

Chapter Introduction

This chapter will focus on how reformers sought to solve the problems caused by industrialization, urbanization and immigration in the early 1900s.

- **Section 1:** The Drive for Reform
- **Section 2:** Women Make Progress
- **Section 3:** The Struggle Against Discrimination
- **Section 4:** Roosevelt's Square Deal
- **Section 5:** Wilson's New Freedom



Objectives

- Identify the causes of Progressivism and compare it to Populism.
- Analyze the role that journalists played in the Progressive Movement.
- Evaluate some of the social reforms that Progressives tackled.
- Explain what Progressives hoped to achieve through political reforms.



Terms and People

- **Progressivism** – movement that believed honest and efficient government could bring about social justice
- **muckrakers** – socially conscious journalists and writers who dramatized the need for reform
- **Lincoln Steffens** – muckraking author of *Shame of the Cities*, exposed corruption in urban government
- **Jacob Riis** – muckraking photographer and author of *How The Other Half Lives*, exposed the condition of the urban poor

Terms and People (continued)

- **Social Gospel** – belief that following Christian principles could bring about social justice
- **settlement house** – community center that provided services for the urban poor
- **Jane Addams** – leader in the settlement house movement
- **direct primary** – allowed voters to select candidates rather than having them selected by party leaders

Terms and People (continued)

- **initiative** – gave citizens the power to propose laws
- **referendum** – allowed citizens to reject or accept laws passed by their legislature
- **recall** – gave voters the power to remove legislators before their term is up



What areas did Progressives think were in need of the greatest reform?

Progressivism was a movement that believed the social challenges caused by industrialization, urbanization, and immigration in the 1890s and 1900s could be addressed.

Progressives believed that honest and efficient government could bring about social justice.

**Progressives
were
reformers
who:**

- believed industrialization and urbanization had created social and political problems.
- were mainly from the emerging middle class.
- wanted to reform by using logic and reason.



Progressives believed honest and efficient government could bring about social justice.

They wanted to **end corruption**.

They tried to **make government more responsive to people's needs**.

They believed that educated leaders should **use modern ideas and scientific techniques to improve society**.



Progressives targeted a variety of issues and problems.



- corrupt political machines
- trusts and monopolies
- inequities
- safety
- city services
- women's suffrage

Muckrakers used investigative reporting to uncover and dramatize societal ills.

Lincoln Steffens

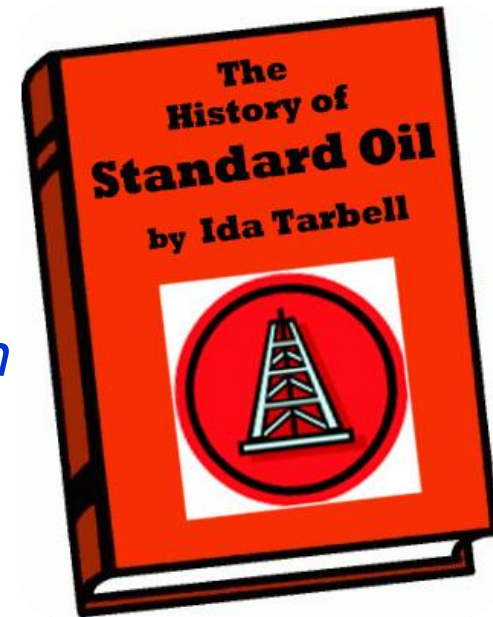
The Shame of the Cities

John Spargo

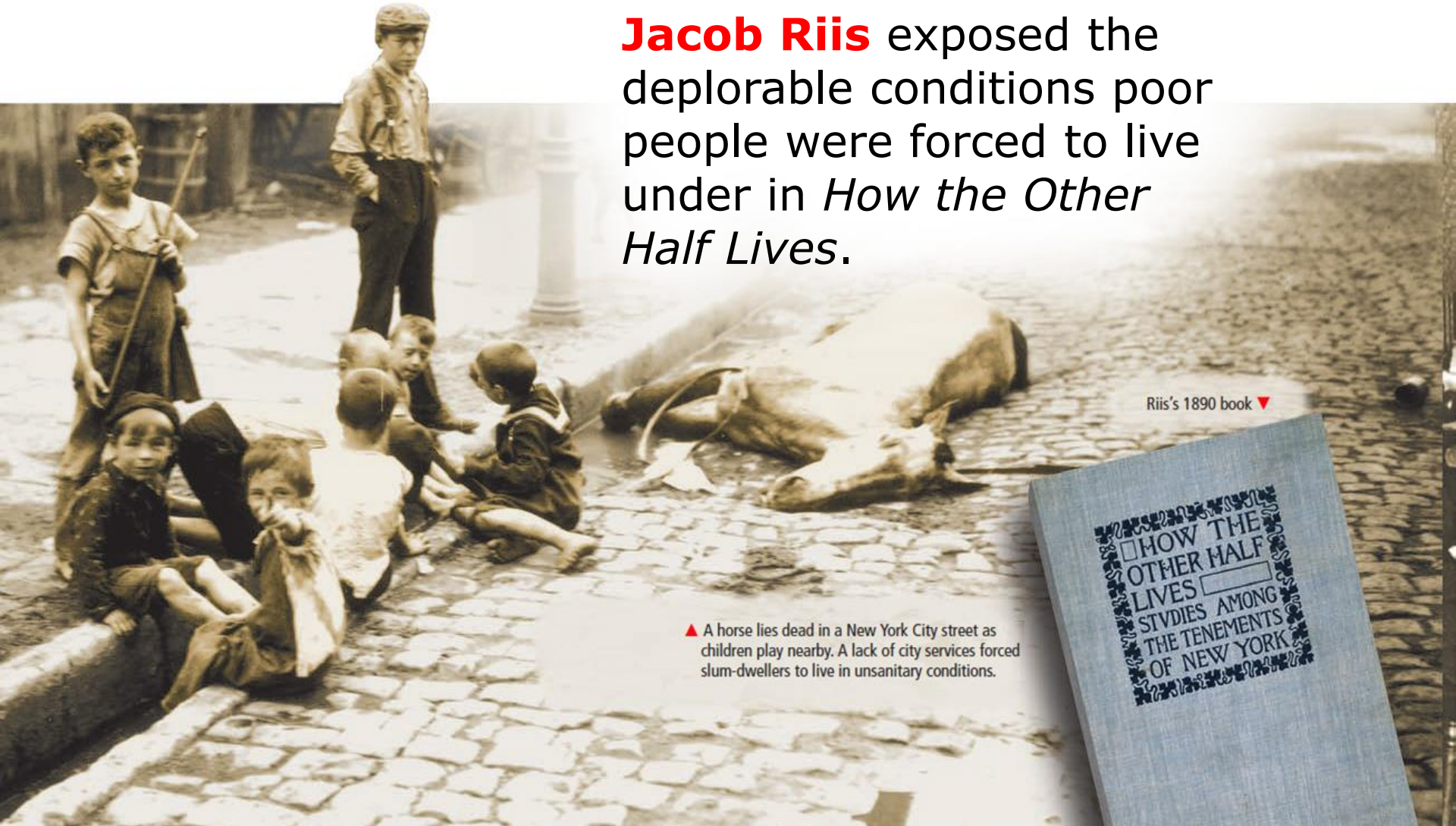
The Bitter Cry of the Children

Ida Tarbell

The History of Standard Oil

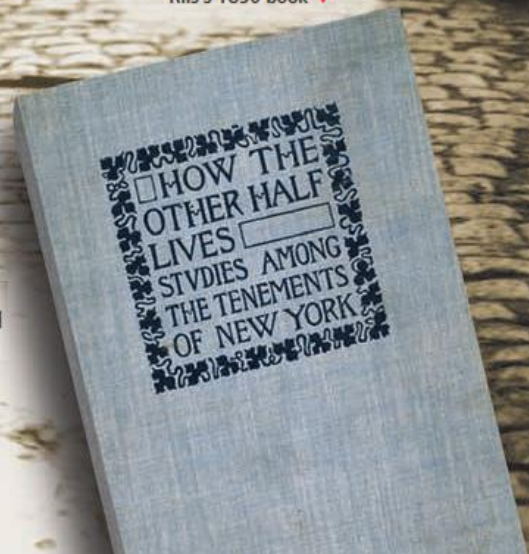


Jacob Riis exposed the deplorable conditions poor people were forced to live under in *How the Other Half Lives*.



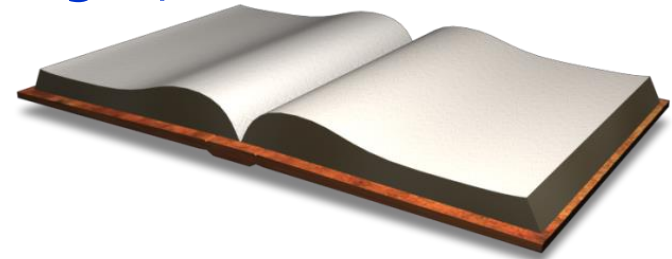
Riis's 1890 book ▼

▲ A horse lies dead in a New York City street as children play nearby. A lack of city services forced slum-dwellers to live in unsanitary conditions.



The naturalist novel portrayed the struggle of common people.

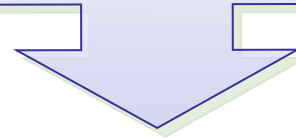
Upton Sinclair's novel, *The Jungle*, provided a shocking look at meatpacking in Chicago's stockyards.



Progressive novelists covered a wide range of topics.

- Theodore Dreiser's, *Sister Carrie*, discussed factory conditions for working women.
- Francis Ellen Watkins's, *Iola Leroy*, focused on racial issues.
- Frank Norris's, *The Octopus*, centered on the tensions between farmers and the railroads.

Jane Addams led the settlement house movement.



Her urban community centers provided social services for immigrants and the poor.

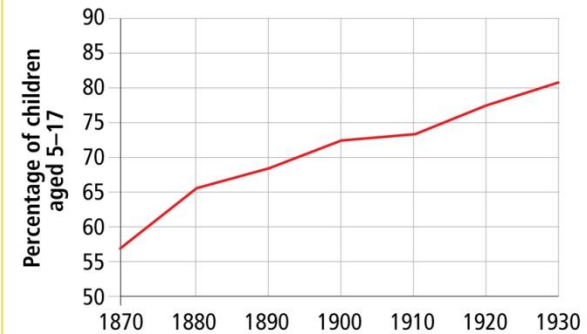
Christian reformers' **Social Gospel** demanded a shorter work day and the end of child labor.

Progressives succeeded in reducing child labor and improving school enrollment.



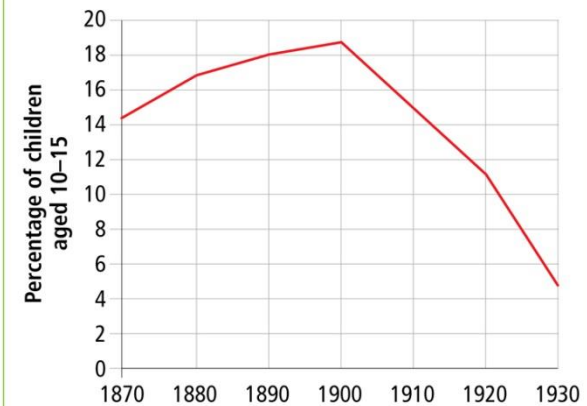
The **United States Children's Bureau** was created in 1912.

Children Enrolled in Public School, 1870–1930



SOURCE: *Historical Statistics of the United States*

Children Employed, 1870–1930



SOURCE: U.S. Census Bureau

In the 1900s, the U.S. had the world's worst rate of industrial accidents.

In 1911, 156 workers died in the **Triangle Shirtwaist Fire**. Many young women jumped to their deaths or burned.



Worker safety was an important issue for Progressives.

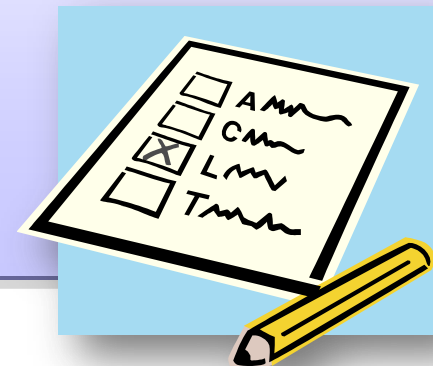
To reform society, Progressives realized they must also reform government.

- Government could not be controlled by political bosses and business interests.
- Government needed to be more efficient and more accountable to the people.

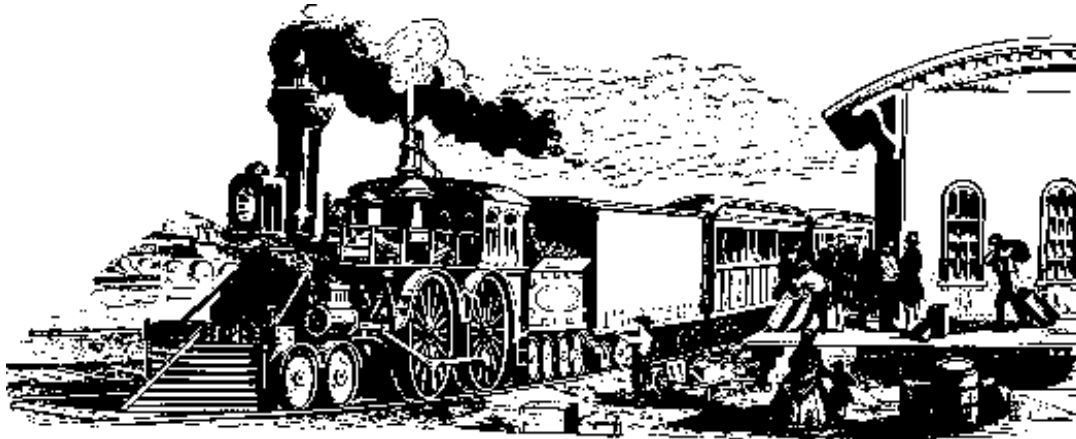
Cities and states experimented with new methods of governing.

In Wisconsin, Governor Robert M. La Follette and other Progressives reformed state government to **restore political control to the people.**

- **direct primaries**
- **initiatives**
- **referendums**
- **recalls**



Progressive governors achieved state-level reforms of the railroads and taxes.



Two Progressive Governors, **Theodore Roosevelt** of New York and **Woodrow Wilson** of New Jersey, would become Progressive Presidents.

On the national level, in 1913, Progressives helped pass the **17th Amendment**, providing for the **direct election** of United States Senators.