



A NAUVEAU JOE, BUT IT MUST BE DONE

(Drawing himself into a bit of the 'naive' game, Joe is about to jump on the 'naive' game.)



THE PROGRESSIVE ERA

CHAPTER 17

Name _____

Period _____

The Progressive Era

Essential Questions

SWBAT:

1. Comprehend the origins and need for Progressive reforms at the turn of the Century. Identify the four goals of Progressivism. (Social Welfare, promoting Moral Improvement, Creating Economic Reform, and fostering efficiency)
2. Describe the flaws and corruption involved in American Government at this time. What new reforms were passed to combat patronage, graft, and political machines?
3. Analyze the effect of Progressive President Theodore Roosevelt's "Square Deal", on the nation. Explain how he used the power of the presidency to regulate business (trustbusting), protect public health, and conserve the environment.
4. Describe the important features and impact of progressive reforms.(Expanding democracy, financial reforms, women's suffrage, race relations, consumer reform, and political reform)

State Standards:

H 3.4: Determine the causes and effects of the *Populist and Progressive Movements*.

H 3.5: Analyze major social movements in the United States and explain their impact on the changing social and political *culture*, i.e., the *Populist and Progressive Movements*.

Book Readings:

- Chapter 17.1
- Chapter 17.2
- Chapter 17.3
- Chapter 17.5

The Progressive Era

Word Wall

Term	Definition	Picture/symbol
Progressive Movement		
Corruption		
Political Machine		
Graft		
Patronage		
Civil Service		
Pendleton Civil Service Act		
Prohibition		
Muckrakers		
Initiative		

Term	Definition	Picture/symbol
Referendum		
Recall		
17 th Amendment		
Suffrage		
Square Deal		
Meat Inspection Act		
Pure Food & Drug Act		
Conservation (Environmental)		
NAACP		
Clayton Anti- Trust Act		
Federal Trade Commission		
19 th Amendment		

Progressive Era Identifications

Directions- Use the Textbook to find why these specific people were important to the Progressive Movement.

- Complete Sentences

Individual	Importance to Progressive Movement
Thomas Nast	
William Marcy Tweed	
W.E.B. Du Bois	
Florence Kelly	
Carry Nation	
Robert M. La Follette	
Upton Sinclair	
Susan B. Anthony	

*Progressive Era
Identifications Continued*

Theodore Roosevelt	
John Muir	
Jacob Riis	
John Spargo	
Ida B Wells	

Progressive Era Timeline

Place the events and dates on the timeline below,

16th Amendment passed, Income Tax, Upton Sinclair publishes "The Jungle", Theodore Roosevelt becomes Pres, 19th Amendment passed- Women's suffrage, NAACP created, Pendleton Civil Service Act Passed, Prohibition, Hurricane and Tidal wave demolish Galveston TX, Bunting v. Oregon, National Child Labor Committee formed, Wyoming grants women right to vote, Meat Inspection Act Passed, Hepburn Act passed, Pure Food and Drug Act Passed, Forest Reserve Act- Yosemite Nat'l Park

THE PROGRESSIVE ERA

VIDEO QUIZ

Directions: Read the following statements, and circle whether they are true or false. If false fix question to make it true.

1. During the Progressive Era, the work week was limited to thirty to forty hours per week.
True False
2. Muckrakers were republicans who refused to support their party's presidential candidate because they opposed reform.
True False
3. Political groups of the early 1900s included Progressives, Populists and Socialists.
True False
4. The issues of the Progressive Era are no longer present today.
True False
5. Jacob Riis led a reform in Wisconsin to help improve his state's government.
True False
6. Jane Addams co-founded a settlement house to solve neighborhood problems.
True False
7. In 1919, the 19th amendment to the United States' Constitution was ratified, providing suffrage for women.
True False
8. Upton Sinclair brought the horror of Chicago's meat packing factories to the public's attention.
True False
9. Woodrow Wilson became President as a result of Taft and Roosevelt's battle with one another.
True False
10. One of the main reforms of the Progressive Era was the successful improvement of American civil rights.
True False

The Progressive Era

Video Discussion Questions

1. Describe the problems farmers faced and how they tried to improve these conditions.
2. Discuss how writers aided in the cause for reform.
3. How did Progressives differ from the Populists and Socialists?
4. Discuss some leading Progressive reformers and the actions they took.
5. List some of the amendments of the early 1900s and how they advanced the Progressive reforms.
6. Compare and contrast the presidential administrations of Taft, Wilson, and Roosevelt in areas of Progressive reform.
7. Explain a few of the ways the government was corrupted and showed favoritism as well as what some of the reforms were.
8. Discuss some of the reforms made to the election process and the results of the changes.
9. Compare and contrast the working conditions of factories today and then.
10. Explain the measures taken to preserve America's natural resources and why they were important

Name _____
Period _____

Origins of Progressivism

Chapter 17 Sec 1

Part I: As you read about the era of reform, take notes about the goals, reformers, and successes of the reform movements.

Social Reforms	People & Group Involved	Successes (laws, legal decisions, etc.)
1. Social Welfare Reform Movement		
2. Moral Reform Movement		
3. Economic Reform		
4. Movement to Protect Workers		
5. Movement to Protect Child Labor		

Political Reform	People & Groups Involved	Successes (laws, legal decisions, etc.)
6. Movement to Reform Local Government		
7. State Reform of Big Business		
8. Movement for Election Reform		

THE PROGRESSIVE MOVEMENT

The rapid growth of industry in the United States brought about such problems as business monopolies, dishonest politicians, crowded city slums, and miserable working conditions. During the 1870's and 1880's, reformers spoke out against these evils and demanded improvements in the quality of life for the middle class and the poor. But little progress was made until the 1890's when the public and the government gave widespread support to the reform movement.

The people who led the fight for change called themselves "progressives." They attacked the abuse of monopolies and trusts, the rate-fixing practices of railroads, the use of child labor in factories and mines, and the corruption of big-city political machines. They supported women's suffrage, conservation programs, civil service, and better pay and shorter hours for workers.

The Progressive Movement of the 1890's and early 1900's was urged on by a group of writers called the "muckrakers." They were given this nickname by President Theodore Roosevelt who agreed with their charges of political and social abuse. The writers reminded Roosevelt of a story character who became so involved in shoveling filth with a "muckrake" that he never looked up. Similarly, the muckrakers relentlessly attacked those things that were wrong and unfair. Lincoln Steffens wrote about dishonest politicians in The Shame of the Cities. Ida M. Tarbell published History of the Standard Oil Company in which she exposed the ruthless methods by which Standard Oil won almost total control of U.S. oil production. In his book The Jungle, Upton Sinclair told a shocking story about the unsanitary conditions in the meat-packing industry.

Reformers won control of many city and some state governments. They also succeeded in getting numerous candidates elected to Congress. Both the Democrats and the Republicans voted for reform legislation. President Theodore Roosevelt, William H. Taft, and Woodrow Wilson supported various reform laws. The result was that many changes were made at the local, state, and federal levels.

MAKING COMPARISONS

Read the first paragraph in column one below. It describes one of the problems that faced the country before the reforms were made. Then look through the list on page 4 and find the paragraph that describes how conditions changed as a result of the reform movement. Write the appropriate description in the first box in column two. Continue in this way until you have filled in all of the boxes in the second column.

BEFORE REFORM	AFTER REFORM
1. Victorious candidates used the spoils system to give government positions to friends and supporters. But many of these people lacked the qualifications necessary for doing a good job.	

<p>2. Candidates running for office were usually chosen by a small group of party leaders. Voters had no say in who the candidates would be.</p>	
<p>3. Political leaders often lined up voters who were willing to be bought and gave them ballots on easily identifiable colored paper. Counterfeiting ballots, stuffing ballot boxes, and other illegal practices were widespread.</p>	
<p>4. In New York City and other large urban areas, party bosses controlled strong political machines. Favors were done for people in return for their votes. Bribes were regularly accepted. "Boss" William Tweed of New York was the worst of the corrupt politicians, stealing an estimated \$30 million or more of the taxpayer's money.</p>	
<p>5. In spite of the passage of the Interstate Commerce Act, railroad rates remained excessively high. Railroad companies found ways to avoid paying lower rates set by the Interstate Commerce Commission.</p>	
<p>6. Workers, including women and children, were frequently on the job for 12 to 14 hours a day, six or seven days a week. Wages were terribly low. Bad working conditions often caused illness and accidents.</p>	

<p>7. Many big businesses became monopolies or trusts. One company, or several companies working together, gained control of an industry, such as oil. They charged high prices because there was no competition to hold prices down.</p>	
<p>8. Terrible conditions existed in the food processing industry. Upton Sinclair, a muckraker, told how packing houses often kept meat on dirty floors. He found that chopped meat sometimes contained rat hairs, wood splinters, bits of rope, or pieces of spoiled meat.</p>	
<p>9. Wilderness areas were being ruined. Great buffalo herds disappeared, the passenger pigeon became extinct, and other forms of wildlife were threatened. Government land and mineral resources were either sold cheaply or given away.</p>	
<p>10. Taxes were usually based on the amount of property a person owned. But many wealthy people hid some of their property from the government. Consequently, they did not pay their fair share of the taxes being collected.</p>	
<p>11. The two Senators that each state sent to Congress were chosen by the members of the various state legislatures.</p>	

<p>12. Only male citizens 21 or older could vote. In 1869 Susan B. Anthony and Elizabeth Cady Stanton founded the National Woman Suffrage Association which campaigned for the right of women to vote.</p>	
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AFTER REFORM

Write these descriptions in the appropriate boxes in column two on the chart. The letter preceding each description does NOT represent the order in which the paragraph will be listed on the chart.

- | | |
|---|--|
| <p>A. Congress passed the Hepburn Act. This law gave more power to the Interstate Commerce Commission. The result was a broad reduction in railroad rates.</p> <p>B. While Theodore Roosevelt was president, the government sued more than 40 companies for violating the Sherman Antitrust Act. One suit broke up John D. Rockefeller's Standard Oil Company. Roosevelt earned the nickname "trust-buster." During Woodrow Wilson's administration, the Clayton Act gave the government additional power to break up monopolies.</p> <p>C. Laws were passed requiring safety precautions in factories. Some states passed minimum wage laws. Working hours were shortened. "Workmen's compensation laws" required employers to carry insurance on their workers. Many states passed legislation that restricted child labor. The American Federation of Labor bargained for better wages and working conditions.</p> <p>D. The Meat Inspection Act and the Pure Food and Drug Act gave the government power to take action against companies whose products were impure, unsafe, or wrongly labeled.</p> <p>E. More and more government jobs were filled using the civil service system, or merit system. Persons had to prove they were qualified for a job by passing a civil service test.</p> | <p>F. The women's suffrage movement succeeded in getting the 19th Amendment added to the Constitution. It gave women the right to vote.</p> <p>G. The Australian ballot, or "secret ballot," was introduced. It was printed by the government on paper of the same color. The ballot contained a list of candidates and the positions they wished to fill. The voter marked his ballot in the privacy of a curtained booth.</p> <p>H. The Forest Reserve Act set aside wilderness areas. Other "conservation" measures saved mineral, water, and fuel resources. Congress established the National Park Service to run existing national parks and start new ones.</p> <p>I. The "direct primary" was used to select candidates for office. In "primary election," registered voters from each party chose the candidates that they wanted to run in the upcoming regular election.</p> <p>J. Progressive mayors and state lawmakers introduced numerous political reforms. The initiative enabled citizens to propose laws; the referendum allowed them to vote for or against laws already passed by state legislatures; a recall let them vote to remove corrupt politicians from offices.</p> <p>K. The 16th Amendment gave the federal government the power to collect "income taxes." The more money a person earned, the more taxes he paid.</p> <p>L. The 17th Amendment provided for the direct election of Senators by the voters of each state.</p> |
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Chapter 17 Sec 3:
Teddy Roosevelt's Square Deal

Part I: As you read this section, write notes to answer questions about President Roosevelt. If Roosevelt took no steps to solve the problem or if no legislation was involved in solving the problem, write "none."

Problem	What steps did Roosevelt take to solve each problem?	Which legislation helped solve the problem?
1. 1902 Coal Strike		
2. Trusts		
3. Unregulated Big Business		
4. Dangerous Foods & Medicines		
5. Shrinking Wilderness & Natural Resources		
6. Racial Discrimination		

Part II: Explain the importance of each of the following

1. Square Deal

2. *The Jungle*

3. Upton Sinclair

4. NAACP

The Jungle by Upton Sinclair

Upton Sinclair's shocking portrayal of Chicago slaughterhouses in the early 1900's, as seen through the eyes of Lithuanian immigrants, raised the public's awareness and prompted Congress to pass the Meat Inspection Act and the Pure Food and Drug Act. How do characters in this excerpt from his novel respond to working in a meatpacking plant?

Entering one of the Durham buildings, they [Jurgis and Jokubas] found a number of other visitors waiting; and before long there came a guide, to escort them through the place. They make a great feature of showing strangers through the packing plants, for it is a good advertisement. But *ponas* Jokubas whispered maliciously that the visitors did not see any more than the packers wanted them to.

They climbed a long series of stairways outside of the building, to the top of its five or six stories. Here was the chute, with its river of hogs, all patiently toiling upward; there was a place for them to rest to cool off, and then through another passageway they went into a room from which there is no returning for hogs.

It was a long, narrow room, with a gallery along it for visitors. At the head there was a great iron wheel, about twenty feet in circumference, with rings here and there along the edge. Upon both sides of this wheel there was a narrow space, into which came the hogs at the end of their journey; in the midst of them stood a great burly Negro, bare-armed and bare-chested. He was resting for the moment, for the wheel had stopped while men were cleaning up. In a minute or two, however, it began slowly to revolve, and then the men upon each side of it sprang to work. They had chains, which they fastened about the leg of the nearest hog, and the other end of the chain they hooked into one of the rings upon the wheel. So, as the wheel turned, a hog was suddenly jerked off his feet and borne aloft.

At the same instant the ear was assailed by a most terrifying shriek; the visitors started in alarm, the women turned pale and shrank back. The shriek was followed by another, louder and yet more agonizing- for once started upon that journey, the hog never came back; at the top of the wheel he was shunted off upon a trolley, and went

sailing down the room. And meantime another was swung up, and then another, and another, until there was a double line of them, each dangling by a foot and kicking in frenzy- and squealing. The uproar was appalling, perilous to the eardrums; one feared there was too much sound for the room to hold- that the walls must give way or the ceiling crack. There were high squeals and low squeals, grunts, and wails of agony; there would come a momentary lull, and then a fresh outburst, louder than ever, surging up to a deafening climax. It was too much for some of the visitors—the men would look at each other, laughing nervously, and the women would stand with hands clenched, and the blood rushing to their faces, and the tears starting in their eyes.

Meantime, heedless of all these things, the men upon the floor were going about their work. Neither squeals of hogs nor tears of visitors made any difference to them; one by one they hooked up the hogs, and one by one with a swift stroke they slit their throats. There was a long line of hogs, with squeals and lifeblood ebbing away together; until at last each started again, and vanished with a splash into a huge vat of boiling water...

The carcass hog was scooped out of the vat by machinery, and then it fell to the second floor, passing on the way through a wonderful machine with numerous scrapers, which adjusted themselves to the size and shape of the animal, and sent it out at the other end with nearly all of its bristles removed. It was then again strung up by machinery, and sent upon another trolley ride; this time passing between two lines of men, who sat upon a raised platform, each doing a certain single thing to the carcass as it came to him. One scraped the outside of the leg. One with a swift strokes severed the head, which fell to the floor and vanished through a hole. Another made a slit down the body; a second opened the body wider; a third

with a saw cut the breastbone; forth loosened the entrails; a fifth pulled them out—and they also slid through a hole in the floor. There were men to scrape each side and men to scrape the back; there were men to clean the carcass inside, to trim it and wash it. Looking down this room, one saw, creeping slowly, a line of dangling hogs a hundred yards in length; and for every yard there was a man, working as if a demon was after him. At the end of the hog's progress every inch of the carcass had been gone over several times; and then it was rolled into the chilling room, where it stayed for twenty-four hours and where a stranger might lose himself in a forest of freezing hogs.

Before the carcass was admitted here, however, it had to pass a government inspector, who sat in the doorway and felt of the glands in the neck for tuberculosis. This government inspector did not have the manner of a man who was worked to death; he was apparently not haunted by a fear that the hog might get by him before he had finished his testing. If you were a sociable person, he was quite willing to enter into a conversation with you, and to explain to you the deadly nature of the ptomaine's which are found in tubercular pork; and while he was talking with you you could hardly be so ungrateful as to notice that a dozen carcasses were passing by him untouched. This inspector wore a blue uniform, with brass buttons, and he gave the atmosphere of authority to the scene, and as it were, put the stamp of official approval.

Jurgis went down the line with the rest of the visitors, staring opened mouthed, lost in wonder. He has dressed hogs himself in the forest of Lithuania; but he had never expected to live to see one hog dressed by several hundred men. It was like a wonderful poem to him, and he took it all in guilelessly—even to the conspicuous signs demanding immaculate cleanliness of the employees. Jurgis was vexed when the cynical Jokubus translated these signs with sarcastic comments, offering to take them to the secret rooms where the spoiled meats went to be doctored...

With one member trimming beef in a cannery, and another working in a sausage factory, the family had a first-hand knowledge of the great majority of Packingtown swindles. For it was the custom, as they found, whenever meat was so spoiled that it could not be used for anything else, either to can it or else to chop it up into the sausage. With what had been told them by Jonas, who had worked in the pickle rooms, they could now study the whole of the spoiled-meat industry of the inside, and read a new and grim meaning into that old Packingtown jest—that they use everything of the pig except the squeal.

Jonas had told them how the meat that was taken out of pickle would often be found sour, and how they would rub it up with soda to take away the smell, and sell it to be eaten on free-lunch counters; also of all the miracles of chemistry which they performed; giving to any sort of meat, fresh or salted, whole or chopped, any color and any flavor and any odor they chose. In the pickling of hams they had an ingenious apparatus, by which they saved time and increased the capacity of the plant—a machine consisting of a hollow needle attached to a pump; by plunging this needle into the meat and working with his foot, a man could fill a ham with pickle in a few seconds. And yet, in spite of this, there would be hams found spoiled, some of them with an odor so bad that a man could hardly bear to be in the room with them. To pump into these the packers had a second and much stronger pickle which destroyed the odor—a process known to the workers as “giving them thirty per cent.” Also, after the hams had been smoked, there would be found some that had gone to the bad. Formerly these had been sold as “Number Three Grade,” but later on some ingenious person had hit upon a new device, and now they would extract the bone, about which the bad part generally lay, and insert into a hole a white-hot iron. After this invention there was no longer Number One, Two, and Three Grade—there was only Number One Grade. The packers were always originating such schemes—they had what was called “boneless hams,” which were all the

odds and ends of pork stuffed into casings; and “California hams,” which were the shoulders, with big knuckle joints, and nearly all the meat cut out; and fancy “skinned hams,” which were made of the oldest hogs, whose skins were heavy and coarse no one would buy them—that is, until they had been cooked and chopped fine and labeled “head cheese”

It was only when the whole ham was spoiled that it came into the department of Elizbieta. Cut up by the two-thousand-revolutions-a-minute flyers, and mixed with half a ton of other meat, no odor that ever was in the ham could make any difference. There was never the least attention paid to what was cut up for sausage; there would come all the way back from Europe old sausage that had been rejected, and that was moldy and white – it would be dosed with borax and glycerin, and dumped into the hoppers, and made over again for home consumption. There would be meat that had tumbled out on the floor, on the dirt and sawdust, where the workers had tramped and spit uncounted billions of consumption germs. 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. This is no fairy story and no joke; 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. There was no place for the men to wash their hands before they ate their dinner, and so they made a practice of washing them in the water that was to be ladled into the sausage. There were the butt-ends of smoked meat, and the scraps of corned beef, and all the odds and ends of the waste of the plants,

that would be dumped into old barrels in the cellar and left there. Under the system of rigid economy which the packers enforced, there were some jobs that it only paid to do once in a long time, and among these was the cleaning out of the waste barrels. Every spring they did it; and in the barrels would be dirt and rust and old nails and stale water – and cartload after cartload of it would be taken up and dumped into the hopper with fresh meat, and sent out to the public’s breakfast. Some of it they would make into “smoked” sausage – but as the smoking took time, and was therefore expensive, they would make call upon their chemistry department, and preserve it with borax and color it with gelatin to make it brown. All of their sausage came out of the same bowl, but when they came to wrap it they would charge two cents more a pound.

Such were the new surroundings in which Elizbieta was placed, and such was the work she was compelled to do. It was stupefying, brutalizing work; it left her no time to think, no strength for anything. She was part of the machine she tended, and every faculty that was not needed for the machine was doomed to be crushed out of existence. There was only one mercy about the cruel grind – that it gave her the gift of insensibility. Little by little she sank into a torpor – she fell silent. She would meet Jurgis and Ona in the evening, and the three would walk home together, often without saying a word. Ona, too, was falling into a habit of silence – Ona, who had once gone about singing like a bird. She was sick and miserable, and often she would barely have strength enough to drag herself home. And there they would eat what they had to eat, afterward, because there was only their misery to talk of, they would crawl into bed and fall into a stupor and never stir until it was time to get up again, and dress by candlelight, and go back to the machines. They were so numbed that they did not even suffer much from hunger, now; only the children continued to fret when the food ran short.

Yet the soul on Ona was not dead – the souls of none of them were dead, but only

sleeping; and now and then they would waken, and these were cruel times. The gates of memory would toll open – old joys would stretch out their arms to them, old hopes and dreams would call to them, and they would stir beneath the burden that lay upon them, and feel its forever immeasurable weight. They could not even cry out beneath it; but anguish would seize them, more dreadful than the agony of death. It was a thing scarcely to be spoken – a thing never spoken by all the world, that will not know its own defeat.

They were beaten; they had lost the game, they were swept aside, it was not less tragic because it was sordid, because it had to do with wages and grocery bills and rents. They had dreamed of freedom; of a chance to look about them and learn something; to be decent and clean, to see their child grow up to be strong. And now it was all gone – it would never be! They had played the game and they had lost. Six years more of toil they had to face before they could expect the least respite, the cessation of the payments upon the house; and how cruelly certain it was that they could never stand six years of such a life as they were living!

Discussion Questions

1. How does Jurgis react to the tour of Durham's meatpacking plant?
2. In your own words, describe how working in a meatpacking plant affects Ona and Elizbieta.
3. In your opinion, which details in the excerpt most convincingly highlight problems in the meatpacking industry in the early 1900s?
4. Based on your reading of the excerpt, why do you think Sinclair titled this novel *The Jungle*?

APPARTS

Document _____

Author: _____

Place & Time _____

Prior Knowledge: _____

Audience: _____

Reason: _____

The Main Idea: _____

The Significance: _____

Vocabulary: Look up and write four (4) words whose meanings you are unsure of.

Current Event Form

News Source: _____ Date of Print: _____

Headline/Topic: _____

Summary of Current Event: _____

Who? _____

What? _____

When? _____

Where? _____

Why do you think this is important?

History Themes: Relate the event to two different history themes

The Themes...

Five themes of Geography, Justice, Power, Multiple Perspectives
Science and Technology, Modern Day Relevance, Economic and Social Classes,
Conflict and Cooperation, Culture, Civic Responsibility

1. Relates to the Theme of _____ because

2. Relates to the Theme of _____ because

“Lynching and the Excuse for It” by Ida B. Wells

Ida B. Wells crusaded against lynching throughout the United States and Europe. In this article, which she published in the magazine Independent in 1901, she attacks the assumption that lynching resulted from a desire for justice. As you read, consider the conclusion she draws about the cause of lynching.

It was eminently befitting that the Independent's first number in the new century should contain a strong protest against lynching. The deepest dyed infamy of the 19th century was that which, in its supreme contempt for law, defined all constitutional guarantees of citizenship, and during the last fifteen years of the century put to death 2,000 men, women, and children by shooting, hanging, and burning alive. Well would it have been if every preacher in every pulpit in the land had made so earnest a plea as that which came from Miss Addams' forceful pen.

Appreciating the helpful influences of such a dispassionate and logical argument as that made by the writer referred to, I earnestly desire to say nothing to lessen the force of the appeal. At the same time, an unfortunate presumption used as a basis for her argument works so serious, though doubtless unintentional, an injury to the memory of thousands of victims of mob law that it is only fair to call attention to this phase of the writer's plea. It is unspeakably famous infamous to put thousands of people to death without trial by jury; it adds to the infamy to charge that these victims were moral monsters, when, in fact, four-fifths of them were not so accused even by the fiends who murdered them.

Almost at the beginning of her discussion the distinguished writer says; “Let us assume that the Southern cities who take part in and abet the lynching of Negroes honestly believe that that is the only successful method of dealing with a certain class of crimes.”

It is the assumption, this absolutely unwarrantable assumption that vitiates every suggestion which it inspires Miss Addams to make. It is the same baseless assumption which influences ninety-nine out of every one hundred persons who discuss this question. Among many thousand editorial clippings I have received in the past five years 99 percent discuss the question upon the presumption that lynchings are the desperate effort of the Southern people to protect their women from black monsters, and, while the large majority condemn lynching, the condemnation is tempered with a plea for the lyncher – that human nature gives way under such awful provocation and that the mob, insane for the moment, must be pitied as well as condemned. It is strange that an intelligent, law-abiding, and fair minded people should be so persistently shut their eyes to the facts in the discussion of what the civilized world now conceded to be America's national crime.

This almost universal tendency to accept as true the slander which the lynchers offer to civilization as an excuse for their crime might be explained if the true facts were difficult to obtain; but not the slightest difficulty intervenes. The Associated Press dispatched, the press clipping bureau, frequent book publications, and the annual summary of a number of influential journals give the lynching record every year. . . .

A careful classification of the offenses which have caused lynchings during the past five years shows that contempt for law and race prejudice constitute the real cause of all lynching. During the past five years, 147 white persons were lynched. It may be argued that fear of the “law delays” was the cause of their being lynched. But this is not true. Not a single white victim of the mob was wealthy or had friends or influence to cause a miscarriage of justice. There was no such possibility; it was contempt for law which incited the mob.

Discussion Questions

1. How many lynching victims were there in the last 15 years of the 19th century?
2. What does Wells say actually caused lynching?
3. Why do you think Wells risked her own life to speak out against lynching? Cite evidence from your textbook to support your opinion.

Jane Addams

Helping the Poor- and the Well-to-Do

“Insanitary housing, poisonous sewage, contaminated water, infant mortality, the spread of contagion, adulterated food, impure milk, smoke -filled air, ill-ventilated factories, dangerous occupations, juvenile crime, unwholesome crowding, prostitution, and drunkenness are the enemies which the modern city must face and overcome would it survive.”- Jane Addams, “Utilization of Women in City Government” (1907)

Jane Addams (186-1935) dedicated herself to helping the many poor U.S. immigrants at the turn of the century. In the process of helping them, she also aimed to help even the middle class.

Illinois-born Jane Addams was little more than two when her mother died, and she was raised by her father. He was a successful business man, and she loved him deeply. She attended college-unusual for females of her time-but the same year that she graduated, her father died. Plagued by frail health dissatisfied with the restrictions of her middle-class life, Addams drifted for a few years. Then, on a tour of Europe with her college roommate, Ellen Gates Starr, she visited a settlement house in London. At Addams’s urging, the two decided to create such a house in the United States.

They returned to United States and in 1889 purchased a rundown mansion in Chicago. Hull House, as it was called, had been in the suburbs of Chicago when it was built. Now it was surrounded by tenements housing immigrants. It was the perfect location for their idea.

Addams and Starr did not know exactly what to do at first. One of their first programs offered the nearby Italian immigrants a chance to hear a novel read aloud in Italian and see photographs of Italy. The event was not a success. Soon, though, they saw a need: to create a kindergarten for the immigrants’ young children. It was welcomed eagerly and launched many years of helpful programs. Eventually Hull House, provided art and craft classes, created a theatre group, and offered classes teaching English and job skills. The settlement house grew to be a large complex of buildings visited by some two thousand Chicagoans each week.

From the start, Hull House had two purposes. It was intended not only to help the poor immigrants but also to provide benefits for the middle class. Addams and Starr wished to give privileged young people_ especially young women- a chance to learn skills, experience life, and take part in important activity. By working at the settlement house, they could avoid “being cultivated into unnourished and over-sensitive lives.”

They attracted many talented people to their work. Those who worked at Hull House backed such causes as improving urban sanitation and ending child labor. They convinced Illinois to require safety inspections in factories in factories and to create the first court system for juveniles.

While Addams and Starr worked together at Hull House, Addams was the chief spokeswoman for the effort. In countless speeches and articles and a number of books, she backed various social reforms. She also became a powerful voice on behalf of opportunities for women.

In later years, she embraced the cause of peace. This position cost her some support during World War One, but she did not hesitate to take her stand. She became president of the Woman’s International League for peace and Freedom in American Civil Liberties Union the next year. For her peace efforts, she won the Nobel Peace Prize in 1931. She died just four years later.

Questions- On A Separate Sheet of Paper/ or back cover of the packet

1. What kind of programs do you think helped immigrants the most?
2. What opportunities were available to middle-class women in Addams’s time?
3. Would it be helpful to have settlement houses or similar programs in cities today?

Name _____
Period _____

**Wilson's New Freedom
Chapter 17 Section 5 H2Q**

Heading	Question	Answer
Wilson's Background		
Two Key Antitrust Measures		
A New Tax System		
Federal Income Tax		
Local Suffrage Battles		
Catt & the National Movement		
Wilson & Civil Rights		
The Twilight of Progressivism		

Name _____

Period _____

**Triangle- Remembering the Fire
Video Activity Sheet**

<https://vimeo.com/35817956>

1. What did many new immigrants face when entering the United States?
2. How many individuals died in the Triangle Waist Factory Fire? Mostly what gender?
3. What product did the Triangle Waist Factory produce?
4. What was the “Uprising of 20,000”? And how were these individuals 20,000 treated?
5. What basic necessities did the Triangle building lack during a fire? Why?
6. Why were the 9th floor factory workers completely unaware of the fire below?
7. Why was the elevator unable to make a tenth trip?
8. How many people jumped to their deaths?
9. Why had factory never conducted fire drills?
10. Why did the city refuse to allow the unidentified seven to have a community funeral?
11. Who did the citizens of New York begin to blame for the fire?
12. Why was the 2nd exit door locked?
13. What was the result of the Harris and Blanck (factory owners) trial?
14. Who was Francis Perkins?
15. What changes did the Triangle Waist Fire spark?