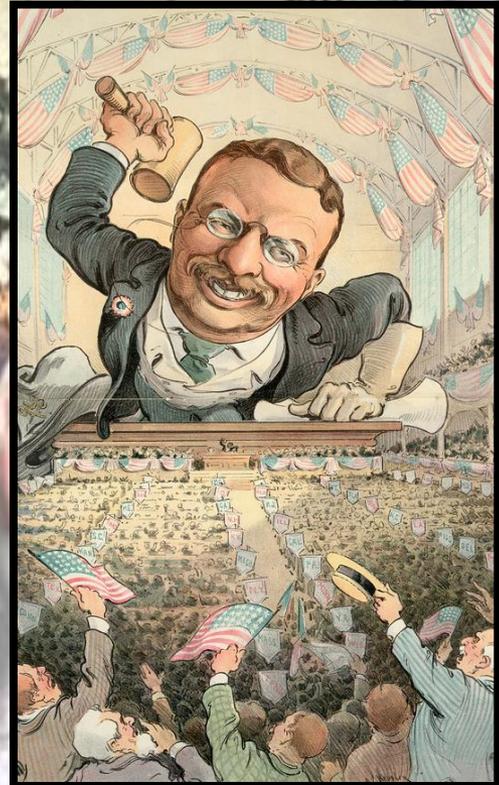
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REFORMING SOCIETY:

It described how the **work bent their backs permanently and often crippled their hands.**

Reports like these **convinced states to pass laws that set a minimum age for employment and established other limits on child labor, such as maximum hours children could work.**

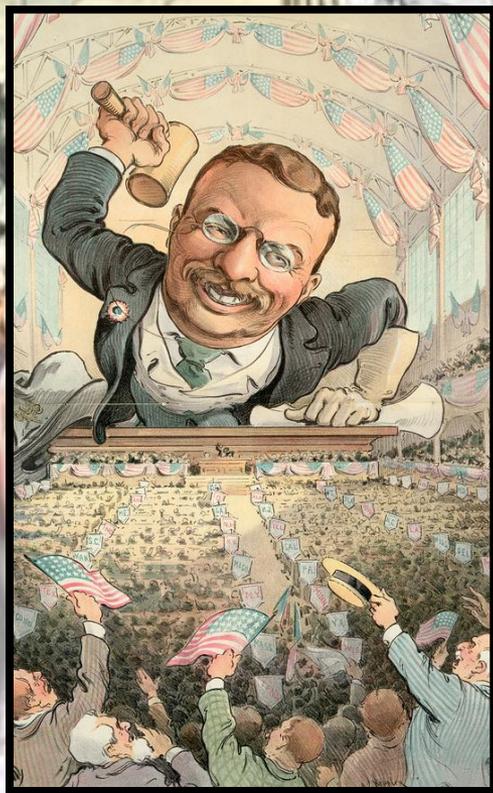


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REFORMING SOCIETY:

At the same time, **many states began passing compulsory education laws, requiring young children to be in school instead of at work.**



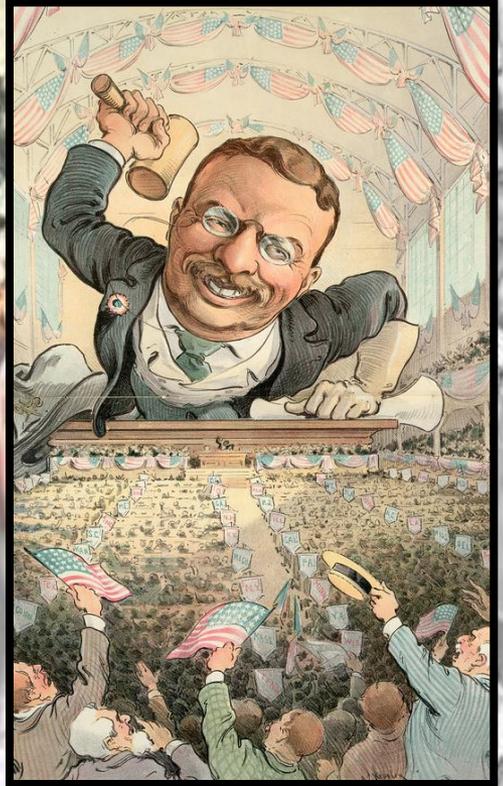
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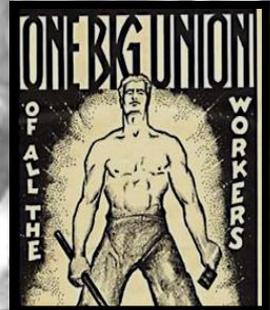


REFORMING SOCIETY:

Many **adult workers also labored in horrible conditions.** Factories, coal mines, and railroads were particularly dangerous.

When workers were injured or killed on the job, they and their families received little or no compensation.

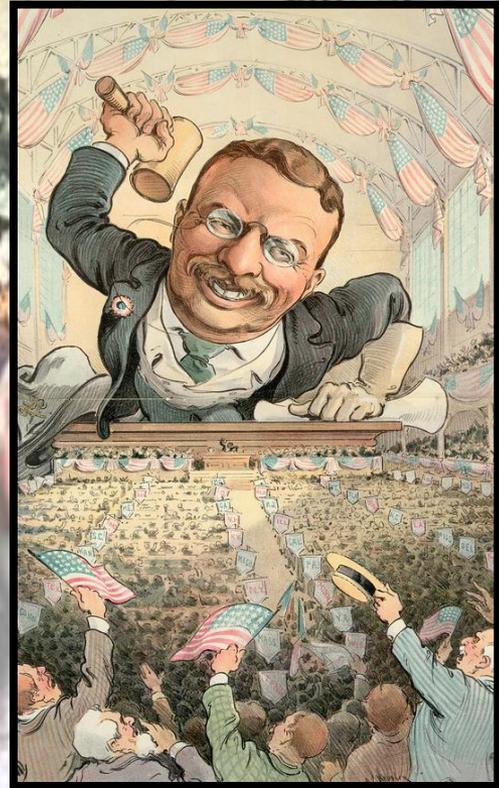




REFORMING SOCIETY:

Progressives joined union leaders to pressure states for workers' compensation laws.

These laws established insurance funds that employers financed. Workers injured in accidents received payments from the funds.

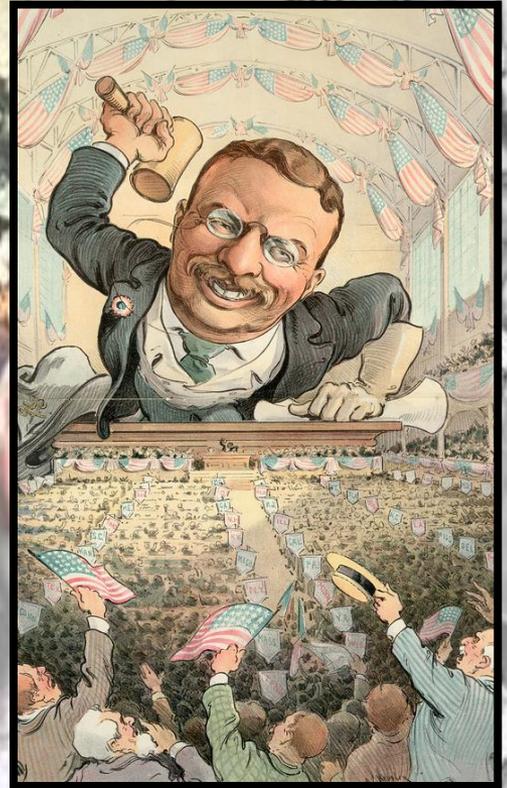


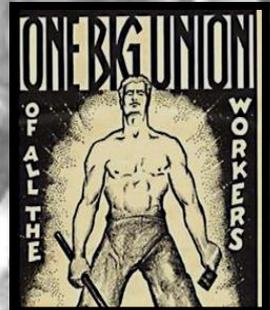
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REFORMING SOCIETY:

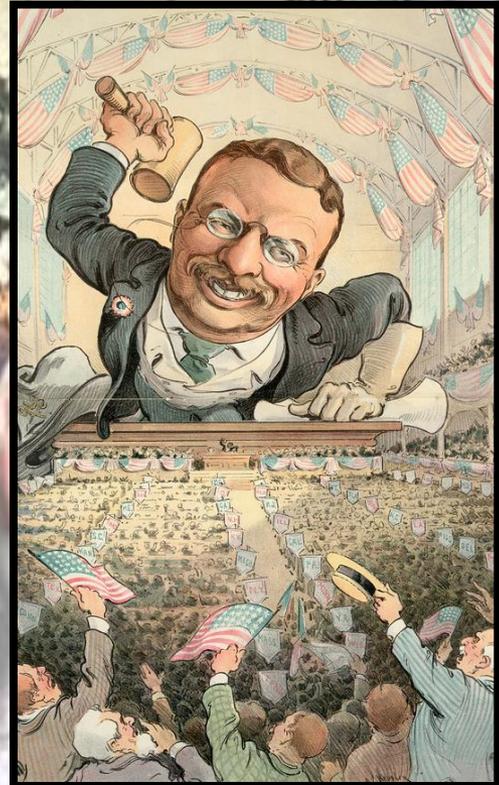
In two cases, *Lochner v. New York* (1905) and *Muller v. Oregon* (1908), the U.S. Supreme Court addressed the government's authority to regulate business to protect workers.



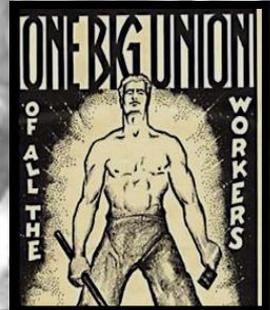


REFORMING SOCIETY:

In the *Lochner* case, the Court ruled that a New York law forbidding bakers to work more than 10 hours a day was unconstitutional, saying the state did not have the right to interfere with the liberty of employers and employees.



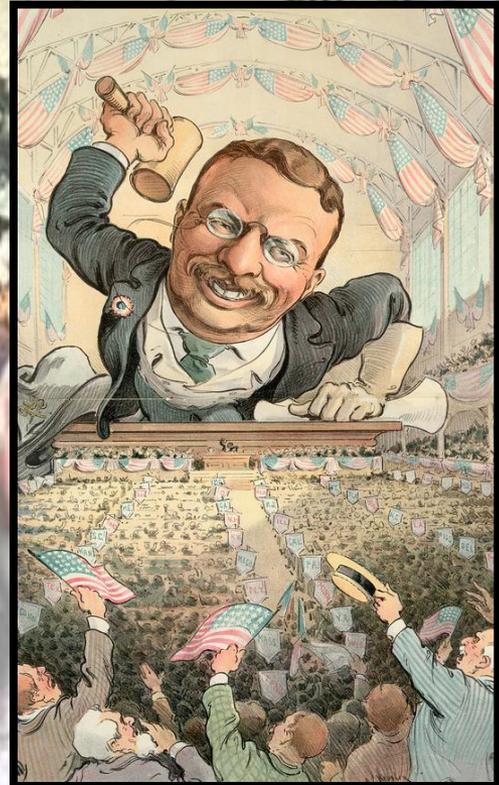
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REFORMING SOCIETY:

In the *Muller* case, which involved women working in laundries in Oregon, however, the Court upheld the state's right to limit hours.

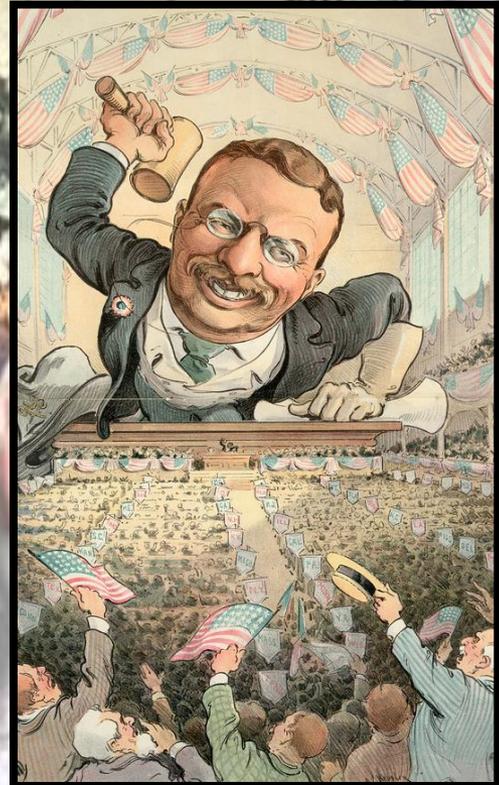
The different judgments were based on gender differences.



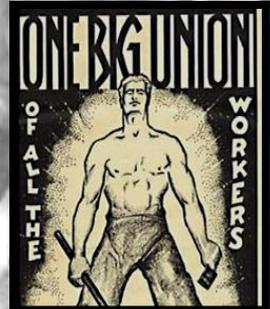


REFORMING SOCIETY:

The **Court** stated that **healthy mothers were the state's concern** and, therefore, the limits on women's working hours did not violate their 14th Amendment rights.



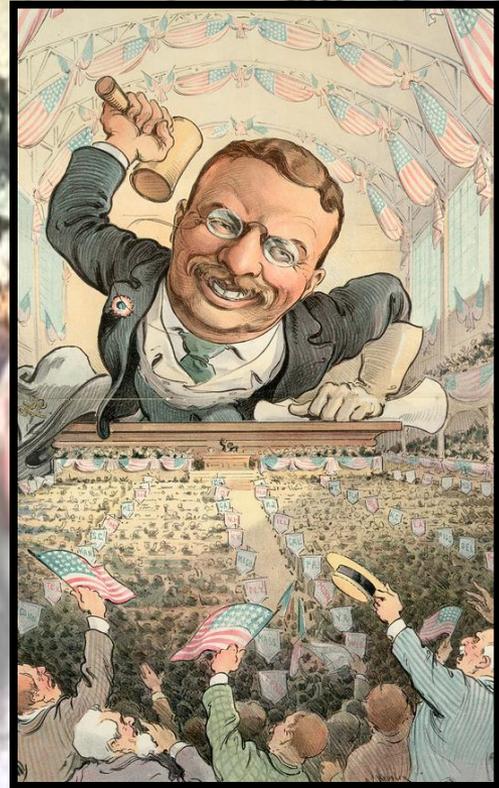
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REFORMING SOCIETY:

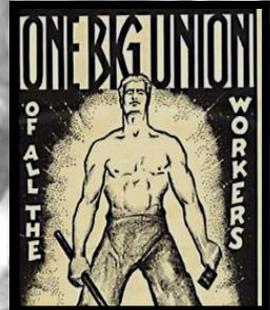
On March 25, 1911, a tragedy occurred in New York City that led to new reforms.

A fire on the top floors of the Triangle Shirtwaist Company caused nearly 150 of the factory's 500 workers to lose their lives.



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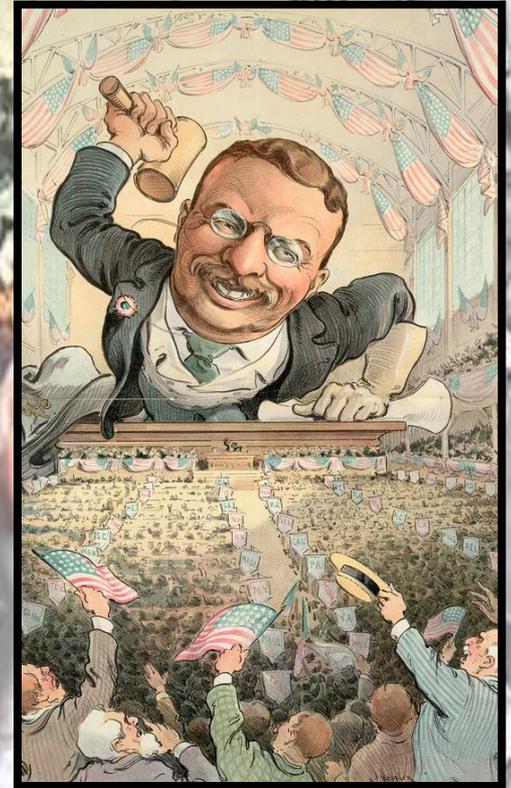




REFORMING SOCIETY:

The **disaster** illustrated that fire precautions and inspections were inadequate.

In response, New York created a Factory Investigating Commission and soon passed new laws that reformed the labor code.

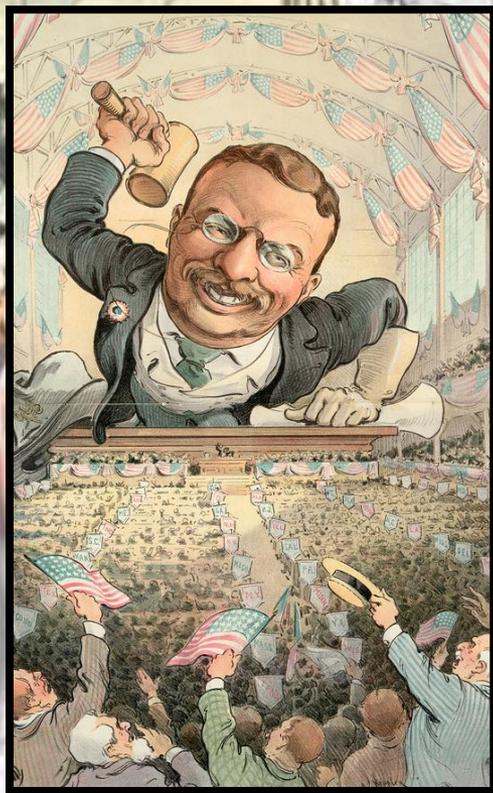




REFORMING SOCIETY:

Some Progressives favored zoning laws as a method of protecting the public.

These laws divided a town or city into zones for commercial, residential, or other development, thereby regulating how land and buildings could be used.



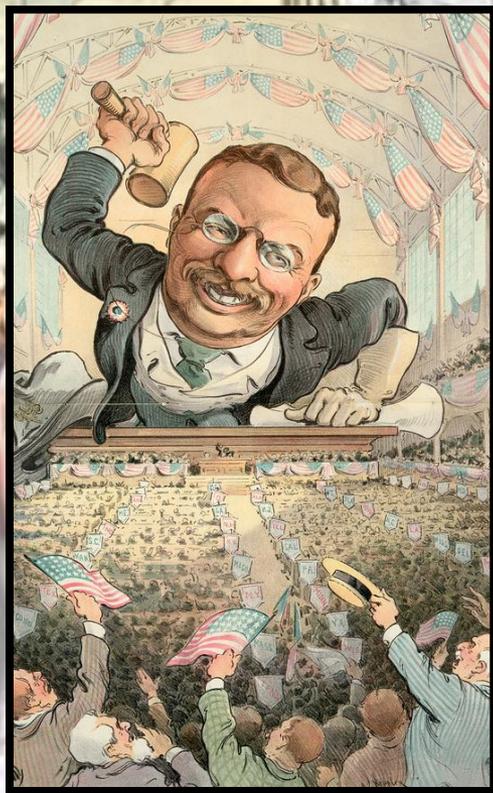
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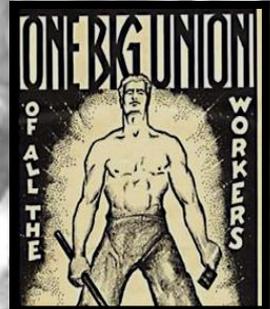
REFORMING SOCIETY:

Building codes set minimum standards for light, air, room size, and sanitation and required buildings to have fire escapes.

Health codes required restaurants and other facilities to maintain clean environments for their patrons.



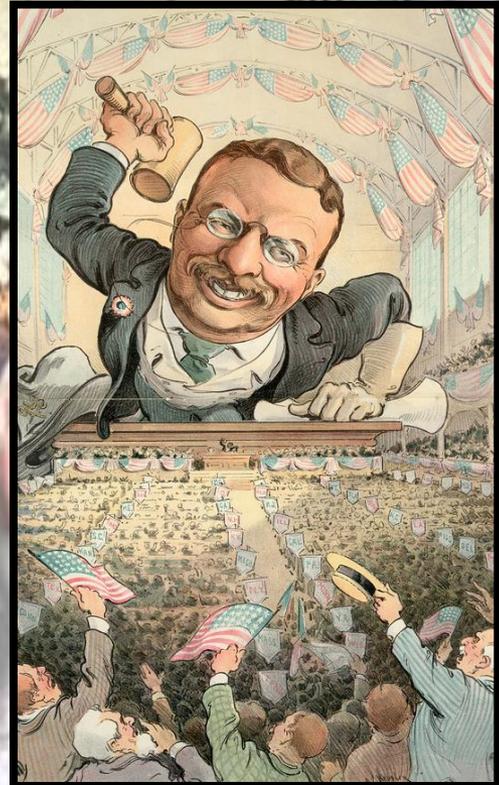
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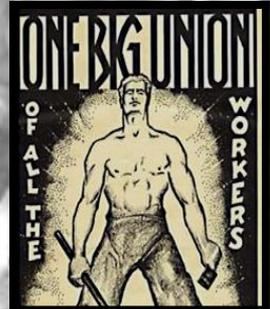
REFORMING SOCIETY:

Some Progressives blamed alcohol for society's problems.

Settlement-house workers knew that wages were often spent on alcohol and that drunkenness often led to abuse and illness. Some employers believed drinking hurt workers' efficiency.



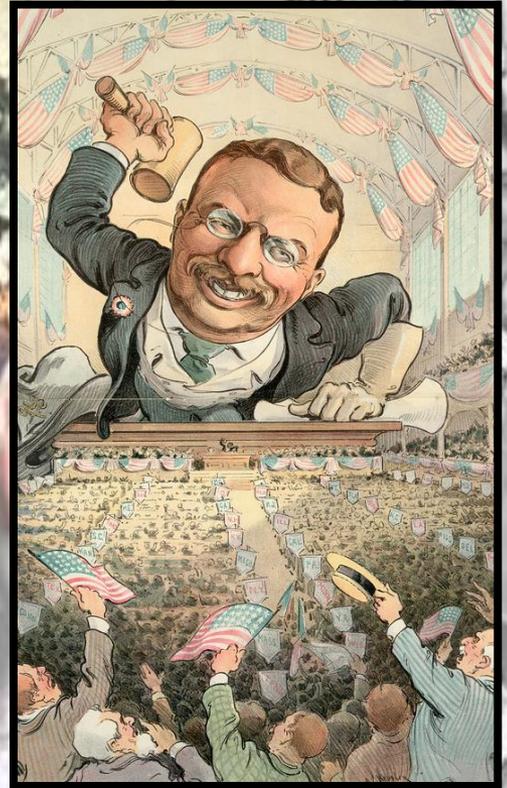
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REFORMING SOCIETY:

From these concerns emerged the **temperance movement**, which **advocated** that **people stop, or at least moderate**, their **alcohol consumption**.

Women led this movement and formed the **Woman's Christian Temperance Union (WCTU)** in **1874**.

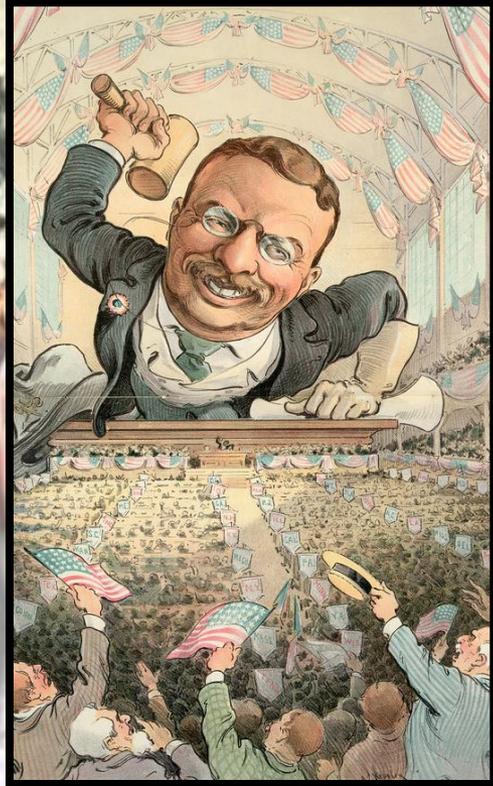




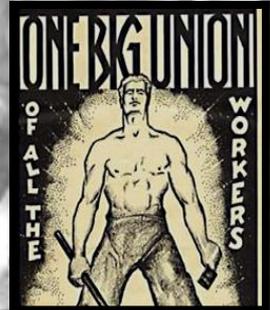
REFORMING SOCIETY:

By **1911**, the WCTU had nearly 250,000 members.

As the WCTU's second president, **Frances Willard** served for nearly 20 years and championed rights for women, including equal pay and suffrage.



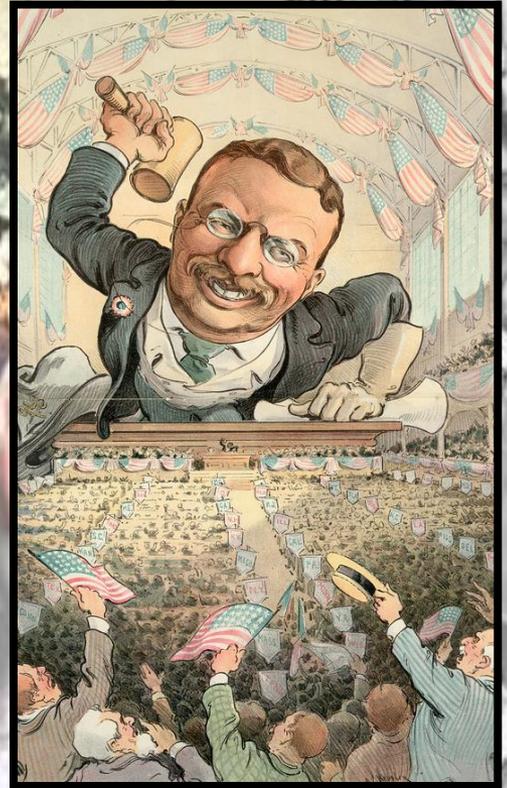
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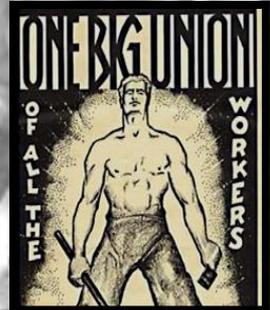


REFORMING SOCIETY:

In 1893, evangelical Protestant ministers formed another group, the Anti-Saloon League.

When the temperance movement began, it concentrated on reducing alcohol consumption.

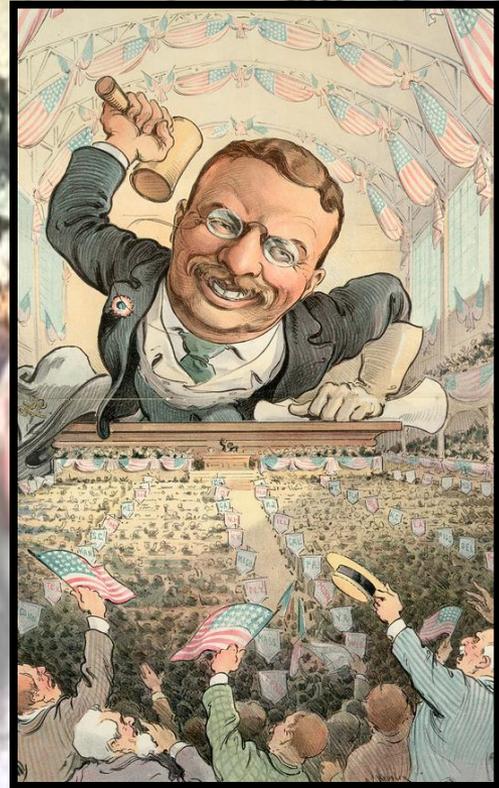




REFORMING SOCIETY:

Later it pressed for prohibition-laws banning the manufacture, transportation, and sale of alcoholic beverages.

Their **efforts culminated in the 18th Amendment (1920)** to the U.S. Constitution.

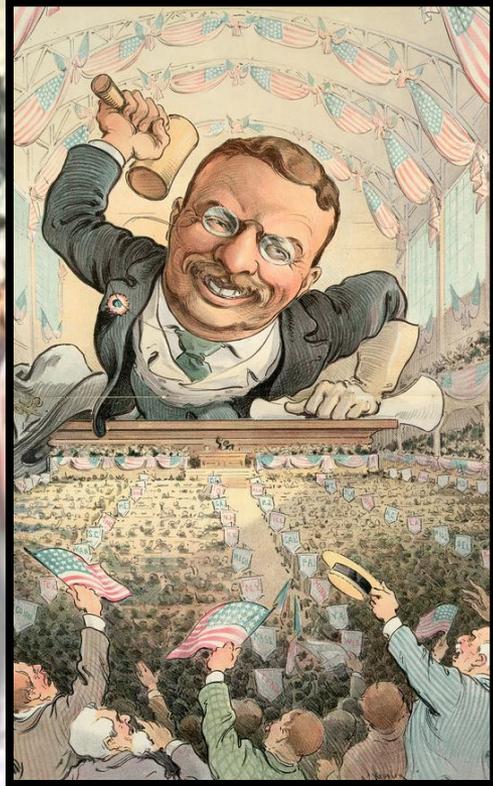




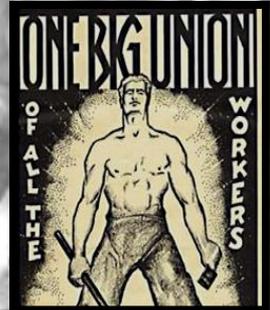
REFORMING SOCIETY:

Many Progressives agreed that Big Business needed regulation.

Some believed the government should break up big companies to restore competition.

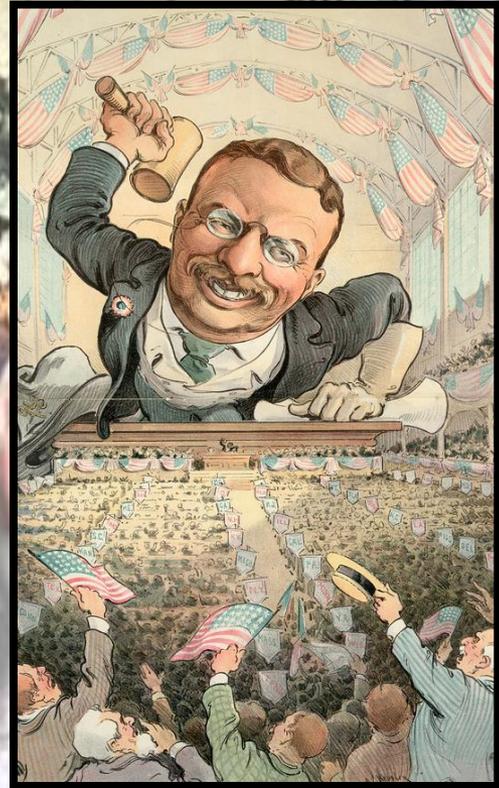


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REFORMING SOCIETY:

Others argued that Big Business was the most efficient way to organize the economy. They pushed for government to regulate big companies and prevent them from abusing their power.

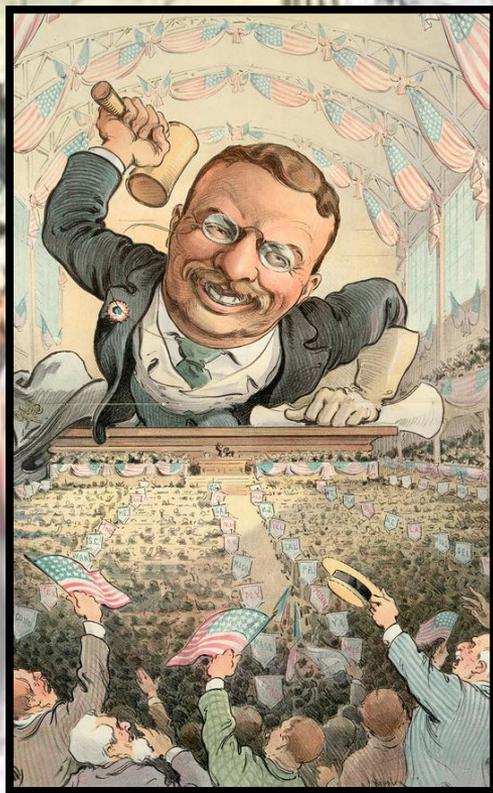




REFORMING SOCIETY:

The Interstate Commerce Commission (ICC), created in **1887** to regulate the railroads, was an early example of this.

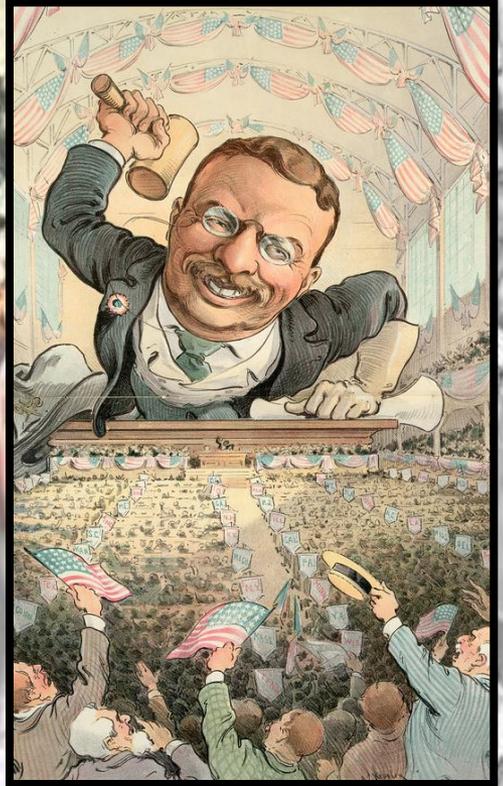
Some activists went so far as to **advocate socialism** and the **idea that the government should own** and operate **industry** for the community.

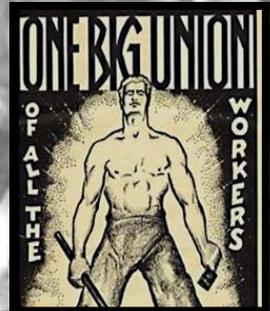




REFORMING SOCIETY:

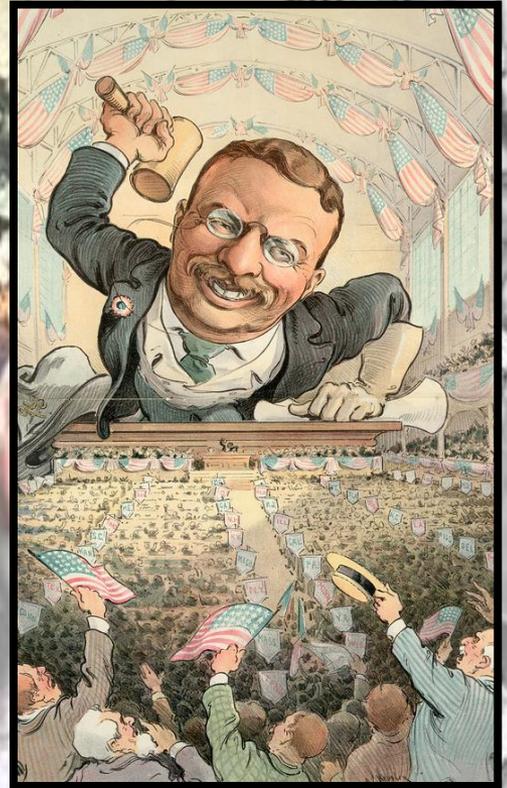
They wanted the government to buy up large companies, especially industries that affected everyone, such as railroads and utilities.



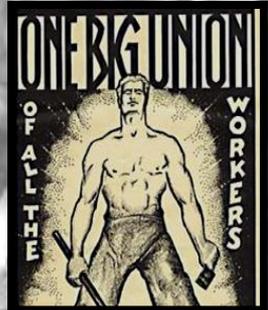


REFORMING SOCIETY:

At its peak, socialism had some national support. **Eugene V. Debs**, the former leader of the American Railway Union, **won nearly a million votes as the American Socialist Party candidate for President during the Election of 1912.**

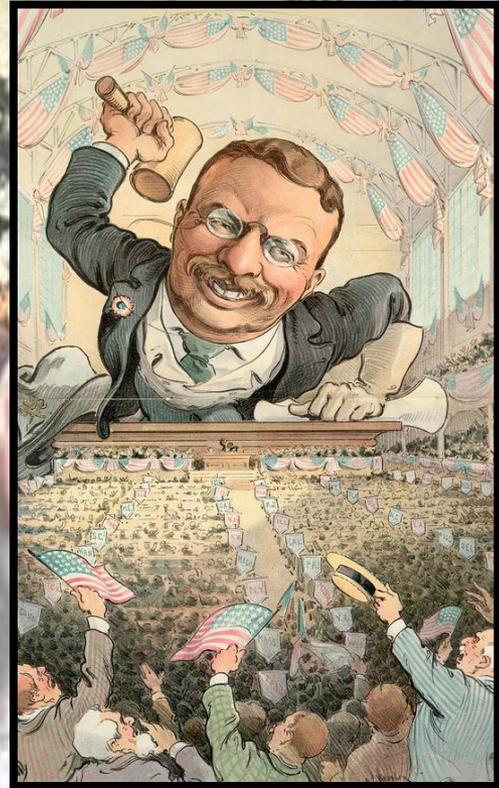


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REFORMING SOCIETY:

Most Progressives and most Americans, however, believed in the superiority of the American system of free enterprise.

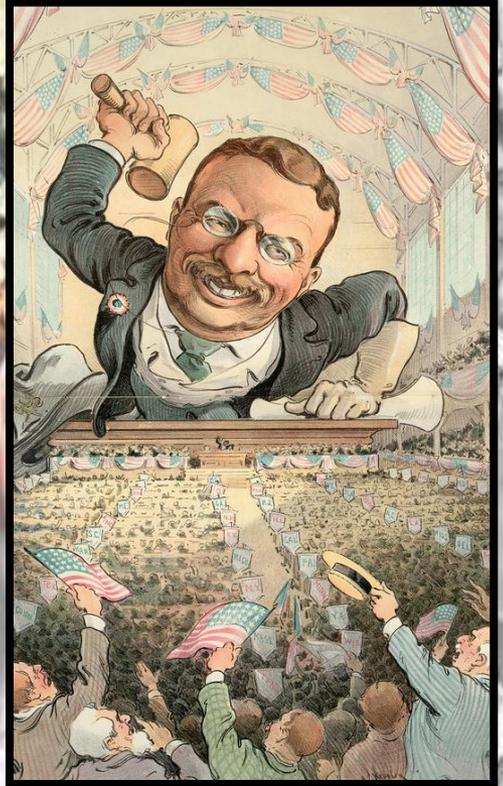


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PROGRESSIVE ROOSEVELT:

After the assassination of President William McKinley, Vice President Theodore Roosevelt took office at age 42 as the youngest person to become President.



JFK remains the youngest (43) to be elected President.

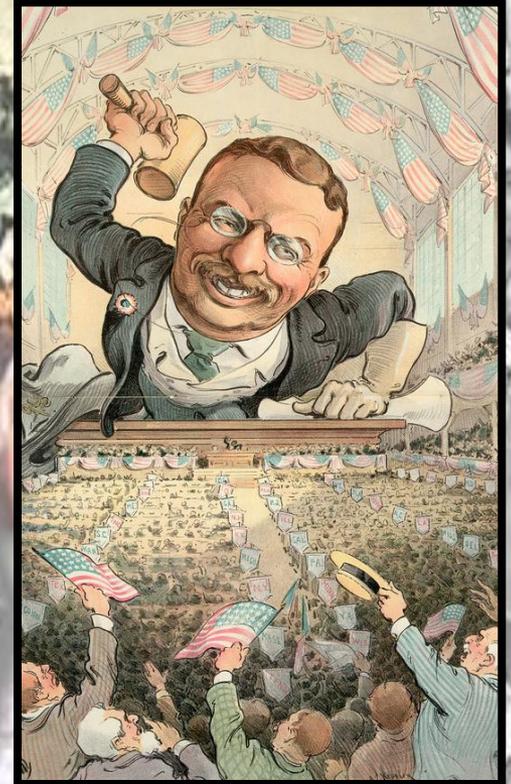
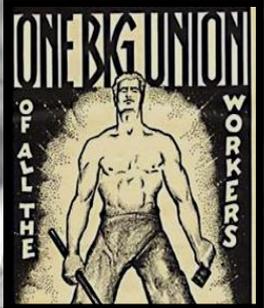




PROGRESSIVE ROOSEVELT:

In international affairs, he believed in Social Darwinism, which held that nations were in competition and only the strongest would survive.

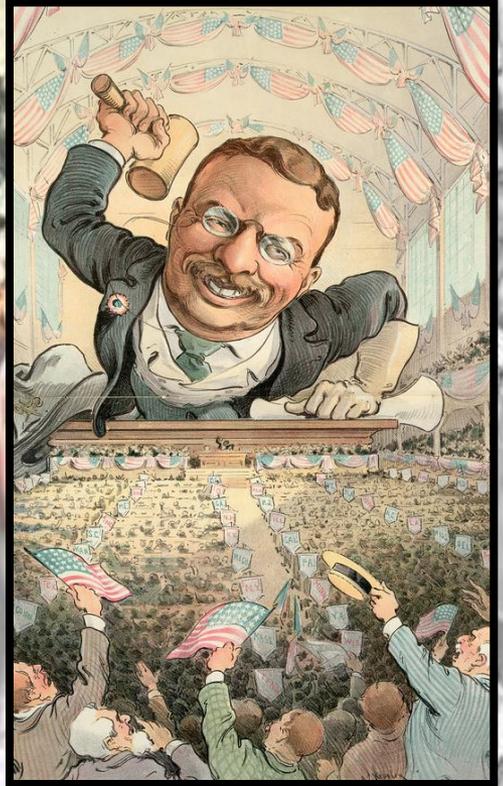
Domestically, however, **Teddy** was a committed Progressive.





PROGRESSIVE ROOSEVELT:

He believed that government should balance the needs of competing groups in American society on behalf of the public interest. **His reform programs soon became known as the Square Deal.**

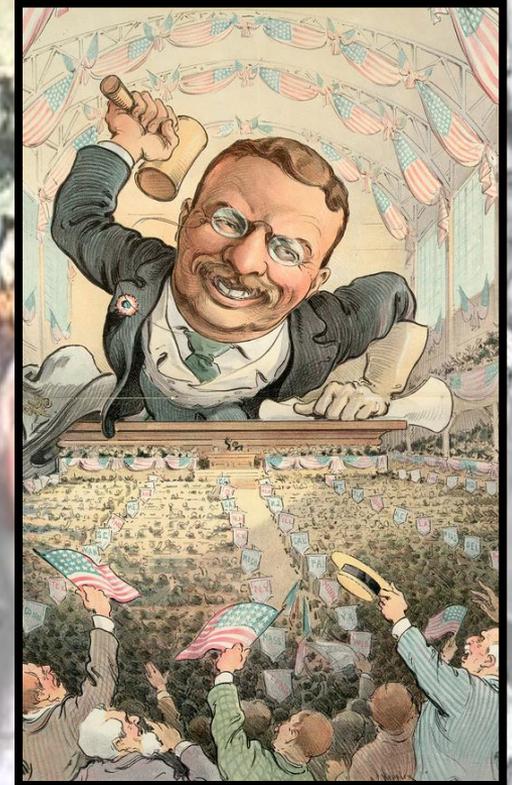
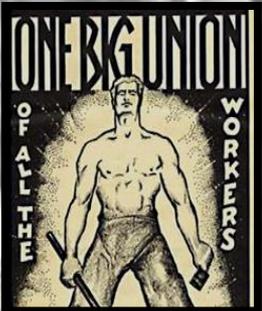


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PROGRESSIVE ROOSEVELT:

Roosevelt thought that trusts and other large business organizations were efficient and part of the reason for the prosperity of the U.S. Yet he also **felt that the monopoly power of some trusts hurt the public interest.** He wanted to ensure that trusts did not abuse their power.



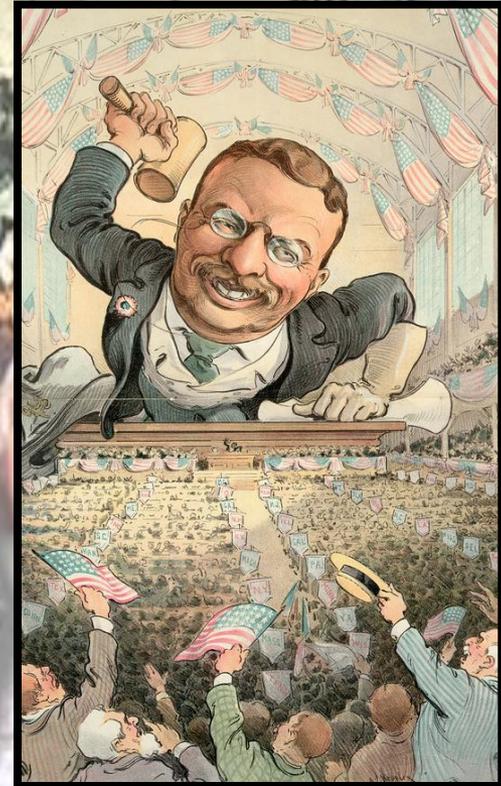
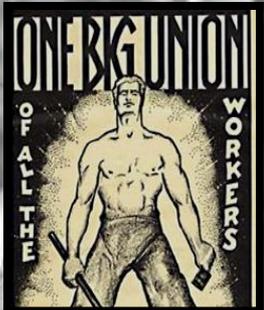
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PROGRESSIVE ROOSEVELT:

In 1890, during the Presidency of Benjamin Harrison, Congress had passed the Sherman Antitrust Act to curb the power of trusts.

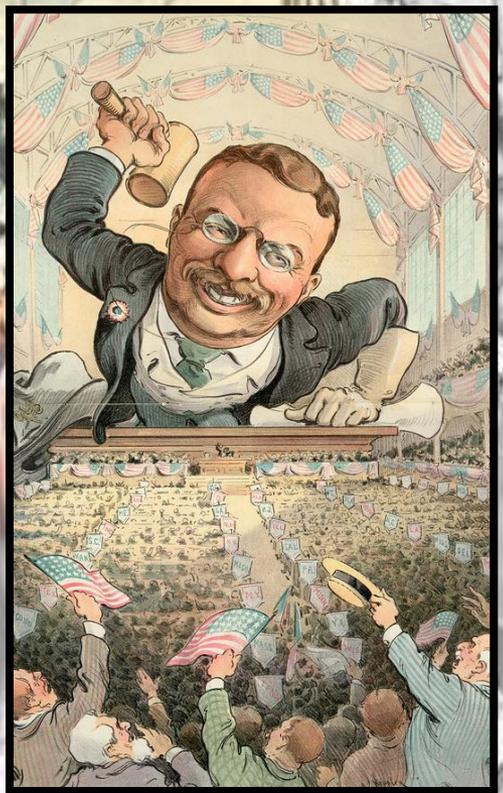
The act prohibited any “combination or conspiracy, in restraint of trade or commerce among the several States”.





PROGRESSIVE ROOSEVELT:

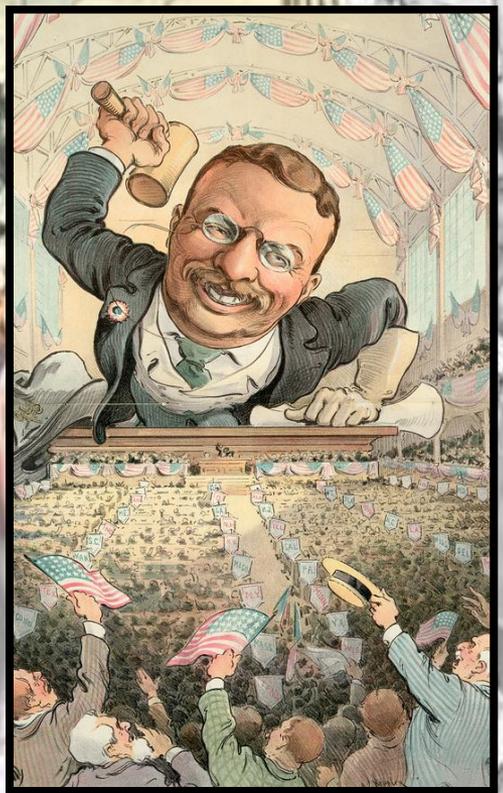
Remember, a **trust** is a **legal arrangement** that allows one person to manage another person's **property**. The person who manages that property is called a trustee. This **was one way** that many **businesses** got around anti-monopoly laws.





PROGRESSIVE ROOSEVELT:

For instance, instead of buying a company outright (which could result in a monopoly), Standard Oil had stockholders of that company give their stock to Standard Oil trustees in exchange for shares in the trust and its profits.

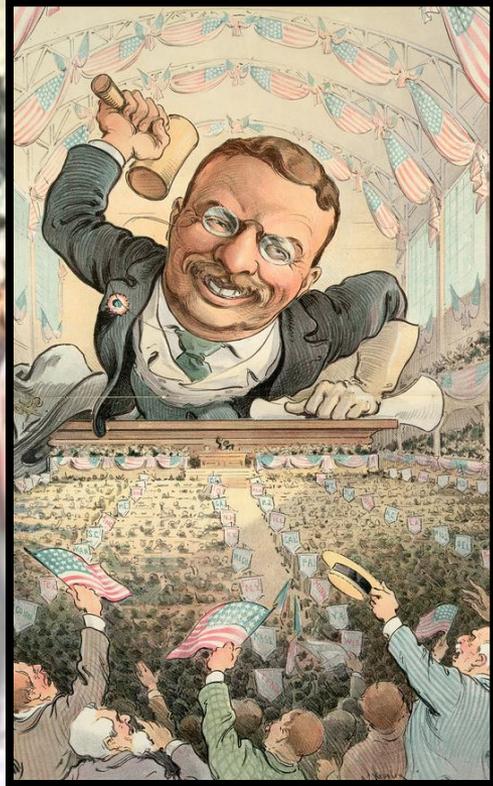




PROGRESSIVE ROOSEVELT:

The trustees could control a group of companies as if they were one large, merged company.

In 1882, Standard Oil (owned by John D. Rockefeller) formed the first trust.

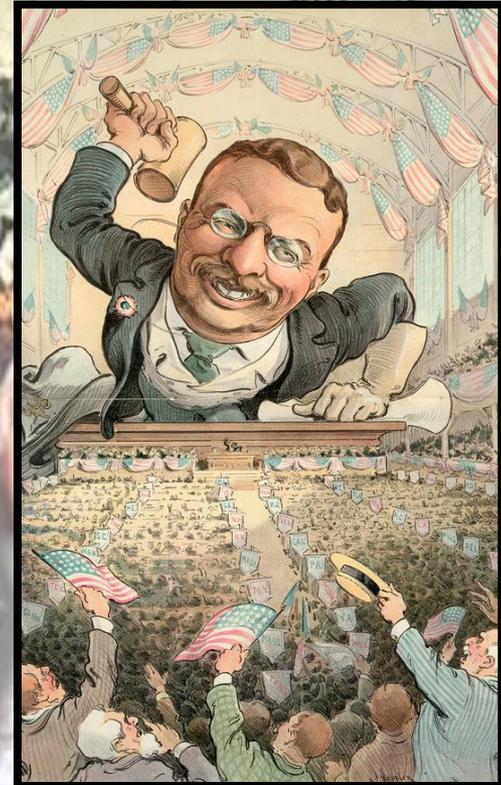
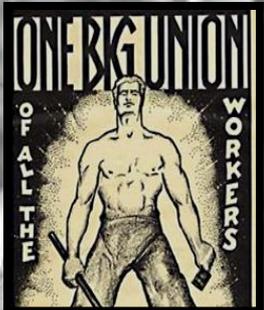




PROGRESSIVE ROOSEVELT:

Another loophole around anti-monopoly legislation that explored by businesses **was to form holding companies.**

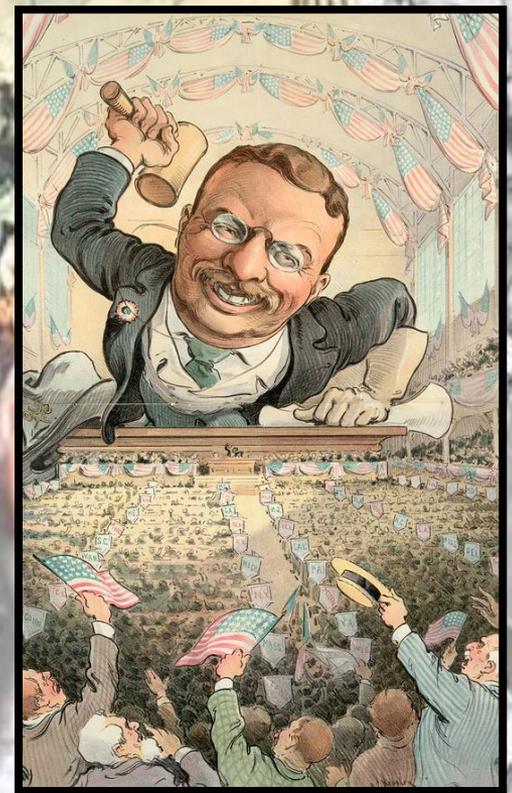
In **1889**, a new general incorporation law allowed corporations to own stock in other businesses without special legislative permission.





PROGRESSIVE ROOSEVELT:

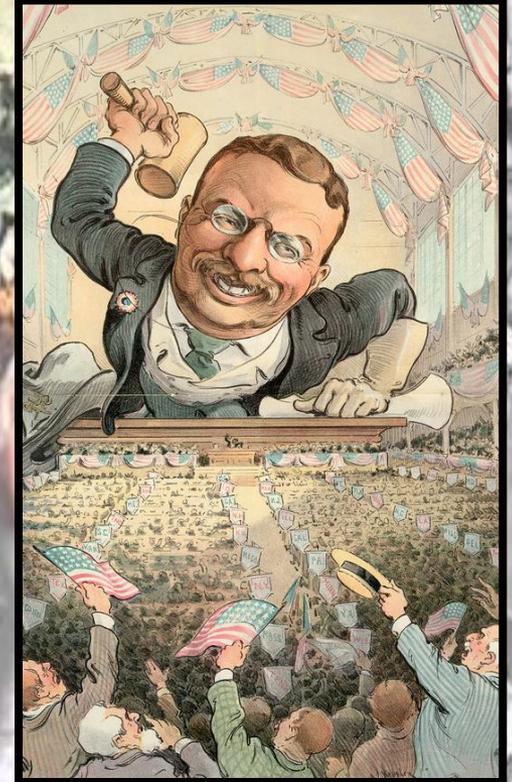
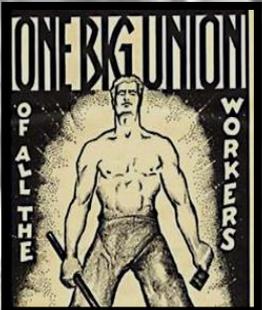
Many companies used the law to create holding companies. A holding company does not produce anything itself but owns the stock of companies that do produce goods. The holding company manages its companies, effectively merging them into one.





PROGRESSIVE ROOSEVELT:

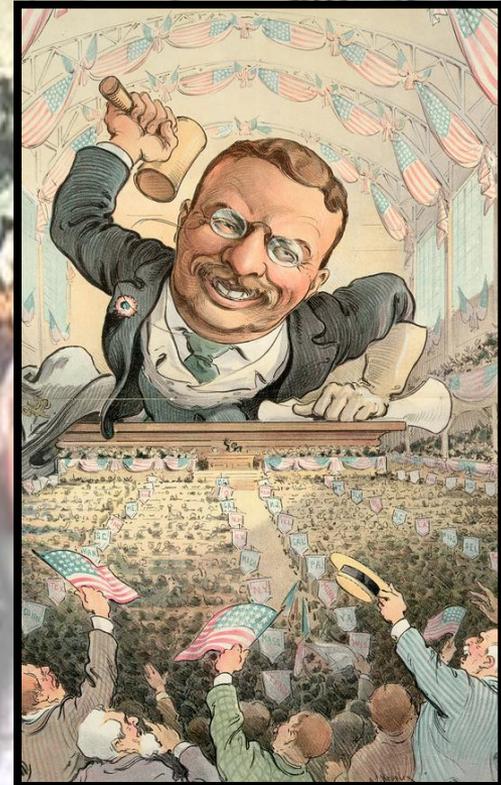
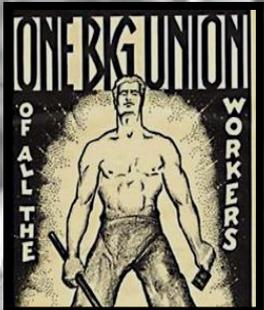
Soon, bankers began to help put new holding companies together. The **most successful investment banker** was **J.P. Morgan**. He specialized in helping companies sell large blocks of stock to investment bankers at a discount. The bankers would then sell the stock for a profit.





PROGRESSIVE ROOSEVELT:

In the mid-**1890s**, investment bankers became interested in selling stock in holding companies. **In 1901, J.P. Morgan** bought out Andrew Carnegie and merged Carnegie Steel with other steel companies into a holding company called U.S. Steel.

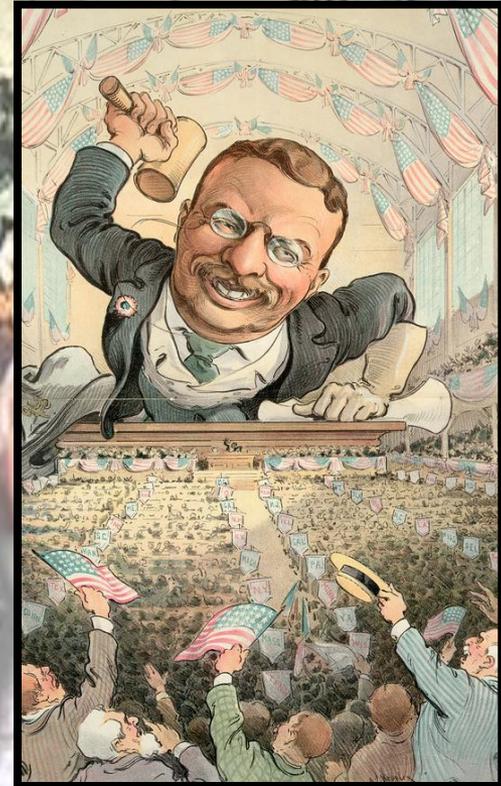
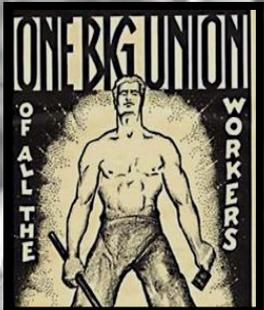




PROGRESSIVE ROOSEVELT:

Needless to say, Roosevelt had his work cut out for him.

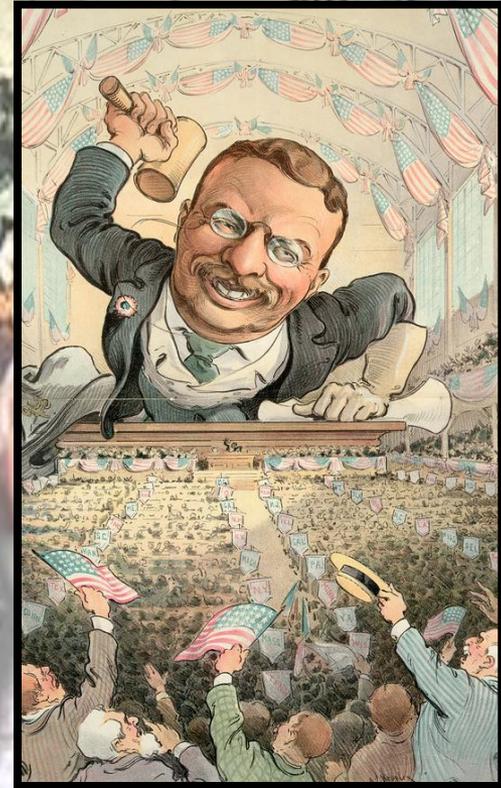
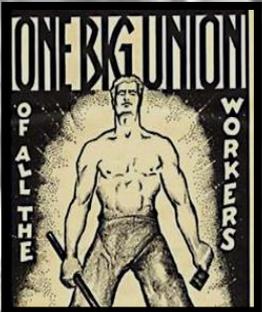
Roosevelt's first target was J.P. Morgan's railroad holding company, **Northern Securities.**





PROGRESSIVE ROOSEVELT:

The company planned an exchange of stock that would merge existing railroad systems, thus creating a monopoly on railroad traffic in the Northwest.

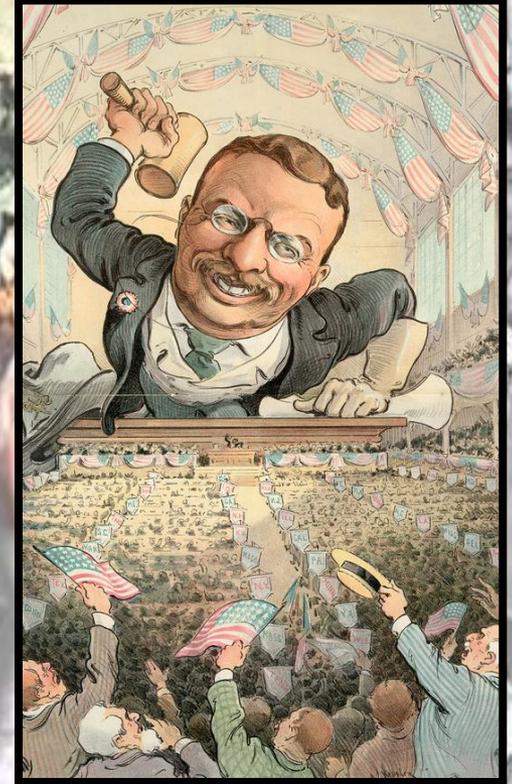
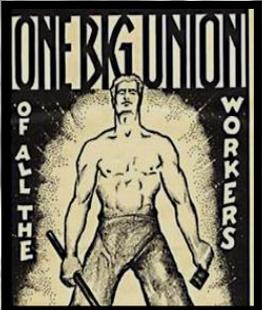




PROGRESSIVE ROOSEVELT:

Farmers and business owners feared that without railroad competition, shipping rates would rise and reduce profits.

In 1902, Roosevelt dusted off the Sherman Antitrust Act and ordered the Attorney General to sue Northern Securities for their “restraint of trade”.

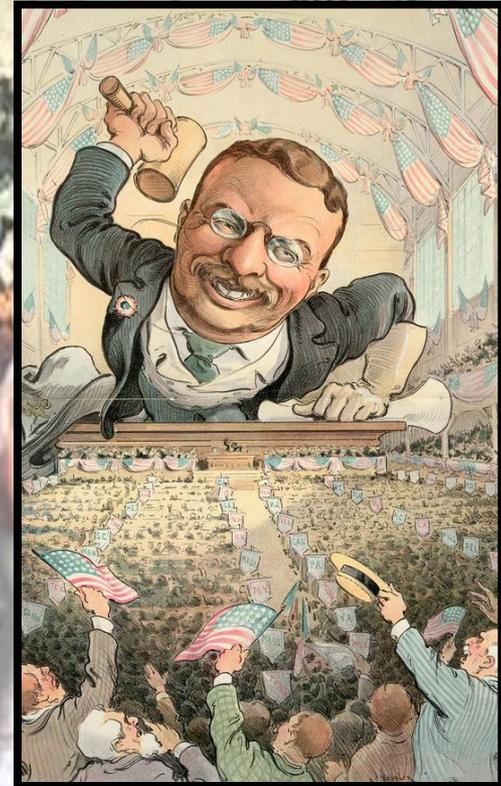
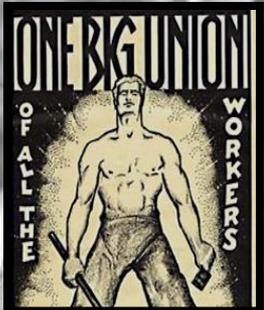




PROGRESSIVE ROOSEVELT:

The suit puzzled J. P. Morgan, who asked what could be done to fix the problem. Unmoved, Roosevelt proceeded.

In 1904, in *Northern Securities v. United States*, the **Supreme Court** ruled that **Morgan's firm** had **violated the Sherman Antitrust Act**.

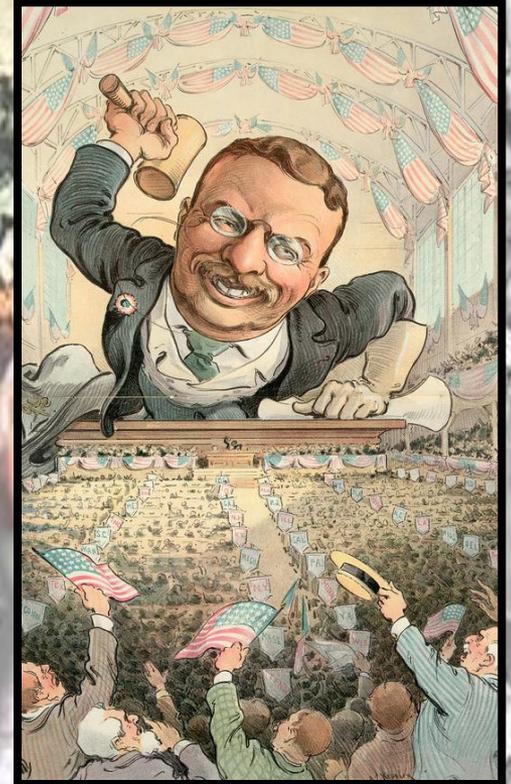




PROGRESSIVE ROOSEVELT:

Roosevelt was hailed as a “trustbuster”, and his popularity with the public grew.

Despite his lawsuit against Northern Securities and his role in the coal strike, Roosevelt believed that most trusts benefited the economy.

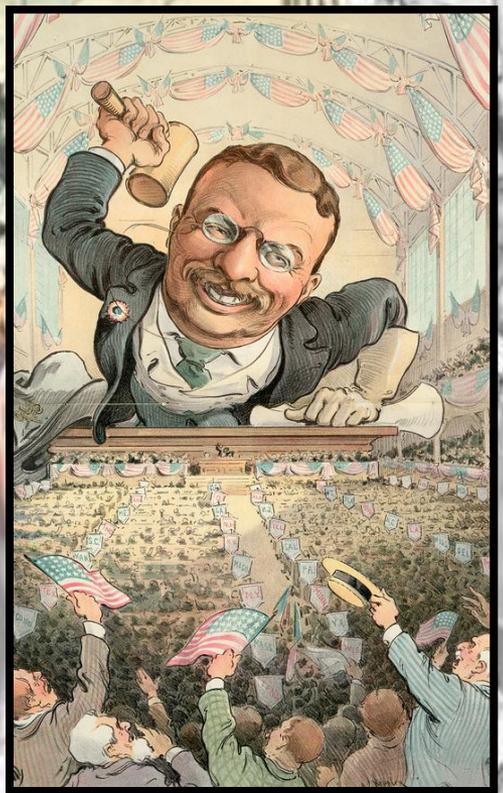




PROGRESSIVE ROOSEVELT:

He held that breaking up the trusts would do more harm than good.

Instead, he proposed to create a federal agency to investigate corporations and publicize the findings.

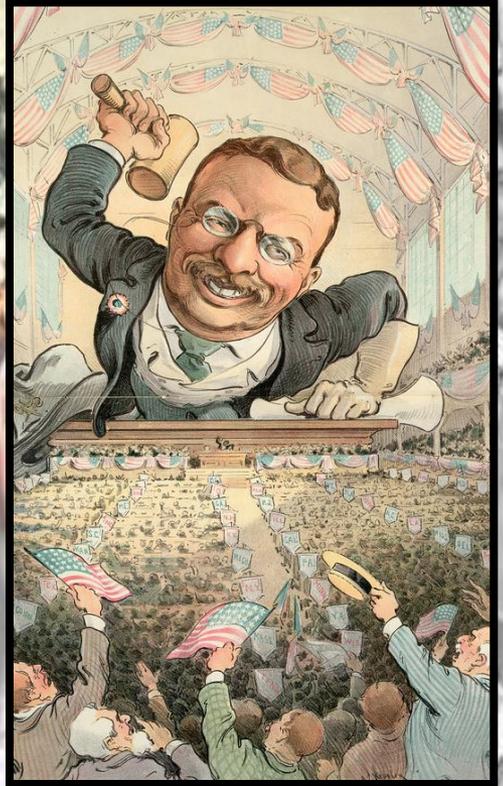




PROGRESSIVE ROOSEVELT:

Roosevelt believed the most effective way to prevent big business from abusing its power was to keep the public informed.

In 1903, Roosevelt convinced Congress to create the Department of Commerce and Labor.

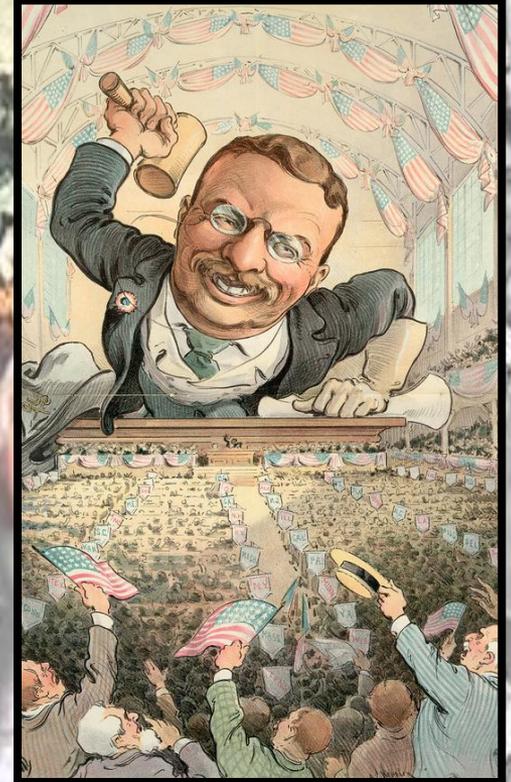
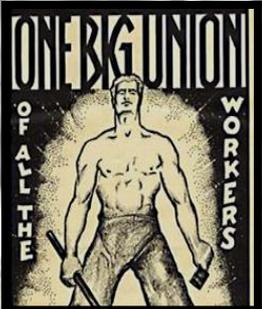




PROGRESSIVE ROOSEVELT:

The following year, this department began investigating U.S. Steel, a gigantic holding company that had been created in **1901**.

Worried about a possible antitrust lawsuit, the company's leaders met with Roosevelt and offered to open their files for examination.



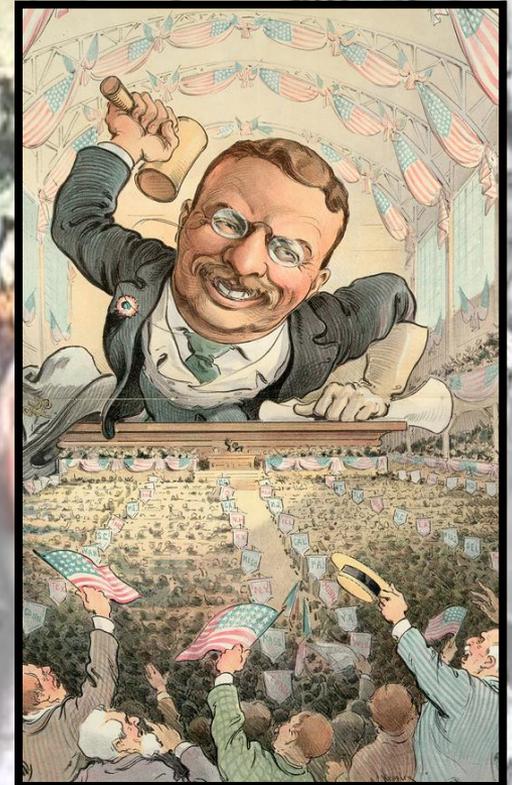
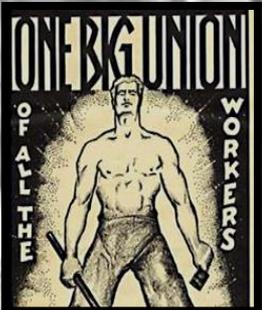
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PROGRESSIVE ROOSEVELT:

In exchange, the Department of Commerce and Labor would privately tell the company about problems and allow them to fix them “quietly”.

Roosevelt accepted this “gentlemen’s agreement” (as he called it), and made similar deals with other companies.

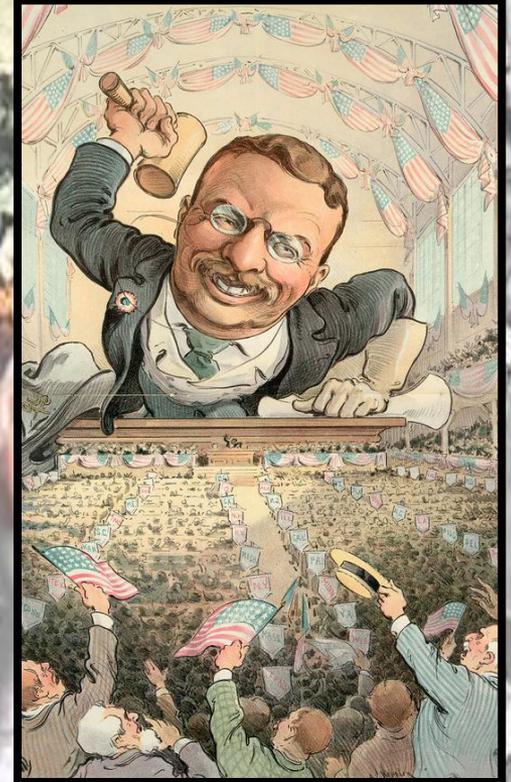
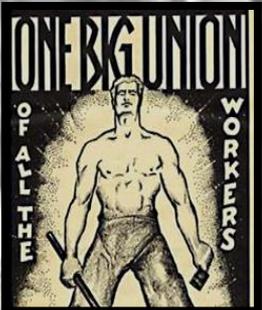




PROGRESSIVE ROOSEVELT:

These deals gave him the ability to regulate big business without having to sacrifice economic efficiency by breaking up the trusts.

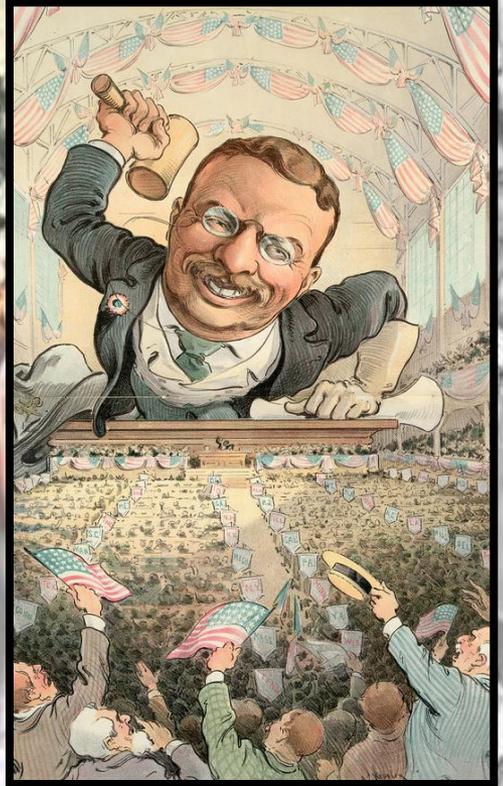
In keeping with his belief in regulation, **Roosevelt pushed the Hepburn Act through Congress in 1906.**





PROGRESSIVE ROOSEVELT:

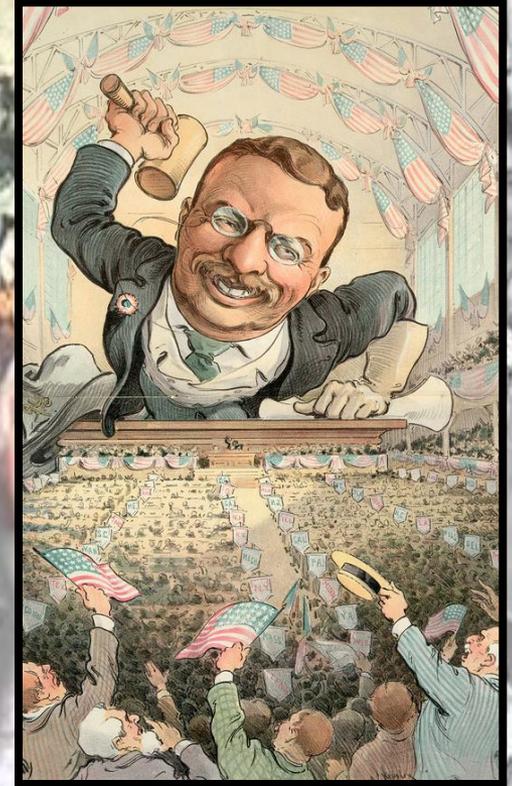
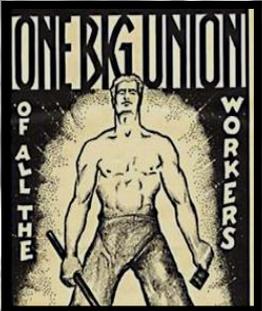
The **act** was **intended to strengthen the Interstate Commerce Commission (ICC)** by giving it the power to set railroad rates. At first, railroad companies were suspicious of the ICC.





PROGRESSIVE ROOSEVELT:

However, the railroads eventually realized they could work with the commission to set rates and regulations that limited competition and prevented new competitors from entering the industry. By **1920**, the ICC had begun setting rates at levels intended to ensure the industry's profits.

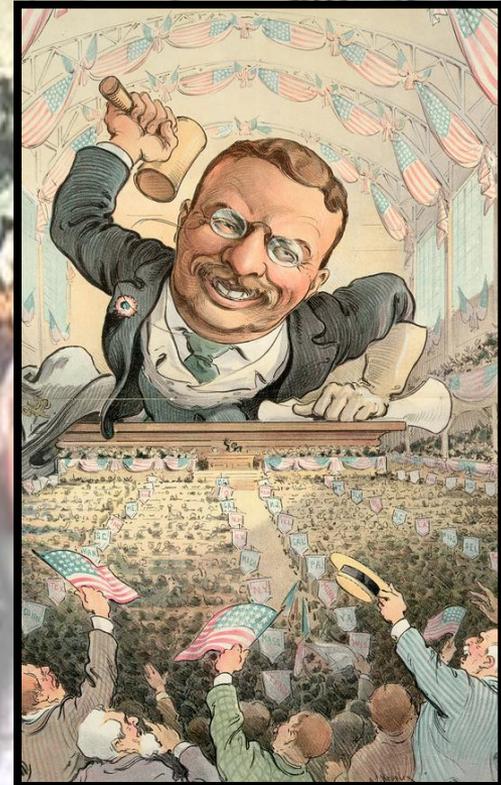
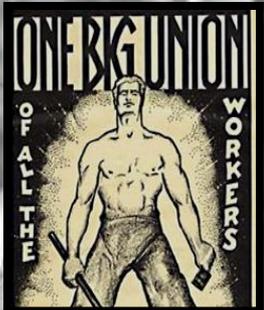




PROGRESSIVE ROOSEVELT:

By **1905**, consumer protection had become a national issue.

Journalists and others reported on questionable and potentially dangerous practices of the manufacturers of patent medicines.

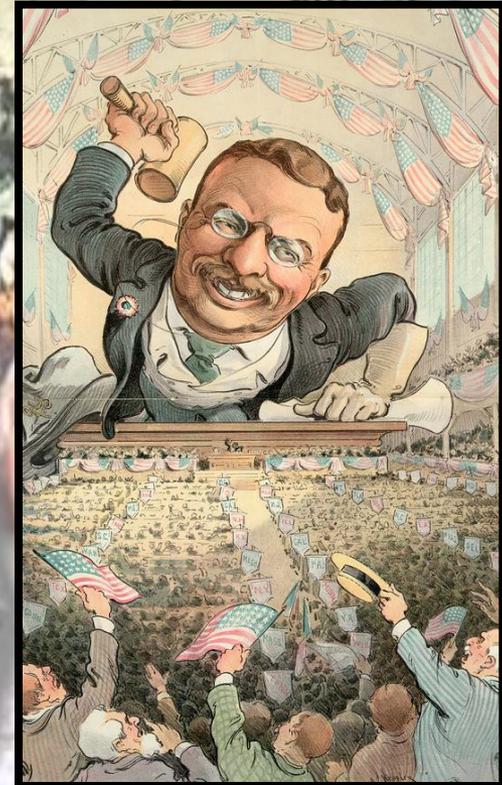
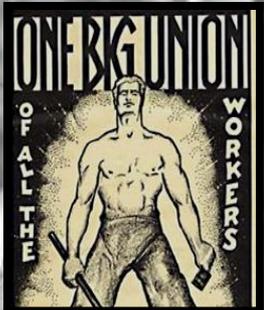




PROGRESSIVE ROOSEVELT:

They **revealed** that many of these **medicines contained unknown ingredients** and that the manufacturers made unproven health claims.

For similar reasons, **food preparation businesses** came under scrutiny.

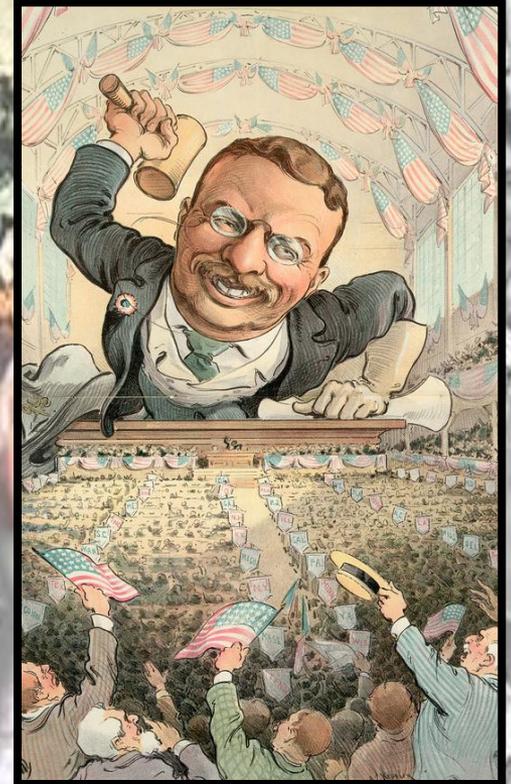
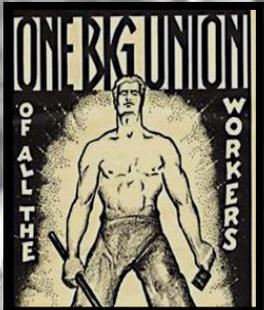




PROGRESSIVE ROOSEVELT:

In 1906, Upton Sinclair published a novel, *The Jungle*, based on his close observations of the slaughterhouses of Chicago.

The **appalling conditions** in the meatpacking industry, as described by Sinclair, **enraged consumers.**

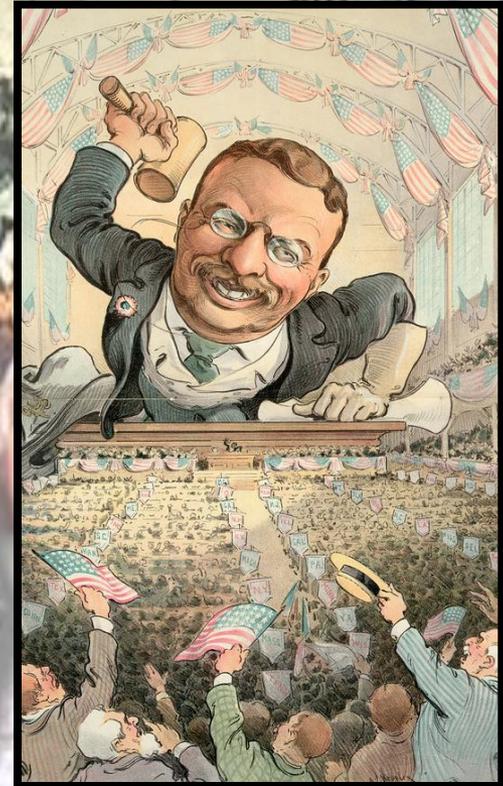




PROGRESSIVE ROOSEVELT:

The U.S. Government responded by passing the Meat Inspection Act and the Pure Food and Drug Act on the same day in 1906.

It helped businesses by enlarging consumer confidence in their products.

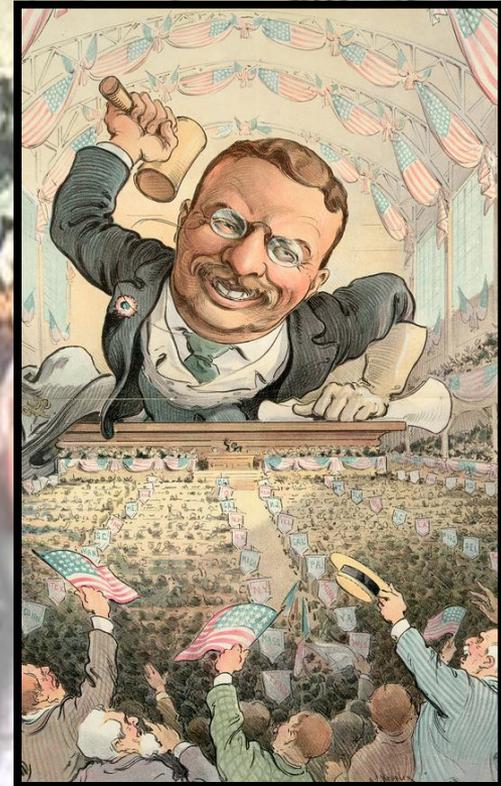
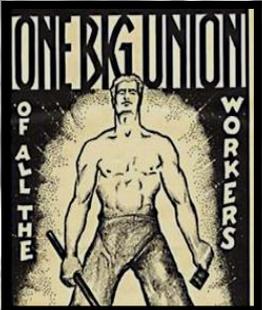




PROGRESSIVE ROOSEVELT:

President Theodore Roosevelt changed the role of the U.S. Government and the nature of the Presidency.

He used his power in the white House to present his views, calling it his “bully pulpit”.

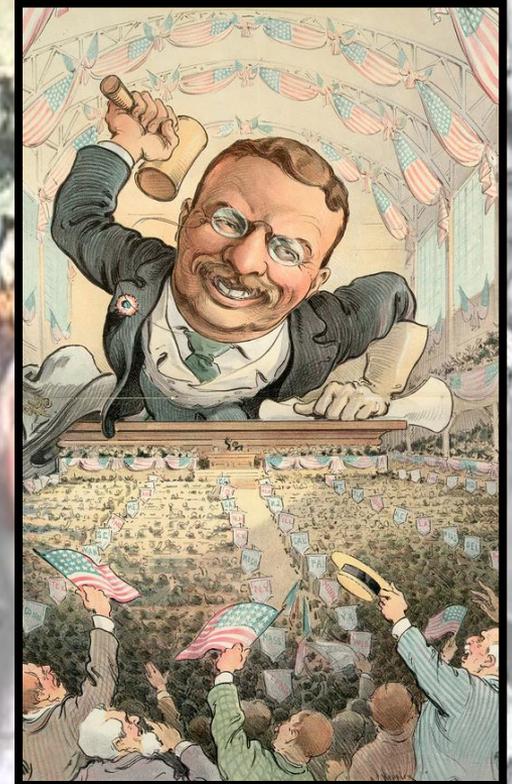
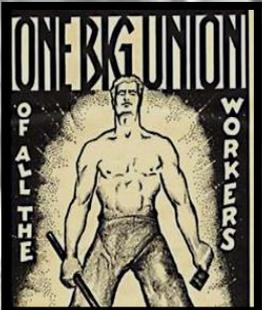




PROGRESSIVE ROOSEVELT:

Increasingly, Americans began looking to the federal government to solve the nation's economic and social problems.

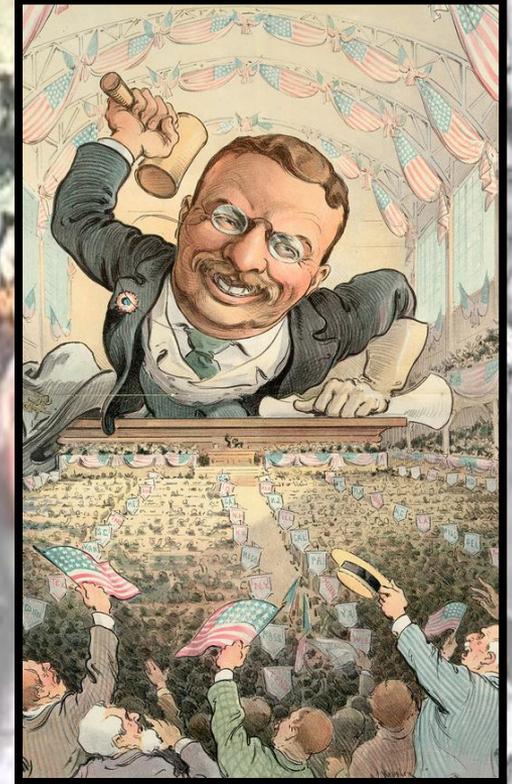
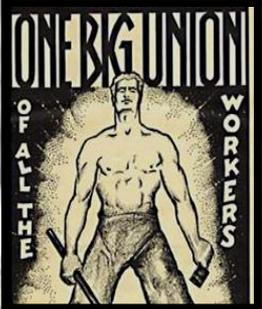
Under Roosevelt, the power of the Executive Branch of government dramatically increased.





PROGRESSIVE ROOSEVELT:

The Interstate commerce commission, through the Hepburn Act, could set rates. The Department of Commerce and Labor could monitor business. And the Attorney General could rapidly bring antitrust lawsuits under the Expedition Act.

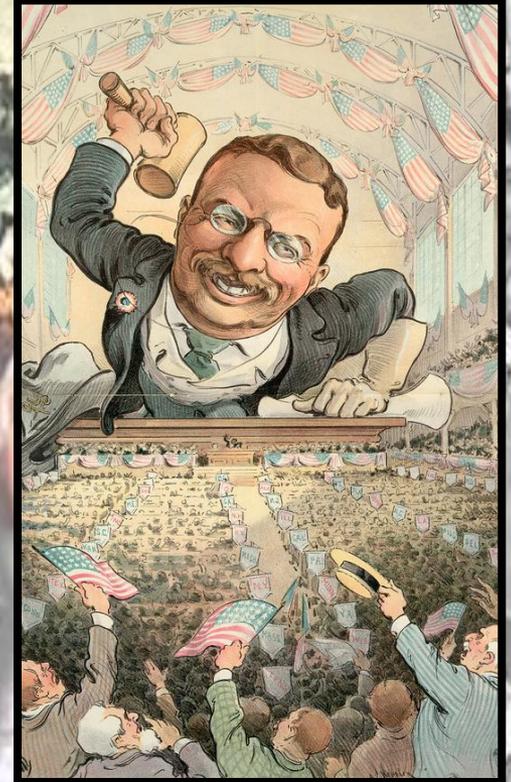




PROGRESSIVE PRESIDENTS:

As his second term as President came to a close, **Roosevelt believed William Howard Taft, his Secretary of War, was the ideal person to continue his policies.**

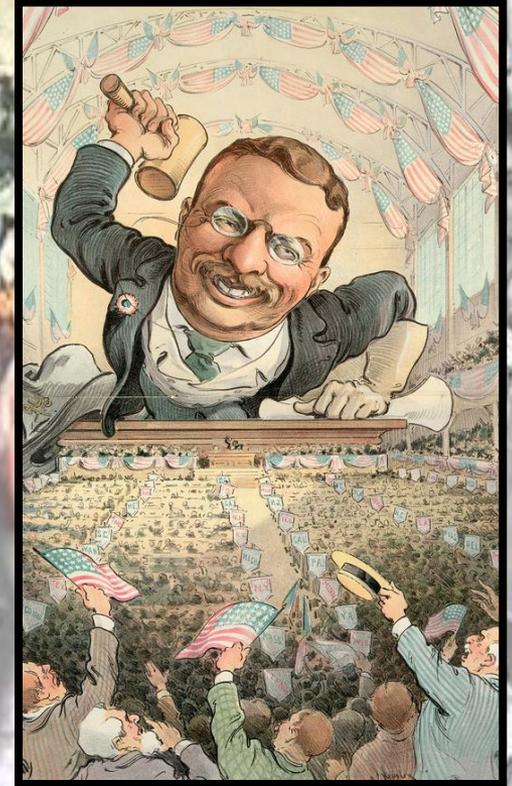
Taft easily secured the Republican nomination and **won the Election of 1908.**





PROGRESSIVE PRESIDENTS:

Although Roosevelt was nicknamed the “trustbuster”, **Taft** actually **brought twice as many antitrust cases** in four years **as his predecessor** had in seven.



In other areas, Taft also pursued Progressive policies.

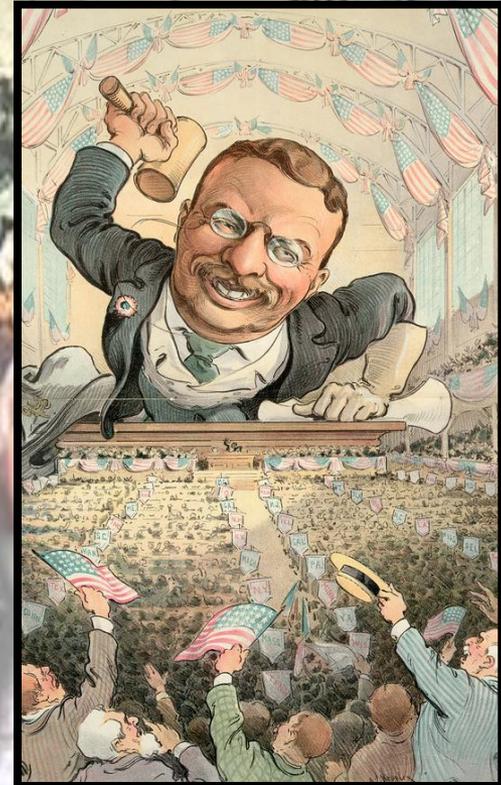
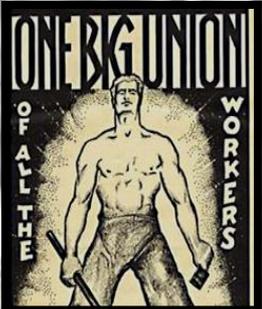




PROGRESSIVE PRESIDENTS:

In 1912, Taft established the Children's Bureau. This agency investigated and publicized the problems of child labor.

The agency still exists today, and deals with issues such as child abuse prevention, adoption, and foster care.

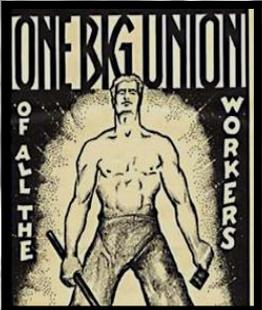
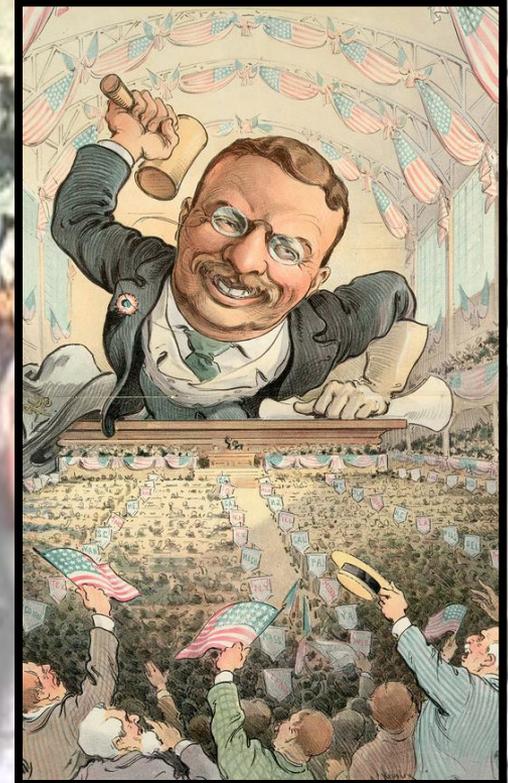




PROGRESSIVE PRESIDENTS:



In **1907**, while President, Roosevelt had approved the purchase of the Tennessee coal and Iron Company by U.S. Steel.



In **October 1911**, Taft declared that the deal violated the Sherman Antitrust Act.

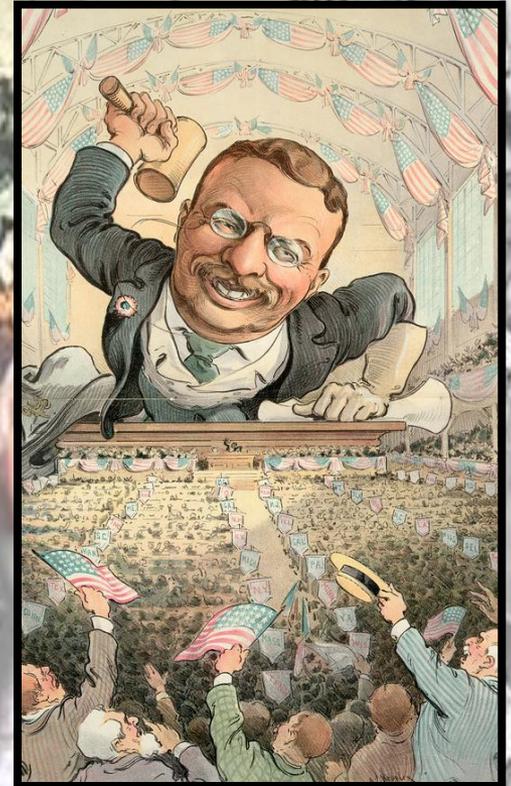
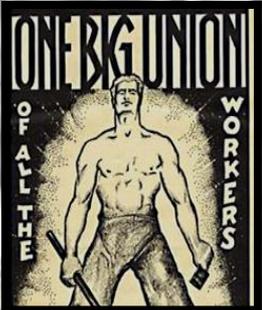




PROGRESSIVE PRESIDENTS:

Roosevelt believed Taft's focus on breaking up trusts was destroying the system of cooperation and regulation that he had set up with Big Business.

In **November 1911**, Roosevelt publicly criticized Taft for this decision.

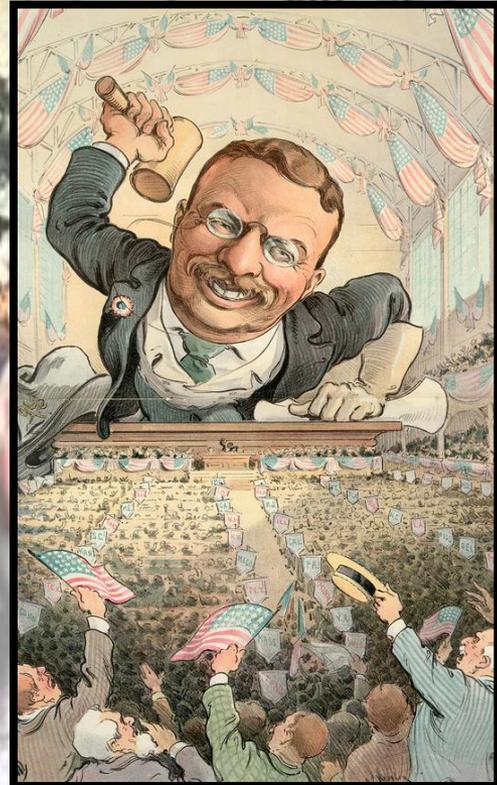
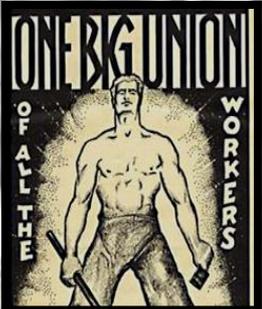




PROGRESSIVE PRESIDENTS:

After Roosevelt broke with Taft, it was only a matter of time before Progressives convinced Roosevelt to re-enter politics.

In late February 1912, Roosevelt said he would attempt to replace Taft as the Republican nominee in order to deny Taft his re-election.



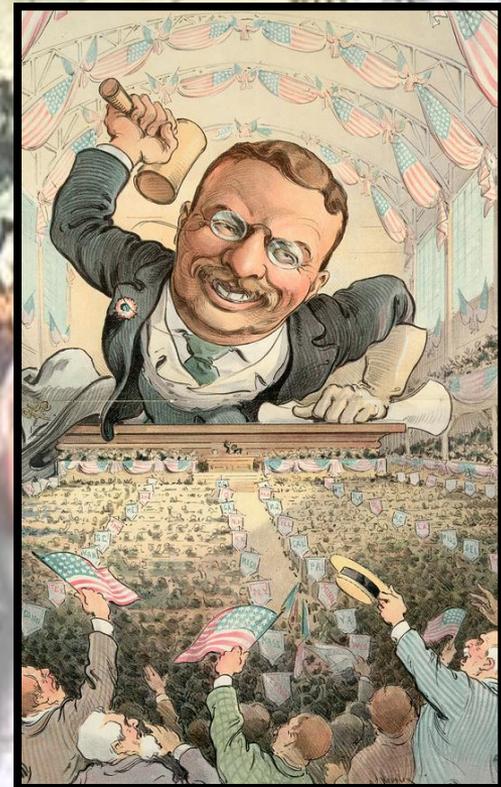
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PROGRESSIVE PRESIDENTS:

Believing that President William Howard Taft had failed to live up to Progressive ideals, Theodore Roosevelt informed seven state governors that he was willing to accept the Republican nomination.

“My hat is in the ring!” he declared. *“The fight is on.”*

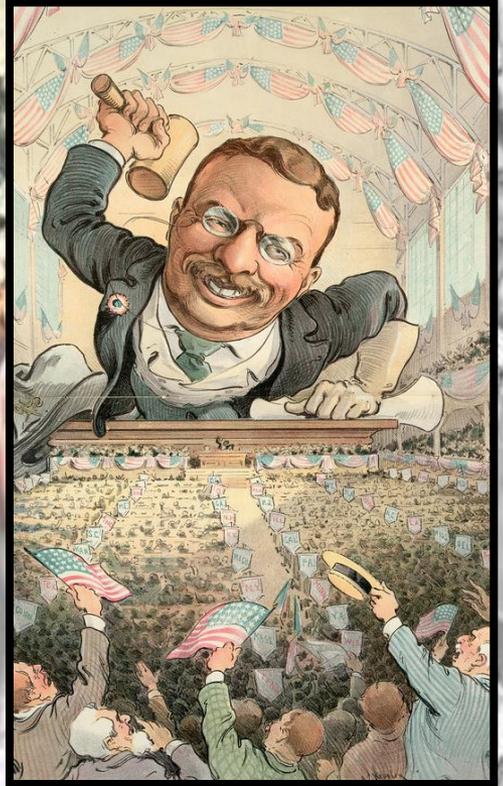




PROGRESSIVE PRESIDENTS:

The struggle for control of the Republican Party reached its climax at the national convention in Chicago in June 1912.

Conservatives rallied behind Taft. Most Progressives supported Roosevelt.



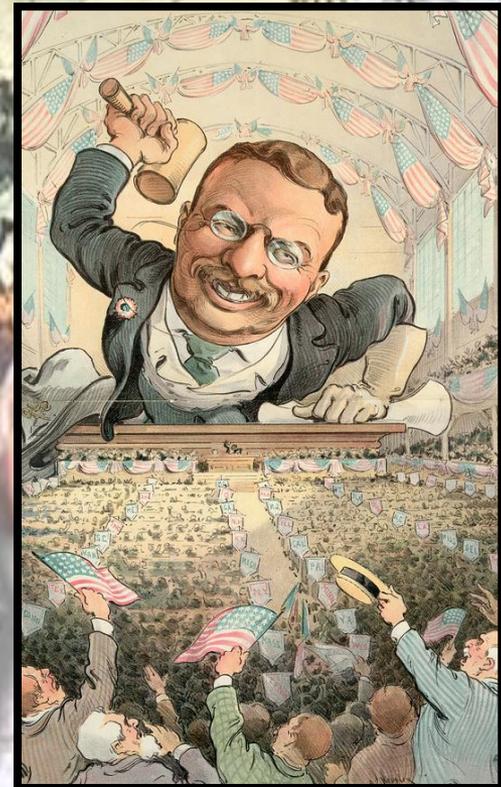
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PROGRESSIVE PRESIDENTS:

When it became clear that Taft's delegates controlled the nomination, **Roosevelt decided to leave the party and campaign as an independent.**

Declaring himself "**fit as a bull moose**", **Roosevelt became the presidential candidate for the new Progressive Party.**



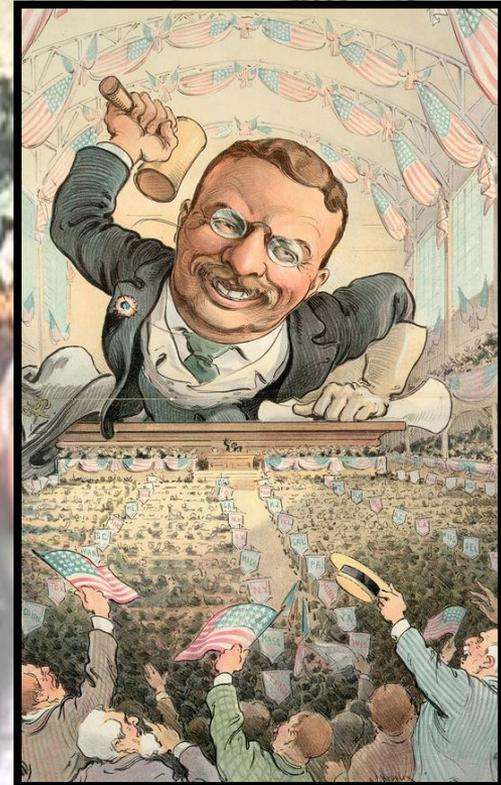
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PROGRESSIVE PRESIDENTS:

This newly formed party quickly became known as the **Bull Moose Party**.

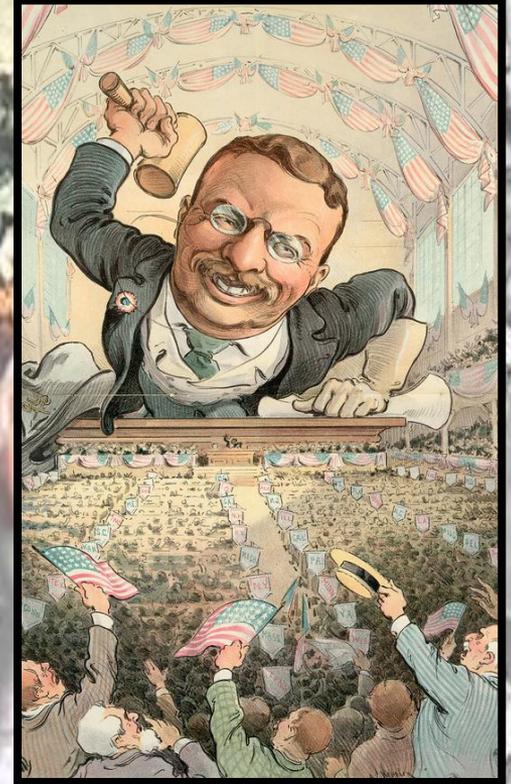
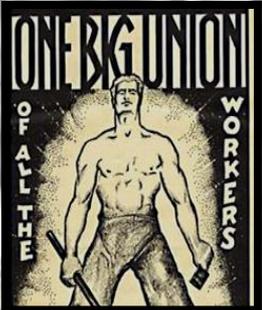
Because Taft had alienated so many groups, the **Election of 1912** became a contest between two Progressives: **Roosevelt** and the Democratic candidate **Woodrow Wilson**.





PROGRESSIVE PRESIDENTS:

After a university teaching career that culminated in his becoming the president of Princeton University, Woodrow Wilson entered politics as a firm Progressive. As the governor of New Jersey, he pushed through many Progressive reforms.

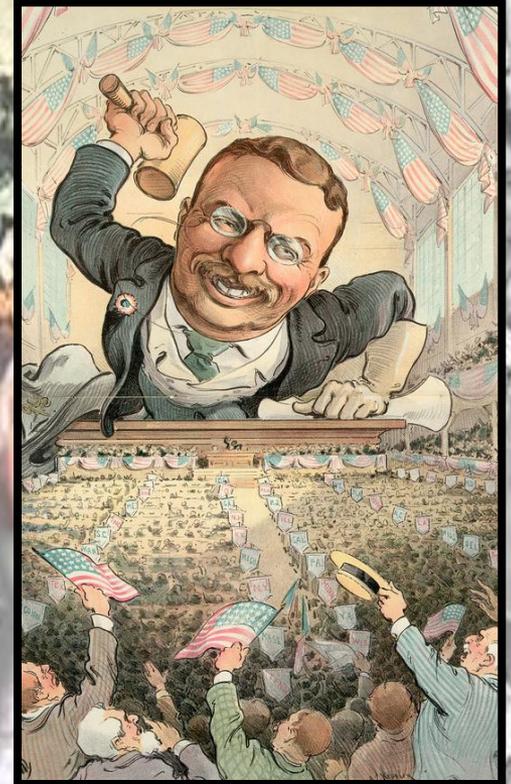
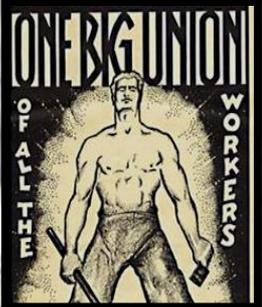




PROGRESSIVE PRESIDENTS:

He introduced the direct primary, established utility regulatory boards, and allowed cities to adopt the commissioner form of government.

In less than two years, New Jersey became a model of Progressive reform.

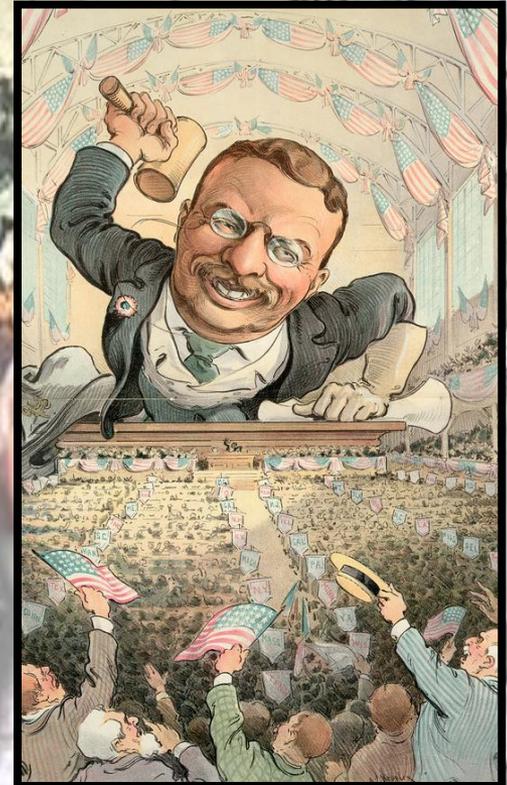
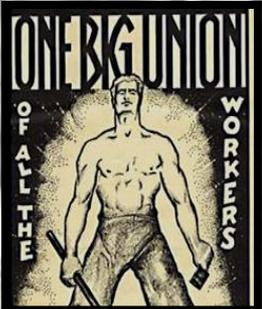




PROGRESSIVE PRESIDENTS:

The Election of 1912 was a contest between two Progressives with different approaches to reform.

Roosevelt accepted large trusts as a fact of life and set out to create proposals to increase regulation.

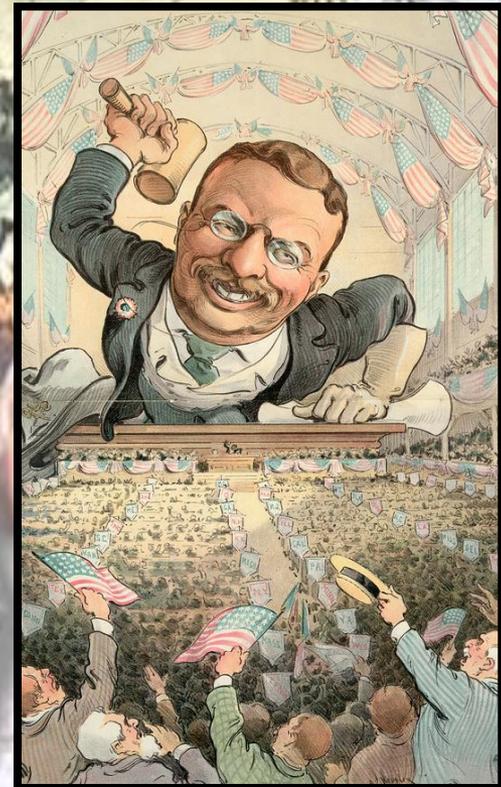
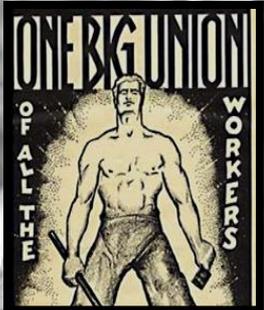




PROGRESSIVE PRESIDENTS:

He favored laws to protect women and children in the labor force and supported workers' compensation for those injured on the job.

Roosevelt called his program the New Nationalism.

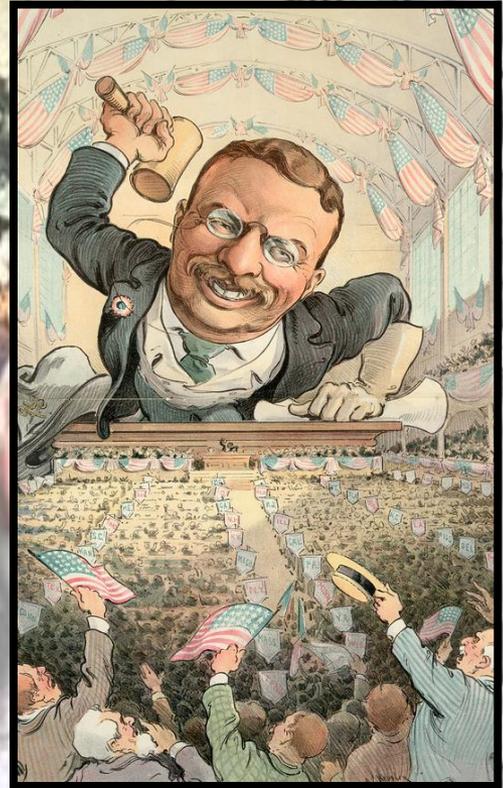
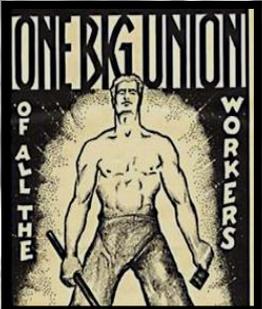




PROGRESSIVE PRESIDENTS:

Wilson countered with what he called the New Freedom.

He criticized Roosevelt's New Nationalism for supporting "regulated monopoly".



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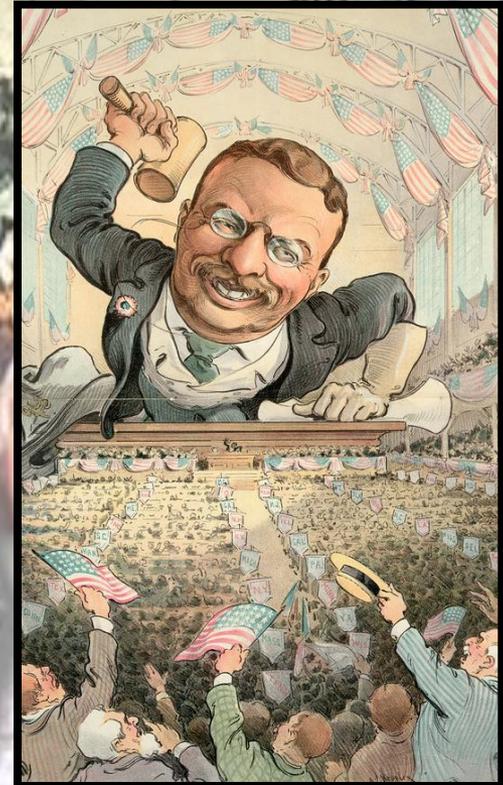
PROGRESSIVE PRESIDENTS:



Wilson argued that Roosevelt's approach gave the federal government too much power in the economy and did nothing to restore competition.



Wilson believed that freedom outweighed efficiency.

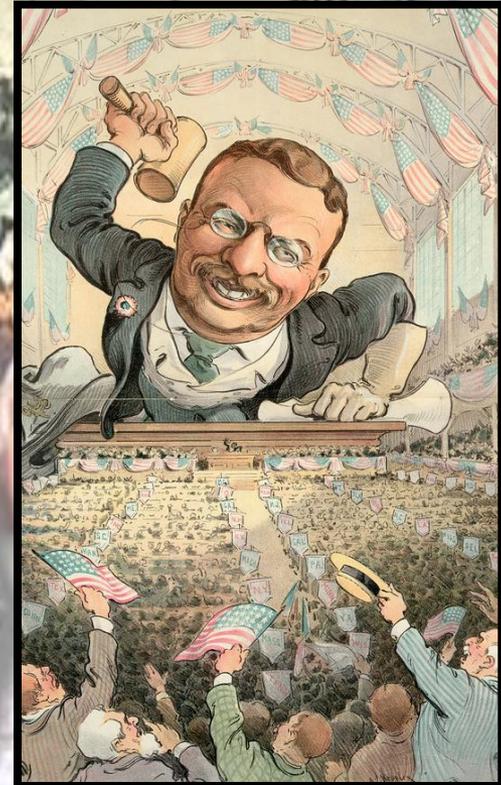
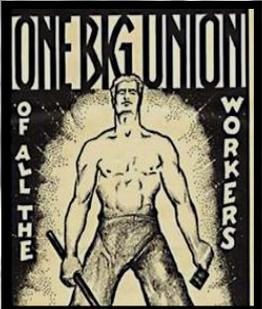




PROGRESSIVE PRESIDENTS:

As expected, Roosevelt and Taft split the Republican voters.

Wilson won the Electoral College with 435 Electoral Votes. He won the election even though he received less than 42% of the Popular Vote.



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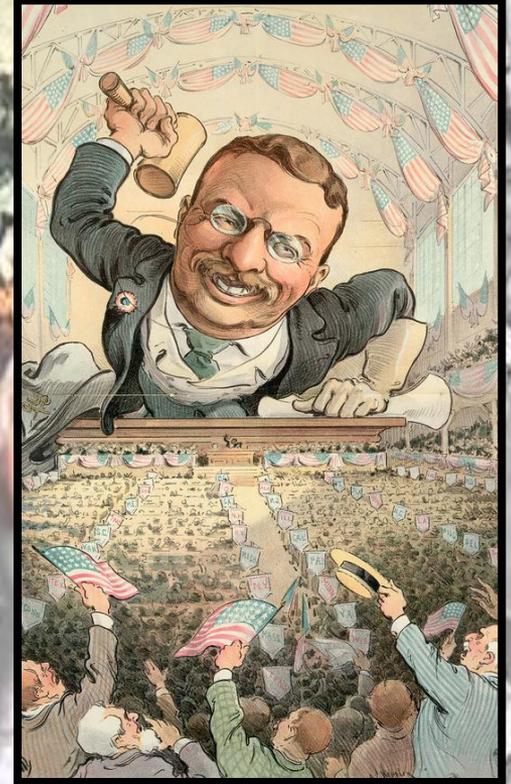
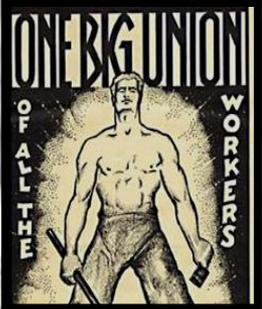




PROGRESSIVE PRESIDENTS:

For the first time since Grover Cleveland's election in 1892, a Democrat was elected President.

As the new Chief Executive, Wilson lost no time in embarking on his program of Progressive reform.

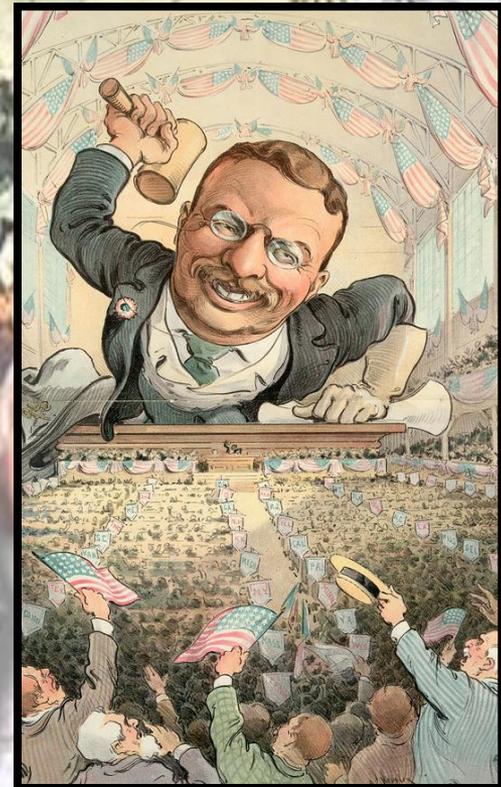
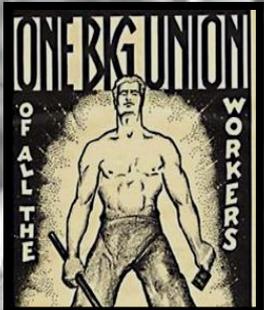




PROGRESSIVE PRESIDENTS:

During his campaign, Wilson had promised to restore competition to the economy by breaking up monopolies.

After the election, he realized that Roosevelt was right: Big Businesses were more efficient and unlikely to be replaced by smaller, competitive firms.



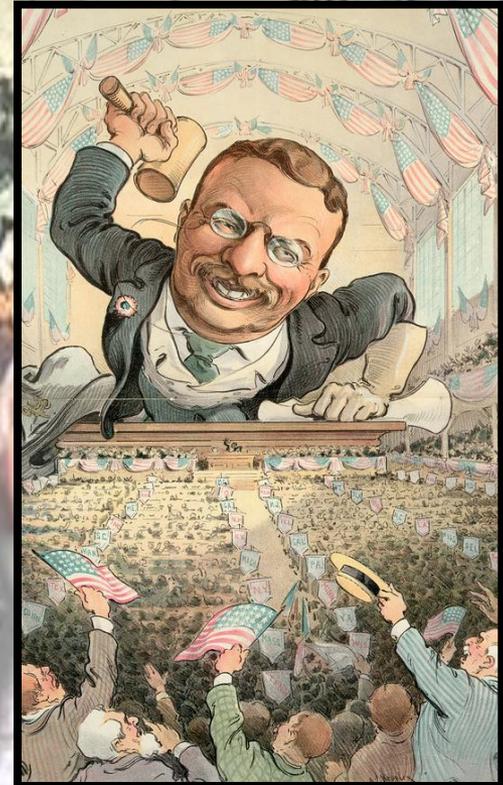
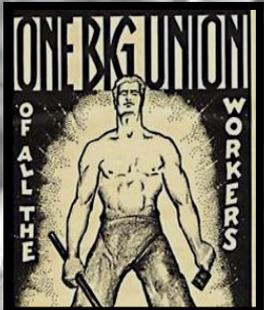


PROGRESSIVE PRESIDENTS:

Wilson decided against pursuing the monopolies.

Progressives in Congress, however, continued to demand action against big business.

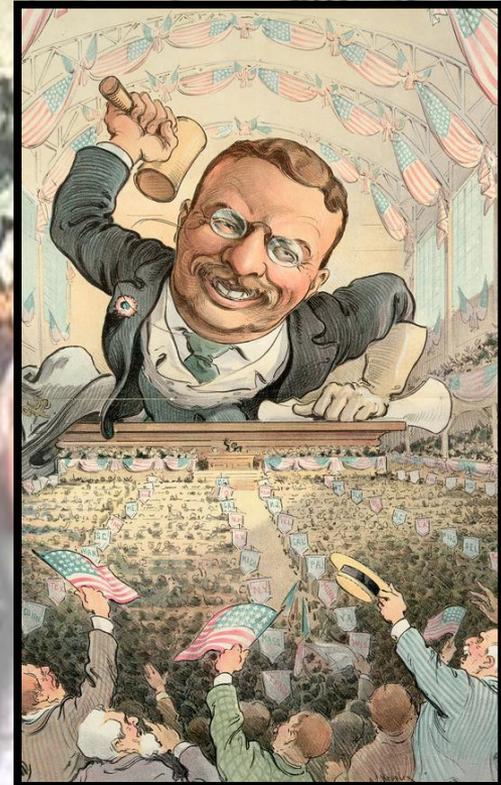
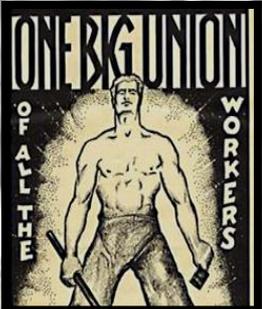
In 1914, at Wilson's request, Congress created the Federal Trade Commission (FTC) to monitor American business.





PROGRESSIVE PRESIDENTS:

The FTC had the power to investigate companies and issue “cease and desist” orders against those it found to be engaging in unfair trade practices, or practices that hurt competition. If a business disagreed with its rulings, it could take the FTC to court.

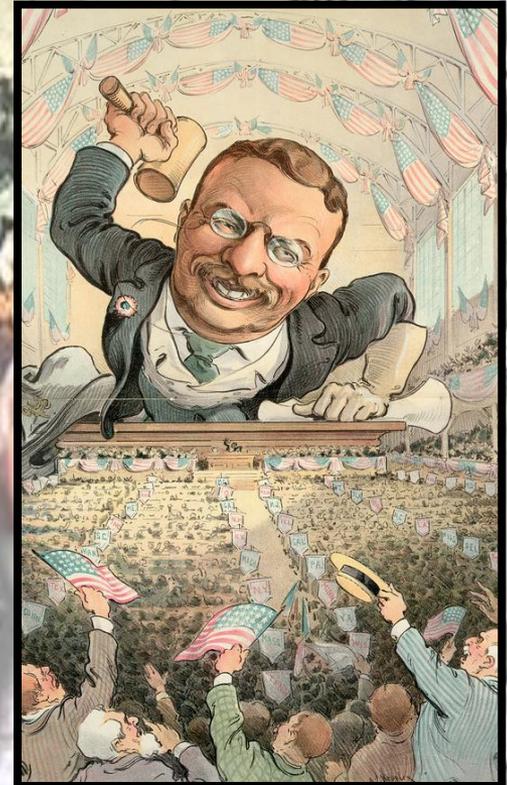
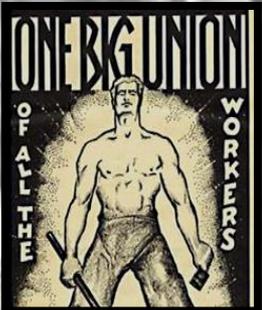




PROGRESSIVE PRESIDENTS:

Wilson did not want the FTC to break up Big Business. Instead, it was to work toward limiting unfair trade practices.

He deliberately appointed conservative business leaders as the FTC's first commissioners.

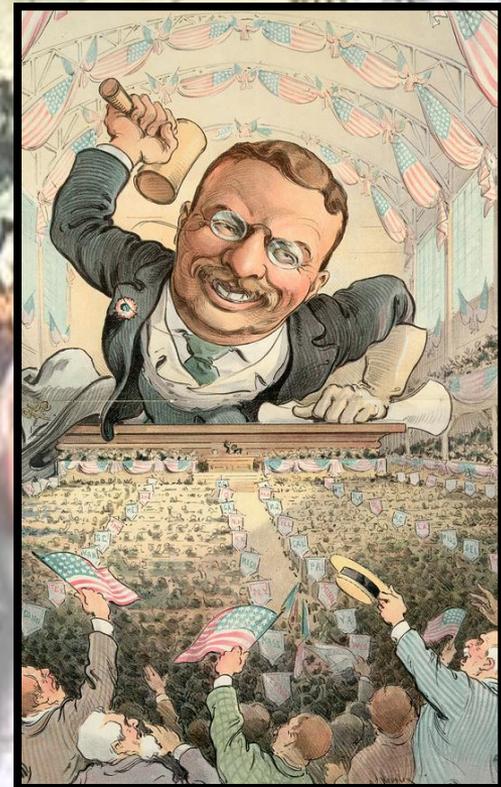
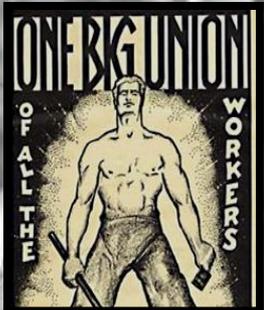




PROGRESSIVE PRESIDENTS:

Unsatisfied by Wilson's approach, progressives in Congress responded by passing the Clayton Antitrust Act in **1914**.

The act outlawed practices that restricted competition such as price discrimination, or charging different customers different prices.

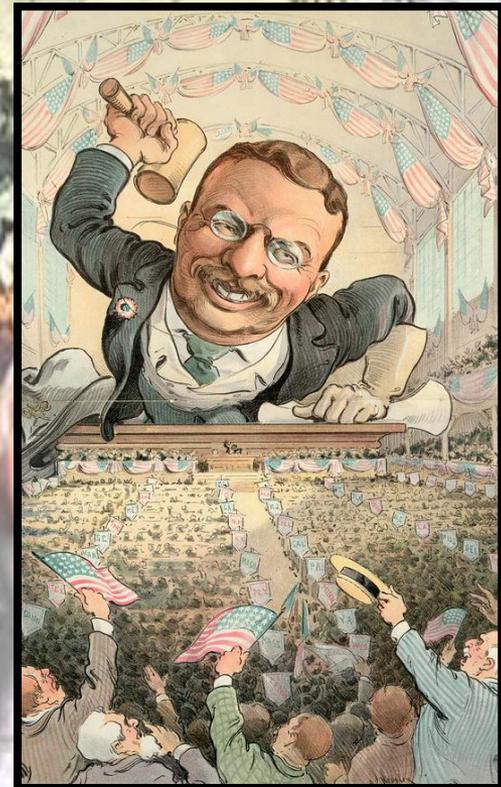
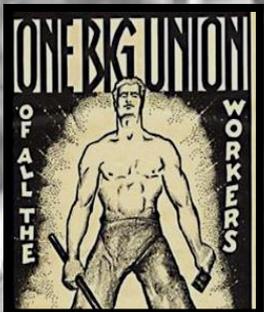


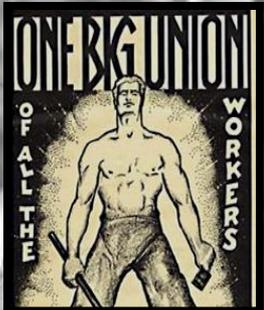


PROGRESSIVE PRESIDENTS:

The passing of the Clayton Antitrust Act corrected deficiencies in the Sherman Antitrust Act of **1890**.

In **1916**, Wilson signed the first Federal law regulating child labor.

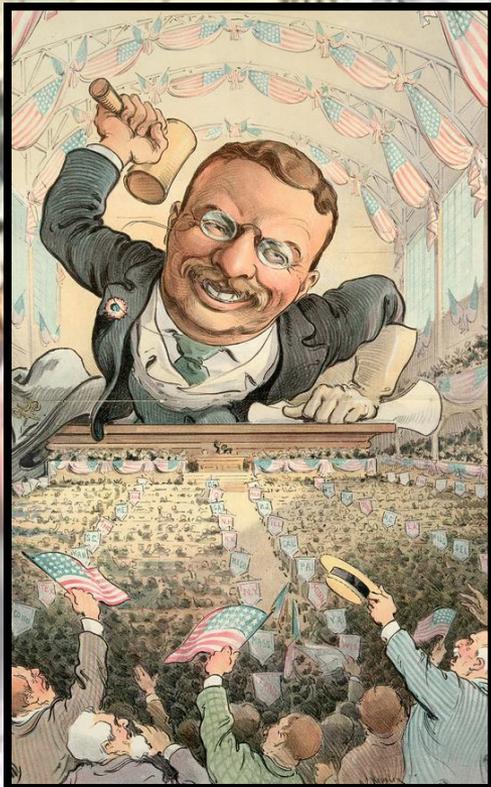




PROGRESSIVE PRESIDENTS:

The **Keating-Owen Child Labor Act** prohibited the employment of children under the age of 14 in factories producing goods for interstate commerce.

Although the **Supreme Court** declared the law unconstitutional in 1918, Wilson's effort helped his reputation with Progressives.

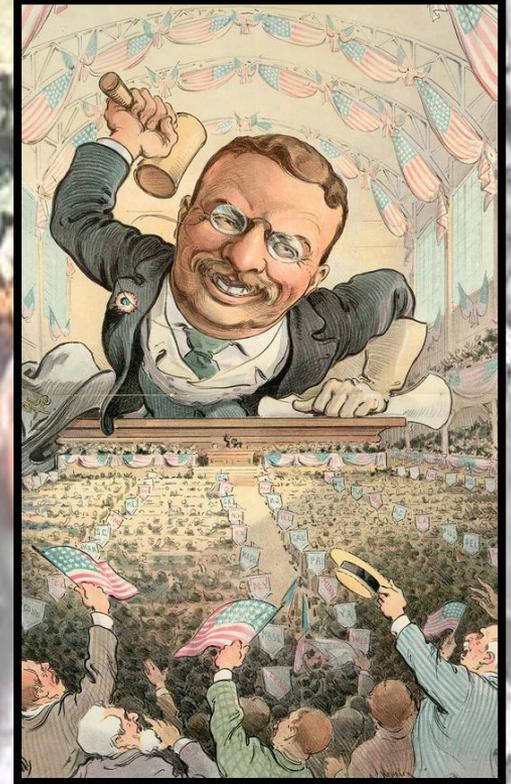
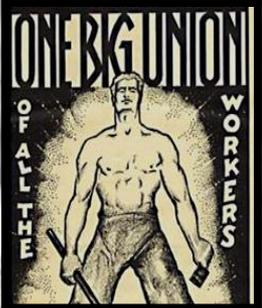


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PROGRESSIVE PRESIDENTS:

He also supported the Adamson Act, which established the eight-hour workday for railroad workers, and the Federal Farm Loan Act, which helped provide low-interest loans to farmers.

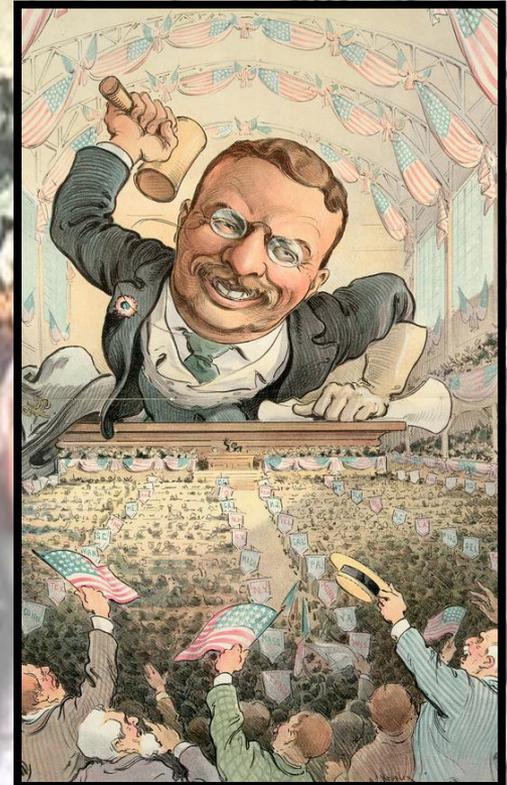
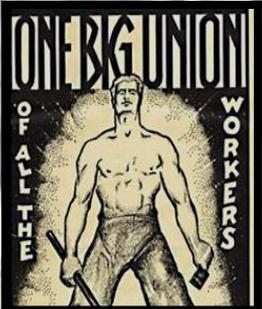




PROGRESSIVE PRESIDENTS:

During his Presidency, Wilson built upon Roosevelt's foundation. He expanded both the federal government and the power of the President.

Progressivism made important changes in the political life of the U.S.

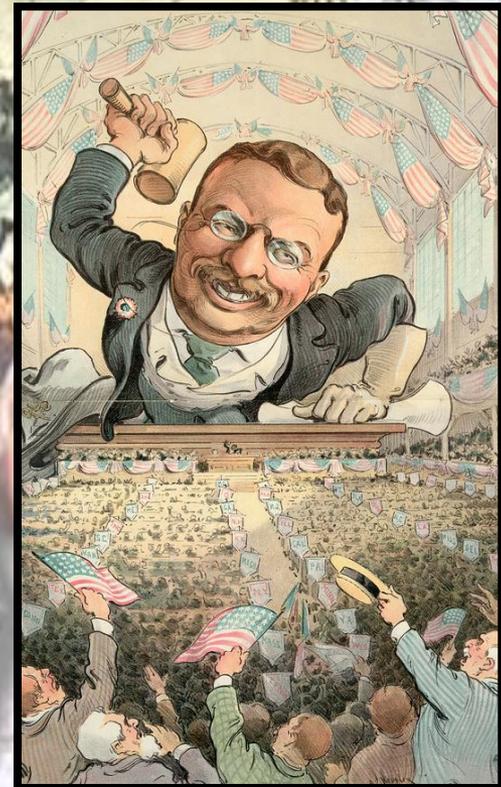
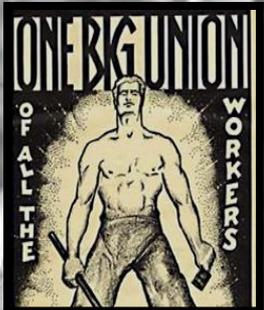




PROGRESSIVE PRESIDENTS:

Before this era, most Americans did not expect the government to pass laws protecting workers or regulating Big Business.

In fact, many courts had previously ruled the passage of such laws unconstitutional.

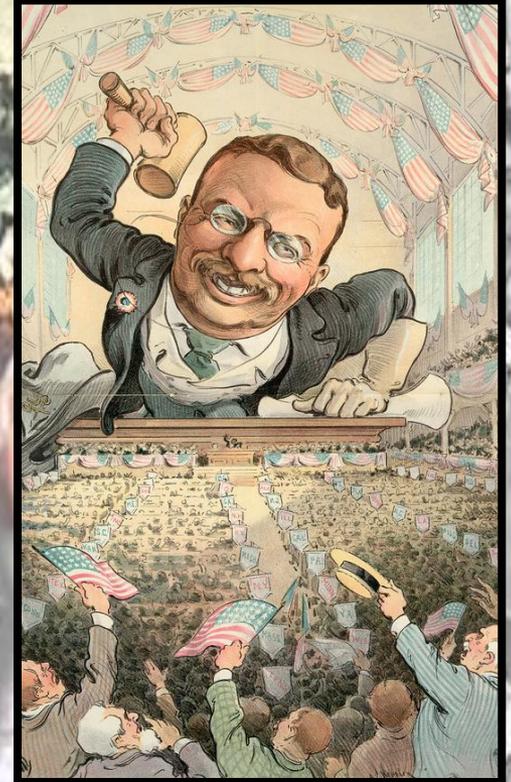
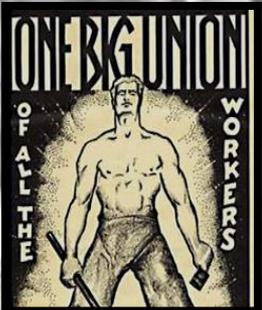




PROGRESSIVE PRESIDENTS:

By the end of the Progressive Era, however, both legal and public opinion had shifted.

Increasingly, Americans expected the U.S. Government, to play a more active role in regulating the economy and solving social problems.



WHAT
DID WE
LEARN
TODAY?



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FAST 5: UNIT 2, LESSON 18 (AH 2.18)

QUESTION 1 



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1. What role did Progressivism play in the social and political life of the U.S.?



FAST 5: UNIT 2, LESSON 18 (AH 2.18)

QUESTION 2



**Dr. Hartnell's
135 LIVE!**

2. Who were the muckrakers?
Pick one famous muckraker and
describe what they tried to
reform.



FAST 5: UNIT 2, LESSON 18 (AH 2.18)

QUESTION

3



3. Why was President Teddy Roosevelt nicknamed the "trustbuster"?



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FAST 5: UNIT 2, LESSON 18 (AH 2.18)

QUESTION 4 

4. Why is the 17th Amendment to the U.S. Constitution seen as a major “win” for the Progressives?



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FAST 5: UNIT 2, LESSON 18 (AH 2.18)

QUESTION

5



5. Who ran as a candidate for the Bull Moose Party in the Election of 1912? Why didn't he run for the Republicans?

! THINK

✓ CHECK

> SUBMIT



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