

- September 8th: Start Chapter 8
Read section 1 (pp232-239) and section 2 (pp242-248)
Take Notes (due 9-12)
- September 9th: 9-11 Activity
Work on section 1 & 2 notes
- September 12th: Lecture Chapter 8 section 1 and 2
Guided Reading 8-1 and 8-2 (Due 9-16)
NOTEBOOK CHECK
- September 13th: Wrap-up Lecture
Read section 3 (pp 250-257) and take notes (due 9-15)
- September 14th: ORIENTATION (You only need your agenda book)
- September 15th: Lecture section 3
Guided Reading 8-3 (Due 9-16)
- September 16th: Constitution Day
Guided Reading 8-1 through 8-3 Due
Woman Suffrage Reading pp 258-261
- September 19th: Sustained Silent Reading Day
NOVEL CHECK
- September 20th: Readings on Roosevelt, Wilson and Taft
- September 21st: Readings on Progressivism, Nativism, Minorities and Unions
- September 22nd: Quiz (Will cover chapter 8 information and readings from 9/20 and 9/21)

CHAPTER

8

VOCABULARY AND GUIDED READING ACTIVITY

Section 1: Facing a New Order

Progressive
ReformsUnderstanding
Vocabulary

Fill in the blanks with vocabulary words from the section.

- tenement
- suburb
- urbanization
- immigrant
- political machine
- trust

1. Person who goes to a new country to live:

2. Combination of companies dominating an industry:

3. Sophisticated organization developed to win votes:

4. A community that blossomed at the edge of a city:

5. Apartment building—often a rental:

6. The growth of cities:

UNDERSTANDING CONCEPTS

① As you read Section 1, fill in the blanks in the following section outline.

I. Shame of the Cities

- A. Developments in _____ helped promote the move to the suburbs.
- B. The opening of a _____ in the city was a magnet that pulled in new residents.
- C. Most immigrants settled in _____.
- D. Social problems of the cities included buildings that had no source of _____.
- E. The most famous political machine in the country was headquartered in _____.

II. Industrial Disorder

- A. The rash of business mergers and buyouts helped account for the growing concentration of _____.
- B. Though wages increased slowly between 1890 and 1910, most workers lived just outside the reach of _____.

② Fill in each blank below.

1. Photographer and journalist _____ exposed the suffering of those who lived in tenements.
2. Large companies could cut costs, which accounted for some benefits for _____.
3. Two of the most severe urban problems were _____ and _____.

CHAPTER

8

VOCABULARY AND GUIDED READING ACTIVITY

Section 2: A Generation of Reformers

Progressive Reforms

Understanding Vocabulary

Answer each question with a vocabulary word from the section.

- progressive
- muckraker
- social gospel movement
- settlement house

1. What term names the progressive strategy that emphasized the role of the church in improving life on earth?

2. What word names a writer who motivated the public to attack political and social corruption?

3. What term names an institution that provided educational and social services to poor people?

4. What word names a reformer?

UNDERSTANDING CONCEPTS

① As you read Section 2, fill in the blanks in the following section outline.

I. Progressive Ideals

- A. _____ feared the concentration of power in the hands of a wealthy few.
- B. Unlike Populists, progressives usually lived in _____.

II. Progressive Analysts

- A. Social scientist _____ believed that a larger role by government would improve the social environment.
- B. Muckrakers such as _____ and _____ exposed the ruthless methods of big business and the horrible conditions in factories.
- C. One leader of the social gospel movement, _____, believed that the cause of ills in society stemmed from environmental conditions such as _____ and _____.

III. Progressive Activists

- A. One of the leaders in the battle against child labor was _____.
- B. During the Progressive era, women were taking a more _____ role in confronting political and economic problems.
- C. A leader of the antilynching movement was _____.

② Draw a line to match a person or a group to its goal or work.

Person or Group	Goal or Work
Jane Addams	a. investigate conditions under which goods are made
National Consumers' League	b. establish a settlement house
National Urban League	c. help African Americans improve their living conditions

CHAPTER

8

VOCABULARY AND GUIDED READING ACTIVITY

Section 3: Progressive Agendas

Progressive
ReformsUnderstanding
Vocabulary

Fill in the blanks with vocabulary words from the section.

- direct primary
- initiative
- referendum
- recall

1. Political reform that gave citizens a chance to remove an elected official from office before the person's term ended:

2. Political reform that allowed citizens to introduce a bill into the legislature and required members to take a vote on it:

3. Political reform that established a procedure by which voters cast ballots for or against proposed laws:

4. An election open to all voters within the party:

UNDERSTANDING CONCEPTS

① As you read Section 3, fill in the blanks in the following section outline.

I. Political Reform

- A. Many cities switched either to a _____ system of government or to a _____ system.
- B. Governor _____ made Wisconsin the premier example of a state in which citizens directed and controlled their government.
- C. To allow citizens instead of _____ to select candidates for office, La Follette pressured the legislature to pass a law instituting a direct primary.
- D. The woman _____ movement gained momentum in the 1890s.

II. Economic Reform

- A. One way government regulated _____ was by establishing commissions to oversee or run utilities.
- B. To care for injured workers, Congress passed the _____ Law.
- C. A limited workday for women was a major victory in the progressives' battle to make government a protector of the _____.

III. Social and Moral Reform

- A. One of the key progressive reforms for children was the expansion of _____.
- B. The temperance movement aimed to protect _____.

② In the blank, write the word or words that best complete the sentence.

1. The city of _____ was seen as a model of political efficiency.
2. The state of _____ was seen as a laboratory of democracy.

- 1ST READING

Presidents Roosevelt, Taft, and Wilson all espoused the progressive spirit of reform in the legislation that they championed and in their view of the federal government's role in the life of the nation. Despite trying to continue with Roosevelt's basic policies and directions, Taft's presidency was far from smooth, and a bitter rift developed between the two men and within their party opening the door for Democrat Woodrow Wilson.

The Spirit of Progressivism

Despite philosophical differences and divergent concerns, progressives held to several basic tenets. They were optimistic about human nature as they sought to humanize and regulate big business and politics. They believed in the necessity of direct intervention in people's lives. They wanted the government at all levels to take an active role in manifesting reform. They were driven by their Protestant morals to reform the nation using the techniques of science. And finally, Progressivism touched the entire nation in one way or another.

The Rise of the Professions

Between 1890 and 1920, national societies and associations emerged among accountants, architects, teachers, ministers, doctors, lawyers, social workers, and others. These professionals were part of a new middle class that was educated, active, and assertive, dedicated not only to improving their respective professions, but also to bettering living conditions on all levels of society. They provided the leadership for much of the progressive reform that occurred during the period.

The Social-Justice Movement

Groups of concerned professionals put pressure on cities and businesses to dramatically improve housing, recreational, and health conditions in urban areas. These social-justice reformers were interested in social cures, not individual charity. They collected data on urban conditions, wrote books and pamphlets, and sought recognition of social work as a distinct field within the social sciences.

The Purity Crusade

Many reform-conscious women dedicated themselves to the crusade to abolish alcohol and its evils from American life. Promoted by superb organizational efforts under the Women's Christian Temperance Union and the Anti-Saloon League, these reformers succeeded in winning passage of the Prohibition Amendment to the U.S. Constitution which they thought was a major step in eliminating social instability, poverty, and moral wrong. Many prohibitionists also worked to eliminate prostitution in society.

Woman Suffrage, Woman Rights

With more women now college-educated and becoming reform-conscious, numerous organizations and groups were started to promote the rights and welfare of American women. Women progressives also worked to regulate child and female labor. African-American women, who were often excluded from mainstream groups, formed their own associations to address their concerns. Driven by the need to influence public officials, many women in the social-justice movement dedicated themselves to winning the vote. After long delays, the suffragists succeeded in gaining passage of the Nineteenth Amendment.

A Ferment of Ideas: Challenging the Status Quo

Stressing the role of the environment in shaping human behavior and a more pragmatic approach to knowledge, a new generation of thinkers demanded reform. John Dewey pioneered a pragmatic revolution in education, decrying rote learning and simple memorization. Louis Brandeis pioneered a movement of "sociological jurisprudence" which recognized the motivations behind crime and the role of the environment in shaping those motivations. Socialists, led by Eugene Debs, attacked the abuses of capitalism and formed the Socialist party of America, which doubled in membership between 1904 and 1908 and elected many local officials.

Reform in the Cities and States

Progressive reformers wanted to utilize the government at every level to effect change. To do so, they tried to limit the influence of "special interest" groups by supporting political reforms like the direct primary and direct elections of senators to make government more accountable to the people. They

also believed that reform should be in the hands of experts rather than politicians who could be easily influenced. Through their efforts, a multitude of special commissions and agencies staffed by experts emerged to regulate everything from railroad rates to public health.

Interest Groups and the Decline of Popular Politics

Due to various factors, voter turnout dropped sharply in the quarter century after 1900. Many people turned to interest groups and professional and trade associations to promote their respective concerns.

Reform in the Cities

Stressing efficiency and results, substantial reform movements within city governments spread across the nation. Using new corps of experts, city officials constructed model governments, relatively independent from the state legislature's control, that pushed through scientifically based policies that reformed everything from the tax code to municipal ownership of public utilities to the regulation of corrupt electoral practices.

Action in the States

Finding that many problems were "bigger" than the cities, progressive reformers looked to state governments for action. States across the nation formed commissions to regulate businesses, especially the utilities, insurance, and transportation. Through these commissions, progressives hoped to eradicate corrupt alliances between politicians and business leaders. They also pushed for political reforms like the initiative, recall, and referendum to make politicians more accountable to the people and less allied with business leaders. Progressives also pushed state legislatures to pass laws to improve and regulate labor conditions, especially for women and children, and to dedicate more state money to the improvement of mental and penal institutions and universities. The most famous reform governor of the Progressive Era was Robert LaFollette of Wisconsin. Under the "Wisconsin Idea," LaFollette improved education and workers' compensation, lowered railroad rates, and brought forth the first state income tax.

The Republican Roosevelt

As McKinley's successor, Roosevelt brought a new spirit of enthusiasm and aggressiveness to the presidency. He believed that the presidency was a "bully pulpit" for reform. Early in his administration, Roosevelt appeared to support racial progress but later retreated in the face of growing criticism and his own belief in African-American inferiority.

Busting the Trusts

Distinguishing between "good" and "bad" trusts, Roosevelt sought to protect the former and regulate the latter. To regulate corporations, Congress created the Department of Commerce and Labor with a Bureau of Corporations. The president also pursued regulation through antitrust suits, most notably against J. P. Morgan's Northern Securities Company and the American Tobacco Company. Roosevelt was not a trustbuster, however. For the most part, he used antitrust threats to control and regulate business.

"Square Deal" in the Coalfields

Viewing the federal government as an impartial "broker" between labor and management, Roosevelt pressured the coal companies to settle their differences with the United Mine Workers, even bringing both sides to the White House for a conference. When the coal companies failed to compromise, Roosevelt threatened to use the army to seize control of the mines, forcing them to settle. Roosevelt was neither pro-labor or pro-business; he pursued a middle-of-the-road approach to curb abuse and enlarge individual opportunity.

Roosevelt Progressivism at Its Height

Easily winning in his bid for reelection in 1904 with 57 percent of the vote, Roosevelt readied himself for more reform.

Regulating the Railroads

Roosevelt moved into other areas of reform in his second term including railroad regulation,

employers' liability for federal employees, greater federal control over corporations, and laws regulating child labor and factory inspections. Winning a major victory in the regulation of railroads, the powers of the Interstate Commerce Commission were strengthened by passage of the Hepburn Act.

Cleaning up Food and Drugs

The Meat Inspection Act and the Pure Food and Drug Act answered the public demand for regulation of the food and drug industry inspired by Sinclair's *The Jungle*. These laws significantly increased the safety of the nation's food and drug supply.

Conserving the Land

The president significantly broadened the concept and policy of conservation of natural resources. He increased the amount of land in preserves from 45 million acres to almost 195 million acres and pushed for national parks and forests.

The Ordeal of William Howard Taft

William Howard Taft, who unlike his predecessor disdained the limelight, succeeded Roosevelt as president in 1908. Though initially supported by Roosevelt, he lacked Roosevelt's zest for politics and his faith in the power of the federal government to intercede in the public arena. Facing tension within his own party and a number of troublesome problems, Taft's years in the White House were not happy, and he suffered by comparison to both his predecessor, Roosevelt, and his successor, Woodrow Wilson.

Party Insurgency

Republicans were divided over many issues, the tariff being one of the most important. An attempt to lower the tariff that was stalled in the house by protectionists put Taft in the middle between progressives and protectionists. Taft tried to compromise, eventually supporting the Payne-Aldrich Act, which angered progressives. Discredited in their eyes, he leaned more on party conservatives. Among progressive Republicans there was a growing desire for a Roosevelt revival.

The Ballinger-Pinchot Affair

The conservation issue caused more problems for Taft when he supported the attempt by Secretary of Interior Ballinger to sell a million acres of public land that Gifford Pinchot, the chief forester, had withdrawn from sale. When Pinchot protested and leaked information to the press, he was fired from the Forest Service, and conservationists were furious.

Taft Alienates the Progressives

Though progressives were interested in increased railroad regulation, they found some elements of Taft's Mann-Elkins Act, intended to further strengthen the Interstate Commerce Commission, problematic. When Taft made support of the bill a test of party loyalty, the progressives resisted, leading Taft to openly oppose them in the midterm elections of 1910. With progressive and democratic gains in those elections, Taft lost ground. Despite his difficulties, he successfully supported several important pieces of legislation, including the Sixteenth Amendment authorizing income taxes, the creation of a Children's Bureau in the federal government, and laws mandating employer liability and an eight-hour work day. Taft was also active in initiating antitrust suits, supporting the court's use of the "rule of reason" against unfair trade practices by corporations. As his presidency continued, Taft further alienated himself from his former mentor Roosevelt, and the former president decided to seek the presidency in 1912.

Differing Philosophies in the Election of 1912

Taft controlled the party machinery and captured the Republican nomination. Roosevelt, promoting his program of New Nationalism organized progressive Republicans into the Progressive Party. The Democrats, in nominating the scholarly Woodrow Wilson and his program of New Freedom, took advantage of the wounded Republican party and won the presidency. Wilson's New Freedom emphasized business competition and small government while still supporting the social-justice movement. Though both Roosevelt and Wilson saw the nation's economic growth and its effects on

individuals and society as the main problem for the nation, they disagreed as to the solution. Where Roosevelt welcomed the centralization of federal power, Wilson distrusted it.

Woodrow Wilson's New Freedom

Wilson announced his New Freedom program and called for a return to business competition and an end to special privilege. Often a moralist, Wilson was able to inspire Americans with his ideas, his graceful oratory, and his passionate belief in his causes.

The New Freedom in Action

Despite his lack of political experience, Wilson seized the progressive initiative and pushed landmark legislation through Congress. Days after his inauguration, Wilson called Congress into special session and successfully pushed through the Underwood Tariff substantially reducing rates and levying a modest income tax to make up for the lower tariff. Taking advantage of a new unity in the Democratic party, Wilson also successfully supported the Federal Reserve Act, which centralized banking and created the Federal Reserve Board to regulate interest rates and the money supply, and the Clayton Antitrust Act, which brought about much needed improvements in regulating trusts, outlawed interlocking directorates, and created the Federal Trade Commission. Wilson saw these laws as the completion of his New Freedom program, which angered some progressives.

Wilson Moves Toward the New Nationalism

Despite measured successes during 1914 and 1915 in labor, child labor, banking, business, and farming reforms, Wilson's New Freedom was a disappointment to women and African Americans. Partially motivated by the upcoming election, in 1916 Wilson began pushing for a multitude of reforms. Included were the Federal Farm Loan Act, the Adamson Act, the Keating-Owen child labor law, and support for women's suffrage. After 1916, Wilson accepted much of Roosevelt's New Nationalism, supporting greater federal power and regulation. But as America neared military intervention in the war in Europe, the reform experiment came to an end.

Conclusion: The Fruits of Progressivism

Though the progressives were extremely successful in some respects—regulatory commissions, child labor laws, direct primaries, and city improvements—there were many social problems they did not solve. Some problems like race, they failed even to address. Despite this, the actions of Roosevelt and Wilson significantly expanded the powers of the presidency, and government at all levels began to accept the responsibility for the welfare of society. The onset of World War I, however, cut short the progressive spirit of reform.

2 Robber Barons and Monopolies

During the rise of industry, business owners tried to create *monopolies* by buying up all the companies that competed with their own. By doing this, a company would increase its profits. Customers had to pay the higher prices because the products weren't available from any other manufacturers.

Robber barons were big businessmen of the late 1800s. They became very wealthy by driving small companies out of business. They charged high prices, took advantage of workers, and bribed government officials. On the other hand, they provided better services, improved the quality of their products, and built up the nation's industries.

Often the government helped big business get around the law. Some government officials agreed to help the robber barons because they thought that industrialization was good for the country. Others were dishonest and took bribes to pass laws that were favorable to big business. In both cases, the government sided with the interests of big business instead of with the average worker.

BIG BUSINESSMEN OF THE LATE 1800s AND THEIR INDUSTRIES

Cornelius Vanderbilt	Railroads
John D. Rockefeller	Oil
Andrew Carnegie	Steel
Gustavus Swift	Meat packing
Philip D. Armour	Meat packing
Charles A. Pillsbury	Flour milling
James B. Duke	Cigarette manufacturing
Andrew W. Mellon	Aluminum

▶ *When a business gets rid of all its competitors, it has a monopoly. When companies are joined to limit competition in an industry, they form a trust.*

The Rise of Labor

A **union** is a group of workers who join together to bargain with the owners of companies. **Management** represents the owners' interest. The purpose of a union is to give workers greater influence over management. Because groups of workers acting together have more power to win their demands than one individual, printers, stonecutters, machinists, and others had formed craft unions by the 1850s.

The rise of unions came after the *Civil War* (see pp. 59-65). Industries were expanding, and needed more workers. There were seventy-nine unions in twenty states in 1863. By 1864, there were 170. The first important national labor federation, or group of unions, was formed in 1866. It was headed by **William H. Sylvius**. The federation favored reforms, such as the eight-hour workday and an end to child labor.

EARLY LABOR UNIONS

Knights of Labor Male workers who cut clothing in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania formed a union in 1869. Their leader was **Uriah S. Stephens**. He called his organization the Noble Order of the Knights of Labor. Originally a secret organization, it became a national federation in 1879. It was the first to form local units, or assemblies, in different areas for all workers. It had more than 700,000 members in 1886.

American Federation of Labor (AFL) This national labor federation was formed in 1886 in Columbus, Ohio. Its first president was **Samuel Gompers**, leader of the Cigar Makers' Union. The AFL gave the unions the right to organize workers around a specific job or craft. It developed collective bargaining practices and was strengthened when the *National Labor Relations Act* passed in 1935 (see p. 76).

Industrial Workers of the World (IWW) The IWW was founded by **Eugene V. Debs**, **William D. (Big Bill) Haywood**, **Daniel DeLeon**, and others in 1905. Its members were nicknamed the **Wobblies**. The main purpose of the Wobblies was to overthrow **capitalism** (the system where individuals, not the government, own most businesses and factories, and workers earn a wage). They favored strikes and other actions over collective bargaining. Other unions opposed the Wobblies, and they eventually broke up.

Congress of Industrial Organizations (CIO) The CIO was founded in Washington, D.C., in 1935 by **John L. Lewis**, head of the United Mine



John L. Lewis

Workers. Its purpose was to represent all workers of one industry in a single trade union. Before the CIO, one industry, such as steel, might have twenty or more craft unions represented in a single factory. The AFL and the CIO merged in 1955. **George Meany** was named the first president of the combined organizations.

UNION TERMS

Arbitration An agreement by labor and management to allow a third person to settle disputes.

Union shop A workplace where workers must join a union after being hired.

Collective bargaining Where union representatives negotiate with management in the interests of union workers.

Grievance A complaint about wages, schedules or other matters by labor against management.

Lockout An employer's refusal to let employees into the workplace unless they accept management's terms.

Mediate To step in to settle a dispute.

Negotiate To discuss how much of something, such as work, will be exchanged for something else, such as wages or benefits.

Pickers Union workers who stand outside a workplace to discourage the public from doing business with the company and order workers from working there.

Strike or walkout A refusal to work in order to get certain benefits or agreements from management.

Strikebreaker A person hired by an employer to do the work of an employee who is on strike.

Labor Legislation

Many laws were passed in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries to deal with relations between labor and management.

Labor Legislation

- **Erdman Act (1898):** Provided arbitration and mediation to settle disputes between unions and employers.
- **Adamson Act (1916):** Established an eight-hour day for workers on interstate railroads.
- **National Labor Relations Act (Wagner Act) (1935):** Guaranteed workers the right to organize and bargain collectively.
- **Labor-Management Relations Act (Taft-Hartley Act of 1947):** Restricted strikes that endangered the nation's safety, health, or welfare.

RE ELT t Busting



Theodore Roosevelt

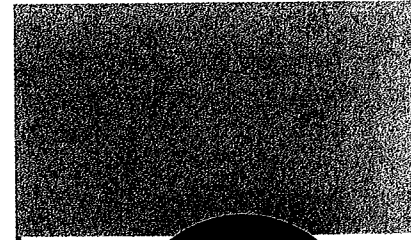
Theodore Roosevelt became the 26th President after *William McKinley* was assassinated in 1901.

Roosevelt said that he wanted to give everyone — seller and consumer — a “square deal.”

Roosevelt and politicians like him were called *Progressives*. They wanted to give working people some protection against big business. Progressives thought that breaking up the trusts would result in more competition and better prices for average Americans.

In 1902, Roosevelt decided to make an example of one of the trusts. Under a law called the *Sherman Anti-Trust Act*, he sued a railroad trust called the Northern Securities Company. Two years later, the Supreme Court ruled against the trust. Roosevelt's tough stand against big business made him very popular.

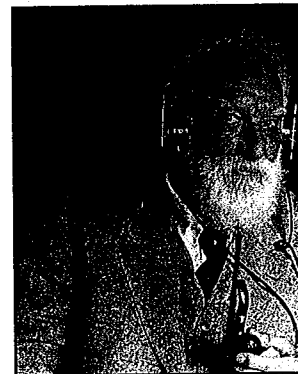
In 1901, Roosevelt coined the expression: “Speak softly and carry a big stick.” Against big business, Roosevelt was a man of his words.



Andrew Carnegie



Margaret Sanger



More People from the Age of Industry

Jane Addams was a social worker who worked to improve conditions for Chicago's poor immigrants. She founded *Hull House*, a settlement house where immigrants could take English, music, and job training classes.

The first telephone was invented in 1876 by *Alexander Graham Bell*. His invention grew out of experiments he was conducting on ways to teach deaf people to speak. Bell also believed in the power of pictures to teach. He founded the *National Geographic* magazine.

The son of poor Scottish immigrants, *Andrew Carnegie* became the richest man in the world by 1901 by investing in the steel industry and selling rails to railroads. After he had made his fortune, Carnegie started giving it away. He paid for 2,811 public libraries in the United States. He also built Carnegie Hall in New York City and founded Carnegie-Mellon University in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

Eugene V. Debs was the leader of America's first industrial union, the IWW (see p. 75). In 1894, he became a hero to working people when he went to jail for six months rather than call off the Pullman Railroad Strike, the first major railroad strike in the United States. Debs was a socialist (one who believes in government, rather than private, ownership of factories and other parts of the economic system) who ran unsuccessfully for President five times.

Although as a boy he was taken out of school for making trouble, *Thomas Alva Edison* got rich from his many inventions. Among them were the light bulb, the phonograph, an early movie camera, and an improved typewriter. According to Edison, "genius is 1% inspiration and 99% perspiration."


Henry Ford left his family's farm to become a mechanic in Detroit when he was sixteen years old. In his spare time, he worked on an idea for a horseless carriage. By 1893, he had built a working two-cylinder engine. By 1896, he had created a 500-pound car that ran. Ford's real achievement was the Model T. With it, he realized his dream of building a car so inexpensive that average people could own one.

In 1883, African American *Jan Matzeliger* invented the lasting machine, which revolutionized the manufacture of shoes. The lasting machine was adopted in factories around the world.

Elijah McCoy was an African American who worked on machines that lubricated (greased) engines. He patented a cup that became used on railroads and steam ships that made it unnecessary to stop machines in order to grease them.

John D. Rockefeller ran one of the most famous trusts (see p. 74) in American history, the Standard Oil Company. In 1870, Rockefeller formed the Standard Oil Company of Ohio. By 1879, he had managed either to buy most of his competitors' companies or to drive them out of business. By controlling the major oil companies, Rockefeller could set the price of oil. Rockefeller's trust controlled over ninety percent of the country's oil refineries. Rockefeller became one of the richest men in the world.

Margaret Sanger was a feminist (see pp. 92-93). While working as a nurse in a poor immigrant neighborhood in New York City, Sanger became convinced that having too many babies kept families poor. She devoted her life to making information about birth control available to women.



Alexander
Graham
Bell