

## ■ Essential Question:

- How did progressives bring reforms to urban and state governments?

## ■ CPUSH Agenda for Unit 8.3:

- Clicker Questions
- “Political Progressive Reforms” notes
- Today’s HW: **17.3**
- Unit 8 Test: **Friday, December 7**
- County Final: **December 10**
- CPUSH Final Exam: **December 17-19**

During the Gilded Age, city, state, and national governments were in need of reform

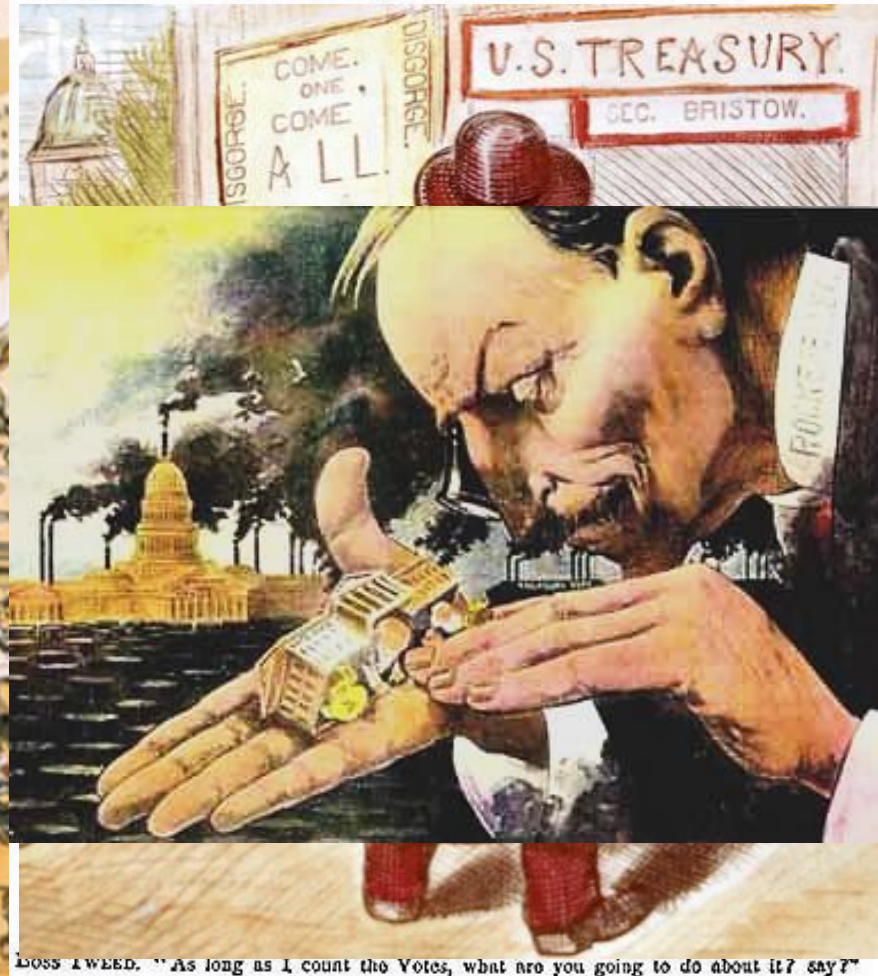
Quick Class Discussion:  
*What problems existed within the city, state, and national gov'ts?*

Corrupt political machines controlled city gov'ts

Political positions were gained based on patronage not merit

Corruption scandals plagued the national gov't

Monopolists used their wealth and power to influence politicians to favor big business



BOSS TWEED: "As long as I count the Votes, what are you going to do about it? say?"

In the 1880s, political reformers demanded changes

Congress passed the Pendleton Act in 1883 that created merit-based exams for most civil service jobs in the federal government

Reformers tried to make government more efficient and break the power of political machines by shifting power to city commissions and city managers



After a hurricane destroyed Galveston, Texas in 1900...





City Manager

Commissioner Commissioner Commissioner Ex-Officio Mayor Commissioner Commissioner Commissioner

Other cities adopted this model, but added a trained city manager to carry out the day-to-day operation of government

Some cities created their own government-run water, electricity, and gas utility companies

These changes were more efficient and less corrupt than traditional city gov'ts

Progressive reformers impacted state governments

States began regulating railroads and big businesses to help workers and promote competition

States governments passed laws limiting the work hours for children and women

Most state created commissions to oversee gov't spending



# The most significant state reform was governor Robert La Follette's "Wisconsin Idea"

Wisconsin was the first state to create an income tax, form industrial commissions, and adopt regulations on big businesses

Wisconsin politicians teamed with academic "experts" from the University of Wisconsin to create state laws

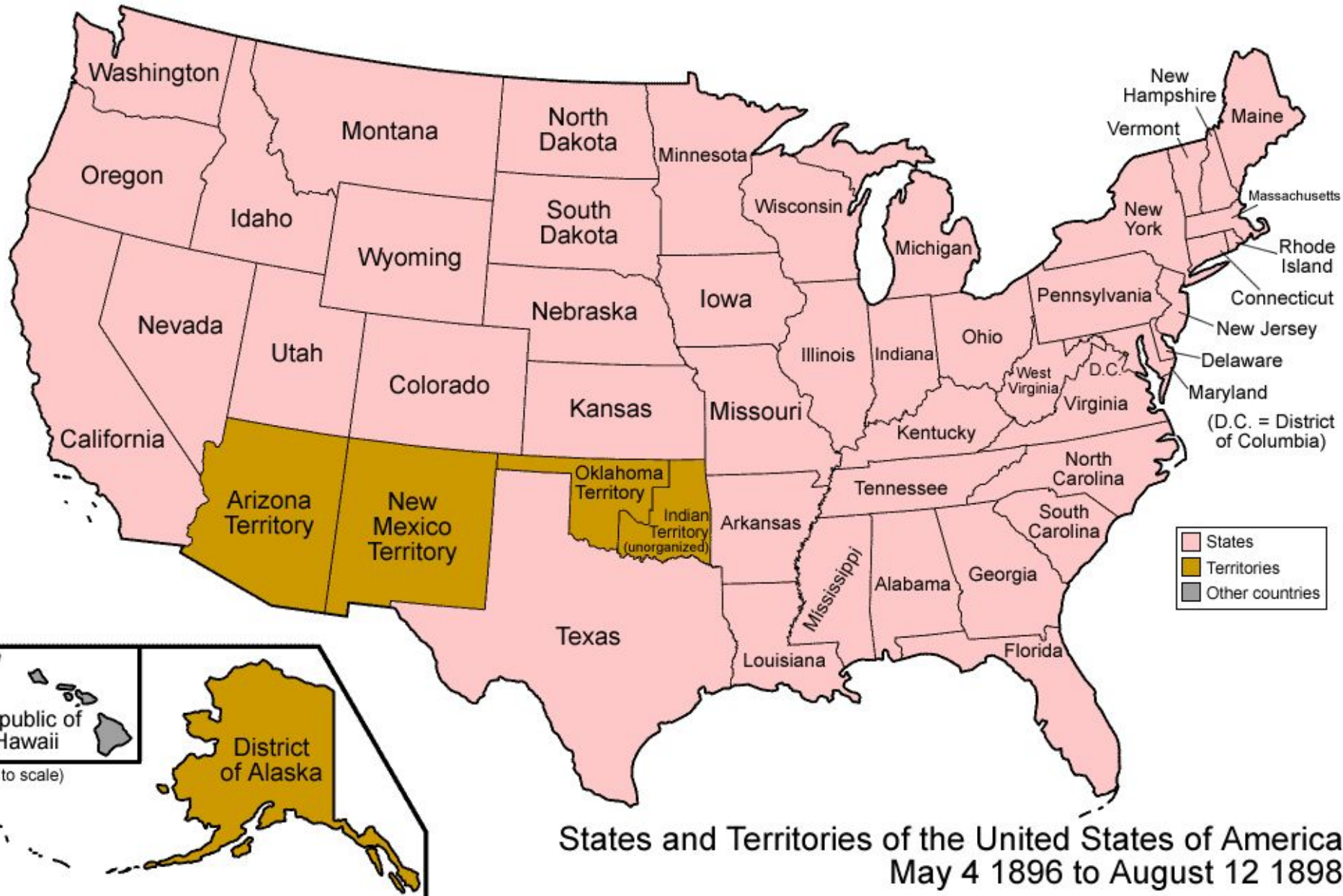
Wisconsin was a model for other progressive state reforms



THE BUILDING OF THE ARK



# Progressive reforms helped make state governments more democratic



VOTE  YES JULY 31  
Untie Atlanta

TRANSPORTATION REFERENDUM

Paid for by Citizens for Transportation Mobility. Dave Stockert, Chairman

Gwinnett

Kids  
Count!



Vote YES

November 8



your pennies  
for mobility

**SPLOST**



your pennies  
for parks

**SPLOST**

your pennies  
at work



**SPLOST**

Referendum  
allows citizens  
vote to increase  
taxes for new  
programs



Initiatives allow citizens to bypass the state legislature by putting an issue on a state ballot and voting to make it a law

increases. Revenue collected would reduce property tax lev

measure be enacted into law?

YES

NO

**Optional**

**Write-in**

To vote for a write-in candidate, write the name and darken the oval.

Ann  
Write-in

**Making corrections**

To make a correction, draw a line through the candidate's name. You then have the option of making another choice.

State of Washington

Proposed by Initiative Petition

Initiative Measure No. 1033

Initiative Measure No. 1033 concerns state, county and city revenue. This measure would limit growth of certain state, county and city revenue to annual inflation and population growth, not including voter-approved revenue increases. Revenue collected above the limit would reduce property tax levies. Should this measure be enacted into law?

YES

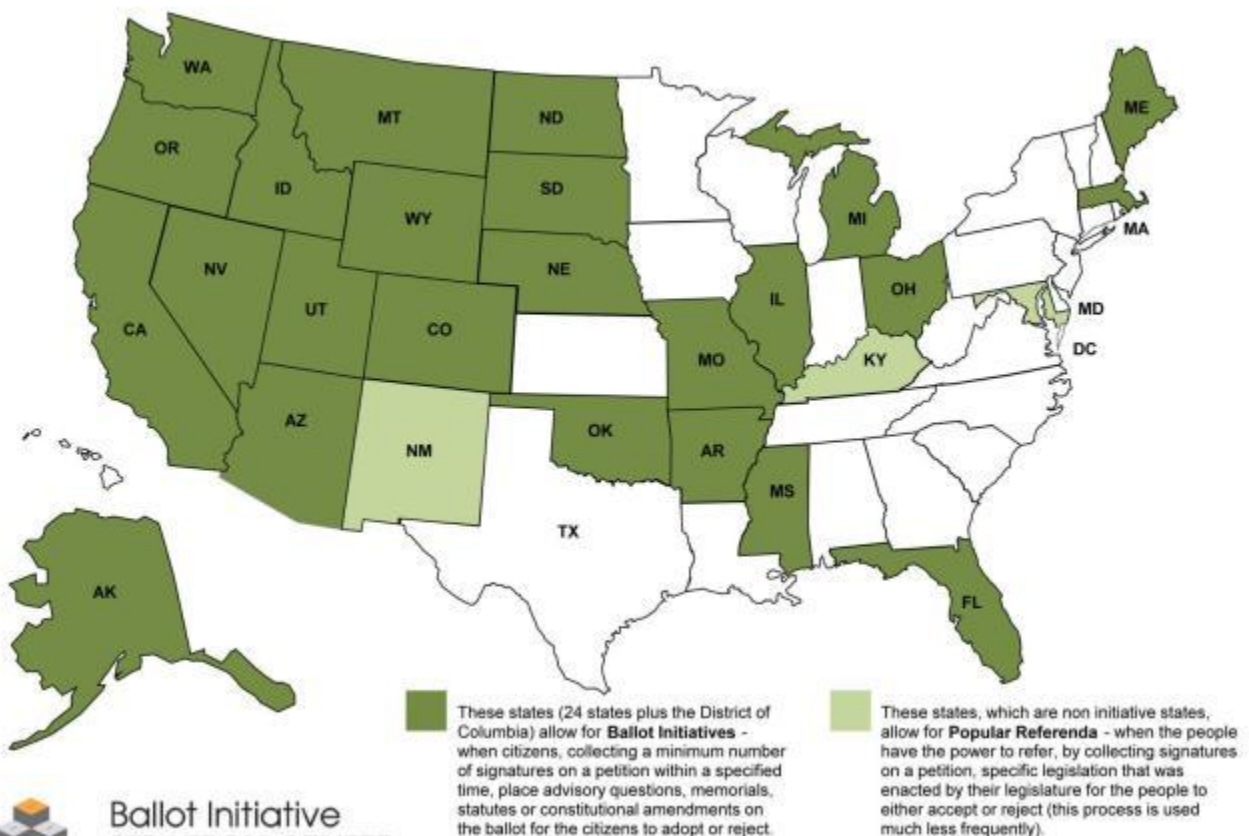
NO

**SA**

**BA**

Continued on other side

**States that Allow for the Ballot Initiative Process**

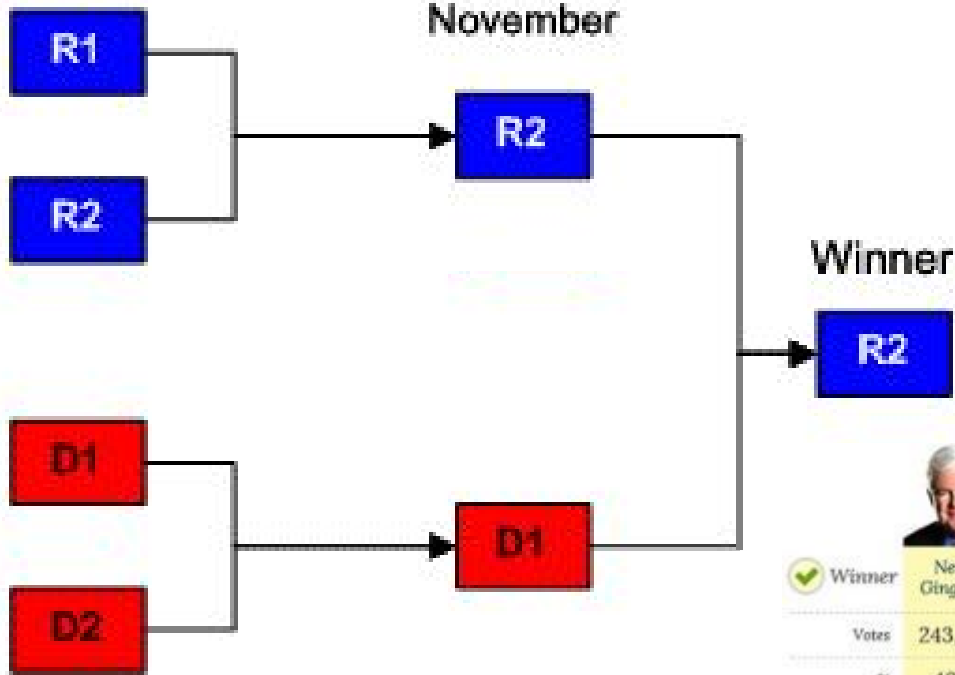


Recalls  
allow citizens  
to vote to  
remove an  
elected official



## Primary Election August

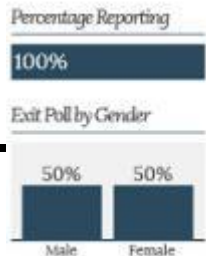
## General Election November



States began using direct primary elections to allow voters to choose party candidates

Winner	✔ Newt Gingrich	Mitt Romney	Rick Santorum	Ron Paul	Herman Cain	Michele Bachmann	Rick Perry	Jon Huntsman
Votes	243,153	167,279	102,055	77,993	6,324	494	2,494	1,161
%	40%	28%	17%	13%	1%	-	-	-
Delegates*	23	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

\*Number of delegates projected by the Associated Press

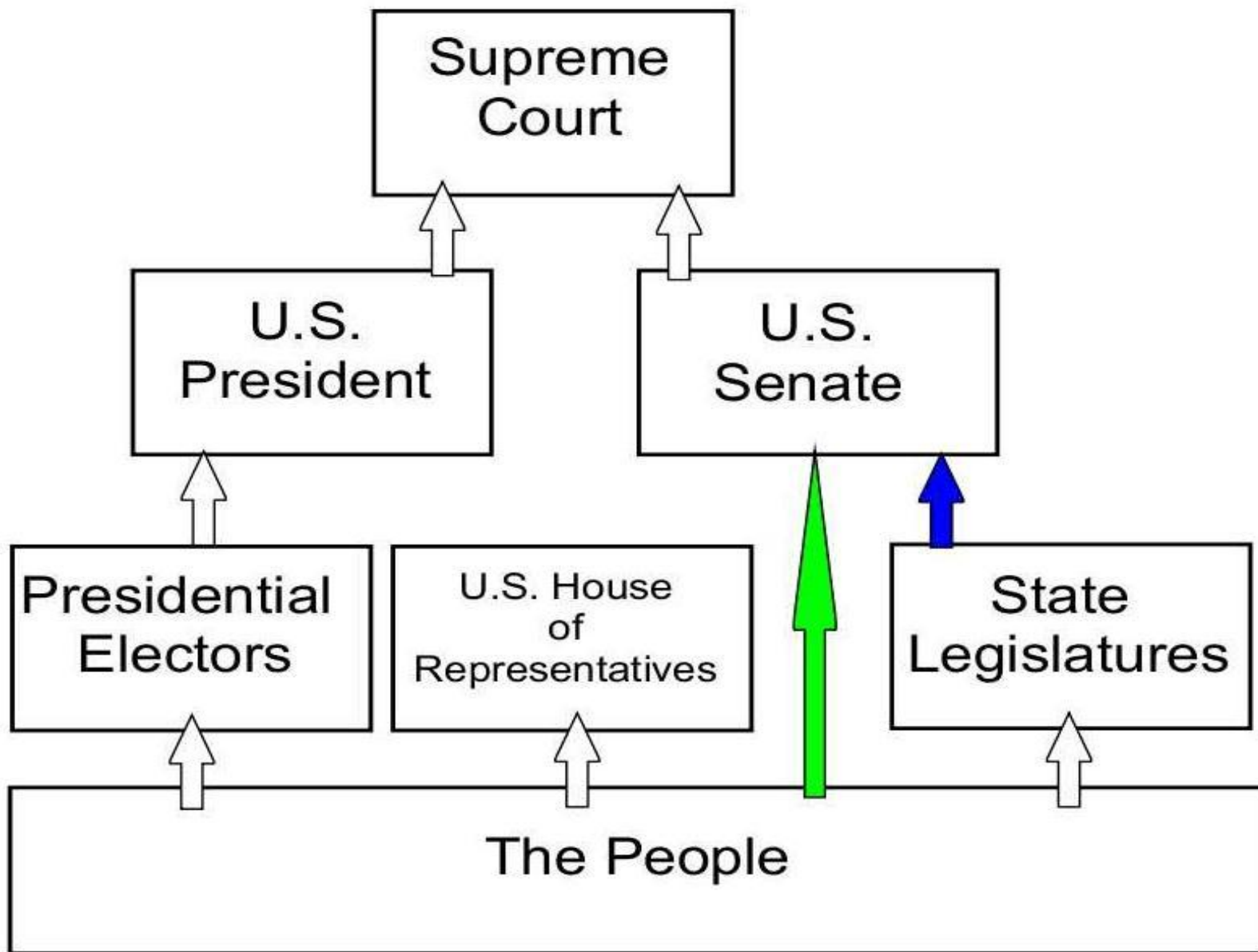


All Counties

Candidate	Votes	%
Gingrich	243,153	40%
Romney	167,279	28%
Santorum	102,055	17%
Paul	77,993	13%
Cain	6,324	1%
Bachmann	494	-
Perry	2,494	-
Huntsman	1,161	-

**R** Republican  
**D** Democrat

In 1913, the 17<sup>th</sup> Amendment was ratified allowing citizens to directly elect their U.S. Senators



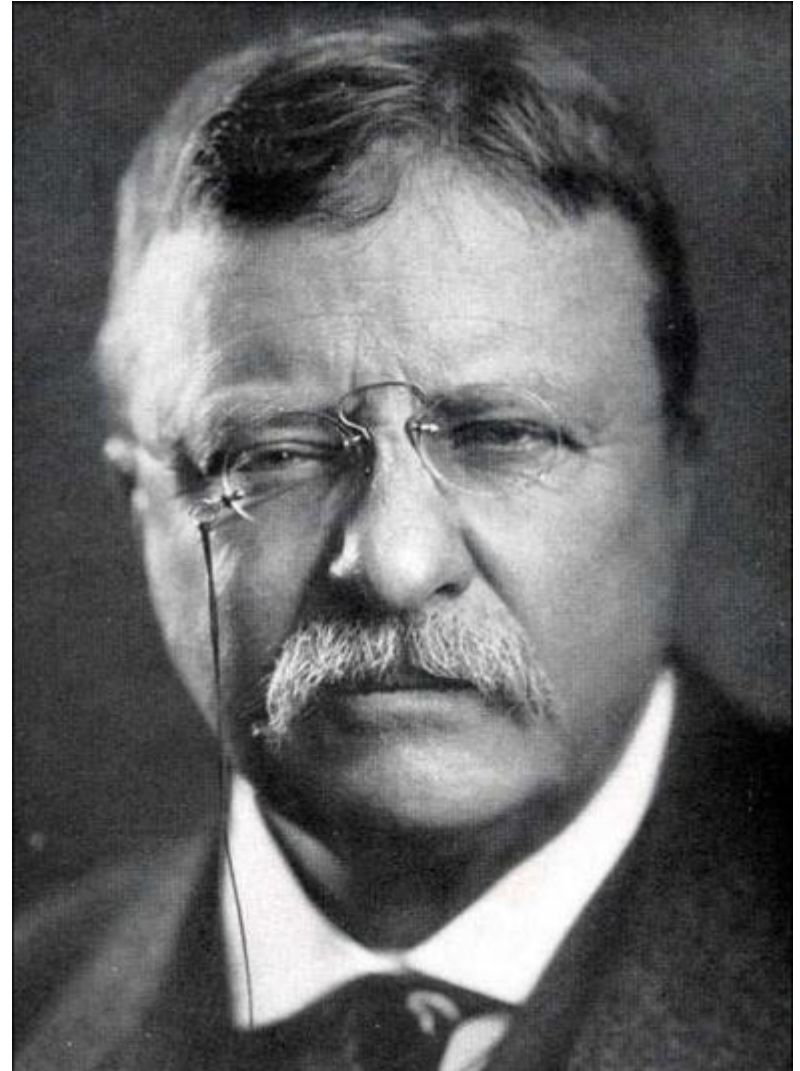
In 1901, Republican President William McKinley was assassinated...

...Vice President Theodore Roosevelt became president



Theodore Roosevelt was a different kind of president because he thought the gov't ought to take responsibility for the welfare of the people

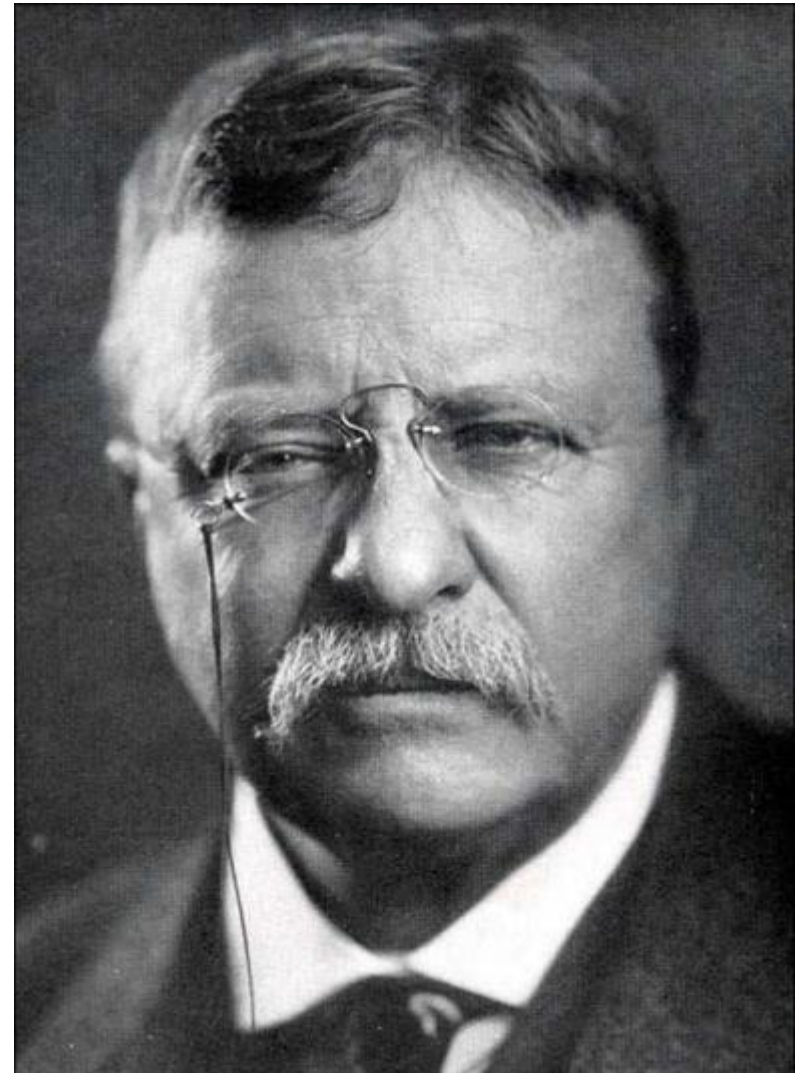
“It is the duty of the president to act upon the theory that he is the ***steward of the people,*** and...to assume that he has the legal right to do ***whatever the needs of the people demand,*** unless the Constitution or the laws explicitly forbid him to do it”





Theodore Roosevelt was a different kind of president because he thought the gov't ought to take responsibility for the welfare of the people

In 1902, TR negotiated a "Square Deal" between striking anthracite coal miners and management

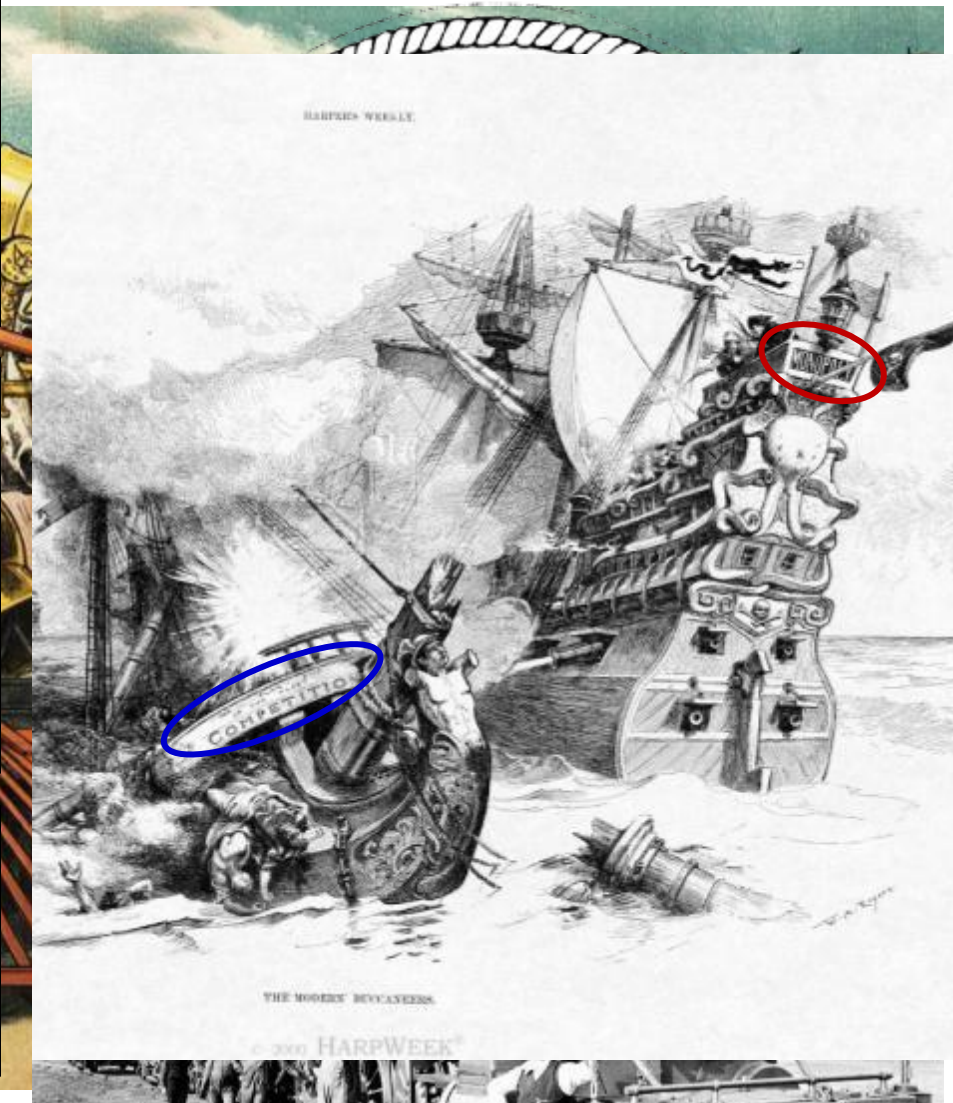


Throughout the Gilded Age, laissez-faire policies by the national government led to powerful monopolies and unfair working conditions for laborers

Congress created the Interstate Commerce Commission (ICC) in 1886 to regulate railroads...

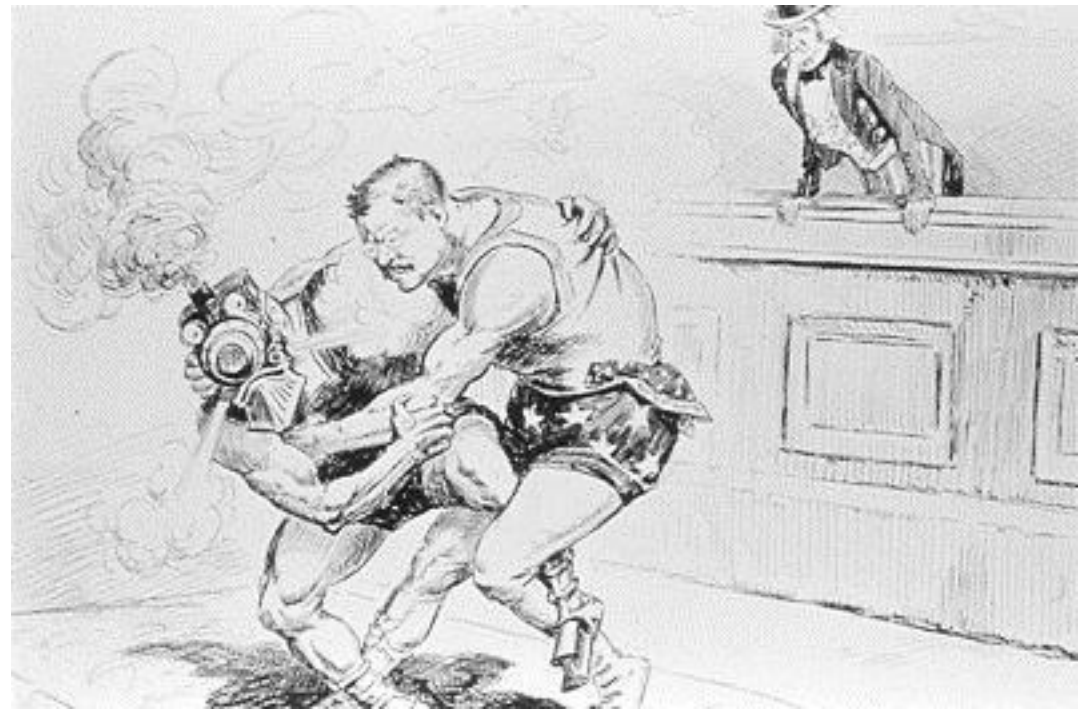
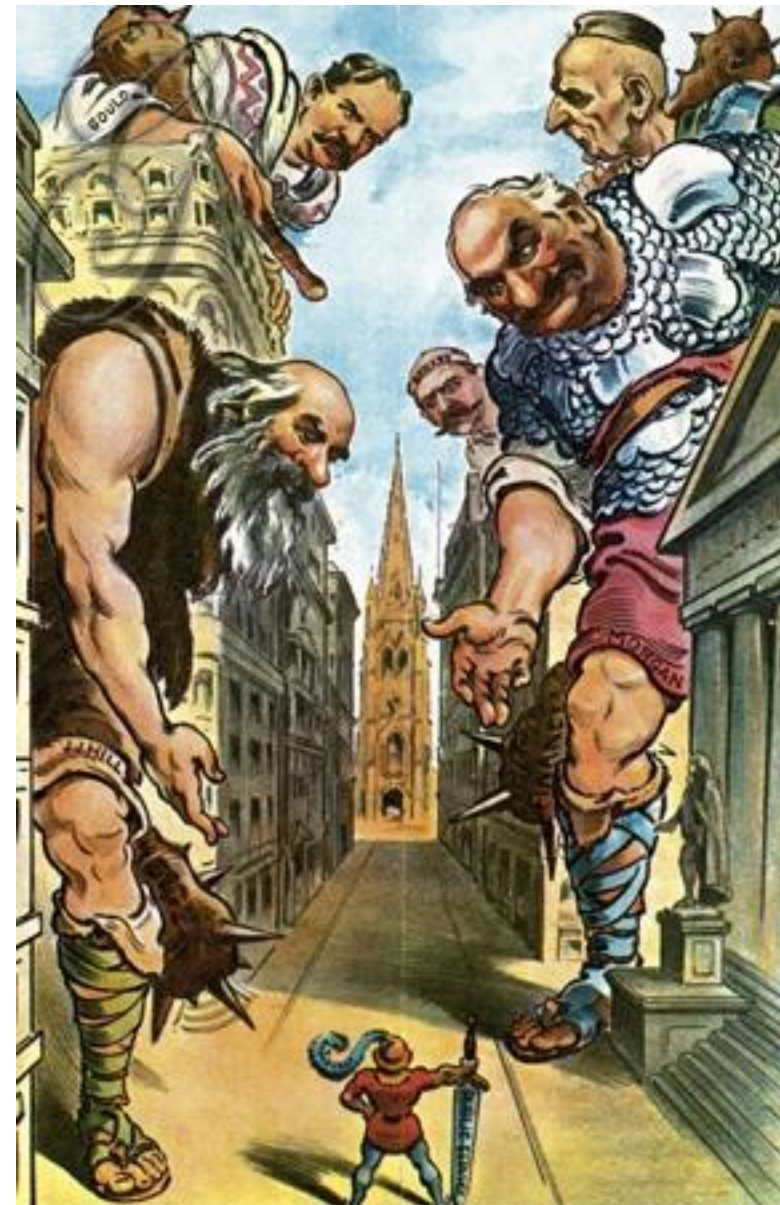
...and passed the Sherman Anti-Trust Act in 1890 to regulate companies that restrict trade

But neither was used to control monopolies during the Gilded Age



Roosevelt was the first president to regulate big business and break up corporate monopolies

He became known as a “trustbuster” when he used the Sherman Anti-Trust Act to break up the Northern Securities Company in 1902



TR “busted” 25 other corporate monopolies during his presidency

But, he saw the benefit of efficient monopolies, but wanted to control *bad* trusts



When Upton Sinclair wrote *The Jungle* in 1906, President Roosevelt pressured Congress to create consumer safety laws

Congress passed the Meat Inspection Act in 1906



Congress passed the Pure Food and Drug Act in 1906 to ban harmful products and end false medical claims



During the Gilded Age, corporations clear-cut forests and exploited America's natural resources









The Reclamation Service placed natural resources (oil, trees, coal) under federal protection



In 1908, TR decided not to run for a third term

Roosevelt's presidency from 1901 to 1909 changed the United States

First time, the government assumed responsibility for the welfare of all citizens, regulated big business, and protected the environment

His foreign policy helped increase American influence in the world and led to the construction of the Panama Canal



We will learn about TR's foreign policy in Unit 9

When Theodore Roosevelt did not to run for a third term in 1908, he helped William Howard Taft win the presidency to continue his progressive agenda



THE CROWN PRINCE.



# Like TR, Taft pushed for progressive reforms



As president, Taft broke up twice as many monopolies as Roosevelt

Taft helped establish the Children's Bureau, the Department of Labor, and child labor laws

He helped create safety codes for coal miners and railroad workers

But, Taft sometimes sided with the conservative wing of the Republican Party

Taft angered progressive Republicans when he supported a high tariff which helped large corporations

Taft allowed 1 million acres of Roosevelt had set aside as conservation forests to be sold to businesses

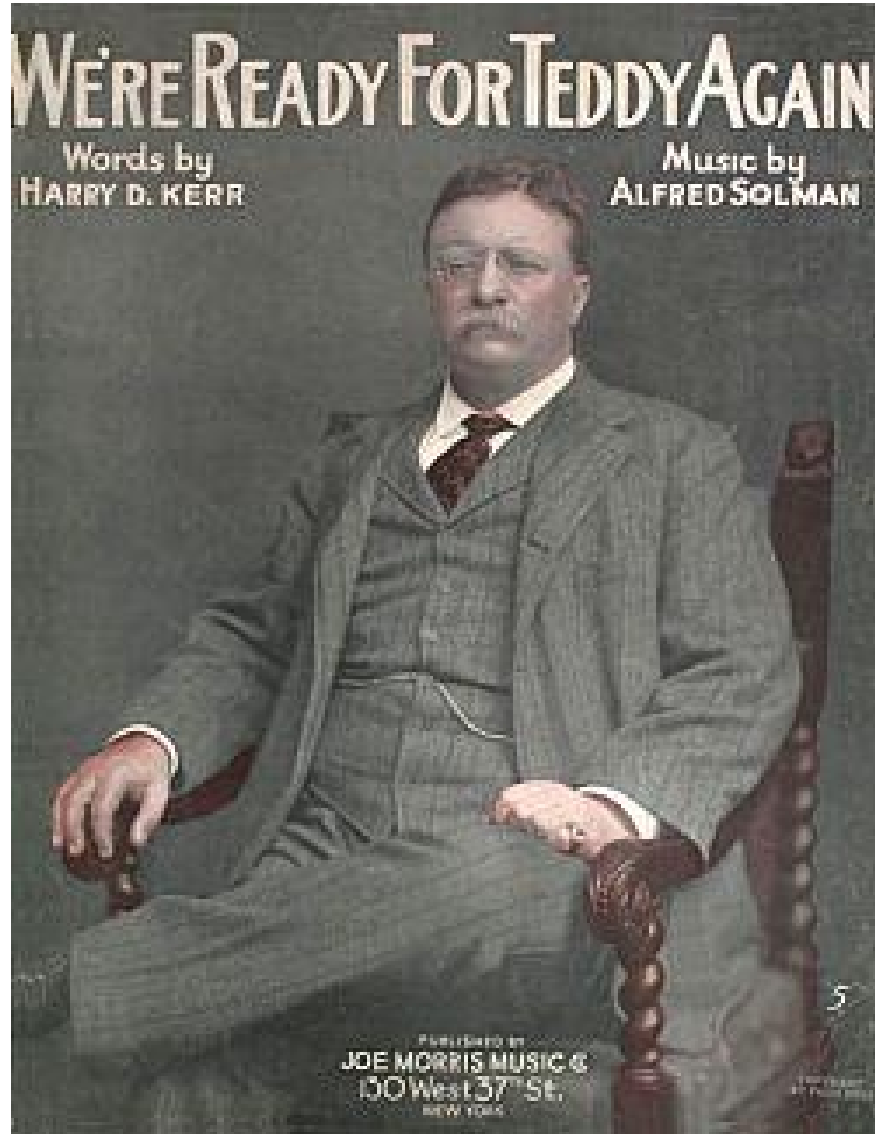


# Theodore Roosevelt and progressive politicians were disappointed in Taft's performance



"GOODNESS GRACIOUS! I MUST HAVE BEEN DOZING!"

TR decided to run for president in 1912 but the Republican Party picked Taft as their candidate...



...so Roosevelt formed a new political party called the Progressive Party ("Bull Moose Party")

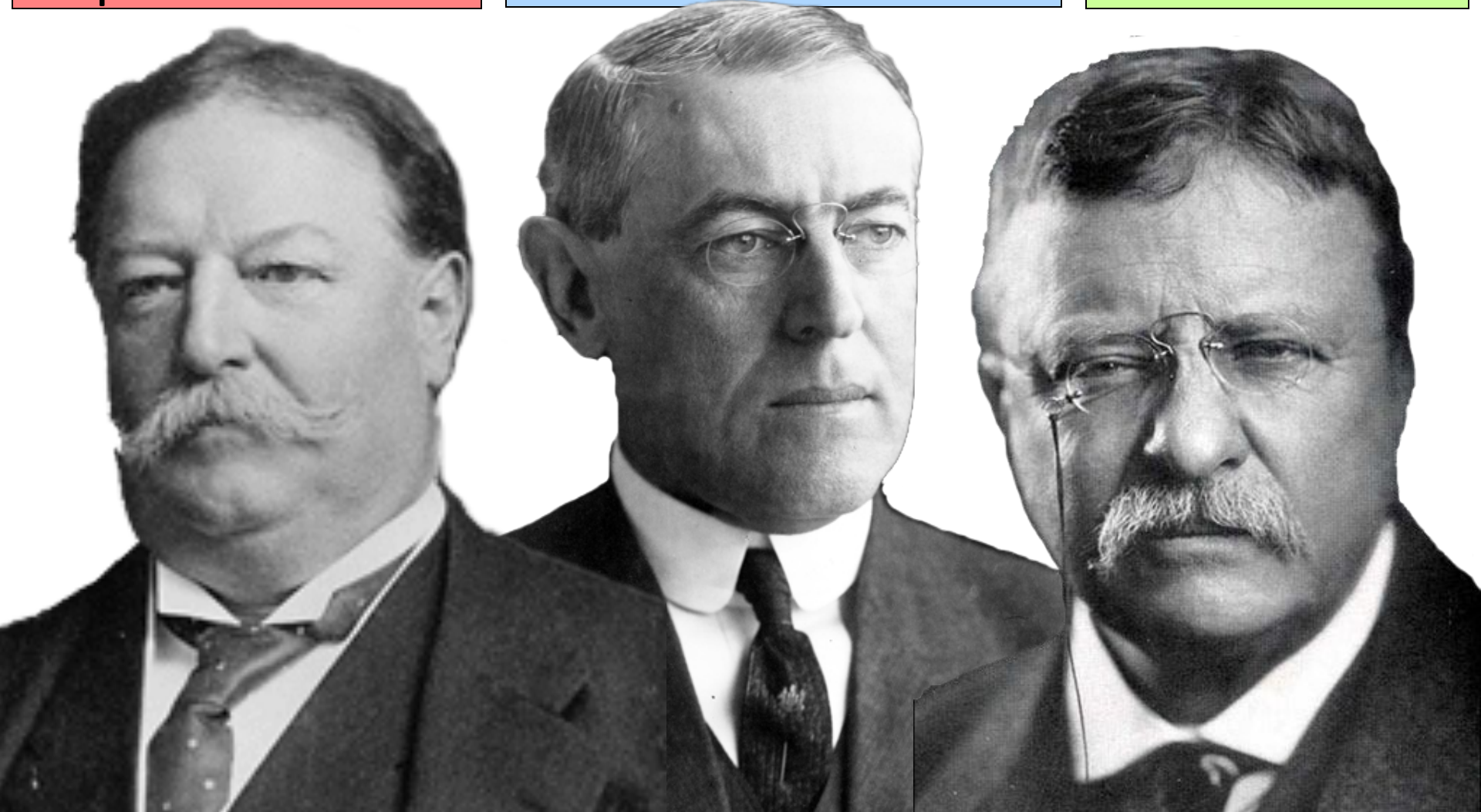


# The election of 1912 was a three way race

William Howard  
Taft ran on the  
Republican ticket

Democrats ran  
New Jersey governor  
Woodrow Wilson

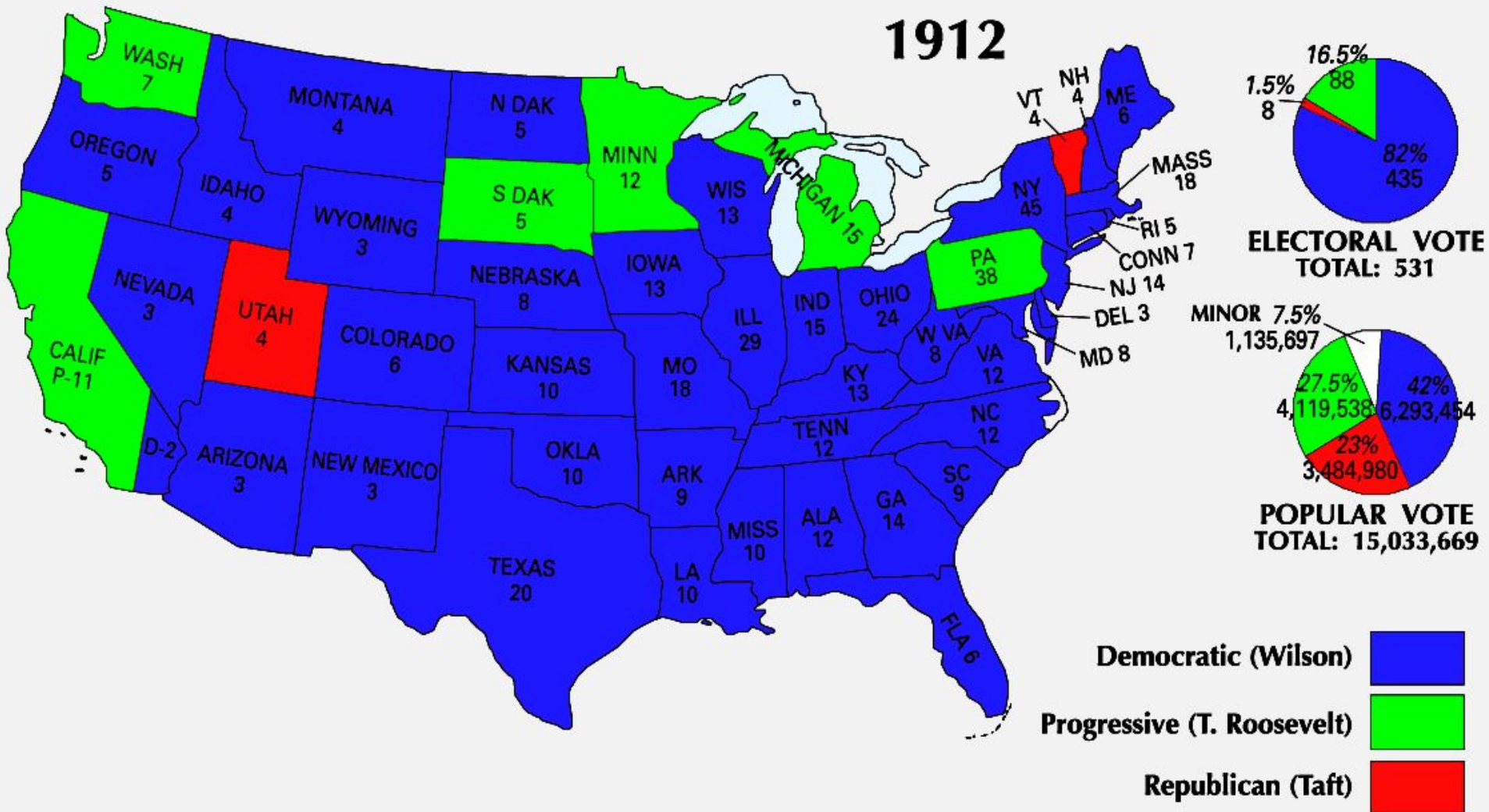
TR ran as a  
Progressive  
Bull Moose





Republican voters were divided between Taft and Roosevelt...

...and Democrat Woodrow Wilson won the election of 1912



President Woodrow Wilson oversaw  
a great wave of progressive reforms



“Progressive Amendments”

16<sup>th</sup> Amendment  
created the first  
national income tax

17<sup>th</sup> Amendment  
allowed for the  
direct-election of  
U.S. Senators

18<sup>th</sup> Amendment  
outlawed alcohol  
(prohibition)

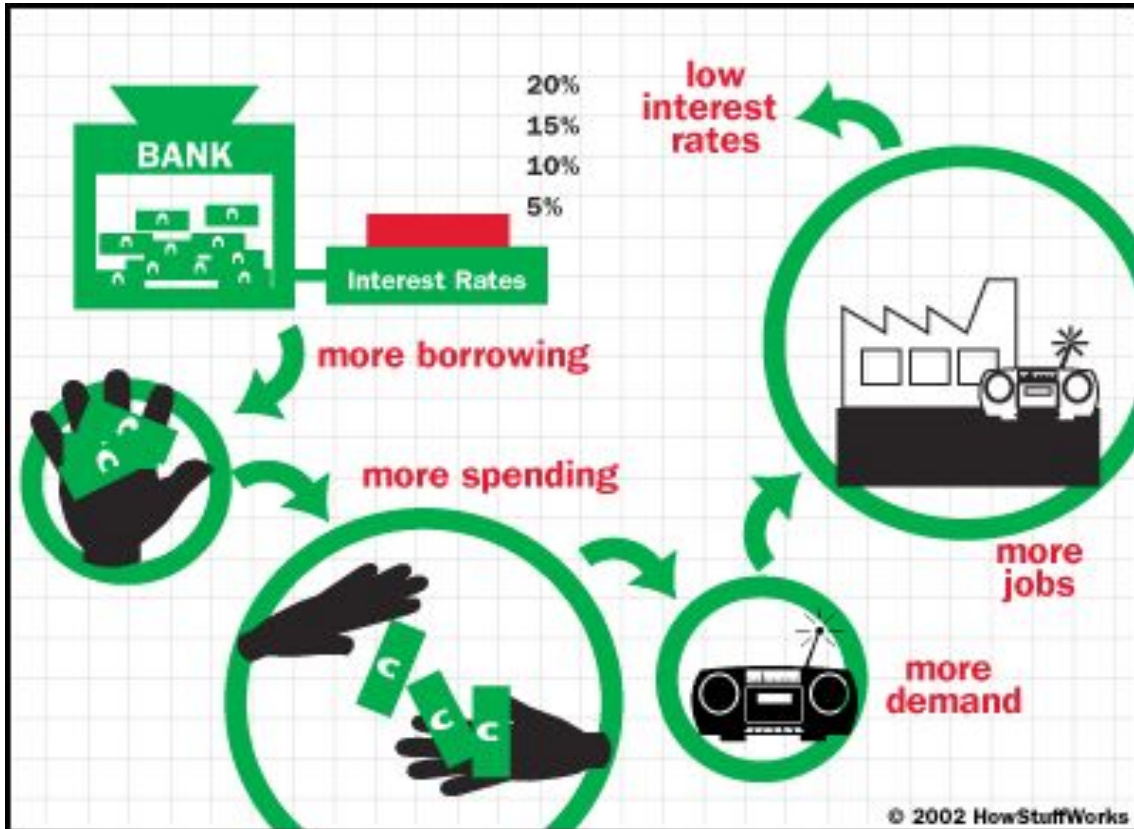
19<sup>th</sup> Amendment  
granted women’s  
suffrage



Wilson regulated big business by pushing for the Clayton Anti-Trust Act (protected workers' right to strike) and...

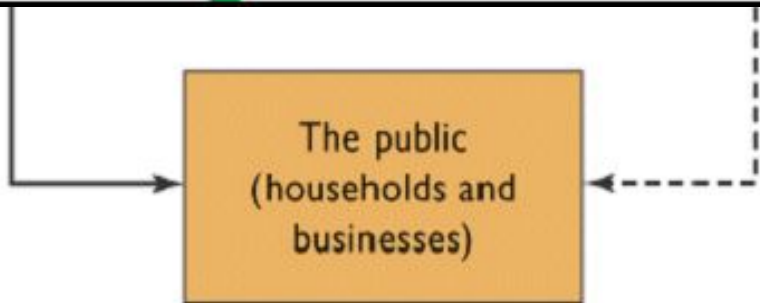
...created the Federal Trade Commission to monitor unfair business practices

Woodrow Wilson created the Federal Reserve system in 1913 to regulate the economy by adjusting the money supply and interest rates



The "Fed" regulates the amount of money in circulation to help keep the economy strong

...utions  
...associations,  
...credit unions)



Time video:  
[How the Fed Works](#)  
St Louis Fed video:  
[In Plain English](#)

# Financial Panics in American History



# The Progressive Era (1890-1920) brought major changes to the United States

For the first time, the government began regulating big business

Working and living conditions improved

Women's suffrage and new state ballot reforms increased democracy for the people

But, America's involvement in World War I brought an end to the Progressive Era

