

The Progressive Era**Section 1****The Origins of Progressivism****Terms and Names****progressive movement** Social reform movement in the early 20th century**Florence Kelley** Social reformer**prohibition** Making the sale or use of alcohol illegal**muckraker** Writer who exposes wrongdoing**scientific management** Using scientific ideas to make work more efficient**Robert M. LaFollette** Progressive Wisconsin governor and senator**initiative** A way for people to propose laws directly**referendum** A way for people to approve changes in laws by a vote**recall** A vote on whether to remove a public official from office**Seventeenth Amendment** Amendment providing for senators to be elected directly

Social Welfare—YMCA; Salvation Army;
 Moral—WCTU; Anti-Saloon League;
 Economic—American Socialist Party; muckrakers;
 Political—National Child Labor Committee

As You Read

Use a web diagram to list the organizations and people who worked for social, political, moral, and economic reform.

FOUR GOALS OF PROGRESSIVISM

(Pages 306–309)

What did reformers want?

As the 1900s opened, reformers pushed for a number of changes. Together their efforts built the **progressive movement**. The progressive movement had four major goals: (1) to protect social welfare, (2) to promote moral improvement, (3) to create economic reform, and (4) to foster efficiency.

Reformers tried to promote social welfare by easing the problems of city life. The YMCA built libraries and exercise rooms. The Salvation Army fed poor people in the cities and cared for children in nurseries. Settlement houses helped

families. One reformer, **Florence Kelley**, helped to win the passage of the Illinois Factory Act in 1893. The law prohibited child labor and limited women's working hours. The law became a model for other states.

Reformers promoted moral reform by working for **prohibition**—the banning of alcoholic drinks. Many of these reformers, called prohibitionists, were members of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union (WCTU). The well-organized union became the largest women's group the country had ever seen.

Reformers tried to make economic changes by pointing out the great inequality between the rich and the poor.

Section 1, *continued*

They pushed for better treatment of workers. Journalists called **muckrakers** wrote stories about corruption and unfair practices in business.

To help make businesses more efficient and profitable, some reformers promoted the idea of **scientific management**. The idea was to apply scientific ideas to make each task simpler. One outcome was the assembly line.

1. How did reformers try to make businesses more efficient and profitable?

APPLYING SCIENTIFIC MANAGEMENT

CLEANING UP LOCAL GOVERNMENT (Pages 309–310)

How did progressives change city governments?

Progressives also reformed politics. City governments were sometimes corrupt. For instance, they might be run by party bosses who gave jobs to their friends and bribed people to vote for them. One answer to this problem was a new system of city government called the commission system.

In the commission system a group of experts runs the city. Each expert takes charge of a different city department. By 1917, about 500 cities had commission forms of city government.

Another reform idea was the council-manager form of government. By 1925, nearly 250 cities had managers. These managers were appointed by councils elected by the people.

Some cities had progressive mayors. They improved cities without changing their system of government. They put in such reforms as fairer tax systems and lower public transportation fares.

2. How did the commission system help clean up city government?

IT PUT AN EXPERT IN CHARGE OF EVERY CITY DEPARTMENT

REFORM AT THE STATE LEVEL

(Pages 310–312)

How did state laws change?

Reformers also worked at the state level. Many states had progressive governors. These states passed laws to regulate railroads, mines, telephone companies, and other large businesses.

Robert M. La Follette, as governor of Wisconsin, led the way in regulating big business. His reforms of the railway industry taxed railroad property at the same rate as other business property. He set up a commission to regulate rates and forbade railroads to issue free passes to state officials.

Progressives also worked to improve conditions in the workplace and to end the employment of children. Factories hired children because children could do the same unskilled work as adults for less money. Often wages were so low that every member of the family needed to work.

Progressive reformers did not get a federal law to ban child labor. They did, however, get state legislatures to ban child labor. States also set maximum hours for all workers.

Progressives also won some reforms from the Supreme Court. In the case of *Muller v. Oregon*, the Court decided that a state could legally limit the working hours of women. In 1917, the Supreme Court upheld a ten-hour workday for men.

Electoral reforms at the state level gave voters more power. Oregon was the first to adopt the secret ballot, giving voters privacy. Three other reforms were

Section 1, *continued*

important: (1) **initiative** gives voters themselves the right to propose a law, (2) voters could accept or reject the initiative by a direct vote on the initiative, called a **referendum**, and (3) voters got the right of **recall**, which meant they could force a government official to face another election.

Minnesota became the first state to use a mandatory statewide direct primary system. This meant that voters, instead of political machines, would choose candidates for public office through a special popular election. The direct

primary led to the passage of the **Seventeenth Amendment** to the Constitution. This amendment called for senators to be elected directly by the people instead of by state lawmakers.

3. What are three ways progressive reforms helped ordinary people?

WORKED TO IMPROVE CONDITIONS

IN THE WORKPLACE

END EMPLOYMENT OF CHILDREN

GIVE VOTERS MORE POWER

Section 1, *continued*

As you read about the era of reform, take notes about the goals, reformers, and successes of the reform movements.

Social Reforms	People and Groups Involved	Successes (laws, legal decisions, etc.)
1. Social welfare reform movement	YMCA, SALVATION ARMY SETTLEMENT HOUSES, & FLORENCE KELLY	VARIETY OF PUBLIC SERVICES & THE ILLINOIS FACTORY ACT
2. Moral reform movement	WCTU, FRANCES WILLARD, THE ANTI-SALOON LEAGUE	PROHIBITION ADOPTED BY MANY STATE GOVERNMENTS
3. Economic reform movement	EUGENE V. DEBS, AMERICAN SOCIALIST PARTY, MUCKRAKERS, IDA M. TARBELL	EXPOSURE OF CORRUPTION IN INDUSTRY
4. Movement for industrial efficiency	FREDERICK WINSLOW TAYLOR, FORD MOTOR COMPANY HENRY FORD	FORD ASSEMBLY LINE THE "\$ 5 DAY"
5. Movement to protect workers	NATIONAL CHILD LABOR COMMITTEE LOUIS BRANDEIS	KEATING-OWN ACT STATE CHILD LABOR LAWS

FLORENCE KELLEY
JOSEPHINE GOLDMARK

MULLER V. OREGON
WORKERS' COMPENSATION LAWS

Political Reforms	People and Groups Involved	Successes (laws, legal decisions, etc.)
6. Movement to reform local government	HAZEN PINEGREE TOM JOHNSON	commission and councilmanager forms of government adopted; the property tax, public ownership of utilities, and other economic reforms
7. State reform of big business	ROBERT M. LA FOLLETTE CHARLES B. AYCOCK JAMES HOGG	Wisconsin laws regulation railroads
8. Movement for election reform	WILLIAM S. U'REN	states adopted the secret ballot, initiative, referendum, recall, and direct primary; Seventeenth Amendment

The Progressive Era**Section 2****Women in Public Life****Terms and Names**

NACW National Association of Colored Women; founded in 1896 to improve living and working conditions for African-American women

suffrage The right to vote; a major goal of women reformers

Susan B. Anthony Leader of the woman suffrage movement, who helped to define the movement's goals and beliefs and to lead its actions

NAWSA National American Woman Suffrage Association; founded in 1890 to help women win the right to vote

Farm Women—domestic work and farm labor;

Domestic Workers—servants, cooks, laundresses, maids;

often African Americans Or immigrants;

Factory Workers— manufacturing, garment trades; often single women;

White-collar Workers— stenographers, typists, bookkeepers, teachers;

required high school or business degree

As You Read

Use a diagram to take notes about working women in the late 1800s.

WOMEN IN THE WORK FORCE

(Pages 313–314)

What jobs did women do?

Before the Civil War, most married women worked at home. They cared for their families and did not have paid jobs. By the end of the 19th century, however, many women had to work outside the home in order to earn money.

Farm women continued to work as they always had. They did the cooking, cleaning, sewing, and child rearing. They helped with the crops and animals.

As better-paying opportunities in towns and cities became available, more women began working outside the home. By 1900, one in five American women held jobs; 25 percent of them worked in manufacturing. About half of the women working in manufacturing were employed in the garment trades. They typically held the least skilled positions and were paid

only half as much as men. Women also began filling new jobs in offices, stores, and classrooms. Women went to new business schools to learn to become stenographers and typists. These jobs required a high school education. Women without a formal education took jobs as domestic workers, cleaning, and taking care of children of other families. Almost two million African-American workers—forced by economic necessity—worked on farms and in cities as domestic workers, laundresses, scrubwomen, and maids. Unmarried immigrant women did domestic labor, took in piecework, or cared for boarders at home.

1. What are three jobs that women without a formal education often held?

DOMESTIC WORKERS

TYPIST & TEACHERS

WOMEN LEAD REFORM

(Pages 314–316)

What reforms did women want?

Dangerous conditions, long hours, and low wages caused working women to fight for reforms. The Triangle Shirtwaist fire in New York City in 1911 killed 146 young workers, mostly women, and spurred the cause for reform.

Women who became active in public life attended college. New women's colleges such as Vassar, Smith, and Wellesley opened. By the late 19th century, marriage was no longer a woman's only alternative.

In 1896, African-American women founded the National Association of Colored Women (NACW).

This organization created nurseries, reading rooms, and kindergartens.

Women's crusade for suffrage, or the right to vote, began at the Seneca Falls Convention in 1848. The women's movement split over whether or not to

support the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments which granted the vote to African-American men, but not to women of any race. Susan B. Anthony led the opposition. By 1890, suffragists had united in the National American Woman Suffrage Association (NAWSA).

Women tried three approaches to win the vote: (1) they tried to convince state legislatures; (2) they went to court to clarify whether the provisions of the Fourteenth Amendment meant women should be allowed to vote, and (3) they pushed for a national constitutional amendment. This was voted down several times.

2. What are three ways in which women tried to win the vote?

THEY TRIED TO CONVINCING STATE

GOVERNMENT TO GIVE WOMEN THE
RIGHT TO VOTE

THEY TESTED THE 14TH AMENDMENT

TO SEE IF IT ALREADY GAVE THEM

THAT RIGHT & PUSHED FOR A

NATIONAL CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT

Section 2, *continued*

As you read this section, take notes to answer the questions.

1. What types of jobs were women in each group likely to hold?			
Lower Class	Middle and Upper Class	African American	Immigrant
AGRICULTURE DOMESTIC MANUFACTURING	WHITE COLLAR JOBS	AGRICULTURE & DOMESTIC	agricultural domestic; manufacturing

2. How did educational opportunities for middle- and upper-class women change? New women's colleges established
3. How did these new opportunities affect the lives of middle- and upper-class women? Marriage was no longer a woman's only alternative; offered opportunities to pursue a profession; opportunities to devote oneself to volunteer work & reform movements

4. What three strategies were adopted by the suffragists to win the vote?		
a. Tried to convince state legislatures to grant women the right to vote	b. Pursued court cases to test the Fourteenth Amendment	c. Campaigned for a national constitutional amendment to grant women the vote

5. What results did each strategy produce?		
a. Wyoming, Utah, Colorado, and Idaho granted women the vote; Efforts in other states failed.	b. SUPREME COURT RULED THAT WOMEN WERE CITIZENS BUT DID NOT MEAN THEY COULD VOTE	c. IT WAS ALWAYS VOTED DOWN

The Progressive Era**Section 3****Teddy Roosevelt's Square Deal****Terms and Names****Theodore Roosevelt** President from 1901 to 1909**Square Deal** President Roosevelt's program of progressive reforms**Upton Sinclair** Novelist who exposed social problems**The Jungle** Novel by Upton Sinclair describing meatpacking**Meat Inspection Act** Law reforming meatpacking conditions, 1906**Pure Food and Drug Act** Law to stop the sale of unclean food and drugs, 1906**conservation** The planned management of natural resources**NAACP** National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, founded in 1909 to work for racial equality

- (a) 1902 coal strike: federal arbitration;
 (b) Northern Securities Company monopoly: Supreme Court's dissolution of the company;
 (c) unsafe meat processing: passage of the Meat Inspection Act
 (d) exploitation of the environment: legislation passed to protect the environment;
 (e) racial injustice: the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) founded in 1909

As You Read

Use a diagram to take notes on how the problems during Roosevelt's presidency were addressed.

A ROUGH-RIDING PRESIDENT**(Pages 317–319)****What was Roosevelt like?**

Theodore Roosevelt became president in 1901. He was bold, ambitious, and full of energy. He had been active in sports and politics. In the Spanish–American War he led a fighting unit called the Rough Riders. His personality made him a popular president.

Roosevelt used his popularity to get his programs passed. He wanted to see that the common people received what he called a **Square Deal**. This term referred to a program of progressive reforms sponsored by his administration.

1. How did Roosevelt's personality shape his presidency?

USED ENERGY & POPULARITY

TO GET HIS PROGRAMS PASSED

USING FEDERAL POWER**(Pages 319–320)****How did Roosevelt handle big business?**

President Roosevelt used the power of the government to help solve the nation's problems.

Roosevelt also used the power of his government to deal with the problem of trusts. Trusts were large companies that

Section 3, *continued*

had control over their markets. Trusts, or monopolies, first drove smaller companies out by lowering their own prices. Then when the smaller companies were gone, the trusts could raise their prices. They no longer had any competition.

By 1900, trusts controlled about 80 percent of U.S. industries. Roosevelt supported big business, but he also wanted to stop trusts that harmed people. He had the government sue harmful trusts under the Sherman Antitrust Act of 1890. In all, Roosevelt filed 44 antitrust suits. He was called a trustbuster.

In 1902, about 140,000 coal miners in Pennsylvania went on strike. The mine owners refused to negotiate with them. President Roosevelt called both sides to the White House to talk. He threatened to have the government take over the mines. The two sides agreed to have an arbitration commission help settle their differences. The commission succeeded in reaching a compromise. From then on, the federal government would often step in to help settle a strike.

In 1887, the Interstate Commerce Commission (ICC) had been set up to regulate the railroad industry. It had not been effective. Roosevelt pushed through laws such as the Hepburn Act of 1906, which strictly limited the distribution of free railroad passes, a common form of bribery. Roosevelt's efforts resulted in fairer shipping rates and less corruption in the railroad industry.

2. How did Roosevelt use the power of the federal government to change business practices?

HAD THE GOV'T SUE HARMFUL

TRUSTS UNDER THE

SHERMAN ANTI-TRUST ACT

HEALTH AND THE ENVIRONMENT

(Pages 320–324)

What did Roosevelt do for public health and the environment?

After reading *The Jungle* by Upton Sinclair which described filthy conditions in the meatpacking industry, Roosevelt pushed for passage of the Meat Inspection Act. This law, passed in 1906, called for strict cleanliness requirements for meatpackers. It created a program of federal meat inspection.

Also in 1906, Congress passed the Pure Food and Drug Act which halted the sale of contaminated foods and medicines and called for truth in labeling.

Before Roosevelt became president, the federal government had paid little attention to the nation's natural resources. John Muir, a naturalist and writer, persuaded Roosevelt to set aside 148 million acres of forest reserves and other land for waterpower sites and mineral and water resources. Roosevelt appointed Gifford Pinchot as head of the U.S. Forest Service. Roosevelt and Pinchot believed in the conservation of land, meaning some land should be preserved as wilderness while other areas would be developed for the common good. Roosevelt and Pinchot were opposed by Muir, who believed in complete preservation of the wilderness. Indeed, Roosevelt signed the Newlands Act which funded irrigation projects that transformed dry wilderness into land suitable for agriculture.

3. What are two ways that Roosevelt helped to make people's lives safer and healthier?

- PUSHED FOR THE PASSAGE OF THE

MEAT INSPECTION ACT

- SUPPORTED CONSERVATION OF LAND

ROOSEVELT AND CIVIL RIGHTS

(Pages 324–325)

What did Roosevelt do for African Americans?

Roosevelt supported individual African Americans like Booker T. Washington. But he did not help African Americans in general. In 1909, black leaders, including W. E. B. Du Bois, founded the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP). The

organization pushed for civil rights and racial equality. The progressive movement, however, continued to focus on the needs of middle-class whites.

4. What action did the NAACP take?

PUSHED FOR CIVIL RIGHTS &
RACIAL EQUALITY

Section 3, *continued*

As you read this section, write notes to answer questions about President Theodore Roosevelt. If Roosevelt took no steps to solve the problem or if no legislation was involved in solving the problem, write “none.”

Problem	What steps did Roosevelt take to solve each problem?	Which legislation helped solve the problem?
1. 1902 coal strike	-CALLED BOTH SIDES TO THE WHITE HOUSE TO NEGOTIATE -THREATENED TO TAKE OVER THE MINES	NONE
2. Trusts	FILED SUITS UNDER THE SHERMAN ANTI-TRUST ACT AGAINST MANY TRUSTS	SHERMAN ANTI-TRUST ACT
3. Unregulated big business	URGED CONGRESS TO STRENGTHEN THE INTERSTATE COMMERCE ACT & FOUGHT FOR PASSAGE OF THE ELKINS & HEPBURN ACT	INTERSTATE COMMERCE ACT ELKINS ACT HEPBURN ACT
4. Dangerous foods and medicines	APPOINTED A COMMISSION TO STUDY THE MEAT PACKING INDUSTRY PUSHED FOR PASSAGE OF THE MEAT INSPECTION ACT	MEAT INSPECTION ACT PURE FOOD AND DRUG ACT
5. Shrinking wilderness and natural resources	PROMOTED CONSERVATION OF NATURAL RESOURCES SET ASIDE THOUSANDS OF ACRES OF FOREST RESERVES, WATER-POWER SITES, WILDLIFE, & NAT ' L PARKS, LARGE SCALE IRRIGATION	NATIONAL RECLAMATION ACT (NEULANDS ACT)
6. Racial discrimination	INVITED BOOKER T. WASHINGTON TO DINNER supported activists for racial equality	NONE

The Progressive Era**Section 4****Progressivism Under Taft****Terms and Names**

William Howard Taft President from 1909 to 1913, successor to Roosevelt

Payne-Aldrich Tariff Bill meant to lower tariffs on imported goods

Gifford Pinchot Head of the U.S. Forest Service under Roosevelt, who believed that it was possible to make use of natural resources while conserving them

Bull Moose Party Nickname for the new Progressive Party, which was formed to support Roosevelt in the election of 1912

Woodrow Wilson Winner of the 1912 presidential election

- Signed the Payne-Aldrich Tariff amid public outcry
- Returned reserved land to public sale
- Fired Pinchot
- supported Joseph Cannon, Speaker of the House
- contributed to the split in the Republican Party.

As You Read

Use a diagram to take notes about the causes of Taft's problems in office.

TAFT BECOMES PRESIDENT

(Pages 328–329)

Why did Taft have problems?

President Roosevelt promised not to run for another term. Instead, he wanted **William Howard Taft** to become president. Taft had been Roosevelt's secretary of war, and Roosevelt felt Taft would carry out his policies. Taft was elected in 1909, and he did continue many of the progressive programs. In fact, he busted more than twice as many trusts as Roosevelt had. However, Taft was not as effective as Roosevelt had been. He had many problems in office.

His first problem came over tariffs. Taft wanted to lower tariffs. He supported the Payne bill, which was passed in the House. However, the Senate passed a weakened version of the bill, the **Payne-Aldrich Tariff**. The revised bill did not lower tariffs

much at all. The progressives in Taft's own Republican Party were annoyed.

Another problem for Taft arose over conservation. Conservationists like **Gifford Pinchot**, the head of the U.S. Forest Service, believed that wilderness areas could be managed for public enjoyment as well as private development. This meant, for instance, that someone could make a profit by logging land that belonged to the federal government. This was called a multi-use land program.

Taft appointed Richard A. Ballinger as secretary of the interior. Ballinger did not want to keep so much federal land in reserve. He wanted to free up land for forestry and mining. He wanted to sell some land for private uses. When he did these things, Pinchot complained. Pinchot accused him of misusing the natural resources for commercial interests. As a

Section 4, *continued*

result of Pinchot's criticism, Taft felt he had to fire him from the U.S. Forest Service.

1. In what two areas did Taft have problems?

TARIFFS
CONSERVATION

THE REPUBLICAN PARTY SPLITS

(Pages 329–330)

Why did the Republican Party split?

The Republican Party had two wings: (1) the progressives, who wanted change and (2) the conservatives, who did not want reform. Taft was not able to hold the two wings of his party together.

The two groups disagreed over Taft's support of political boss Joseph Cannon. Cannon was Speaker of the House of Representatives, and he ran the House his own way. He appointed people to committee positions who weren't the next in line. He even made himself the head of the Committee on Rules. This gave him the power to control what bills Congress would take up. As a result, under Cannon, the House often did not even vote on progressive bills.

The Republican party split over how to handle Cannon. This gave the Democrats a chance to take over the House in the 1910 midterm elections. Democrats had control of the House for the first time in almost 20 years.

By 1912, Teddy Roosevelt had decided to run for a third term as president, after all. Taft had an advantage because he was already in office. The Republican Party nominated Taft, but Roosevelt's supporters broke off and formed the Progressive Party. This third party was also called the **Bull Moose Party**. It ran on a platform of reform. The Democrats were in a stronger position now that the

Republicans were split. They nominated the reform governor of New Jersey,

Woodrow Wilson.

2. Who formed the Bull Moose Party?

TEDDY ROOSEVELT

& SUPPORTERS

DEMOCRATS WIN IN 1912

(Pages 330–331)

Who won the election of 1912?

The 1912 election offered Americans four main choices: Wilson, Taft, Roosevelt, and the socialist Eugene V. Debs.

Wilson campaigned on a progressive platform, called the New Freedom. He wanted stronger antitrust legislation, banking reform, and lower tariffs.

Both Roosevelt and Wilson wanted to give the government a stronger role in the economy. But they differed over strategies, that is, how to do that. Roosevelt supported government supervision of big business. Wilson opposed all business monopolies, or trusts. Debs went even further. He wanted the government to distribute national wealth more equally among the people.

Wilson won the 1912 election. He also brought in a Democratic majority in Congress. In all, about 75 percent of the vote went to the candidates who favored economic reform—Wilson, Roosevelt, and Debs. Because so many people supported reform, Wilson had more power to carry out his reforms once in office.

3. What did Wilson have in common with Roosevelt? With Debs?

Both Wilson & Roosevelt wanted to give the gov't a stronger role in the economy. Wilson & Debs opposed all business monopolies.

Section 4, *continued*

As you read this section, take notes to answer questions about growing conflicts between reform and business interests.

In 1912, the Republican Party splits at its convention.

	Progressives	Conservatives
1. Why did they support or oppose Taft?	Opposed Taft because he had signed and defended the Payne-Aldrich Tariff, seemed to oppose conservation, & supported conservative boss Joseph Cannon	Supported Taft because they opposed progressivism, Roosevelt, and low tariffs and because they favored business
2. What party did they form or stay with?	PROGRESSIVE OR BULL MOOSE PARTY	REPUBLICAN PARTY

In the 1912 election, four parties run candidates.

	Progressive Party	Republican Party	Democratic Party	Socialist Party
3. Who did they run for president?	THEODORE ROOSEVELT	WILLIAM HOWARD TAFT	WOODROW WILSON	EUGENE V. DEBS
4. What was their candidate's position on big business?	SUPPORTED GOVERNMENT ACTION TO SUPERVISE BIG BUSINESS MONOPOLIES	FAVORED BUSINESS BUT WORKED TO BREAK UP TRUSTS	SUPPORTED SMALL BUSINESS AND FREE MARKET COMPETITION	FELT THAT BIG BUSINESS WAS EVIL AND THAT THE SOLUTION INVOLVED DOING AWAY W/ CAPITALISM & DISTRIBUTING WEALTH

The Progressive Era**Section 5****Wilson's New Freedom****Terms and Names**

Clayton Antitrust Act Law that weakened monopolies and upheld the rights of unions and farm organizations

Federal Trade Commission (FTC) A federal agency set up in 1914 to investigate businesses to help enforce the laws

Federal Reserve System National banking system begun in 1913

Carrie Chapman Catt President of NAWSA, who led the campaign for woman suffrage during Wilson's administration

Nineteenth Amendment Amendment to the Constitution giving women the right to vote

1913—NAWSA protests on Wilson's inauguration day; Federal Reserve Act passed.

1914—

Federal Trade Act establishes Federal Trade Commission;

Clayton Antitrust Act strengthens the Sherman Antitrust Act;

African-American delegation confronts Wilson on his segregation policies;

Catt resumes presidency of NAWSA.

As You Read

Use a time line to take notes on the key events during Wilson's first term.

WILSON WINS FINANCIAL REFORMS (Pages 332–334)**What reforms did Wilson support?**

Woodrow Wilson grew up in a religious family in the South. He began his career as a lawyer and then became a college professor, university president, and finally state governor. As governor of New Jersey, he worked for many progressive causes.

As President, Wilson urged Congress to pass two antitrust measures. The first was the **Clayton Antitrust Act** of 1914. This law had several important effects. The law (1) made it more difficult for monopolies to form, (2) said that the people who ran a company could be held personally responsible if the company violated the law, and (3) ruled that labor unions and

farm organizations were not themselves to be considered trusts. This made strikes, peaceful picketing, and boycotts legal.

The second antitrust measure was the Federal Trade Act of 1914, which set up the **Federal Trade Commission (FTC)**. This agency had the power to investigate businesses for the government. The FTC became very active during Wilson's administration. It issued nearly 400 orders telling companies to stop breaking the law. Critics argued that such laws punish the successful and lead to inefficiency.

Wilson also worked to lower tariffs. He believed that high tariffs encouraged monopolies. By raising the cost of imported goods, they cut competition against American goods. He supported the Underwood Tariff of 1913, which lowered

Section 5, *continued*

tariffs for the first time since the Civil War.

With less money coming in from tariffs, however, the government needed another source of money. It turned to an income tax. This tax on people's earnings was created by the Sixteenth Amendment to the Constitution, which was ratified by the states in 1913. The tax gave to the federal government a small percentage of all workers' income and business profits.

After reforming tariffs, Wilson turned his attention to the banking system. It was difficult for people far from banking centers to obtain credit. The new **Federal Reserve System** solved this problem by dividing the country into 12 districts, each with a federal reserve bank. This system controlled the money supply and made credit more easily available. Setting up the federal reserve was one of Wilson's most important reforms.

1. What were three areas that Wilson reformed?

trusts, tariffs, banking

Carrie Chapman Catt succeeded Susan B. Anthony as president of NAWSA. Catt believed in continuing the cautious tactics of the past. Lucy Burns and Alice Paul formed the National Woman's Party and adopted more radical tactics such as around-the-clock picketing of the White House.

Some of the picketers went to jail and even started a hunger strike. But it took World War I to bring women the vote. A great number of women became active in supporting the war effort. Women ran committees, rolled bandages, and sold liberty bonds in order to raise funds for the war. Once they were active in public life, women felt more strongly than ever that they should have the right to vote. At last, in 1919 Congress passed the **Nineteenth Amendment**. This amendment giving women the vote was ratified by the states the next year.

2. How did World War I help women get the right to vote?

The effort of women in supporting the war in rolling bandages, selling liberty bonds convinced people that women had a role in public life & should have the vote.

WOMEN WIN SUFFRAGE

(Pages 334–335)

How did women get the vote?

At the same time Wilson was pushing for reforms, women continued to push for voting rights. By 1912, only five states had given suffrage to women. But several things were happening that gave the suffrage movement hope.

Local suffrage organizations used door-to-door campaigns to win support. College-educated women joined in reaching out to working-class women. Women who had visited Europe adopted the more bold tactics of British suffragists such as heckling government officials.

THE LIMITS OF PROGRESSIVISM

(Pages 335–337)

Did Wilson support civil rights?

Like Roosevelt and Taft, Wilson backed away from civil rights. During the 1912 campaign he won the support of the NAACP by promising to treat blacks equally. He also promised to speak out against lynching, that is, mob killings of blacks. However, once he was president Wilson opposed federal laws against lynching. This was because he felt that states, rather than the federal government, had the right to make such laws.

Another blow for those who wanted integration of blacks and whites was

Section 5, *continued*

Wilson's appointment of his cabinet. Wilson chose cabinet members who extended segregation, or separate facilities for blacks and whites. Wilson's angry meeting with an African-American delegation led by a Boston newspaper editor brought African Americans' feeling of betrayal to a head.

Even before the U.S. entered World War I, the war became a factor in

dimming the reform spirit as legislators had less interest in reform.

3. Why did African Americans feel betrayed by President Wilson?

Wilson did little to promote civil rights.

He also chose cabinet members who extended segregation.

Section 5, *continued*

As you read about President Wilson's approach to reform, take notes to answer the questions.

What were the aims of each piece of legislation or constitutional amendment?	
1. Federal Trade Act	Set up the Federal Trade Commission with power to investigate corporations and unfair business practices
2. Clayton Antitrust Act	Strengthened the Sherman Antitrust Act; freed labor unions and farm organizations from antitrust laws; prohibited most injunctions against strikers
3. Underwood Tariff	Substantially reduced tariff rates for the first time since the Civil War
4. Sixteenth Amendment	Legalized a federal income tax
5. Federal Reserve Act	Established the Federal Reserve System, a decentralized private banking system under federal control

6. Which three new developments finally brought the success of the woman suffrage movement within reach? Increased activism of local and grass roots groups; the use of new strategies to build enthusiasm; regeneration of the national movement under Carrie Chapman Catt
7. Which constitutional amendment recognized women's right to vote? 19th Amendment

8. How did Wilson retreat on civil rights? Opposed federal anti-lynching legislation, appointed segregationists to his cabinet, failed to oppose the re-segregation of federal offices
