

Chapter 17

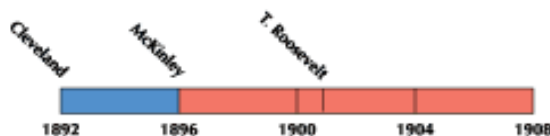
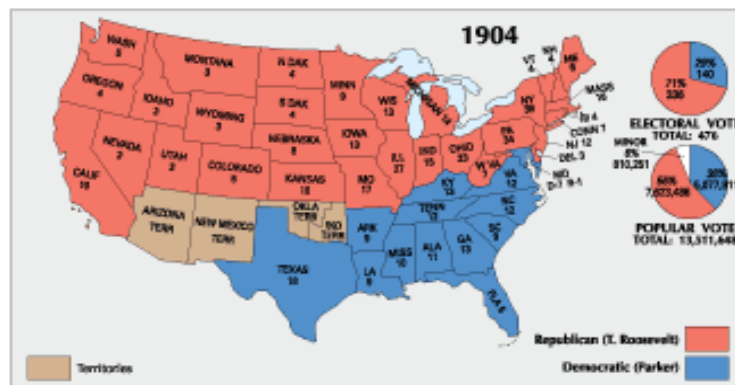
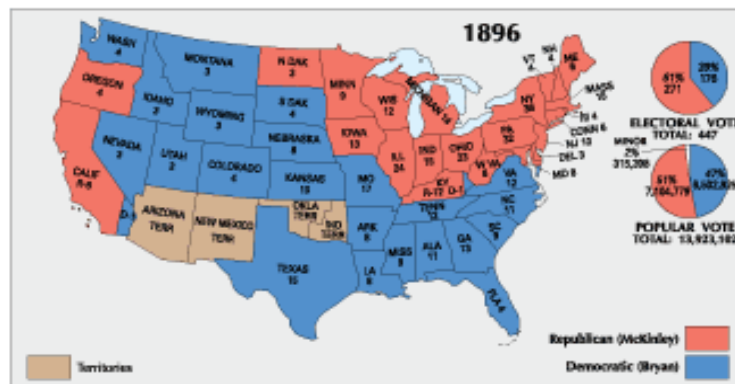
The Progressive Era

Section 4: Progressivism Under Taft





Page 7 in a set of 15.



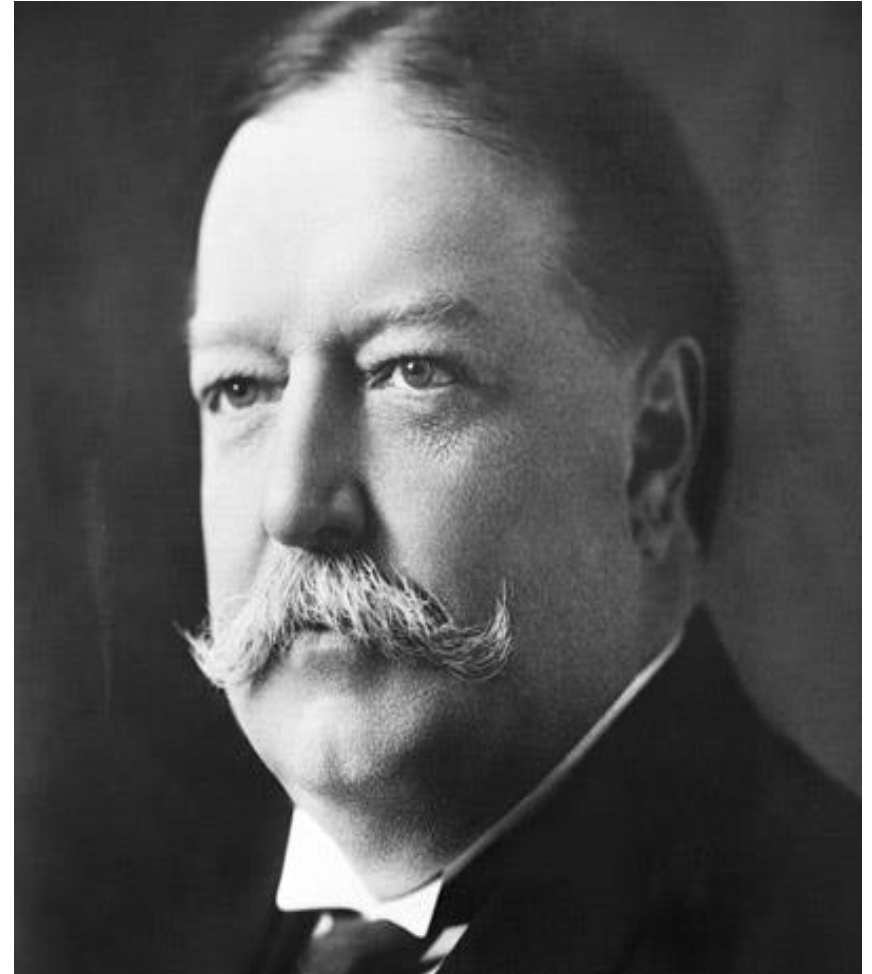
Numbers within states reflect electoral vote by candidate.
States are shown proportionately divided if electoral vote was split.
1796-1968 maps compiled by Hammond, Inc., 1969.

This map is available at: <http://nationalatlas.gov/printable.html>

The National Atlas of the United States of America®

Election of 1904

- Taft wins
 - “Handpicked successor”
- Cautious Progressive
 - Lacked TR’s:
 - Faced :



Debunking the “Tub Myth”

- Was the leader of the free world actually stuck in the White House bathtub?
- The answer is in the end – probably not
- Taft did in fact bathe in a “super-sized” tub, but the rumors of him getting stuck in it likely sprung from relentless attacks about his weight from his opponents in the 1912 election.



Taft Fumbles Controversy

- Tariffs
 - Campaigned :
 - Compromise bill:
Payne-Aldrich Tariff:
 - Angered Progressives



GETTING READY FOR THE FOURTH.
A MEAN TRICK TO PLAY ON AN UNSUSPECTING ELEPHANT.

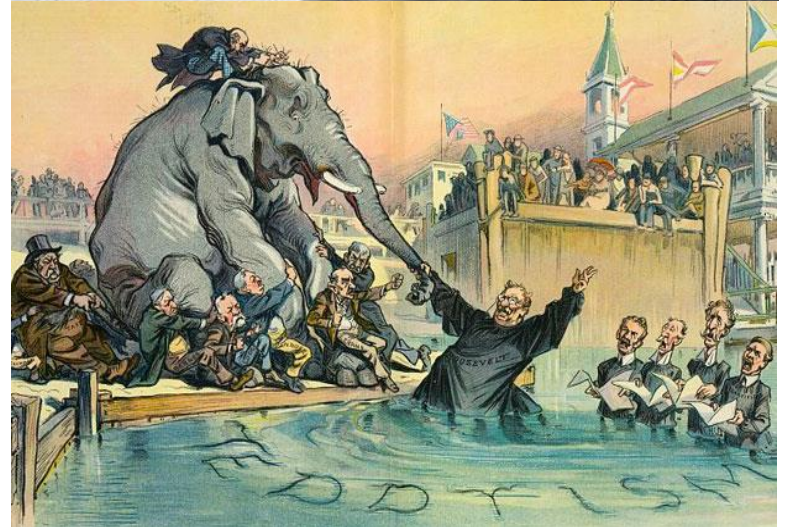
Taft Fumbles Controversy

- Conservation
 - Apptd. Richard Ballinger as:
 - Opened up :
 - Criticized in *Collier's Weekly*
 - Accused by Pinchot of caving to:



Republican “Civil War”

- Progressives
 - Oppose House Speaker, political boss Joseph Cannon
 - Joined with Democrats to pass bill stripping Cannon of his power as Chairman of House Rules Committee in 1910
- Conservatives
 - “old guard”
 - Blamed by :
 - Republicans :



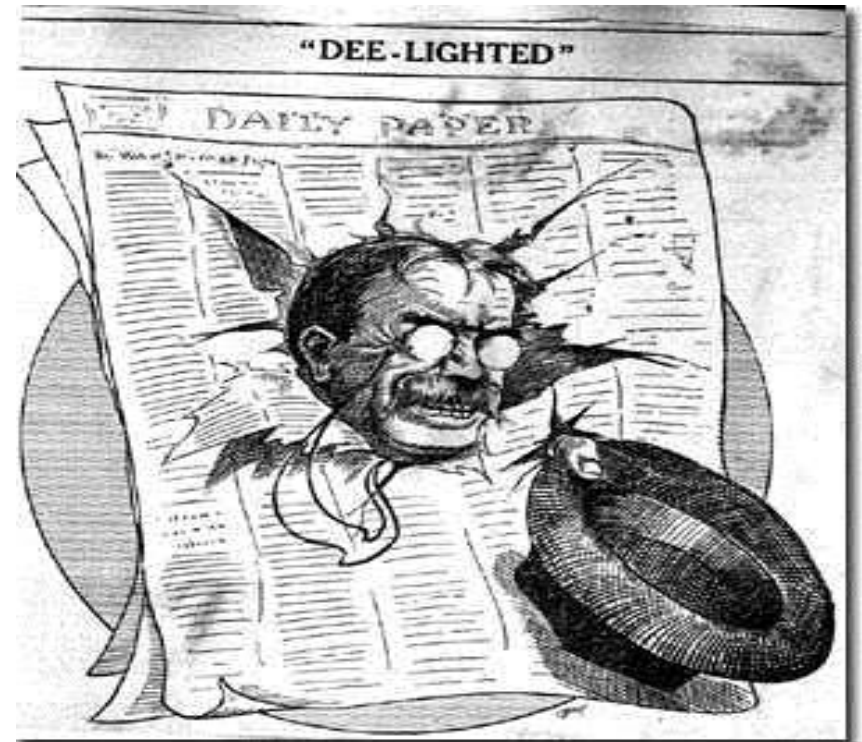
Taft vs. Roosevelt

- Roosevelt's New Nationalism
 - Government for:
- 1912 Election
 - Taft wins support of convention despite TR's popularity in the party
 - Progressive Republicans:



Bull Moose Party

- Progressive Platform
 - Direct :
 - Election reform: all states adopt initiative, referendum, recall
 - Women's :
 - Workers' :
 - Comp
 - 8-hour day
 - Women minimum wage
 - Federal ban on child labor
 - FTC

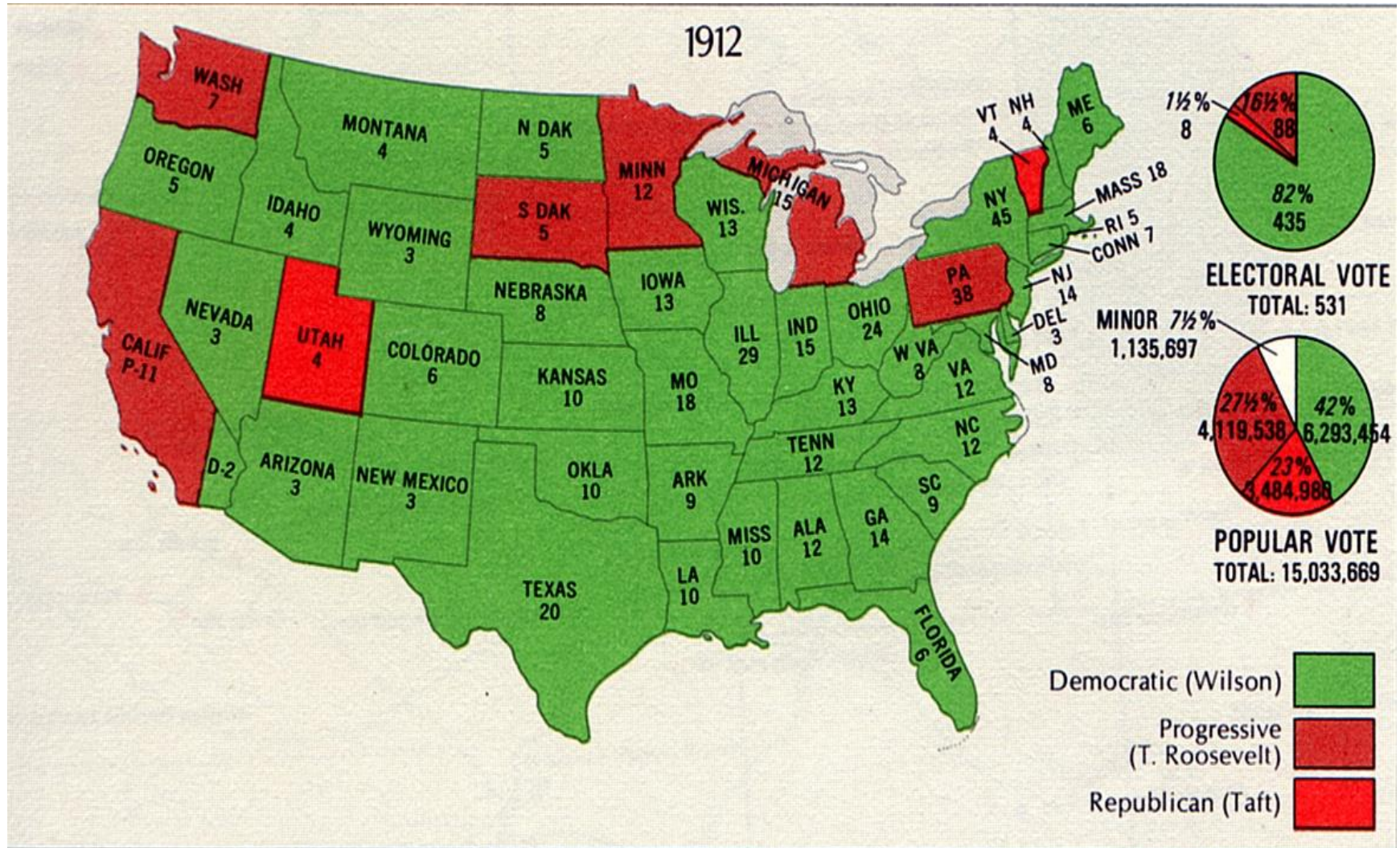


Election of 1912

- Woodrow Wilson
 - “New Freedom”
 - Anti-trust legislation –:
 - Banking :
 - Reduced :
- Eugene V. Debs
 - End :
- William Howard Taft
 - Conservatism
- Teddy Roosevelt
 - Progressive reform
 - Good vs. bad monopolies
 - Government supervision



Divide and Conquer - Wilson Wins



Section 5: Wilson's New Freedom

**"I AM A MOST UNHAPPY MAN.
I HAVE UNWITTINGLY
RUINED MY COUNTRY.
A GREAT INDUSTRIAL NATION
IS NOW CONTROLLED
BY ITS SYSTEM OF CREDIT.
WE ARE NO LONGER
A GOVERNMENT BY FREE OPINION,
NO LONGER A GOVERNMENT
BY CONVICTION AND
THE VOTE OF THE MAJORITY,
BUT A GOVERNMENT BY THE OPINION
AND DURESS OF A SMALL GROUP
OF DOMINANT MEN."**

- WOODROW WILSON, 1919



Woodrow Wilson

- Southern Roots
 - Grew up in Civil and Post Civil War South
- “Egghead”
 - History Professor
 - President of :
- New :
 - Progressive agenda

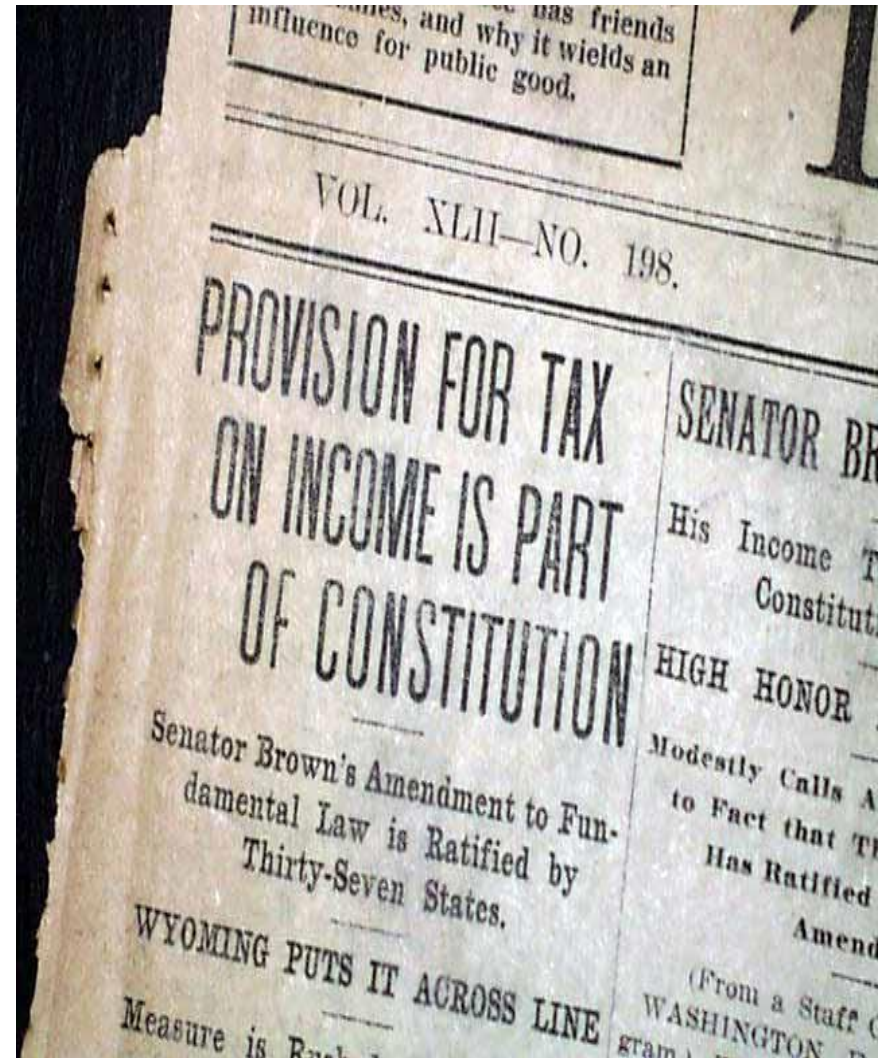


Bringing down the “Triple Wall”

- Anti-Trust Measures
 - Clayton Anti-Trust Act 1914
 - Banned :
 - Magna Carta for Labor
 - Labor unions and farm organizations have right :
 - Injunctions :
- Anti-Trust Measures
 - Federal Trade Commission Act 1914 created :
 - Investigate :
 - Require reports from corporations
 - End :

Bringing down the “Triple Wall”

- Lower Tariff Rates
 - Underwood Act 1913
 - Wilson lobbies for:
Special Congressional session, State of the Union
 - Businesses and Manufacturers lobby against
 - Senate :
 - 16th Amendment 1913
 - Federal :
 - Graduated :

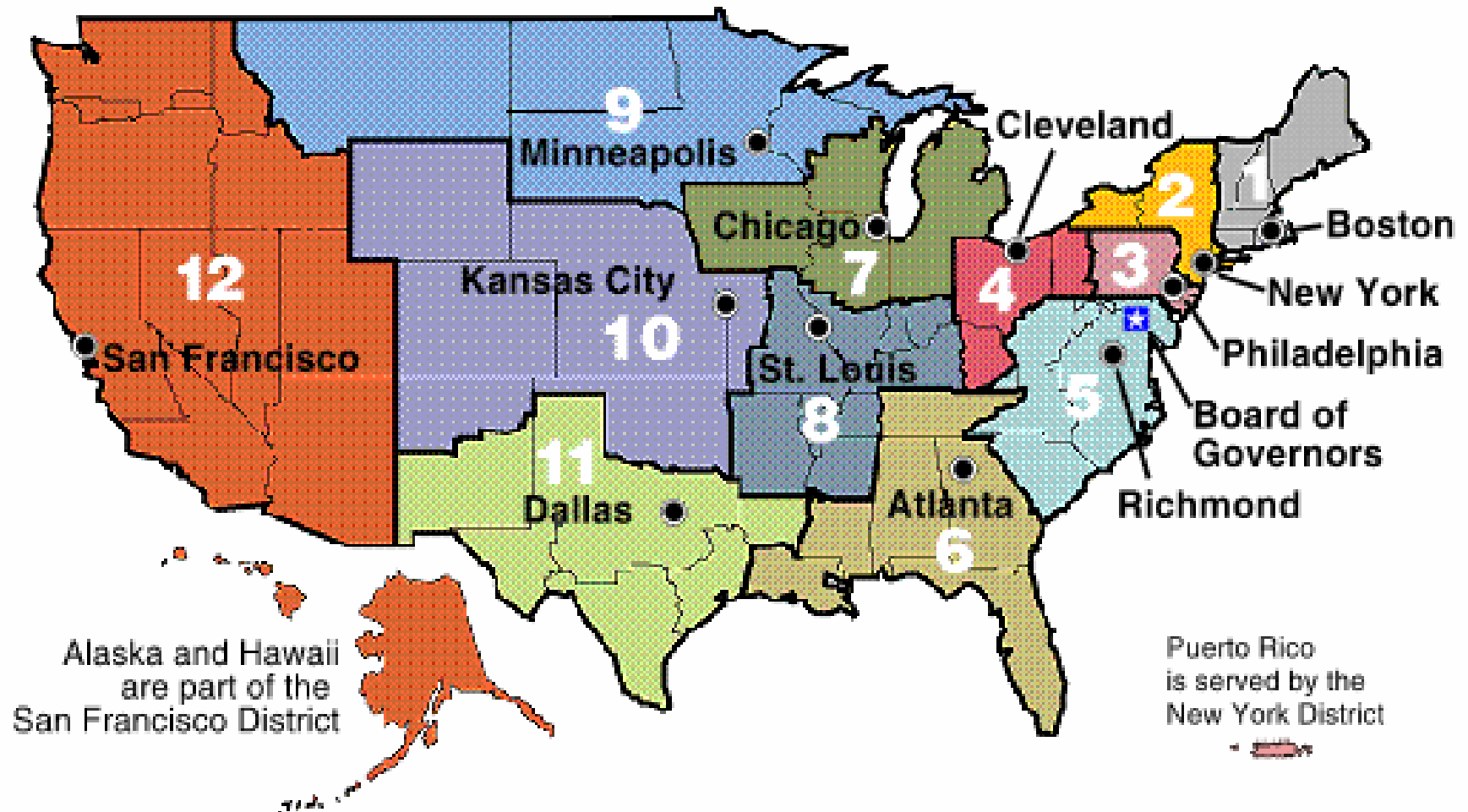


Bringing down the “Triple Wall”

- Financial Reform
 - Federal Reserve Act 1913
 - Decentralized, private, federally controlled banking system
 - 1 :
 - 70% of banks part of Federal Reserve System by 1923

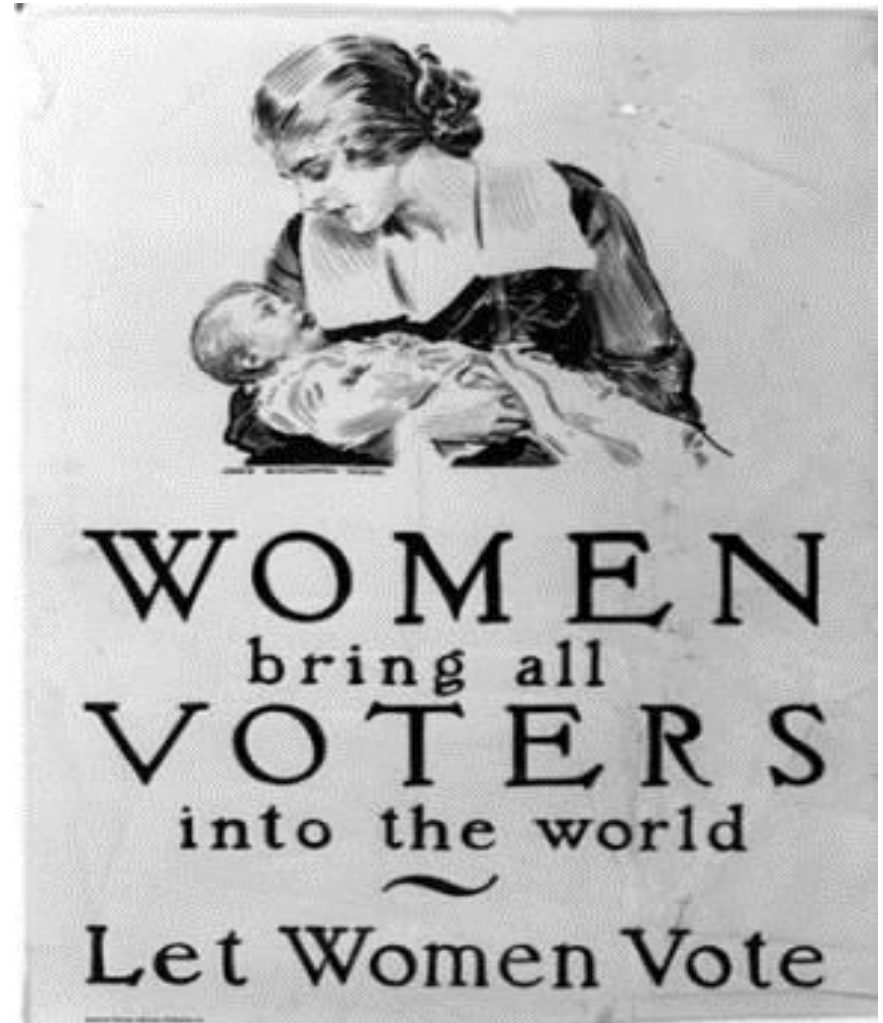


Federal Reserve Districts



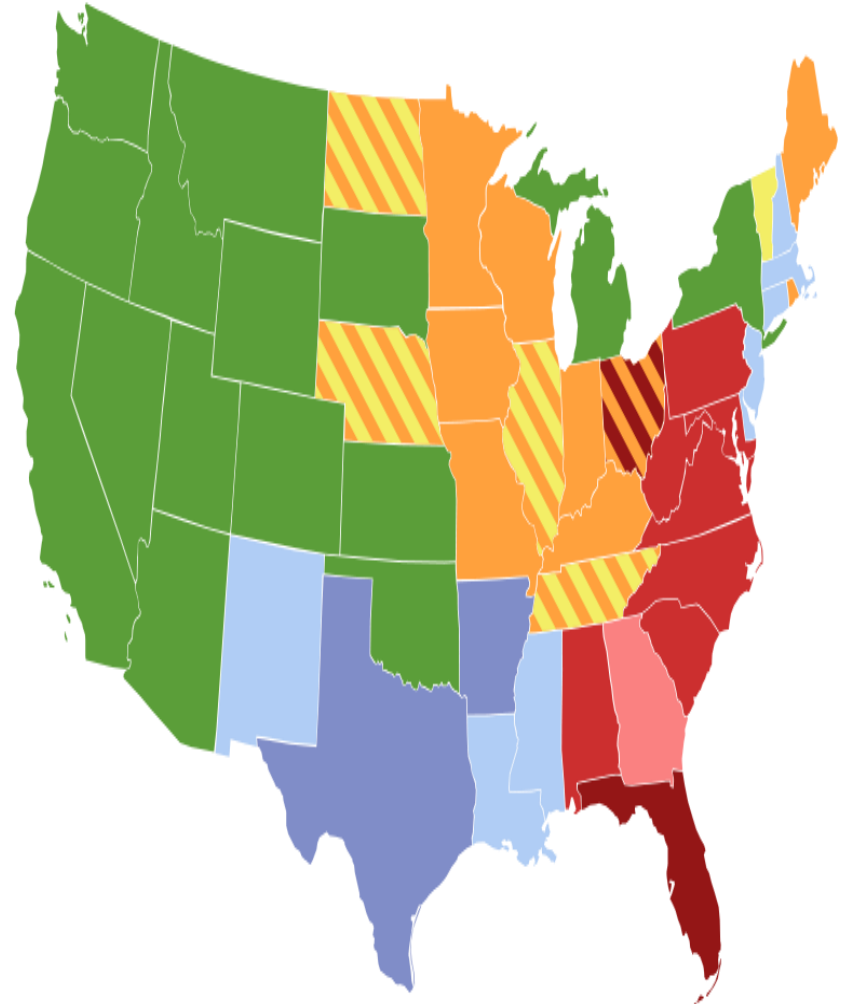
Women's Suffrage

- Women in West lay groundwork
 - By 1910 women:
- Educated women lead the charge
 - Boston Equal Suffrage Association, & College Equal Suffrage League
 - Door to door campaigns:



Women's suffrage laws before adoption of the Nineteenth Amendment

- Green – full suffrage
- Orange – presidential suffrage
- Dark blue – primary suffrage
- Yellow – municipal suffrage
- Lt. Blue – school, bond, tax suffrage
- Reds – very limited or no suffrage



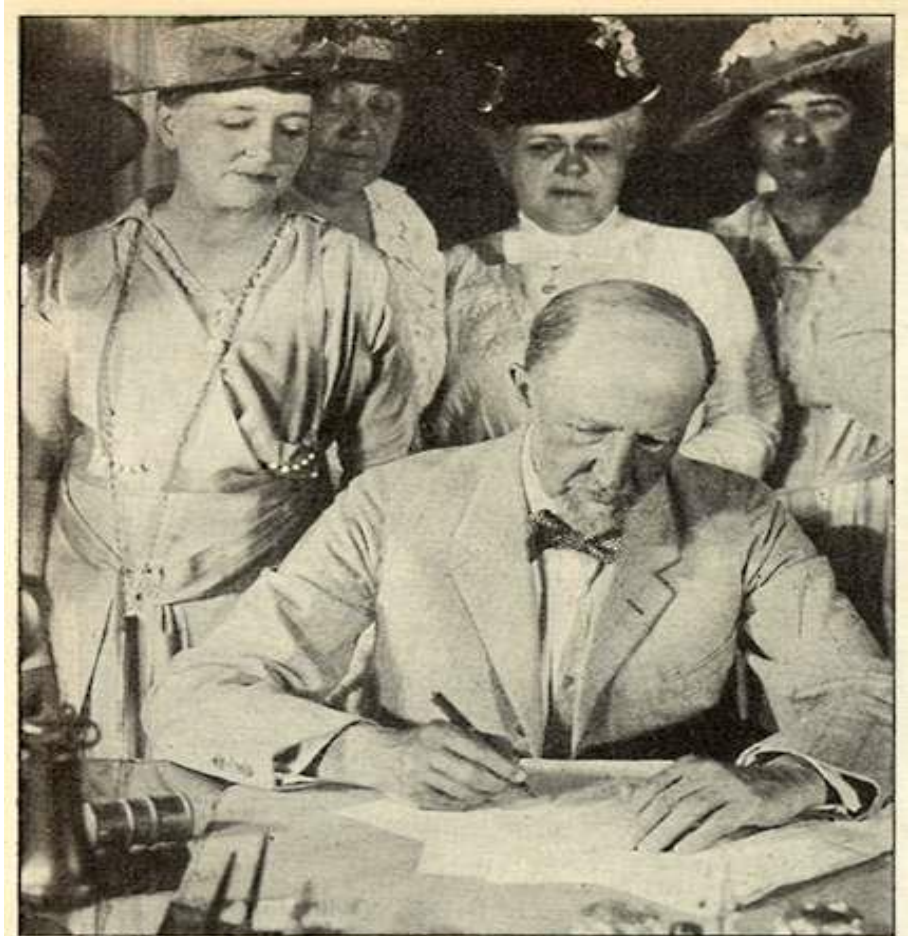
Chapman Catt Takes the Lead

- Catt became:
 - Emphasized organization, cohesion among levels, expand support base, lobbying, ladylike manners
- National Women's Party
 - Lucy Burns and Alice Paul :
 - Arrests, hunger strikes, pickets
- WWI
 - Women aid efforts on homefront



The 19th Amendment

- Congress passed 19th Amendment in :
 - Granted:
 - Ratified in 1920



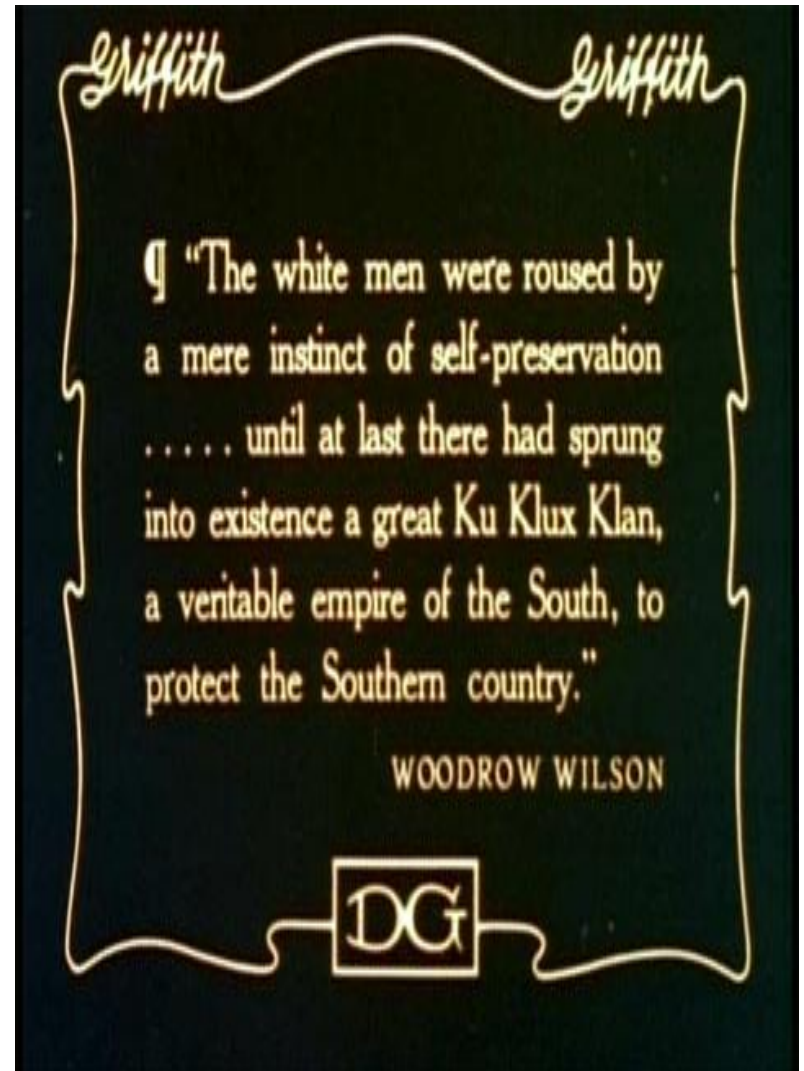
International Film Service

SPEAKER GILLETT SIGNING THE SUFFRAGE BILL

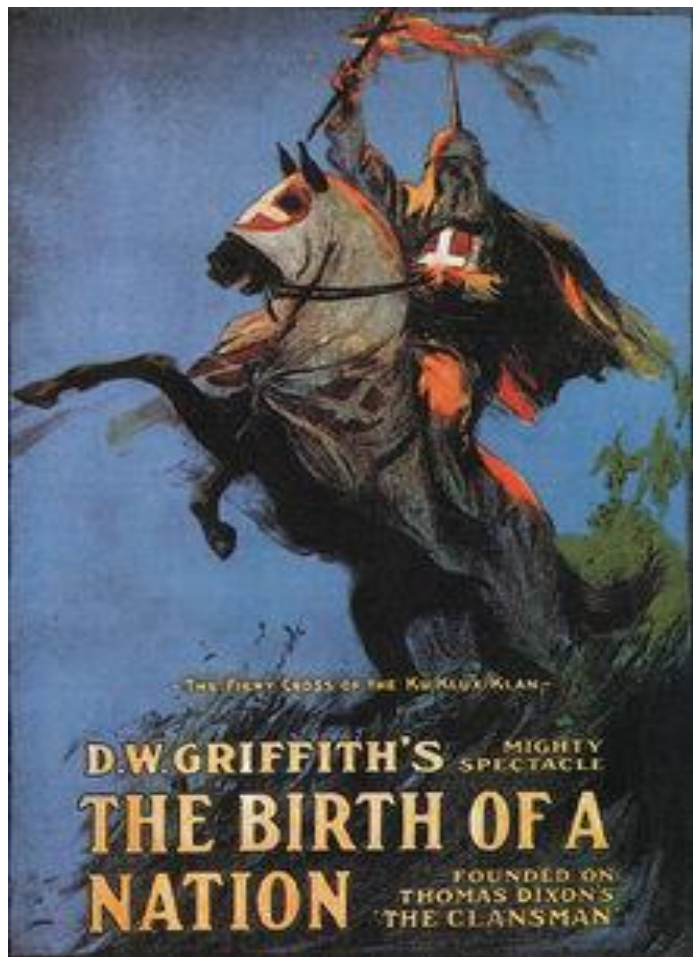
The bill providing for a Constitutional Amendment granting the suffrage to women throughout the Nation was signed, as shown above, by the Speaker of the House of Representatives after it had been passed by the Senate.

Wilson's Failures on Civil Rights

- Promotes Segregation
 - Opposed federal:
 - Allows segregation of federal offices to resume in D.C.
 - White Southerners :
 - Confrontation with African American W.H. delegation:



Birth of a Nation



- Based on Thomas Dixon's 1905 novel The Clansman, The Birth of a Nation begins as the South marches into battle to defend a way of life the North wants to eradicate.
- The second half finds a defeated South at the mercy of Northern carpetbaggers, vengeful Union politicians, and easily manipulated freed slaves.
- All that remains of the South's honor during Reconstruction is its virtuous women. Once this honor is threatened (by a "renegade negro"), the Ku Klux Klan is born, imposing order on chaos and releasing Southern whites from "under the heel" of blacks.

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=77Z8A4http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=UYCaob7MDA8>
zUOQ

End of Progressivism

- Outbreak of WWI
distracts people and
the President
 - Progressive legislation
stalls
 - Wilson's second term
focused :

