

Intro

- **1890s** – enhancements in illustrations and magazines
- **McClure** – owned *McClure's Magazine*.
 - **Muckraking** – (1903-1909) finding and publicizing scandalous info. Voice of “progressivism”
- **Steffens** – investigated corruption in gov't (muckraked)
- **Progressivism** – reflected worry about society, industrialization, urbanization, disorder, corruption, etc...

THE CHANGING FACE OF INDUSTRIALISM

- **Early 20th century**: farms/factories → successful and prosperous
 - Prices ↑, Businesses ↑, unemployment ↓ & economy reached capacity
 - Lots of poverty, racism, disease
- **The Innovative Model T**
 - Automobile industry: led the way for businesses
 - **1903** – **Ford** formed *Ford Motor Co.*
 - Wanted everyone to be able to afford a car
 - Discovered small unit profit on a large volume = \$\$\$\$
 - **1916** – **Federal Aid Roads Act** set framework for road building. Required state to establish roads
- **The Burgeoning Trusts**
 - Growing businesses → formation of trusts
 - Smaller firms disappeared
 - **Oligopoly** – control of service/commodity by a few companies
 - Finance capitalists replaced industrial capitalists
 - Debate: are businesses good or bad?
- **Managing the Machines**
 - Mass production → stressed size, organization & marketing
 - Researchers improved technologies
 - Metal, glass – used machines; removed the “skilled”
 - **Colburn** – invented machine to manufacture glass
 - **Taylor** – wanted maximum efficiency from workers
 - *The Principles of Scientific Management* – management should take responsibility for knowledge and control the workplace

- Workers – did monotonous and boring work. Assembly line workers got caught in machines or cut off their hands
- **Triangle Shirtwaist Company** – fire. 146 people died.
 - Brought attention to work conditions

SOCIETY'S MASSES

- Mass production – improved lives, but risked lives also
 - Extremely dangerous conditions
 - Progressive Era: working condition efforts
- **Better Times on the Farm**
 - **Rural free delivery** (1893) – diminished farm isolation
 - Farms – began to urbanize and advertise
 - **Parcel Post** (1913) – sent packages through US mail
 - Farming problems
 - Land prices ↑ (because crop prices did too)
 - Ran by tenant farmers
 - Urban diseases bred on farms
 - Western farms – irrigation bloomed dry lands
 - Workers from Mexico, China, Japan. Backbreaking work
- **Women at Work**
 - Women began to work a lot, but didn't have equal salaries
 - Few women taught in schools. Married? → needed to resign
 - Jobs were usually closed to them
 - *African Americans* – made even less... especially AA women
 - Critics: said that women's employment ruins the home
 - **Phillips** – *The Hungry Heart*: wrote about oppressive husbands
 - **Children**
 - Many worked on Southern cotton mills
 - Bureau of Labor – investigated conditions of children
 - 1921 – Congress passed **Sheppard-Toner Maternity and Infancy Protection Act**
 - Funded maternity and pediatric clients
 - Middle class women – fought for reforms
- **The Niagara Movement and the NAACP**
 - African Americans – most were poor and segregated
 - Worked on cotton farms and railroad camps

- **Peonage** – traded lives for food & shelter
 - Forced w/ unequal education & pay
 - Lots of violence (white mobs vs. black citizens)
 - **WEB Du Bois** – led group to **Niagara Falls**
 - Pledged action for suffrage rights, equal economic opportunity, and legal equality
 - Geared towards youth rights
 - Peace riots → killings of blacks
 - **W. Walling, M. Ovington, O. Villard** – formed **National Association for the Advancement of Colored People**
 - Led by **Du Bois**
 - **Guinn v. US (1915)** – SC repealed a clause that prohibited AA from voting in OK
 - **Buchanan v. Worley (1917)** – SC struck down law in Kentucky that required residential segregation
 - **1918** – persuaded gov't to form Bureau of Negro Economics: looked after AA wage earners
- **“I Hear the Whistle”: Immigrants in the Labor Force**
 - Labor force (**early 1900s**) – came from EU and Mexico
 - “New immigrants” (South & East EU) vs. “old” (North)
 - Labor agents (**padroni**) – found immigrants jobs
 - Immigrants – didn't always stay in the US
 - Laborers – tried to Americanize their workers
 - Taught English lessons that made good factory workers
 - Women's Trade Union – urged workers to ignore lessons
 - **Mexican** immigrants – came in large numbers
 - **1910** revolution – forced lower-class Mexicans across border
 - Mexicans came in rapidly. Transformed Southwest
 - Built roads, irrigation, picked cotton, veggies, etc...
 - **Chinese** immigrants – deterred by anti-Chinese laws
 - Mined, farmed, and worked for \$\$ to return home
 - Only group of immigrants that shrunk, really...
 - **Japanese** immigrants increased
 - Nativist sentiment – grew intense. Americans sneered at immigrants' cultures

- 1902 – Anti-Chinese act passed by Congress

CONFLICT IN THE WORKPLACE

- 1900 – Assembly lines/mass production → industrial output climbed
 - Strikes grew also (especially after 1910)
 - Absenteeism increased, productivity decreased
 - Middle class: worried about revolution
- **Organizing Labor**
 - American Fed. Of labor (**AFL**) – Increased rapidly
 - Found acceptance w/ big businesses
 - Women – didn't belong to many unions
 - Rejected by AFL – they were too emotional
 - **Robins** – found Women's Trade Union (**WTUL**)
 - High influence but not many members
 - Backed a strikes
 - 1910 – Led strike against Hart, Schaffner and Marx (men's clothing manufacturer)
 - Wage cuts → revolt → Managers revived wages
 - Hart, Schaffner agreement – successful model
 - *Female workers* – sometimes fired when forming unions
 - Industrial Workers of the World (**IWW**) – welcomed anyone
 - Wanted to unite working class.
 - AKA **Wobblies**. Urged social revolution
 - **Lawrence** (1912) – strikers revolted w/ their children
 - **Paterson** (1912) – made a massive labor pageant
- **Working with Workers**
 - Business leaders – used violence, police action, & psych
 - **Ford** – created “sociology department”
 - Showed workers how to budget income for health
 - Five-dollar day – doubled wage rate, reduced working hours, made dept. to appropriately assign workers
- **Amoskeag**
 - Amoskeag Company – produced 50 miles of cloth/hour
 - Employees – “children.” Called themselves Amoskeag men
 - 1910 – Made **welfare and efficiency program**. Also provided playgrounds, nurses, home-buying plans, schools, etc...

A NEW URBAN CULTURE

- 1900-1920 – Quality of life increased
- **Production and Consumption**
 - Advertising agencies boomed
 - Mass production – swept clothing industry
 - Developed standard clothing/shoe sizes
 - Prices dropped
 - Waged tripled
 - 1900 – People wore ready-to-wear clothes
- **Living and Dying in an Urban Nation**
 - Medical advances → life span increased.
 - Infant mortality stayed high
 - Cities grew rapidly
 - Downtown – skyscrapers, department stores, warehouses, hotels (**New York, Chicago, Philadelphia**)
 - Zoning law – ordered city development
- **Popular Pastimes**
 - Americans enjoyed leisure time (hours dropped)
 - Entertainment: football, baseball, etc...
 - **NCAA** (Intercollegiate Athletic Assoc.) org. college sports
 - Movie theatres opened (**Griffith** – maker of first movie)
 - Phonographs – brought entertainment home
 - Vaudeville – voiced variety of immigrant city life through skits, song, etc...
 - Blacks – big influence on music (folk music, blues)
 - 1909 – Congress copyright law: \$0.02 royalty on music
- **Experimentation in Arts**
 - **Duncan & Denis** – transformed dance w/ emotion
 - **Duncan** – died when neck broke. Her scarf got caught in the wheel of a racing car (funny or not?)
 - **Greenwich village** – attracted artists, writers, poets
 - Paintings – realists thought paintings = future of life
 - Ashcan school – realist painters
 - Manners and morals evolved
 - **Progressivism** – reshaped country