



UNIT 8

Reform, Expansion, and War

1865–1920

Why It Matters

As you study Unit 8, you will learn that progressive reforms affected many areas of American life during this era. You will also learn why the United States took a more active role in international affairs. The following resources offer more information about this period in American history.

Primary Sources Library

See pages 972–973 for primary source readings to accompany Unit 8.



Use the American history

Primary Source Document Library

CD-ROM to find additional primary sources about reform, expansion, and World War I.



World War I enlistment poster

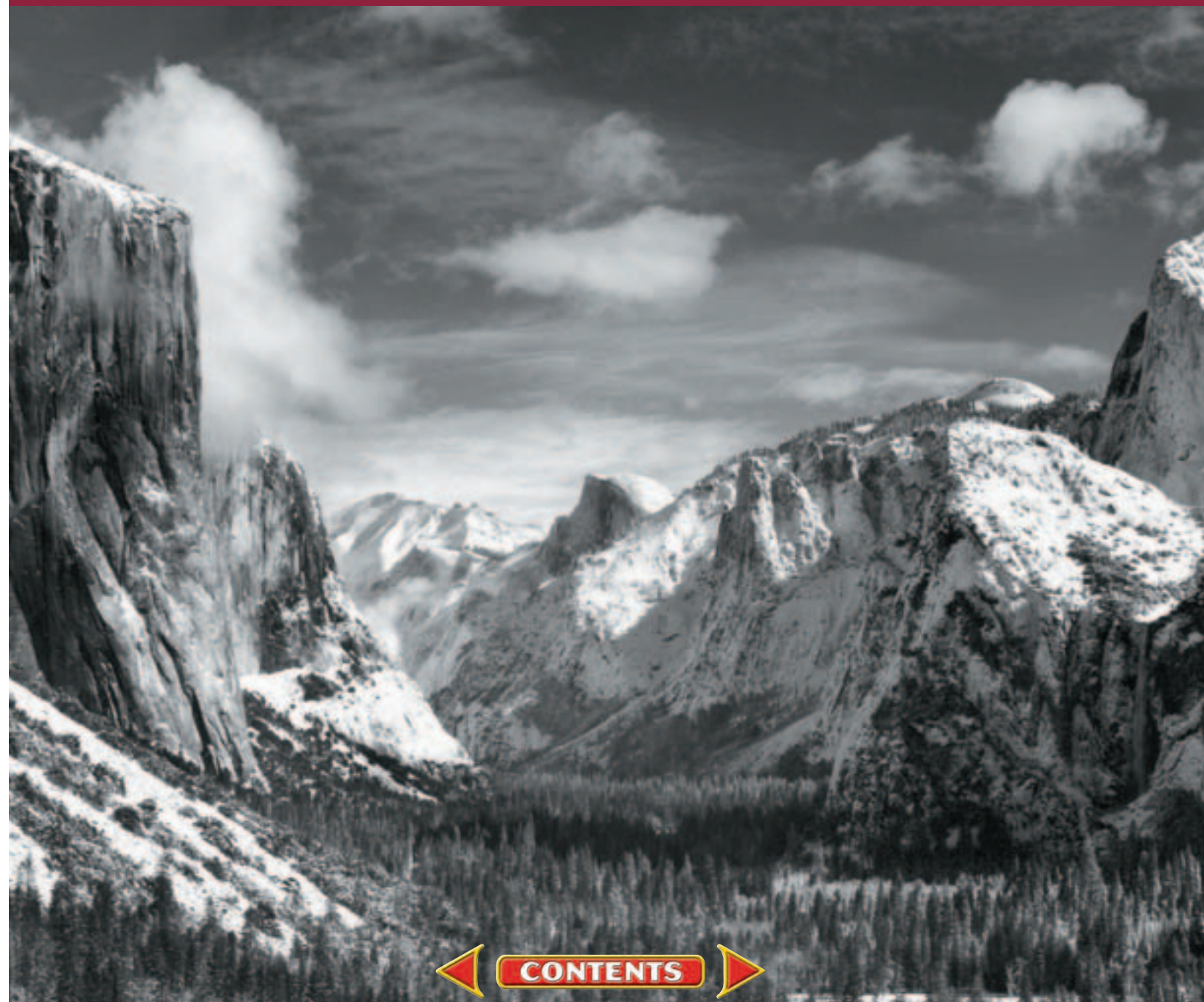


Yosemite Valley
by Ansel Adams



*“Suffrage is the
pivotal right.”*

—Susan B. Anthony, 1897





CHAPTER 21

Progressive Reforms

1877–1920

Why It Matters

The spirit of reform gained strength in the late 1800s and thrived during the early 1900s. The reformers, called progressives, were confident in their ability to improve government and the quality of life.

The Impact Today

Progressive reforms affected many areas of American life. Among these are government, consumers' rights, and education.



The American Journey Video The chapter 21 video “The Progressive Movement,” studies the movement and how it gained strength over time.



United
States

PRESIDENTS

Hayes
1877–1881



Garfield
1881



Arthur
1881–1885



Cleveland
1885–1889



B. Harrison
1889–1893



Cleveland
1893–1897



McKinley
1897–1901



1880

1890

1900



World

1879

- British win Zulu War

1889

- Brazil becomes a republic

1893

- New Zealand grants women suffrage

1897

- First World Zionist Congress convenes



1887

- Interstate Commerce Commission formed

1901

- President McKinley assassinated



FOLDABLES™

Study Organizer

Analyzing Information Study Foldable

Make this foldable to help you analyze information about the Progressive movement.

Step 1 Fold a sheet of paper in half from side to side, leaving a $\frac{1}{2}$ inch tab along the side.



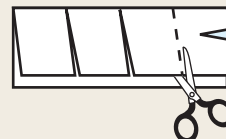
Leave
 $\frac{1}{2}$
inch tab
here.

Step 2 Turn the paper and fold into fourths.



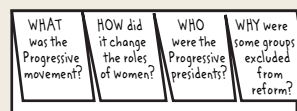
Fold in half,
then fold in
half again.

Step 3 Unfold and cut up along the three fold lines.



Make four
tabs.

Step 4 Label your foldable as shown.



Reading and Writing As you read, find and write answers to the four questions under the appropriate tab of your foldable.

The Lone Tenement by George Bellows, 1909 Bellows's favorite themes, which include city scenes and athletic events, mark him as a uniquely American painter.



1906

- Sinclair's *The Jungle* published

1909

- The NAACP is formed



1919

- Eighteenth Amendment prohibits alcohol

1920

- Nineteenth Amendment grants woman suffrage

Roosevelt
1901–1909

Taft
1909–1913

Wilson
1913–1921

1910

1920

1905

- Einstein announces theory of relativity

1911

- Rutherford discovers structure of atom

HISTORY
Online

Chapter Overview

Visit taj.glencoe.com and click on **Chapter 21—Chapter Overviews** to preview chapter information.

CLICK HERE



SECTION 1 The Progressive Movement

Guide to Reading

Main Idea

Many men and women became part of a widespread movement to bring about reform.

Key Terms

political machine, patronage, civil service, trust, muckraker, primary, initiative, referendum, recall

Reading Strategy

Organizing Information As you read Section 1, re-create the diagram below and list two or more reforms for each category.

Reforms		
Government	Business	Voting

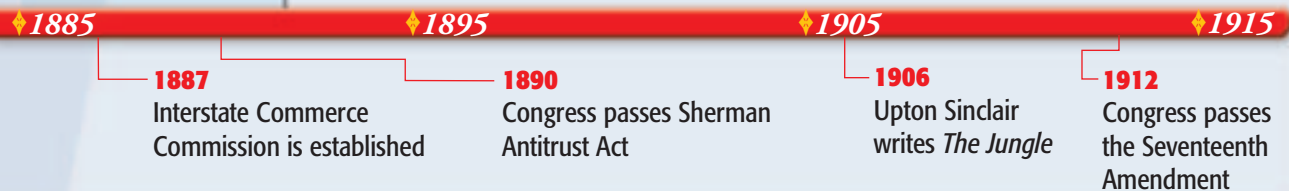
Read to Learn

- how journalists helped shape the reform movement.
- how cities, states, and Congress answered the call for reform of the government.

Section Theme

Government and Democracy Americans took action against corruption in business and government.

Preview of Events



AN American Story



How the Other Half Lives by Jacob Riis

Newspaper reporter Jacob Riis shocked Americans in 1890 with his book *How the Other Half Lives*. With words and powerful photographs, Riis vividly portrayed immigrant life in New York City's crowded tenements. Said Riis: "We used to go in the small hours of the morning into the worst tenements to count noses and see if the law against overcrowding was violated and the sights I saw there gripped my heart until I felt that I must tell of them, or burst."

Fighting Corruption

Many Americans called for reform in the late 1800s. The reformers had many different goals. Progressive reformers focused on urban problems, government, and business. They claimed that government and big business were taking advantage of the American people rather than serving them.

Political machines—powerful organizations linked to political parties—controlled local government in many cities. In each ward, or political district within a city, a machine representative controlled jobs and services. This representative

was the **political boss**. The bosses gained votes for their parties by doing favors for people, such as offering turkey dinners and summer boat rides, providing jobs for immigrants, and helping needy families. A political boss was often a citizen's closest link to local government. Although they did help people, many bosses were dishonest.

Corrupt politicians found numerous ways to make money. They accepted bribes from tenement landlords in return for overlooking violations of city housing codes. They received campaign contributions from contractors hoping to do business with the city. They also accepted kickbacks. A **kickback** is an arrangement in which contractors padded the amount of their bill for city work and paid, or "kicked back," a percentage of that amount to the bosses.

Some politicians used their knowledge of city business for personal profit. A person who knew where the city planned to build a road could buy land there before the route became public knowledge. Later the land could be sold for a huge profit.

One of the most corrupt city bosses, William M. Tweed, known as **Boss Tweed**, headed New York City's Democratic political machine in the 1860s and 1870s. Tweed and a network of city

officials—the Tweed ring—controlled the police, the courts, and some newspapers. They collected millions of dollars in illegal payments from companies doing business with the city. Political cartoonist Thomas Nast exposed the Tweed ring's operations in his cartoons for *Harper's Weekly*. Tweed was convicted and sentenced to prison.

Citizenship

New Ways to Govern Cities

To break the power of political bosses, reformers founded organizations such as the National Municipal League in Philadelphia. These groups worked to make city governments more honest and efficient.

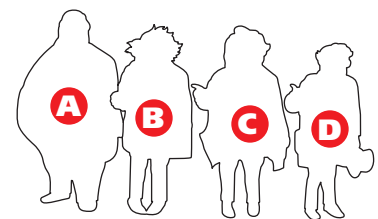
Cities troubled by poor management or corruption tried new forms of government. After a tidal wave devastated **Galveston, Texas**, in 1900, the task of rebuilding the city overwhelmed the mayor and city council. Galveston's citizens persuaded the Texas state legislature to approve a new charter that placed the city government in the hands of five commissioners. The new commission efficiently rebuilt the city. By 1917



Analyzing Political Cartoons

The Tweed Ring Boss Tweed and New York City officials are shown pointing to one another in response to the question "Who stole the people's money?" On Tweed's right a man holds a hat labeled "Chairs," a reference to the \$179,000 New York City paid for 40 chairs and three tables. Other contractors and cheats—their names on their coats—complete the "ring."

How did political bosses gain votes for their parties?



- A** Boss Tweed **B** Peter Sweeny **C** Richard Connolly **D** Mayor A. Oakey Hall



CLICK HERE



HISTORY
Online



Student Web Activity

Visit taj.glencoe.com and click on **Chapter 21—Student Web Activities** for an activity on the Progressive movement.

commissions governed nearly 400 cities. Many other cities, mostly small ones, hired professional city managers.

One successful civic reformer was **Tom Johnson**, mayor of Cleveland, Ohio, from 1901 to

1909. He battled corporations and party bosses to lower streetcar fares, improve food inspections, and build parks. Because of Johnson's reforms, Cleveland became known as the best-governed city in the United States.

Fighting the Spoils System

The spoils system—rewarding political supporters with jobs and favors—had been common practice since the time of Andrew Jackson. Whenever a new president came to power, job seekers flooded the nation's capital.

The spoils system—also called **patronage**—existed at all levels of government and led to numerous abuses. Many who received government jobs were not qualified. Some were dishonest.

Presidents **Rutherford B. Hayes** (1877–1881) and **James Garfield** (1881) wanted to change the spoils system. Hayes tried to do this by reforming the **civil service**—the body of nonelected government workers—but neither the Democratic nor the Republican Party supported his efforts.

Garfield also hoped to reform the civil service. He believed that people should be appointed to government jobs not as a reward for political support but because of their qualifications. Garfield took office in 1881 but was assassinated by an unsuccessful office seeker before he could launch his reforms.

When Vice President **Chester A. Arthur** succeeded Garfield, he tried to end the spoils system. In 1883 Congress passed the **Pendleton Act**, which established the **Civil Service Commission** to set up competitive examinations for federal jobs. Applicants had to demonstrate their abilities in this examination. By 1900 the commission controlled the hiring of many federal employees.



Reading Check

Explaining Whom did the spoils system reward?

Economics

Controlling Business

During the late 1800s, many Americans came to believe that **trusts**, or combinations of companies, were becoming too large. They believed these trusts had too much control over the economy and the government. This public concern led to new laws regulating big business.

In 1890 Congress passed the **Sherman Antitrust Act**, the first federal law to control trusts and monopolies. Supporters of the law hoped it would keep trusts from limiting competition. During the 1890s, however, the government rarely used the Sherman Act to curb business. Instead, it applied the act against labor unions, claiming that union strikes interfered with trade. Not until the early 1900s did the government win cases against trusts by using the Sherman Act.

Reining in the Railroads

The railroads functioned as an **oligopoly**—a market structure in which a few large companies control the prices of the industry. Reformers called for regulations on railroad rates, but the Supreme Court ruled that only Congress could enact legislation to regulate commerce that crossed state lines.

So in 1887 Congress passed the **Interstate Commerce Act**, which required railroads to charge “reasonable and just” rates and to publish those rates. The act also created the **Interstate Commerce Commission** (ICC) to supervise the railroad industry and, later, the trucking industry.

Lowering Tariffs

Reformers also wanted to lower tariffs. Many people believed that high tariffs led to higher prices for goods. In 1890 the Republicans raised tariffs sharply to protect American businesses from international competition. Voters showed their opposition to high tariffs by sending many Democrats to Congress. **Grover Cleveland**, who became president in 1893, also supported lower tariffs.



Reading Check

Explaining Why did many people want lower tariffs?



The New Reformers

In the early 1900s, new ideas for correcting injustice and solving social problems emerged among American reformers. Socialism and progressivism were two such ideas.

Socialists believed a nation's resources and major industries should be owned and operated by the government on behalf of all the people—not by individuals and private companies for their own profit. **Eugene V. Debs** helped found the American Socialist Party in 1898. Under Debs's leadership the party won some support in the early 1900s. Debs ran for president five times but never received more than 6 percent of the popular vote.

During the same period, progressives brought new energy to the reform movement. Like the socialists, many progressives were alarmed by the concentration of wealth and power in the hands of a few. Progressives rejected the socialist idea of government ownership of industries. Instead, they supported government efforts to regulate industry.

They also sought to reform government, to make it more efficient and better able to resist the influence of powerful business interests. Progressives also believed that society had an obligation to protect and help all its members. Many progressive reforms aimed to help those who lacked wealth and influence.

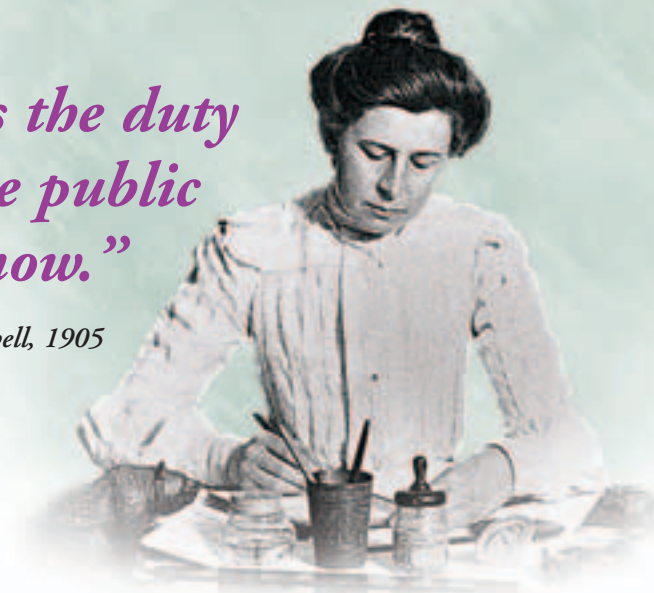
Muckrakers Expose Problems

Journalists aided the reformers by exposing injustices and corruption. Investigative reporters wrote newspaper and magazine stories that brought problems to the attention of the public—and gained readers. These journalists were called **muckrakers** because they “raked” (brought to light) the “muck” (dirt and corruption) underlying society.

One of the most effective muckrakers, **Lincoln Steffens**, reported for *McClure's Magazine*. Steffens exposed corrupt machine politics in New York, Chicago, and other cities. His articles, collected in a book called *The Shame of the Cities* (1904), strengthened the demand for urban reform.

“It is the duty of the public to know.”

—Ida Tarbell, 1905



Ida Tarbell, also writing for *McClure's*, described the unfair practices of the oil trust. Her articles led to public pressure for more government control over big business. In her 1904 book, *The History of the Standard Oil Company*, she warned of the giant corporation's power.

In his novel *The Jungle* (1906), **Upton Sinclair** described the horrors of the meatpacking industry in Chicago. Although Sinclair's aim was to arouse sympathy for the workers, his vivid descriptions shocked Americans. The uproar caused by Sinclair's book helped persuade Congress to pass the **Meat Inspection Act** in 1906. That same year Congress also passed the **Pure Food and Drug Act**, requiring accurate labeling of food and medicine and banning the sale of harmful food.

 **Reading Check** **Identifying** Who wrote about unfair practices in the oil industry?

Citizenship

Expanding Democracy

In the early 1900s, progressives backed a number of reforms designed to increase the people's direct control of the government. **Robert La Follette** led Wisconsin's reform-minded Republicans. “Fighting Bob,” as he was called, won the support of farmers and workers with his fiery attacks on big business and the railroads. While governor, La Follette brought



Presidential Elections

Debs ran for president while in prison. Eugene Debs was the candidate of the Socialist Party for president in 1904, 1908, and 1912. For his opposition to the entry of the United States into World War I, Debs was convicted in 1918 and sentenced to 10 years in prison. While in prison in 1920 he ran again for president on the Socialist ticket and received almost 1 million votes—about 3.5 percent of the total. His sentence was commuted in 1921.

about reforms such as improving the civil service. His greatest achievement, however, was reforming the state electoral system. Candidates for general elections in Wisconsin had been chosen at state conventions run by party bosses. La Follette introduced a direct **primary** election, allowing the state's voters to choose their party's candidates. Reformers in other states copied this "Wisconsin idea."


The Oregon System

The state of Oregon also made important changes in the political process to give voters more power and to limit the influence of political

parties. The reforms in Oregon included a direct primary election and the initiative, the referendum, and the recall.

The **initiative** allowed citizens to place a measure or issue on the ballot in a state election. The **referendum** gave voters the opportunity to accept or reject measures that the state legislature enacted. The **recall** enabled voters to remove unsatisfactory elected officials from their jobs. These reforms were called the **Oregon System**. Other western states soon adopted the reforms.

The Seventeenth Amendment

Progressives also changed the way United States senators are elected. The Constitution had given state legislatures the responsibility for choosing senators, but party bosses and business interests often controlled the selection process. Progressives wanted to give the people an opportunity to vote for their senators directly. Support for this idea grew. In 1912 Congress passed the **Seventeenth Amendment** to the Constitution to provide for the direct election of senators. Ratified in 1913, the amendment gave the people a voice in selecting their representatives.  (See page 248 for the text of the Seventeenth Amendment.)

 **Reading Check** **Identifying** What reform allowed voters to place a measure on the ballot?

SECTION 1 ASSESSMENT

Checking for Understanding

- Key Terms** Use each of these terms in a complete sentence that will help explain its meaning: **political machine, patronage, civil service, trust, muckraker, primary, initiative, referendum, recall.**
- Reviewing Facts** Explain how the Civil Service Commission helped to eliminate the spoils system.

Reviewing Themes

- Government and Democracy** Identify and describe three reforms that gave the American people more direct control of the government.

Critical Thinking

- Comparing** Compare socialist and progressive views on industry.
- Organizing Information** Re-create the diagram below and show how the Seventeenth Amendment reformed the political process.

Seventh Amendment	
Policy before	Policy after

Analyzing Visuals

- Analyzing Political Cartoons** Examine the political cartoon on page 611. Why are the individuals pointing to someone else? What statement is cartoonist Thomas Nast making about the extent of political corruption in New York City?

Interdisciplinary Activity

Civics Citizens must prepare to vote. Create a pamphlet describing the kinds of things voters should know in order to make their ballots meaningful.



SECTION 2

Women and Progressives

Guide to Reading

Main Idea

Women worked for the right to vote, for improved working conditions, and for temperance.

Key Terms

suffragist, prohibition

Reading Strategy

Organizing Information As you read the section, re-create the diagram below and describe the role of each individual.

Individual	Role in Progressive movement
Mary Church Terrell	
Susan B. Anthony	
Frances Willard	

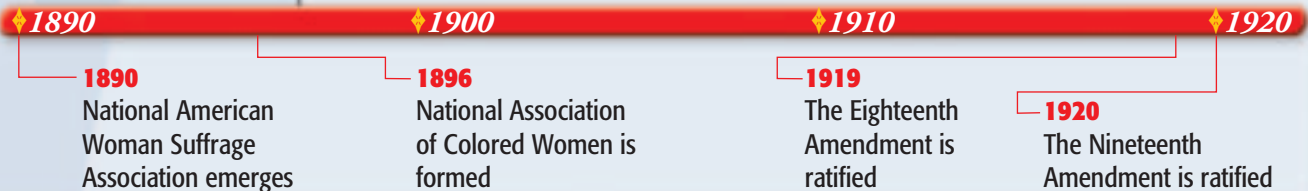
Read to Learn

- how the role of American women changed during the Progressive Era.
- how women fought for the right to vote.

Section Theme

Groups and Institutions Many women worked for a constitutional amendment to gain suffrage.

Preview of Events



Lillian D. Wald

AN American Story

Nurse Lillian Wald followed a young girl up a rickety staircase in a filthy tenement house on New York City's Lower East Side. The girl had begged Wald to help her mother who had just given birth to a baby. A doctor had refused to treat the girl's mother because she could not pay his fee. The sight of the desperate mother and her baby was a turning point in Wald's life. Wald dedicated herself to helping poor people and educating them about health care. Eventually Wald became a national reform leader who was known to say, "The whole world is my neighborhood."

Women's Roles Change

Many leaders of the urban reform movement, including Lillian Wald, were middle-class women. The situation of middle-class women changed during the late 1800s. Their responsibilities at home lessened as families became smaller, more children spent the day at school, and men worked away from home. Women also gained more free time as technology made housework easier.



Many more middle-class women were gaining higher education. About 40 percent of all college students in 1910 were women. Women were also starting professional careers—mostly in teaching but also in nursing, medicine, and other fields. Between 1890 and 1910, the number of women working outside the home increased from 4 million to nearly 7.5 million.

These changes created the “new woman”—a popular term for educated, up-to-date women who pursued interests outside their homes. Many such women became role models.

As you read in Chapter 20, **Jane Addams** established Hull House, a settlement house, in **Chicago**. Working there gave Addams an outlet for her energy and intelligence, as well as a sense of satisfaction with helping poor people.

(See page 972 for an account of settlement houses.)

Settlement workers such as Addams gained notice as writers, public speakers, fund-raisers, and reformers. Many young women followed the example of these talented public figures. Others found inspiration in the life of **Mother Cabrini**, an Italian nun who came to the United States to work with the poor.

Women's Clubs

Women found another outlet for their talent and energy in women's clubs, which rapidly increased in number. At first the clubs focused on such cultural activities as music and painting. Many clubs gradually became more concerned with social problems.

When some clubs refused to admit African Americans, African American women established their own network of clubs. Clubs such as the Phyllis Wheatley Club of New Orleans organized classes, recreational activities, and social services. In 1896 women from these clubs formed the **National Association of Colored Women**. Its first president, **Mary Church Terrell**, was an active



Mary Church Terrell

leader for women's rights. The association established homes for orphans, founded hospitals, and worked for woman suffrage, fulfilling its motto “Lifting As We Climb.”

Reading Check **Identifying** Who was Mary Church Terrell?

The Fight for Suffrage

At the Seneca Falls Convention in 1848, women had called for the right to vote. After the Civil War, Congress passed the Fifteenth Amendment, giving voting rights to freed men—but not to women. Some leading abolitionists became **suffragists**, men and women who fought for woman suffrage, or women's right to vote.

Like other reformers, the suffragists formed organizations to promote their cause. **Elizabeth Cady Stanton** and **Susan B. Anthony** founded the **National Woman Suffrage Association**, which called for a constitutional amendment allowing women to vote in national elections. A second organization, the American Woman Suffrage Association, focused on winning woman suffrage in state elections.

In 1890 the two groups merged to form the National American Woman Suffrage Association. Led by **Anna Howard Shaw**, a minister and doctor, and **Carrie Chapman Catt**, an educator and newspaper editor, this organization grew to more than two million members by 1917. In a speech to the association in 1902, Catt declared:

“The whole aim of the [women's] movement has been to destroy the idea that obedience is necessary to women; to train women to such self-respect that they would not grant obedience and to train men to such comprehension of equity [fairness] they would not exact [demand] it.”

Opposition to Woman Suffrage

Groups formed to protest the idea of giving women the vote. These organizations—supported by some women as well as by men—claimed that woman suffrage would upset society's “natural” balance and lead to divorce and neglected children.

Voting Rights for Women, 1919



The suffrage movement gained strength, however, when respected public figures such as Jane Addams spoke out in support of the vote for women. Alice Duer Miller brought humor to the struggle for the right to vote:

"Said Mr. Jones in 1910:

'Women, subject yourselves to men.'

Nineteen-Eleven heard him quote:

'They rule the world without the vote.'

By Nineteen-Thirteen, looking glum,
He said that it was bound to come.

By Nineteen-Fifteen, he'll insist
He's always been a suffragist."

The suffragists won their early victories in the West. First as a territory in 1869 and then as a state in 1890, **Wyoming** led the nation in giving women the vote. Between 1910 and 1913, five other states adopted woman suffrage. By 1919 women could vote in at least some elections in most of the 48 states.

Continuing the Fight

In the meantime suffragists continued their struggle to win the vote everywhere. **Alice Paul**, a Quaker who founded the National Woman's Party in 1916, was a forceful leader of the suffragist movement. She sought greater economic and legal equality as well as suffrage for women.

During a visit to Great Britain, Paul saw suffragists use protest marches and hunger strikes



Picturing History

Alice Paul sews a star on the flag of the National Woman's Party in celebration of the ratification of the Nineteenth Amendment in 1920. **What did this amendment achieve?**

to call attention to their cause. When she returned to the United States, she, too, used these methods in the fight for suffrage.

In 1917 Alice Paul met with President **Woodrow Wilson** but failed to win his support for woman suffrage. Paul responded by leading women protestors in front of the White House. Day after day they marched carrying banners demanding votes for women. When Paul and other protestors were arrested for blocking the sidewalk, they started a much-publicized hunger strike. Alva Belmont, one of the protestors, proudly declared that all the women had done was to stand there “quietly, peacefully, lawfully, and gloriously.”

Women Vote Nationally

By 1917 the national tide was turning in favor of woman suffrage. New York and, a year later, South Dakota and Oklahoma granted equal suffrage. Meanwhile Congress began debating the issue, and President Wilson agreed to support an amendment to the Constitution.

In 1919 the Senate voted in favor of the **Nineteenth Amendment**, which allowed woman suffrage. The amendment was ratified in 1920, in time for women to vote in that year's presidential election. For the first time, American women were able to participate in the election of their national leaders.

 **Reading Check** **Identifying** What state was the first to give women the right to vote?

Women and Social Reform

During the Progressive Era, women involved themselves in many reform movements besides woman suffrage. In 1912, for example, pressure from women's clubs helped persuade Congress to create the Children's Bureau in the Labor Department. The bureau's task was to develop federal policies that would protect children.

Working for a Better Life

While they struggled to gain rights for themselves, many middle-class women also worked to improve the lives of working-class people, immigrants, and society as a whole. They supported and staffed libraries, schools, and settlement houses and raised money for charities.

Some women promoted other causes. They challenged business interests by sponsoring laws to regulate the labor of women and children and to require government inspection of workplaces. Women also played an important role in the movement to reform and regulate the food and medicine industries.

In many states across the country, women pressured state legislatures to provide pensions for widows and abandoned mothers with children. These pensions later became part of the Social Security system.

Labor Movement

Reform efforts brought upper-class women reformers into alliance with working women. In 1903 women's groups joined with working-class union women to form the **Women's Trade Union League** (WTUL).

The WTUL encouraged working women to form women's labor unions. It also supported laws to protect the rights of women factory workers. WTUL members raised money to help striking workers and to pay bail for women who were arrested for participating in strikes.



The Temperance Crusade

A crusade against the use of alcohol had begun in New England and the Midwest in the early 1800s. The movement continued throughout the late 1800s. Protestant churches strongly supported the anti-alcohol movement.

Two driving forces in the crusade were the **Woman's Christian Temperance Union (WCTU)**, established in 1874, and the **Anti-Saloon League**, founded 20 years later. They called for temperance, urging individuals to stop drinking, and **prohibition**, the passing of laws to prohibit the making or selling of alcohol.

In 1879 **Frances Willard** became head of the WCTU. Willard led a campaign to educate the public about the links between alcohol abuse and violence, poverty, and unemployment. She turned the WCTU into a powerful organization with chapters in every state.

The WCTU's main goal was prohibition. However, the WCTU also supported other causes, including prison reform, woman suffrage, improved working conditions, and world peace. Through WCTU chapters, thousands of women combined their traditional role as guardians of the family and home with social activism.

Carry Nation was an especially colorful crusader for temperance. Her most dramatic protests occurred when she pushed her way into saloons and broke bottles and kegs with an ax.

Carry Nation went from praying outside taverns to destroying them with a hatchet.



Temperance poster

The Prohibition Amendment

The anti-alcohol movement grew during the early 1900s. Progressive reformers who wanted to ban alcohol for social reasons were joined by Americans who opposed alcohol for religious or moral reasons. In 1917 they persuaded Congress to pass a constitutional amendment making it illegal to make, transport, or sell alcohol in the United States. The **Eighteenth Amendment**, known as the Prohibition Law, was ratified in 1919. (See page 249 for the text of the Eighteenth Amendment.)

Reading Check **Describing** What was the goal of the temperance movement?

SECTION 2 ASSESSMENT

Checking for Understanding

- Key Terms** Use each of these terms in a complete sentence that will help explain its meaning: **suffragist**, **prohibition**.
- Reviewing Facts** What did the Nineteenth Amendment provide?

Reviewing Themes

- Groups and Institutions** How did women's clubs help to change the role of women?

Critical Thinking

- Drawing Conclusions** Why do you think the right to vote was important to women?
- Sequencing Information** Re-create the time line below and identify the events regarding woman suffrage that happened in these years.

1848	1869	1896	1920
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

Analyzing Visuals

- Geography Skills** Examine the map on page 617. Which regions of the country provided no statewide suffrage?

Interdisciplinary Activity

Expository Writing Find a newspaper article about the role of women today. Rewrite the article to reflect how this information might have been presented in the early 1900s.



SECTION 3 Progressive Presidents

Guide to Reading

Main Idea

Presidents during the Progressive Era worked to control big business and to deal with labor problems.

Key Terms

trustbuster, arbitration, square deal, laissez-faire, conservation

Reading Strategy

Taking Notes As you read Section 3, re-create the diagram below and explain why each of these acts of legislation is important.

Legislation	Importance
Sixteenth Amendment	
Pure Food and Drug Act	
Federal Reserve Act	

Read to Learn

- how President Theodore Roosevelt took on big business.
- why the progressives formed their own political party.

Section Theme

Economic Factors Government tried various means to regulate big business.

Preview of Events



Theodore Roosevelt board game

AN American Story

"We were still under a heavy fire and I got together a mixed lot of men and pushed on from the trenches and ranch houses which we had just taken, driving the Spaniards through a line of palm-trees, and over the crest of a chain of hills. . . ." With these words, a young lieutenant colonel named Theodore Roosevelt described his military adventures in Cuba during the Spanish-American War. Known for his vigor, enthusiasm, and a colorful personality, Roosevelt became president in 1901 upon the assassination of President William McKinley.

Theodore Roosevelt

When **Theodore Roosevelt** received the Republican vice-presidential nomination in 1900, the powerful Republican leader Mark Hanna warned that there would be only one life between "that cowboy" and the White House. When the election resulted in a Republican victory, Hanna turned to McKinley and said, "Now it is up to you to live." Less than a year later, President McKinley was

assassinated. Suddenly, 42-year-old Theodore Roosevelt became president—the youngest president in the nation’s history. When Roosevelt moved into the White House in 1901, he brought progressivism with him.

The “Trustbuster”

President McKinley had favored big business, but President Roosevelt was known to support business regulation and other progressive reforms. In 1902 Roosevelt ordered the Justice Department to take legal action against certain trusts that had violated the Sherman Antitrust Act. His first target was the **Northern Securities Company**, a railroad monopoly formed by financiers J.P. Morgan and James J. Hill to control transportation in the Northwest. Northern Securities fought the government’s accusations of illegal activity all the way to the Supreme Court. Finally, in 1904 the Justice Department won its case. The Supreme Court decided that Northern Securities had illegally limited trade and ordered the trust to be taken apart.

During the rest of Roosevelt’s term as president, he obtained a total of 25 indictments (legal charges) against trusts in the beef, oil, and tobacco industries. Although hailed as a **trust-buster**, Roosevelt did not want to break up all trusts. As he saw it, trusts should be regulated, not destroyed. He distinguished between “good trusts,” which were concerned with public welfare, and “bad trusts,” which were not.

Labor Crisis

In 1902 Roosevelt faced a major labor crisis. More than 100,000 Pennsylvania coal miners, members of the **United Mine Workers**, went on strike. They demanded better pay, an eight-hour workday, and recognition of the union’s right to represent its members in discussions with mine owners.

The mine owners refused to negotiate with the workers. The **coal strike** dragged on for months. As winter approached, coal supplies dwindled. Public opinion began to turn against the owners. As public pressure mounted, Roosevelt invited representatives of the owners and miners to a meeting at the White House. Roosevelt was

outraged when the owners refused to negotiate. He threatened to send federal troops to work in the mines and produce the coal. The owners finally agreed to **arbitration**—settling the dispute by agreeing to accept the decision of an impartial outsider. Mine workers won a pay increase and a reduction in hours, but they did not gain recognition for the union.

Roosevelt’s action marked a departure from normal patterns of labor relations at the time. Earlier presidents had used troops against strikers, but Roosevelt had used the power of the federal government to force the company owners to negotiate. In other labor actions, however, Roosevelt supported employers in disputes with workers.

Square Deal

Roosevelt ran for the presidency in 1904, promising the people a **square deal**—fair and equal treatment for all. He was elected with more than 57 percent of the popular vote.

Roosevelt’s “square deal” called for a considerable amount of government regulation of business. This contrasted with an attitude toward business that dated back to the presidency of Thomas Jefferson, which was summed up in the phrase **laissez-faire** (LEH•say FEHR). This French term generally means, “let people do as they choose.”

*McKinley/Roosevelt
glass canteen, 1900*



Roosevelt introduced a new era of government regulation. He supported the **Meat Inspection** and **Pure Food and Drug Acts**; these acts gave the Department of Agriculture and the Food and Drug Administration the power to visit businesses and inspect their products.

Conserving the Wilderness

Roosevelt held a lifelong enthusiasm for the great outdoors and the wilderness. He believed in the need for **conservation**, the protection and preservation of natural resources.

As president, Roosevelt took steps to conserve the country's forests, mineral deposits, and water resources. In 1905 he proposed the **U.S. Forest Service**. He pressured Congress to set aside millions of acres of national forests and created the nation's first wildlife sanctuaries. Roosevelt also formed the National Conservation Commission, which produced the first survey of the country's natural resources.

Roosevelt has been called America's first environmental president. While he made conservation an important public issue, Roosevelt also recognized the need for economic growth and development. He tried to strike a balance between business interests and conservation.

 **Reading Check** **Describing** What is conservation?

William Howard Taft

No president before had ever served more than two terms. In keeping with that tradition, Roosevelt decided not to run for reelection in 1908. Instead Roosevelt chose William Howard Taft, an experienced diplomat, to run for president. In the election of 1908, Taft easily defeated Democrat William Jennings Bryan.

Although he had none of Roosevelt's flair, Taft carried out—and went beyond—many of Roosevelt's policies. The Taft administration won more antitrust cases in four years than Roosevelt had won in seven. Taft also favored the introduction of safety standards for mines and railroads.

Taft supported the **Sixteenth Amendment**, which gave Congress the power to tax people's incomes to generate revenue for the federal

Why It Matters

The Influence of Minor Political Parties

Minor Political Parties The Republican and Democratic parties dominate the nation's two-party system. Yet the United States has a long history of other political parties that have risen to challenge the major parties. Minor parties pushed for an end to slavery, and supported voting rights for women, and child and labor regulation long before the major parties did.

Populist proposals that are in effect today include the federal income tax, the secret ballot, and the initiative and referendum.



government. Progressives hoped the income tax would enable the government to lower tariffs. In their view high tariffs led to higher prices for goods, which caused hardship for the poor. Progressives believed that taxes based on income were fairer. The Sixteenth Amendment, added to the Constitution in 1913, did not specify how income would be taxed. Congress passed additional laws so that higher incomes were taxed at a higher rate than lower incomes.

Despite his progressive reforms, President Taft disappointed progressives in two important areas—tariffs and conservation. He failed to fight for a lower tariff, and he modified some conservation policies so that they favored businesses.



Some third parties have presented a strong challenge to the major parties. The Republican Party was itself a third party in 1856. Four years later it captured the White House.

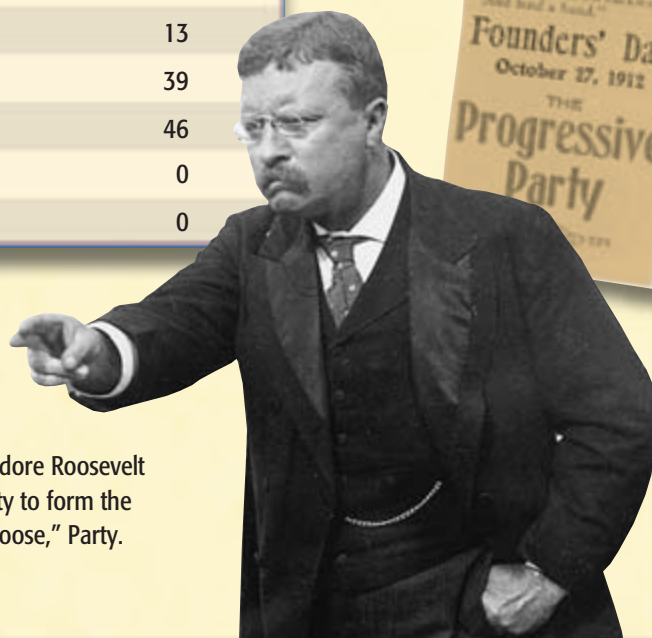


Third-Party Results

Presidential Election Year	Candidate/party	Results:	
		% of popular vote	Electoral votes
1848	Martin Van Buren, Free Soil	10.1	0
1856	John C. Fremont, Republican	33.1	114
1892	James Weaver, Populist	8.5	22
1912	Theodore Roosevelt, Progressive	27.4	88
1924	Robert La Follette, Progressive	16.6	13
1948	Strom Thurmond, States Rights	2.4	39
1968	George Wallace, Am. Independent	13.5	46
1992	Ross Perot, Reform	19.0	0
2000	Ralph Nader, Green	2.7	0



Former President Theodore Roosevelt left the Republican Party to form the Progressive, or "Bull Moose," Party.



Roosevelt Challenges Taft

By 1912 Roosevelt had become completely disappointed in Taft. With a new presidential election on the horizon, Roosevelt decided to challenge Taft for the Republican presidential nomination. Roosevelt claimed that Taft had "completely twisted around" his own policies.

The showdown between Roosevelt and Taft came at the Republican national convention in Chicago in June. Although Roosevelt won every primary and had many supporters, Taft had the backing of Republican Party leaders and influential business interests who controlled the party machinery. When Taft received the nomination on the first ballot, Roosevelt charged the Republican party leaders with stealing the presidential nomination from him.

A fiery Roosevelt led his supporters out of the convention hall. He and his followers formed a new party, the **Progressive Party**. In August the Progressives held their own convention in Chicago and nominated Roosevelt for president.

When a reporter asked Roosevelt about his health, the candidate thumped himself on the chest and declared, "I feel as strong as a bull moose!" From then on, the Progressive Party was known as the **Bull Moose Party**.

The Election of 1912

The split in the Republican Party hurt both Taft and Roosevelt. While Republicans and Progressives battled each other at the polls, Democrat **Woodrow Wilson** gathered enough support to defeat them in the election. Wilson had



Fact Fiction Folklore

America's Flags

Twenty-fifth Flag, 1912 Statehood for Arizona and New Mexico increased the number of stars to 48 in 1912. This flag served from 1912 to 1959, more years than any other flag.



acquired a reputation as a progressive reformer while serving as president of Princeton University and governor of New Jersey.

Wilson gained only 42 percent of the popular vote, with Roosevelt receiving 27 percent and Taft 23 percent. However, Wilson won the presidency by the largest electoral majority up to that time, sweeping 435 of the 531 electoral votes.

Wilson in the White House

During his campaign Woodrow Wilson had criticized big government as well as big business. Wilson called his program the “New Freedom.”

In 1913 Wilson achieved a long-awaited progressive goal—tariff reform. He persuaded the Democrat-controlled Congress to adopt a lower tariff on imported goods such as sugar, wool, steel, and farm equipment. Wilson believed that the pressure of foreign competition would lead American manufacturers to improve their

products and lower their prices. The government income lost by lowering tariffs would be replaced by the new income tax.

That same year Congress also passed the **Federal Reserve Act** to regulate banking. By creating 12 regional banks supervised by a central board in Washington, D.C., the act gave the government more control over banking activities. Banks that operated nationally were required to join the Federal Reserve System and abide by its regulations.

Wilson also worked to strengthen government control over business. In 1914 Congress established the **Federal Trade Commission** (FTC) to investigate corporations for unfair trade practices. Wilson also supported the **Clayton Antitrust Act** of 1914, which joined the Sherman Antitrust Act as one of the government’s chief weapons against trusts. The government also tried to regulate child labor. The Keating-Owen Act of 1916 banned goods produced by child labor from being sold in interstate commerce. The act was struck down as unconstitutional just two years later.

By the end of Wilson’s first term, progressives had won many victories. The Progressive movement lost some of its momentum as Americans turned their attention to world affairs—especially the war that had broken out in Europe in 1914.

Reading Check Analyzing How did Roosevelt’s run for the presidency affect the election of 1912?

SECTION 3 ASSESSMENT

Checking for Understanding

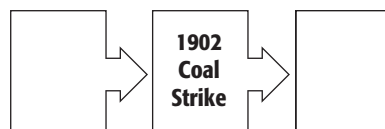
- Key Terms** Write a paragraph in which you use all of the following key terms: **trustbuster**, **arbitration**, **laissez-faire**.
- Reviewing Facts** What candidate won the presidential election of 1912?

Reviewing Themes

- Economic Factors** Why did progressives support an income tax?

Critical Thinking

- Analyzing Information** Explain why Roosevelt preferred regulation to trustbusting.
- Determining Cause and Effect** Re-create the diagram below and explain the reasons for, and the outcome of, the 1902 coal strike.



Analyzing Visuals

- Chart Skills** Study the chart on page 623 that shows third-party results. What party did James Weaver represent? What third party received the largest percentage of the popular vote? The largest number of electoral votes?

Interdisciplinary Activity

Art Draw a political cartoon that supports Theodore Roosevelt’s actions as a “trustbuster.”



Social Studies SKILLBUILDER

Interpreting a Political Cartoon

Why Learn This Skill?

You've probably heard the saying, "A picture is worth a thousand words." For more than 200 years, political cartoonists have drawn pictures to present their opinions about a person or event. Learning to interpret political cartoons can help you understand issues of both the past and present.

Learning the Skill

Political cartoons state opinions about particular subjects. To illustrate those opinions, cartoonists provide clues, using several different techniques. They often exaggerate a person's physical features or appearance in a special effect called "caricature." A caricature can be positive or negative, depending on the artist's point of view.

Cartoonists also use symbols to represent something else. The bald eagle is often shown in political cartoons as a symbol of the United States. Sometimes cartoonists help readers interpret their message by adding labels or captions.

To interpret a political cartoon, follow these steps:

- Read the caption and any other words printed in the cartoon.
- Analyze each element in the cartoon.
- Identify the clues: What is happening in the cartoon? Who or what is represented by each part of the drawing? What or whom do the figures represent? To what do the symbols refer?
- Study all these elements to decide the point the cartoonist is making.



Practicing the Skill

The cartoon on this page shows Theodore Roosevelt looking in a window at President Taft. Analyze the cartoon, and then answer the following questions.

- 1 What is going on in this picture?
- 2 What caricatures are included in this cartoon?
- 3 What symbols are shown in the cartoon? What do these symbols represent?
- 4 What point is the cartoonist making?

Applying the Skill

Interpreting a Political Cartoon Bring to class a copy of a political cartoon from a recent newspaper or magazine. Explain the cartoonist's point of view and the tools used to express it.



Glencoe's **Skillbuilder Interactive Workbook CD-ROM, Level 1**, provides instruction and practice in key social studies skills.



WILD WONDERS

GRIZZLY BEARS, WOLVES, MOOSE, CARIBOU, DALL'S SHEEP and many other animals roam Alaska's Denali National Park and Preserve. Larger than Massachusetts, the six-million-acre park includes the highest mountain in North America.

The Alaskan wilderness area set aside as Mount McKinley National Park in 1917 was renamed Denali in 1980 when Congress tripled the size of the park. Denali was the peak's Native American name, meaning "the High One."

The idea of setting aside areas of natural beauty and historic importance for the benefit of the people dates back to the mid-1800s. Before then Americans had viewed wild places either as obstacles or as a source of natural resources for people to use.

The conservation movement gained popularity in the early 1900s when President Theodore Roosevelt and other conservationists urged Americans to protect natural resources.

Today conservation continues to be an important issue. Although many of us enjoy visiting national parks such as Denali, the parks also serve as refuges for wildlife. Scientists study the plants and animals so that they can protect them. With 430 species of flowering plants, 37 species of mammals, and 156 species of birds, Denali stands as one of America's great areas of unspoiled wilderness.



LEARNING from GEOGRAPHY

1. Which peaks are higher than 15,000 feet?
2. Do you think it is necessary for the government to aid environmental programs? Explain.



Mt. McKinley (Denali)
20,320 ft. (6,194 m)

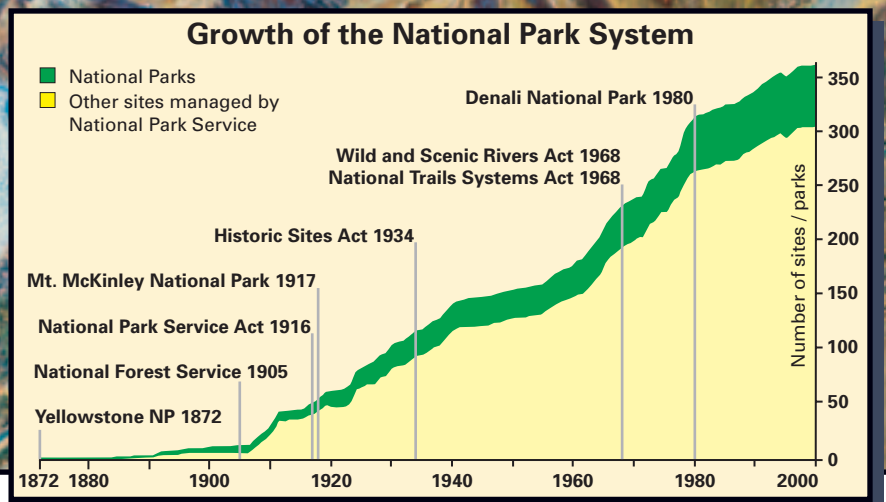
The Mooses Tooth
10,335 ft. (3,150 m)

Sheldon Amphitheater

Tokositna Glacier

Ruth Glacier

Buckskin Glacier





SECTION 4

Excluded from Reform

Guide to Reading

Main Idea

Progressive reform did little to expand the rights and opportunities for minorities.

Key Terms

discrimination, barrio

Reading Strategy

Taking Notes As you read Section 4, re-create the diagram below and describe each person's accomplishments.

Individual	Accomplishments
Booker T. Washington	
Ida Wells	
W.E.B. Du Bois	
Carlos Montezuma	

Read to Learn

- why progressive reforms did not include all Americans.
- how minorities worked to move toward greater equality.

Section Theme

Civic Rights and Responsibilities

Minorities discovered that progressive reforms often did not advance their own rights and responsibilities.

Preview of Events

1880

1887

American Protective Association targets Catholics

1900

1907

Gentlemen's Agreement restricts Japanese immigration

1909

W.E.B. Du Bois helps form the NAACP

1920

1915

Ku Klux Klan reappears



Chinese shopkeeper in California

AN American Story

Like many seeking their fortunes, 16-year-old Lee Chew left his farm in China and booked passage on a steamer. When he and other Chinese immigrants arrived in San Francisco, they confronted a great wave of anti-Asian feeling. In the city's Chinese quarter, immigrants ran markets, laundries, and other small shops. Chew worked for an American family. "Chinese laundrymen [like me] were taught by American women," he said. "There are no laundries in China."

Prejudice and Discrimination

During the 1800s the overwhelming majority of Americans were white and Protestant and had been born in the United States. Many Americans believed that the United States should remain a white, Protestant nation. Nonwhite, non-Protestant, and non-native residents often faced **discrimination**—unequal treatment because of their race, religion, ethnic background, or place of birth. The government rarely interfered with this discrimination.



In 1908 violence erupted in **Springfield, Illinois**, when a white woman claimed to have been attacked by an African American man. Authorities jailed the man, but by that time, white townspeople had formed an angry mob.

Armed with axes and guns, the mob stormed through African American neighborhoods, destroying businesses and driving people from their homes. Rioters lynched two African American men and injured dozens more. Yet no one was ever punished for these violent crimes. Later, the woman who claimed she was attacked admitted that her accusation was untrue.

The Springfield riot shocked the nation and highlighted the deep racial divisions in American life. The riot took place in the hometown of Abraham Lincoln, the president who signed the Emancipation Proclamation. African Americans were no longer enslaved—but they were still pursued by prejudice and racial hatred.

Anti-Catholicism

Some Americans faced discrimination because of their religion. America's largely Protestant population feared that Catholic immigrants threatened the "American" way of life. Anti-Catholic Iowans formed the American Protective Association (APA) in 1887. By the mid-1890s, the APA claimed a membership of two million across the nation. Among other activities, the APA spread rumors that Catholics were preparing to take over the country.

Anti-Semitism

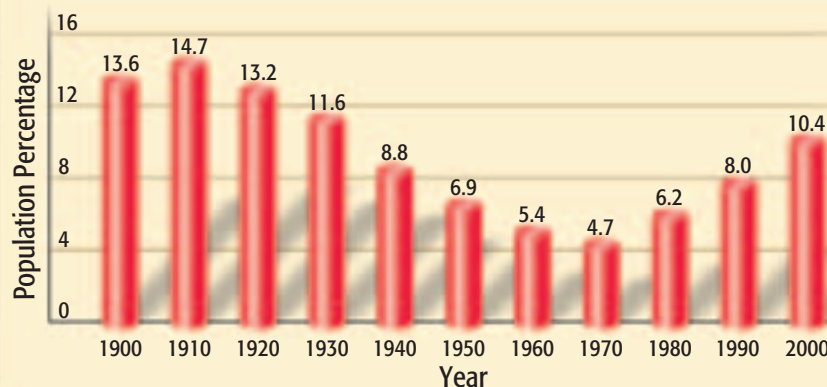
Many Jewish immigrants came to the United States to escape prejudice in their homelands. Some of them found the same anti-Semitic attitudes in America. Landlords, employers, and schools discriminated against Jews. Eastern European Jews faced prejudice both as Jews and as eastern Europeans, whom many Americans regarded as more "foreign" than western Europeans.

MORE ABOUT...

Immigration

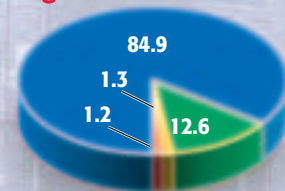
Immigration rose during the period of rapid industrialization at the turn of the century. Then, immigration decreased when Congress imposed immigration restrictions. Towards the end of the century, a dramatic increase took place after the restrictions were relaxed.

Percentage of U.S. Population That Is Foreign Born



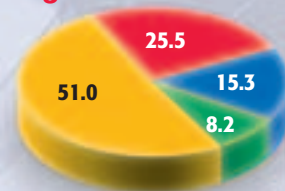
Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census.

Percent Foreign Born by Region of Birth: 1900



Europe
All other
Latin America
Asia

Percent Foreign Born by Region of Birth: 2000



Latin America
Asia
Europe
All other



Anti-Asian Policies

Discrimination was also based on race. In California and other western states, Asians struggled against prejudice and resentment. White Americans claimed that Chinese immigrants, who worked for lower wages, took away jobs. Congress passed the Chinese Exclusion Act in 1882 to prevent Chinese immigrants from entering the United States.

America's westward expansion created opportunities for thousands of Japanese immigrants who came to the United States to work as railroad or farm laborers. Like the Chinese before them, Japanese immigrants encountered prejudice. California would not allow them to become citizens. In 1906 in San Francisco, the school board tried to make Japanese children attend a separate school for Asians until President Roosevelt stepped in to prevent such segregation.

Roosevelt yielded to a rising tide of anti-Japanese feeling, however, and authorized the **Gentlemen's Agreement** with Japan in 1907. This accord restricted Japanese immigration to the United States, but it did not bring an end to anti-Japanese feeling. In 1913 California made it illegal for Japanese immigrants to buy land. Other Western states passed similar laws.

Picturing History

A Ku Klux Klan pamphlet (right) promotes the Klan's hate campaign. Meanwhile, opponents of lynching called for an end to racial murders. **What two groups experienced the terror of lynching?**

Discrimination Against African Americans

African Americans faced discrimination in both the North and the South. Although officially free, African Americans were systematically denied basic rights and restricted to second-class citizenship.

Four-fifths of the nation's African Americans lived in the South. Most worked as rural sharecroppers or in low-paying jobs in the cities. They were separated from white society in their own neighborhoods, schools, parks, restaurants, theaters, and even cemeteries. In 1896 the Supreme Court legalized segregation in the case of *Plessy v. Ferguson*, which recognized "separate but equal" facilities.

The **Ku Klux Klan**, which had terrorized African Americans during Reconstruction, was reborn in Georgia in 1915. The new Klan wanted to restore white, Protestant America. The Klan lashed out against minorities—Catholics, Jews, and immigrants, as well as African Americans. Calling for "100 percent Americanism," the Klan kept growing and claimed more than two million members by 1924, many of them in Northern cities and towns.



CONTENTS



Picturing History

Booker T. Washington (seated, second from left) founded the National Negro Business League. **Why did Washington stress economic power among African Americans?**

Racial Violence

People who lost their jobs during the economic depressions of 1893 and 1907 sometimes unleashed their anger against African Americans and other minorities. More than 2,600 African Americans were lynched between 1886 and 1916, mostly in the South. Lynchings were also used to terrorize Chinese immigrants in the West.

Progressivism and Prejudice

In the late 1800s and the early 1900s, many Americans held biased views. They believed that white, male, native-born Americans had the right to make decisions for all of society.

Most of the progressive reformers came from the middle and upper classes. They saw themselves as moral leaders working to improve the lives of people less fortunate than themselves. Nevertheless, the reforms they supported often discriminated against one group as they tried to help another group.

Trade unions often prohibited African Americans, women, and immigrants from joining. Skilled laborers, these unions argued, could obtain better working conditions for themselves if they did not demand improved conditions for all workers.

Sometimes reforms instituted by the progressives were efforts to control a particular group. The temperance movement, for example, was partly an attempt to control the behavior of Irish Catholic immigrants. Civil service reforms required job applicants to be educated—this reduced the political influence that immigrants had begun to have in some cities. In spite of their contradictions, progressive reforms did succeed in improving conditions for many Americans.

 **Reading Check** **Identifying** What Supreme Court decision legalized segregation?

Struggle for Equal Opportunity

Often excluded from progressive organizations because of prejudice, minorities battled for justice and opportunity on their own. African Americans, Hispanics, and Native Americans took steps to improve their lives.

African Americans rose to the challenge of achieving equality. **Booker T. Washington**, who had been born enslaved and taught himself to read, founded the Tuskegee Institute in 1881. The institute taught African Americans farming and industrial skills.



People In History

W.E.B. Du Bois 1868–1963



W.E.B. Du Bois was the first African American to receive a doctorate degree from Harvard. As an educator he refused to accept racial inequality. Du Bois helped start the Niagara Movement in 1905 to fight against racial discrimination and demand full political rights and responsibilities

for African Americans. Later, Du Bois joined others to form the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP). This group today remains a force in the efforts to gain legal and economic equality for African Americans.

Du Bois rejected Booker T. Washington's

emphasis on job skills and argued that the right to vote was the way to end racial inequality, stop lynching, and gain better schools. "The power of the ballot we need in sheer self-defense," he said, "else what shall save us from a second slavery?"

Washington believed that if African Americans had more economic power they would be in a better position to demand social equality and civil rights. Washington founded the **National Negro Business League** to promote business development among African Americans. In Washington's autobiography, *Up from Slavery*, he counseled African Americans to work patiently toward equality. Washington argued that equality would be achieved when African Americans gained the education and skills to become valuable members of their community.

Some African Americans thought that they would be better off in separate societies, either in the United States or in Africa. They founded organizations to establish African American towns and promoted a back-to-Africa movement. These movements were not popular, however, and their goals gained few supporters.

African American Women Take Action

African American women worked together through groups such as the National Association of Colored Women to fight the practice of lynching and other forms of racial violence. **Ida B. Wells**, the editor of an African American newspaper in Memphis, Tennessee, was forced

to leave town after publishing the names of people involved in a lynching. The incident started Wells on a national crusade against the terrible practice of lynching.

In her 1895 book, *A Red Record*, Wells showed that lynching was used primarily against African Americans who had become prosperous or who competed with white businesses. "Can you remain silent and inactive when such things are done in your own community and country?" she asked.

Other Successes

During the early 1900s African Americans achieved success in a variety of professions. Chemist **George Washington Carver**, director of agricultural research at Tuskegee Institute, helped improve the economy of the South through his discoveries of plant products. **Maggie Lena** founded the St. Luke Penny Savings Bank in Richmond, Virginia. She was the first American woman to serve as a bank president.

Native Americans Seek Justice

The federal government's efforts to assimilate Native Americans into white society threatened to break down traditional native cultures. In 1911 Native American leaders from around



the country formed the **Society of American Indians** to seek justice for Native Americans, to improve their living conditions, and to educate white Americans about different Native American cultures.

One of the society's founding members was **Dr. Carlos Montezuma**, an Apache who had been raised by whites. Convinced that federal policies were hurting Native Americans, Montezuma became an activist, exposing government abuse of Native American rights. Montezuma believed that Native Americans should leave the reservations and make their own way in white society.

Mexican Americans Work Together

Immigrants from Mexico had long come to the United States as laborers, especially in the West and Southwest. Between 1900 and 1914, the Mexican American population grew dramatically as people crossed the border to escape revolution and economic troubles in Mexico.

Like the Japanese and other immigrant groups, Mexican Americans encountered discrimination and violence. Relying on themselves to solve their problems, they formed *mutualistas*—self-defense associations—to raise money for insurance and legal help. One of the first *mutualistas* was the *Alianza Hispano Americo* (Hispanic American Alliance), formed in Tucson, Arizona, in 1894. Another *mutualista*, the

“Is there no redress, no peace, no justice in this land for us? Tell the world the facts.”

—Ida B. Wells



Orden Hijos de America (Order of Sons of America), formed in San Antonio, Texas, in 1921 to work for equality and raise awareness of Mexican Americans' rights as U.S. citizens. In labor camps and Mexican neighborhoods called **barrios**, *mutualistas* organized self-help groups to deal with overcrowding, poor sanitation, and inadequate public services.

Widespread prejudice excluded Mexican Americans from many reform groups. Yet Mexican Americans produced dynamic leaders and created organizations to improve their circumstances and fight for justice.

Reading Check **Describing** Against what type of violence did Ida B. Wells speak out?

SECTION 4 ASSESSMENT

Checking for Understanding

- Key Terms** Define **discrimination** and **barrio**.
- Reviewing Facts** What were the results of the Gentlemen's Agreement with Japan, authorized by Theodore Roosevelt?

Reviewing Themes

- Civic Rights and Responsibilities** Give an example of a progressive reform that resulted in discrimination.

Critical Thinking

- Comparing** How did the views of Booker T. Washington differ from those of W.E.B. Du Bois?
- Analyzing Information** Re-create the diagram below and list the actions these groups took to battle prejudice and discrimination.

Groups	Actions taken
Native Americans	
Mexican Americans	
African Americans	

Analyzing Visuals

- Graph Skills** Study the graphs on page 629. What was the percentage of foreign-born people in 1900? In 2000? Did Latin American people make up a larger percentage of the foreign-born population in 2000 or in 1900? Explain.

Interdisciplinary Activity

Art Create a title and cover design for a book about discrimination that might have been written during this time.

Chapter Summary

Progressive Reforms

Civic Reform

City Commissions
City ManagersCivic Service
Commission

Business Reform

Sherman
Antitrust ActRegulation/
TrustbustingClayton
Antitrust ActInterstate
Commerce ActFederal Trade
Commission

Political Reform

Direct Primary

Initiative

Referendum

The Seventeenth Amendment

Women's Rights

Suffragist
movementLabor
movementThe Nineteenth
Amendment

Reviewing Key Terms

You are a journalist writing about the impact of progressive reforms. Write an article in which you use at least three of the following key terms.

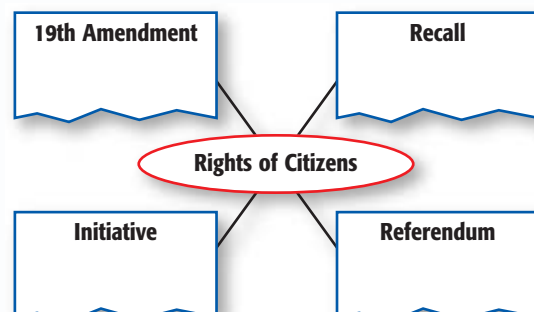
1. political machine
2. civil service
3. primary
4. referendum
5. initiative
6. recall

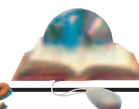
Reviewing Key Facts

7. How did corrupt political bosses get voters for their parties?
8. Why were journalists important to the reform movement?
9. What amendment provided for the direct election of senators?
10. What amendment provided for woman suffrage?
11. What is arbitration?
12. Why did progressives form their own political party?
13. What was the purpose of the Federal Reserve Act?
14. What is discrimination?
15. What did Dr. Carlos Montezuma think about Native American reservations?
16. Why did Mexican Americans organize *mutualistas*?

Critical Thinking

17. **Analyzing Themes: Government and Democracy** How did the Seventeenth Amendment give people a greater voice in government?
18. **Determining Cause and Effect** Why was the railroad industry subject to so many government regulations?
19. **Analyzing Themes: Civic Rights and Responsibilities** Re-create the diagram below and identify how these laws promote justice and insure citizens' rights.





Self-Check Quiz

Visit taj.glencoe.com and click on **Chapter 21**—**Self-Check Quizzes** to prepare for the chapter test.

Practicing Skills

Interpreting a Political Cartoon Study the cartoon on this page; then answer the following questions.



20. Who are the people grouped on the left of the cartoon?
21. What is the meaning of the comment made by the person on the right?
22. How does the cartoonist define “illegal immigrants?”



Geography and History Activity

Examine the map on voting rights for women on page 617 and answer the questions that follow.

23. Which state was the first to provide equal suffrage?
24. By 1919 how many states allowed equal suffrage?
25. **Making Generalizations** Why do you think the percentage of states allowing woman suffrage was much higher in the West than in the East?



Technology Activity

26. **Using E-Mail** Research the names of five modern organizations that have some of the same goals as the progressive reformers of the late 1800s and early 1900s. Choose one organization that interests you and make contact through E-mail to get more information about the group.

Citizenship Cooperative Activity

27. **Consumer Rights** Working with a partner, contact a local consumer league to learn about consumer rights. Then prepare a pamphlet on consumer rights. List the various rights consumers have and provide the names, addresses, and phone numbers of consumer groups to contact with problems. Distribute this pamphlet to people in your neighborhood.



Alternative Assessment

28. **Portfolio Activity** Scan the chapter and make a list of the constitutional amendments that were passed during the Progressive Era. Make a cause-and-effect chart to show what needs, actions, or abuses led to the passage of each. Save your work for your portfolio.



Standardized Test Practice

Directions: Choose the *best* answer to the following question.

The main goal of the Woman’s Christian Temperance Union was to pass laws to ban the making or selling of alcohol. Which of the following was a secondary goal?

- A prison reform
- B limit immigration
- C promote the Square Deal
- D pass the Gentlemen’s Agreement

Test-Taking Tip

This question requires you to remember a *fact* about the WCTU. By reading the question carefully, you can find clues about the organization. It worked for *reform*. Which answer fits best with this information?