



Progressive Era: Urban and Social Reform

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

What problems existed in the Gilded Age?



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

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

City, state, and federal governments were seen as corrupt

Corporate monopolies limited competition and workers' wages



In the 1880s, many middle-class Protestant Christians embraced the Social Gospel movement

The Social Gospel taught that to honor God, people must help others and reform society



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



0087582 HULL HOUSE: NURSERY.

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

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



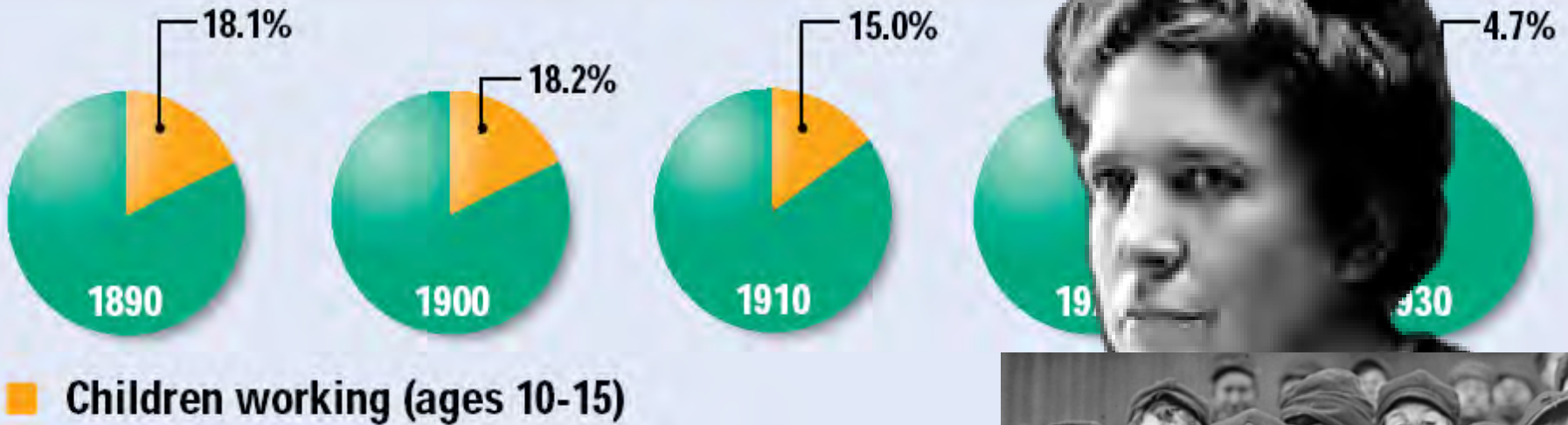
Jane Addams' efforts inspired reformers in other cities to build settlement houses to assist the poor

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

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

The Salvation Army created nurseries and soup kitchens

Percentage of Children Working



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



Many reformers saw alcohol abuse as serious problem

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

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



Carrie Nation



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

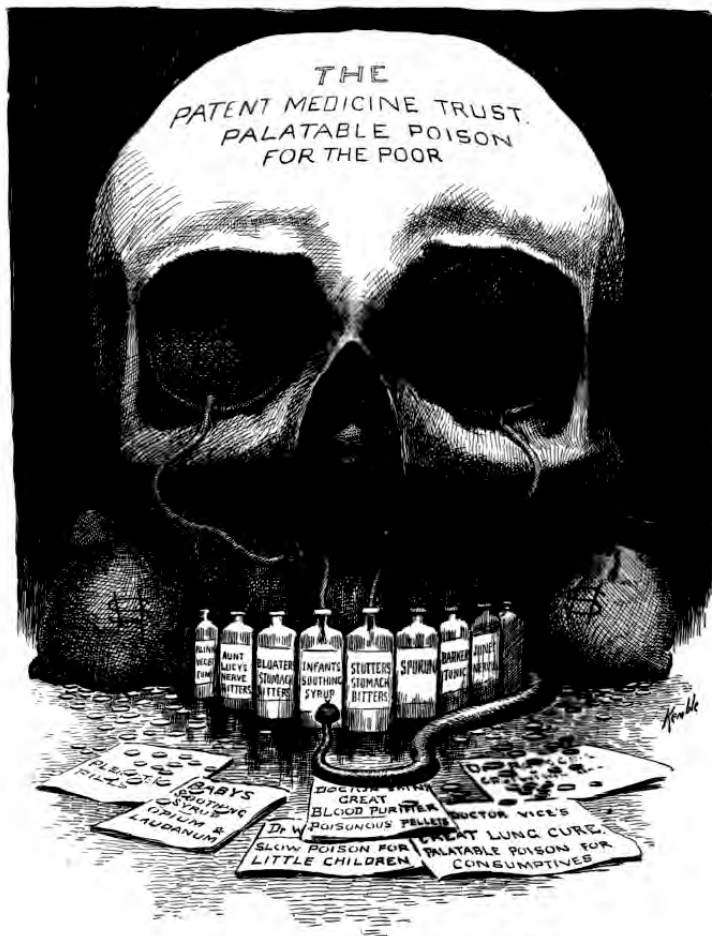
In 1919, the states ratified the 18th Amendment which outlawed alcohol throughout the USA



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

Collier's

THE NATIONAL WEEKLY



DEATH'S LABORATORY



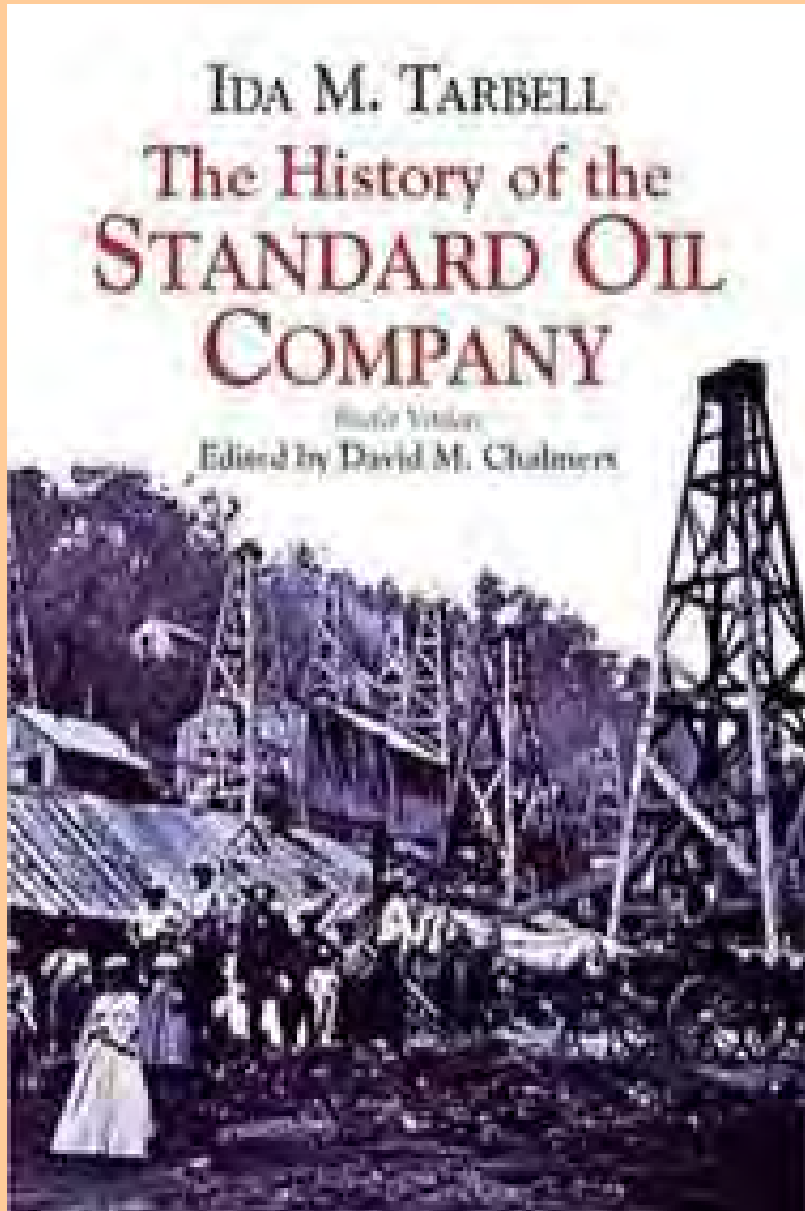
What did Jacob Riis' *How the Other Half Lives* (1890) expose?



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



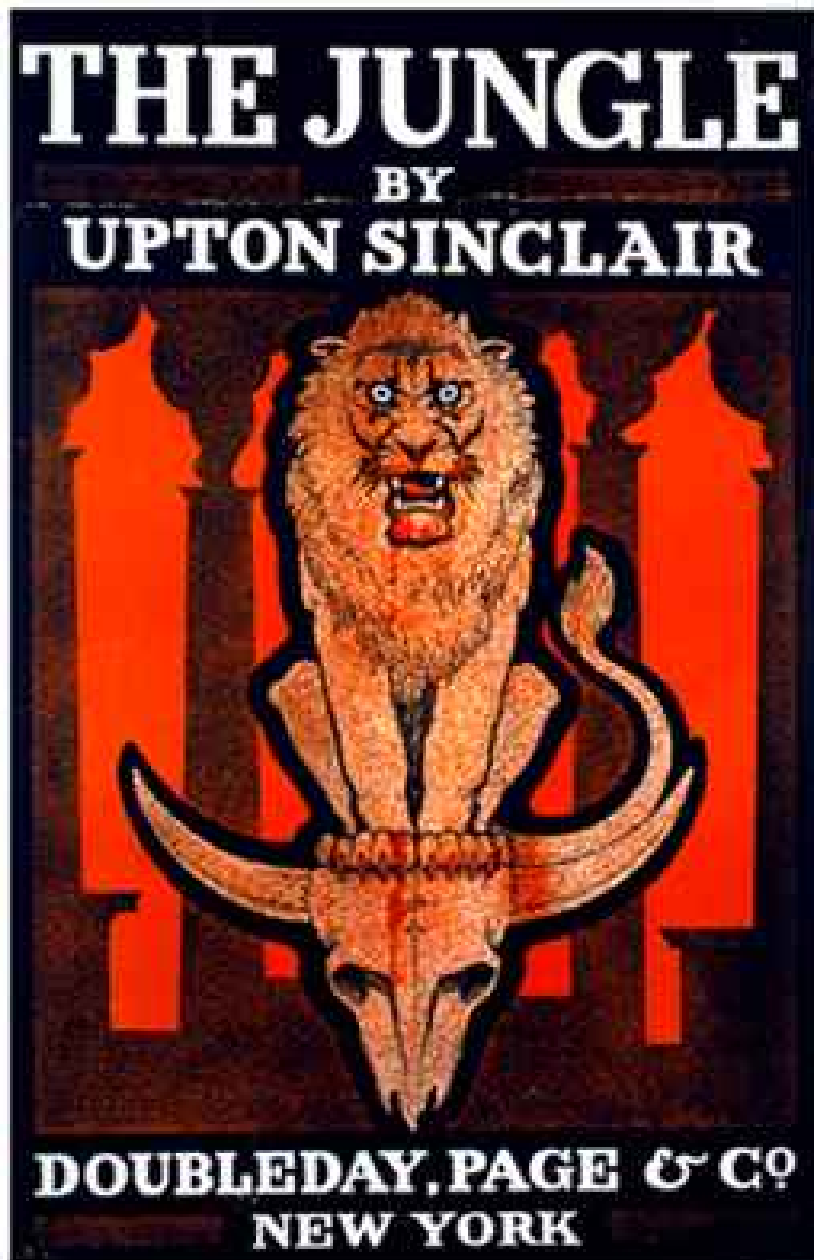
What did Ida Tarbell's
The History of Standard Oil (1904) expose?



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



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



Upton Sinclair's *The Jungle* (1906) revealed the unsanitary conditions of slaughterhouses and led to government regulation of food industries: Meat Inspection Act, Pure Food & Drug Act, Food and Drug Administration (FDA)



Quick Class Discussion:

Read excerpts from *The Jungle*. Why did the book generate outrage from Americans and politicians?



The Progressive Era led to demands for equal rights by women

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

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

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

Women workers were paid less than men

Women were expected to remain at home as wives and mothers



The Gilded Age brought new opportunities for women and new ideas about personal rights

Women lived independently in cities as secretaries, store clerks, telephone operators

More girls graduated from high school and attended universities



Graduating class of 1898, Oberlin College



Exclusive Management: Chicago-Mutual, Chicago; Co-Operative, Omaha; Columbian, St. Paul

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



Jane Addams
created the
first settlement
house

Muckraker Ida
Tarbell exposed
corporate
monopolies

The WCTU
fought for
prohibition
laws

Florence Kelley
helped bring
about child and
women labor laws

Women reformers gained laws that banned prostitution

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

#14
WHAT EVERY GIRL SHOULD KNOW

Margaret H. Sanger



KNOWLEDGE OF LIFE SERIES

BIRTH CONTROL MEETING
 IN HONOR OF
Margaret Sanger



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

Admission 25-cents



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

“WOMAN AND THE NEW RACE”
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PART OF CONTENTS

Woman's Error and her Debt	Continence: Is it Practicable or Desirable?
The Struggle for Freedom	Contraception or Abortion?
Two Classes of Women	Are Preventive Means Certain?
Immorality of Unwanted Large Families	Battalion of Unwanted Babies Cause of War
Cries of Despair	Women and Morality
Women who plead for Abortion	Legislating Woman's Morals
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Any one chapter is worth the price of this book	

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

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

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

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



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



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



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



19th Amendment to the Constitution

1920

The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of sex.

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

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

Literacy tests and poll taxes limited black voting

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

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

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

Lynching and violence were common



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

Booker T. Washington

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

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

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





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

—Booker T. Washington
“Atlanta Compromise” (1895)
Atlanta Cotton States Exposition



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



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

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

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

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



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

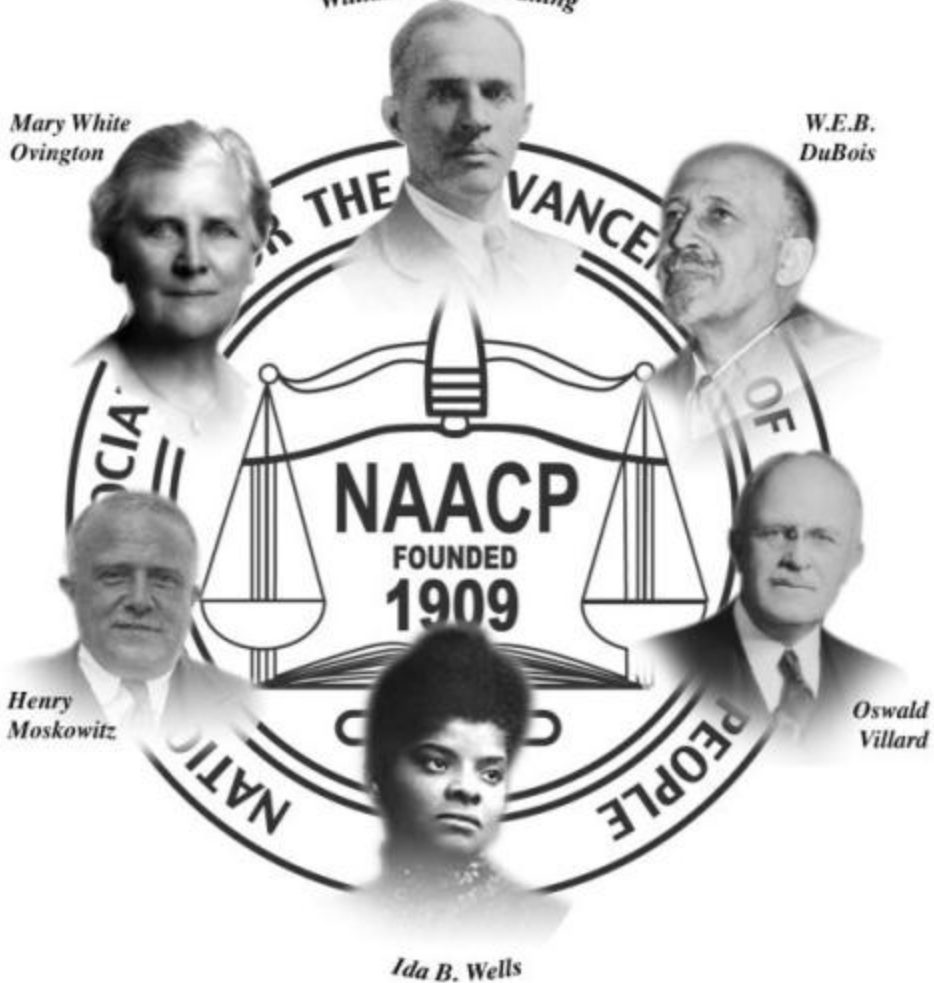
—W.E.B. DuBois



William English Walling

Mary White Ovington

W.E.B. DuBois



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

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

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

William English Walling



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

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



THE CRISIS
A RECORD OF THE DARKER RACES

PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE, 43 TO FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK CITY

Conducted by
W. E. BURGHARDY DU BOIS
AUGUSTUS GRANVILLE DILL, Business Manager

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Contents for March, 1915

PICTURES

COVER DESIGN: Photographed from Life. By E. H. Miner. Page 268
ERNEST EVERETT JUST. Spingarn Medalist.

ARTICLES

THE WHITE WITCH. A Poem. By James Weldon Johnson 230
LINCOLN. By T. J. Calloway 249
AN OLD FOLKS' HOME 242
AN OPEN WINDOW. By Agnes P. Berry, M.D. 244
PEAN. A Poem. By Otto L. Böhman 245

DEPARTMENTS

COLOR LINE 215
MEN OF THE MONTH 221
OPINION 225
EDITORIAL 233
THE BURDEN 250

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A DIRECT LINE OF STEAMSHIPS OWNED, CONTROLLED AND MANNED BY NEGROES TO
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While women gained voting rights and labor laws...

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

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



Closure Activity

- Examine excerpts of speeches by Booker T. Washington and W.E.B. DuBois
 - In one sentence, summarize the approach of Booker T. Washington & WEB DuBois regarding civil rights to help African-Americans
 - Answer questions 1-3 on your sheet

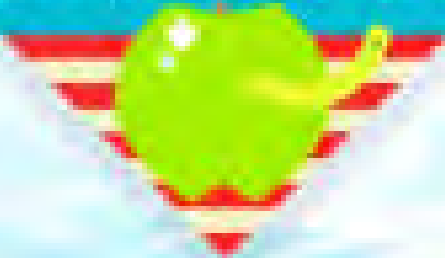
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US



US HISTORY

CRASH COURSE



History