**Time Constraints 1880-1930**

**Steps:**

**Sources general:**

* [**Together in Class: Crash Course Progressive Era**](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=i0Q4zPR4G7M)
* [**https://www.gilderlehrman.org**](https://www.gilderlehrman.org)
* [http://americainclass.org/primary-sources/](http://americainclass.org/primary-sources/" \t "_blank)
* [**http://www.digitalhistory.uh.edu/era.cfm?eraid=11**](http://www.digitalhistory.uh.edu/era.cfm?eraid=11)
* [**http://www.loc.gov/**](http://www.loc.gov/)

**Civil Rights**

The publication of W.E.B. Du Bois’s *The Souls of Black Folk* heralded a new, more confrontational approach to civil rights. “The problem of the twentieth century,” Du Bois’s book began, “is the problem of the color line.” In his book, Du Bois, the first African American to receive a Ph.D. from Harvard, condemned Booker T. Washington’s philosophy of accommodation and his idea that African Americans should confine their ambitions to manual labor. The *Nashville Banner* editorialized: “This book is dangerous for the Negro to read, for it will only excite discontent and fill his imagination with things that do not exist, or things that should not bear upon his mind.” In 1908, after anti-black rioting took place in Springfield, Ilinois, Du Bois and a group of African Americans and whites convened a convention in Harpers Ferry, Virginia, that became the basis for the first country’s first national civil rights organization, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. By 1914, the NAACP had 6,000 members and offices in fifty cities.

**Presentation must include:**

* Lynching data
* W.EB Du Bois
* Booker T Washington
* NAACP

**Sources to get started:**

* Text Book
* [https://www.gilderlehrman.org/history-by-era/progressive-era-new-era-1900-1929/jim-crow-and-great-migration](https://www.gilderlehrman.org/history-by-era/progressive-era-new-era-1900-1929/jim-crow-and-great-migration" \t "_blank)
* [http://www.loc.gov/exhibits/naacp/founding-and-early-years.html](http://www.loc.gov/exhibits/naacp/founding-and-early-years.html" \t "_blank)
* [http://www.pbs.org/wnet/jimcrow/stories\_people\_booker.html](http://www.pbs.org/wnet/jimcrow/stories_people_booker.html" \t "_blank)

**Socialism and Radical Trade Unionism**

The American Socialist Party was founded in 1901. At its peak in 1912, the party had 118,000 members. The largest socialist newspaper, the *Appeal of Reason*, published in Girard, Kansas, had a weekly circulation of 761,000. In the 1912 election, Socialist presidential candidate Eugene Debs received 800,000 votes and Socialists captured 1,200 political offices, including the mayors of 79 cities.

“One Big Union for All” was the goal of the radical labor leaders and Socialists who met in Chicago in 1905 and who formed the International Workers of the World. Rejecting the approach of the American Federation of Labor, which admitted only skilled craft workers to its ranks, the IWW opened its membership to any wage earner regardless of occupation, race, creed, or sex.

**Presentation must include:**

* A definition of socialism
* Eugene Debs
* the International Workers of the World (how are they different than the AFL),
* The Red Scare and repression

**Sources:**

* Text Book
* [Howard Zinn (mainly Chapter 13)](http://www.historyisaweapon.com/zinnapeopleshistory.html)
* [http://www.pbs.org/wgbh/amex/wilson/peopleevents/p\_debs.html](http://www.pbs.org/wgbh/amex/wilson/peopleevents/p_debs.html" \t "_blank)

**Women and the Progressive Era**

“At the end of the nineteenth century, American politicians, journalists, professionals, and volunteers mobilized on behalf of reforms meant to deal with a variety of social problems associated with industrialization. Woman activists, mainly from middling and prosperous social backgrounds, emphasized the special contribution that women could make in tackling these problems. With issues of public health and safety, child labor, and women’s work under dangerous conditions so prominent, who better than women to address them?”

Of all the changes that took place in women’s lives during the twentieth century, one of the most significant was women’s increasing ability to control fertility. In 1916, Margaret Sanger, a former nurse, opened the country’s first birth control clinic in Brooklyn. Police shut it down ten days later. “No woman can call herself free,” she insisted, “until she can choose consciously whether she will or will not be a mother.” Sanger coined the phrase “birth control” and eventually convinced the courts that the Comstock Act did not prohibit doctors from distributing birth control information and devices. As founder of Planned Parenthood, her work resulted in the development of the birth control pill, which appeared in 1960.

**Presentation must include:**

* Jane Addams and settlement houses
* Woman’s Christian Temperance Union
* women’s suffrage movement
* Margaret Sanger and Birth Control

**Sources:**

* Textbook
* \*\*\* read this first\*\*\* Women and the Progressive Era: <https://www.gilderlehrman.org/history-by-era/politics-reform/essays/women-and-progressive-movement>

# Modern Women Persuading Modern Men: <https://www.gilderlehrman.org/history-by-era/politics-reform/essays/modern-women-persuading-modern-men-nineteenth-amendment-and-mo>

* Birth Control: <http://www.pbs.org/wgbh/amex/pill/>

**Roosevelt Labor Relations and Trust-Busting**

*Labor Relations*

In 1902, President Theodore Roosevelt became the first president to intervene on the side of workers in a labor dispute. He threatened to use the army to run the coal mines unless mine owners agreed to arbitrate the strike. The President handpicked a commission to mediate the settlement

*Trust-Busting*

In 1902, President Roosevelt instructed his attorney general to file suit against Northern Securities, a railroad holding company, and the beef trust in Chicago, for illegal constraint of trade. The US Supreme Court ultimately ruled on the government’s behalf.

**Presentation must include:**

* Sherman Anti-trust Act
* political cartoons on trust busting
* **The Northern Securities Case**
* **Sherman Anti-trust Act**

**Sources:**

* Start with the Text book
* <http://www.gilderlehrman.org/history-by-era/gilded-age/resources/theodore-roosevelt-and-trusts>
* <http://ehistory.osu.edu/exhibitions/1912/trusts/roosevel>
* <http://www.ourdocuments.gov/doc.php?flash=true&doc=51>
* <http://www.pbs.org/wgbh/americanexperience/features/general-article/tr-domestic/>

**The Jungle:**

The Jungle was published by Upton Sinclair. It was primarily intended to show the harsh working conditions in meat packing plants. However, what galvanized the public was the disturbing portrayal of the quality of meat. It government regulation of the meatpacking industry and the Food and Drug Administration (FDA)

**Presentation must include**:

* a definition of “muckracker” Journalism,
* A brief summary of the Jungle,
* a discussion of the quote “I aimed for the public’s heart and hit them in the stomach”
* Sinclair’s beliefs (he was a socialist)
* Specific problems in the food industry
* The Pure Food and Drug Act and Meat Inspection Act

**Sources:**

* <http://www.sparknotes.com/lit/jungle/>
* [http://www.fda.gov/AboutFDA/WhatWeDo/History/Origin/ucm054819.htm](http://www.fda.gov/AboutFDA/WhatWeDo/History/Origin/ucm054819.htm" \t "_blank)
* [http://www.loc.gov/rr/news/topics/purefood.html](http://www.loc.gov/rr/news/topics/purefood.html" \t "_blank)
* [http://www.slate.com/articles/arts/books/2006/07/welcome\_to\_the\_jungle.html](http://www.slate.com/articles/arts/books/2006/07/welcome_to_the_jungle.html" \t "_blank) [“](http://www.seesharppress.com/jungle.html" \t "_blank)
* <https://www.gilderlehrman.org/history-by-era/politics-reform/essays/jungle-and-progressive-era>