

Chapter Summary

Section 1: The Drive for Reform

- Reformers called Progressives believed that the use of logic and reasoning could create a more efficient society and thus cure the problems caused by urbanization, industrialization, and immigration.

Section 2: Women Make Progress

- Middle-class women grew tired of working in the background. They organized campaigns for temperance, birth control, working women, education, and especially the vote.



Chapter Summary (Continued)

Section 3: The Struggle Against Discrimination

- During the Progressive Era, minorities and immigrants organized themselves into groups like the NAACP, Urban League, and Anti-Defamation League to work against discrimination.

Section 4: Roosevelt's Square Deal

- Theodore Roosevelt was an energetic president who used the power of his office to help the common person by trustbusting, supporting workers, managing natural resources, and passing consumer protection laws.

Chapter Summary (Continued)

Section 5: Wilson's New Freedom

- President Woodrow Wilson reformed the national banking system, passed anti-trust laws, and lowered tariffs. His New Freedom reforms put strict controls on big business while assisting small businesses and workers.

Objectives

- Identify the causes of Progressivism and compare it to Populism.
- Analyze the role that journalists played in the Progressive Movement.
- Evaluate some of the social reforms that Progressives tackled.
- Explain what Progressives hoped to achieve through political reforms.



Terms and People

- **Progressivism** – movement that believed honest and efficient government could bring about social justice
- **muckrakers** – socially conscious journalists and writers who dramatized the need for reform
- **Lincoln Steffens** – muckraking author of *Shame of the Cities*, exposed corruption in urban government
- **Jacob Riis** – muckraking photographer and author of *How The Other Half Lives*, exposed the condition of the urban poor

Terms and People (continued)

- **Social Gospel** – belief that following Christian principles could bring about social justice
- **settlement house** – community center that provided services for the urban poor
- **Jane Addams** – leader in the settlement house movement
- **direct primary** – allowed voters to select candidates rather than having them selected by party leaders

Terms and People (continued)

- **initiative** – gave citizens the power to propose laws
- **referendum** – allowed citizens to reject or accept laws passed by their legislature
- **recall** – gave voters the power to remove legislators before their term is up



What areas did Progressives think were in need of the greatest reform?

Progressivism was a movement that believed the social challenges caused by industrialization, urbanization, and immigration in the 1890s and 1900s could be addressed.

Progressives believed that honest and efficient government could bring about social justice.

**Progressives
were
reformers
who:**

- believed industrialization and urbanization had created social and political problems.
- were mainly from the emerging middle class.
- wanted to reform by using logic and reason.



Progressives believed honest and efficient government could bring about social justice.

They wanted to **end corruption.**

They tried to **make government more responsive to people's needs.**

They believed that educated leaders should **use modern ideas and scientific techniques to improve society.**



Progressives targeted a variety of issues and problems.



- corrupt political machines
- trusts and monopolies
- inequities
- safety
- city services
- women's suffrage

Muckrakers used investigative reporting to uncover and dramatize societal ills.

Lincoln Steffens

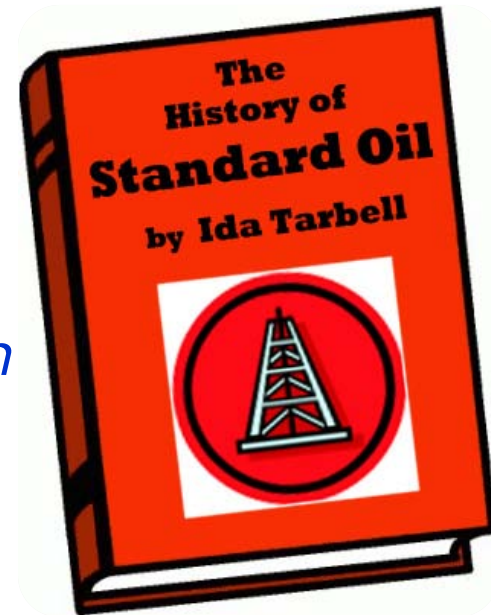
The Shame of the Cities

John Spargo

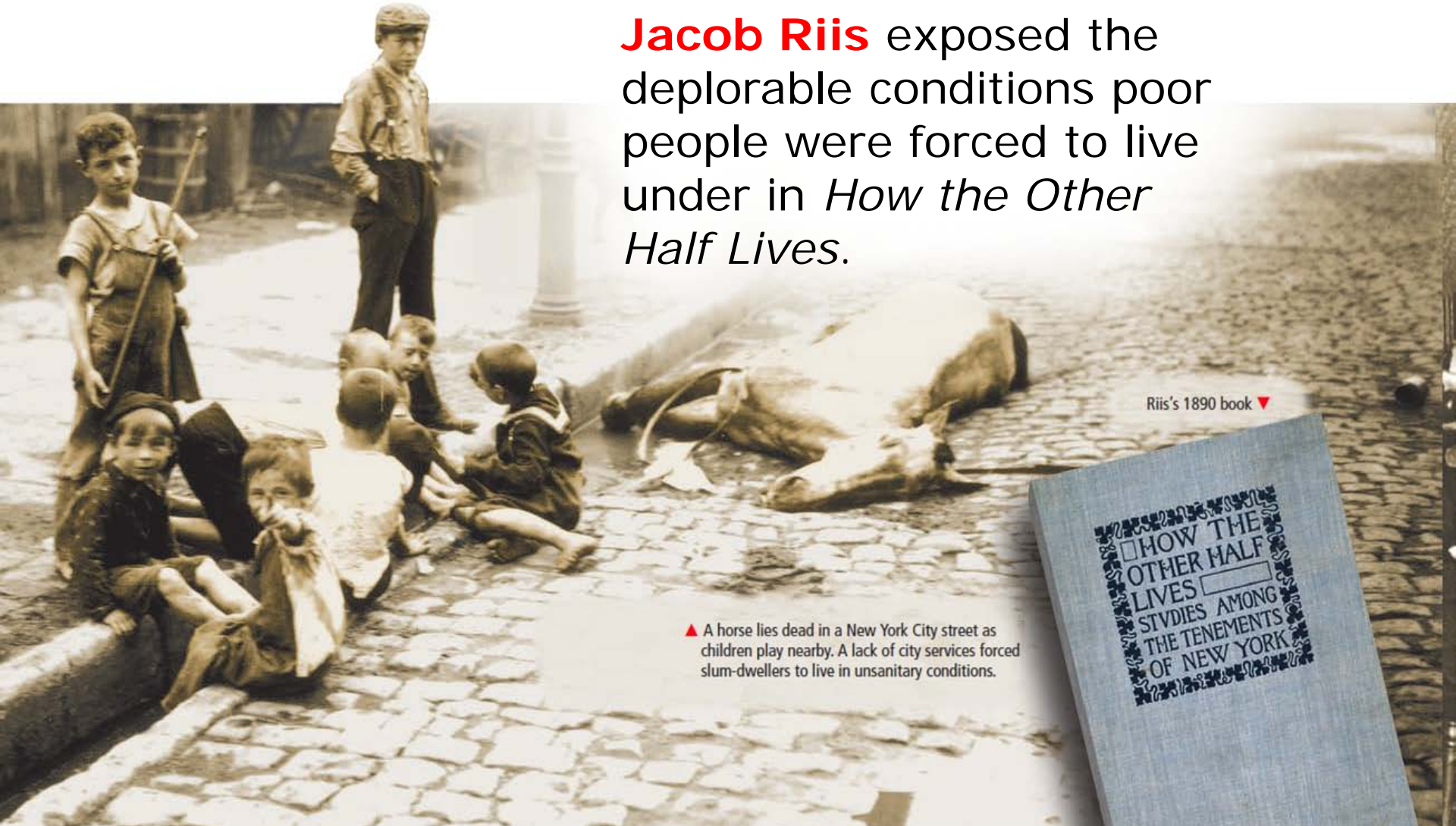
The Bitter Cry of the Children

Ida Tarbell

The History of Standard Oil

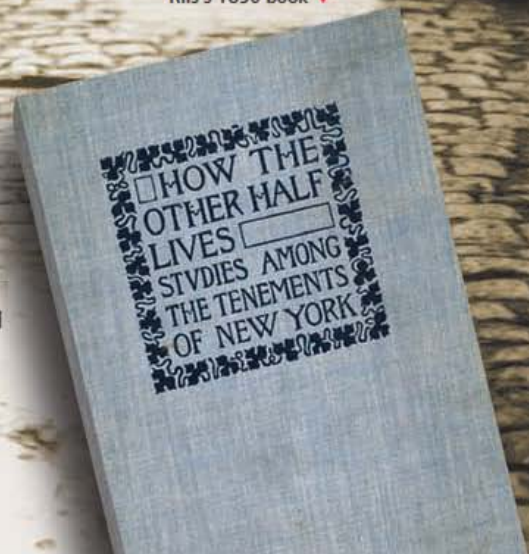


Jacob Riis exposed the deplorable conditions poor people were forced to live under in *How the Other Half Lives*.



Riis's 1890 book ▼

▲ A horse lies dead in a New York City street as children play nearby. A lack of city services forced slum-dwellers to live in unsanitary conditions.



The naturalist novel portrayed the struggle of common people.

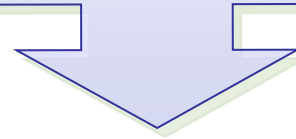
Upton Sinclair's novel, *The Jungle*, provided a shocking look at meatpacking in Chicago's stockyards.



Progressive novelists covered a wide range of topics.

- Theodore Dreiser's, *Sister Carrie*, discussed factory conditions for working women.
- Francis Ellen Watkins's, *Iola Leroy*, focused on racial issues.
- Frank Norris's, *The Octopus*, centered on the tensions between farmers and the railroads.

Jane Addams led the settlement house movement.



Her urban community centers provided social services for immigrants and the poor.

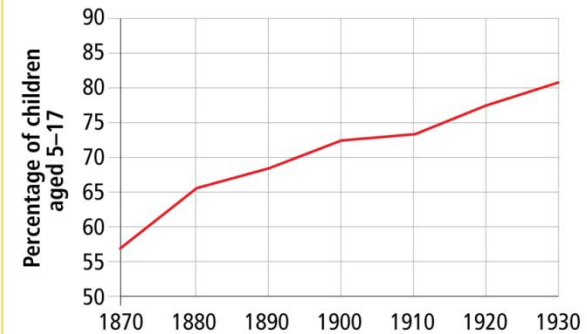
Christian reformers' **Social Gospel** demanded a shorter work day and the end of child labor.

Progressives succeeded in reducing child labor and improving school enrollment.



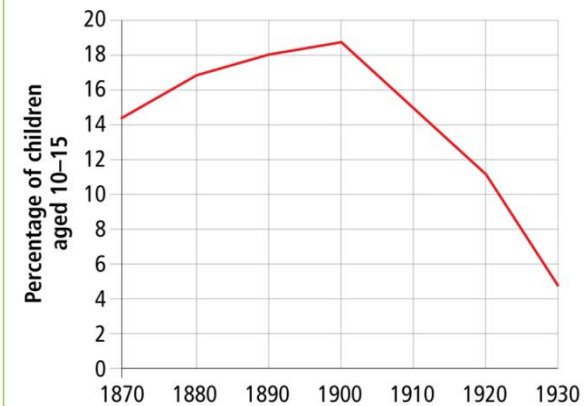
The **United States Children's Bureau** was created in 1912.

Children Enrolled in Public School, 1870–1930



SOURCE: *Historical Statistics of the United States*

Children Employed, 1870–1930



SOURCE: U.S. Census Bureau

In the 1900s, the U.S. had the world's worst rate of industrial accidents.

In 1911, 156 workers died in the **Triangle Shirtwaist Fire**. Many young women jumped to their deaths or burned.



Worker safety was an important issue for Progressives.

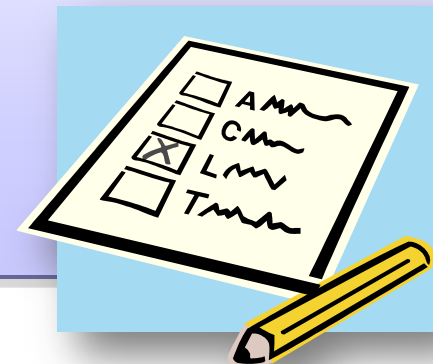
To reform society, Progressives realized they must also reform government.

- Government could **not be controlled by political bosses** and business interests.
- Government needed to **be more efficient and more accountable** to the people.

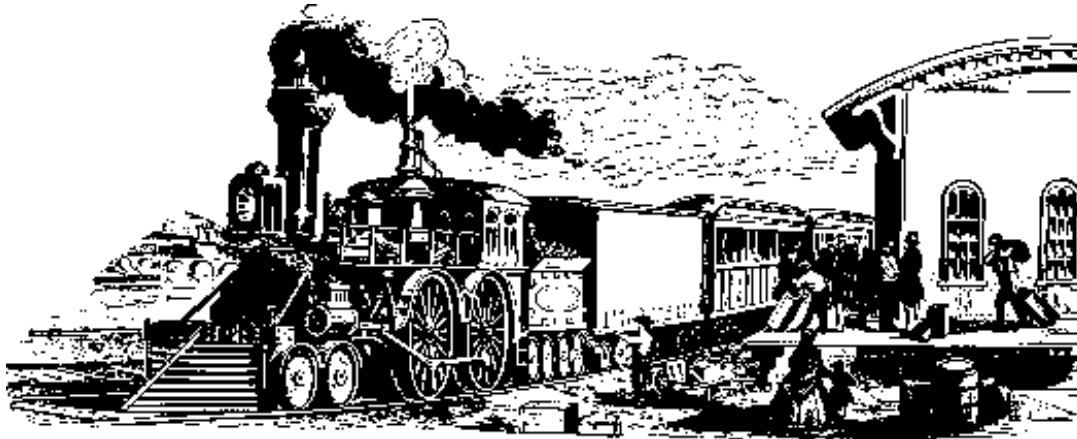
Cities and states experimented with new methods of governing.

In Wisconsin, Governor Robert M. La Follette and other Progressives reformed state government to restore political control to the people.

- **direct primaries**
- **initiatives**
- **referendums**
- **recalls**



Progressive governors achieved state-level reforms of the railroads and taxes.



Two Progressive Governors, **Theodore Roosevelt** of New York and **Woodrow Wilson** of New Jersey, would become Progressive Presidents.

On the national level, in 1913, Progressives helped pass the **17th Amendment**, providing for the **direct election of United States Senators**.

Objectives

- Analyze the impact of changes in women's education on women's roles in society.
- Explain what women did to win workers' rights and to improve family life.
- Evaluate the tactics women used to win passage of the Nineteenth Amendment.



Terms and People

- **Florence Kelley** – founded the National Consumer's League known as the NCL
- **National Consumer's League (NCL)** – labeled and publicized “goods produced under fair, safe, and healthy working conditions”
- **temperance movement** – campaign to end the production, sale, and use of alcohol
- **Margaret Sanger** – opened the first birth control clinic
- **Ida B. Wells** – helped to found the National Association of Colored Women

Terms and People (continued)

- **suffrage** – the right to vote
- **Carrie Chapman Catt** – president of the NAWSA, campaigned to pass women's suffrage at both the state and national levels
- **NAWSA** – National American Woman Suffrage Association
- **Alice Paul** – social activist, led women to picket at the White House
- **Nineteenth Amendment** – 1919, granted women the right to vote



How did women of the Progressive Era make progress and win the right to vote?

In the early 1900s, many women were no longer content playing a limited role in society. Activists helped bring about Progressive reforms including women's suffrage.

Women would continue the struggle to expand their roles and rights in the future.

By the early 1900s, a growing number of middle-class women wanted to do more than stay at home as wives and mothers.

Colleges like Pennsylvania's Bryn Mawr and New York's School of Social Work **armed middle-class women with education and modern ideas.**



However, most **poor women continued to labor** long hours, often under dangerous or dirty conditions.

Progressive reforms addressed working women's conditions:

- They **worked long hours** in factories and sweatshops, or as maids, laundresses or servants.
- They were **paid less** and often didn't get to keep their wages.
- They were **intimidated and bullied** by employers.

Reformers saw limiting the length of a woman's work day as an important goal and succeeded in several states.

In *Muller v. Oregon*, the Supreme Court ruled that states could legally limit a women's work day.

This ruling recognized the unique role of women as mothers.



In 1899, **Florence Kelley** founded the Women's Trade Union League which worked for a federal minimum wage and a national eight-hour workday.



The WTUL also created the first workers' strike fund, which helped support families who refused to work in unsafe or unfair conditions.

Progressives supported the **temperance movement**.



They felt that alcohol often led men to spend their earnings on liquor, neglect their families, and abuse their wives.

The [Woman's Christian Temperance Union](#) grew steadily until the passage of the 18th Amendment which banned the sale and production of alcohol in 1919.

In 1916,
Margaret Sanger opened
the first birth
control clinic.
She believed
that **having
fewer children
would lead to
healthier
women.**

She was jailed.
The courts
eventually ruled
that doctors
could give out
family planning
information.

In 1921,
Sanger
founded the
**American Birth
Control League**
to make
information
available to
women.

Blacks also worked for women's rights.



- **Ida B. Wells** founded the **National Association of Colored Women** or NACW in 1896.
- The NACW supported day care centers for the children of working parents.
- Wells also worked for suffrage, to end lynchings, and to stop segregation in the Chicago schools.

Ultimately **suffrage** was seen as the only way to ensure that government protected children, fostered education, and supported family life.



Susan B. Anthony

Since the 1860s, **Susan B. Anthony** and **Elizabeth Cady Stanton** worked relentlessly for women's suffrage.

Still, by the 1890s, only Wyoming and Colorado allowed women to vote.

In 1917, social activists led by **Alice Paul** formed the **National Woman's Party**. Their radical actions made the suffrage movement's goals seem less dramatic by comparison.

The NWP picketed the White House.

Hundreds of suffragettes were arrested and jailed.



President of the National American Suffrage Association, **Carrie Chapman Catt**, promoted a two-part strategy to gain the vote for women.

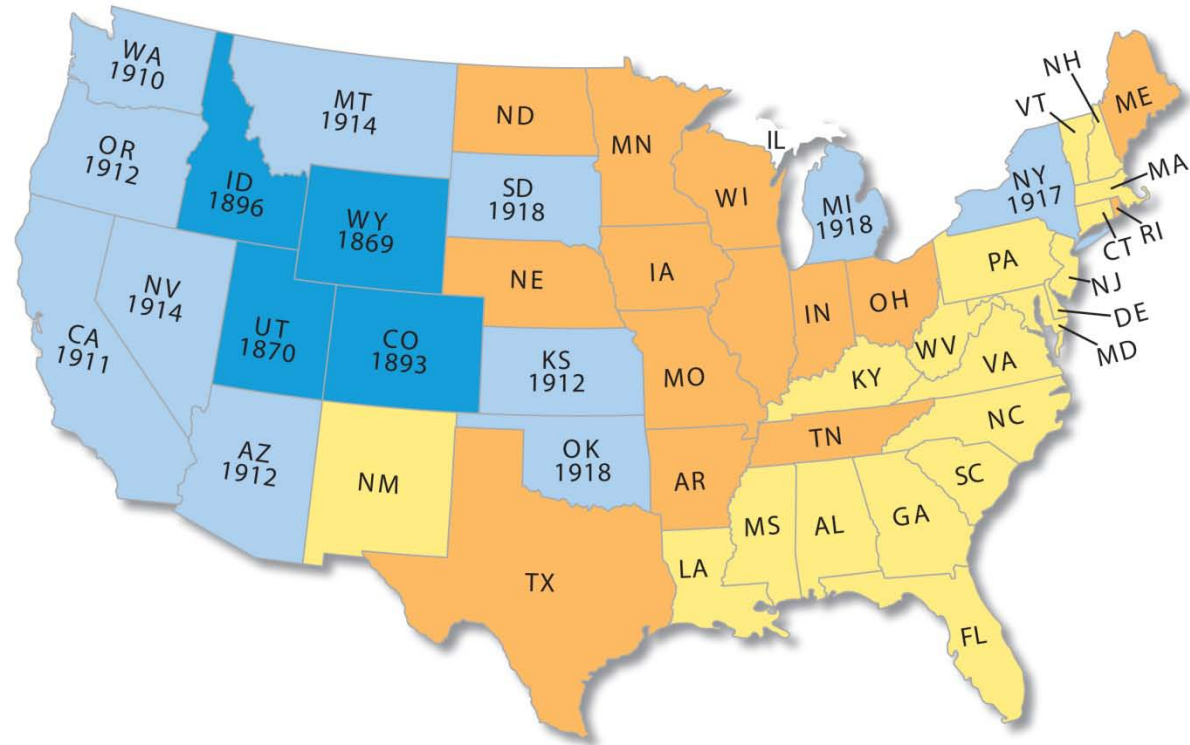
- 1 **NAWSA** lobbied Congress for a constitutional amendment.
- 2 Supporters, called **suffragettes**, used the referendum process to pass state laws.

**Not all
women
supported
suffrage.**

The National Association
Opposed to Woman's Suffrage
feared voting would distract
women from their family roles.

Many men and women were
offended by Paul's protests in
front of the White House. A mob
shredded her signs and pickets.

States gradually granted suffrage to women, starting in the western states.



In June 1919, the **Nineteenth Amendment** was passed by Congress. The amendment stated that the vote “**shall not be denied or abridged on account of sex.**”

In November 1920, women nationwide voted in a presidential election for the first time.



Objectives

- Analyze Progressives' attitudes toward minority rights.
- Explain why Blacks organized.
- Examine the strategies used by members of other minority groups to defend their rights.



Terms and People

- **Americanization** – effort to replace immigrant customs with white, Protestant, middle-class practices and values
- **Booker T. Washington** – favored a gradualist approach for blacks to earn rights through economic progress and employment in the skilled trades
- **W.E.B. Du Bois** – demanded immediate and full rights for blacks as guaranteed by the Constitution

Terms and People (continued)

- **Niagara Movement** – opposed Washington’s approach; favored education in history, literature, and philosophy, not just in the trades
- **NAACP** – National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, viewed full legal rights as the only solution to racial discrimination
- **Urban League** – organization to assist working class Blacks with relief, jobs, clothing, and schools

Terms and People (continued)

- **Anti-Defamation League** – organization to defend Jews and others from false statements, and verbal or physical attacks
- **mutualistas** – Mexican groups that provided loans, legal assistance, and disability insurance for members



What steps did minorities take to combat social problems and discrimination?

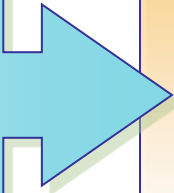
Prejudice and discrimination continued even during the Progressive era. Minorities, including Blacks, Latinos, Catholics, Jews, and Indians, worked to help themselves.

Their efforts paved the way for the era of civil rights several decades later.

Most Progressives were white, middle-class Protestants who held the racial and ethnic prejudices common in that era.

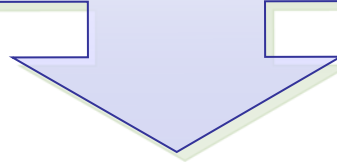


They envisioned a **model America** based on Protestant ethics and a white middle-class lifestyle.



As a result, they were often **hostile** to minority or immigrant cultures.

Progressives believed **assimilation** would turn immigrants into loyal and moral citizens.



- The results were well-intentioned, but often insensitive or racist **efforts to change the immigrants.**
- While teaching English they also advised immigrants to **replace their customs with middle-class practices and Protestant values.**
- Settlement houses and other civic groups played a prominent role in **Americanization** efforts.

Progressives saw many immigrant customs as moral failures.

Immigrant use of alcohol, such as the serving of wine with meals, alarmed some people.

This prejudice against immigrant customs and culture gave strength to the temperance movement.

Racial theories were also used to justify laws that kept blacks from voting. Many Progressives supported racial prejudices.

- The *Plessy v. Ferguson* decision furthered **discrimination** in the North as well as the South.
- By 1910, **segregation was the norm** nationwide.
- In 1914, even **federal offices were segregated** by Progressive President Woodrow Wilson.

Blacks were split over how to end racial discrimination.

Booker T. Washington

urged a patient, gradual effort based on earning equality through training and work in the skilled trades.

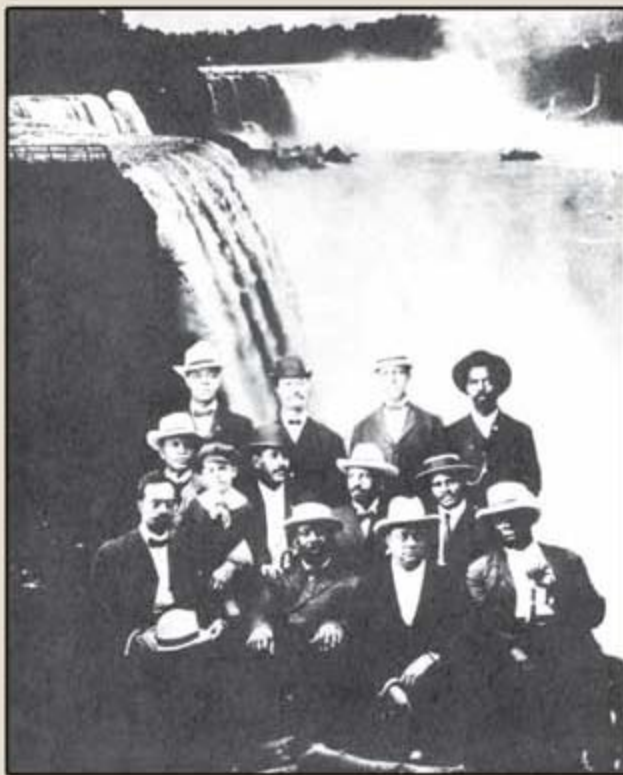
W.E.B. DuBois

demanded that blacks receive all constitutional rights immediately.



In 1905, DuBois and William Monroe Trotter were concerned that all across the South, black men could not vote.

- Their **Niagara Movement** rejected the gradualist approach stating that trade skills “create workers, but cannot make men.”
- They also believed blacks should learn how to think for themselves through the study of history, literature, and philosophy.



After a 1908 riot against blacks in Springfield, Illinois, a number of white Progressives joined together with the Niagara Movement to help form the NAACP.

The **NAACP** or National Association for the Advancement of Colored People was founded to demand **voting and civil rights** for Blacks.

The NAACP aimed to help blacks become *“physically free from peonage, mentally free from ignorance, politically free from disfranchisement, and socially free from insult.”*

The NAACP attracted prominent Progressives to their cause.

| Supporters: | Their tactics: |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <p>Jane Addams</p> <p>Ray Stannard Baker</p> <p>Florence Kelley</p> <p>Ida B. Wells</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • used their newspapers to publicize the horrors of race riots and lynchings. • used the courts to challenge unfair housing laws. • promoted professional careers for blacks. |

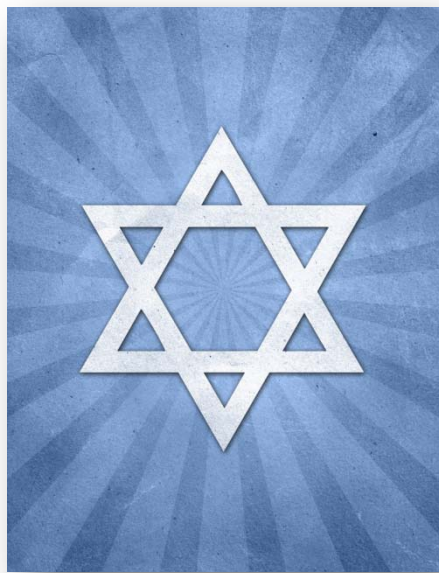
In 1911, the **Urban League** was formed to create a network of local clubs and churches to assist blacks migrating to northern cities.

While the NAACP focused on political justice, the Urban League helped the poor find jobs, housing, clothing, and schools for their children.



Many ethnic groups formed self-help organizations to combat prejudice and protect their rights.

| | |
|----------|-----------------------------|
| Blacks | NAACP |
| Jews | B'nai Brith |
| Mexicans | Mutualistas |
| Indians | Society of American Indians |



In 1843, Jewish families formed the B'nai B'rith to **provide religious education and self-help.**

In 1913, the **Anti-Defamation League** was formed to defend against physical and verbal attacks, false statements, and to *“secure justice and fair treatment for all citizens alike.”*

Mexicans formed **mutualistas**, groups that provided legal assistance and disability insurance.



The Partido Liberal Mexicano in Arizona served a role similar to the Urban League for Mexican Americans.

Many Latinos were subject to unfair labor contracts, which the mutualistas helped to defeat.

Despite organized protests, Indians and Japanese lost their ownership of land.

In 1911, Carlos Montezuma helped form the Society of American Indians to protest federal policy.

Nevertheless, by 1932, two-thirds of all tribal lands had been sold off.

In 1913, California restricted **land ownership** to American citizens only, which **excluded the Japanese, who were not allowed to become citizens.**

In a 1922 decision, the Supreme Court allowed the limitation.

Objectives

- Discuss Theodore Roosevelt's ideas on the role of government.
- Analyze how Roosevelt changed the government's role in the economy.
- Explain the impact of Roosevelt's actions on natural resources.
- Compare and contrast Taft's policies with Roosevelt's.



Terms and People

- **Theodore Roosevelt** – energetic Progressive who became the youngest president in 1901
- **Square Deal** – Roosevelt's program to keep the wealthy and powerful from taking advantage of small business owners and the poor
- **Hepburn Act** – gave the Interstate Commerce Committee power to limit railroad company prices
- **Meat Inspection Act** – gave federal agents power to inspect and monitor the meatpacking industry

Terms and People (continued)

- **Pure Food and Drug Act** – gave the federal government responsibility for insuring food and medicine are safe
- **John Muir** – California naturalist who advocated for the creation of Yosemite National Park
- **Gifford Pinchot** – forestry official who proposed managing the forests for later public use

Terms and People (continued)

- **National Reclamation Act** – gave the federal government power to decide where and how water would be distributed in arid western states
- **New Nationalism** – Roosevelt's 1912 plan to restore the government's trustbusting power
- **Progressive Party** – Roosevelt's party in the 1912 election



What did Roosevelt think government should do for citizens?

After a number of weak and ineffective Presidents, Theodore Roosevelt was a charismatic figure who ushered in a new era.

Roosevelt passed Progressive reforms, expanded the powers of the presidency, and changed how Americans viewed the roles of the President and the government.

In 1901, 43-year-old **Theodore Roosevelt** became the United States' youngest president, rising quickly as a Progressive idealist.

- Shortly after graduation from Harvard in 1880, he was elected to the New York State Assembly.
- Following the death of his wife three years later, he headed west to become a rancher.
- He had a reputation for being smart, opinionated, and extremely energetic.

In 1889 he returned, earning a **reputation for fighting corruption** on New York City's Board of Police Commissioners.



- Chosen by President McKinley to be Assistant Secretary of the Navy, he **resigned to organize the Rough Riders** at the start of the Spanish American War.
- He returned a war hero and was **elected Governor of New York** in 1898.

As Governor, his Progressive reforms upset Republican leaders. To get him out of New York, President McKinley agreed to make Roosevelt his running mate in 1900. They won easily.

But, in 1901, William McKinley was assassinated.

As President, Roosevelt dominated Washington. He was so popular that even a toy, the teddy bear, was named for him.



Roosevelt greatly expanded the power of the presidency and the role of government beyond that of helping big business.

- His **Square Deal** program promised fairness and honesty from government.
- He used the power of the **federal government on behalf of workers and the people.**

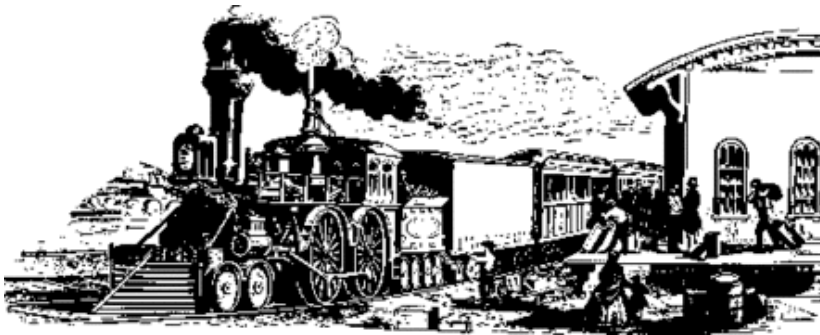
In 1902, Roosevelt threatened a federal take-over of coal mines when owners refused to compromise on hours.



This was the first time the federal government had stepped into a labor dispute on the side of workers.

The Department of Commerce and Labor was established to prevent capitalists from abusing their power.

Roosevelt also took on the railroads after the courts stripped the Interstate Commerce Commission's authority to oversee rail rates.



Elkins Act (1903)

Allowed the government to fine railroads that gave special rates to favored shippers, a practice that hurt farmers

Hepburn Act (1906)

Empowered the ICC to enforce limits on the prices charged by railroad companies for shipping, tolls, ferries, and pipelines

Roosevelt was known as a **trustbuster**. He used the **Sherman Antitrust Act** to file suits against what he saw as “bad” trusts, those that bullied small businesses or cheated consumers.



Roosevelt backed Progressive goals to protect consumers by making the federal government responsible for food safety.

- The **Meat Inspection Act** provided for federal inspections and monitoring of meat plants.
- The **Pure Food and Drug Act** banned the interstate shipments of impure or mislabeled food or medicine.

Today, the **Food and Drug Administration (FDA)** tests and monitors the safety of food and medicine.

Roosevelt had a deep reverence for nature, which shaped his policies.

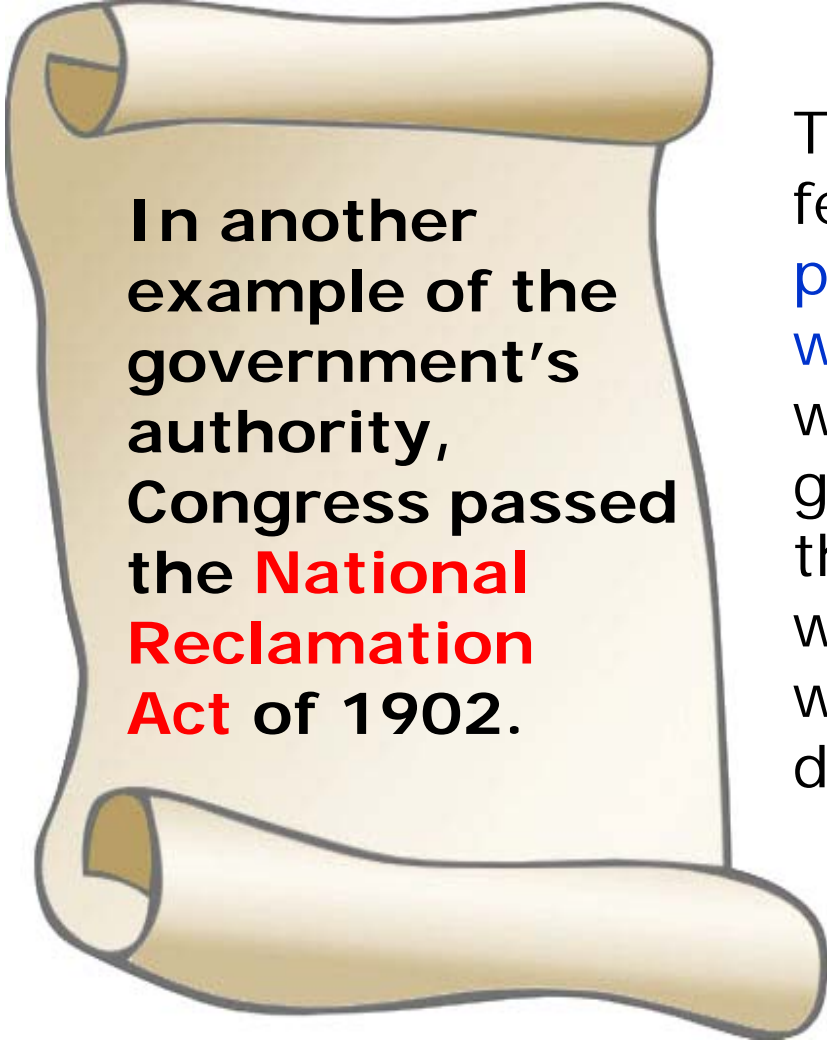
As a Progressive, Roosevelt supported **Gifford Pinchot's** philosophy on the preservation of resources.

Pinchot felt that resources should be managed and preserved for public use.

Roosevelt also admired **John Muir**, who helped establish Yosemite National Park, and who advised him to set aside millions of acres of forestland.



Roosevelt added 100 million acres to the National Park and Forest System.



In another example of the government's authority, Congress passed the **National Reclamation Act** of 1902.

This Act gave the federal government **power to distribute water** in the arid west, effectively giving government the power to decide where and how water would be dispensed.



In 1908, Roosevelt retired. But he soon disagreed with his successor William Howard Taft on several issues.

| | |
|-------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1909 | Taft approved the Aldrich Act which didn't lower tariffs as much as Roosevelt wanted. |
| 1910 | Taft signed the Mann-Elkins Act providing for federal control over telephone and telegraph rates. |
| 1911 | Taft relaxed the hard line set by the Sherman Antitrust Act. |

Taft did not share Roosevelt's views on trusts but this was not the only area in which they disagreed.

Taft believed that a **monopoly was acceptable** as long as it didn't unreasonably squeeze out smaller companies.

When Taft **fired Gifford Pinchot** and overturned an earlier antitrust decision, **Roosevelt** angrily decided to oppose Taft and **ran for president again**.

Roosevelt promised to restore government trust-busting in a program he called **New Nationalism**.

Roosevelt's candidacy split the Republican Party, which nominated Taft.



Roosevelt then accepted the nomination of the **Progressive Party** setting up a three-way race for the presidency in 1912.



Objectives

- Evaluate what Wilson hoped to do with his “New Freedom” program.
- Describe Wilson’s efforts to regulate the economy.
- Assess the legacy of the Progressive Era.



Terms and People

- **Woodrow Wilson** – Progressive Democrat elected President in 1912
- **New Freedom** – Wilson's program to place strict government controls on corporations
- **Sixteenth Amendment** – gave Congress the power to impose an income tax
- **Federal Reserve Act** – placed the national banks under the control of a Federal Reserve Board

Terms and People (continued)

- **Federal Trade Commission** – group appointed by the President to monitor business practices that might lead to a monopoly
- **Clayton Antitrust Act** – strengthened anti-trust laws by spelling out specific practices in which businesses could not engage

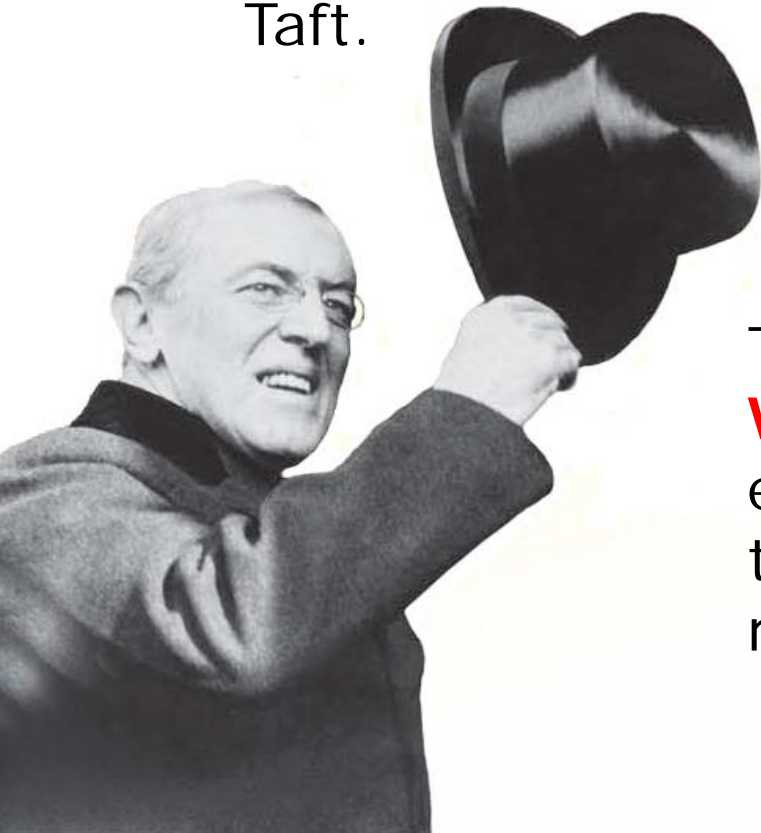


What steps did Wilson take to increase the government's role in the economy?

Woodrow Wilson used the expanded power of the presidency to promote a far-reaching reform agenda.

Some of Wilson's economic and antitrust measures are still important in American life today.

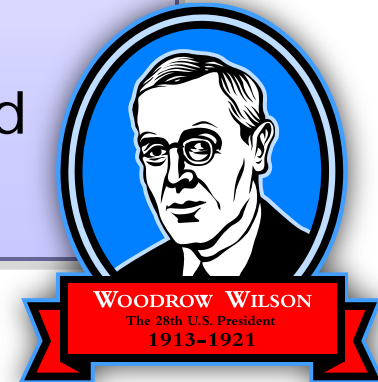
In 1912, the Republican Party was split between Progressives who backed Theodore Roosevelt and those loyal to incumbent William Howard Taft.



The split allowed **Woodrow Wilson**, the Democrat, to win easily in the Electoral College, though he did not receive a majority of the popular votes.

Woodrow Wilson

- served as a college professor and President of Princeton University
- served as Governor of New Jersey with a Progressive agenda
- was the first southerner elected President in almost sixty years



Wilson felt that laws shouldn't allow the strong to crush the weak. His **New Freedom** plan was similar to Roosevelt's New Nationalism. It called for **strict government controls over corporations**.

Wilson promised to bring down the "**triple wall of privilege**," tariffs, banks, and trusts.

In 1913, the Underwood Tariff Act cut tariffs leading to **lower consumer prices**.

The Underwood Act also provided for the creation of a **graduated income tax**, first permitted in 1913, under the newly ratified **Sixteenth Amendment**.

Progressives like Wilson felt it was only fair that **the wealthy should pay a higher percentage of their income in taxes than the poor**.

Revenue from the income tax more than offset the loss of funds from the lowered tariff.



Wilson passed the **Federal Reserve Act** of 1913. It established a system of regional banks to hold reserve funds for the nation's commercial banks.



Still in place today, the **Federal Reserve** protects against any one person, bank, or region from controlling interest rates.

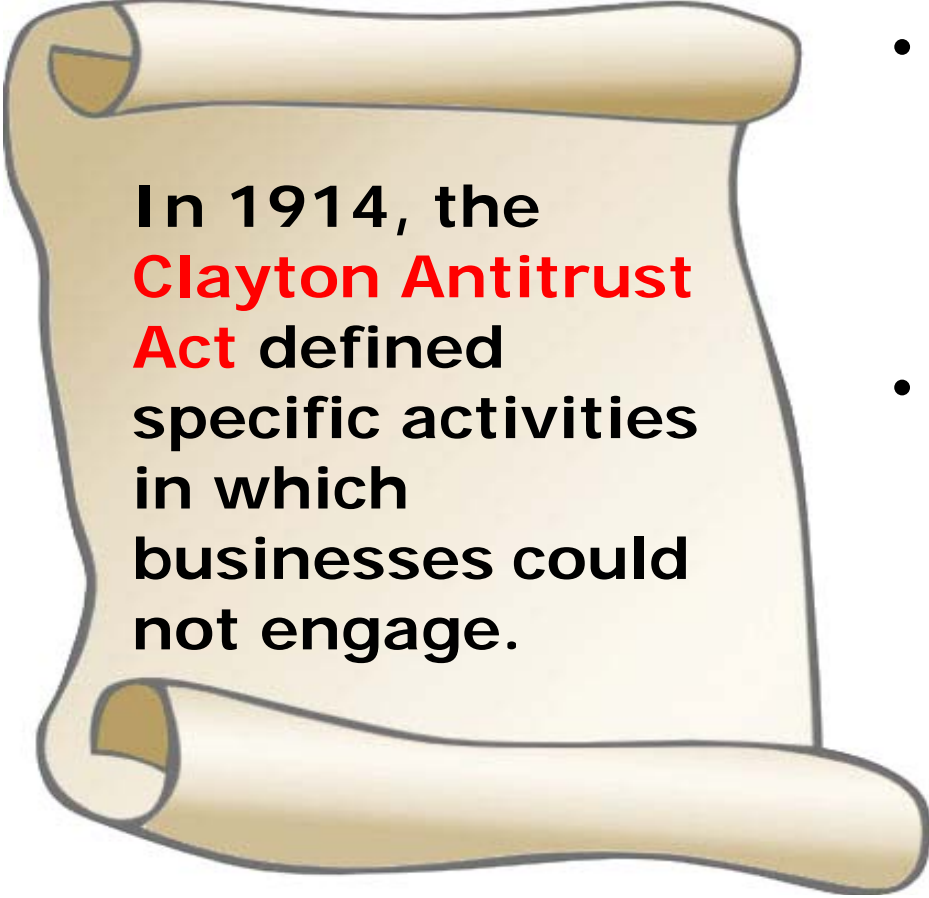
Previously, a few wealthy bankers could manipulate interest rates for their own profit.

Wilson strengthened antitrust laws. Like Roosevelt, he focused on trusts that used unfair practices.

The **Federal Trade Commission** was created in 1914 to monitor businesses to prevent monopolies, false advertising, and dishonest labeling.



Still in effect today, the FTC also prosecutes dishonest stock traders and regulates internet sales.



In 1914, the **Clayton Antitrust Act** defined specific activities in which businesses could not engage.

- Like Roosevelt, Wilson only **opposed** trusts that engaged in unfair practices.
- The Clayton Act also protected **unions** from being defined as trusts, allowing them **more freedom** to organize.

Wilson passed several Progressive laws that supported workers.

- In 1916, the Workingman's Compensation Act provided wages for temporarily disabled civil service employees.
- In 1916, the Adamson Act provided an eight-hour day for railway workers.

Federal laws today protect workers who are hurt on the job and limit hours in many industries.

Wilson did not always support workers, as shown in the Ludlow Massacre.

- In 1913, **coal miners went on strike** in Ludlow, Colorado.
- The **company refused their demands** and evicted workers from company housing.
- **Workers set up tents** outside the company.
- The Colorado National Guard was called. The Guardsmen fired on the tents and **killed twenty-six people**.
- Wilson sent federal troops to restore order and break up the strike.

The Progressive Era had a lasting effect on government, the economy, and society.

Political reforms included the:

- initiative
- referendum
- recall
- 19th Amendment

Progressive reforms gave Americans more:

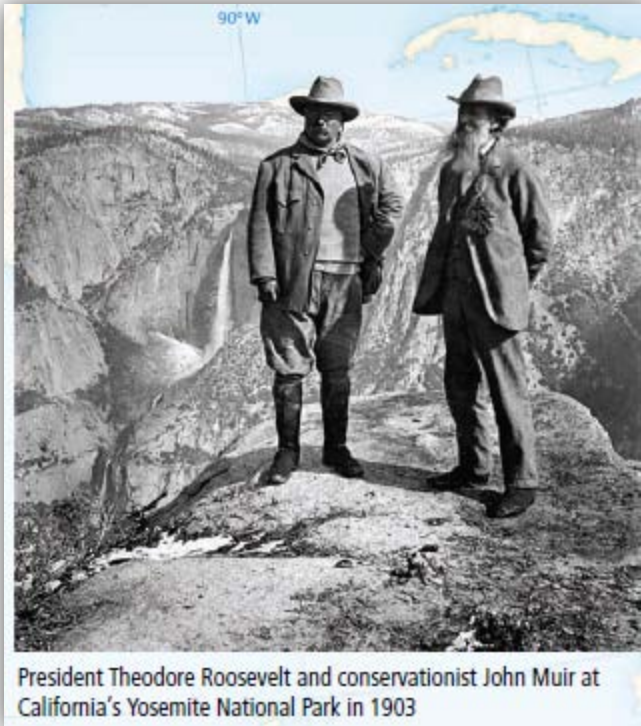
- protection
- control over private lives
- control over businesses

Progressive Era Legislation and Amendments

| | |
|-------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <p>Sherman Antitrust Act (1890)</p> | <p>Outlawed monopolies and practices that restrained trade</p> |
| <p>National Reclamation Act (1902)</p> | <p>Provided for federal irrigation projects in arid Western states</p> |
| <p>Elkins Act (1903)</p> | <p>Imposed finest on railroads that gave special rates to favored shippers</p> |
| <p>Hepburn Act (1906)</p> | <p>Allowed the government to regulate and sets maximum rates for railroads</p> |
| <p>Meat Inspection Act (1906)</p> | <p>Provided federal inspection of packing plants and meat sold across state lines</p> |
| <p>Pure Food and Drug Act (1906)</p> | <p>Provided federal inspection of foods, medicines for purity</p> |
| <p>Sixteenth Amendment (1913)</p> | <p>Gave Congress the power to collect an income tax</p> |

Progressive Era Legislation and Amendments (continued)

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|---------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <p>Seventeenth Amendment (1913)</p> | <p>Provided for the direct election of Senators by the voters of each state</p> |
| <p>Underwood Tariff Act (1913)</p> | <p>Lowered tariffs on imported goods, established a graduated income tax</p> |
| <p>Federal Reserve Act (1913)</p> | <p>Created the Federal Reserve Board to oversee banks and reserve funds</p> |
| <p>Federal Trade Commission Act (1914)</p> | <p>Established the Federal Trade Commission to monitor business</p> |
| <p>Clayton Antitrust Act (1914)</p> | <p>Spelled out specific activities that businesses can not engage in</p> |
| <p>Eighteenth Amendment (1919)</p> | <p>Banned the making, selling, or transporting of alcoholic beverages</p> |
| <p>Nineteenth Amendment (1920)</p> | <p>Gave women the right to vote in all elections</p> |



Progressive management of natural resources has impacted our environment including **national parks, dams, and forests.**

Progressive legislation has profoundly impacted our economy including **antitrust laws, the Federal Reserve System, and consumer protection.**

Water distribution remains a hotly debated issue.

Many issues still remain involving dishonest sellers, unfair employment practices, and problems in schools, cities, the environment, and public health.

Progressives succeeded in establishing the idea that government can take action in these areas.