

WHOSE GOVERNMENT? POLITICS, POPULISTS, & PROGRESSIVES

**CHAPTER 20 – APUSH
MR. MULLER**



AIM: WHAT MAKES 1901-17 SO 'PROGRESSIVE'?

DO NOW: "I AM, THEREFORE, A PROGRESSIVE BECAUSE WE HAVE NOT KEPT UP WITH OUR OWN CHANGES OF CONDITIONS, EITHER IN THE ECONOMIC FIELD OR IN THE POLITICAL FIELD. WE HAVE NOT KEPT UP AS WELL AS OTHER NATIONS HAVE. WE HAVE NOT ADJUSTED OUR PRACTICES TO THE FACTS OF THE CASE..."

-WOODROW WILSON, 1912

1776

In this letter to her husband, John Adams, Abigail Adams expresses support for American independence but asks her husband to improve women's traditionally subordinate role to men.

I long to hear that you have declared an independence. And by the way, in the new code of laws which I suppose it will be necessary for you to make, I desire you would remember the ladies, and be more generous and favorable to them than your ancestors. Do not put such unlimited power into the hands of the husbands! Remember, all men would be tyrants if they could! If particular care and attention is not paid to the ladies, we are determined to foment a rebellion, and will not hold ourselves bound by any laws in which we have no voice or representation. That your sex are naturally tyrannical is a truth so thoroughly established as to admit of no dispute. . . .

Library of the World's Best Literature, Ancient and Modern, ed. Charles Dudley Warner, vol. 1 (New York: International Society, 1896), 87–88.

PRACTICING Historical Thinking

Identify: What request does Adams make of her husband? What result does she foresee if this request is not met?

Analyze: In what ways does Adams's request echo the ideas of Thomas Paine (Doc. 5.4) and John Locke (Doc. 5.1)?

Evaluate: In what ways do Adams's arguments foreshadow future debates in American politics and society?

THE PROGRESSIVE MOVEMENT

- **WHY: Industrialization, urbanization, and immigration** created significant changes and challenges for the United States.
- **WHAT: Effort to use government power to regulate and improve society**
 - **Rejection of laissez faire ideology**
 - **Not a radical movement- reject ideas such as socialism**
 - **Saving and improving capitalism**
- **WHO: Many of the Progressive Era reformers were middle class men and women**
 - **But very diverse group of reformers**
 - **Protestant church leaders demanding temperance**
 - **Politicians regulating monopolies / trusts**
 - **Union leaders addressing workers rights**
 - **Women demanding right to vote**
 - **African Americans demanded greater equality**
- **Compare to other reform periods: Age of Jackson, Populist, New Deal**

26.

Theodore Roosevelt 1901-1909



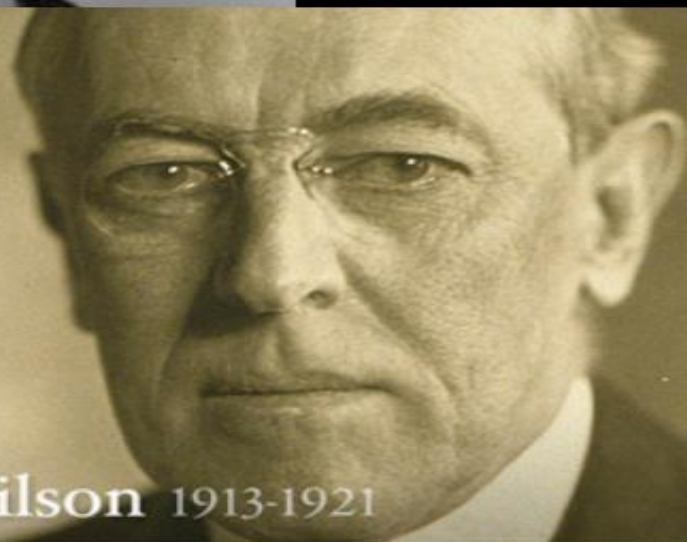
27.

William H. Taft 1909-1913



28.

Woodrow Wilson 1913-1921



During the Progressive Era Roosevelt, Taft, and Wilson all sought reform at the national level

STATE REFORM

- Many Progressive governors fought against corporate control of state politics
- **Governor Robert La Follette** pioneered many reforms in the state of Wisconsin
- **Wisconsin Idea**
 - Regulated public utilities
 - Took on the powerful railroad industry
 - Adopted tax reforms
 - Political reform



POLITICAL REFORM

- **Political reformers wanted to increase democracy and reduce the control of trusts**
 - **Australian or Secret Ballot:** allowed voters to mark their choice for office secretly
 - **Direct Primary:** nomination of candidates placed into the hands of the voters
 - **Recall:** elected politicians could be removed from office by the voters before their term expired
 - **Initiative:** voters could introduce laws
 - **Referendum:** voters could directly vote on a law
- **17th Amendment:** rather than the state legislatures, voters would directly vote for U.S. Senators
 - **Populist Party** advocated for this

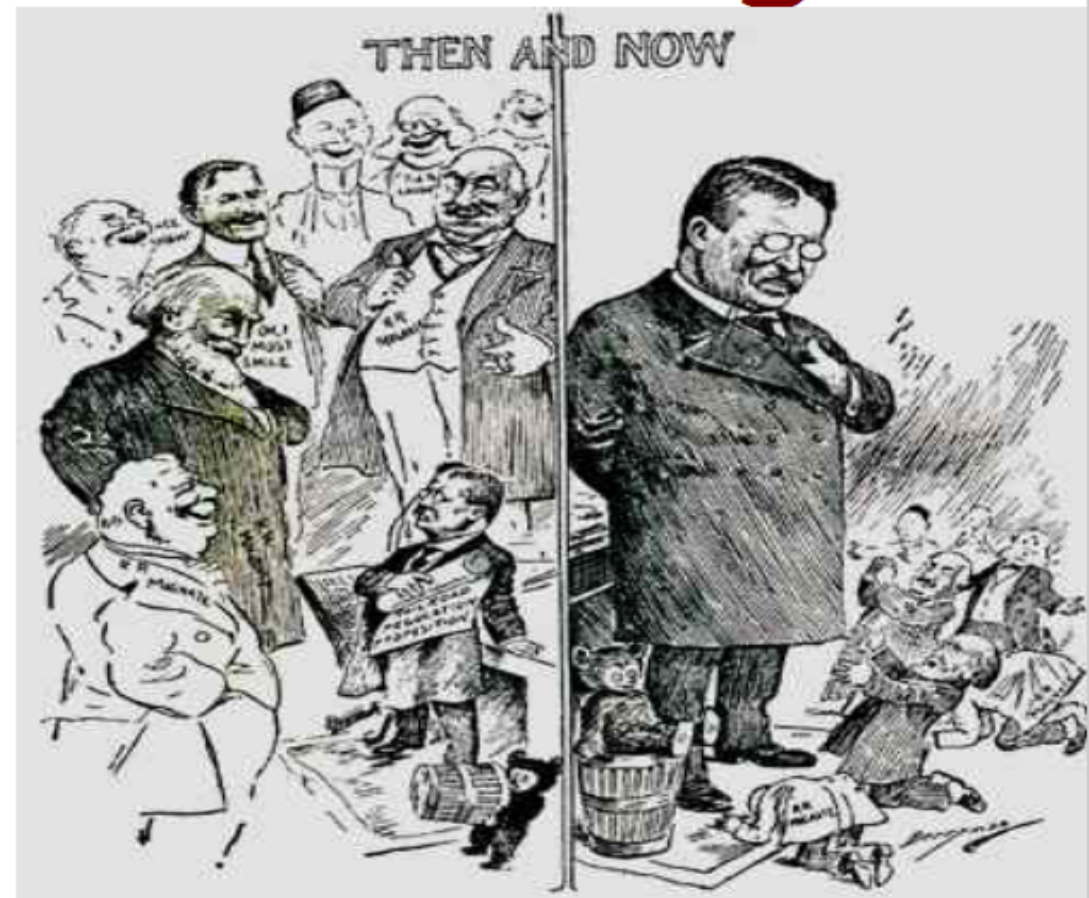
THEODORE ROOSEVELT

- Roosevelt believed in an **enlarged role** for the President
- Example in change of labor relations:
 - McKinley: Great Railroad Strike of 1877
 - Cleveland: Pullman Strike 1894
 - TR: **Coal Miners strike 1902**
 - Attempts to mediate the labor dispute
 - Owners won't compromise so TR threatens to take over the mines with federal troops
- Roosevelt proposes a series of Progressive reforms known as the **Square Deal** (3 c's)
 1. Corporations: Control of corporations
 2. Consumers: Consumer protection
 3. Conservation: Conservation of the environment & its natural resources



Corporations: Trust Busting

- **Sherman Anti-Trust** was relatively ineffective at reducing the power of corporations / trusts
- Broke up the **Northern Securities Company** (railroad monopoly)
 - Upheld by Supreme Court in 1904
- Roosevelt will be known for "**trust busting**"
- TR distinguished between "**good**" (efficient & lower prices) and "**bad**" trusts (hurt consumers & stifled competition)
- TR also sought to increase the power of the **Interstate Commerce Commission**
- **Elkins Act** (1903) increased penalties for rate rebates
- **Hepburn Act** (1906) gave the ICC the power to set maximum rates for railroads



Consumer Protections

- Relatively few protections for consumers
- Upon Sinclair's "The Jungle" was intended to increase support for socialism and workers rights
 - Public focuses on the unsanitary nature of the meat industry
 - Public pressure for TR to act
- **Meat Inspection Act (1906)** the federal government would regulate and inspect the meat industry
- **Pure Food & Drug Act (1906)**
 - Created FDA & protected the public against the manufacture, sale, and transportation of mislabeled foods and drugs



Ingredients: Enriched Corn Meal (Corn Meal, Ferrous Sulfate, Niacin, Thiamin Mononitrate, Riboflavin, and Folic Acid), Vegetable Oil (Corn, Canola, and/or Sunflower Oil), Flamin' Hot Seasoning (Maltodextrin [Made From Corn], Salt, Sugar, Monosodium Glutamate, Yeast Extract, Citric Acid, Artificial Color [Red 40 Lake, Yellow 6 Lake, Yellow 5], Sunflower Oil, Cheddar Cheese [Milk, Cheese Cultures, Salt, Enzymes], Onion Powder, Whey, Whey Protein Concentrate, Garlic Powder, Natural Flavor, Buttermilk, Sodium Diacetate, Disodium Inosinate, and Disodium Guanylate), and Salt.

CONTAINS MILK INGREDIENTS.

Nutrition Facts

Serving Size 1 oz (28g)/About 21 pieces)

Amount Per Serving	
Calories 160	Calories from Fat 100
% Daily Value*	
Total Fat 11g	17%
Saturated Fat 1.5g	8%
Trans Fat 0g	
Cholesterol 0mg	0%
Sodium 250mg	10%
Total Carbohydrate 13g	4%
Dietary Fiber less than 1g	2%
Sugars 0g	
Protein 1g	
Vitamin A 0%	Vitamin C 0%
Calcium 0%	Iron 2%
Thiamin 6%	Riboflavin 2%
Niacin 4%	Vitamin B ₆ 2%

* Percent Daily Values are based on a diet of 2,000 calories. Your daily values may be higher or lower depending on your calorie needs:

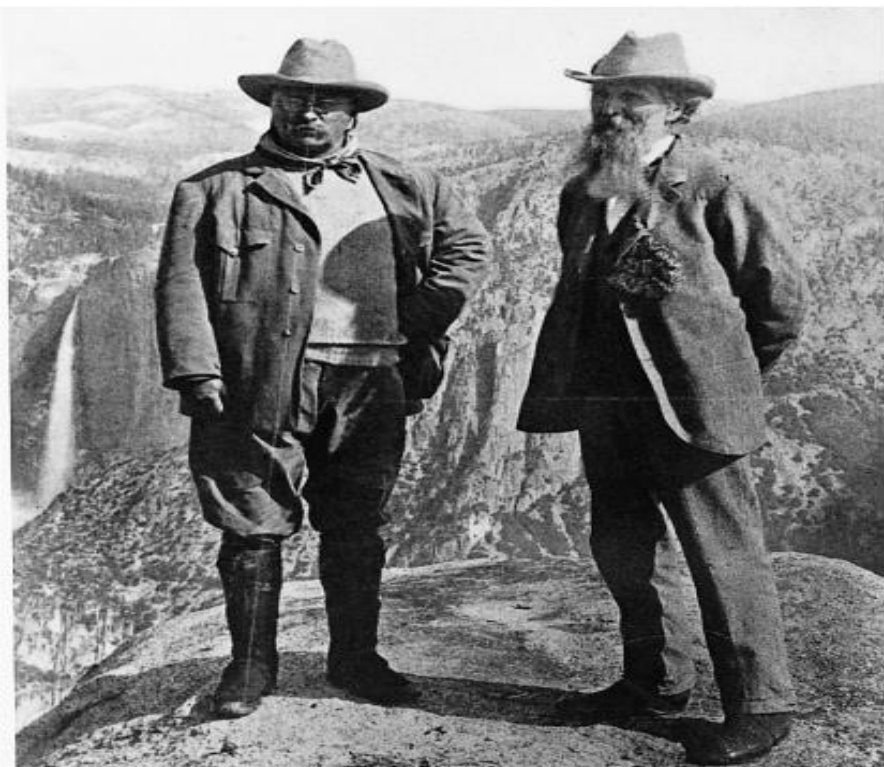
	Calories: 2,000	2,500
Total Fat	Less than 65g	80g
Sat Fat	Less than 20g	25g
Cholesterol	Less than 300mg	300mg
Sodium	Less than 2,400mg	2,400mg
Total Carbohydrate	300g	375g
Dietary Fiber	25g	30g

Calories per gram:
Fat 9 • Carbohydrate 4 • Protein 4

Conservation



SIERRA
CLUB
FOUNDED 1892



- The issue of conservation did not register as a national issue
- **Sierra Club** had been advocating for the environment
- TR used the **Forest Reserve Act** of 1891 to protect 150 million acres of federal land
- **Newlands Reclamation Act** of 1902- money from sale of public lands could be used for irrigation projects in the west
- **Conservation** was Roosevelt's most long lasting domestic achievement
 - Contrast with **preservation**

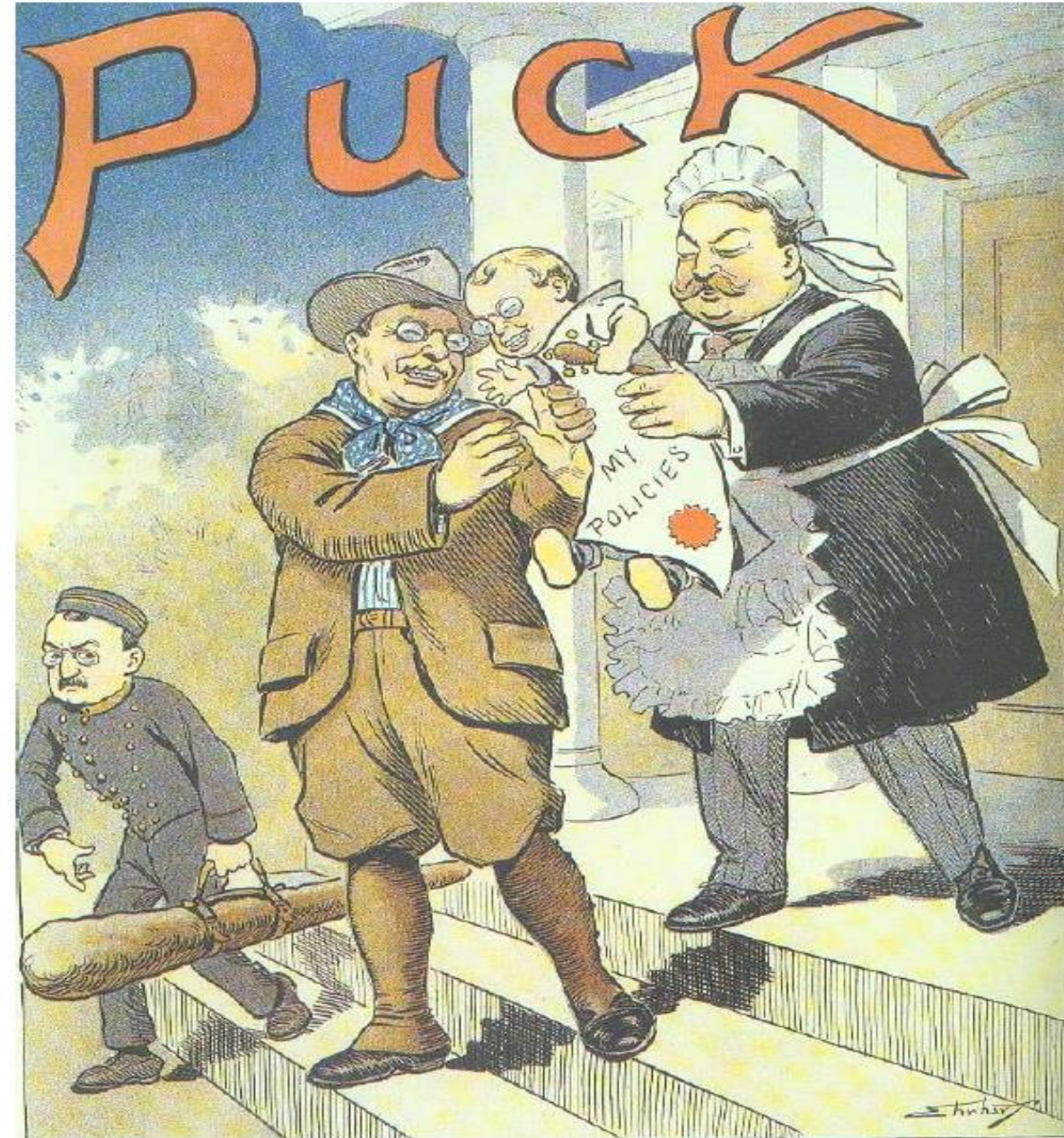
TAFT

- Teddy says he will honor the precedent of Washington & not seek a 3rd term in 1908
- William Howard Taft picked
- Continued some of the Progressive policies of TR
 - Broke **up more trusts** than Roosevelt
 - continued conservationist policies
- Taft's Foreign policy:
 - Taft "**Dollar Diplomacy**" - encourage biz to invest \$ in areas of strategic concerns to the U.S.
- **Election of 1912**: TR is back



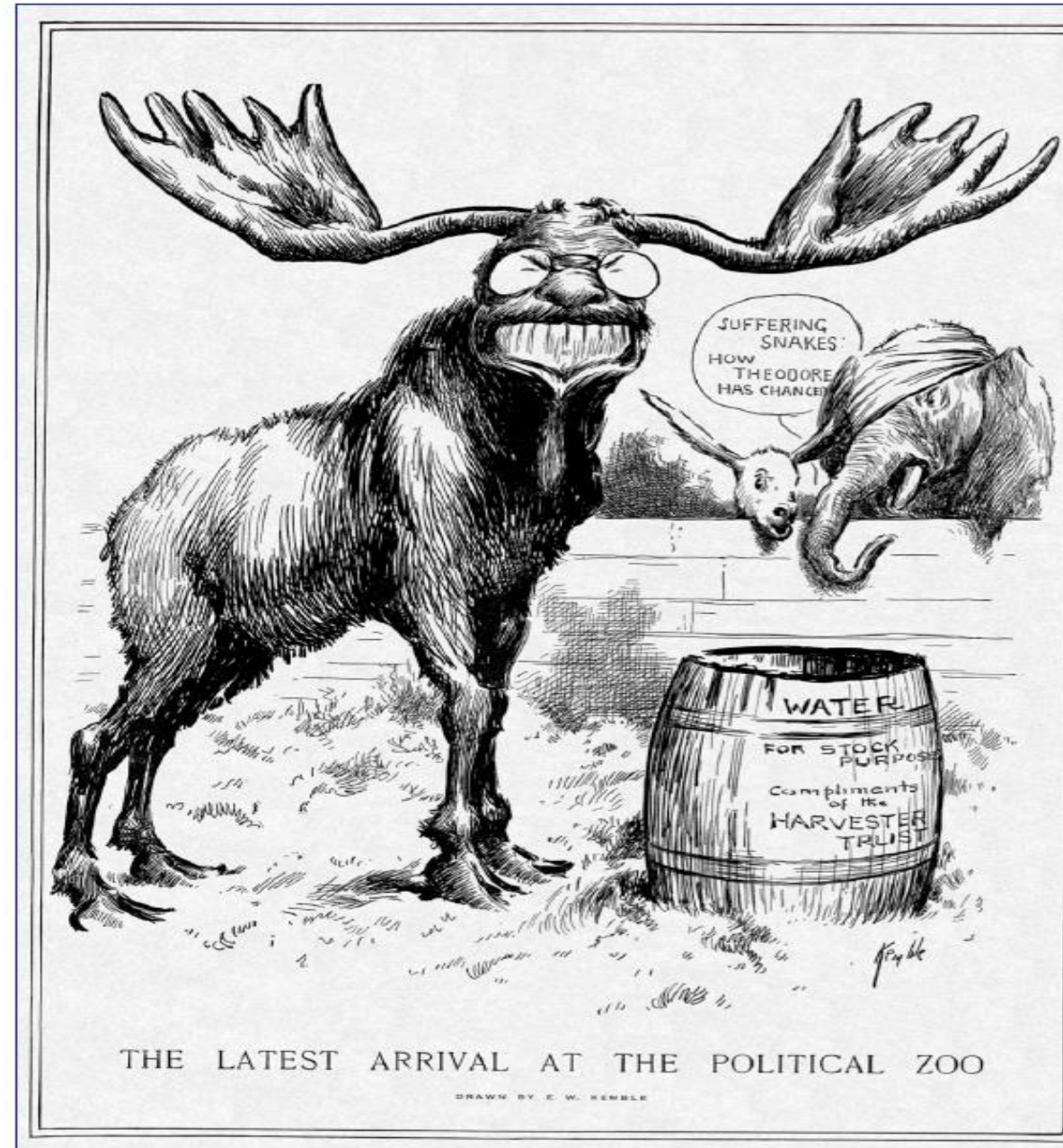
REPUBLICANS DIVIDED

- During Taft's presidency the Republican Party becomes divided
 - Taft supports **Payne-Aldrich Tariff** (1909) which raised rates
 - Angered Progressives in the Republican party
 - **Pinchot-Ballinger Controversy**: Taft fires **Chief of the Forest Service Gifford Pinchot** after he criticized Secretary of the Interior Ballinger
 - Ballinger opened public lands in Alaska for private development



ELECTION OF 1912

- Taft wins the Republican nomination
- TR forms the **Progressive** (“**Bull Moose**” Party)
 - Program called “**New Nationalism**”
 - active federal government pursuing a wide variety of reforms
- Democrats select **Woodrow Wilson** who ran on a progressive platform called “**New Freedom**”
 - Tariff lowered, bank reform, anti-trust laws
- **Socialist** candidate **Eugene Debs** running
 - Demonstrates growing frustration over slow pace of reform
 - Called for more radical reforms than Progressive candidates
 - Public ownership of major industry such as RR, steel, oil, etc.
- Results: Divided Republicans help **Wilson win the Presidency**



Progressive Era Reform under Wilson

Tariff Reform

- **Underwood Tariff** (1913): lowered the rates of tariffs
 - 1st major tariff reduction in 50 years

Trusts

- **Federal Trade Commission** (1914) presidential appointed commission that would investigate monopolies.
 - Exempted labor unions from being prosecuted
- **Clayton Anti-Trust Act** (1914) increased the power of the Sherman Anti-Trust Act

Banking Reform

- **Federal Reserve Act** (1913) would be responsible for regulating money supply
 - Previous economic panics (i.e. Panic of 1907) demonstrated problem of limited money supply
- **16th Amendment:** graduated income tax established

FAILURE OF THE PROGRESSIVE MOVEMENT: AFRICAN AMERICAN CIVIL RIGHTS

- **Most Progressive reformers were not interested in advancing the cause of social justice or extending democracy for African Americans.**
- **African Americans were ignored by most Progressive politicians**
- **Very little protests to the rise of lynching or the existence of Jim Crow laws (*REMEMBER Plessy v. Ferguson*)**

AFRICAN AMERICAN CIVIL RIGHTS

Booker T. Washington

- **Atlanta Exposition** speech in 1895 outlined his position
- African Americans should acquire **vocational skills** to gain self-respect and economic security
- Established **Tuskegee Institute**
- Did not advocate for directly challenging white supremacy
 - Accused of being a “accommodationist” by critics

W.E.B. DuBois

- **“Souls of Black Folk”** (1903)
- Rejected Booker’s gradualism
- Demanded immediate political and social equality for black people
- **Niagara Movement** (1905) advocated for black rights
- Helped found the **National Association for the Advancement of Colored People** (NAACP) in 1909
- **Ida B. Wells** important in the anti-lynching campaign, woman’s suffrage, and civil rights

WOMEN IN THE MOVEMENT



- **Carrie Chapman Catt** became president of the **National American Woman Suffrage Association (NAWSA)**

Initially she favored fighting for suffrage with a **state by state** strategy

- **Alice Paul** broke with NAWSA and formed the **National Woman's Party** in 1916

– More militant, demanded a **national amendment**

Eventually **19th Amendment** (1920)



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