APUSH Unit 8

Populism & Progressivism

APUSH 6.1 – APUSH 6.3
VUS.8d



The Labor Movement

Labor and management battled for control over wages and working conditions, with workers organizing local and national unions and directly confronting corporate power.

* As cities grew substantially in both size and in number, some segments of American society enjoyed lives of extravagant “conspicuous consumption,” while many others lived in relative poverty.
* Large corporations came to dominate the U.S. economy as it increasingly focused on the production of consumer goods, driven by new technologies and manufacturing techniques.
* The industrial workforce expanded through migration across national borders and internal migration, leading to a more diverse workforce, lower wages, and an increase in child labor.
* Racism and nativism often weakened the effectiveness of the labor movement.
* Corporations and the federal government were usually hostile to organized labor and often used force to crush strikes. As a result, organized labor met with only limited success.

Labor Goals & Tactics

Wages, hours & working conditions

“Eight-hour day” movement

Skilled workers vs. unskilled workers

Craft unions vs. trade unions

Nativism

Chinese Exclusion Act, 1882

Abolition of child labor

Strike

Wildcat strike

Collective bargaining

Closed shop

Mediation & arbitration

Management Goals & Tactics

Yellow dog contract

Lockout

“Scabs”

Pinkertons

Blacklist

Sherman Antitrust Act injunctions against labor unions

Open shop

Organizations, Leaders & Events

National Labor Union

Knights of Labor

Terence V. Powderly

Mother Jones

President Rutherford B. Hayes

Great Railroad Strike, 1877

Haymarket Square Riot (Haymarket Affair), 1886

American Federation of Labor

Samuel Gompers

Carnegie Steel Company

Homestead Strike, 1892

Coxey’s Army, 1894

Company towns

Debt peonage

Pullman, Illinois

President Grover Cleveland

Pullman Strike, 1894

President Theodore Roosevelt

United Mine Workers (UMW)

Anthracite Coal Strike, 1902

International Ladies’ Garment Workers Union (ILGWU)

Florence Kelly

Triangle Shirtwaist Fire, 1911

Ludlow Massacre, 1914

Radical Labor

Karl Marx & Friedrich Engels

*The Communist Manifesto*, 1848

Edward Bellamy

*Looking Backward*, 1888

Utopian socialism

Socialist Party

Eugene Debs’ presidential campaigns, 1900-1920

Jack London

*The Iron Heel*

Industrial Workers of the World (IWW/“Wobblies”)

“One Big Union”

Rise and Fall of Populism

The growth of corporate power in agriculture and economic instability in the farming sector inspired activists to create the People’s (Populist) Party, which called for political reform and a stronger governmental role in the American economic system.

* Farmers adapted to the new realities of mechanized agriculture and dependence on the evolving railroad system by creating local and regional organizations that sought to resist corporate control of agricultural markets.
* Western farmers fought largely in vain against the transformation of American agriculture and the larger economy.
* Many of the ideas proposed by the rural Populist movement were later adopted and successfully implemented by the urban Progressive movement.

Mechanization of agriculture/ “farm as a factory”

Debt

Deflation

Drought

Locusts

Trusts

Tariffs

Railroad rates

Oliver Kelley

The Grange (Patrons of Husbandry)

Social gatherings

Cooperatives

Greenbacks

Greenback Labor Party

Granger laws (regulation of railroads)

*Munn v. Illinois*, 1877

Intrastate commerce

*Wabash v. Illinois,* 1886

Interstate commerce

Interstate Commerce Act, 1887

Sherman Antitrust Act, 1890

*U.S. v. E.C. Knight Co.,* 1895

Interstate Commerce Commission

Farmers’ Alliances: Northern, Southern, Colored

Mary Elizabeth Lease

James B. Weaver

Coxey Armies

Populist (People’s) Party

Election of 1892

James B. Weaver

Omaha Platform, 1892

Abolition of the national bank

Direct democracy

Direct election of senators

Australian (secret) ballot

Government ownership (nationalization) of railroads

Nativism

8-hour workday

Gold, silver & bimetallism

Panic of 1893

Election of 1896

William Jennings Bryan

“Cross of Gold” Speech

“Gold bugs” vs. “silverites”

William McKinley

Marcus Hanna

Campaign finance

Dingley Tariff, 1897

Gold Standard Act, 1900

L. Frank Baum

*The Wonderful Wizard of Oz*

Frank Norris

*The Octopus,* 1901

The Progressive Movement

The Progressive movement achieved sweeping reforms that improved the lives of workers, consumers, women, children and made government more democratic.

* In the late 1890s and the early years of the 20th century, journalists and Progressive reformers — largely urban and middle class, and often female — worked to reform existing social and political institutions at the local, state, and federal levels by creating new organizations aimed at addressing social problems associated with an industrial society.
* Progressive reformers responded to economic instability, social inequality, and political corruption by calling for government intervention in the economy, expanded democracy, greater social justice, and conservation of natural resources.
* Business interests battled conservationists as the latter sought to protect sections of unspoiled wilderness through the establishment of national parks and other conservationist and preservationist measures.
* The women’s rights movement was both emboldened and divided over the 14th and 15th Amendments to the Constitution. Challenging their prescribed “place,” women activists articulated alternative visions of political, social, and economic equality.
* Corruption in government — especially as it related to big business — energized the public to demand increased popular control and reform of local, state, and national governments, ranging from minor changes to major overhauls of the capitalist system.
* A number of critics challenged the dominant corporate ethic in the United States and sometimes capitalism itself, offering alternate visions of the good society through utopianism and the Social Gospel.

Progressivism

Robert “Fighting Bob” LaFollette

“Wisconsin Idea”

Academic-public alliance

Henry James

Pragmatism

John Dewey

“Learning by doing”

Normal schools

Chautauqua movement

“Social Gospel” (Liberal Protestantism)

Middle class

Direct democracy

Initiative

Referendum

Recall

City managers & commissioners

Australian (secret) ballot

Primary elections (direct primaries)

17th Amendment

Muckrakers

Frank Norris

*The Octopus*

Lincoln Steffens

*The Shame of the Cities*

Jacob Riis

*How the Other Half Lives*

Jane Addams

Hull House

Settlement houses

Henry Demarest Lloyd

Ida Tarbell

*The History of Standard Oil*

Monopolies & trusts

Enforcement of the Sherman Antitrust Act (“trust-busting”)

Upton Sinclair

*The Jungle*

Consumer protection

Meat Inspection Act/Pure Food & Drug Act

John Spargo

*The Bitter Cry of the Children*

Child labor

*Lochner v. New York,* 1905

*Loewe v. Lawlor* (Danbury Hatters case)*,* 1908

*Muller v. Oregon,* 1908

“Maternal welfare”

International Ladies Garment Workers Union (ILGWU)

Florence Kelly

Triangle Shirtwaist Fire

Labor departments

Minimum wage laws

Workers compensation

Industrial Workers of the World (IWW/“Wobblies”)

Socialist Party

Eugene Debs

Carrie Nation

Women’s Christian Temperance Union (WCTU)

18th Amendment

Volstead Act

Prohibition

Victorian morality

Comstock Law of 1873

Kate Chopin

*The Awakening*

Victoria Woodhull

“Free love”

Divorce rates

Family size

Birth control

Sterilization programs

Women’s suffrage in the west

Susan B. Anthony

Civil disobedience

Carrie Chapman Catt

National American Women’s Suffrage Association (NAWSA)

Alice Paul

National Women’s Party (NWP)

Women in factories during World War I

19th Amendment

League of Women Voters

Sierra Club

Audubon Society

Frederick Law Olmstead

City parks

Conservation

John Muir

Land management

Gifford Pinchot

National parks

Progressive Presidents

Presidents Theodore Roosevelt, William Taft and Woodrow Wilson responded to the progressive movement by increasing the role of the federal government in regulating the economy.

Theodore Roosevelt Administration

Assassination of William McKinley

Anthracite Coal Strike

United Mine Workers

Arbitration

“Square Deal”

*Northern Securities v. U.S.,* 1904

Enforcement of the Sherman Antitrust Act (“trust-busting”)

“Good trusts” vs. “bad trusts”

“Big Stick”

“Bully pulpit”

Meat Inspection Act

Pure Food & Drug Act

Elkins Act

Railroad rebates

Hepburn Act

Free passes

Interstate Commerce Commission

Booker T. Washington

Conservation

John Muir

Land management

Gifford Pinchot

Sierra Club

Newlands Reclamation Act

National Parks

William H. Taft Administration

Mann-Elkins Act

Payne-Aldrich Tariff

Ballinger-Pinchot Affair

*U.S. v. U.S. Steel*

16th Amendment

Income tax

Election of 1912

Theodore Roosevelt

“New Nationalism”

Progressive (Bull Moose) Party

William H. Taft

Republican Party

Woodrow Wilson

Democratic Party

“New Freedom”

Eugene Debs

Socialist Party

Eugene Chafin

Prohibition Party

Woodrow Wilson Administration

World War I

Underwood Tariff

Tariff reductions

Graduated (progressive) income tax

Federal Reserve Act

Discount (interest) rate

Federal Trade Commission (FTC)

Clayton Antitrust Act

Child Labor Laws

Adamson Act

17th Amendment

Direct election of senators

18th Amendment

Prohibition of alcohol

19th Amendment

Women’s suffrage

Unit Review: Essential Questions

* How successful were labor unions in improving the lives of workers in the late 1800s and early 1900s?
* How did states and the federal government respond to the labor movement?
* What factors contributed to the rise of the farmers’ movement?
* To what extent did the Populist movement achieve its goals?
* How did the excesses of the Gilded Age contribute to the development of the Progressive Movement?
* How did women influence the direction of the Progressive movement?
* How did the Progressive movement achieve political, economic, social and environmental reform?
* How did the Progressive movement affect national electoral politics?