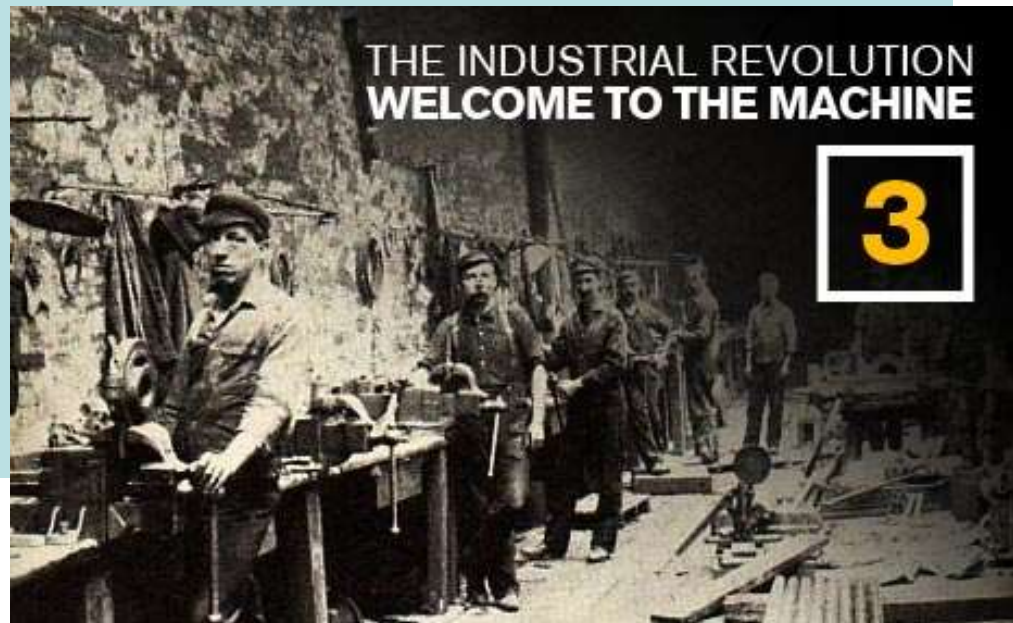


#1 How did the US industrialize?

- **Plenty of raw materials** needed for industry: water, wood, coal, iron, copper
- **Large workforce:** the population tripled between 1860-1910; millions of immigrants
- **Technology and Innovation:** new inventions and new ways of doing business



#2 What is FREE ENTERPRISE?

- **Laissez-faire:** An economic system that functions without government interference (“hands off”)
- **SUPPLY AND DEMAND** determine wages and prices

The Greater the demand > the higher the price

The Greater the supply > the lower the price

US Government Encouraged Growth by:

- *Low Taxes*
- *Little Regulation of Business*
- *Encouraging the growth of railroads by giving them millions of acres to build the Transcontinental RR*

#3 High Point NC Furniture Industry

RRs connect High Point throughout the region and nearby hardwood forests
Cheap labor, especially after agriculture depression in 1890s

Give workers incentives to make more than quota for bonus \$

Mass produce wooden furniture and upholstery

National mass marketing in the Sears and Roebuck mail order catalogue

“Furniture Capital of the World by 1980s”



Upholstering, Tomlinson Chair Manufacturing Co.

#4 Captains of Industry or Robber Barons: explain using evidence from the cartoon



#5 Progressivism

What was the Progressive Movement?

- An effort to improve the conditions caused by industrialization and urbanization
- Progress means to move forward, in this case provide a safer factory to work in, housing to live in, etc.

#6

Who were the Progressives?

--mostly educated, middle class Americans

--some were **MUCKRAKERS**-- journalists who exposed social problems like corruption, child labor, poverty.

--some were **SOCIAL WORKERS**--like Jane Addams



#7 What did the Progressives want to fix?

POLITICS--increase democracy, involve citizens more directly. Improve efficiency.

BUSINESS--regulate big business and protect the consumer.

SOCIETY--make life safer and more comfortable



#8 What caused the problems? Who is to blame?

- **Laissez-faire**; *French phrase meaning let people do what they choose*

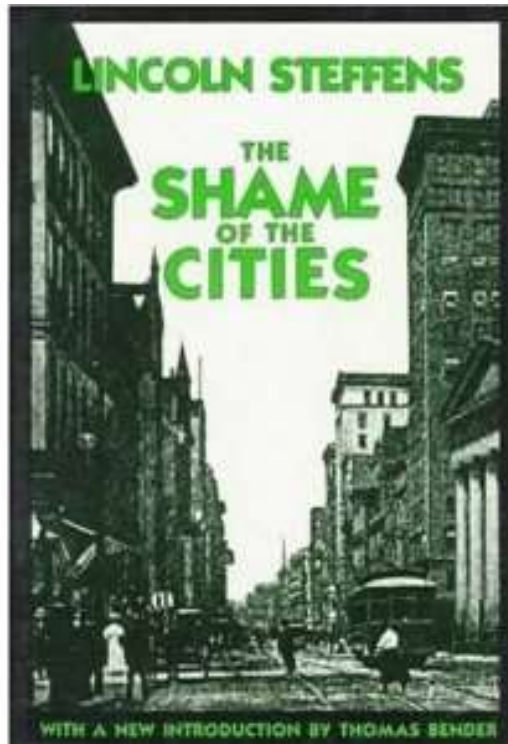
Definition: no government regulation (laws) of business or society.



#9 How do we fix the SOCIAL and ECONOMIC problems?

- Progressives believe that an ACTIVE GOVERNMENT passing reforms (changes) and enforcing them can improve the quality of life
- Use modern ideas, science, and technology to make gov't more efficient and effective
- **Muckrakers** expose corruption and bring social problems to the public's attention through newspapers, books, photography, etc.

#10 **Lincoln Steffens** wrote *Shame of the Cities* which exposed corruption in urban (city) politics.



#11 Voter Reforms

- Make the government more responsive to the people
- Limit the power of Big Business (Robber Barons) and political Party Bosses
- Improve worker and immigrant living and working conditions – clean up our cities (trash and corruption)
- (Try to) End Jim Crow racial segregation

#12 VOTING: Election Reforms

- Progressives wanted fairer elections and to make politicians more accountable to voters. They want to limit the influence of party bosses and big business.

Direct primary: voters select a party's candidate for public office	17th Amendment: voters elect their senators directly	secret ballot: people vote privately without fear of job loss
initiative: allows citizens to propose new laws	referendum: allows citizens to vote on a proposed or existing law	recall: allows voters to remove an elected official from office

#13 What Amendments were passed by Progressives?

- 16th -- Income Tax--gave the gov't more money to spend on social issues.
- 17th --Direct Election of Senators--citizens choose their senators, no longer appointed.
- 18th --Prohibition--passed to protect Americans from the dangers of alcohol
- 19th --Women's Suffrage--gave the other half of the American population the right to vote.



#14 The 19th Amendment Women's Suffrage (Vote)

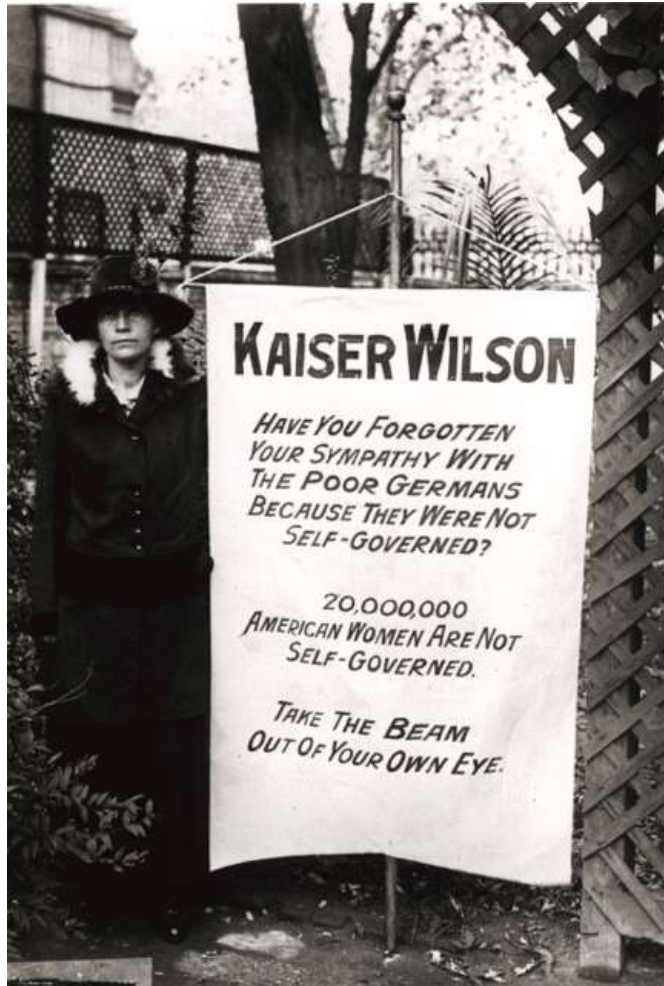
Leaders:

- Elizabeth Cady Stanton
- Susan B. Anthony
- 1848 Seneca Falls begins the movement

1860s women get the right to vote in western territories and states but many men and even some women object.

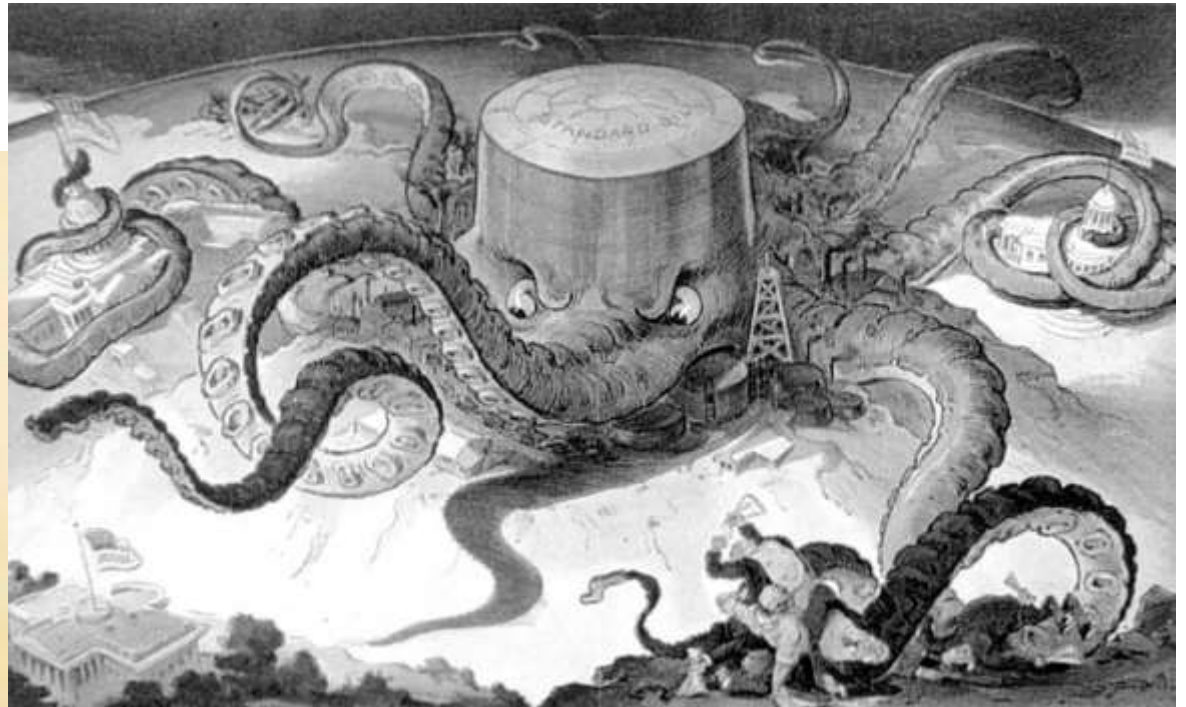
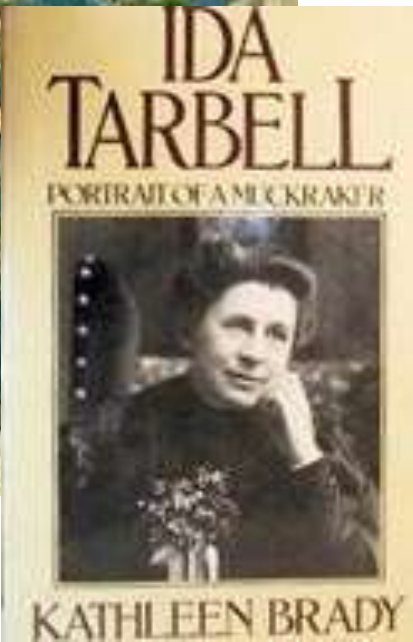


#15 19th Amendment passes in 1920



#16 More muckrakers?

- **Ida Tarbell** — exposed the unfair business practices of trusts. Wrote “History of Standard Oil” showing illegal ways it monopolized the oil industry and how Rockefeller became extraordinarily rich



#17 President Teddy Roosevelt: Trust Busting

- Roosevelt launched a trust-busting campaign.
- Roosevelt went after bad trusts that sold inferior products, competed unfairly, or corrupted public officials.



#18 Regulating Big Business

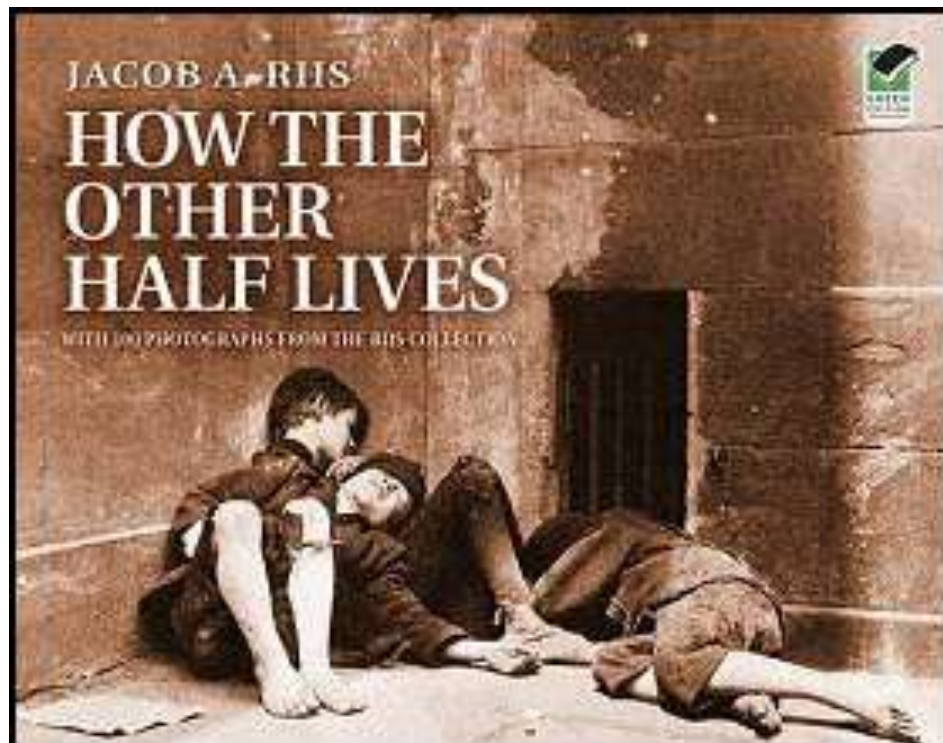
- **Sherman Anti-Trust Act** — to break up large companies (monopolies) to restore competition

Examples: Stanford Oil, railroad monopolies, and the American Tobacco Company owned by J.B. Duke (yes Duke University)

- **Interstate Commerce Commission** (ICC) regulated big business trading across state lines (affects the monopolies and RRs especially)
- **Federal Trade Commission** (FTC) — a watchdog agency to monitor business to ensure fair trade practices

#19 **Jacob Riis:** *How the Other Half Lives*

- Photographer, exposed poverty in NYC immigrant neighborhoods. Photos of slums and poverty led to improved fire safety, ventilation, bathrooms, and space requirements



Tenement dwellings



Immigration led to a massive increase in the number of slums in U.S. cities.



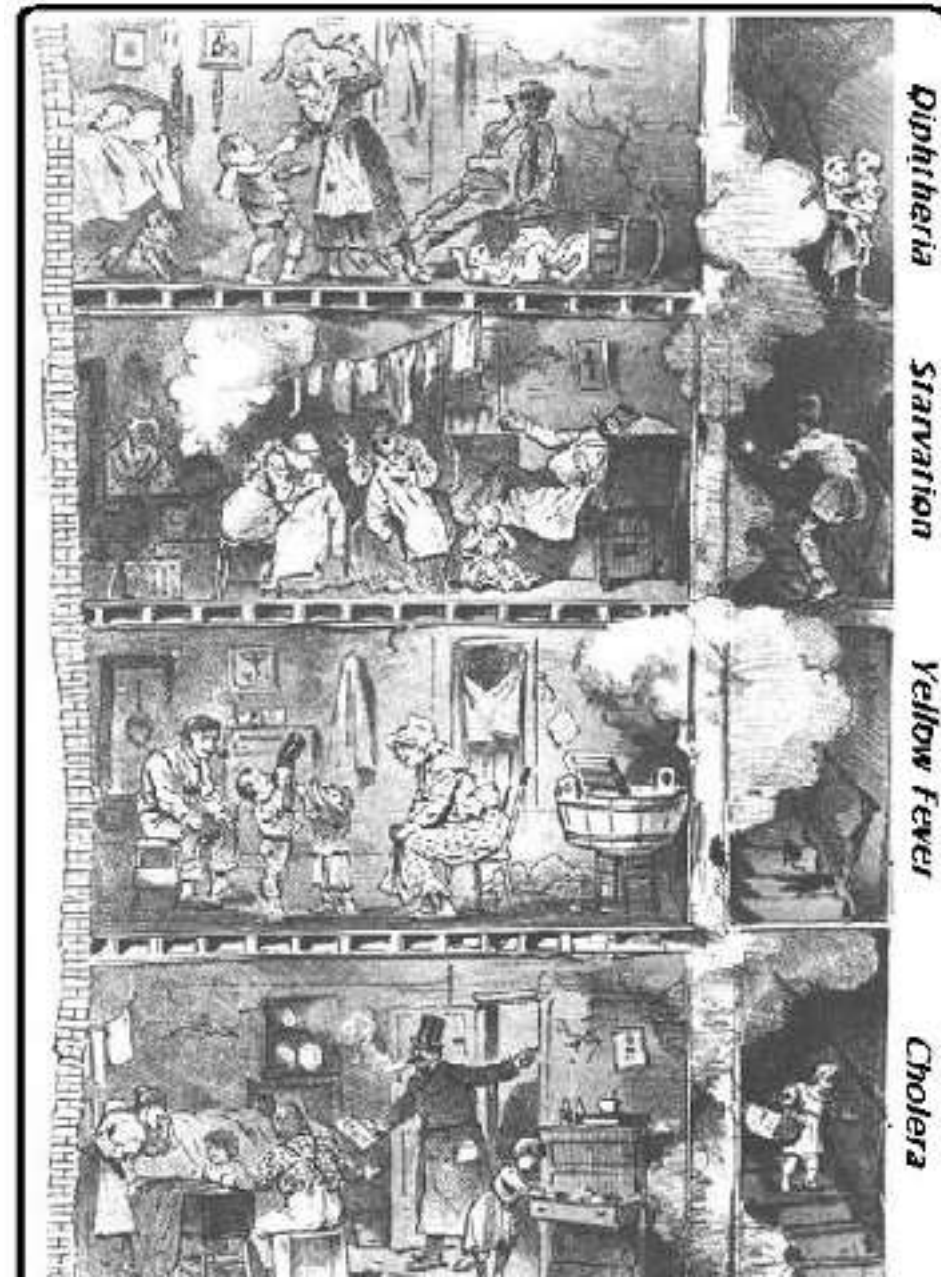
Tenements – cheaply built apartment buildings – were often overcrowded and lacked many necessities.

#20 Urban Living Conditions

Government

- Commission Plan--new style of efficient city gov't.
- Modern cities need experts, not politicians.

City depts. should be run by professionals and led by a city manager.



#21 Improving Housing

- Tenement Act of 1901, forced landlords to install lighting in public hallways, windows with ventilation, and to provide at least one toilet for every two families
- helped impoverished people
- Garbage Removal
- within 15 years the death rates dropped dramatically.



#22 What was factory work like in the late 1800's?

- Repetitive, boring
- Unhealthy fumes and dust, dangerous machines
- Dangerous—few safety regulations and no insurance or workers' compensation
- Made less than a quarter an hour and worked about 60 hours a week.
- 35,000 workers die in accidents each year and on average a million are injured



#23 Why were unions formed?

- There is power in numbers-- collective bargaining by all of a company's workers for better conditions and higher wages.



#24 How did companies prevent unions from forming?

- Required workers to sign an oath that they would not join a union
- Kept blacklists of troublemakers who would not be hired
- Used lockouts to keep out union employees and not pay them.
- *(The NFL Players' Association of today)*



#25 Labor's Response: the STRIKE

STRIKE CALLED

ALL UNIONS TO GO OUT

ANNOUNCEMENT OF STRIKE

A general strike of all the union workmen in Seattle was decided upon definitely at a meeting held in the Labor Temple Sunday, February 2, 1919, when the date for the general strike was set for 10 a. m. Thursday, February 6, 1919.

Plans are perfected by the workers to feed the strikers and public at places which will be announced later by this committee. The plans, as outlined by a committee of the culinary trades, will insure the strikers and public in general no hardships or privations so far as having suitable places to eat are concerned.

A committee has been appointed to visit the Metal Trades and Central Labor Councils of Tacoma, who had decided to call a general strike for Tuesday, February 4, at 12 o'clock noon, to prevail upon them to postpone action until Thursday at 10 a. m., so as to act simultaneously with the Seattle Union, thereby effecting a solid front, insuring the metal tradesmen in their demands.

Published for Private
Seat
SIXTY T
RES



Solidarity, June 30, 1917. The Hand That Will Rule the World—One Big Union.

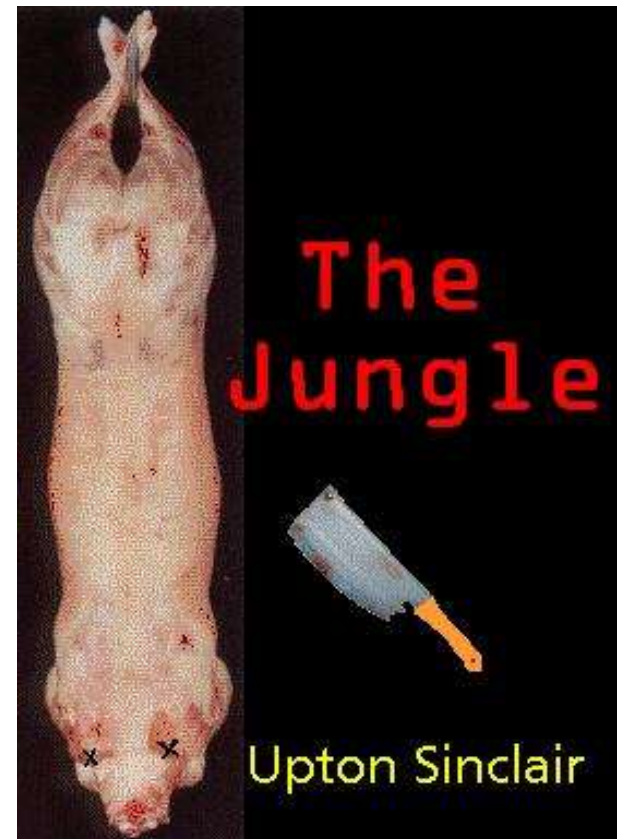
Refuse to work so that the company will earn no profits and lose money until they treat their employees better.



#26 Upton Sinclair: *The Jungle* (Historical Fiction)

“I aimed for America’s heart and hit its stomach”

- Exposed unsanitary conditions in the meat-packing industry; chemicals to cover smell of spoiled meat



#27 Consumer Safety

- 1906—in response to *The Jungle*, Congress passes:
 - Meat Inspection Act and
 - Pure Food and Drug Act

(example: no addictive narcotics in headache or common cold cures)
- Today's Food and Drug Administration (FDA) ensures the safety and labeling of what we eat and medicines that we take

#28 John Spargo: *The Bitter Cry of the Children*

The National Child Labor Committee, an organization dedicated to the abolition of all child labor, was formed in 1904. By publishing information on the lives and working conditions of young workers, it helped to mobilize popular support for state-level child labor laws. These laws were often paired with compulsory education laws which were designed to keep children in school and out of the paid labor market until they turned a certain age (usually 12, 14, or 16 years old.)



#29 Child Labor

- New laws passed that set minimum ages and maximum hours
- Compulsory education laws required children to go to school (NC passed in 1907, ages 7-16)
- By 1912, nearly 40 states passed child-labor laws, but states didn't strictly enforce the laws

The Keating Owen Act of 1916 attempted to outlaw child labor BUT the Supreme Court ruled it unconstitutional because it limited children's right to contract their own labor (right to work for 10 hours a day instead of going to school)

MANY NOW TELL OF FIRE TRAPS

Over 1,000 Factory Workers
Give Secret Information to
Civic Committee.

DEATH LIST GOES TO 143

Another Victim of Saturday's
Fire Dies In Hospital—19
Still Unidentified.

FUNERAL MARCH OF 300,000

Unions Plan a Big Demonstration—
Official Inquiries Continue—
Relief Fund Grows.

TRIANGLE SHIRT WAIST MANUFACTURERS LISTENING TO TESTIMONY AGAINST THEM



DOOR WAS LOCKED AT FACTORY FIRE

So Three Former Employees of
Harris & Blanck Testify
at the Trial.

HINT GIVEN OF DEFENSE

Witness Asked If First Employees to
Escape Did Not Lock the Door
In Their Excitement.



Photograph by the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union

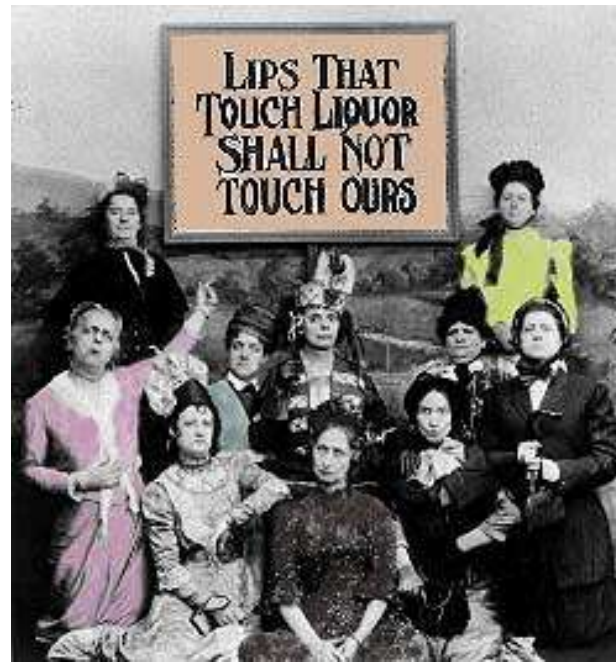
#31 Health and Safety Codes

- Triangle Shirtwaist Factory Fire in NYC 1911—146 women died trapped in building
- Called for new safety regulations and workers compensation (fire, sanitation, etc.)
- Factory and building inspections and fines
- Set zoning laws and building codes

#32 Temperance movement leads to 18th Amendment



- Temperance= moderation or elimination of alcohol because it led to poverty and abuse of wives and families
- Progressives wanted to remove the temptation.



#33 The Devastation of the Environment



Logging Redwoods

#34 Environmental Conservation

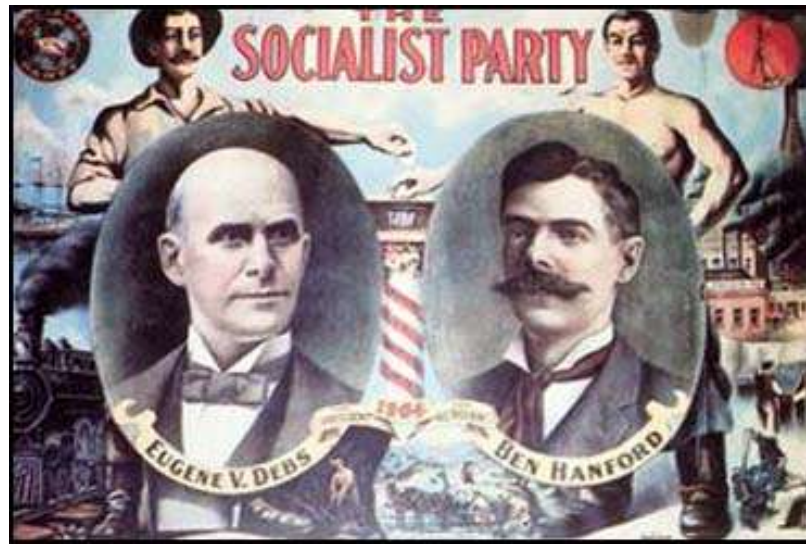
- Conserving our natural resources
- Newlands Reclamation Act 1902 –
large scale irrigation and development
Western US

Gov't regulation of timber, mining, and water resources

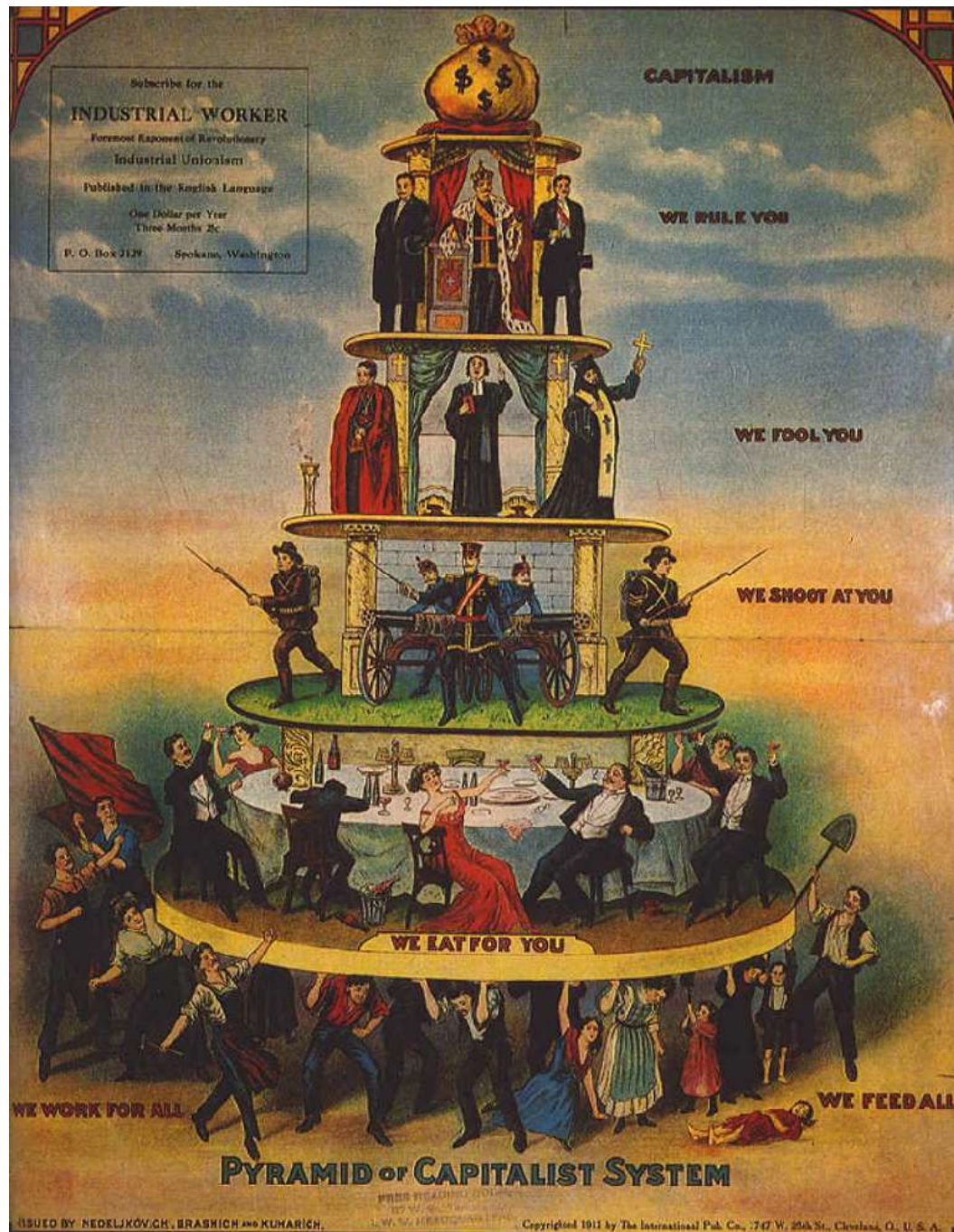
Established **National Parks** and wildlife preserves (over 150 million acres preserved)

#35 Is Socialism the answer?

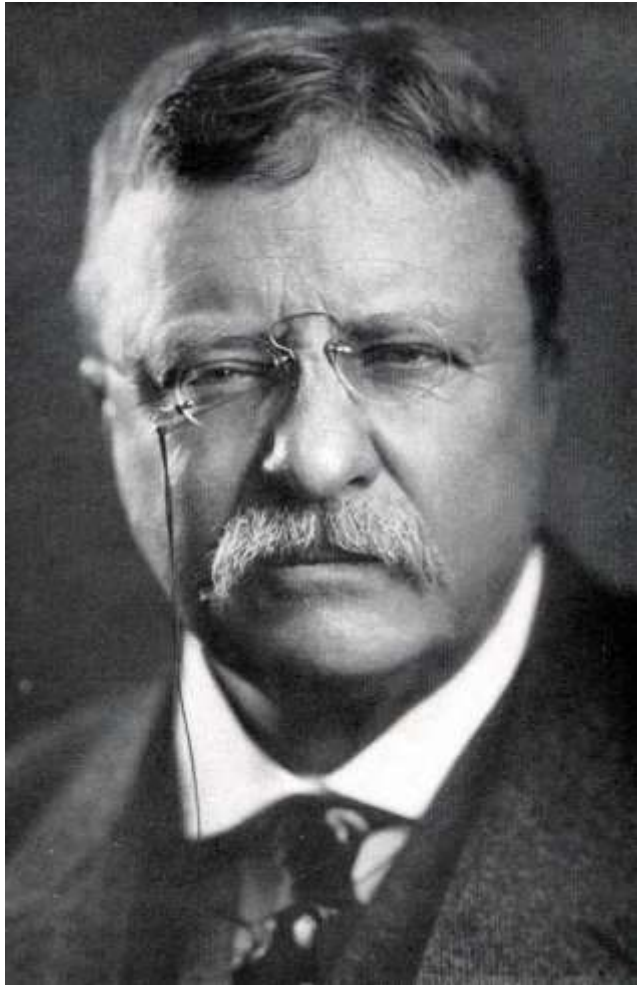
- Some Progressives believed the **gov't** should own and operate major industry for the benefit of all Americans
- Eugene Debs ran for President in 1912 as the American Socialist Party candidate. Received almost **1 million votes!**



#36
The
Pyramid of
Capitalism



Presidents of the Progressive Era



- **Theodore Roosevelt**
1901-09
- Promised a “Square Deal”
- Known as the “Trustbuster”
- Believed in “Gentlemen’s Agreements”

His Legacy:

Stronger executive branch, the modern Presidency

William Howard Taft 1909-13



- Taft's Progressive Reforms
 - more of a trust-buster than TR
 - Children's Bureau—to fight child labor
 - Mann-Elkins Act—strengthened ICC
 - Conservation—Bureau of Mines, preserve more national forests

Woodrow Wilson 1913-21



- Underwood Tariff—cut tariffs in half
- 16th Amendment income tax
- Federal Reserve
- Federal Trade Commission
- Adamson Act— Creates an 8-hr workday
- Clayton Antitrust Act— recognized labor unions