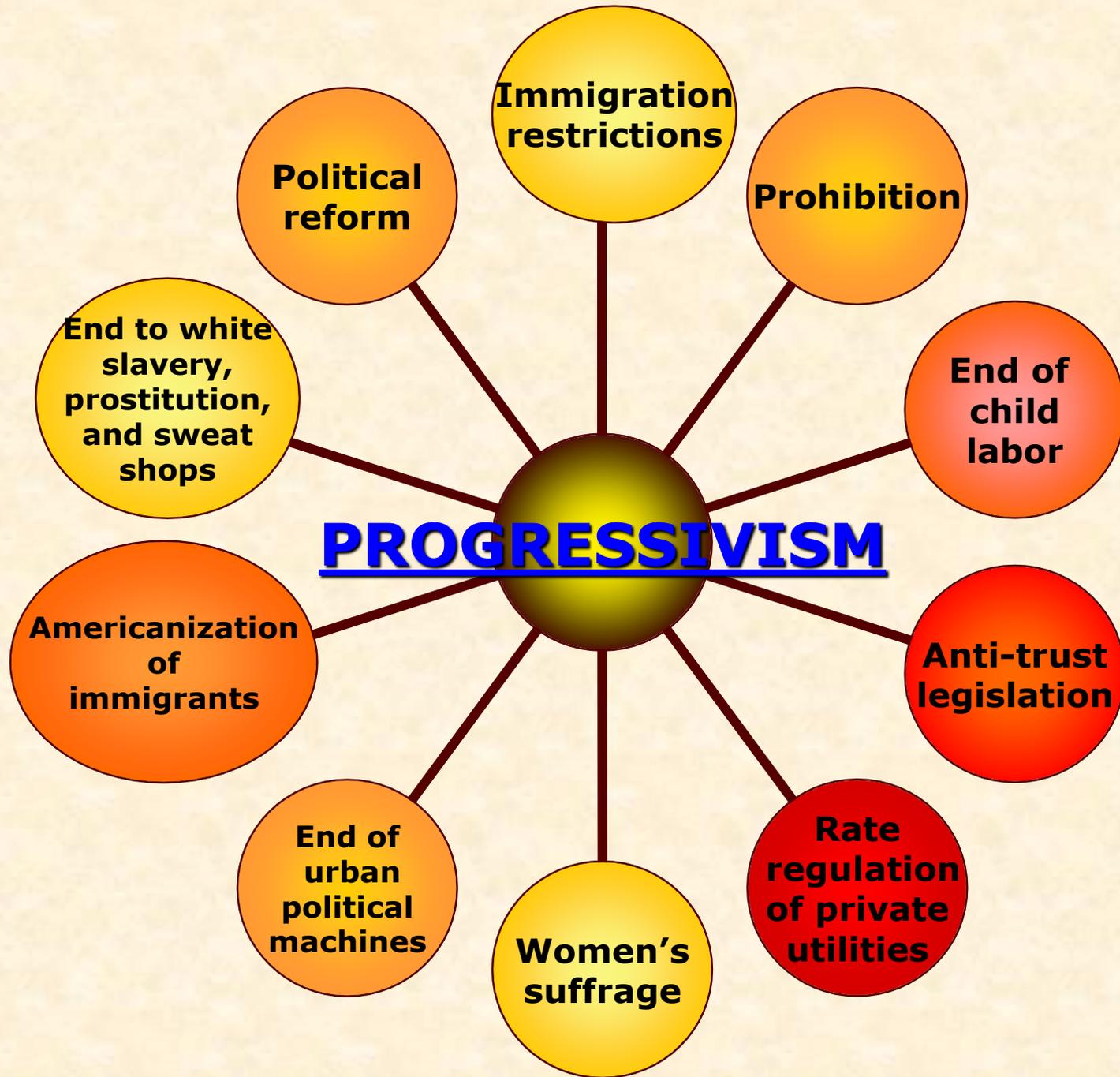


THE PROGRESSIVE ERA 1900-1920

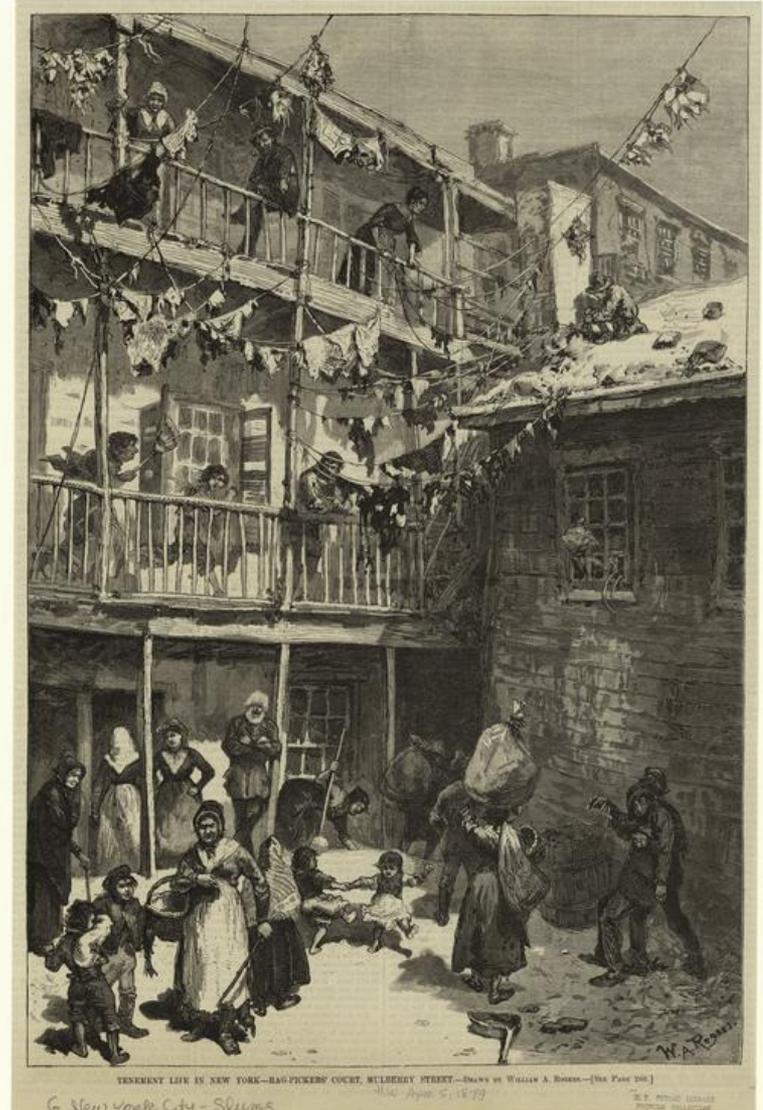


Problems in America

PROBLEMS IN THE RAPIDLY GROWING URBAN AREAS



PROBLEMS IN THE NEW CITIES #1: SLUMS



TENEMENTS WERE APARTMENT BUILDINGS WITH MANY SMALL ROOMS WHERE WHOLE FAMILIES WOULD LIVE, CROWDED TOGETHER WITHOUT ADEQUATE AIR, WATER OR SANITARY FACILITIES.



INSIDE A TENEMENT APARTMENT

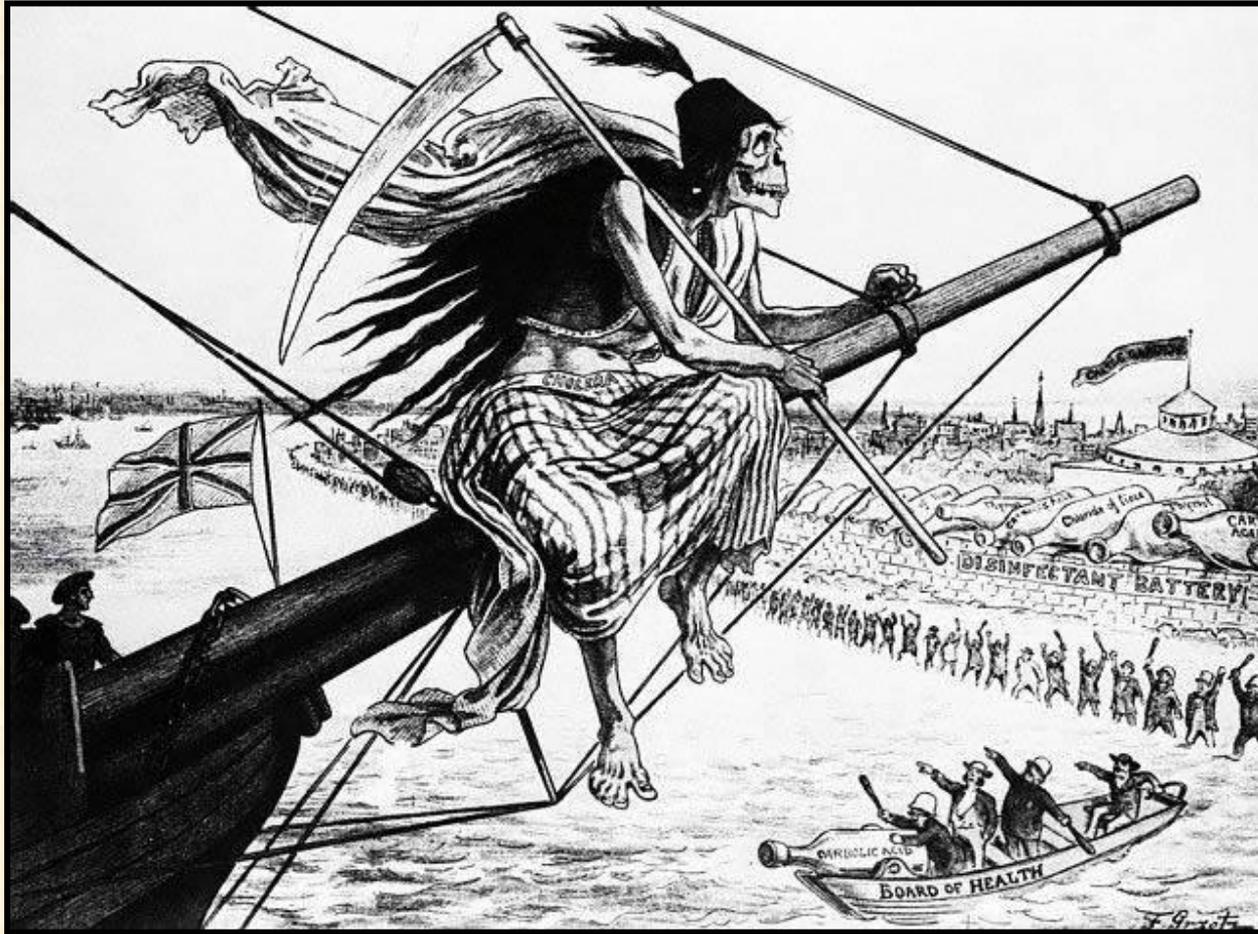


"5 CENTS A SPOT" THE PRICE FOR A BED FOR THE NIGHT



PROBLEMS IN THE NEW CITIES #2

DISEASE



Poor sanitation, backed up sewers, crowded poorly ventilated apartments led to the rapid spread of disease.

CHOLERA.

THE

DUDLEY BOARD OF HEALTH,

RESOLVED ON THE 10TH INSTANT, THAT IN CONSEQUENCE OF THE

Church-yards at Dudley

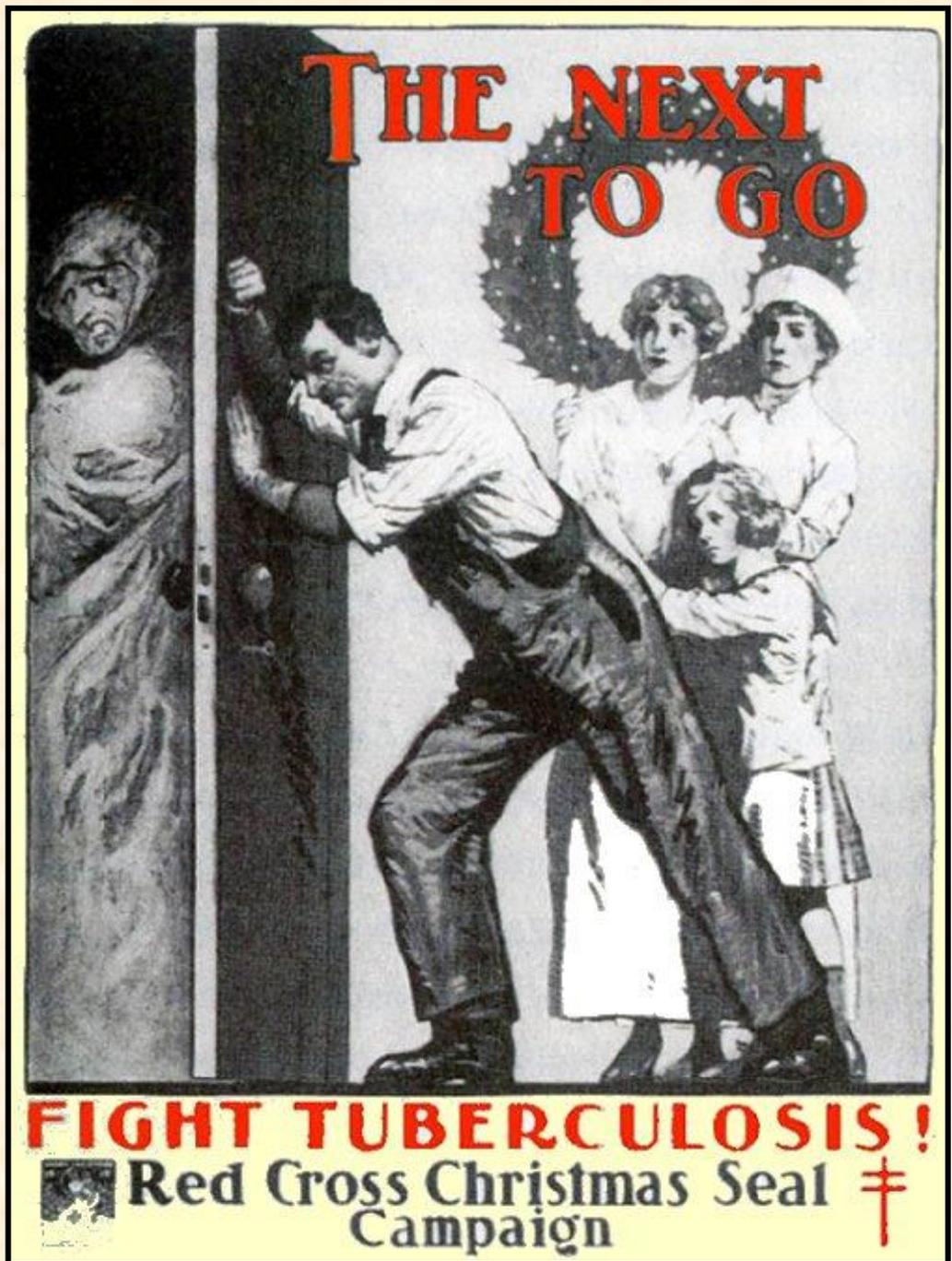
Being so full, no one who has died of the **CHOLERA** will be permitted to be buried after **SUNDAY** next, (To-morrow) in either of the Burial Grounds of *St. Thomas's*, or *St. Edmund's*, in this Town.

All Persons who die from **CHOLERA**, must for the future be buried in the Church-yard at Netherton

BOARD OF HEALTH, DUDLEY



By the end of the 19th century a bacterial disease called tuberculosis was the most dreaded illness known to mankind.





"DON'T TALK TO US ABOUT DISEASE, IT'S BREAD WE'RE AFTER!"

**JANE ADDAMS AND ELLEN GATES STARR
WERE THE CO-FOUNDERS OF HULL-
HOUSE.**



ELLEN GATES STARR



JANE ADDAMS

THE MUCKRAKERS



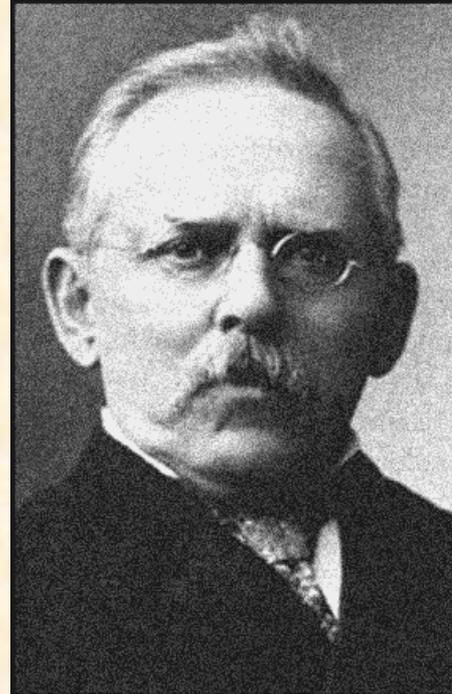
Lincoln Steffens



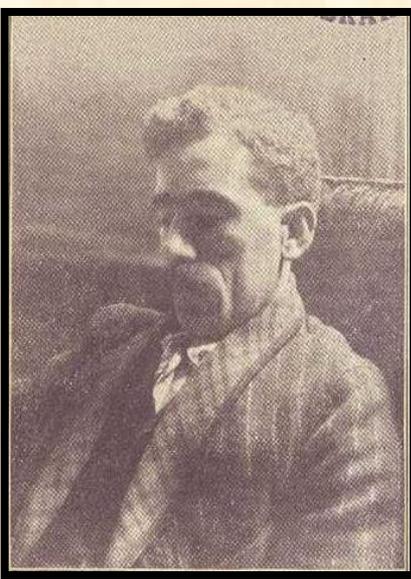
Upton Sinclair



Ida Tarbell



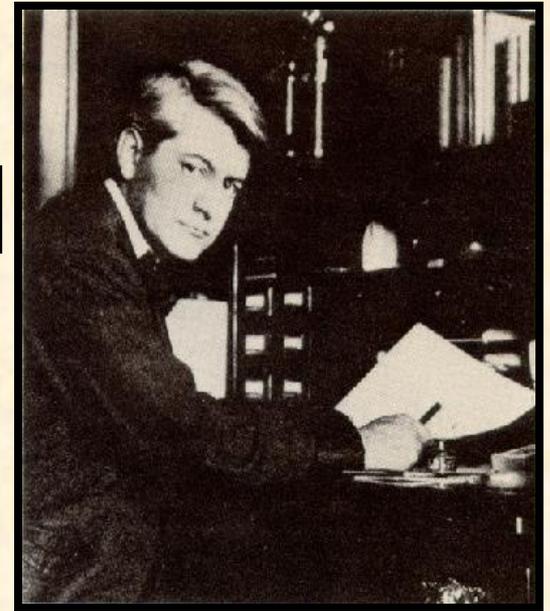
Jacob Riis



John Spargo

Frank Norris

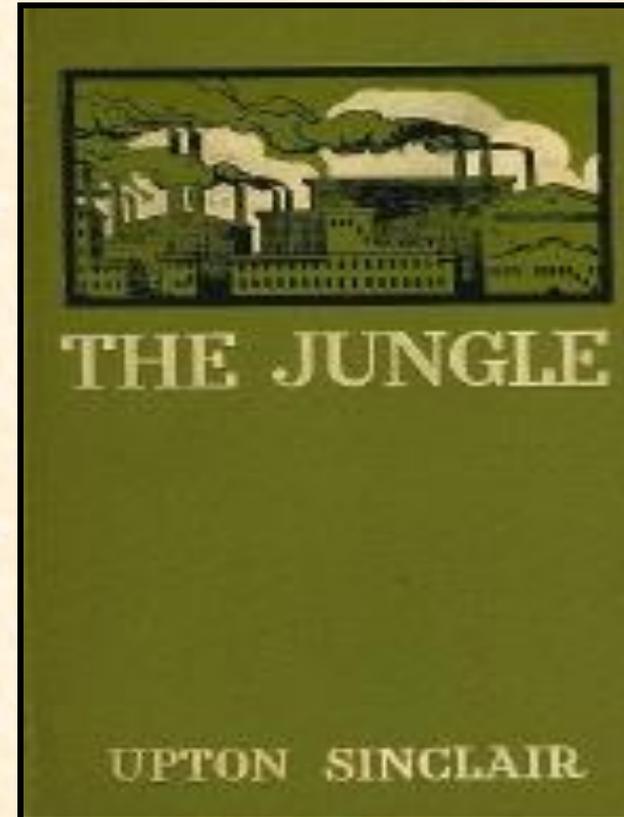
"Men with the muckrake are often indispensable to the well-being of society, but only if they know when to stop raking the muck." TR 1905



UPTON SINCLAIR



**MOVIE MADE
FROM THE
BOOK IN
THE EARLY
1900'S**



**HIS BOOK, THE JUNGLE DESCRIBED THE
FILTHY CONDITIONS IN THE MEAT
PACKING INDUSTRY AND LED TO THE
PASSAGE OF THE FEDERAL MEAT
INSPECTION ACT OF 1906**



EXCERPT FROM *THE JUNGLE*

“There would be meat stored in great piles in rooms; and the water from leaky roofs would drip over it, and thousands of rats would race about on it. It was too dark in these storage places to see well, but a man could run his hand over these piles of meat and sweep off handfuls of the dried dung of rats. These rats were nuisances, and the packers would put poisoned bread out for them; they would die, and then rats, bread, and meat would go into the hoppers together... the meat would be shoveled into carts, and the man who did the shoveling would not trouble to lift out a rat even when he saw one – there were things that went into the sausage in comparison with which a poisoned rat was a tidbit.”

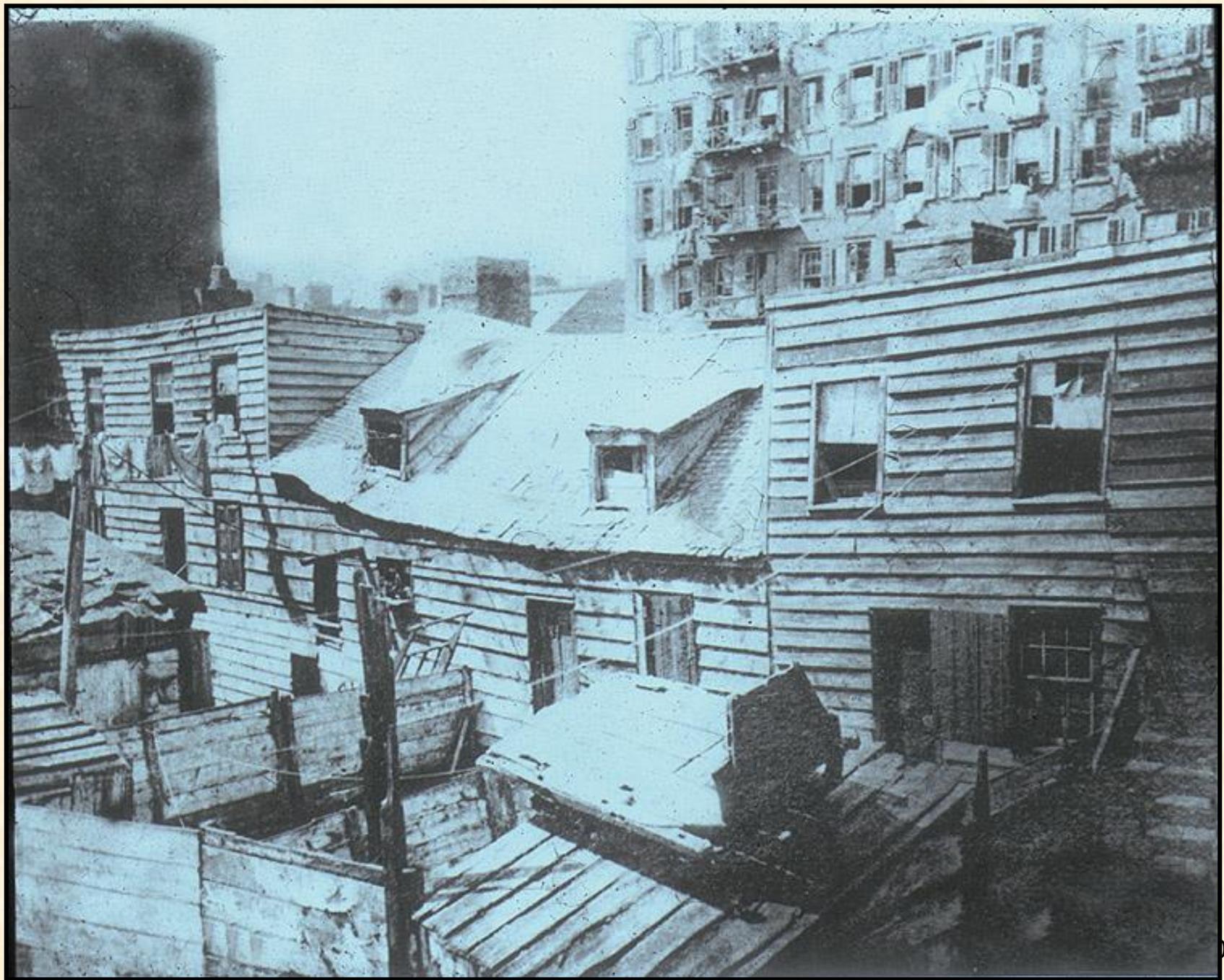


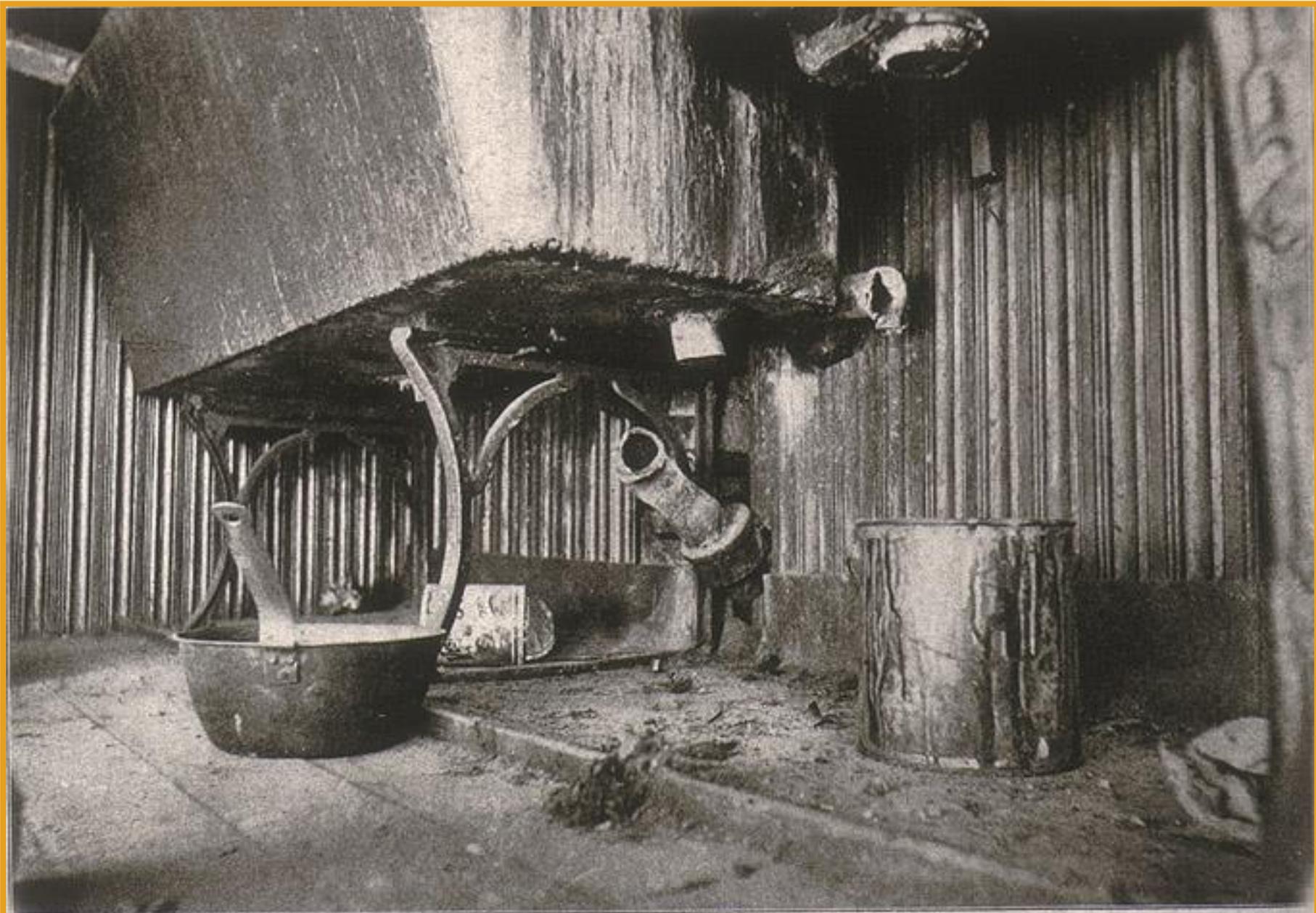
IDA TARBELL

CARTOON SHOWING THE "OCTOPUS" STANDARD OIL SEIZING THE NATION'S OIL BUSINESSES

JACOB RIIS: DOCUMENTING POVERTY AND HOPELESSNESS

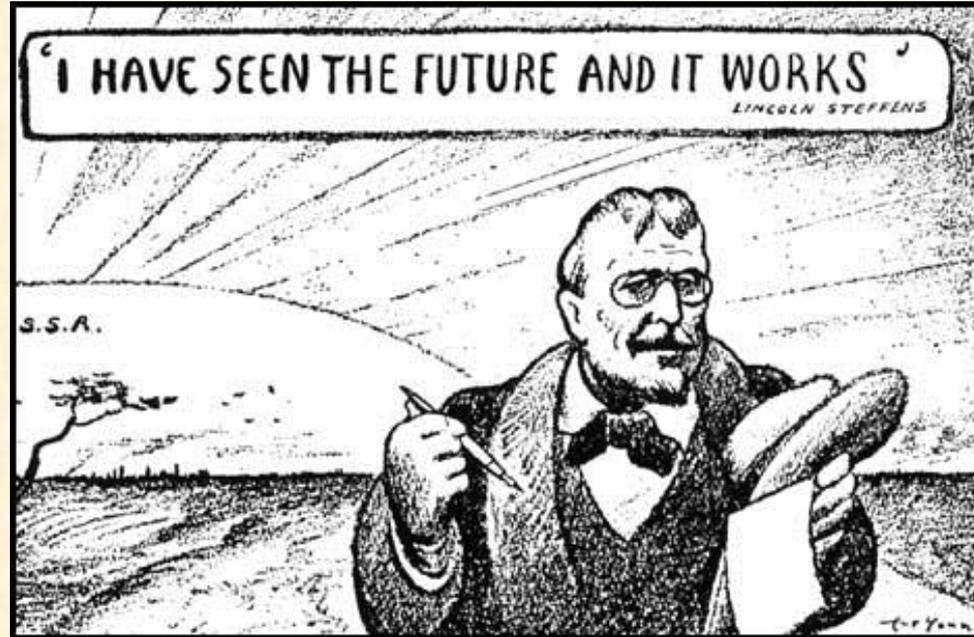






"OPEN PLUMBING"—LEAD PIPES OF WASH-TUB CUT AWAY, ALLOWING SEWER GAS TO ENTER THE APARTMENTS.

LINCOLN STEFFENS



HE WROTE THE INFLUENTIAL BOOK

THE SHAME OF THE CITIES

BIG CITY BOSSSES

POSITIVES

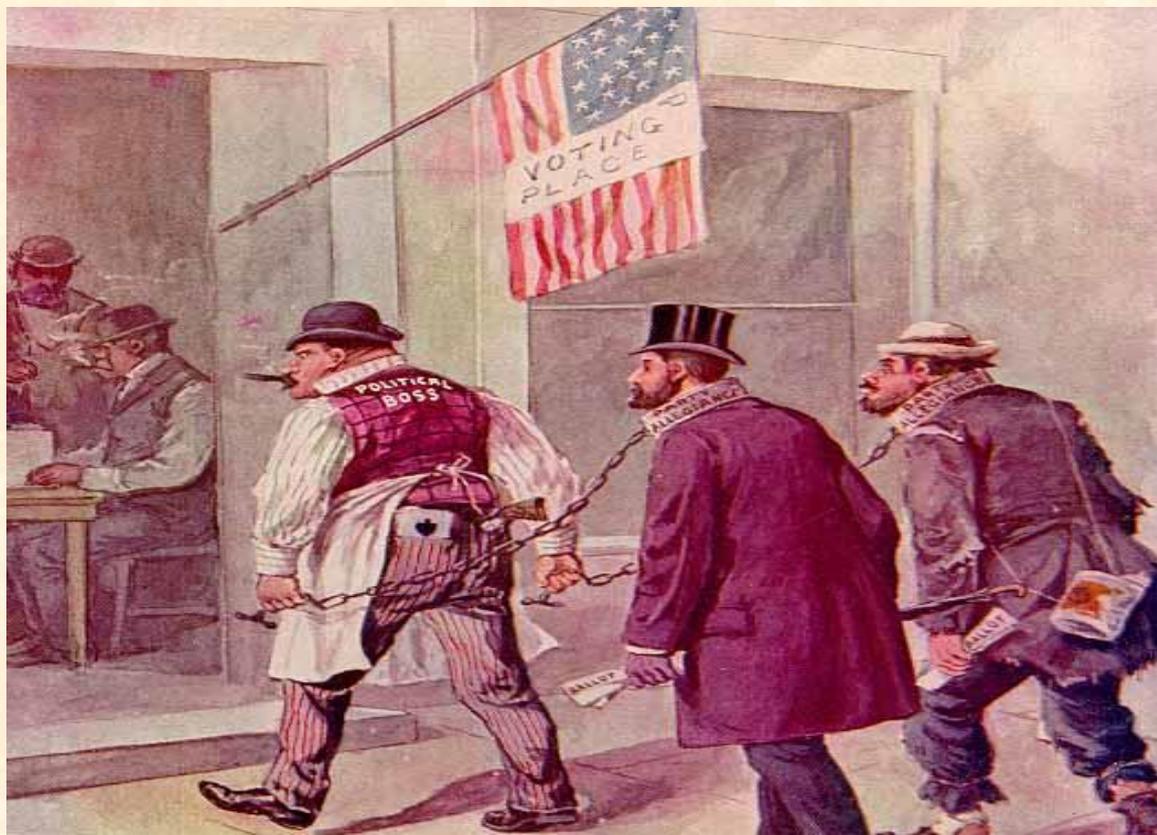
**HELPED POOR
IMMIGRANTS
WITH FOOD
AND JOBS**

**THEY PERFORMED
NEEDED
FUNCTIONS THAT
REGULAR CITY
OFFICIALS COULD
NOT**

NEGATIVES

**THEY WERE
CORRUPT AND
STOLE THE
PEOPLE'S MONEY**

**BOSSSES
PROTECTED
VICE AND
ENCOURAGED
MONOPOLIES**



“WHY OUR CITIES ARE BADLY GOVERNED. These voters sacrifice their country's future on the altar of corruption.

EXAMPLES OF BOSS TWEED'S CORRUPTION

A carpenter was paid \$360,751 (\$4.9 million in today's dollars) for one month's labor in a building with very little woodwork.

A furniture contractor received \$179,729 (\$2.5 million) for three tables and chairs.

And a plasterer from Tammany Hall, Andrew J. Garvey, got \$133,187 (\$1.82 million) for two days' work.

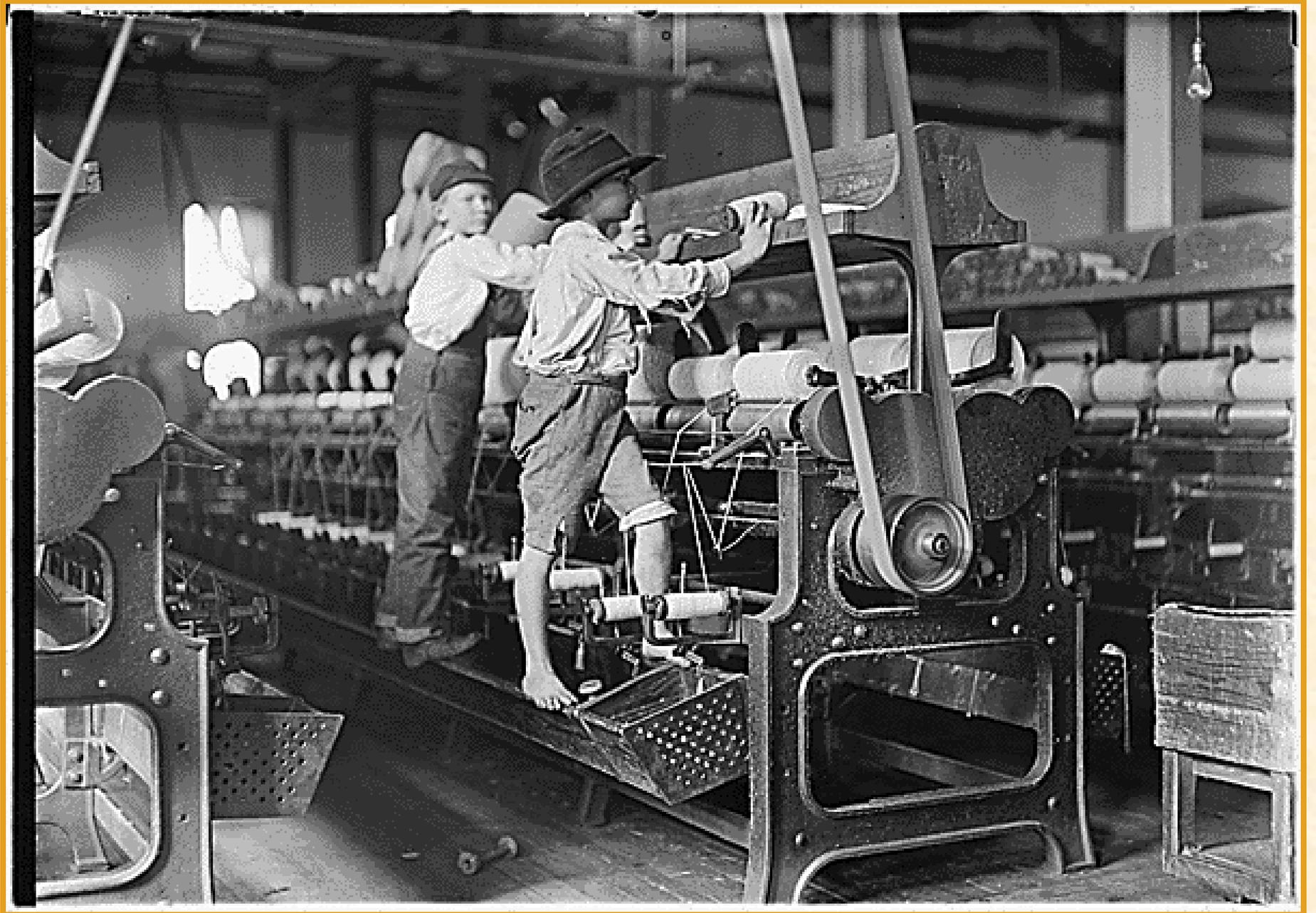
LEWIS HINE/ John Spargo

**Spargo and Hine photographed child labor practices.
By the early 1900's, 28 states had laws regulating
child labor.**











Reform began at the state and local levels

- **Municipal Reform**
- **State political reform**

**MAYORS
AND CITY
COUNCILS
WERE FOR
SALE**

**STREETS
WERE
UNPAVED
AND FILLED
WITH TRASH.
SCHOOLS
WERE IN
BAD REPAIR**

**MUNICIPAL
CORRUPTION**

**CITY SERVICES
SUCH AS WATER,
AND
GAS WERE SOLD
TO THE
POLITICIAN'S
FRIENDS who
CHARGED HIGH
PRICES**

**POLICE AND
CIVIL SERVANTS
WERE
CORRUPT AND
TOOK BRIBES
AND PAYOFFS**

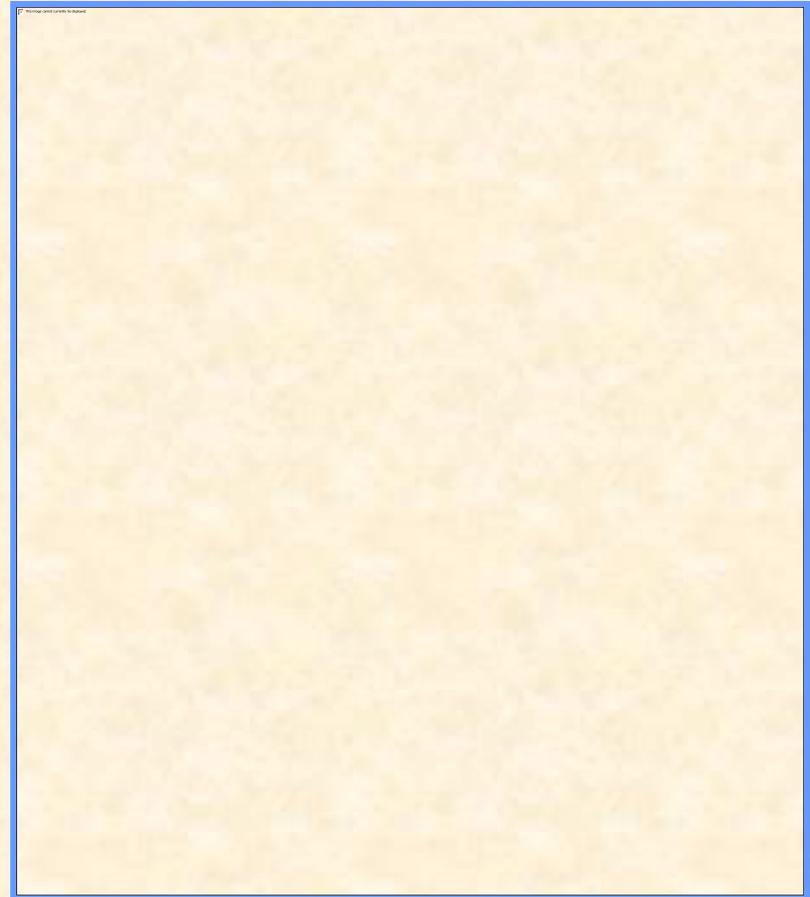
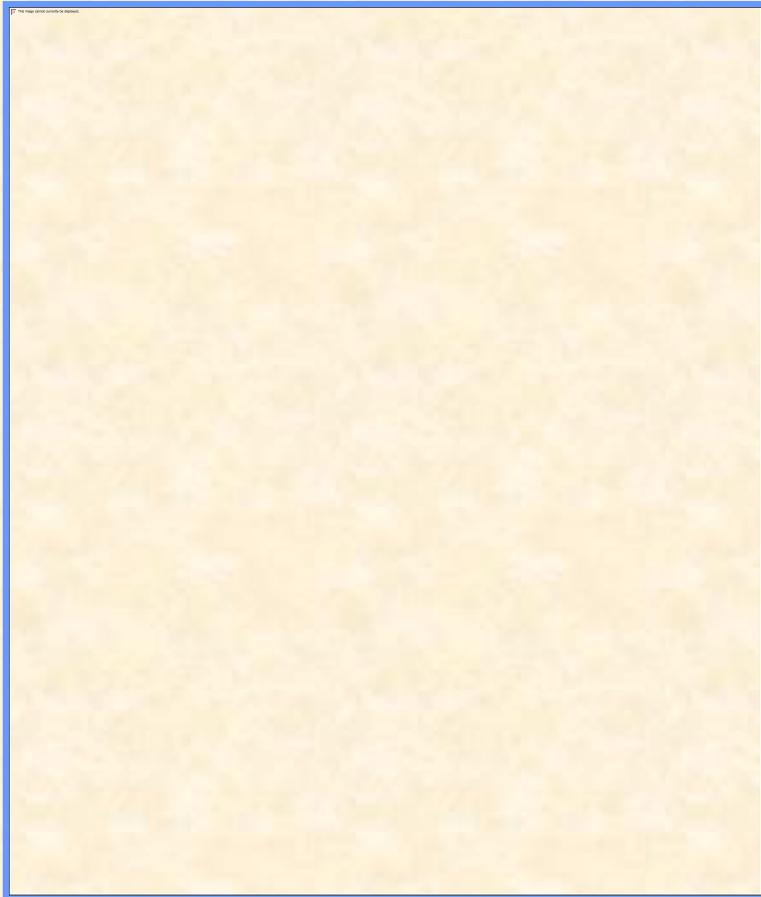
NATURAL DISASTERS LEADS TO NEW TYPES OF CITY GOVERNMENTS

I. CITY COMMISSION: GALVESTON

II. CITY MANAGER: DAYTON

PROGRESSIVE REFORMS ON THE STATE LEVEL

**ROBERT La FOLLETTE AND THE
WISCONSIN IDEA**



MAJOR REFORMS AT THE STATE LEVEL

- SECRET BALLOT:** NO ONE CAN KNOW HOW A CITIZEN VOTED
- INITIATIVE:** THIS ALLOWED THE VOTING PUBLIC TO PETITION STATE GOVERNMENTS TO CONSIDER BILLS WANTED BY THE PEOPLE
- REFERENDUM:** GAVE THE VOTERS THE RIGHT TO DECIDE IF A PROPOSED STATE LAW SHOULD BE PASSED
- RECALL:** VOTERS HAVE THE RIGHT TO REMOVE ELECTED REPRESENTATIVES FROM OFFICE
- DIRECT PRIMARY:** CANDIDATES FOR OFFICE ARE CHOSEN BY THE VOTERS INSTEAD OF POLITICIANS OR BOSSES

**REFORM
AT THE
NATIONAL
LEVEL**

TR'S PROGRESSIVE AGENDA THE "SQUARE DEAL"

"When I say I believe in a square deal I do not mean . . . to give every man the best hand. All I mean is that there shall be no crookedness in the dealing."

"Let the watchwords of all our people be honesty, decency, fair-dealing, and commonsense.... We must see that each is given a square deal, because he is entitled to no more and should receive no less. The welfare of each of us is dependent fundamentally upon the welfare of all of us."

**--New York State Fair, Syracuse September 7,
1903**



SQUARE DEAL LEGISLATION



NEWLANDS RECLAMATION ACT 1902



MEDIATION OF COAL STRIKE 1901-2



ELKINS ACT 1903



HEPBURN ACT 1908



PURE FOOD AND DRUG ACT 1906 (AMENDED 1911)



MEAT INSPECTION ACT 1906

Reclamation Act/Newlands Act of 1902

The Newlands Act of 1902 allowed the government to undertake irrigation projects to establish farms for relief of urban congestion.

**FRANCIS
NEWLANDS WAS A
REPRESENTATIVE
AND A SENATOR
FROM NEVADA
FROM 1903-1917**

ELKINS ACT 1903

In 1903, the Elkins Anti-Rebate Act forbade the railroad carriers from giving large and powerful clients rebates on their shipments.

The Elkins Act enlarged the regulatory powers of the ICC.

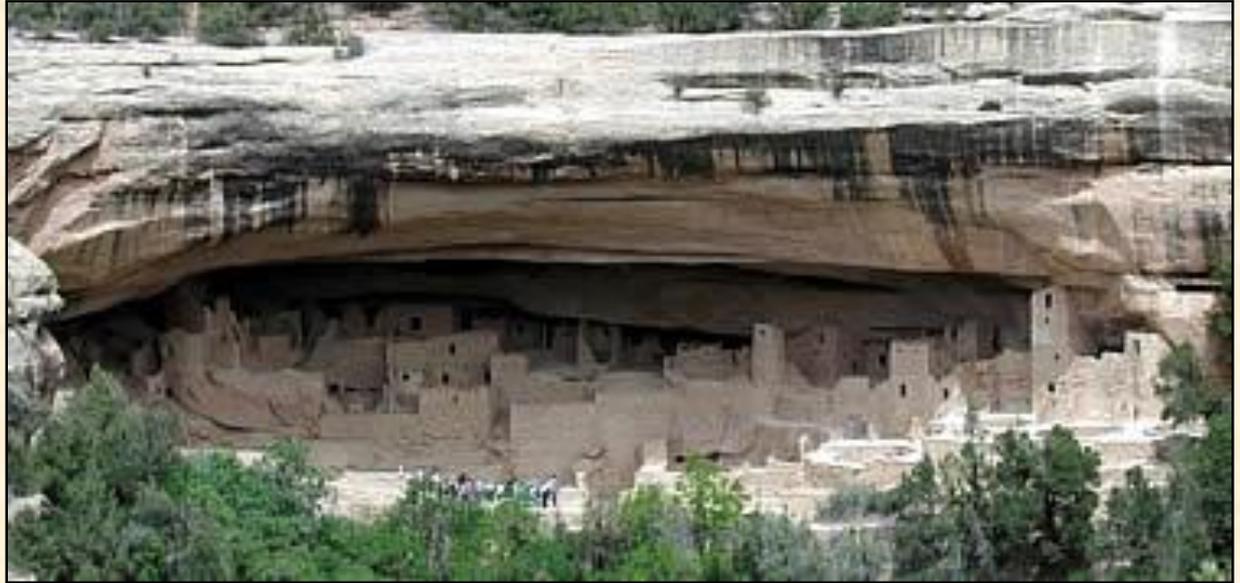
HEPBURN ACT 1908

The Hepburn Act of 1906, gave the Interstate Commerce Commission (ICC) the power to force railroads to obey orders.

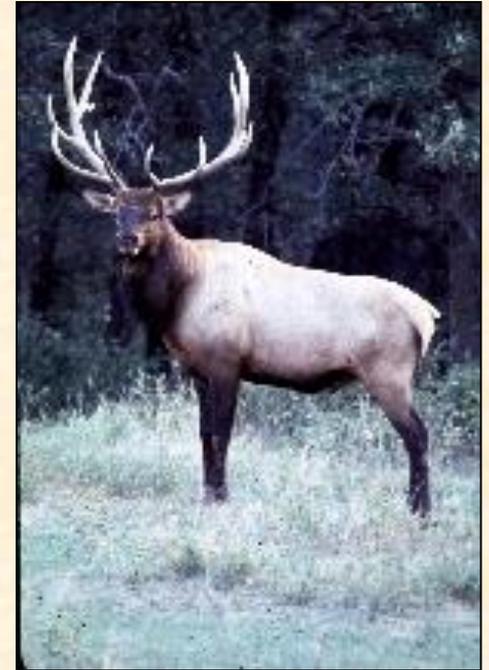
MEAT INSPECTION ACT 1906

OTHER TR CONSERVATION ACCOMPLISHMENTS

**150 National
Forests
51 Federal Bird
Reservations
4 National Game
Preserves
5 National Parks
18 National
Monuments
24 Reclamation
Projects**

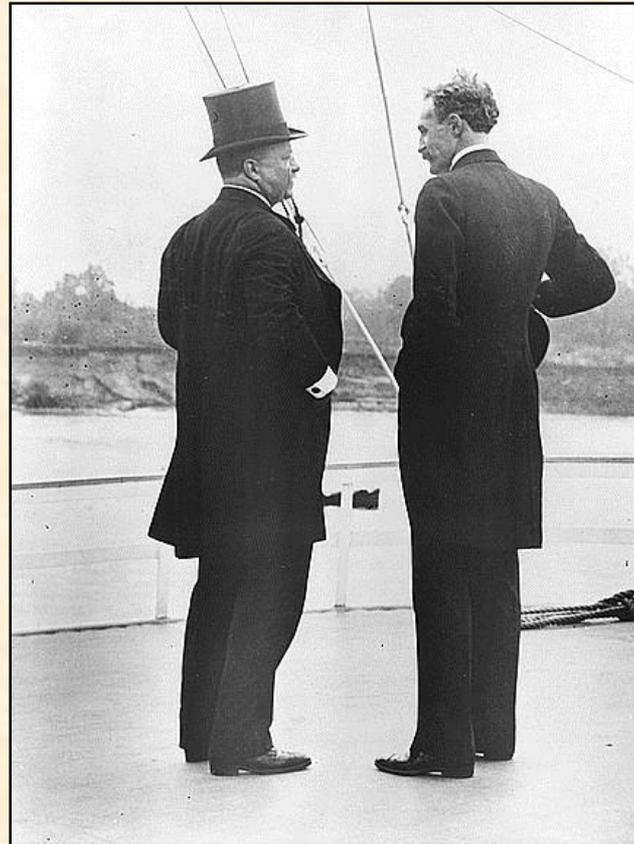
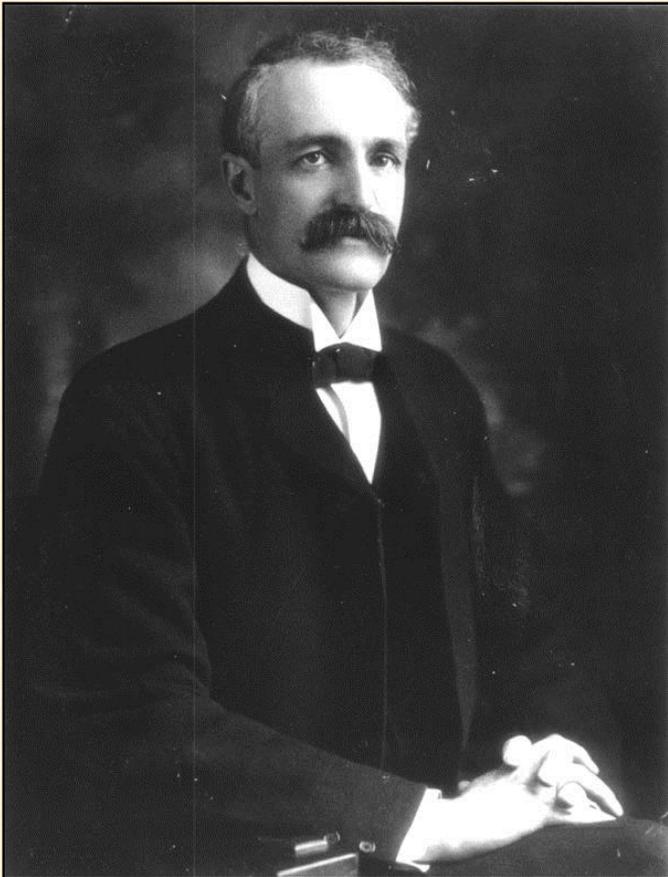


THANK YOU PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT!



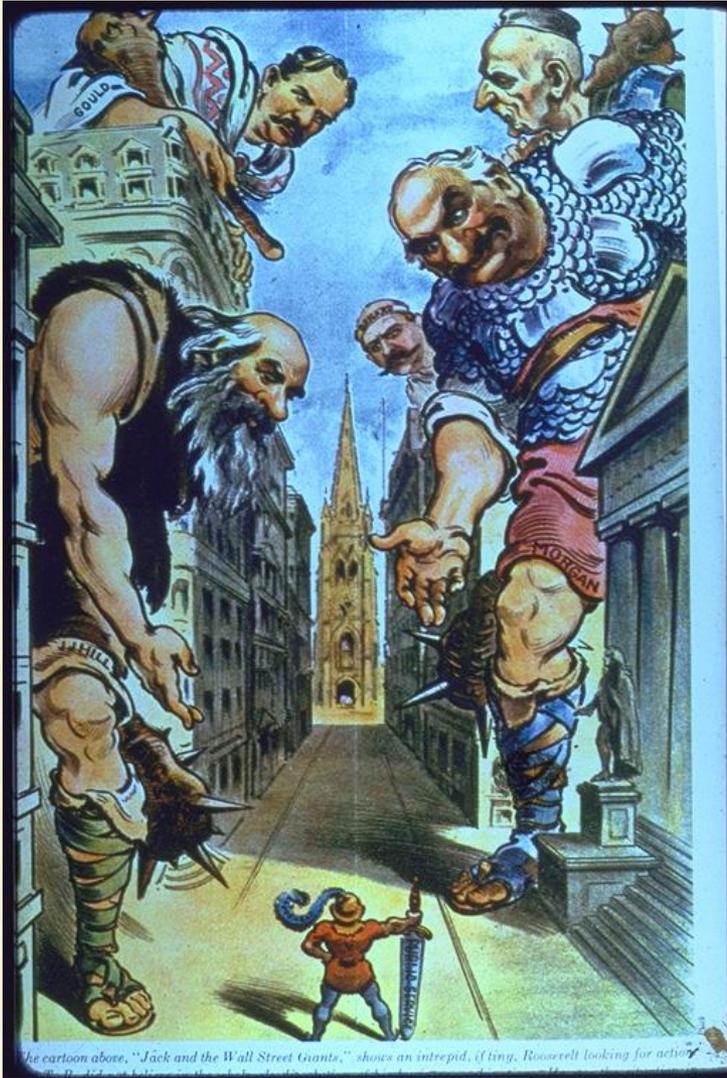
GIFFORD PINCHOT

AMERICA'S FIRST PROFESSIONALLY TRAINED FORESTER,
ROSE TO NATIONAL PROMINENCE AS A CONSERVATIONIST.



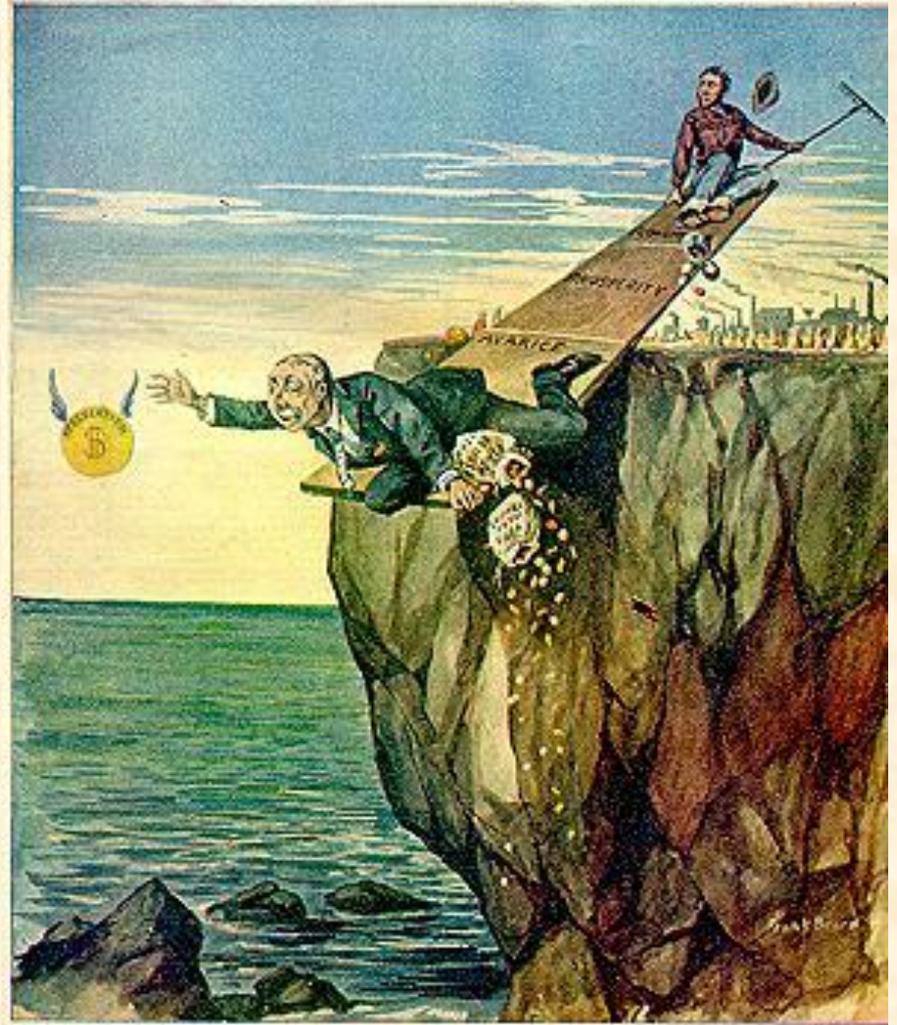
President Theodore Roosevelt and Gifford Pinchot, standing on Deck of Steamer Mississippi, 1907.

TR THE "TRUSTBUSTER"



The cartoon above, "Jack and the Wall Street Giants," shows an intrepid, if tiny, Roosevelt looking for action.

TR VS WALL STREET



THE INSANITY OF GREED.

ANTI-TRUST CARTOON

**PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT WAS INSTRUMENTAL IN EXTENDING
THE POWER OF THE PRESIDENCY.**



*The Sherman Anti-Trust Law Returns from the Dead
(Bartholomew in the Minneapolis Journal.)*

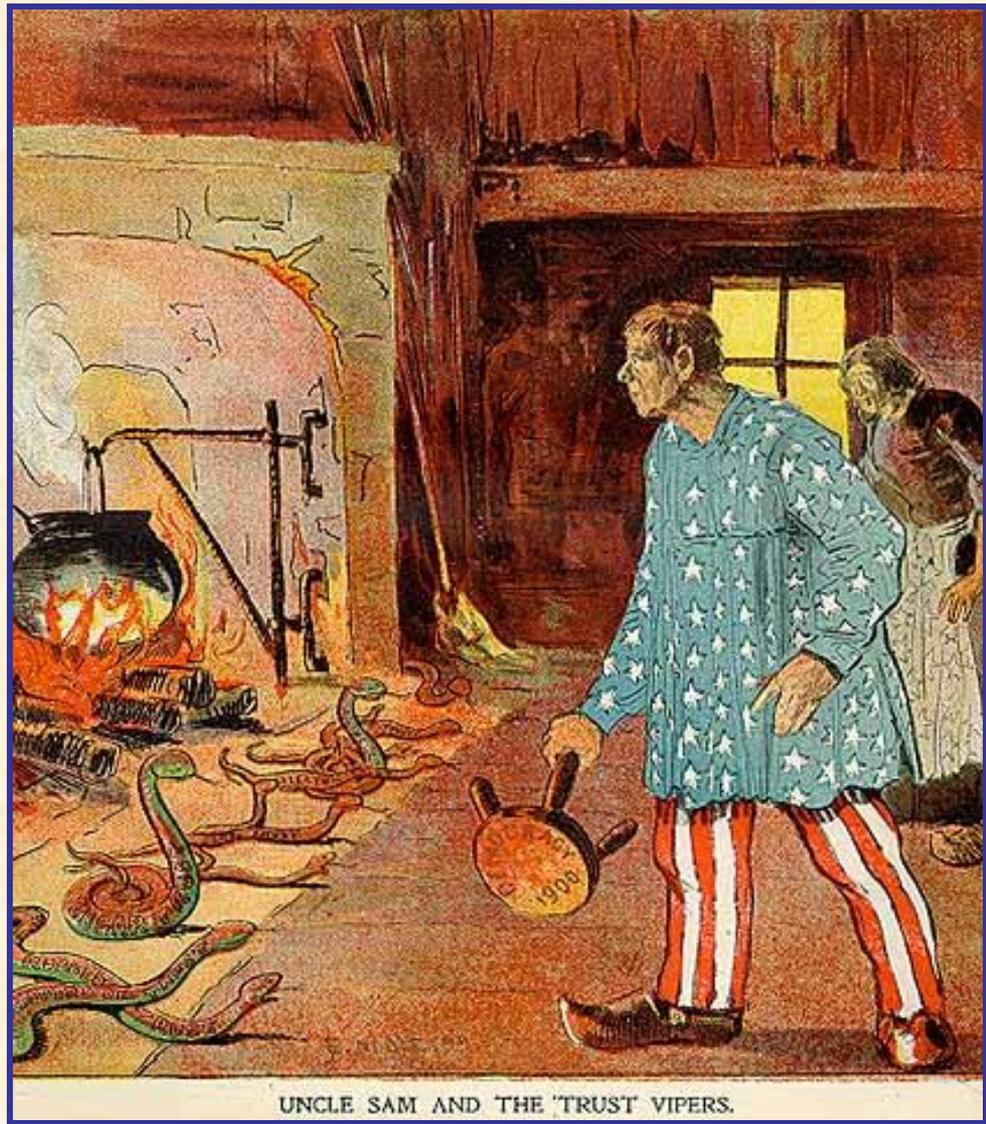
**THE SHERMAN ANTI-TRUST
ACT HAD BEEN PASSED IN
1890.**

**IN A BIZARRE TWIST IT
HAD NEVER BEEN USED TO
PROSECUTE A MONOPOLY-
ONLY LABOR UNIONS.**

**TR USED THE LAW AS IT
HAD BEEN INTENDED.**

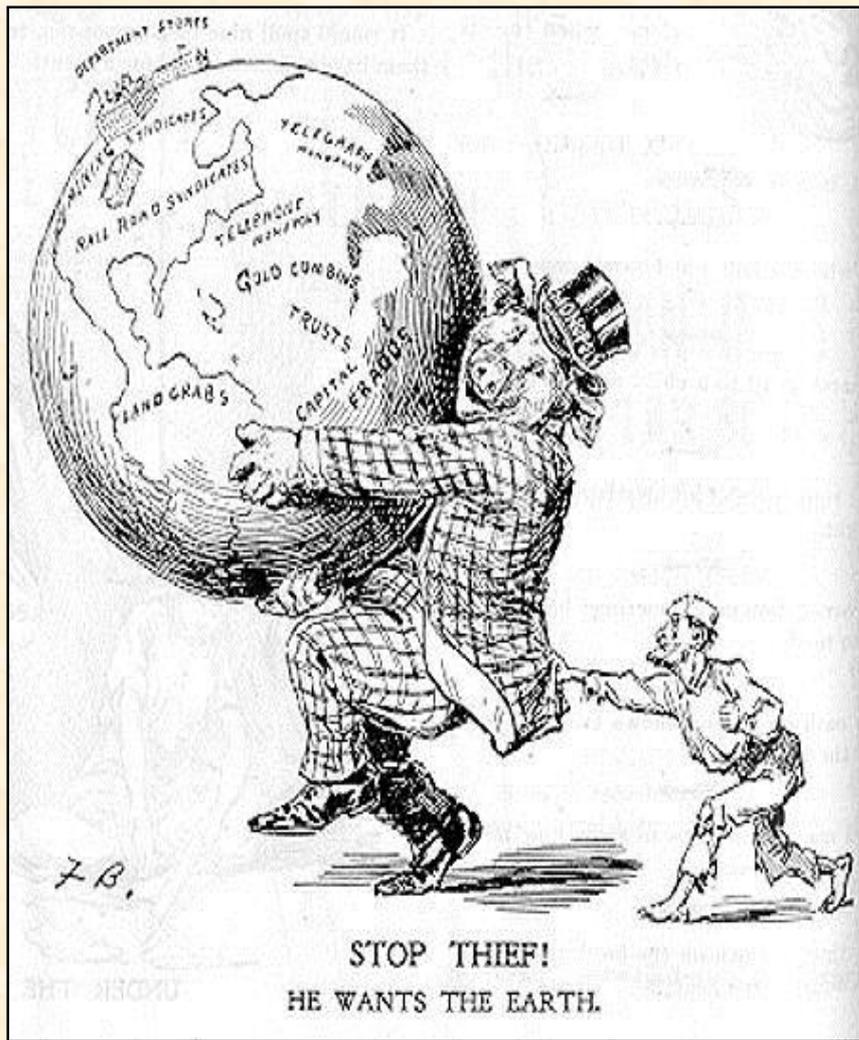


TRUSTS—THE MAIN ISSUE.



UNCLE SAM AND THE 'TRUST VIPERS.'

**ANTI-TRUST POLITICAL
CARTOONS**

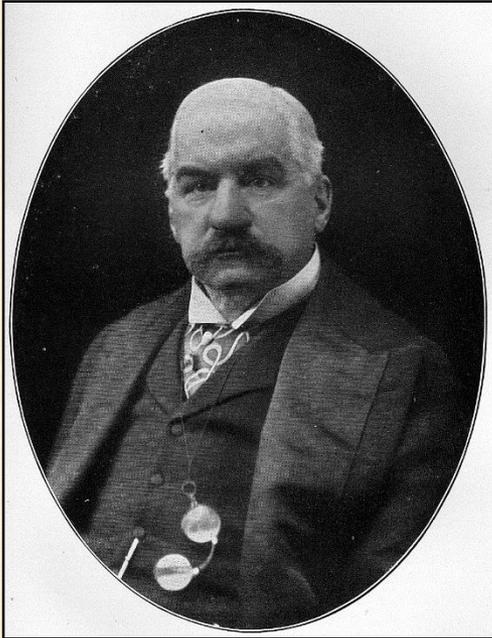


WHAT DID TR DO TO BREAK UP THE TRUSTS?

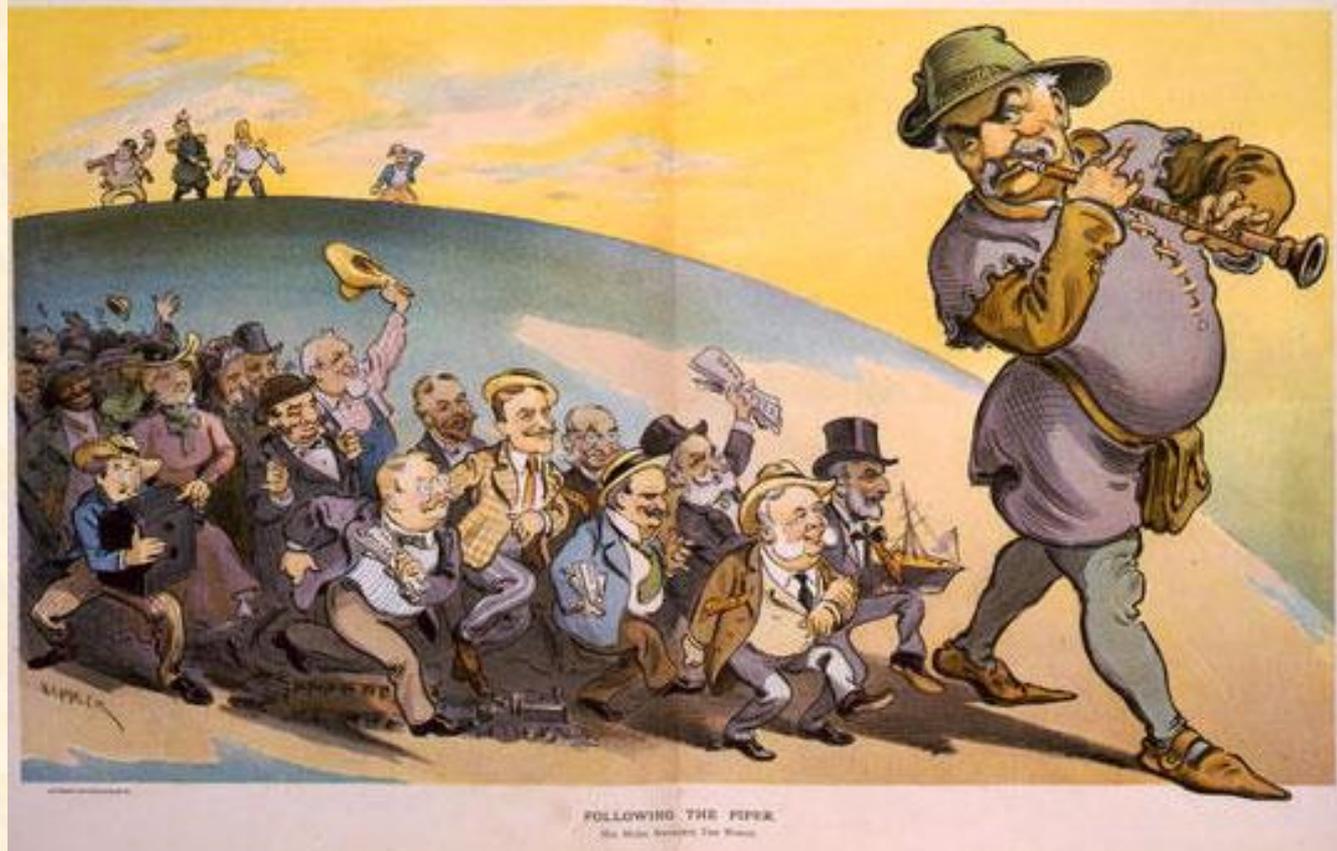
TR DID NOT EQUATE "BIGNESS" WITH "BADNESS". HE BELIEVED THERE WERE "BAD TRUSTS" WHICH NEEDED TO BE BROKEN UP AND "GOOD TRUSTS" WHICH BENEFITED THE CONSUMER AND SHOULD BE LEFT ALONE.



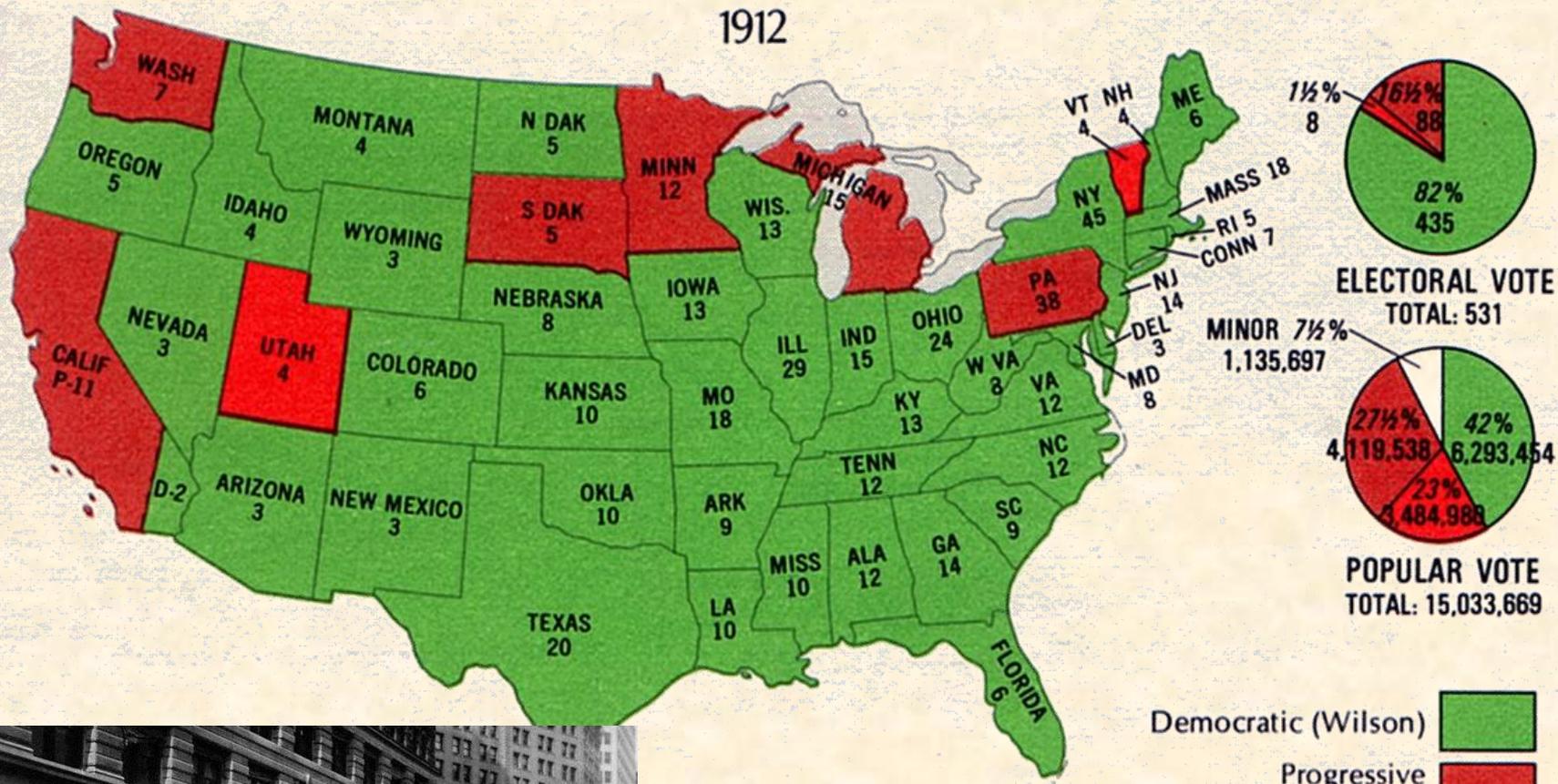
THE NORTHERN SECURITIES CASE PITTED THE GOVERNMENT AGAINST SOME OF THE RICHEST AND POWERFUL MEN IN AMERICA.



J.P. MORGAN



WOODROW WILSON THE PROGRESSIVE DEMOCRAT IS ELECTED



**WOODROW WILSON (1856-1924): TWENTY-EIGHTH
PRESIDENT 1913-1921: DEMOCRAT**



"Government should not be made an end in itself; it is a means only,—a means to be freely adapted to advance the best interests of the social organism. The State exists for the sake of Society, not Society for the sake of the State."

WILSON'S "*NEW FREEDOM*" PLATFORM

TARIFF REDUCTION

REFORM OF THE BANKING SYSTEM

NEW LAWS TO CONTROL ABUSIVE CORPORATIONS

RESTORE COMPETITION TO INCREASE OPPORTUNITY

SUPPORT THE RIGHTS OF UNION AND THE WORKING MAN

TARIFF REDUCTION: A TARIFF IS A TAX A GOVERNMENT PLACES ON IMPORTED GOODS. ITS PURPOSE IS TO RAISE REVENUE FOR THE GOVERNMENT. TARIFFS HAVE THE EFFECT OF RAISING PRICES ON CONSUMERS.

UNDERWOOD-SIMMONS TARIFF

- © PASSED IN OCTOBER OF 1913**
- © INCREASED THE FREE LIST, ADDING WOOLENS, IRON, STEEL, FARM MACHINERY AND MANY RAW MATERIALS AND FOODSTUFFS**
- © THE AVERAGE RATE WAS APPROXIMATELY 26 PERCENT**
- © PROVIDED FOR A FEDERAL INCOME TAX AS A MEANS TO COMPENSATE FOR ANTICIPATED LOST REVENUE BECAUSE OF THE REDUCTION OF TARIFF DUTIES**

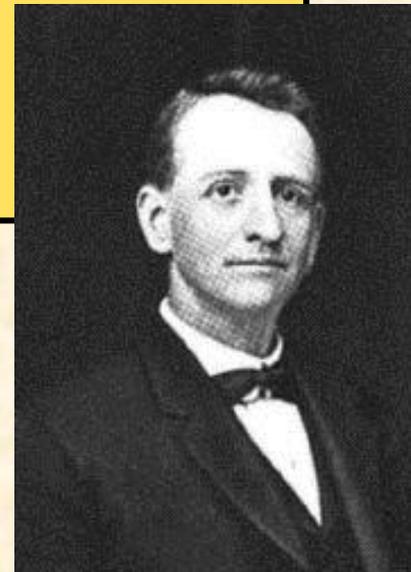
REFORM OF THE BANKING SYSTEM

FEDERAL RESERVE ACT

“An Act to provide for the establishment of Federal reserve banks, to furnish an elastic currency, to afford means of rediscounting commercial paper, to establish a more effective supervision of banking in the United States, and for other purposes.”

- The Federal Reserve Act provided for the establishment of up to 12 Federal Reserve Banks (district banks) to coordinate policy with a seven-member Federal Reserve Board in Washington**
- The Federal Reserve was set up to prevent or moderate the cycles of boom and bust that had devastating impact on the American economy**

Along with President Wilson, Carter Glass, representative from Virginia, was instrumental in constructing the Federal Reserve Act



NEW LAWS TO CONTROL ABUSIVE CORPORATIONS

CLAYTON ANTI-TRUST ACT



Henry Clayton
Representative from
Alabama was the
driving force behind
the Clayton Anti-
trust Act

- ± Passed in 1914 to clarify the existing antitrust law (Sherman Act)
- ± A number of business practices were prohibited including:
 - ± Predatory price cutting
 - ± Price fixing
 - ± Ownership of stock in competing companies
 - ± Interlocking directorates (the practice of having the same individuals serve as directors of competing companies)
 - ± Placed limitations on the use of injunctions against unions and stipulated that labor organizations were not illegal combinations acting to restrain trade; boycotts, strikes and picketing were all recognized as legal activities

Federal Trade Commission Act

A new agency, the Federal Trade Commission, was created in the fall of 1914. It was to be composed of five members, all of whom were to be appointed by the president and confirmed by the Senate. The commissioners were to be selected on a non-partisan basis and serve seven-year terms. The agency was empowered to investigate corporate practices and, if necessary, issue *cease and desist orders* to halt illegal activities. The commission replaced the earlier and less powerful Bureau of Corporations.

Keating Owen Child Labor Act 1916

This act limited the working hours of children and forbade the interstate sale of goods produced by child labor. Unfortunately the Supreme Court declared this and subsequent laws unconstitutional.

INDUSTRIAL SAFETY

At a steel mill in Butler, Pennsylvania, a heavy pot of hot metal spilled molten steel onto wet sand, causing a huge explosion which literally cooked four men with 30 more were injured.

A machinist got his arm caught in a rapidly moving belt. It was jerked from its socket, and he fell 50 feet to the floor.

A young boy working in a coffin plant was decapitated and had both arms and both legs torn off when he was caught on shafting rotating at 300 revolutions per minute. He was then put in a coffin, but not the one he had been working on.

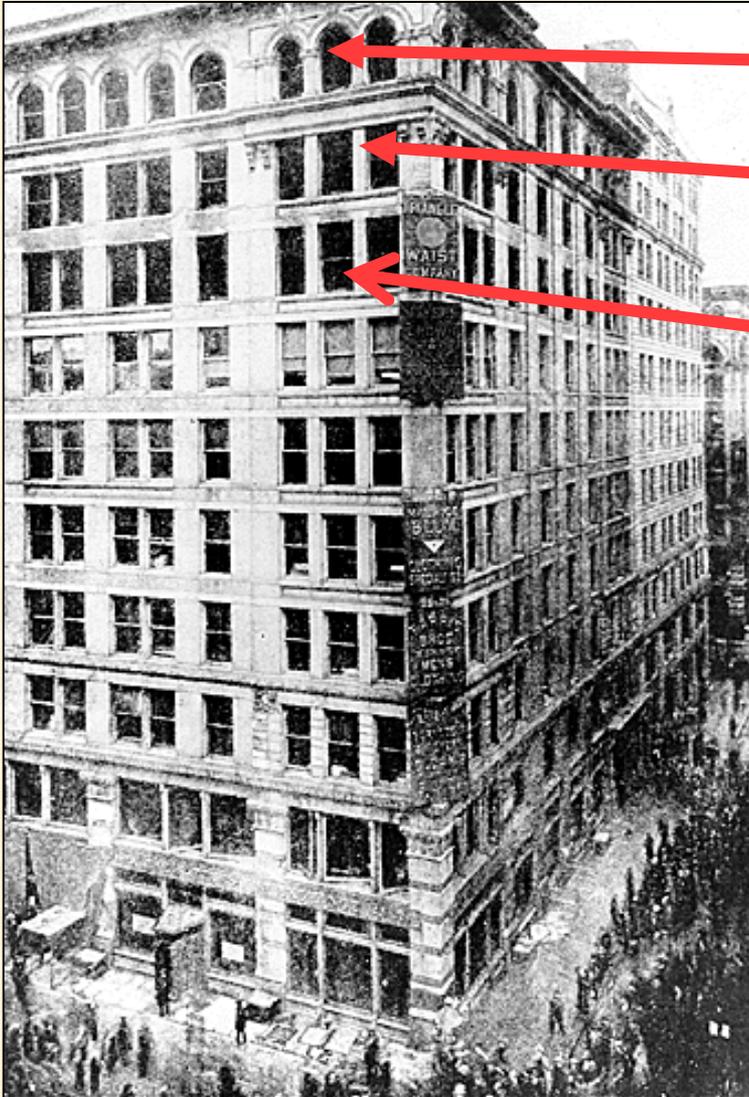
A worker in a brick-making factory was caught in a belt and had most of his skin torn off.

“In plain sight of a hundred fellow-workmen, Martin Stoffel was cut into small pieces at the Philadelphia Caramel Works ... He was dragged into the machinery and his head severed....A second later both legs were cut off. Then one arm after the other fell into the lesser wheels below, both being cut into many parts. Before the machinery could be stopped, Stoffel looked awful.”

**Steam Hammer,
Westinghouse Works**

**©May 13, 1904
American Mutoscope
& Biograph Company**

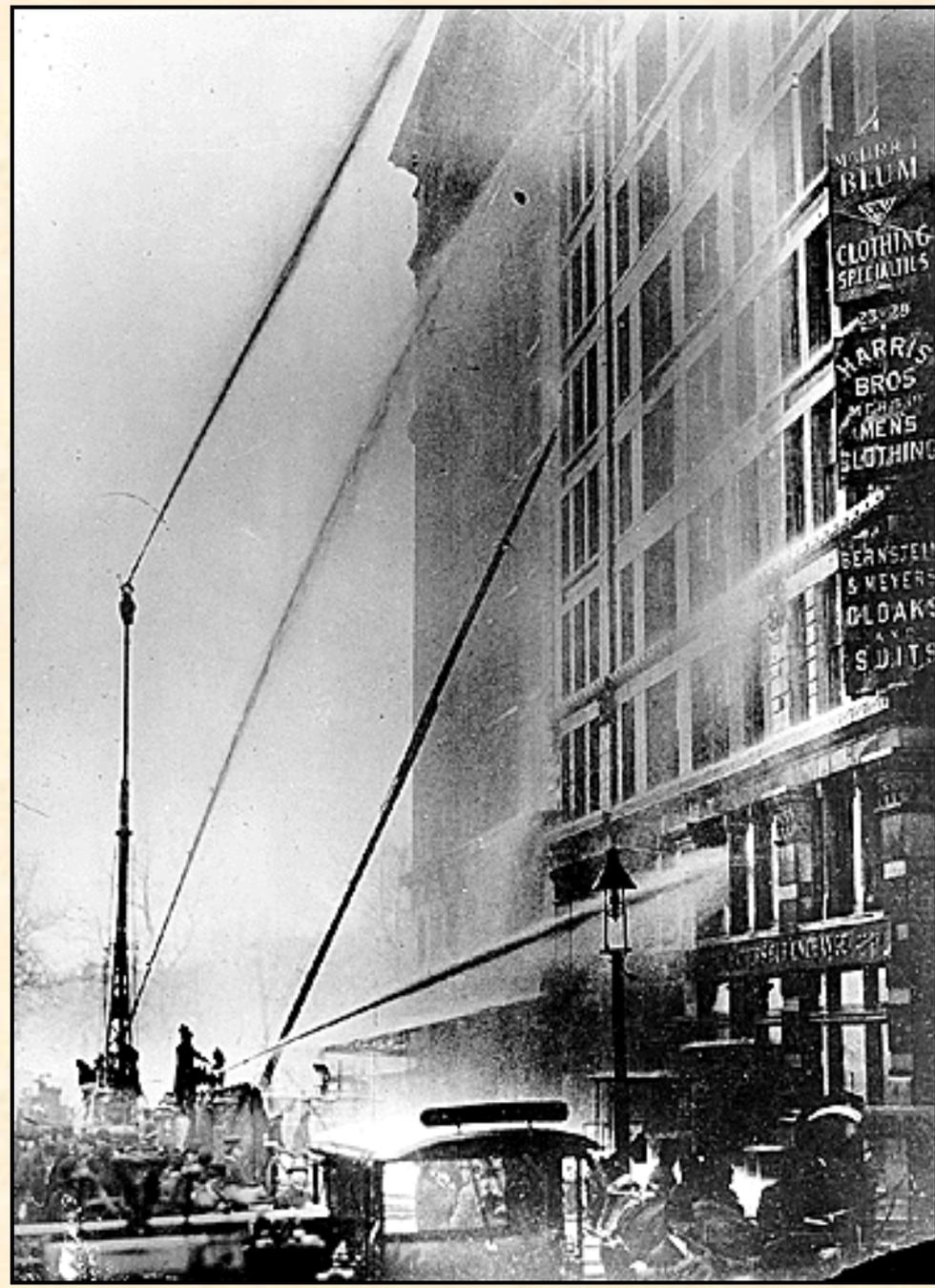
TRIANGLE SHIRTWAIST FIRE LEADS TO REFORM IN WORKING CONDITIONS



**TRIANGLE
SHIRTWAIST
COMPANY
OCCUPIED
THE TOP 3
FLOORS**



SHIRTWAIST



The fire was a boost for the cause of factory safety. Numerous factory safety laws were enacted because of the public outcry at the deaths.



1957 interview with Dora Maizler, a survivor of the fire. (31 minutes)

FIRE TRAP VICTIMS BURIED

DRAFT NEW LAW TO SAVE SHOP WORK

NEW YORK EVENING JOURNAL 8TH EDITION EXTRA

No. 921 P. M. NEW YORK, TUESDAY, MARCH 20, 1911. ONE CENT

SHEEHAN LOSES IN CAUCUS

Alfred J. Sheehan, 1847 W. 10th St., Manhattan, lost his bid for the nomination of the Democratic caucus for the office of District Attorney in the 11th district today. He received 100 votes, while the incumbent, William F. Hendon, Jr., received 110 votes. The caucus was held at the Manhattan Club, 100 W. 42d St., at 7 o'clock this morning.

Who Is Responsible?

The latest developments to-day in the Asch building fire, where 145 wage earners, the majority of them girls, lost their lives, are these:

Mrs. Irene Selvas, who escaped from the burning building, corroborated in a thrilling story of the fire the charge made by Chief Croker and others that the doors were locked, cutting off all escape by the stairs. Mrs. Selvas will tell her story to-day to the District Attorney and the police.

Five Marshal William L. Deers to-day will continue his inquiry into the fire. He will examine fifteen operators and eight firemen.

Twenty-nine more bodies were identified, making a total of 118 out of the 145 victims. In this total are included the dead and the two bodies the police last night still in the subcellar.

The number of bodies removed to the Morgue was 62. This leaves twenty-nine unidentified at the Morgue.

Through the efforts of the Evening Journal and American a committee comprising five men of expert opinion was organized to arrive immediately to the present building laws that will thoroughly correct existing ones and women in crowded shops and mill manufacturing structures.

Contributions for the relief of the families of the victims to-day reached the total of \$14,000. Of this amount Jacob K. Bohn, treasurer of the Red Cross fund, received \$4,000, while \$8,000 was received at the Singer's office.

There were a few quiet funeral parades, and to-day there will be more, when the victims of the fire have all been buried. A large number of the families of the victims are being cared for by the Red Cross. The State Highway Patrol and other law enforcement have planned to search the funeral procession. The funeral services will be held in afternoon and Christian churches.

Charles P. Wilson, Superintendent of Buildings, who has been on a pleasure junk to Panama, arrived at Manhattan, this morning, and is reported to be interesting to New York to-day.

Dr. O'Hanlon, who has charge of the bodies at the Morgue, will to-day receive the friends and family of the unidentified dead to the East Thirty-sixth street station. Later they will be taken to the Cooney's office.

WOMAN TELLS OF FIGHT FOR LIFE AT BARRED DOORS!

SURVIVOR'S REMARKABLE STORY.

The remarkable story of Mrs. Irene Selvas, of No. 180 East Second street, who escaped from the burning Asch building, in which she corroborated Fire Chief Croker and others, who charge that the doors leading to the stairs were locked, cutting off all escape in that direction, was related to-day in an Evening Journal reporter before Mrs. Selvas went to the District Attorney's office to make her statement.

"I had been employed for the last two years on a sewing machine in the factory of the Trelonge Shirt Waist Company at Washington place and Green street," said Mrs. Selvas. "I was familiar with the eighth, sixth and south floors of the building, and with all the ways of entering and leaving the place."

"After opening to the factory of the Trelonge Shirt Waist Company at Washington place and Green street," said Mrs. Selvas. "I was familiar with the eighth, sixth and south floors of the building, and with all the ways of entering and leaving the place."

"I was familiar with the eighth, sixth and south floors of the building, and with all the ways of entering and leaving the place."

7 HURT AS AUTO HITS AMBULANCE

A group of seven children of the building of the 12th Street school, who were playing in the yard, were injured today when a motor car, driven by a man named John J. O'Brien, of 12th Street, ran into the school building. The children were injured in various places, and the car was damaged. The school was closed for the day.

POLICEMAN HURT BY RUNAWAY HORSE

Police Officer John J. O'Brien, of 12th Street, was injured today when a horse, owned by a man named John J. O'Brien, of 12th Street, ran into him. The horse was running wild, and the officer was thrown to the ground. He was injured in various places, and the horse was damaged. The incident occurred on 12th Street.

ENDS HIS ILLS BY BULLET IN HEART

A man named John J. O'Brien, of 12th Street, ended his illness today by shooting a bullet into his heart. He had been ill for some time, and his condition was very bad. He was found by a neighbor, and he shot himself in the heart. He died immediately.

American Readers Will Take Your Poems

If you are an author, and if you have any poems, you should send them to the American Readers. They will take your poems, and they will pay you for them. This is a great opportunity for you to get your work published and to receive money for it.

SUES EX-HUSBAND TO GET SON AND BIRTH

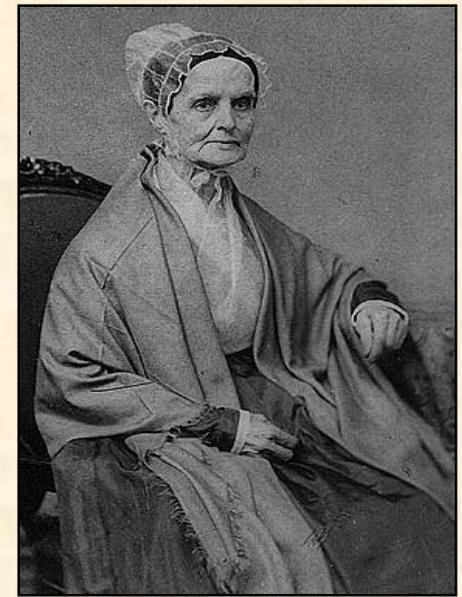
A woman named John J. O'Brien, of 12th Street, has sued her ex-husband to get her son and her birth. She claims that her ex-husband has stolen her son and her birth, and she wants them back. She has filed a lawsuit against him, and she is asking for a judgment in her favor.

This Ought to Fit Somebody; Who Is He?

STRUGGLE FOR WOMAN SUFFRAGE



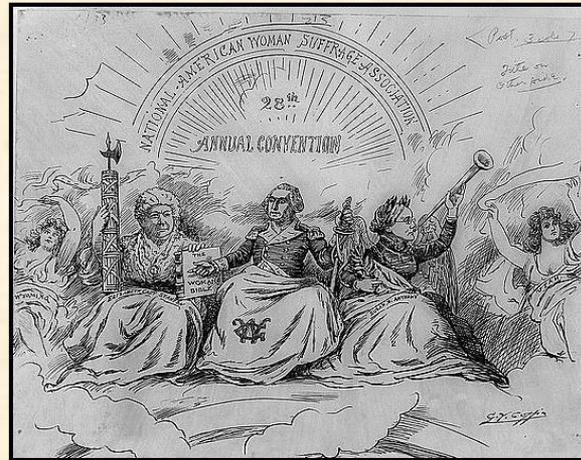
1800's OLDER WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE LEADERS (Not HAGS)



Lucretia Mott 1793-1880



THE AGE OF BRASS.
or the Opprobrium of Women's rights.



*Elizabeth Cady Stanton and
her daughter Harriet
Blatch. 1856.*

**Elizabeth Cady
Stanton 1815-1902:**her
daughter (Harriet E. Blatch) became a
prominent suffrage leader in the 20th
century



Lucy Stone 1818-1893



Susan B. Anthony 1820-1906

LEADERS OF THE WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE MOVEMENT IN THE 20TH CENTURY



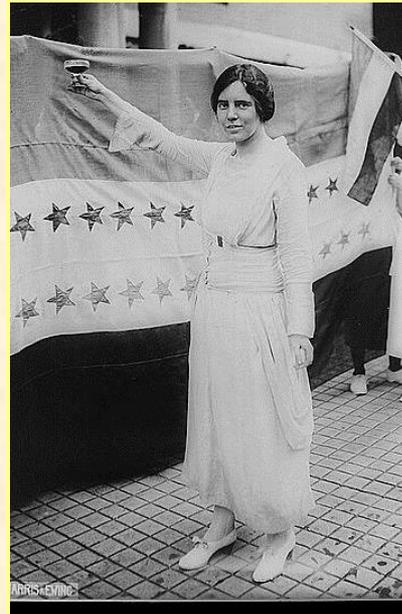
**Carrie
Chapman
Catt: 1859-
1947**



**Lucy Burns
1879-1966**



**Maud Wood
Park: 1871-
1955**



**Alice
Paul: 1886-
1977**

NOT ALL WOMEN WERE IN FAVOR OF VOTING



DO WOMEN WANT THE VOTE?

Suffrage is not a natural right. It is a question to be determined by the community solely by a consideration of its effect upon the public welfare. The majority of women do not want to assume the burden of government. A very small minority of women demand the ballot. It is unjust to force new duties upon a large body of women who are indifferent or opposed to woman suffrage.

Voting is only a small part of government. If the duty of voting is laid upon women, the duty will also be laid upon them of taking an active part in the preliminaries necessary to voting, and in the consequences which result from voting. They must take part in political discussions and share in political campaigns, and see that the laws which they help to enact are enforced upon those that refuse to obey the laws.

Would it Promote the General Welfare ?

Woman suffrage would double the number of voters and double the expense of elections to the tax payer, without any corresponding gain. The need of America is not an increased quantity, but an improved quality of the vote, and there is no adequate reason to believe that Woman Suffrage, by doubling the vote, will improve its quality.

Would it not impose Great Hardship on Many Women ?

Equality in character does not imply similarity in function; the duties and life of men and women are different in the State, as in the home. Women have many physical limitations which do not exist for men, and already, as a rule their strength is over-taxed. The energies of women are engrossed by their present duties and interests, from which men cannot relieve them, and it is better for the community that they devote their energies to the better performance of their present work, than to divert them to new fields of activity. The ballot is not essential for the performance of woman's present duties.

Are not the Interests of Women Safe in the Hands of Men ?

Quite as safe as in those of other women!
The woman suffragists always imply that men legislate only for their own interests. But in America men cannot be accused of indifference to the wishes and happiness of women. They would make any reasonable amendments in the laws affecting the welfare of women, if urged with half the force now brought to bear in favor of suffrage. Moreover, in general the interests of men and women are very much the same. Both desire good schools, good roads, good drainage, and good government. The prosperity of the town and of the State benefits both alike. Only in the common division of labor, certain duties are apportioned to each, according to their special conditions of strength and organization. These differences are not of human origin, and therefore cannot be changed by any so-called "reform."

Political equality will deprive woman of special privileges hitherto accorded to her by law.

Will Woman Suffrage Help the Cause of Temperance ?

No woman suffrage State is a prohibition State; no woman suffrage State is a high license State. Eight States where women do not vote are prohibition States.

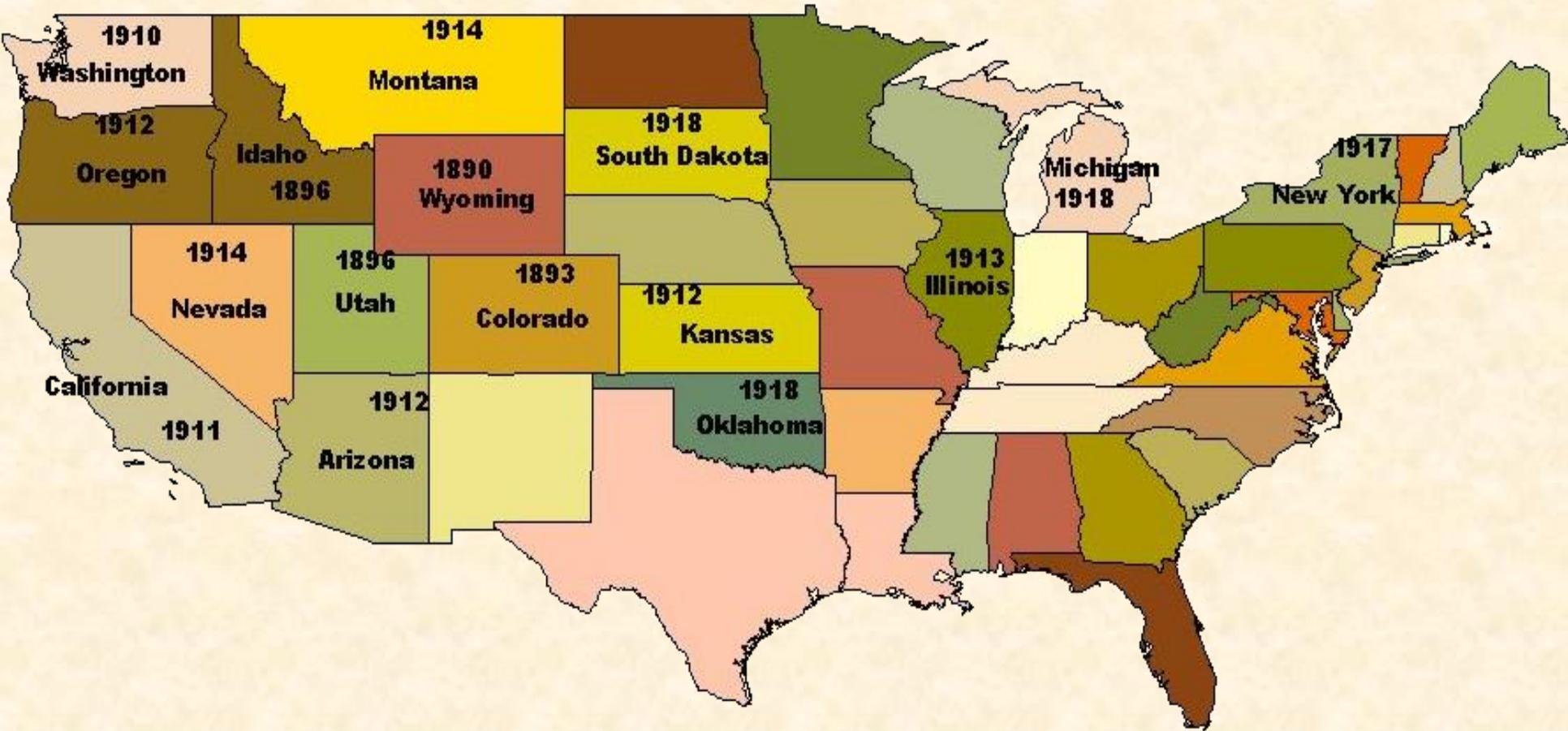
Is the Ballot Essential to Woman's Public Usefulness ?

Woman Suffrage would force woman into the political arena. This would impair her usefulness which she exercises to-day as a disinterested, non-partisan worker for the public good. She would duplicate man's work and lose her special value if she went into party politics.

What would happen to Legislation and Government ?

Behind law there must always be force to make it effective. Women, by the limitations of their sex, are unfitted for the stern work of enforcing law. It would be ill for any State where legislation was shaped by women over the heads of a majority of men. Under such conditions you would soon have, not government, but chaos.

STATES THAT GAVE WOMEN THE SUFFRAGE BEFORE THE 19TH AMENDMENT



AFRICAN AMERICANS AND PROGRESSIVISM



AFRICAN AMERICANS FACED MANY HARDSHIPS



THE MAJORITY WERE POOR



THEY LIVED FOR THE MOST PART IN THE SOUTHERN STATES



THEY WORKED AS TENANT FARMERS AND HIRED HANDS ON SOMEONE ELSE'S LAND



JIM CROW LAWS SEVERELY RESTRICTED THEIR FREEDOM



DE JURE SEGREGATION WAS IN FORCE



PLESSEY V FERGUSON ("SEPARATE BUT EQUAL") WAS THE RULE



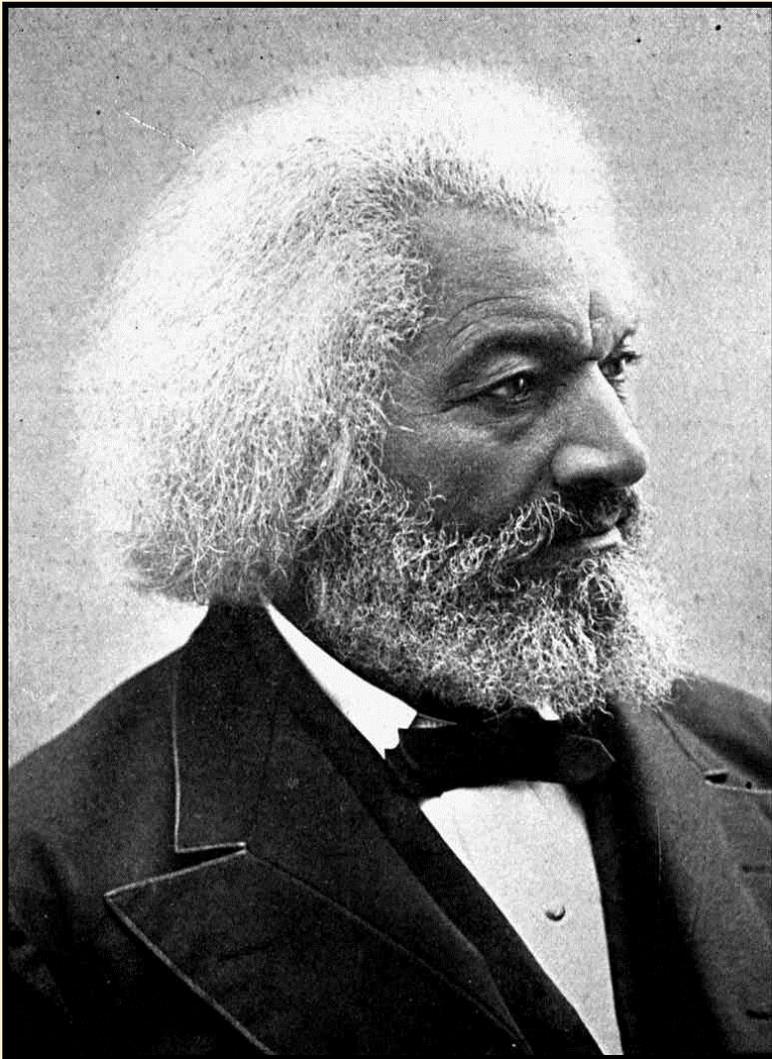
BLACK SCHOOLS WERE INFERIOR TO WHITE SCHOOLS



BLACKS HAD NO CONTROL OVER LOCAL POLITICS EVEN WHERE THEY WERE THE MAJORITY

EXAMPLES OF JIM CROW LAWS

- ❖ **Restaurants:** It shall be unlawful to conduct a restaurant or other place for the serving of food in the city, at which white and colored people are served in the same room, unless such white and colored persons are effectively separated by a solid partition extending from the floor upward to a distance of seven feet or higher, and unless a separate entrance from the street is provided for each compartment.
- ❖ **Intermarriage:** All marriages between a white person and a Negro person or between a white person and a person of Negro descent to the fourth generation inclusive, are hereby forever prohibited. (Florida)
- ❖ **Education:** The schools for white children and the schools for Negro children shall be conducted separately. (Florida)
- ❖ **Textbooks:** Books shall not be interchangeable between the white and colored schools, but shall be continued to be used by the race first using them. (North Carolina)
- ❖ **Burial:** The officer in charge shall not bury, or allow to be buried, any colored persons upon ground set apart or used for the burial of white persons. (Georgia)
- ❖ **Parks:** It shall be unlawful for colored people to frequent any park owned or maintained by the city for the benefit, use and enjoyment of white persons. and unlawful for nay white person to frequent any park owned or maintained by the city for the use and benefit of colored persons. (Georgia)
- ❖ **The Blind:** The board of trustees shall. maintain a separate building. on separate ground for the admission, care, instruction, and support of all blind persons of the colored or black race. (Louisiana)
- ❖ **Lunch Counters:** No persons, firms, or corporations, who or which furnish meals to passengers at station restaurants or station eating houses, in times limited by common carriers of said passengers, shall furnish said meals to white and colored passengers in the same room, or at the same table , or at the same counter. (South Carolina)



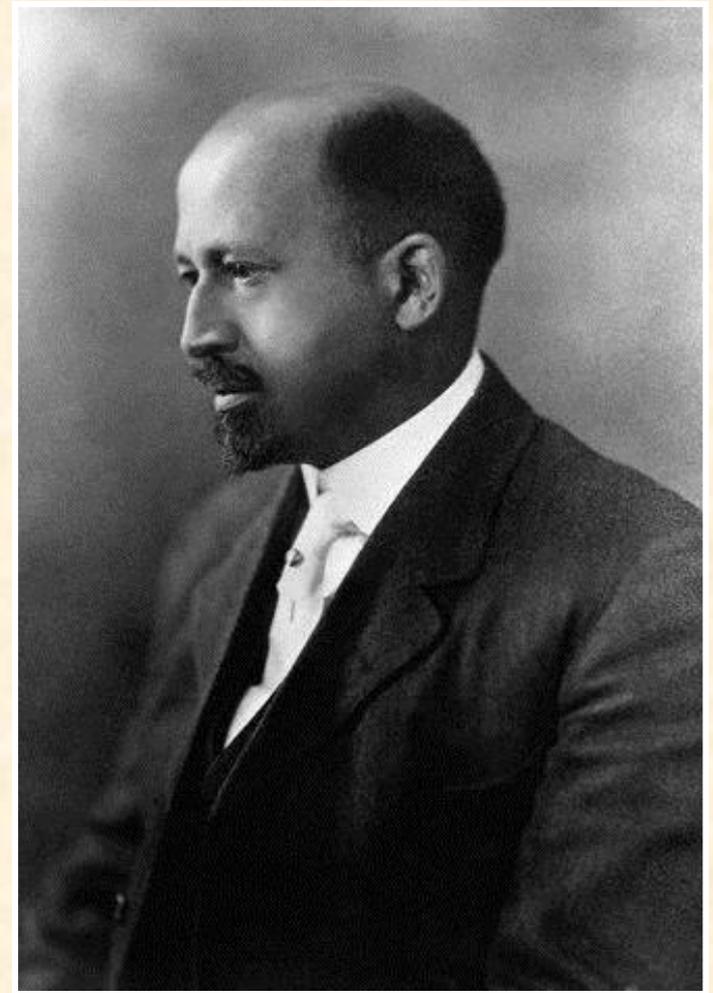
**FREDERICK DOUGLASSSSSS
WAS WIDELY REGARDED
AS THE LEADER AND
SPOKESMAN FOR THE
BLACK COMMUNITY UNTIL
HIS DEATH IN 1895.**

**BOOKER T. WASHINGTON
ASSUMED DOUGLAS'S
ROLE BUT WAS
CHALLENGED BY W.E.B.
DuBOIS.**

AFRO-AMERICAN LEADERS



**BOOKER T.
WASHINGTON**



W.E.B. DuBOIS

WASHINGTON'S "ATLANTA COMPROMISE" MESSAGE OF 1895 PROPELLED HIM INTO THE STATUS OF A BLACK LEADER

"Cast Down Your Bucket Where You Are":

"Cast it down among the eight millions of Negroes whose habits you know, whose fidelity and love you have tested in days when to have proved treacherous meant the ruin of your fireside. Cast down your bucket among these people who have without strikes and labor wars tilled your fields, cleared your forests, builded your railroads and cities, brought forth treasures from the bowels of the earth, just to make possible this magnificent representation of the progress of the South."

**LETTER FROM DuBOIS
CONGRATULATING HIM
ON THE SPEECH**



WASHINGTON'S VOICE

*My Dear Mr Washington:
Let me heartily con-
gratulate you upon your phenom-
enal success at Atlanta — it
was a word fitty spoken.*

*Sincerely Yours,
W. E. D. Du Bois*

Wilmington, 24 Sept., '95

IN 1915, THE NAACP UNDERTOOK A CAMPAIGN AGAINST THE IMMENSELY POPULAR D.W. GRIFFITH MOVIE BIRTH OF A NATION WHICH GLORIFIED THE KU KLUX KLAN.





TWO DIFFERENT PHILOSOPHIES AS TO WHAT BLACK PEOPLE SHOULD DO TO SECURE THEIR RIGHTS

WASHINGTON

DuBOIS

BLACKS SHOULD WAIT FOR SOCIAL EQUALITY AND WORK FOR SOCIAL RIGHTS THROUGH ECONOMIC PROGRESS

BLACKS WILL MAKE NO REAL PROGRESS AS LONG AS THEY WERE DENIED EQUAL RIGHTS NO MATTER HOW DOCILE THEY ACTED

SEGREGATION AND 2ND-CLASS CITIZENSHIP WERE TO BE ACCEPTED HOPING THEY WOULD BE ACCEPTED

BLACKS SHOULD WORK FOR EQUALITY AND SOCIAL JUSTICE NOW AND NOT ACCEPT 2ND CLASS CITIZENSHIP

CIVIL RIGHTS WOULD COME FROM WHITES WHEN BLACKS PROVED THEMSELVES READY

BLACK PEOPLE SHOULD NOT WAIT FOR WHITES TO ACCEPT THEM FOR THEY WERE AMERICANS LIKE EVERYONE ELSE

ACCOMPLISHMENTS OF THE PROGRESSIVE ERA

CITY REFORMS:

1. CITY COMMISSIONER PLAN
2. CITY MANAGER PLAN

STATE REFORMS:

1. SECRET BALLOT
2. INITIATIVE
3. REFERENDUM
4. RECALL
5. DIRECT PRIMARY

FEDERAL LEGISLATION AND AMENDMENTS

- 1. NEWLANDS RECLAMATION ACT**
- 2. ELKINS ACT**
- 3. PURE FOOD AND DRUG ACT**
- 4. MEAT INSPECTION ACT**
- 5. HEPBURN ACT**
- 6. FEDERAL RESERVE ACT**
- 7. CLAYTON ANTITRUST ACT**
- 8. FEDERAL TRADE ACT**
- 9. 16TH AMENDMENT**
- 10. 17TH AMENDMENT**
- 11. 18TH AMENDMENT**
- 12. 19TH AMENDMENT**