VUS.8d The Progressive Movement:

Solving the Social Problems of Immigration, Urbanization and Industrialization

**Excesses of the Gilded Age**

Income \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

The Robber \_\_\_\_\_\_ – wealthy and powerful businessmen who held little regard for their employees. All about the $$$!

Corruption

**Poor Working Conditions**

Dangerous working conditions

Child labor

Long hours, low wages, no job security, no benefits

Company towns took \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of families keeping them as \_\_\_\_ slaves.

Inequality in employment of women

**Progressive Movement**

Using government to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ these problems.

**Theodore Roosevelt’s Square Deal**

Emphasized social reform and attacked \_\_\_\_ business practices- \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ was also a priority!

**Woodrow Wilson’s New Freedom**

Emphasized \_\_\_\_\_\_ for banking, taxes and business

**Goals of the Movement**

Government controlled by \_\_\_\_\_

Guaranteed \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ opportunities through government regulation

Elimination of \_\_\_\_\_\_ injustices

**Progressive Accomplishments**

**Government:**

New forms to meet needs of increasing urbanization (commission and council manager)

Attempts to fight corruption and respond to the people’s needs.

Referendum: allowing the people of a state to vote \_\_\_\_\_ on legislation

Initiative: allowing people of a state to \_\_\_\_\_\_ legislation directly to the assembly

Recall: allowing people of a state to \_\_\_\_\_\_ an elected official before his term is expired

Primary elections; provides for people of a \_\_\_\_ to decide who will run in elections

17th Amendment; Direct election of U.S. Senators (previously chosen by state \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_)

Secret ballot; to secure privacy and reduce outside pressures

**Child Labor:**

Muckraking \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ describing abuses of child labor.

Muckrakers \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ problems in society by writing news articles and publishing photographs.

Helped \_\_\_\_ child labor laws in many states.

**Labor Unions:**

Knights of Labor - America’s first major union, it accepted all workers- skilled and unskilled.

American Federation of Labor (Samuel Gompers)- a \_\_\_\_ union which only accepted skilled laborers and was more prone to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

American Railway Union (Eugene V. Debs)- skilled and unskilled workers in railroad- had a successful but \_\_\_\_\_ strike

Industrial Ladies’ Garment Workers Union- demanded better conditions in \_\_\_\_\_\_ industry

**Strikes!**

Haymarket Square

Homestead Strike

Pullman Strike

These strikes were all violent and led to public fear of labor organizations.

While many were \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to union causes, they did not like the perceived \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ tendencies

**Gains:**

Limited work hours

Regulated work conditions

Preserved rights of unions to organize

**Antitrust Laws:**

Sherman Anti-Trust Act— Prevents any business structure that “\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ trade” (monopolies) - unsuccessful as it was difficult to enforce.(1890)

Clayton Anti-Trust Act — Expands Sherman Anti- Trust Act; outlaws price- fixing; exempts unions from Sherman Act (1914)

**Women’s Suffrage Movement**

Was a forerunner of modern protest movements

Benefited from strong leadership (e.g., Susan B. Anthony)

Encouraged women to enter the labor force during World War I

Resulted in 19th Amendment to the Constitution

**Important Constitutional Amendments**

16th: A progressive income tax

17th: Direct election of Senators

18th: Banning the manufacture, sale and transportation of alcohol

19th: Granted women the right to vote