

# Chapter Twenty Two Structured Notes

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## PROGRESSIVISM – *“Cure the Ills of Industrial America”*

- Progressive reformers sought to improve American life and society
- Progressives believed the government should look out for and protect the good of the people (public interest).
- Some reforms of the Progressive movement were women’s suffrage, prohibition of alcohol, and food and drug inspections
- Progressives were very concerned with overcrowded slums & the conditions in the nations’ cities
- Many muckrakers wrote about the evils and abuses of child labor
- The main purpose of the Federal Reserve System is to regulate the US banking system
- The efforts of authors and social activists were primarily responsible for reforms during the Progressive Era
- The direct election of Senators, national primaries, and the income tax all came during the Progressive Era
- Improving social and economic conditions were the major concerns for Progressives
- The word reform usually referred to achieving greater equality and justice
- The following were reforms designed to make the government more democratic: initiative, recall and the referendum
- Progressives wanted the government to abandon its laissez faire attitude and begin regulating business.
- People who exposed corrupt practices in business and government were called Muckrakers
- Presidents during the Progressive era generally tried to prevent unfair business practices
- DuBois and Washington responded differently to racial inequality. Washington believed African Americans should focus on education and jobs to gain economic equality. DuBois believed African Americans should demand their rights (using peaceful tactics). He especially believed African Americans needed the right to vote.

- There was a movement of African Americans from the south to the north (The Great Migration) to work in the factories. Job discrimination, low pay, long hours, unsafe conditions were experienced by African Americans in the factories.
- The NAACP (National Association for the Advancement of Colored People) was formed and is still working for civil rights today.
- Women headed the temperance movement because they feared the effects alcohol could have on their families
- Upton Sinclair a muckraker who wrote *The Jungle* addressing the horrors in the meatpacking industry resulted in the passing of the Meat Inspection Act and Pure Food and Drug Act.
- Lincoln Steffens a muckraker who wrote *The Shame of the Cities*, which illustrated the effects of corruption & boss politics in city governments
- Political corruption was rampant in the cities. NYC's corrupt political boss was Boss Tweed.
- The goal of regulating monopolies or trusts was a response to corporations who cheated the public by limiting competition
- President Theodore Roosevelt believed that big business should be watched and monitored by the government
- Progressives largely wanted to reform corruption in politics
- Thomas Nast used political cartoons to expose the corruption of Boss Tweed and Tammany Hall.
- Suffragists fought for women's right to vote. Their actions help get the Nineteenth Amendment ratified.
- Democracy expanded during the Progressive Era with the creation of secret ballots, primaries, Seventeenth Amendment, and the Nineteenth Amendment.
- The temperance movement sought to bring about the prohibition of alcohol in the nation
- The Sherman Anti-Trust Act, Federal Reserve Act, and Interstate Commerce Act allowed the government to regulate different aspects of business and the economy.
- The Civil Service Act required people to take an exam before certain jobs. This was created to eliminate the use of the spoils system.

## New Amendments

- [16th Amendment](#) – Passage of a graduated income tax, which meant that people were taxed based upon their ability to pay
- [17th Amendment](#) – provided for the direct election of US Senators by eligible voters, which had previously been elected by state assemblies
- [18th Amendment](#) – Passage of prohibition, which disallowed the sale & manufacture of alcoholic beverages
- [19th Amendment](#) – Granted universal suffrage (voting) to women

