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**TRACE THE PROGRESSIVE MOVEMENT AND ITS EFFECTS
UPON AMERICAN SOCIETY DURING THE FIRST PART OF
20TH CENTURY.**

- The Progressive Movement was an ideological and political response to the transformation of America from a rural/commercial economy to an urban/industrial economy during the Gilded Age 1880-1912
- The Progressives were not a single group seeking a single objective. source of Progressive strength came from the farmer, the urban middle class, city workers and writers. (Muckrakers)

Muckrakers:

Upton Sinclair	Meatpacking industry
Ida Tarbell	Oil Industry —JD Rockefeller
Jacob Riis	Inner-city conditions- photography
Joseph Keppler	Gov't corruption-Congress
Ray Stannard Baker	Racism

Theory #1 Bailey states that it was a liberal movement which involved Americans seeking political, social and economic reforms as a result of the problems created during the so-called "Gilded Age".

Theory #2 Howard Zinn states that it was a liberal movement of primarily middle class americans supported by the upper classes which sought "limited" political, social and economic reforms to "appease" Americans and "stem" the tide of socialist thought by improving conditions/quality of life.
*Protect Capitalism

- Progressive reform objectives:
 - change concentration of economic power.
 - address inequitable taxation.
 - reform machine politics.
 - check wasteful consumption of nat'l resources
 - reform child labor, sweatshops and slums.
 - make leaders of gov't responsible to needs of the people.
 - Improve American life by expanding democracy
 - bring social justice to farmers, city workers, tenement dwellers and consumers.
 - Increase gov't. regulation over the economy.

Effects of the Progressive Movement:

- Primary success at state level/ led the fight to clean up the corruption. Wisconsin-Robert LaFollette
- Politicians paid more attention ex. T. Roosevelt / Woodrow Wilson Election of 1912
- City Manager System devised to clean up corruption.
- 16th amendment income tax
- Initiative, referendum and recall
- 17th amendment popular election of senators.
- state child labor laws.
- Secret ballot

Wisconsin: model progressive state: Robert LaFollette (R)

- workman's compensations
- income tax
- corporate tax
- health and safety standards
- restrictions on lobbyists
- allowing workers to join unions
- minimum wage laws
- 8 hour workday standard

Weaknesses of the Movement

Uneven pattern of reform, some states nothing others much.

Leading Progressive States: NY – FDR

Wisconsin – La Follette

Oregon, Calif., Michigan

Courts generally sided with business interests

Political Machines continued to operate, Bosses learned to evade reform laws.

Progressives unable to overcome public apathy

Battleground Progressive Election - 1912

Theodore Roosevelt – Bull Moose Party
New Nationalism

Some trusts good, Gov't. must be a
watchdog. Call for honest gov't.
Executive leadership the key to success
Social Justice can be achieved by good Gov't.

Woodrow Wilson – Democrat
New Freedom

social justice achieved by ending
special privilege
all monopolies and trusts bad
Labor unions need support
business must be regulated.
8 hr. day imp. Quality of life