**Progressive Era STAAR Review**

**Progressive Reformers**

* **Booker T. Washington**
	+ Born into slavery in 1856
	+ Prominent African-American leader
		- Named first leader of the Tuskegee Institute in Alabama
	+ Argued that African Americans should seek gradual equality
		- Focus on job training, show their usefulness and skills to gain respect
		- Do not be too demanding
* **W.E.B. DuBois**
	+ Born in 1868, shortly after the Civil War.
	+ First African American to earn a PhD from Harvard University and became a noted historian.
	+ DuBois was one of the founding member of the NAACP
		- National Association for the Advancement of Colored People
		- Also the editor of its journal, *The Crisis*
	+ DuBois disagreed with Washington, and in his writings for *The Crisis* he claimed that African Americans deserved racial equality immediately
		- Openly supported protests and criticized Washington for not being forceful enough in his goals
* **Ida Wells**
	+ **Lynching** was one of the main tactics used to terrorize African Americans, especially in the South
		- Lynching – murder by hanging
	+ When three of Wells’ male friends were lynched for crimes they did not commit, Wells organized a national anti-lynching crusade.
		- Her research revealed that 728 men and women had been lynched in the previous decade.
* **The Jungle – Upton Sinclair**
	+ “The Jungle” – Upton Sinclair (1906)
	+ Revealed working conditions in the meat packing industry.
		- Gross and disturbing working conditions in packing plants.
		- Described diseased, rotten, and contaminated meat laying around, while workers packing meat.
	+ Lead to Meat Inspection Act
		- Required federal inspection of meat sold through interstate commerce, and required the Agriculture Department to set standards of cleanliness in meatpacking plants.
	+ Also lead to passing of Pure Food & Drug Act
		- Prevented the manufacture, sale, or transportation of adulterated or misbranded or poisonous or deleterious foods, drugs, medicines, and liquors, and for regulating traffic therein, and for other purposes.
* **Jane Addams**
	+ Settlement houses began to appear in slum neighborhoods
		- All-purpose community center for poor people living in crowded city neighborhoods.
		- Provided child care, nursing services, and English lessons to immigrants
		- Most were staffed by volunteers
	+ Addams and her volunteers lived at **Hull House**
		- Lived among the people they were trying to help.
	+ According to Addams, the main purpose of the settlement house was to “help the foreign-born converse the value of their past life and to bring them into contact with a better class of Americans.”
* **Frances Willard**
	+ Woman’s Christian Temperance Union
		- Group to curb the consumption of alcohol.
		- Because of the correlation between drinking and domestic violence, the temperance movement existed alongside various women’s rights and other movements
	+ Willard led group under motto “Do Everything” to protect women and children
		- Some of the changes WCTU wanted included property and custody rights for women, women’s suffrage, women’s education, and working rights for women.
	+ Passing of the 18th Amendment
		- Prohibition – made alcohol illegal to make, sell, and consume
* **Susan B. Anthony**
	+ In 1872, Anthony tried to vote under the 14th amendment, but a judge refused her the right to vote.
	+ 1874 – Supreme Court ruled women were citizens, but could not vote.
		- Voting was not necessarily a “privilege” of citizenship
	+ Anthony and other women reformers were able to obtain suffrage in a number of Western states, but they could not succeed in introducing a constitutional amendment requiring all states to give women the right to vote.

**Progressive Era Amendments**

* **16th** – Created a national income tax
	+ Increased government revenue
* **17th** – Direct Election of Senators
	+ Established direct election of U.S. Senators by popular vote
* **18th** – Prohibition
	+ Made alcohol illegal to make, sell, and consume
* **19th** – Gave women right to vote
	+ US could not deny a citizen the right to vote on the basis of sex.

**Progressive Era Laws**

* **Pendleton Act passed - 1889**
	+ Created the Civil Service Commission – gave competitive exams and selected appointees based on merit
	+ Before becoming president, Theodore Roosevelt became U.S. Civil Service Commissioner. He sought to reform the civil service system to attract the best people. Believed appointments to federal jobs should be based on merit, not on party views.
* **Federal Reserve Act of 1913**
	+ Reformed the banking industry by establishing 12 regional Federal Reserve Banks to serve as “banker’s banks”
	+ Further allowed the Federal Reserve to regulate the money in circulation by controlling the amount of money that banks could lend.

**Initiative, Referendum, Recall**

* **Initiative**
	+ Voters could directly introduce bills in the state legislature to be put on a ballot and could vote on whether they wanted the bill to pass
* **Referendum**
	+ Voters could compel legislators to place a bill on the ballot for approval and vote directly on the bill
* **Recall**
	+ Elected officials could be removed from office by voters in a special election