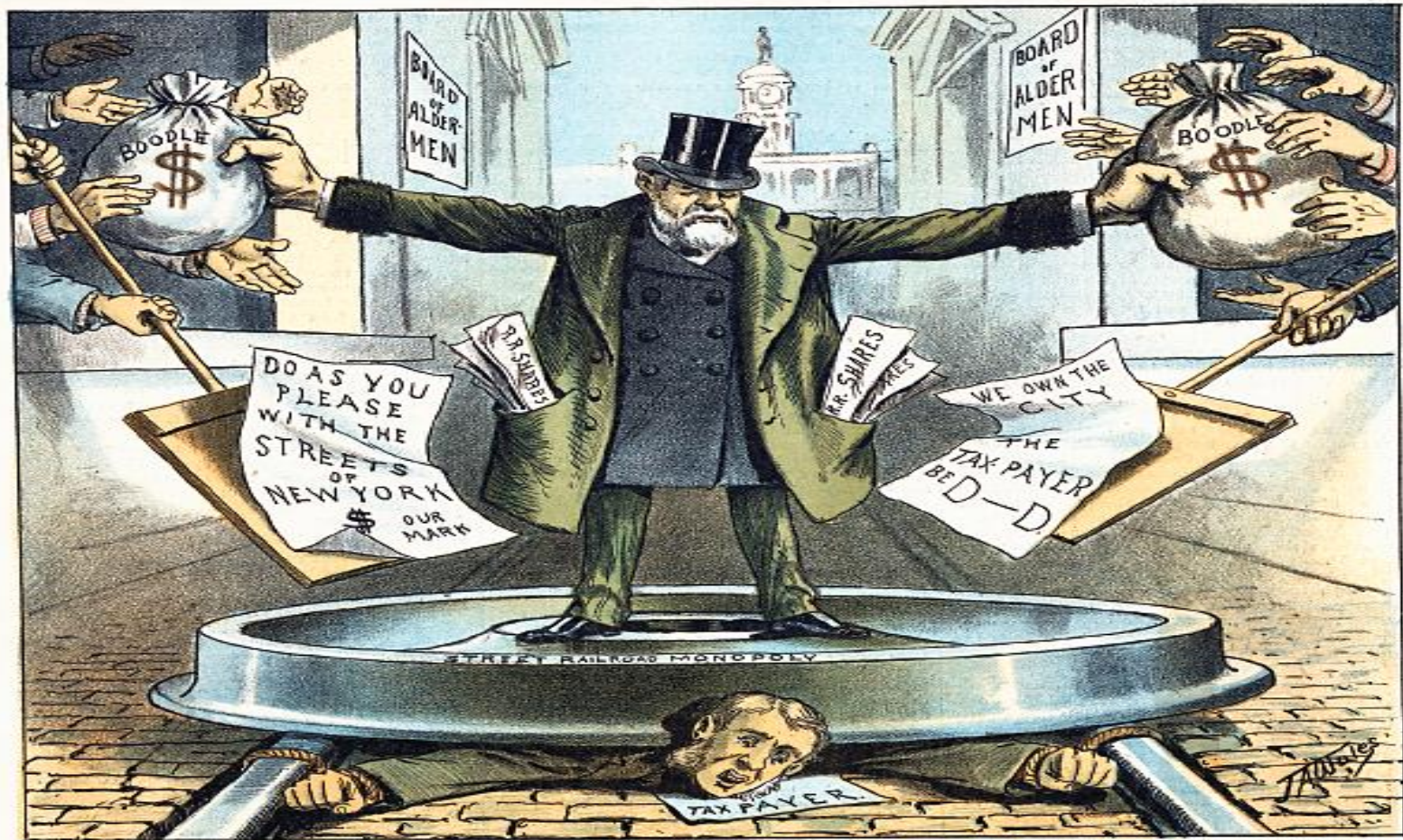


Chapter 17

The Progressive Era

Section 1: The Origins of Progressivism

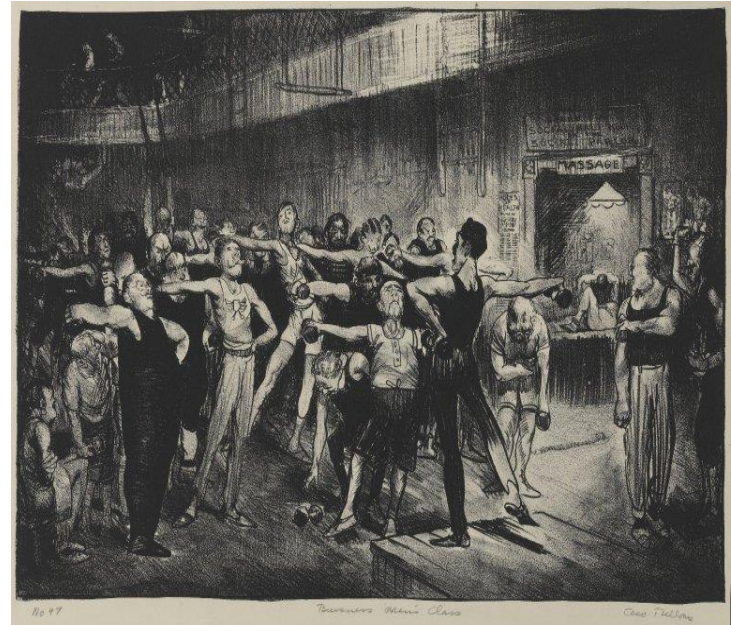


The Progressive Movement

- Timeframe:
- Purpose:
- People: Journalists and writers, intellectuals, political reformers
- Goals
 - Protecting Social Welfare
 - Promoting Morality
 - Economic Reform
 - Fostering Efficiency

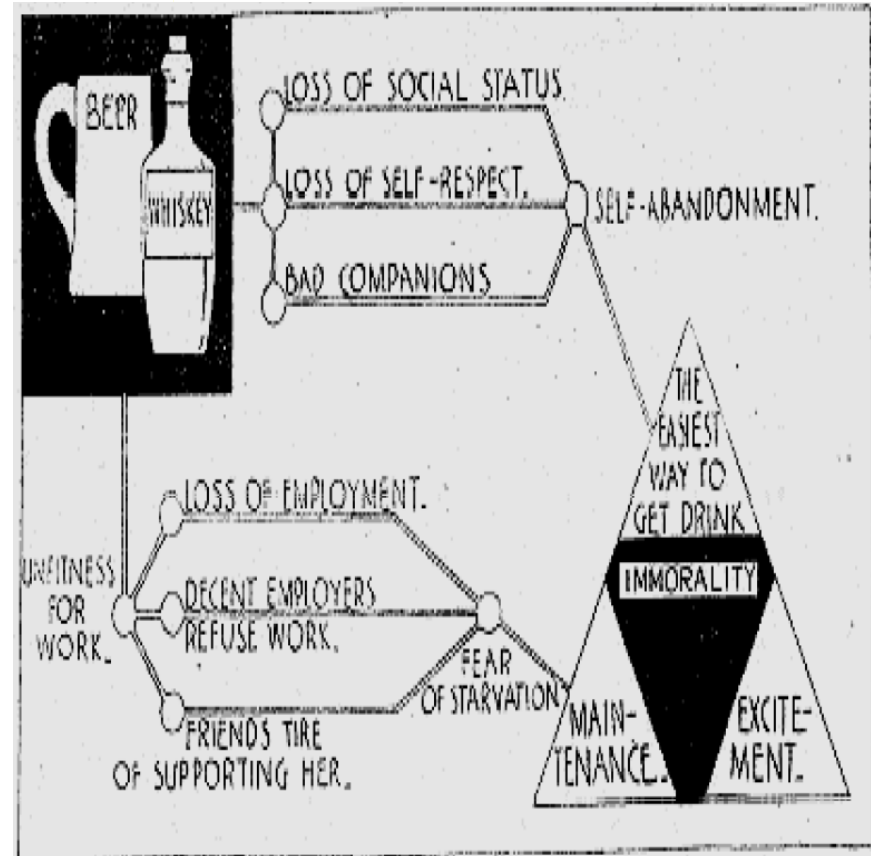
Social Welfare

- Harsh conditions of industrialization created problems
- Organizations help and promote values
 - Settlement houses, churches
 - YMCA
 - Salvation Army:



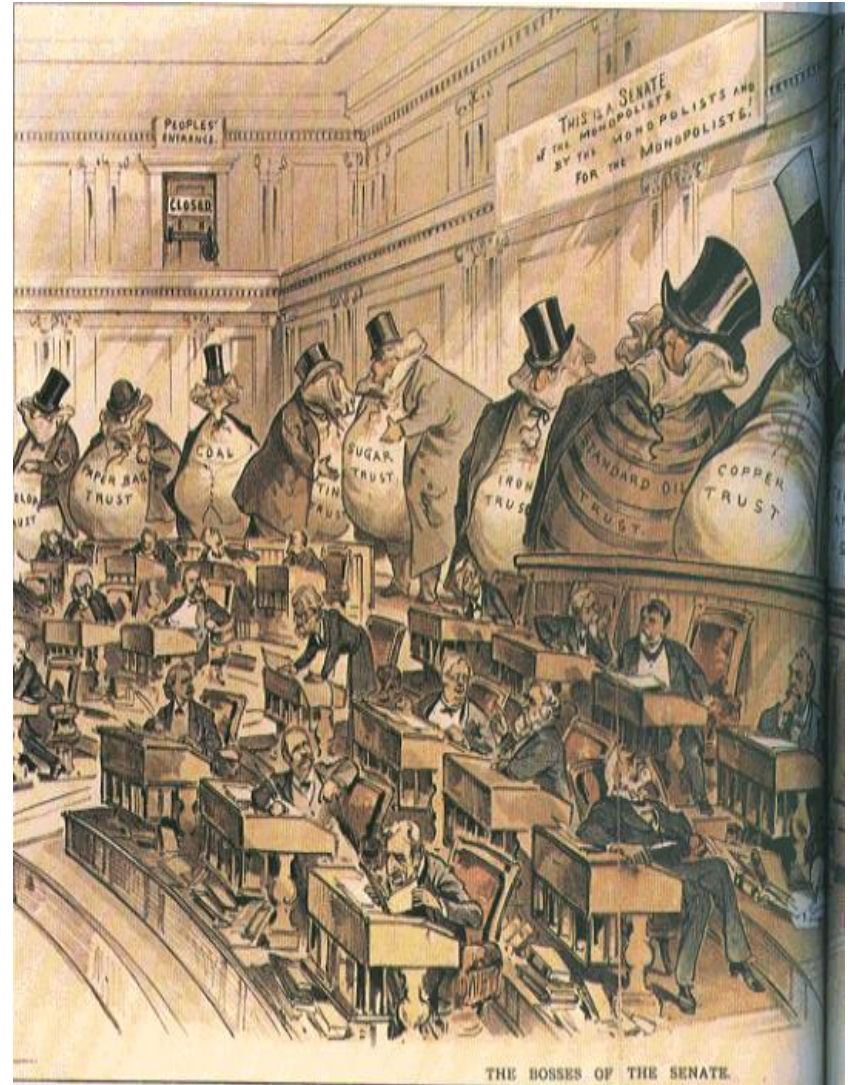
Moral Improvement

- Prohibition
- WTCU
 - Confront saloon owners
 - Largest women's group in nation's history by 1911
 - “Do everything”
- Anti-Saloon League



Economic Reform

- Progressives embrace socialist ideas, but not socialism:
 - Viewed problems as “structural” rather than individual
- Muckrakers:



Muckrakers

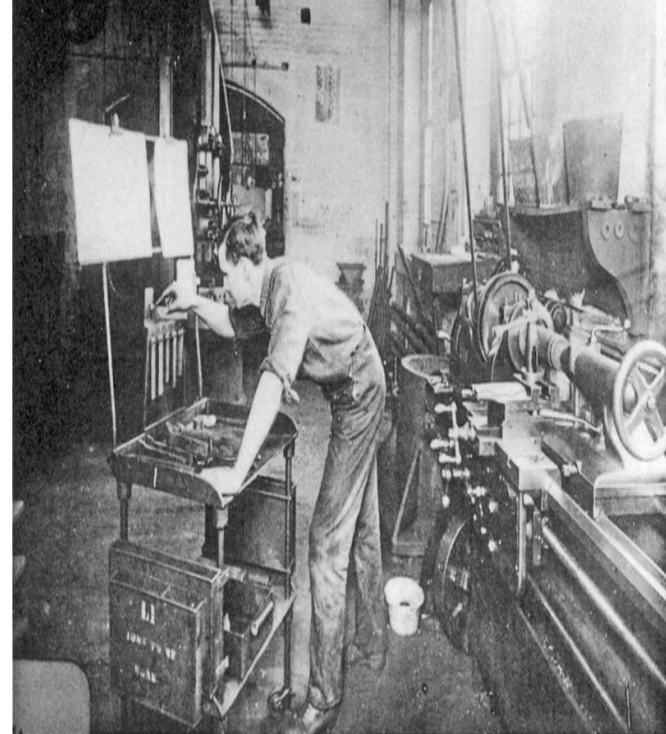
- Investigative journalists played a crucial role in exposing political corruption and corporate wrongdoing. Publication in magazines like McClure's, books.
- Th. Roosevelt disparagingly called these journalists "muckrakers," but the name stuck as a badge of honor.
- Lincoln Steffens *The Shame of the Cities* 1904. Exposed corruption of boss politics.
- Ida M. Tarbell *History of the Standard Oil Company* 1904. Corporate ruthlessness of America's most powerful monopoly.
- Upton Sinclair *The Jungle* (1906). Wanted to show the horrific working conditions in Chicago's meatpacking industry, but was read because of the graphic description of terribly unsanitary food production.



Upton Sinclair (1878-1968), muckraker and Socialist

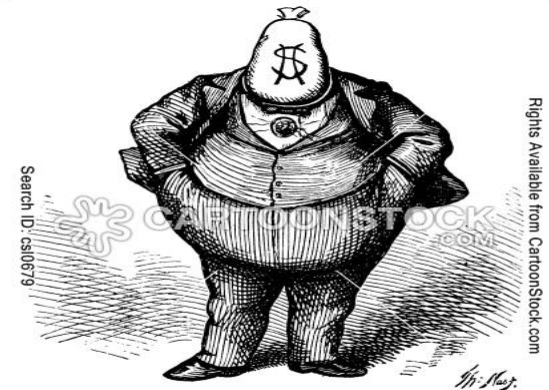
Fostering Efficiency

- “Brandeis brief”
 - Using:
- Taylorism & scientific management
 - Assembly line production
 - Use :
 - Faster production :
- Workplace Incentives
 - Ford motivates workers with shorter workdays and higher pay



Government Reform - Local

- Causes
 - Corrupt city bosses:
 - Growing :
 - Difficulty dealing with challenges
- Effects
 - Revamped governments: ↑ of:
 - Progressive mayors promote reforms
 - Ex: tax reform, building projects, public ownership of utilities



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THE "BRAINS"

(This remarkable characterization of "Boss Tweed" is probably the best known of Nast's caricatures)

Government Reform - State

- Reform Governors
 - Seek to :
- “Fighting Bob” LaFollette
 - Wisconsin :
 - Targeted railroads
 - Taxed same as other businesses
 - Commission to:
 - Banned :



Robert M. LaFollette (1855-1925),
Progressive governor of Wisconsin

Child Labor

- Workplace hazards
 - More accident prone, paid less, health problems
- National Child Labor Committee – 1904
 - Supported by social welfare advocates and labor unions
 - States begin :
- Keating-Owen Act of 1916
 - Struck down by Supreme Court as :



Photograph by Lewis W. Hine

- <http://www.historyplace.com/unitedstates/childlabor/>

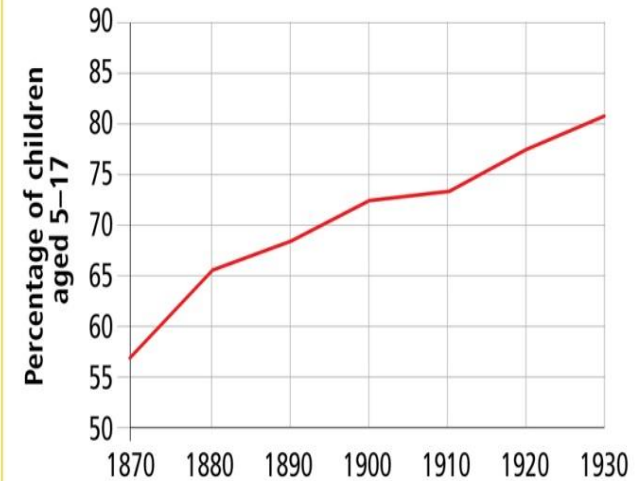
Florence Kelley

- Chief inspector of factories for IL.
- Illinois Factory Act of 1893
 - Banned child labor
 - Limited women's hours
 - Emphasized:



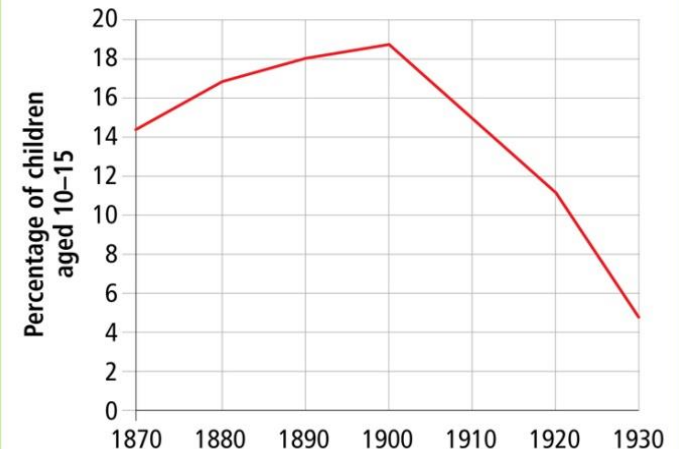
Portrait of Florence Kelley. Gelatin silver print, c1920-1930. Schlesinger Library, Radcliffe Institute.

Children Enrolled in Public School, 1870–1930



SOURCE: *Historical Statistics of the United States*

Children Employed, 1870–1930



SOURCE: U.S. Census Bureau

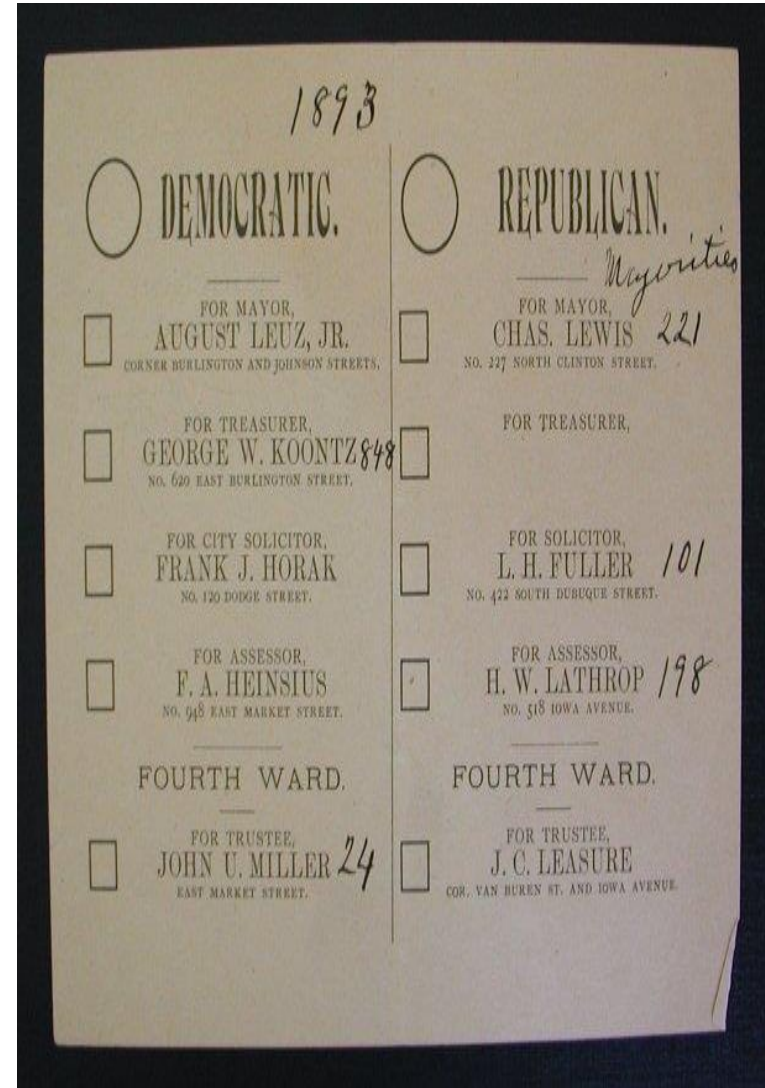
Workers' Rights

- *Muller v. Oregon* 1904
 - Court persuaded to :
- *Bunting v. Oregon* 1917
 - Court upholds 10-hour workday for men
- Workers' compensation
 - Maryland, 1902 – first to :



Election Reform

- Reforms adopted in states
 - Australian ballot
 - Direct Primary
 - Initiative
 - Referendum
 - Recall



Election Reform

- 17th Amendment – 1913
 - Popular election of senators
 - Put choice in :

