A yellow pencil with a sharpened lead tip lies diagonally across the bottom of the frame, resting on a stack of white, lined paper. The background is a blurred stack of similar papers, with a blue binding visible at the top. The text is centered over the image.

# CHAPTER 8

## Section 1

### Progressivism

# SQ#8/1:

 *Can I explain the origins of the Progressive Movement?*



# I. What Was Progressivism?

- ☞ *Progressivism*: a reform movement that attempted to address the social problems created by industrialization, urbanization & immigration.
- Living conditions of the urban poor
  - Power and practices of big business
  - Government inattentiveness to the needs of citizens.

☞ *Progressivism*: was similar to the Populist Movement.

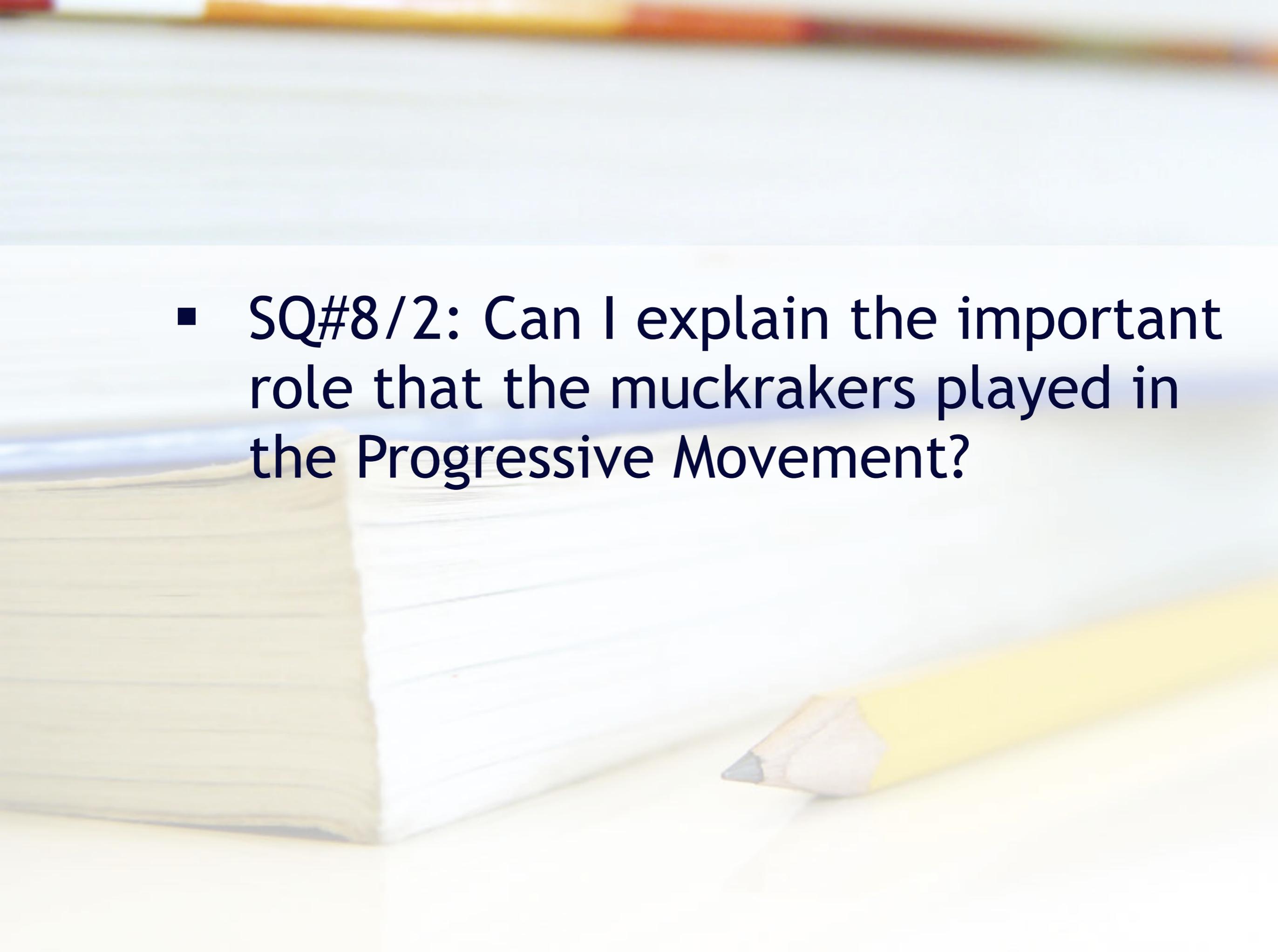
- Both wanted to reform government
- Both wanted to eliminate abuses of big business.

☞ *Progressivism*: was also different than the Populist Movement.

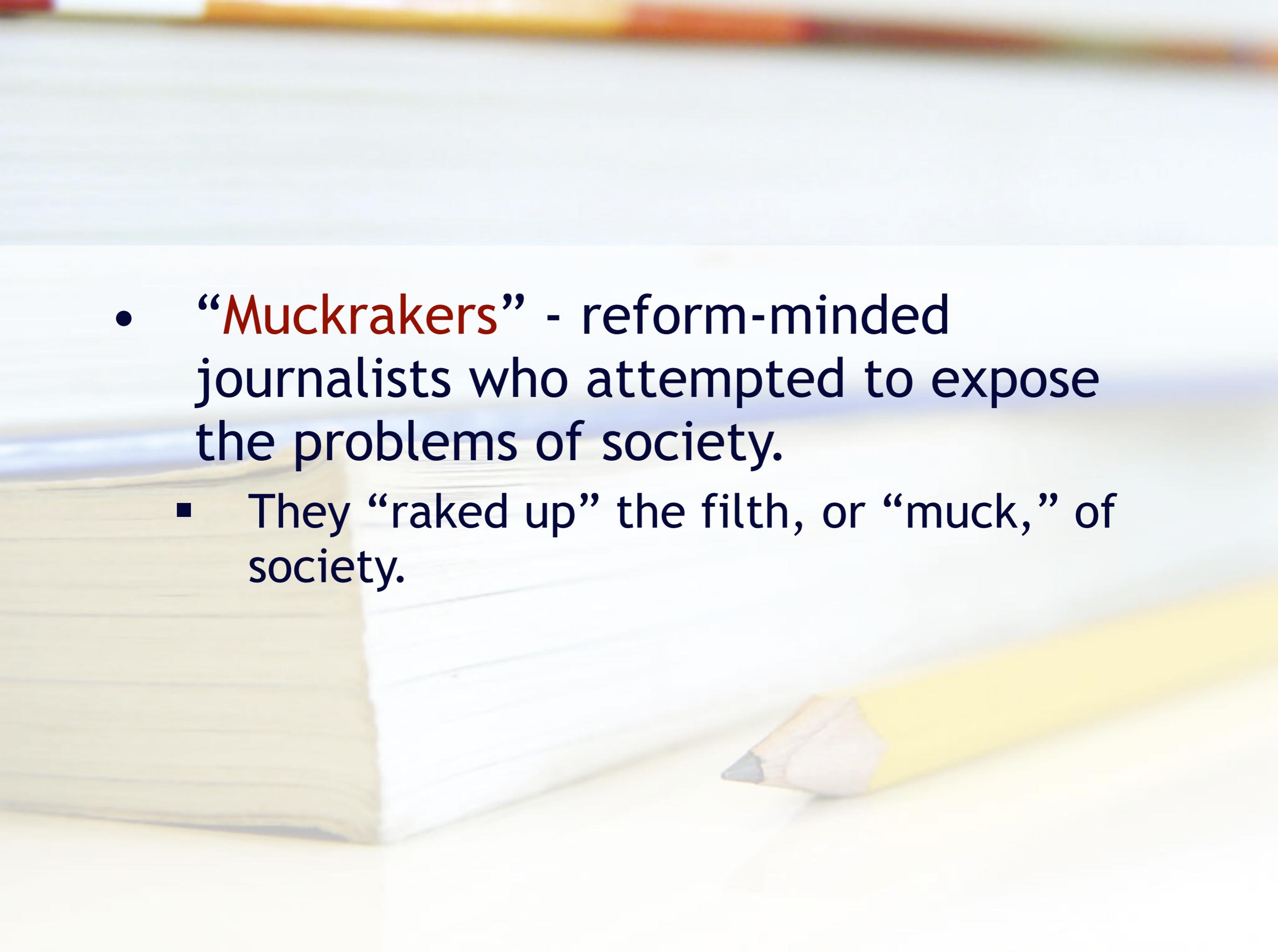
- Progressives were primarily middle-class who believed that leaders should be educated and use modern ideas.
- Populists were primarily farmers and workers with a narrower focus.



- **SQ#8/2: Can I explain the important role that the muckrakers played in the Progressive Movement?**



- **“Muckrakers”** - reform-minded journalists who attempted to expose the problems of society.
  - They “raked up” the filth, or “muck,” of society.





1. **Jacob Riis** -- newspaper reporter, wrote *How the Other Half Lives* about immigrants and their living conditions.
  - Prompted people to get involved in reform.













## 2. Ida Tarbell

- Wrote *The History of the Standard Oil Company*, revealing how JDR crushed his competition and gained control of the oil business.



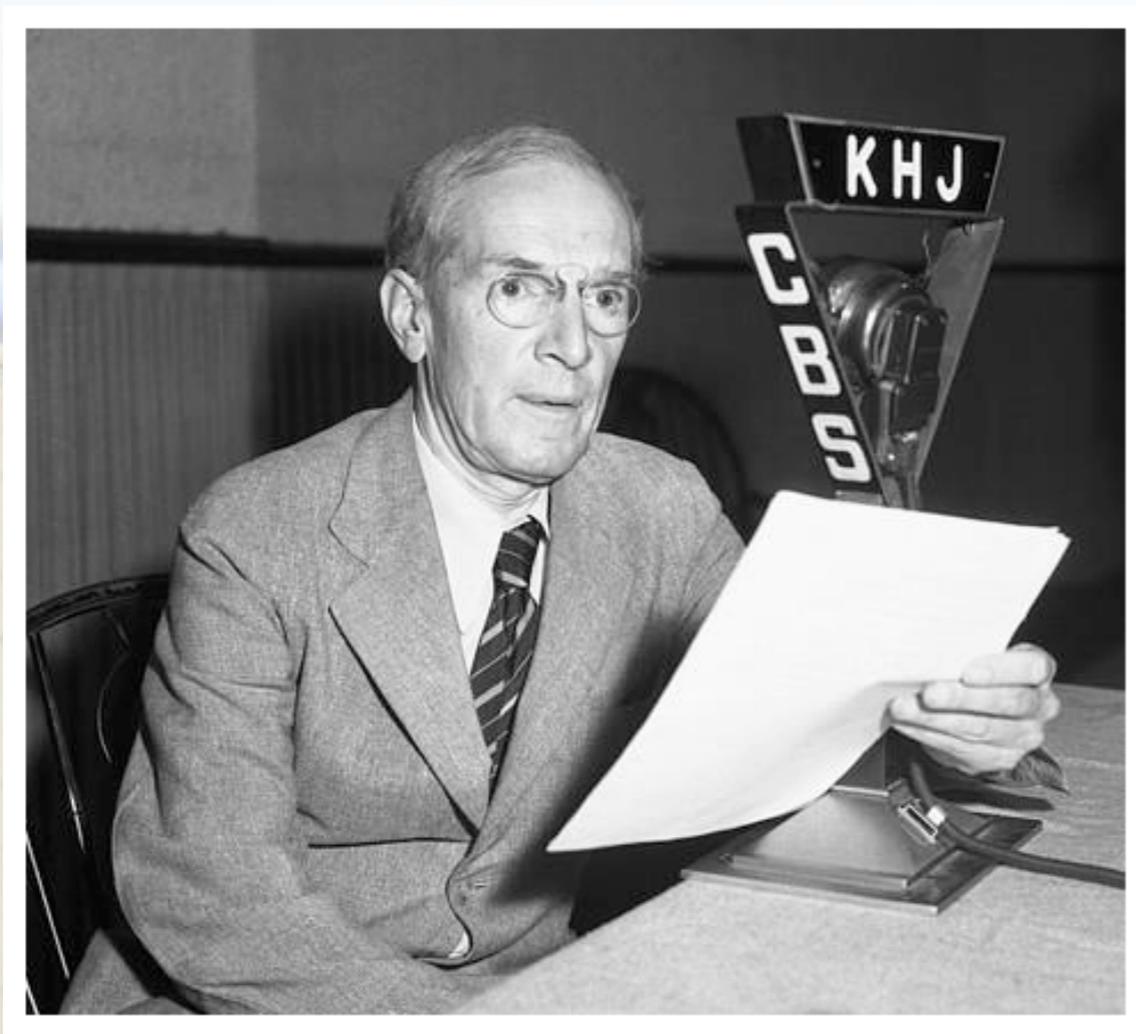
### 3. Lincoln Steffens

- Wrote *The Shame of the Cities* about political corruption of big city governments.



#### 4. Frank Norris

- Wrote *The Octopus: A Story of California*, about the monopolistic control of railroads in the West.



## 5. Upton Sinclair

- *The Jungle*, exposing conditions in Chicago meatpacking industry.

# SQ#8 / 3

☞ Can I explain two ways in which the Progressives worked to reform Society?

## II. Progressives Reform Society

### A. Social Gospel Guides Reform

1. Some Progressives used Bible teachings about charity and justice to make society “the kingdom of God.”

## B. Settlement Houses Help the Urban Poor

1. *Settlement House* = community center that provided social services to the urban poor.

- English classes, child care classes, arts programs.

2. Jane Addams - became a leading figure in the movement.

- Hull House - Chicago, 1st major Settlement House in US.



Typical immigrant neighborhood.



🌐 Tenement “sleeping room.”

🌐 Crowded, unhealthy.



SQ#8/4:

Can I explain three ways in which the Progressives worked to reform the workplace?

# III. Reforming the Workplace

# A. Where did immigrants work?

## 1. Home

- a) Sewing (by hand) paid by the piece.
- b) Cigar-rolling -- paid per piece, \$13.00 per thousand.

## 2. Factories

- a) Low wages (10 cents/hr., but kids were paid half that)
- b) Long days - avg. work week 1910=55 hours, but 12, 14, or 16 hour days were not unusual.

### c) Terrible conditions

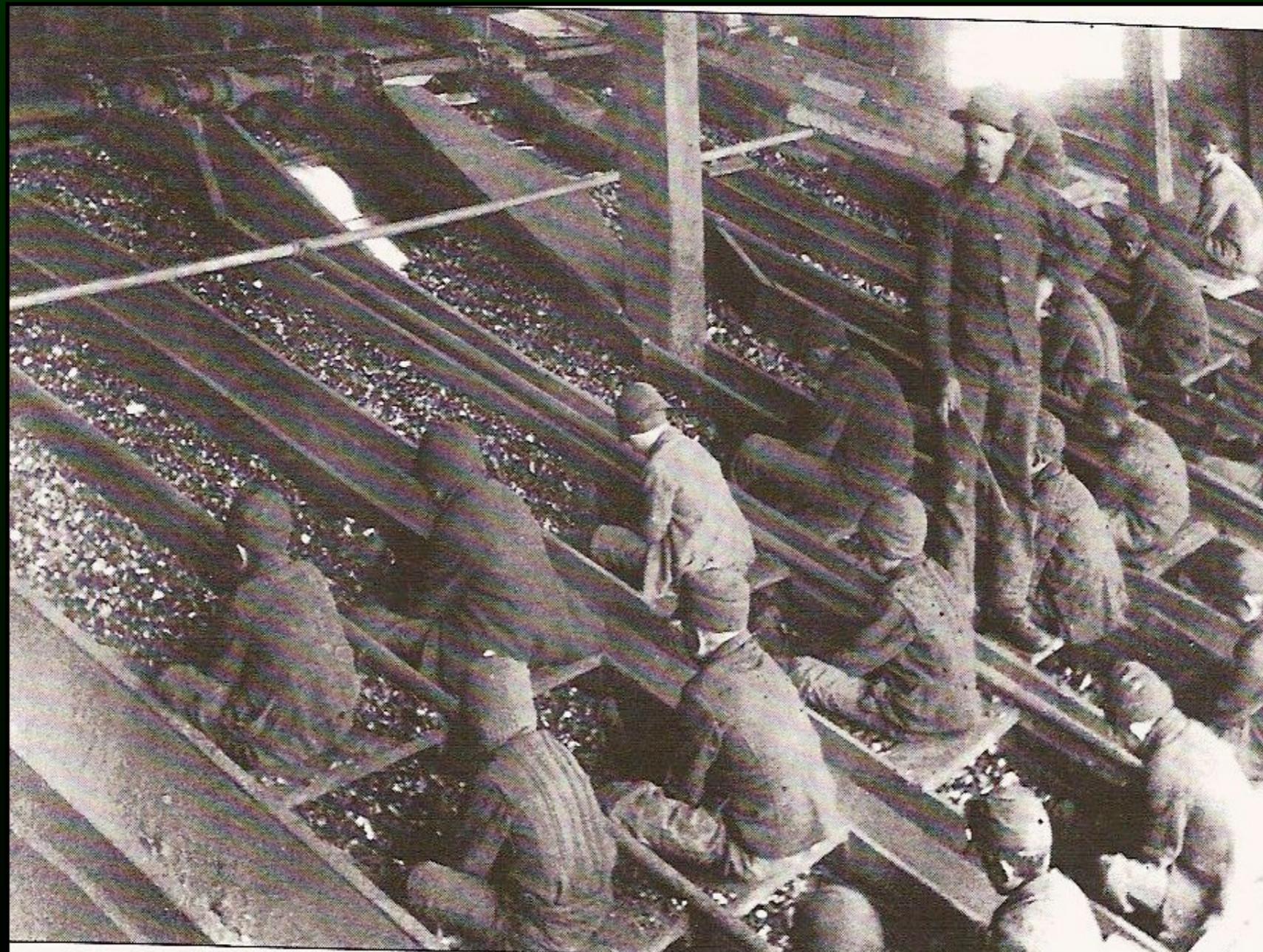
- Little ventilation, heat, etc.
- 1880-1900 = 35,000+ workers killed on the job, 1:2 days
- No insurance, Worker's Compensation, Unemployment, etc.

## 3. Steel mills

- a) Dangerous, avg. 1 death every 3 days.
- b) “double turn” shifts.

## 4. Coal Mines

- a) Pennsylvania & West Virginia
- b) “Breaker Boys” 12-14 hr/days











## B. Protecting Children & Industrial Workers

### 1. Florence Kelley

- Reformer dedicated to helping working women and children



- 1893: Kelley helped persuade Illinois to prohibit child labor and to limit the number of hours women were forced to work.
- 1904: Kelley helped found the National Child Labor Committee to persuade all states to ban child labor.
- 1912: NCLC lobbied government to form the U.S. Children's Bureau to oversee issues regarding children; still exists today.

- 1908: As leader of Oregon National Consumers League, Kelley was a driving force behind *Muller v. Oregon (1908)*, resulted in 10-hour workdays.

● Utah also passed laws limiting some women's workdays to 8 hours.

## ● Minimum Wage

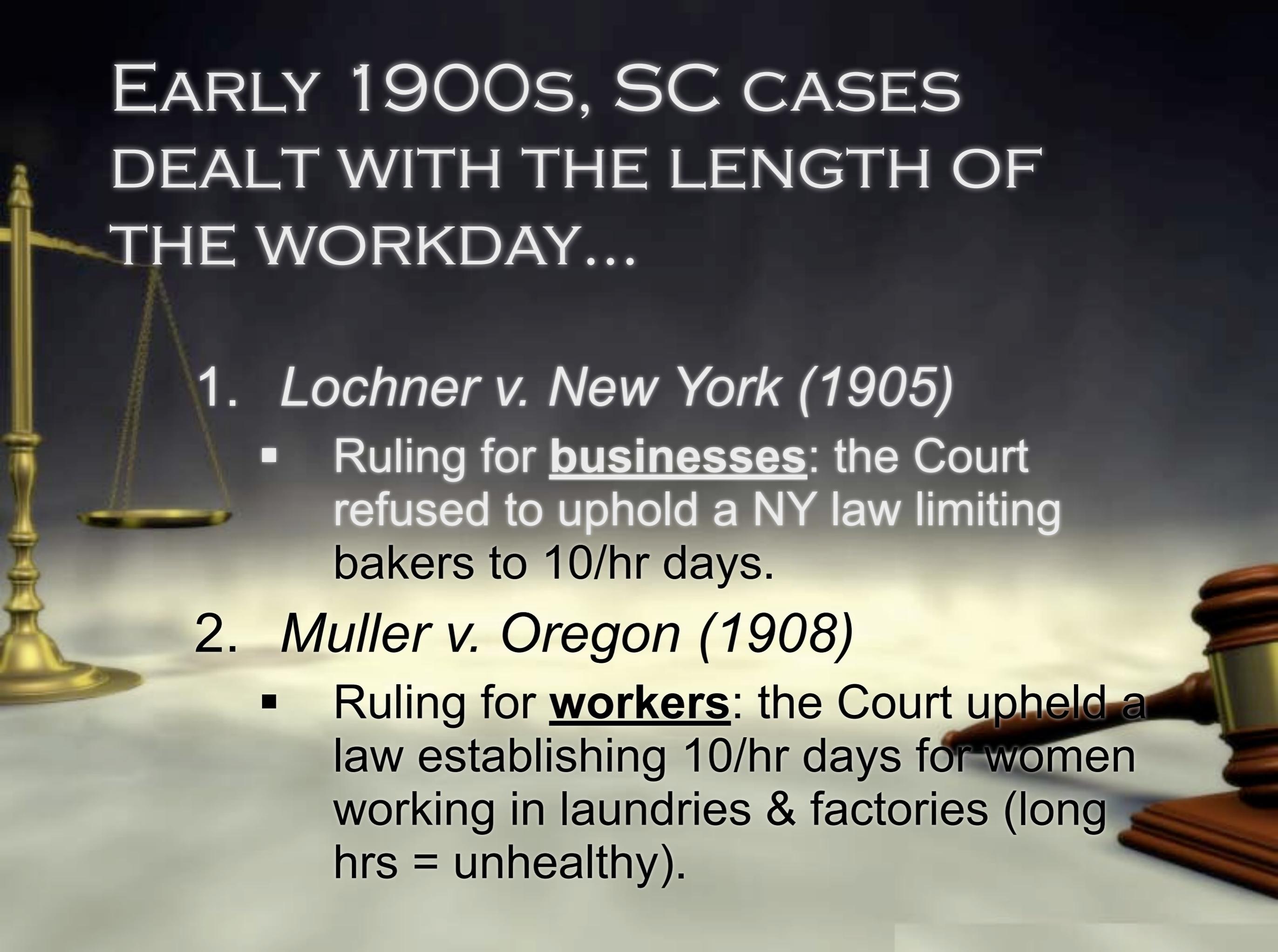
● 1912: Massachusetts becomes the first state to pass a minimum wage law.

● 1938: National minimum wage law is passed (\$0.25/hr).

● 1/2015: Ohio \$8.10/hr., (\$4.05 for tipped employees); Federal \$7.25/hr.

# C. COURTS AND LABOR LAWS





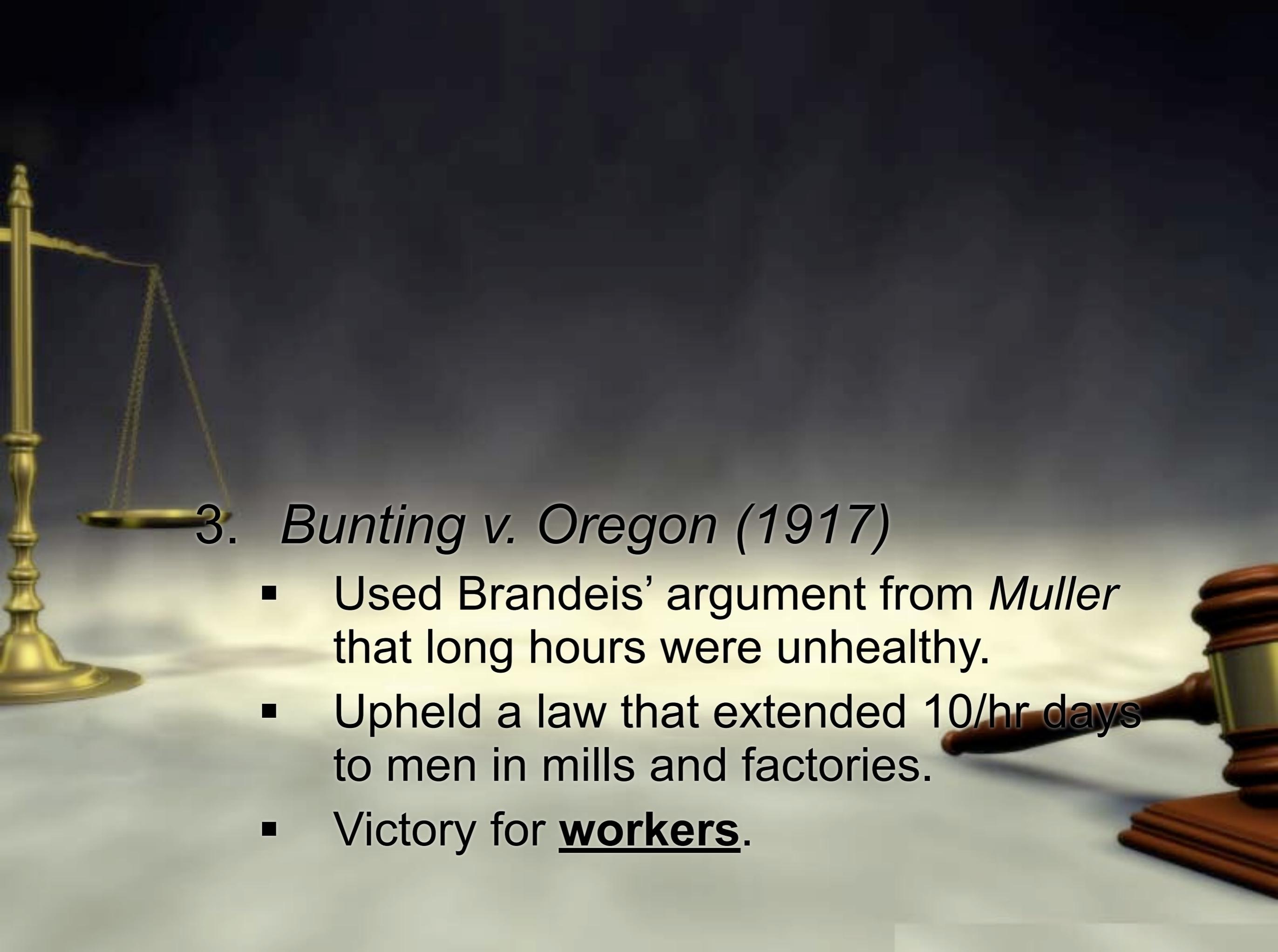
# EARLY 1900s, SC CASES DEALT WITH THE LENGTH OF THE WORKDAY...

## 1. *Lochner v. New York (1905)*

- Ruling for businesses: the Court refused to uphold a NY law limiting bakers to 10/hr days.

## 2. *Muller v. Oregon (1908)*

- Ruling for workers: the Court upheld a law establishing 10/hr days for women working in laundries & factories (long hrs = unhealthy).

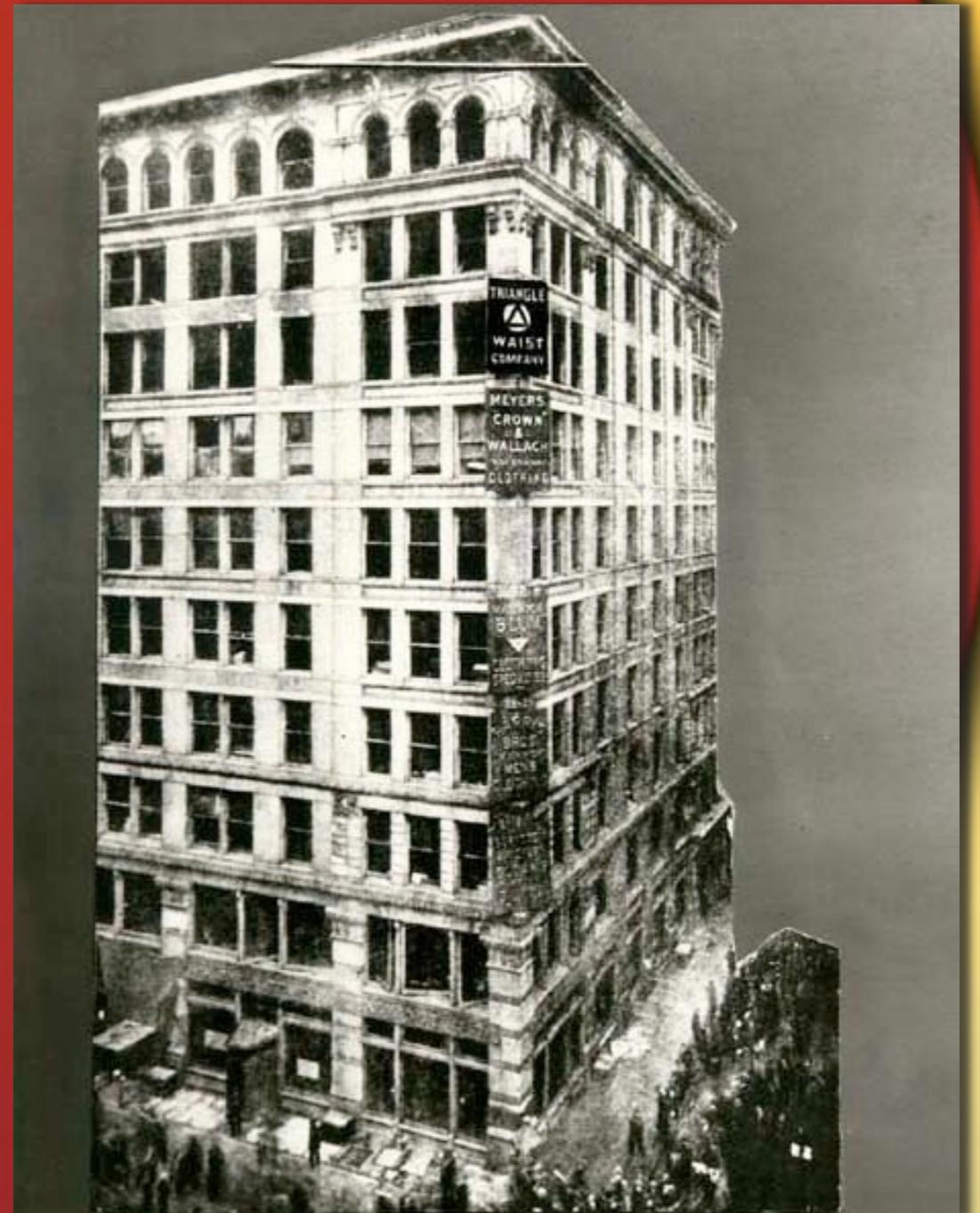


### 3. *Bunting v. Oregon (1917)*

- Used Brandeis' argument from *Muller* that long hours were unhealthy.
- Upheld a law that extended 10/hr days to men in mills and factories.
- Victory for workers.

# D. Triangle Shirtwaist Factory Fire

1. March 25, 1911, New York City
2. Fire broke out on 8th floor, spread to floors above.
3. 146 killed, mostly immigrant women and girls, some 15 or 16.
4. Too few exits, doors locked, faulty fire escape.
5. Many victims jumped to their deaths.



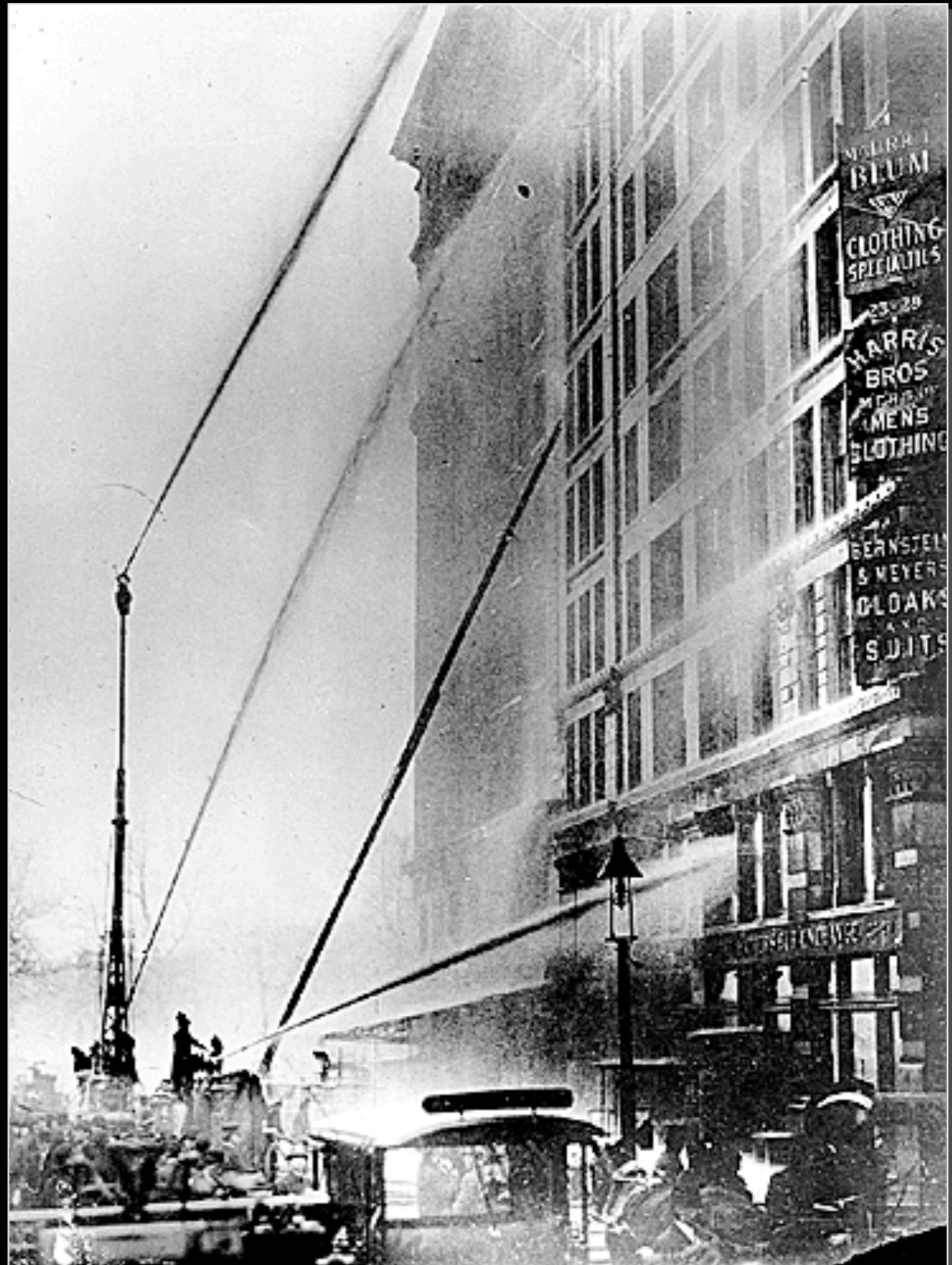


“Few of the terrified workers on the 9th floor knew that a fire escape was hidden behind iron window shutters. The ladder descended next to the building forcing those fleeing to climb down through flames as they struggled past other shutters stuck open across their path. The design had been deemed inadequate and the material from which it was made was insubstantial. After a few made their way down, the heat of the fire and weight of the people caused the ladder to twist and collapse dropping many who had chosen it as their lifeline.”



Ladders and  
fire hoses  
were  
inadequate.

Firehoses were unable to reach the floors that were on fire.





9th floor workshop after the fire.



Another view of a destroyed workshop.



Hole in brick sidewalk made by falling bodies.

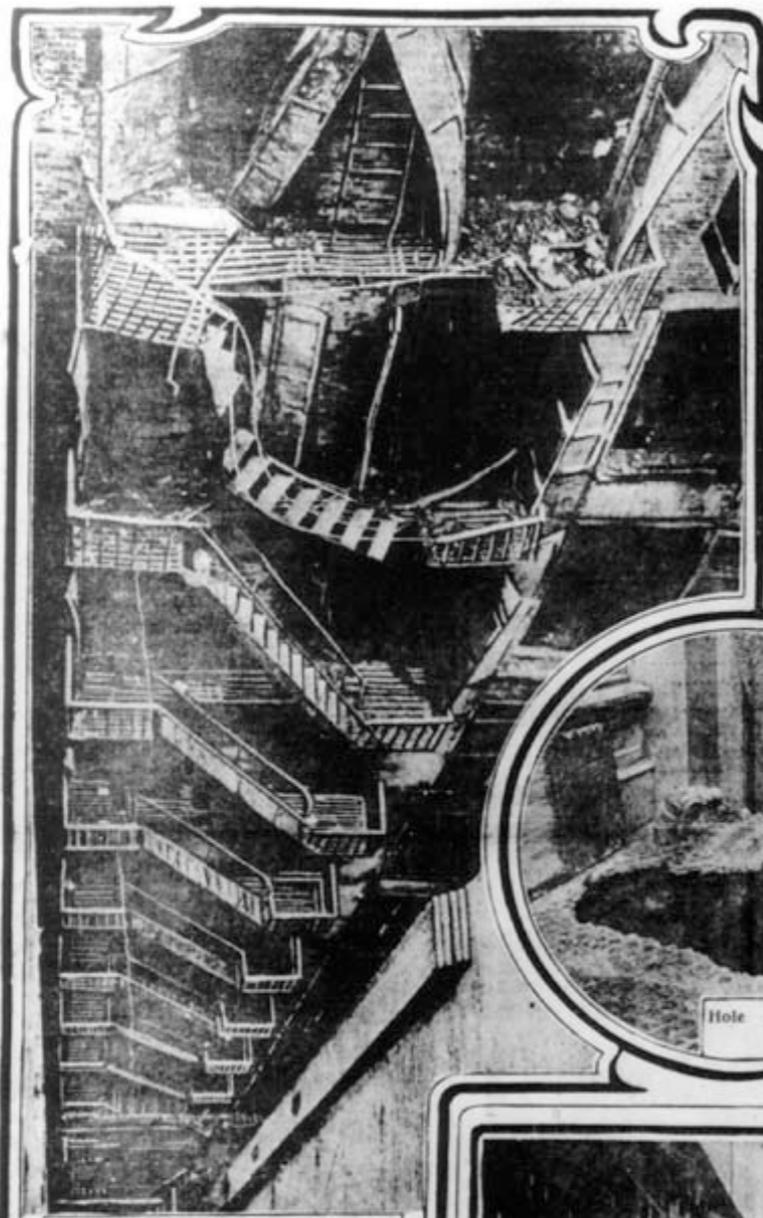


Identifying bodies in the morgue.



# SCENES SHOWING WHERE 150 PERISHED IN A "FIREPROOF" FIRETRAP

Photographs taken especially for the Evening Journal.



Showing the Fire Escape.



Scene on Ninth Floor.



Scene on Tenth Floor.



Hole in Sidewalk Made by Bodies Falling.



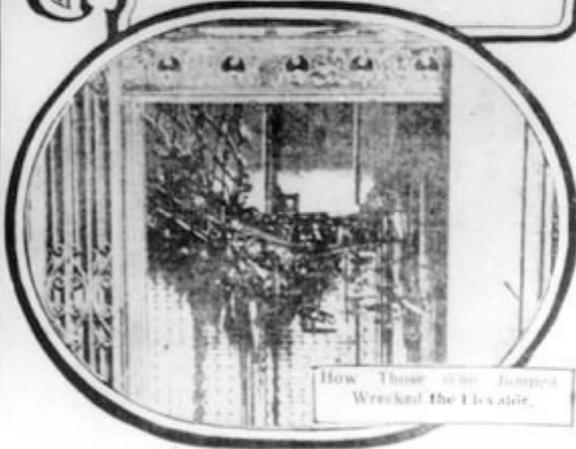
Well at Bottom of Fire Escape, Where Many Died.



Elevator Entrances in Hall.



How Building Looked on Fire.



How Those Who Jumped Wrecked the Elevator.



6. Resulting public outcry - led to major reforms in building and factory laws: New York became the first to establish safety codes.
7. Incident also led to increased support for labor unions, including the ILGWU.

**SQ#8/5:**



**Can I explain three ways in which the Progressives worked to reform Government?**

# IV. Reforming Government



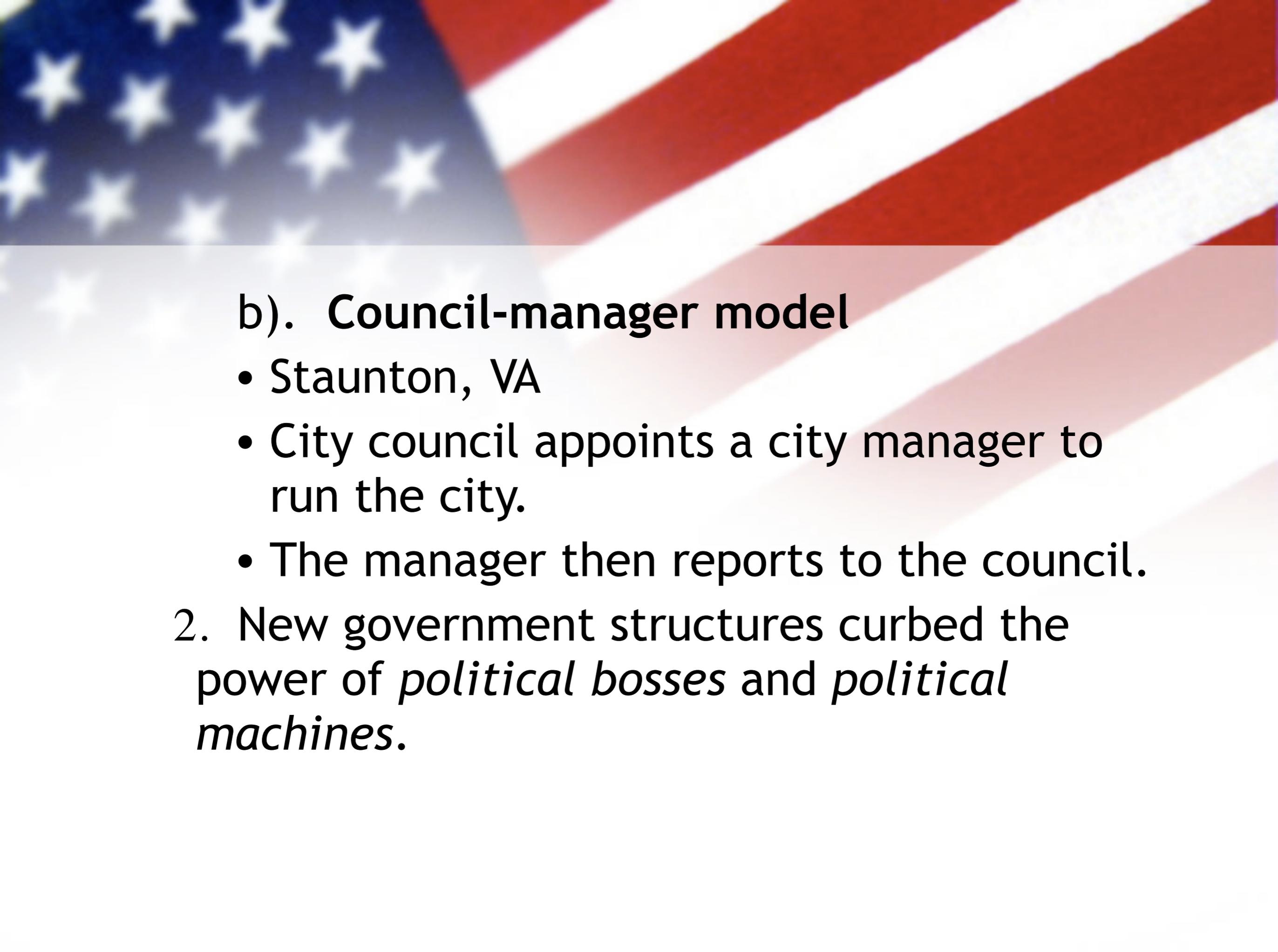
Progressives wanted to eliminate corruption and make government more efficient.

## A. City Government Reforms

### 1. New government structures

#### a) Commission plan of city government

- Galveston, TX
- 5-member board of commissioners to run the city.
- What's the big deal? These people were experts in their field, rather than politicians.



b). **Council-manager model**

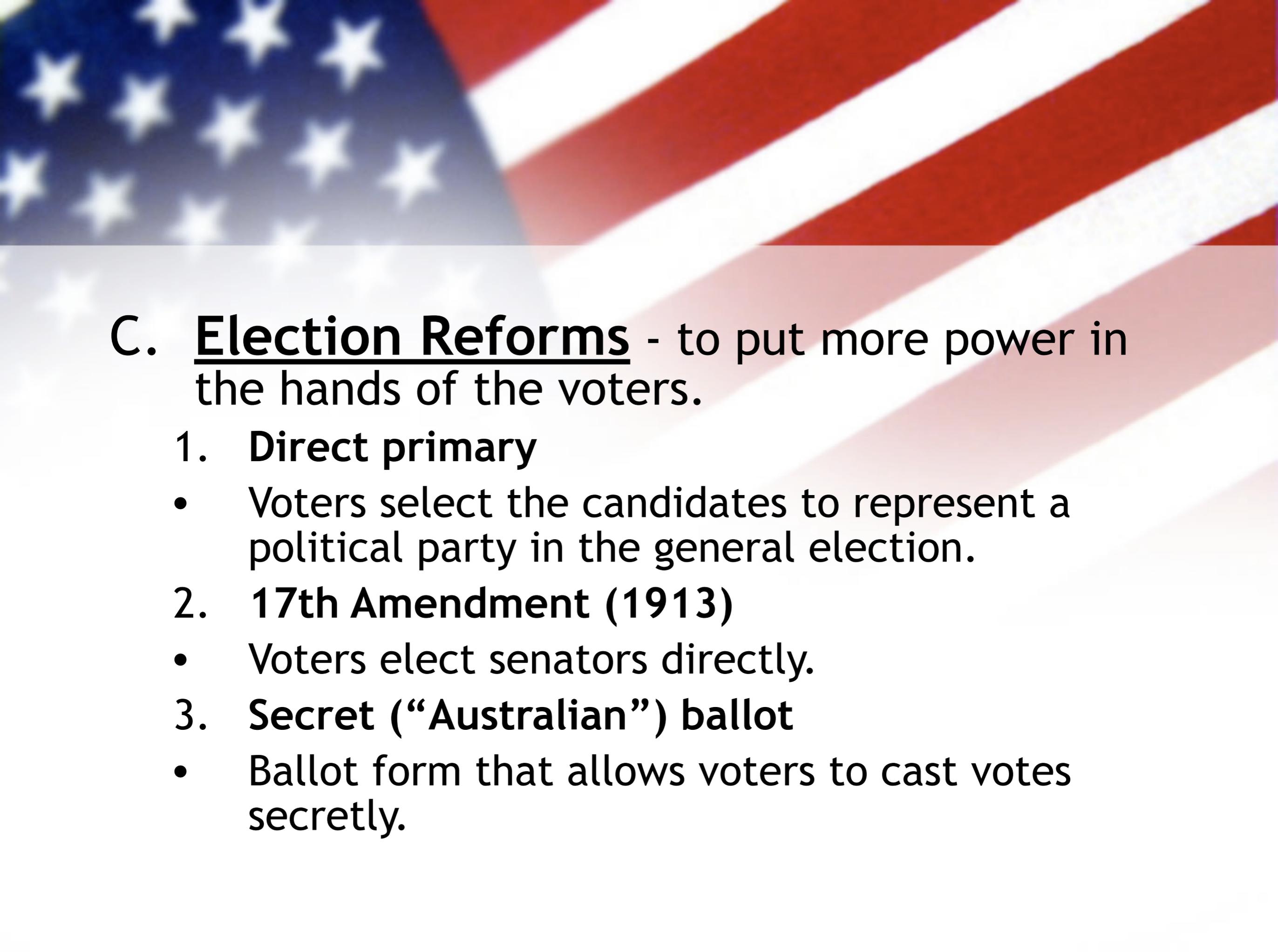
- Staunton, VA
- City council appoints a city manager to run the city.
- The manager then reports to the council.

2. New government structures curbed the power of *political bosses* and *political machines*.

## B. State Government Reforms

1. Robert LaFollette (“Fighting Bob”)
  - a) Progressive governor of Wisconsin
  - b) Along with other Progressive governors, worked for election reforms, regulation of railroads and utilities, and formed commissions to oversee transportation, civil service and taxation.





C. **Election Reforms** - to put more power in the hands of the voters.

1. **Direct primary**

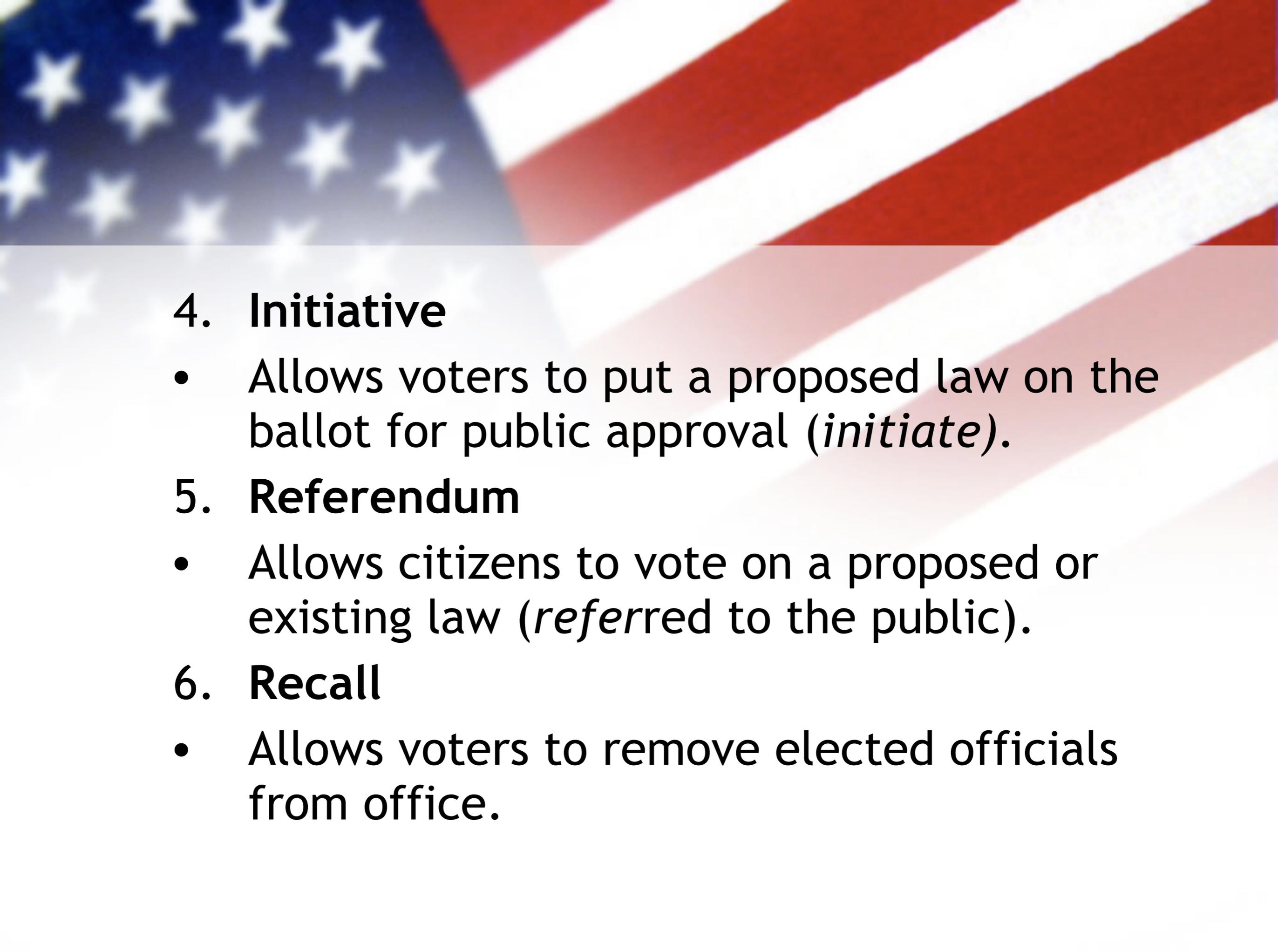
- Voters select the candidates to represent a political party in the general election.

2. **17th Amendment (1913)**

- Voters elect senators directly.

3. **Secret (“Australian”) ballot**

- Ballot form that allows voters to cast votes secretly.



#### 4. Initiative

- Allows voters to put a proposed law on the ballot for public approval (*initiate*).

#### 5. Referendum

- Allows citizens to vote on a proposed or existing law (*referred to the public*).

#### 6. Recall

- Allows voters to remove elected officials from office.