OBJECTIVES: Chapter 17:1 Progressive (The Drive For Reform)

- **WHAT:** Identify the causes of progressivism.
- **WHAT:** Explain the social gospel.
- **WHAT:** Evaluate some of the social reforms that Progressives tackled.
- **WHAT:** Explain what Progressives helped to achieve through political reforms.
- **WHY:** 11.3(2) Describe the Social gospel movement.
- **WHY:** 11.2 (9) Understand the effect of political programs and activities of the Progressives (the Sixteenth Amendment, Theodore Roosevelt).
“And all that believed were together, and had all things common; And sold their possessions and goods, and parted them to all men, as every man had need.” Acts 2:44-45.
ACTIVITY:
In groups list problems you see in the cities today.
Progressives wanted to bring reforms from issues brought by industrialization and urbanization.

They encouraged both State and Federal governments to pass laws to address these problems.
Progressive Approach:

• Wanted to use logic and reason to make society more efficient.
• Many motivated by religious faith to bring social justice.
• Most were from the middle-class.
• They believed that highly educated leaders that bring modern and scientific ideas will improve society.
Progressive Aims

- Women’s suffrage
- Honest Government
- Paved Streets, Safe Drinking Water, Decent Housing, and garbage disposal in the cities.
- Address big business and monopolies.
- Improve conditions for workers.
The Muckrackers

- Journalists who sensationalized and publicized issues.
- Such as corruption and urban decay.
- Advocated the need for reform.
• Do you think a responsibility for the media is to make known the problems and social issues that are facing society?
The Social Gospel:

• German immigrant and Baptist minister Walter Rauschenbusch, thought that Christianity should be the basis for social reform.
• This is called the social gospel.
• He believed people can make society the “Kingdom of God.”
The Basis of Reform:

• But God will have a people upon the earth to maintain the Bible, and the Bible only, as the standard of all doctrines and the basis of all reforms. {GC 595.1}
The Social Gospel:

- Many Protestant leaders followed Rauschenbusch’s ideas.
- Churches began to urge the end of child labor and a shorter workweek.
- Churches also pushed for the Federal Government to limit the power of corporations.
The Social Gospel:

- Settlement Houses were established to provide social services for the urban poor.
- Young Men’s Christian Association (YMCA) was established.
- The goal of the YMCA was to promote Christian values through recreation.
Chapter 17: Progressive Era

The government under which Jesus lived was corrupt and oppressive; on every hand were crying abuses,—extortion, intolerance, and grinding cruelty. Yet the Saviour attempted no civil reforms. He attacked no national abuses, nor condemned the national enemies. He did not interfere with the authority or administration of those in power. He who was our example kept aloof from earthly governments. Not because He was indifferent to the woes of men, but because the remedy did not lie in merely human and external measures. To be efficient, the cure must reach men individually, and must regenerate the heart.

{Desire of Ages, 509.3}
Chapter 17: Progressive Era

• Not by the decisions of courts or councils or legislative assemblies, not by the patronage of worldly great men, is the kingdom of Christ established, but by the implanting of Christ's nature in humanity through the work of the Holy Spirit. "As many as received Him, to them gave He power to become the sons of God, even to them that believe on His name: which were born, not of blood, nor of the will of the flesh, nor of the will of man, but of God." John 1:12, 13. Here is the only power that can work the uplifting of mankind. And the human agency for the accomplishment of this work is the teaching and practicing of the word of God.  \{The Desire of Ages,  509.4\}
Progressives seek to improve lives of children

- Lawyer Florence Kelly helped convince the state of Illinois to ban child labor and other states followed.
- Number of States passed laws to provide education for children.
- It was in 1938 that Congress finally passed laws banning child labor.
Addressing Industrial Accidents:

• In the 1900s, the U.S. had the highest rate of industrial accidents in the world.
• 30,000 died and some half a million were injured each year.
• One incident that called for reform was from the Triangle Shirt Waist Factory fire where 146 young women died.
• Progressives called for safer worker conditions and workman compensation for workers who are injured.
Addressing Industrial Accidents:

• Progressives called for safer worker conditions.
• Also workman compensation for workers who are injured to continue to receive pay and money for medical bills.
Reforming Elections:

- Party leaders picked candidates to run for State and local offices rather than the people.
- Progressives sought a direct primary where citizens themselves vote to select nominees for the upcoming election.
ACTIVITY:

- Initiative: Have volunteer from class, and give clipboard to gather signature of a law he wants to pass.
- Referendum: Instructor shares a new class rule that bans Nikes in class. Class can vote to overturn law.
- Recall: Teacher. Class can vote to remove him or her from office. NOTE: How Arnold Schwarzeneggar became governor.
Initiative:

- Gave people the power to put a proposed new law directly on the ballot in the next election by collecting citizens’ signatures on the petition.
- This meant that the voters themselves could pass laws instead of waiting for elected officials to act.
Referendum:

- Allowed citizens to approve or reject laws passed by a legislature.
Recall:

- Gave voters the power to remove public servants from office before their terms ended.
Election Reforms:

- Progressives also helped in the drive for direct election for senators by voters and not the state legislatures.
- That reform became law in 1913 when the Seventeenth Amendment to the Constitution was approved.
- The Seventeenth Amendment gave voters the power to directly elect senators during elections.
GROUP ACTIVITY:

OBJECTIVES: Chapter 17:2, Women Make Progress

- **WHAT:** The impact of changes of women’s roles in society.
- **WHAT:** Explain what women did to win workers’ rights and to improve family life.
- **WHAT:** Evaluate how women won the right to vote.
- **WHY:** 11.2 (9) Understand the effect of political programs and activities of the Progressives (the Sixteenth Amendment, Theodore Roosevelt).
(Gal 3:28) There is neither Jew nor Greek, there is neither bond nor free, there is neither male nor female: for ye are all one in Christ Jesus.
Women Make Progress

- **Muller v. Oregon**: The Supreme Court ruled that long working hours harmed working women and their families.
- Women’s Trade Union League tried to improve conditions for female factory workers.
- Pushed for federal laws for minimum wage and eight hour work day.
National Consumer League

• Founded by Florence Kelly.
• Gave special safety labels and urged women to only buy products with these labels.
• Backed laws calling for government to inspect meatpacking plants.
• Make work places safer.
• Make payments to the unemployed.
Women Seeking to Improve Family Life

• Main goal for progressive women was to improve family life.
• They pushed for laws that could help mothers keep families healthy and safe.
• One focus was the temperance movement led by the Women’s Christian Temperance Union (WCTU).
• The group promoted temperance, the practice of never drinking alcohol to stop abuse of women in the home.
• Their efforts led to the Eighteenth Amendment being passed.
• The Eighteenth Amendment banned the sale of alcohol (Prohibition).
The Bible and Temperance:

• “It is not for kings, O Lemuel, it is not for kings to drink wine; nor for princes strong drink: Lest they drink, and forget the law, and pervert the judgment of any of the afflicted.” Proverbs 31:4-5.

• Wine is a mocker, strong drink is raging: and whosoever is deceived thereby is not wise. Proverbs 20:1

• Teaching us that, denying ungodliness and worldly lusts, we should live soberly, righteously, and godly, in this present world; Titus 2:12.
Margaret Sager:

- Thought that family life and women’s health would improve if mother’s had fewer children and promoted birth control.
- In 1916, Sanger opened the country’s first birth-control clinic.
- Sager was jailed several times as a “public nuisance.”
- Federal Courts ruled that doctors can give out information on family planning.
Women Fight for the Right to Vote:

- Carrie Chapman Catt led the National American Women’s Suffrage Association (NAWSA).
- Some women lobbied Congress to pass a Constitutional amendment giving women the right to vote.
- Others sought referendums to pass state laws giving women the right to vote.
Women Fight for the Right to Vote:

- When the U.S. entered World War I in 1917, Carrie Catt and Florence Kelly led NAWSA to support the war effort.
- Their actions led to lawmakers to support women’s right to vote.
- In June, 1919 Congress approved the Nineteenth Amendment.
- The Nineteenth Amendment gave women the right to vote.
DEBATE:
Do you think there are some jobs that are only for a specific gender or do you think all jobs should be open to men and women? If so, in groups, list jobs you prefer men to be doing and list jobs you prefer women to do.
OBJECTIVES: Chapter 17:3, Struggle Against Discrimination

- **WHAT:** Explain the Progressive attitudes towards minority rights.
- **WHAT:** Explain the strategies used by members of other minority groups to defend their rights.
- **WHY:** 11.2 (9) Understand the effect of political programs and activities of the Progressives (the Sixteenth Amendment, Theodore Roosevelt).
“And if a stranger sojourn with thee in your land, ye shall not vex him. But the stranger that dwelleth with you shall be unto you as one born among you, and thou shalt love him as thyself; for ye were strangers in the land of Egypt: I am the LORD your God.” Leviticus 19:33-34.
AMERICANIZATION

• Progressives sought to assimilate immigrants.
• Teach them English
• Advised immigrants how to dress like White Middle-Class Americans.
• Pushed them to replace the foods and customs of their homelands.
AMERICANIZATION:

• Belief that assimilation will lead immigrants to be more loyal and moral citizens.
• Reformers believed immigrants heavy use of alcohol was immoral.
• Accept Protestant practices and values.
DISCUSSION QUESTION:
Should immigrants give up their culture to assimilate to the new nation they are living in?
Racial Minorities

• Most African Americans leaders urged patience.
• Booker T. Washington told blacks to move slowly toward racial progress.
• Washington believed hard work will earn White American’s respect and would earn African Americans equal rights.
OPPOSING WASHINGTON:

• W.E.B. Du Bois and William Monroe Trotter demanded that African Americans should have equal rights guaranteed in the Constitution.

• Both men had been raised in New England and educated at Harvard University.
Racial Minorities

• In the summer of 1905, leading African American thinkers met at the Canadian side of Niagara Falls.
• This movement was called the Niagara Movement.
• Demanded full equality for African Americans.
• Denounced Washington’s methods.
• Had little popular support.
Racial Minorities

• In 1908, there was a huge Race Riot in Springfield, Illinois.

• This is called the Springfield Riots.

• Springfield was the birthplace of Abraham Lincoln.
Racial Minorities

• The Springfield riots outraged both the Niagara Movement and also White reformers.
• This led to the formation of the National Advancement of Colored People (NAACP)
• The NAACP sought to use the legal system to gain equality for African Americans.
• It’s the oldest Civil Rights organization in the U.S.
Racial Minorities

- During the early twentieth century, many African Americans began to migrate to the cities.
- The Urban League established social services for African Americans living in the cities.
- The NAACP helped middle-class blacks who struggled for political and social justice.
- The Urban League focused on poorer workers.
Racial Minorities

• Jews in New York formed the B’Nai, B’rith to provide religious education for Jewish families.
• In 1913, the Anti-Defamation League was formed in response to Anti-Semitism.
• Mexicans formed the Partido Liberal Mexicano (PLM) which offered services similar to the Urban League.
DISCUSSION QUESTION:

- Do you think the United States is better today in regards to race relations than it was one hundred years ago?
- What do you think the United States need to improve on in addressing racism today?
Chapter 17: Progressive Era

• When the Holy Spirit moves upon human minds, all petty complaints and accusations between man and his fellow man will be put away. The bright beams of the Sun of Righteousness will shine into the chambers of the mind and heart. In our worship of God there will be no distinction between rich and poor, white and black. All prejudice will be melted away. When we approach God, it will be as one brotherhood. We are pilgrims and strangers, bound for a better country, even a heavenly. There all pride, all accusation, all self-deception, will forever have an end. Every mask will be laid aside, and we shall "see him as he is." There our songs will catch the inspiring theme, and praise and thanksgiving will go up to God. {RH, October 24, 1899 par. 8}
What Can Be....
EXIT TICKET

Explain how progressives sought to improve society.
OBJECTIVES: Chapter 17:4, Roosevelt’s Square Deal

- **WHAT:** Explain Theodore Roosevelt’s ideas on the role of government.
- **WHAT:** Explain Roosevelt’s government policy towards the economy and natural resources.
- **WHY:** 11.2 (9) Understand the effect of political programs and activities of the Progressives (the Sixteenth Amendment, Theodore Roosevelt).
Pro_22:16 He that oppresseth the poor to increase his riches, and he that giveth to the rich, shall surely come to want.
Roosevelt’s Square Deal

- Teddy Roosevelt became president at the age of 42.
- Roosevelt’s program was the Square Deal.
- Its goals were to keep the wealthy and powerful from taking advantage of small business owners and the poor.
- He wanted to give everyone equal opportunity to succeed.
- His name “Teddy” is associated with a children’s toy.
Roosevelt’s Square Deal

• Roosevelt confronted big business and monopolies.
• He was known as the great “trust buster.”
Roosevelt’s Square Deal

• Roosevelt intervened in a Coal Miner’s strike in 1902.
• This was the first time the Federal Government stepped in to help workers in a labor dispute.
• Roosevelt increased Federal Government regulation on large corporations.
Roosevelt brought regulation to meat and drugs:

- Meat Inspection Act had Federal agents inspect meat sold across State lines.
- The Pure Food and Drug Act regulated the safety of food and medicine.
- It banned the interstate shipment of impure food and the mislabeling of food and drugs.
Regulating Food and Drug Industries

- Today, the Federal Drug and Food Administration is the government agency to make sure our food and drugs are safe.
ROOSEVELT AND CONSERVATION:

• The National Reclamation Act of 1902 provided large-scale irrigation of the American West.
• Roosevelt set aside almost 200 million acres.
• Almost 5x as much land as all his predecessors combined.
• For national forests, reserves and wildlife refuges.
Roosevelt Leaves After two terms”

• Roosevelt left the presidency after two terms in office.
• Stating he would wish to enjoy private life.
• Roosevelt’s influence helped Secretary of War William H. Taft to become president.
• Roosevelt expected Taft to continue his programs.
• Did it happen?
• Do you think Government regulation is needed for businesses to make sure they do not exploit workers or children or that the food supply is healthy or should businesses regulate themselves and are trustworthy to keep the law without government inspectors?
POP QUIZ!!!!!!!!!!
Journalists who reported on the corruption and problems of society were called:

A – Fudruckers
B – Muckruckers
C – Tabloid Journalists
D – Big Mouth
A movement that believed that electing intellectual leaders and that the government can help improve society.

A – Regressive
B – Progressive
C – Liberal
D – None of the Above
Tragedy where 140 young women died in a fire in a sweatshop that led to the call for reforms.
The belief that the church should be involved in social reforms.

A – Social Justice
B – Pathways
C – Social Gospel
D – None of the Above
The right to vote is called:

A -Suffering
B -Sufferance
C -Suffrage
D -None of the Above
The reasons the Temperance Movement sought to make alcohol illegal include:

A – Improve Women’s lives
B – To decrease abuse of women
C – Improved family lives
D – All of the Above
When a governor or mayor is not doing a good job and the people gather enough signatures to vote him out of office before his term ends is called:

- Recall
- Initiative
- Referendum
- All of the Above
When citizens organize to gather signatures to vote in a law to have a four day weekend in their State is called:

A – Recall
B – Initiative
C – Referendum
D – All of the Above
Amendment to the Constitution where the people of the State rather than the State legislature vote in Senators.

A – Thirteenth
B – Fourteenth
C – Fifteenth
D – Seventeenth
The oldest Civil Rights Organization that sprung out of the Niagara movement and the reaction to the Spring Field Riots. Their goals to use the courts for racial equality.

A – Urban League
B – BTS
C – NAACP
D – SNSD
He became president of the United States at the age of 42. He supported progressive ideals and sought to curb corruption in big business and called a “trust buster”, pass laws on food safety, and was concerned with the conservation of the environment and establishing national parks. The Teddy Bear was named after him. What is his name?
OBJECTIVES: Chapter 17:5, Wilson’s New Freedom

- **WHAT:** Examine Wilson’s progressive economic policies.
- **WHAT:** Assess the legacy of the progressive era.
- **WHY:** 11.2 (9) Understand the effect of political programs and activities of the Progressives (the Sixteenth Amendment, Theodore Roosevelt).
“Defend the poor and fatherless: do justice to the afflicted and needy. Deliver the poor and needy: rid them out of the hand of the wicked.” Psalms 82:3-4.
Wilson becomes President:

• The split between Roosevelt and Taft led to Woodrow Wilson to be elected president.
• Wilson did not win the popular vote, but received the majority of the electoral college (270 Minimum).
• Wilson was the first man from the south to win the presidency in more than 40 years.
Wilson becomes President:

- Wilson’s program was called the New Freedom.
- Where he would place strict government controls on corporations.
Underwood Tariff Act

• Wilson proposed the Underwood Tariff Act.
• Wilson aimed to prevent big manufacturers from unfairly charging high prices to their customers.
• What is a tariff?

The Car War- USA vs. JAPAN
ACTIVITY: Pick Volunteer:

If import prices are high and American products overprice but lower than imports, what are you willing to buy?

If foreign products no longer had tariffs, what do you think will happen with prices?
Underwood Tariff Act

• One way was to lower the tariffs on goods imported from foreign countries.

• So if American companies prices were too high, consumers could buy foreign goods.
The Sixteenth Amendment

- Included a provision to create a graduated income tax.
- Wealthy people pay a higher percentage of their income tax than do poor people.
- The Sixteenth Amendment recently passed gave Congress the power to pass a graduated income tax.
- Revenue of the income tax made up for the money that government lost by lowering tariffs on imports.
Wilson Reforms Banking:

- Wilson tried to reform the banking system.
- At the time the country had no central authority to supervise banks.
Wilson Reforms Banking:

- As a result, interest rates for loans could fluctuate wildly.
- A few wealthy bankers had a great deal of control over the national, state, and local banks’ reserve funds.
- Reserve funds is the amount of money (cash) that the banks have to lend.
- A bank might not have full access to its reserves when customers needed to withdraw or borrow money.
• ACTIVITY ILLUSTRATION: VOLUNTEER:
• Volunteer takes a loan/Deposit money. Demonstrate what interest is.
• Volunteer asks for a loan or asks to withdraw money. Bank has no reserve funds.
The Federal Reserve

• Wilson pushed Congress to pass the Federal Reserve Act (1913).
• This law placed national banks under the control of a Federal Reserve Board.
• Which set up regional banks to hold the reserve funds from commercial banks.
The Federal Reserve:

• This system is still in place today.
• It helps protect the American economy from having too much money end up in the hands of one person, bank, or region.
• The Fed sets the interest rate, that banks pay to borrow money, from other banks.
• It supervises banks to make sure they are well run.
Federal Trade Commission

- Wilson agreed with Roosevelt that trusts were not dangerous if they were fair in their practices.
- In 1914 he persuaded congress to create the Federal Trade Commission (FTC).
- Members of this group were named by the President to monitor business practices that might lead to monopoly.
- FTC was also charged with watching out for false advertising or dishonest labeling.
Legacy of Progressive Movement:

• The political reforms of the American political system.
• The initiative, referendum, and recall.
• The Nineteenth Amendment (Women’s suffrage) expanded voter’s influence.
Legacy of Progressive Movement:

• Federal Government grew to offer more protection to private lives of Americans.
• While at the same time, gaining more control over people’s lives.
Legacy of Progressive Movement:

• The American Economy today is heavily influenced by the Progressive Movement.
• Antitrust laws, the Federal Reserve Board, and the other federal agencies watch closely over the economy.
• The controls that Roosevelt and Wilson put in place continue to provide consumer protections today.
Legacy of Progressive Movement:

- The progressive years also greatly expanded the government’s role in managing natural resources, especially out west.
- Federal action on dams, national parks, and resource use remain major areas of debate.
- The Progressive reformers passed on the idea that government can take action to help people fix problems.
Chapter 17: Progressive Era

• There are not many, even among educators and statesmen, who comprehend the causes that underlie the present state of society. Those who hold the reins of government are not able to solve the problem of moral corruption, poverty, pauperism, and increasing crime. They are struggling in vain to place business operations on a more secure basis. If men would give more heed to the teaching of God's word, they would find a solution of the problems that perplex them. {9T 13.3}
The only remedy for the sins and sorrows of men is Christ. The gospel of His grace alone can cure the evils that curse society. The injustice of the rich toward the poor, the hatred of the poor toward the rich, alike have their root in selfishness, and this can be eradicated only through submission to Christ. He alone, for the selfish heart of sin, gives the new heart of love. Let the servants of Christ preach the gospel with the Spirit sent down from heaven, and work as He did for the benefit of men. Then such results will be manifest in the blessing and uplifting of mankind as are wholly impossible of accomplishment by human power. {COL 254.2}
Legacy of Progressive Movement:

- The gospel is a wonderful simplifier of life's problems. Its instruction, heeded, would make plain many a perplexity and save us from many an error. It teaches us to estimate things at their true value and to give the most effort to the things of greatest worth—the things that will endure {MH 363.1}
• Do you think more government is needed to make society better or do you think government has too much power and need to decrease to give companies and individuals more freedom on how to conduct their businesses?