Progressive Movement
Guided Age
- Home work
- The Progressive Movement and Presidents
- Progressives Protest Poster Project
- Warm ups and Vocabulary (2)

Reform and Society
- Progressives were a broad group of reformers who sought to fix society in the late 19th and early 20th century
- Wanted to fix problems like: Corruption, Mistreatment of the poor

What was the Progressive Movement? The Progressive era reform and unions helped create laws to protect workers and children. Notes:
- A group of people asking for reform or change for a better way of life

Reform = Change
- There have been several major reform movements in US history
- Reformers want to fix parts of society that they don't like
- Populism was an early movement, in the late 19th century. Populists were mostly poor western farmers.
- Wanted to improve life for farmers by reducing debt and watching large business

Negative Effects of Industrialization
1. Child Labor
- Places in anything forced by children
- There be anything orphans can't
- It is child labor.
- Child labor
- The number of our youth
- The number of our right
- They're done away with already
- Place them in schools

2. Low Wages
- about 10 cents a day
They worked 10 a day...
Sometimes 10 – 12 hours a day

By 1910, almost 2 million children were working

3. Unsafe working conditions

Rise of Organized Labor
1. Labor Unions were formed to deal with problems in the workplace

What is a Labor Union?
A group of workers that get together to get better salaries and working conditions from their employers

Example: The Knights of Labor
Founded in 1869, used the power of skilled workers

Making Predictions
This best-selling book of 1906 was one of the many books published to the public. Why do you think this book is about?
Did Labor Unions increase or decrease?

3. Strike: Weapon

What is "In Strike" or a "Strike"?
The union members stop working until they get better salaries or working conditions

One example of a labor strike:
The Homestead Strike in 1892. The workers at the Carnegie steel factory in Pennsylvania went on strike because the company lowered their wages or salary. A small war was fought between the company guards and the union members. The strike lasted four months; the workers did not win.

But...the workers won most other strikes. After some time employers learned to work together with union leaders.
**What is a “Scab”?**

Someone who works when the union is on strike or not working.

**PROGRESSIVE PRESIDENTS DO THEIR PART** (TEDDY NOTES AND PROGRESSIVE STATIONS)

- Teddy Roosevelt
- Wilson: Plessy vs. Ferguson “Separate but Equal”

**PROGRESS IS MADE**

**NOTES REFORMS**

1. Laws improved safety conditions

   - Coal mining: Upton Sinclair’s *The Jungle*
   - Utah passes law limiting miners to eight-hour work day after miners strike
   - Court upheld law due to hazardous nature of mining

2. Reduced work hours—8 hours

3. Everyone received *minimum wages* or salaries... men, women, and children were all paid the same:

   - Men in the North— anywhere from $3.00 to $5.00 per week
   - Men in the South— anywhere from $3.00 to $5.00 per week for unskilled workers
   - Pay sufficient for people to survive if they worked full-time, year-round

4. Banned child labor

**So what? What is important to understand about this?**

- The Progressive era politicians and unions helped create laws to protect workers and children
- The Poor Law exposed the problems...
Discussion Questions

1. How did the reforms of the Progressive Movement change the United States?
2. How did workers respond to the negative effects of industrialization?
3. What were the reforms of the Progressive Movement?

1. Many factory owners used child labor because...
   a. Children could read or write better than their parents
   b. Children were more efficient than other workers
   c. Children could be paid less than adults
   d. Parents wanted their children to have jobs

2. Which was NOT a problem encountered by factory workers?
   a. Long hours
   b. Pay for working overtime
   c. Unsafe working conditions
   d. Low wages

3. Which was NOT a goal for workers organizing labor unions in the 1800s?
   a. Better working conditions
   b. Job security
   c. Improvement in wages
   d. Longer working days

4. Which statement BEST describes the Progressive Movement?
   a. Progressives supported reform that changed working conditions
   b. Progressives opposed (were against) government
   c. Progressives were criticized by muckrakers
   d. Progressives supported monopolies and trusts

5. What did labor unions use to get better working conditions?
   a. The help of children
   b. Protests and strikes
   c. Ads on the radio
   d. Taking of hostages

6. The Progressive Movement included all of the following EXCEPT...
   a. Businessmen that wanted to eliminate their competitors
   b. Labor unionists
   c. Reformers that wanted to eliminate child labor
   d. Women suffragists
During the Progressive Era there were many efforts to change the laws of the United States. One of these efforts was Women's Suffrage. The Suffrage Movement helped women gain equal rights:

1. Increased Educational Opportunities
2. Attained Voting Rights For Women

Women gained the right to vote with the passage of the 19th Amendment to the Constitution of the United States. Susan B. Anthony, 1820-1906, was one of the people that worked for women’s suffrage. Elizabeth Cady Stanton, 1815-1902, was also a women's activist and leader of the Suffragist Movement and worked together to help women get the right to vote.

The Temperance Movement was composed of groups opposed to the making and consumption of alcohol. They supported the 18th Amendment prohibiting the manufacture, sale, and transport of alcoholic beverages.

Susan B. Anthony's quote: "Caution, careful people, always casting about to preserve their reputations and social standing, never can bring about a reform. Those who are really in earnest must be willing to be anything or nothing in the world’s estimation."
3. Reactions to the 18th Amendment were both expected and unexpected.

**Expected**

- Legitimate businesses stopped selling alcoholic beverages to their customers.
- Alcoholism declined during this time.
- Police and government agents were in charge of enforcing the new law.

**Unexpected**

- People made their own alcoholic beverages.
- Gangsters, such as Al Capone, made a fortune by providing alcohol that was smuggled from Canada and the Caribbean.

...Illegal clubs called speakeasies were established to sneak alcohol to customers.

**So what? What is important to understand about this?**

During the Progressive Era there were many efforts to change the laws of the United States.

**Discussion Questions**

- How did the reforms of Women’s Suffrage and the Temperance Movement change American lives?
- What was the 18th Amendment?
- What was the 19th Amendment?
1. The movement to grant women the legal right to vote was called…
   a. Prohibition
   b. Women’s Suffrage
   c. The Temperance Movement
   d. Jim Crow Laws

2. Susan B. Anthony was a…
   a. Suffragist that worked for women’s right to vote
   b. Social worker that assisted Jane Addams with Hull House
   c. Muckraker that wrote about conditions in the tenements of New York City
   d. Farm leader that campaigned for candidates that promised to help Kansas farmers

3. The movement to ban the making, sale, and transport of alcoholic beverages was called…
   a. The Progressive Movement
   b. Women’s Suffrage
   c. The Temperance Movement
   d. Jim Crow Laws

4. The 18th Amendment was about…
   a. Workplace reforms
   b. Women’s Suffrage
   c. Prohibition of the making, sale, and consumption of alcohol
   d. Racial segregation

5. The 19th Amendment was about…
   a. Workplace reforms
   b. Women’s Suffrage
   c. Prohibition of the making, sale, and consumption of alcohol
   d. Racial segregation

6. Which states were most reluctant to grant women the right to vote?
   a. Those in rural areas
   b. Those in the East and Southeast
   c. Those on the West Coast
   d. Those with large city populations

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**States Where Women Could Vote Prior to the 19th Amendment**

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**Culminating Activities**
- Progressive Era Reforms in class project
- Far and Away Activity

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**Test: Big Business to Progressives**
- ½ Multiple choice from end of power point questions
- ½ Open Note and Book Questions