

Progressive Era



When you see the Pencil appear, fill in the information in red on your info-graphic guided notes page.



A NAUSEATING JOB, BUT IT MUST BE DONE

(President Roosevelt takes hold of the investigating muck-rake himself in the packing-house scandal.)



Racial Equality



Solutions:

Provide better education and opportunities for African Americans. Organize to fight segregation laws and work for equal rights.

Problem:

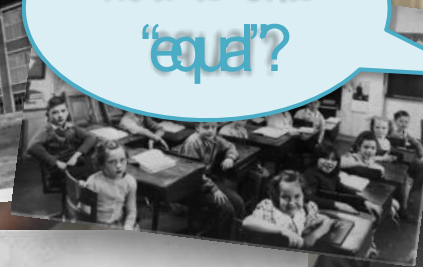
Segregation was legalized when the Supreme Court ruled on **Plessy V. Ferguson**. African Americans continued living with inequality.

During the era of Reconstruction after the U.S. Civil War, Southern states had passed laws meant to segregate people in public places based on race. Violence was also an issue—between 1892 and 1903, 3,000 African Americans were lynched across the South.

African Americans argued that segregation laws violated the 14th Amendment and the government should protect citizens from these discriminatory laws. They also wanted protection from violence.

Homer Plessy was arrested for resisting segregation and refusing to obey a Jim Crow law. His case went before the Supreme Court. They ruled that segregation was legal as long as facilities were equal.

How is this "equal"?





Racial Equality

Reformers working to bring about racial equality during the Progressive Era had differing ideas on how to respond to segregation.

Booker T. Washington was born into slavery and believed that education was the answer. He felt African Americans could create their own opportunities and still get a quality education. He established the Tuskegee Institute as an all-black college.

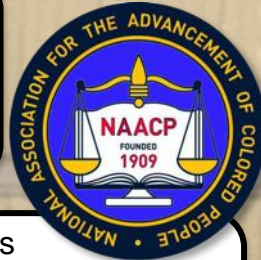
W.E.B. Du Bois took a different approach. He felt African Americans needed to fight segregation rather than live with it. He founded the N.A.A.C.P. to organize African Americans to fight racial injustices.



Booker T. Washington
Founded the Tuskegee
Institute to provide top quality
education for African
Americans.



W.E.B. Du Bois
Established the NAACP to
fight segregation and expand
equal rights for blacks.



National Association for the Advancement of Colored People



Women's Suffrage



Susan B. Anthony
Led the NAWSA in 1890 to
fight for states to give women
voting rights.

Problem:

Women had very
few rights and
lacked the right to
vote in elections.

Solution:

Unite women in organizations like
NAWSA and NWP to work for
women's voting rights.
Congress passed the 19th
Amendment in 1920 giving women
the right to vote.

Women had been trying to gain voting rights, or suffrage, since before the Civil War. In 1890, the movement to gain women's suffrage gained strength.

Susan B. Anthony led the National American Woman Suffrage Associate (NAWSA). This reform movement focused on trying to change voting laws state by state to expand voting rights to women.

Progress was slow- by 1900, only 4 states, all of them in the West, had granted women suffrage. The Progressive Era helped reinvigorate the Suffrage movement and expanded the focus nationally.

Women's Suffrage



Alice Paul

Created the NWP and fought for a Constitutional Amendment for women's

National Woman's Party

Timeline



1920

19th

Amendment



In 1916, a young woman named Alice Paul formed what came to be known as the National Woman's Party. The NWP differed from the NAWSA in that these women focused on passing a Constitutional Amendment for women's suffrage.

To expand awareness for their movement, Alice Paul petitioned the White House. She took her request directly to President Woodrow Wilson. She and other suffragettes were arrested for blocking the sidewalk.

While in jail, Paul and her supporters went on a hunger strike. Jailers tried to force-feed them. The public became enraged. This brought enough attention to move Congress forward. The 19th Amendment was passed in 1920.