

SSUSH13 Evaluate efforts to reform American society and politics in the Progressive Era.

- a. Describe the influence of muckrakers on affecting change by bringing attention to social problems.
- b. Examine and explain the roles of women in reform movements.

Answer in your notes:

How did western expansion affect US relationships
with Native Americans?

Write Question and answer on same sheet from yesterday

- During the colonial era, why did Europeans benefit most from transatlantic trade?
 - A) Native Americans were enslaved and provided low cost labor
 - B) mercantilist laws gave those countries a huge advantage in trade
 - C) gold from British North America provided Europeans with vast wealth
 - D) industrial goods produced there were demanded throughout the world

- Why was the Fourteenth Amendment NOT successfully implemented in Southern states during the Reconstruction Era?
 - A) Southern states refused to acknowledge the amendment because of its provisions.
 - B) Most Southern legislatures had been disbanded by the United States military.
 - C) A majority of Southern states elected to remain outside the Union following the war.
 - D) Southern states were allowed to make their own decisions about segregation legislation.

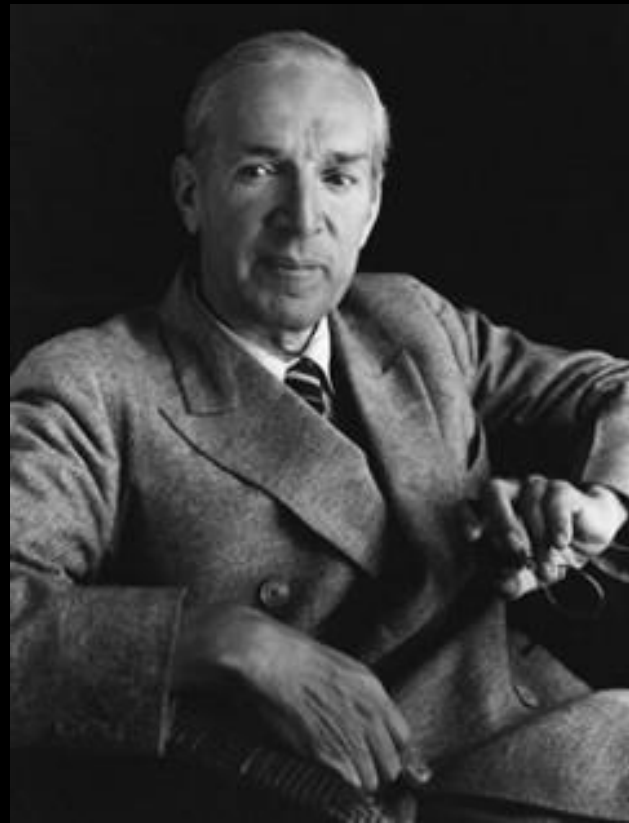
- Which of the following contributed MOST to the forced removal of Native Americans from the Great Plains from 1867 to 1890?
 - A) the desire to establish military posts
 - B) the building of new canals
 - C) the westward shift of the frontier
 - D) the desire for more land to grow cotton

Intro to standard

- This standard will measure your knowledge of Progressive reforms and African Americans' struggle for equal rights.
- The progress of business and industry inspired reformers to make important improvements in America's political and social environment. These reformers were known as Progressives. Progressive reforms strengthened American democracy in ways we carry forward into our own time.
- Meanwhile, African Americans found themselves left out of reform efforts when southern whites denied basic rights to black citizens.

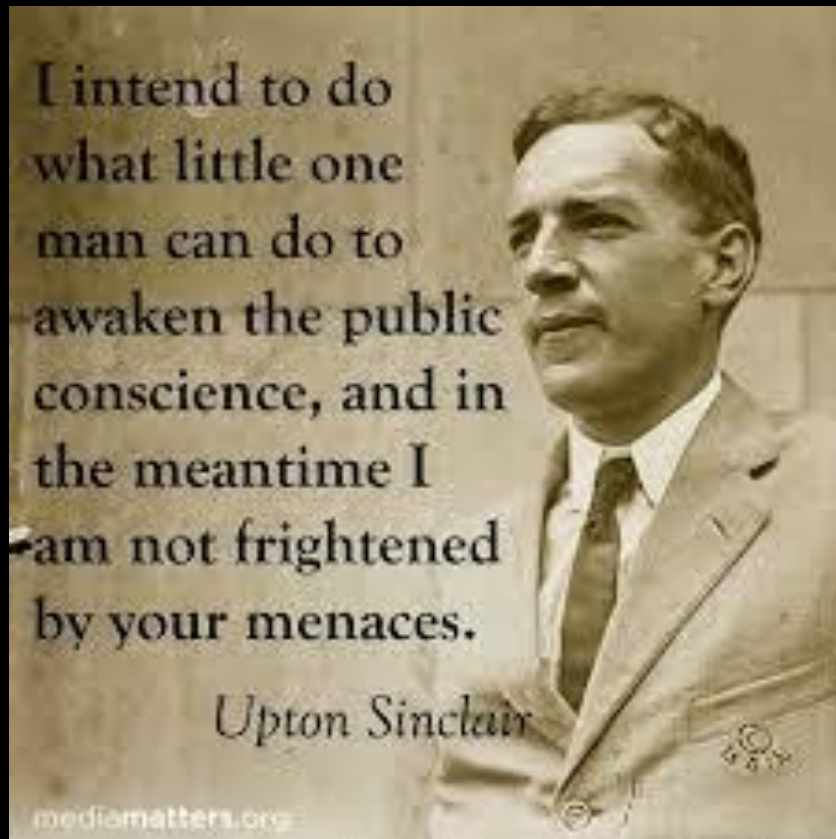
Muckrakers

- Many reforms came about after journalists investigated and exposed political corruption, child labor, slum conditions, and other social issues.
- These journalists were called muckrakers, and famous among them were Upton Sinclair and Ida Tarbell.



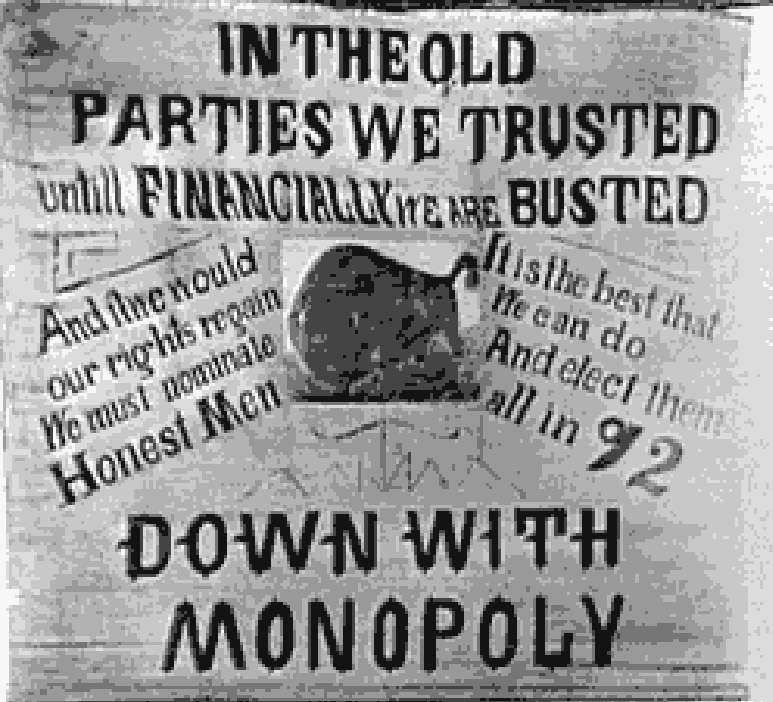
Upton Sinclair

- In his novel *The Jungle*, Sinclair told the story of European immigrants working in Chicago's meatpacking industry.
- The book exposed the poor labor practices and unsanitary conditions that produced contaminated food.
- Congress was pressured to pass laws to regulate the meatpacking industry and to require meat packers to produce food that was safe to consume.



Ida tarbell

- In a series of magazine articles, Tarbell exposed political corruption in New York, Chicago, and other cities, and criticized Standard Oil Company's unfair business practices.
- Her findings angered the public and contributed to the government's decision to break up the Standard Oil Trust.



THE HISTORY OF THE STANDARD OIL COMPANY

BY IDA M. TARBELL

Author of "The Life of Lincoln"

CHAPTER I—THE BIRTH OF AN INDUSTRY

ONE of the busiest corners of the globe at the opening of the year 1872 was a strip of Northwestern Pennsylvania, not over fifty miles long, known the world over as the Oil Regions. Twelve years before, this strip of land had been but little better than a wilderness its only inhabitants the lumbermen, who

cut, petroleum, which had made this change from wilderness to market-place. This product in twelve years had not only peopled a waste place of the earth, it had revolutionized the world's methods of illumination and added millions upon millions of dollars to the wealth of the United States.

Petroleum as a curiosity



Standard Oil Company (1911)



Standard Oil of New Jersey



Standard Oil of New York



Standard Oil of California



Standard Oil of Kentucky



Standard Oil of Indiana



Standard Oil of Ohio



The Ohio Oil Company



Renamed "Exxon" (1973)



Renamed "Mobil" (1963)



Exxon and Mobil Merge (1999)

Began using the "Chevron" Name (1930)



Acquired by Chevron (1960)



Renamed "Amoco" (1925)

Acquired by BP (1998)



Acquired by BP (1987)



Renamed "Marathon Oil" (1930)



Marathon Petroleum spun-off from Marathon Oil (2011)

Jane Addams

- Women Progressives, in particular, sponsored laws to end child labor and to require government inspections of workplaces.
- Jane Addams brought a British idea, the settlement house, to the United States, when she established Hull House in Chicago.



OPENING OF
HULL-HOUSE
PLAY GROUND

Polk Street, Near Halsted

Saturday, May 1st, 1897,
AT 3 O'CLOCK, P. M.

"The air is warm, the skies are clear,
Birds and blossoms all are here,
Come old and young with spirits gay,
To welcome back the charming May."

MUSIC BY THE BRASS BAND
...Kindergarten Games--May Pole Dance...

ALL KINDS OF RACES



Hull House

- Hull House was a social service agency that provided trained workers to help recent immigrants and working-class citizens learn about home economics, basic medical care, the English language, legal rights, and other topics important to low-income urban residents.





How the other half lives

- Much of the urban poor, including a majority of incoming immigrants, lived in tenement housing. Because of the massive overcrowding, disease was widespread. **CHOLERA, YELLOW-FEVER AND TUBERCULOSIS** epidemics swept through the slums on a regular basis. Infants suffered the most.
- Although public sewers were improving, disposing of human waste was increasingly a problem. Old sewage pipes dumped the waste directly into the rivers or bays. These rivers were often the very same used as water sources. Trash was dumped in the streets or in the waterways.
- **How the Other Half Lives** was a pioneering work of photojournalism by Jacob Riis, documenting the squalid living conditions in New York City slums in the 1880s. It served as a basis for future muckraking journalism by exposing the slums to New York City's upper and middle class.





Poverty and Child Labor

- **POVERTY** often breeds crime. Desperate people will often resort to theft or violence to put food on the family table when the factory wages would not suffice. Youths who dreaded a life of monotonous factory work and pauperism sometimes roamed the streets in **GANGS**.
- As the 20th century began, the plight of the urban poor was heard by more and more reformers, and meaningful change finally arrived.
- Children were part of the labor force and often worked long hours and were used for such highly hazardous tasks as cleaning the machinery.
- In the early 1860s, an estimated one-fifth of the workers in Britain's textile industry were younger than 15.







INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION

PROS

CONS

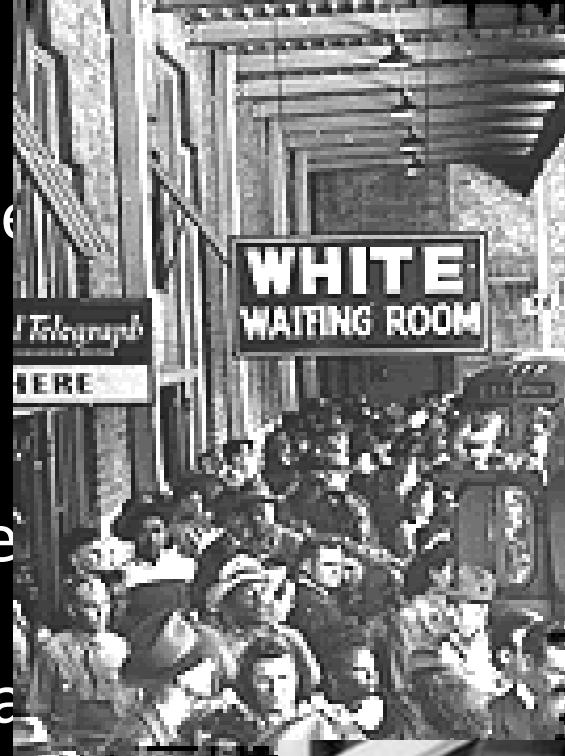
SSUSH13 Evaluate efforts to reform American society and politics in the Progressive Era.

c. Connect the decision of Plessy v. Ferguson to the expansion of Jim Crow laws and the formation of the NAACP.

d. Describe Progressive legislative actions including empowerment of the voter, labor laws, and the conservation movement.

Plessy vs Ferguson

- Race relations in the South worsened. African Americans were denied basic rights. They suffered worse racial discrimination and segregation than what they had encountered in the years after the Civil War. Southern and border states passed segregation laws that required separate public and private facilities for African Americans.



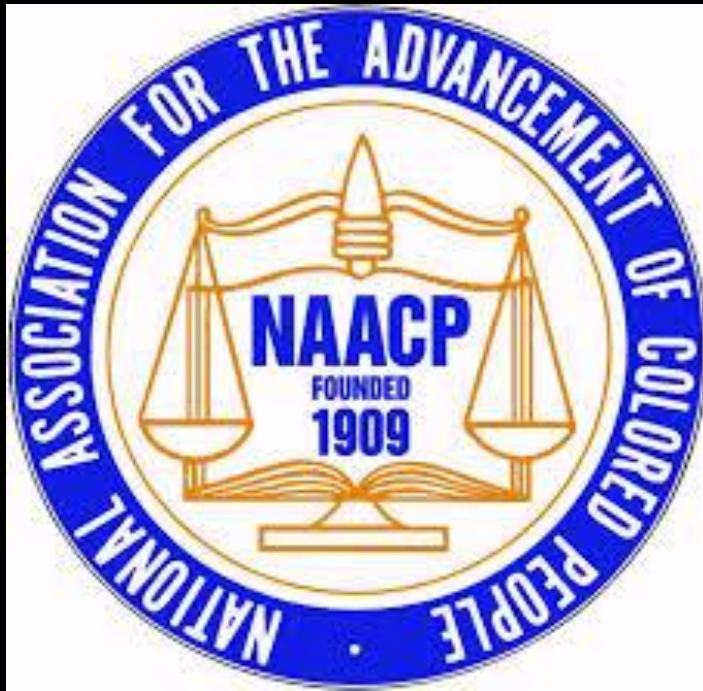
Jim Crow

- These were called Jim Crow laws (after a character in an old minstrel song) and resulted in inferior education, health care, and transportation systems for African Americans. In 1896, the U.S. Supreme Court upheld the constitutionality of Jim Crow laws in *Plessy v. Ferguson*. Under the “separate but equal” doctrine, the Court ruled racial segregation was legal in public accommodations such as railroad cars.



NAACP

- African Americans disagreed about how to best oppose Jim Crow laws. One group, which sought full social and economic equality for African Americans, eventually formed the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People to seek full civil rights for African Americans. Better known today as the NAACP, this group still keeps its original name in honor of the people who founded it to help overturn Plessy v. Ferguson.



Use your textbook- Page 624

- Define:
- Initiative-
- Recall-
- Referendum-

Progressive Reforms

- The Progressives supported new ideas and policies they believed would improve people's lives.
- They supported increased government regulation of business and industry, efforts to protect consumers and workers, and policies to conserve natural resources.
- Their efforts to improve living conditions for the poor in cities led to more and better libraries, schools, hospitals, and parks.



Progressive reforms

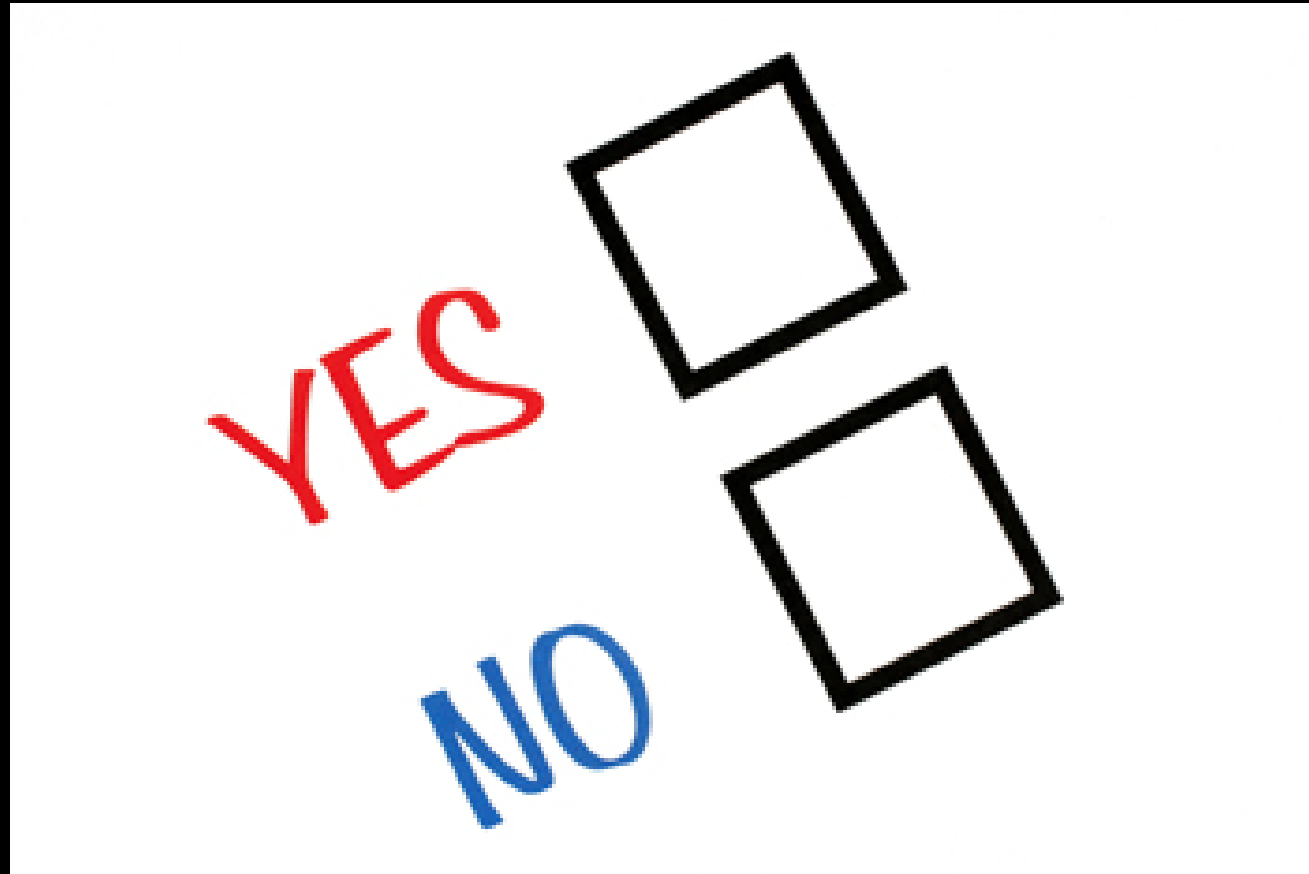
- The Progressives also opposed political bosses and had scorn for citizens' lack of control over them. Progressive election reforms helped to increase ordinary citizens' direct control of government in these ways:
- Initiative- Supporters of any new law could collect voters' signatures on an initiative to force a public vote on the issue. This prevented government officials from ignoring the desires of citizens.



PALAPUA THOUHI KUI IHOIHOI.		PETITION AGAINST ANNEXTION.	
I ka hua Kaniwa WILLIAM HARTLEY, Pehewa, a ka hua Kaniwa, a ka hua Kaniwa.		I ka hua Kaniwa WILLIAM HARTLEY, Pehewa, a ka hua Kaniwa, a ka hua Kaniwa.	
Mrs. Kalia	53	Mrs. Kalia	52
Mrs. Kalia	54	Mrs. Kalia	53
Mrs. Kalia	55	Mrs. Kalia	54
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Mrs. Kalia	98	Mrs. Kalia	97
Mrs. Kalia	99	Mrs. Kalia	98
Mrs. Kalia	100	Mrs. Kalia	99

Progressive Reforms

- • When enough citizens supported an initiative, the government had to present the issue to the public as a referendum on which the public could vote. This also prevented government officials from ignoring the desires of citizens.



Progressive Reforms

- Citizens could remove public officials from office before their terms expired by organizing a recall election. This allowed citizens to control who serves in government.



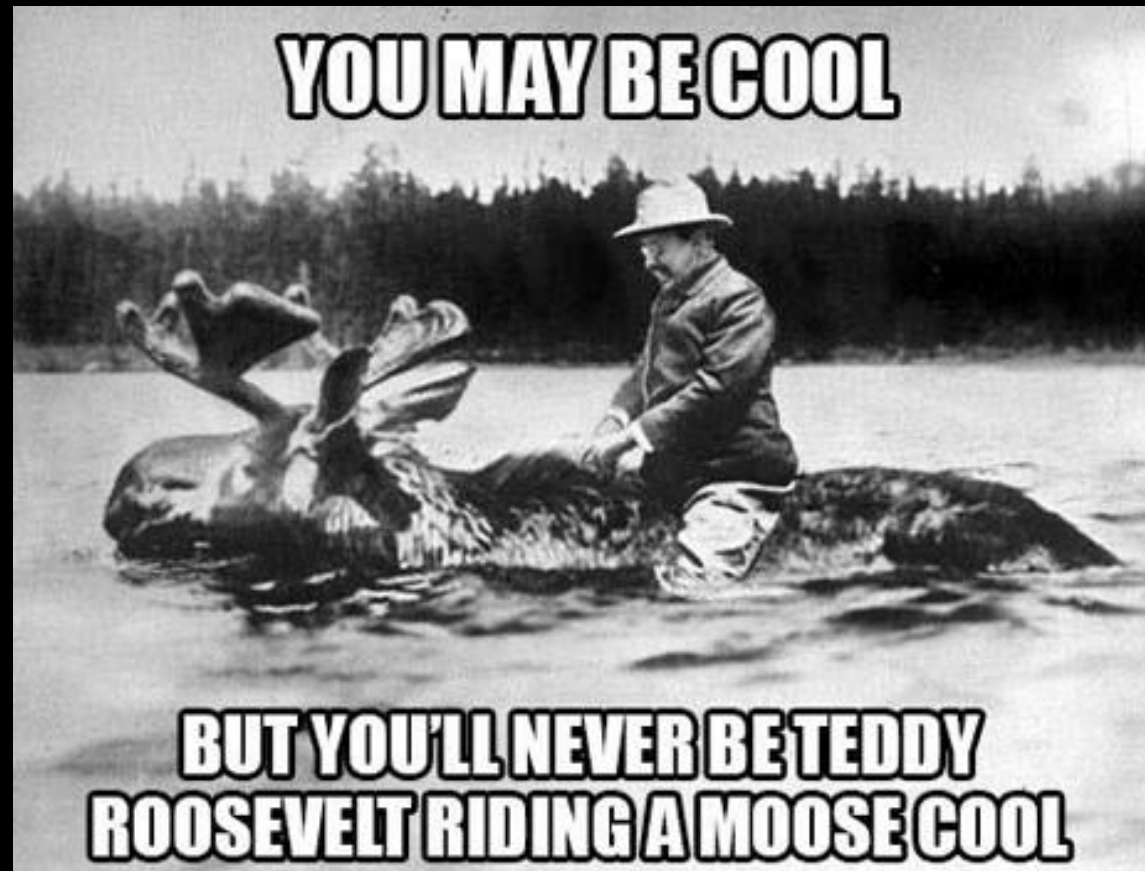
17th Amendment

- Another Progressive reform was the direct election of senators. Under the U.S. Constitution, each state's legislature elected that state's U.S. senators. The Progressives favored the adoption of an amendment to the Constitution that gave voters the right to elect their U.S. senators. They succeeded in their efforts with the adoption of the Seventeenth Amendment in 1913.



Teddy Roosevelt

- President Theodore Roosevelt also began a Progressive conservation movement, which conserved millions of acres of wilderness lands, particularly in western states. His efforts led to the establishment of a national park system that included Yosemite in California and Yellowstone in Wyoming.



Study for your quiz!

Who am I?

- I started the Hull House to help immigrants adjust to life in America
- I exposed corruption in the Standard Oil Company and fought to break up the monopoly
- I wrote a novel about the meat packing industry that led to federal regulations
- I started the conservation movement and created National Parks
- I started the Standard Oil Company
- I was killed when the US tried to take my land
- I started a monopoly on steel
- I invented the lightbulb, phonograph, motion picture etc.
- I started the American Federation of Labor