Progressivism Part 1

Populism and Progressivism

- Supporters of Progressivism wanted a **gradual income tax** so that the super-rich carried a greater tax burden.
- They also wanted a government enforced **eight hour work day** and restrictions on immigration to decrease job competition.

Unsafe Working Conditions

- In the late 1800s and early 1900s, journalists exposed unsafe conditions in factories, **tenement houses**, and other urban areas.
- Factory workers, many of whom were women and children, worked long, grueling hours in dangerous conditions and had a poor quality of life.

Muckrakers Expose Urban Problems

- His book, *How the Other Half Lives (1890)*, displayed to the world how poor immigrants struggled and used photography to show the problems vividly.
- Muckrakers were important in exposing how urban areas were struggling with the rapid population growth.

The Four Goals of Progressivism

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1st GOAL: Promote Social Welfare

- Progressivism taught that the government and charities should aggressively pursue measures that would help the poor.
- The **Young Men's Christian Association** (YMCA) helped to cultivate community life in urban areas. The **Salvation Army** fed thousands of poor immigrants and city dwellers.

More on Promoting Social Welfare

- Progressives taught that the government should intervene to help common laborers that worked in dangerous factories by **creating regulations and rules** for the factories.
- **Jane Addams** was a leader in creating **settlement houses**, community centers that helped the urban poor. These centers taught English to immigrants and helped struggling mothers.
Populism and Progressivism
- The goal of both movements was to fight for the interests of common people, like farmers and factory workers.
- Supporters of Progressivism wanted a **gradual income tax** so that the super-rich carried a greater tax burden.
- They also wanted a government enforced **eight hour work day** and restrictions on immigration to decrease job competition.

Unsafe Working Conditions
- In the late 1800s and early 1900s, journalists exposed unsafe conditions in factories, **tenement houses**, and other urban areas.
- These reporters were called **muckrakers** and also exposed the corruption of political leaders.
- Factory workers, many of whom were women and children, worked long, grueling hours in dangerous conditions and had a poor quality of life.

Muckrakers Expose Urban Problems
- In the late 1800s, **Jacob Riis** witnessed the slums of New York and published a book about his findings.
- His book, *How the Other Half Lives* (1890), displayed to the world how poor immigrants struggled and used photography to show the problems vividly.
- Muckrakers were important in exposing how urban areas were struggling with the rapid population growth.

The Four Goals of Progressivism
- **1st**: Promote Social Welfare
- **2nd**: Advance Moral Improvement
- **3rd**: Pursue Economic Reform
- **4th**: Increase Efficiency

1st GOAL: Promote Social Welfare
- Progressivism taught that the government and charities should aggressively pursue measures that would help the poor.
- The **Social Gospel** was a religious movement that taught that Christianity required believers to intervene and help the poor.
- The **Young Men’s Christian Association** (YMCA) helped to cultivate community life in urban areas. The **Salvation Army** fed thousands of poor immigrants and city dwellers.

More on Promoting Social Welfare
- Progressives taught that the government should intervene to help common laborers that worked in dangerous factories by **creating regulations and rules** for the factories.
- Florence Kelley fought for the passing of the **Illinois Factory Act of 1893**. This prohibited child labor and limited women’s work hours.
- **Jane Addams** was a leader in creating **settlement houses**, community centers that helped the urban poor. These centers taught English to immigrants and helped struggling mothers.