

- 1 **Progressive Movement**
- 2 **Progressive Spirit**
 - Industrialization during early 1900's led to expansion of middle class and widening of rich and poor
 - Also led to unsafe working conditions and crowded cities
 - Populism, rural movement but progressivism focused on urban problems like plight of workers, poor sanitation, and corrupt political machines
- 3 **Progressive Spirit**
 - Most progressives were middle to upper class college educated people
 - Urban Middle class had grown from 750,000 to 10 million in 40 years (1870-1910)
- 4 **Progressive Spirit**
 - Women participate in 1912 Progressive Party Convention in Chicago
 - Party supported women suffrage and an end to child labor
- 5 **Progressive Issues**
 - Major concern of progressives was the workplace
 - In 1910 70% of all American industrial workers averaged 54 hours a week
 - In a Pittsburg steel mill 25% of workforce injured or killed on job each year b/w 1907-1910
 - Progressives promote laws against monopolies and want more competition
- 6 **Progressive Issues**
 - Progressives wanted: eight hour work day, minimum wage, safer working conditions, and an end to child labor
 - What do you think business owners thought of this?
 - Progressives believed in power of science and technology to solve social problems
- 7 **Inspiration for Reform**
 - Progressive journalists help to spread reform message
 - Investigative journalists became known as muckrakers because they raked up and exposed all the filth of society

- “Tweed days in St. Louis” by Lincoln Steffens and Claude Wetmore mark beginning of muckrake journalism

8 **Inspiration for Reform**

- “History of the Standard Oil Company” by Ida Tarbell
- Her father was an independent oil producer, Rockefeller and Standard Oil gobbled up all the competition
- McClure’s hailed Tarbell as the “Terror of the Trusts”

9 **Inspiration for Reform**

- In 1904 Lincoln Steffens documented political corruption in “*The Shame of the Cities*”
- Ray Stannard Baker publishes book in 1908 discussing the African American and describing a lynching in Springfield, Ohio

10 **Writers and Social Problems**

- Herbert Croly a political theorist suggested the government use its regulatory and taxation powers to promote welfare of all
 - Did not think fierce competition would end all the problems

11 **Writers and Social Problems**

- In “*Democracy and Social Ethics*” Jane Addams urges all citizens to show more social responsibility as well
 - States that none of us can move forward as a society unless we are all together
- Addams and Croly remained committed to democracy they just wanted to see reform efforts