

POVERTY

NEW YORK CITY
SLUMS



THE RISE OF IMMIGRATION BROUGHT MILLIONS OF PEOPLE INTO OVERCROWDED CITIES LIKE NEW YORK CITY AND CHICAGO. MANY FAMILIES COULD NOT AFFORD TO BUY HOUSES AND USUALLY LIVED IN RENTED APARTMENTS OR **CROWDED TENEMENTS**. THESE BUILDINGS WERE RUN DOWN AND OVERCROWDED. THESE FAMILIES HAD FEW PLACES TO TURN TO FOR HELP. OFTEN TIMES, TENEMENTS WERE POORLY DESIGNED, UNSAFE, AND LACKED RUNNING WATER, ELECTRICITY, AND SANITATION. ENTIRE NEIGHBORHOODS OF TENEMENT BUILDINGS BECAME **URBAN SLUMS**.

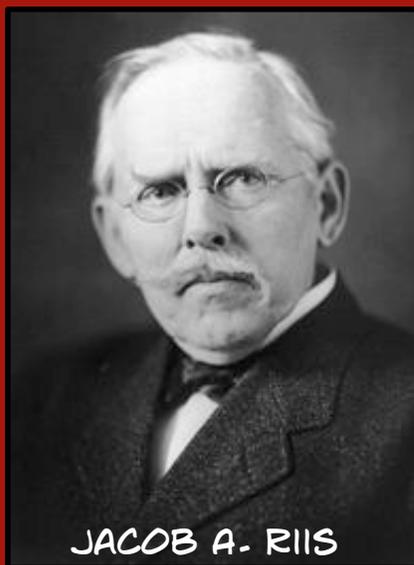
HULL HOUSE, CHICAGO



JANE ADDAMS



JACOB A. RIIS



JACOB A RIIS WAS A PHOTOGRAPHER WHOSE PHOTOS OF SLUMS AND TENEMENTS IN NEW YORK CITY SHOCKED SOCIETY. HIS PHOTOGRAPHY EXPOSED THE POOR CONDITIONS OF THE LOWER CLASS TO THE WEALTHIER CITIZENS AND INSPIRED MANY PEOPLE TO JOIN IN EFFORTS TO REFORM LAWS AND IMPROVE LIVING CONDITIONS IN THE SLUMS.

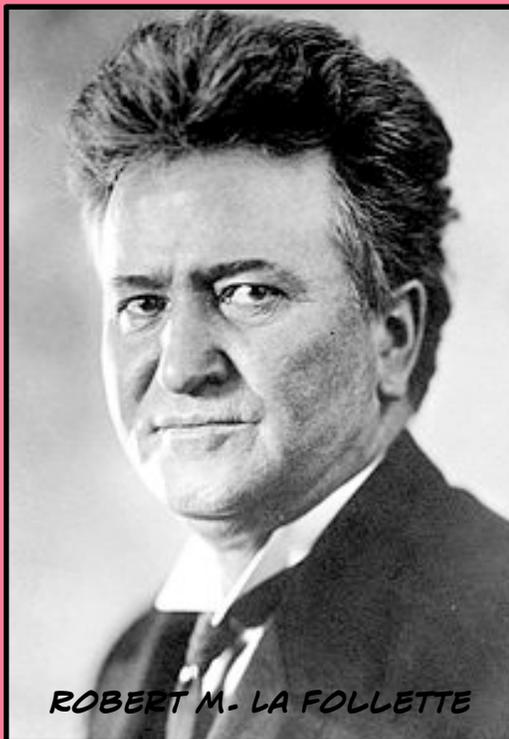
JANE ADDAMS HELPED PEOPLE IN A NEIGHBORHOOD OF IMMIGRANTS IN CHICAGO, ILLINOIS. SHE AND HER FRIEND, ELLEN STARR, BOUGHT A HOUSE AND TURNED IT INTO A SETTLEMENT HOUSE TO PROVIDE SERVICES FOR POOR PEOPLE IN THE COMMUNITY. ADDAMS' SETTLEMENT HOUSE WAS CALLED HULL HOUSE AND IT, ALONG WITH OTHER **SETTLEMENT HOUSES** ESTABLISHED IN OTHER URBAN AREAS, OFFERED OPPORTUNITIES SUCH AS ENGLISH CLASSES, CHILD CARE, AND WORK TRAINING TO COMMUNITY RESIDENTS.

CORRUPTION

LARGE BUSINESSES WERE GROWING EVEN LARGER. THE RICH AND POWERFUL WANTED TO CONTINUE THEIR INDIVIDUAL SUCCESS AND MAINTAIN THEIR POWER. THE FEDERAL AND LOCAL GOVERNMENTS BECAME INCREASINGLY CORRUPT. ELECTED OFFICIALS WOULD OFTEN BRIBE PEOPLE FOR SUPPORT. **POLITICAL MACHINES** WERE ORGANIZATIONS THAT INFLUENCED VOTES AND CONTROLLED LOCAL GOVERNMENTS. POLITICIANS WOULD BREAK RULES TO WIN ELECTIONS. POLITICAL MACHINE BOSSES GAVE BRIBES OF JOBS IN POWER OR MONEY TO PEOPLE WHO SUPPORTED THEIR AGENDAS. THE MOST FAMOUS POLITICAL MACHINE WAS **TAMMANY HALL** IN NEW YORK CITY CONTROLLED BY "BOSS" WILLIAM M. TWEED. TAMMANY HALL AND BOSS TWEED STOLE ENORMOUS AMOUNTS OF MONEY FROM THE CITY. BUT SOME POLITICAL MACHINES WORKED TO DO GOOD IN COMMUNITIES LIKE HELP IMMIGRANTS GET SETTLED AND FIND JOBS.



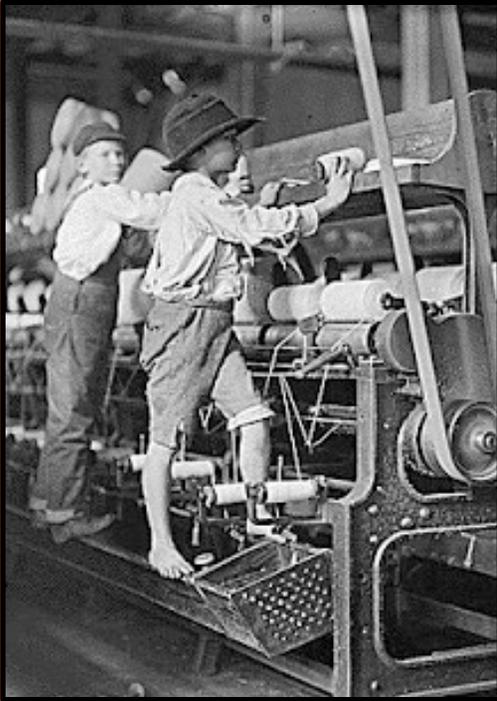
"BOSS" TWEED



ROBERT M. LA FOLLETTE

IN THE 1890'S AND EARLY 1900'S, PROGRESSIVE LEADERS IN A NUMBER OF STATES SOUGHT TO EXPAND DEMOCRACY. THEY WANTED TO GIVE VOTERS MORE CONTROL OVER THEIR GOVERNMENT. IN 1903, UNDER PROGRESSIVE GOVERNOR **ROBERT M. LA FOLLETTE**, WISCONSIN BECAME THE FIRST STATE TO ESTABLISH A **DIRECT PRIMARY** WHERE VOTERS CHOOSE CANDIDATES FOR THE PARTIES TO RUN IN ELECTIONS. OREGON NEWSPAPER EDITOR, WILLIAM S. U'REN, PROMOTED THREE GOVERNMENT REFORMS- 1. INITIATIVES ALLOWED VOTERS TO PROPOSE LAWS, 2. REFERENDUMS ALLOWED CITIZENS TO VOTE ON PROPOSED LAWS, AND 3. RECALLS ALLOWED PEOPLE TO VOTE A GOVERNMENT OFFICIAL OUT OF OFFICE.

CHILD LABOR



BY 1915 ALMOST TWO MILLION CHILDREN WERE WORKING IN MINES AND FACTORIES. THEY WERE PAID VERY LITTLE MONEY. THEY HAD TO WORK LONG HOURS. MANY CHILDREN HAD TO USE DANGEROUS MACHINES AND EQUIPMENT. CHILDREN WERE HIRED TO WORK IN FACTORIES, MILLS, MINES, AND FARMS. THEY SOLD NEWSPAPERS, CLEANED FISH, AND SHINED SHOES. MANY CHILDREN HAD NEVER SET FOOT IN A SCHOOL OR CLASSROOM BECAUSE THEIR FAMILIES WERE POOR AND NEEDED ADDITIONAL MONEY THE CHILDREN COULD EARN. **THE NATIONAL CHILD LABOR COMMITTEE (NCLC)** WAS FORMED IN 1904. THIS ORGANIZATION WAS DEDICATED TO ENDING ALL CHILD LABOR. MEMBERS WORKED TO EXPOSE WORKING CONDITIONS OF YOUNG WORKERS, GET SUPPORT FOR STATE-LEVEL CHILD LABOR LAWS, AND CREATE **COMPULSORY EDUCATION** LAWS TO REQUIRE KIDS TO ATTEND SCHOOL AND KEEP YOUNG CHILDREN FROM HAVING TO WORK DANGEROUS JOBS.

LEWIS HINE WAS A FAMOUS PHOTOGRAPHER. HE WANTED TO HELP CHILDREN WHO WORKED IN FACTORIES. HE WENT INTO FACTORIES AND TOOK PHOTOS TO SHOW HOW TERRIBLE IT WAS FOR CHILDREN TO BE FACTORY WORKERS. HIS PICTURES WERE PUBLISHED IN MAGAZINES AND BOOKS. MANY AMERICANS LEARNED FROM HINE'S PHOTOGRAPHS AND THE IMAGES HE PRESENTED TO AMERICANS HELPED TO INSPIRE SUPPORT FOR CHILD LABOR LAWS AND COMPULSORY EDUCATION.



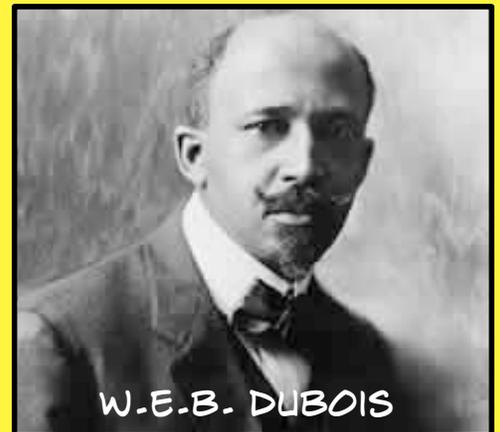
RACISM



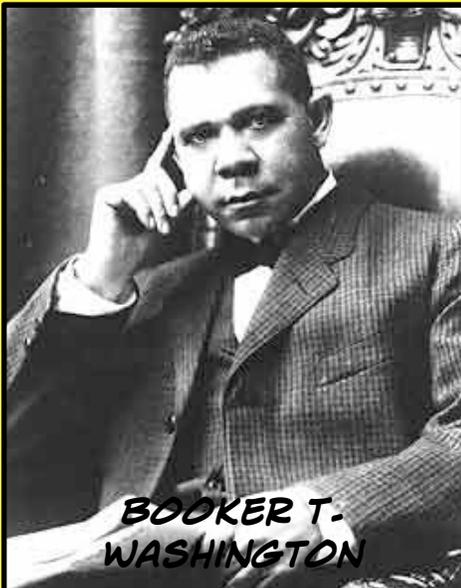
IDA B. WELLS

RACIST ATTITUDES HAD BEEN A PART OF THE UNITED STATES SINCE THE INTRODUCTION OF SLAVERY. THE ABOLISHMENT OF SLAVERY AFTER THE CIVIL WAR DID NOT PUT AN END TO RACISM AND DISCRIMINATION. ONCE RECONSTRUCTION ENDED IN THE SOUTH, MANY SOUTHERN STATES BEGAN TO RESTRICT THE RIGHTS OF AFRICAN AMERICANS. SOME LAWS REQUIRED BLACKS TO TAKE TESTS BEFORE THEY COULD VOTE OR REQUIRED PEOPLE TO PAY A POLL TAX. AFRICAN AMERICANS ALSO FACED JIM CROW LAWS MEANT TO ENFORCE SEGREGATION, OR SEPARATION OF WHITES AND BLACKS IN PUBLIC PLACES. SEPARATE SCHOOLS, TROLLEY SEATS, RESTROOMS, AND WAITING ROOMS WERE COMMON THROUGHOUT THE SOUTH. IDA B. WELLS WAS AN AFRICAN AMERICAN JOURNALIST WHO WORKED TO FIGHT AGAINST BLACK LYNCHINGS IN THE SOUTH. SHE, ALONG WITH MANY AFRICAN AMERICANS, HAD TO FLEE NORTH TO ESCAPE VIOLENCE AND THREATS BASED ON HER SKIN COLOR.

AFRICAN AMERICANS WORKED VERY HARD FOR REFORM. IN 1909, W.E.B. DU BOIS HELPED START AN ORGANIZATION CALLED THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE OR THE N.A.A.C.P. THIS GROUP WORKED HARD TO END DISCRIMINATION AGAINST AFRICAN AMERICANS IN THE UNITED STATES. THE N.A.A.C.P. IS STILL WORKING TODAY TO FIGHT RACIAL DISCRIMINATION.



W.E.B. DUBOIS



BOOKER T. WASHINGTON

BOOKER T. WASHINGTON WAS AN EARLY LEADER IN THE EFFORT TO ACHIEVE EQUALITY. HE HAD BEEN BORN INTO SLAVERY BUT BECAME A TEACHER AFTER THE CIVIL WAR ENDED. IN 1881, HE FOUNDED THE TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE IN ALABAMA. THIS SCHOOL HELPED AFRICAN AMERICANS LEARN TRADES AND GAIN ECONOMIC STRENGTH. WASHINGTON GAINED SUPPORT FROM WHITES FOR HIS SCHOOL BY NOT OPENLY CHALLENGING SEGREGATION. INSTEAD HE DETERMINED TO PROVIDE A SEPARATE SCHOOL FOR AFRICAN AMERICANS THAT PROVIDED SOME OF THE VERY BEST TRAINING AND INSTRUCTION. HE WANTED AFRICAN AMERICANS TO PROVIDE THEIR OWN SUCCESS.

CONSERVATION

YOSEMITE NATIONAL PARK

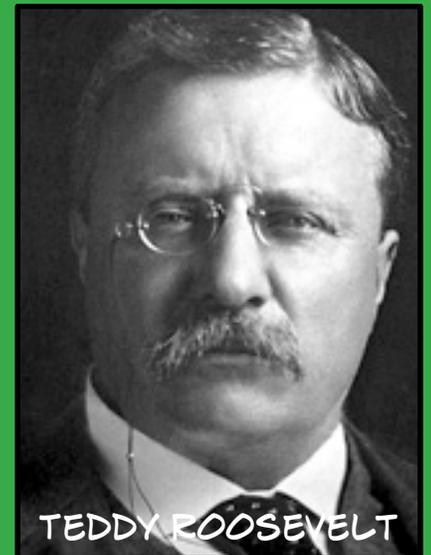


PRESIDENT **THEODORE ROOSEVELT** WAS A STRONG CRUSADER FOR CONSERVATION-CONTROLLING HOW AMERICA'S NATURAL RESOURCES WERE USED. AS AN OUTDOORSMAN AND HUNTER, ROOSEVELT HAD SEEN A GRADUAL REDUCTION AND **LOSS OF NATURAL RESOURCES**. HE CAMPED WITH NATURALIST **JOHN MUIR** FOR FOUR DAYS IN YOSEMITE, CALIFORNIA. HE LOVED YOSEMITE VALLEY SO MUCH HE DECIDED TO PRESERVE YOSEMITE AND OTHER AREAS FOR PEOPLE'S CHILDREN AND GRANDCHILDREN TO ENJOY. HE PRESERVED MORE THAN 200 MILLION ACRES OF PUBLIC LANDS AND ESTABLISHED THE FIRST **WILDLIFE REFUGE** AT PELICAN ISLAND, FLORIDA. HE DOUBLED THE NUMBER OF **NATIONAL PARKS** TO THE UNITED STATES. WHEN CONGRESS REFUSED TO ESTABLISH MORE PARKS, ROOSEVELT USED THE ANTIQUITIES ACT TO CREATE NATIONAL MONUMENTS INSTEAD. IN THIS WAY, HE PRESERVED THE GRAND CANYON AND PETRIFIED FOREST IN ARIZONA UNTIL CONGRESS LATER MADE THEM NATIONAL PARKS.



TEDDY ROOSEVELT ALSO PUSHED FOR FEDERAL LAWS THAT WOULD MAKE BUSINESSES AND COMPANIES OBEY LAWS REGARDING THE USE OF NATURAL RESOURCES. BUSINESSES COULD NO LONGER JUST CUT DOWN TREES ANYWHERE. THERE WERE GOVERNMENT RULES ESTABLISHED THAT LIMITED HOW AND WHERE TREES COULD BE CUT DOWN.

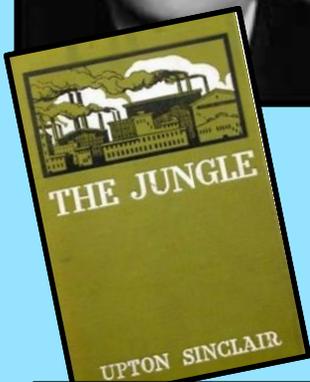
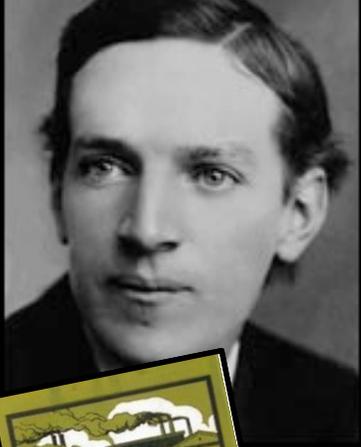
GRAND CANYON



TEDDY ROOSEVELT

HEALTH & SAFETY

UPTON SINCLAIR



IN THE EARLY 1900'S THERE WAS NO WAY TO KNOW IF YOU WERE EATING **CONTAMINATED FOOD** OR IF THE MEDICINES YOU TOOK WERE SAFE. THERE WERE NO LAWS OR REGULATIONS ON WHAT WAS SOLD TO THE AMERICAN PUBLIC. AUTHOR **UPTON SINCLAIR** WROTE A NOVEL CALLED THE **JUNGLE** EXPOSING THE LACK OF SAFETY AND SANITATION FOR WORKERS IN THE MEAT PACKING INDUSTRY. HIS BOOK BROUGHT ATTENTION TO THE LACK OF SAFETY FOR EMPLOYEES IN MEAT PACKING PLANTS AND MADE AMERICANS WONDER WHAT WAS GOING INTO THE MEAT THEY WERE EATING. IN 1906, AFTER READING THE **JUNGLE**, PRESIDENT THEODORE ROOSEVELT ACTED TO PASS THE MEAT INSPECTION ACT AND SIGNED THE **PURE FOOD AND DRUG ACT**. THESE REGULATIONS BANNED THE SALE OF IMPURE FOODS AND MEDICINES.



OTHER REFORMERS SAW A WIDESPREAD **LACK OF HEALTHCARE**. **ALICE HAMILTON** WAS A DOCTOR WHO HELPED FACTORY WORKERS. SHE NOTICED MANY WORKERS WHO WERE GETTING WEAK AND SOMETIMES EVEN DYING BECAUSE OF LEAD POISONING. SHE WORKED TO TEACH FACTORY OWNERS HOW TO MAKE THEIR FACTORIES SAFER AND KEEP THE AIR CLEAN FOR THEIR WORKERS.



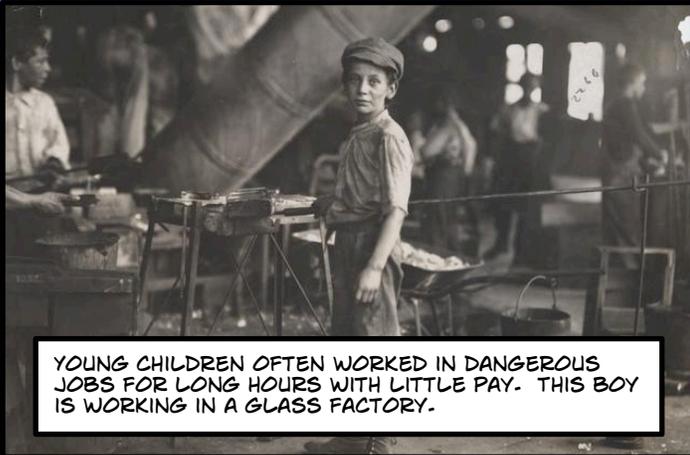
ALICE HAMILTON



LILLIAN WALD

LILLIAN WALD WAS A NURSE WHO HAD THE IDEA OF SENDING NURSES TO PEOPLE WHO WERE TOO SICK OR POOR TO GO TO A HOSPITAL. SHE STARTED A **VISITING NURSE PROGRAM** IN NEW YORK CITY SO THAT MANY NURSES COULD HELP SICK PEOPLE AT HOME. WALD ALSO HAD THE IDEA THAT THERE SHOULD BE NURSES IN SCHOOLS TO HELP SICK CHILDREN. OTHER PEOPLE LIKED WALD'S IDEA AND SOON THERE WERE NURSES IN NEW YORK'S SCHOOLS.

WORKER'S RIGHTS



YOUNG CHILDREN OFTEN WORKED IN DANGEROUS JOBS FOR LONG HOURS WITH LITTLE PAY. THIS BOY IS WORKING IN A GLASS FACTORY.

AFTER THE CIVIL WAR, MORE AND MORE AMERICANS BECAME FACTORY WORKERS IN CITIES. SOME HAD BEEN POOR FARMERS. MANY FACTORY WORKERS WERE IMMIGRANTS. FACTORY WORKERS WERE USUALLY PAID VERY **LOW WAGES** AND **LONG WORK DAYS** IN UNSAFE AND UNSANITARY CONDITIONS. MOST FACTORY WORKERS COULD NOT MAKE ENOUGH MONEY TO SUPPORT THEIR FAMILIES SO THEIR CHILDREN HAD TO WORK IN FACTORIES TOO INSTEAD OF GOING TO SCHOOL. WORKERS WERE AFRAID TO ASK THEIR BOSSES FOR MORE MONEY BECAUSE, WITH THE LARGE WAVE OF IMMIGRATION TO THE UNITED STATES, THEY COULD EASILY BE REPLACED WITH OTHER WORKERS. FACTORY WORKERS DECIDED TO HELP THEMSELVES. THEY STARTED **LABOR UNIONS** TO WORK TOGETHER TO MAKE THEIR JOBS BETTER. THE UNIONS COULD ASK FOR BETTER PAY, SHORTER WORK DAYS, OR SAFER WORKING CONDITIONS AND IF THE EMPLOYER SAID NO, THE UNION MEMBERS WOULD STOP WORKING UNTIL THEY GOT WHAT THEY WANTED. THIS NEW METHOD OF STRIKING WAS EFFECTIVE. EMPLOYERS DID NOT LIKE **STRIKES**.



HUNDREDS OF WOMEN WORKERS DIED IN THE TRIANGLE FACTORY FIRE WHEN THERE WERE NO ESCAPE ROUTES FROM THE BURNING BUILDING.

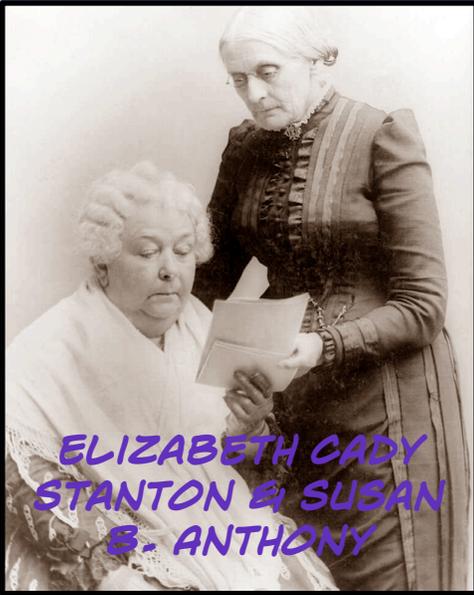


SAMUEL GOMPERS WAS A FAMOUS UNION LEADER. HE WAS A JEWISH IMMIGRANT FROM ENGLAND. HE STARTED WORKING IN A FACTORY WHEN HE WAS 13 YEARS OLD BECAUSE HIS FAMILY WAS SO POOR. LATER HE BECAME THE LEADER OF THE UNION IN HIS FACTORY. HE FELT WORKERS ALL OVER THE UNITED STATES NEEDED UNIONS AND FELT NEW LAWS WERE NEEDED TO HELP WORKING PEOPLE. HE FOUGHT FOR LAWS THAT WOULD LIMIT THE WORK DAY TO EIGHT HOURS. IN 1886 GOMPERS HELPED START THE **AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR (AFL)**. MANY UNIONS JOINED THE AFL. FOR OVER 37 YEARS AS PRESIDENT OF THE AFL, GOMPERS WORKED HARD TO MAKE CHANGES IN MANY WORKPLACES. SLOWLY AMERICAN WORKERS BEGAN TO SEE LAWS THAT LIMITED WORK HOURS AND INCREASED WAGES.



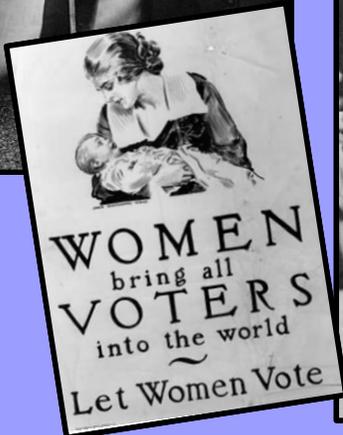
SAMUEL GOMPERS

SUFFRAGE



ELIZABETH CADY STANTON & SUSAN B. ANTHONY

SINCE BEFORE THE CIVIL WAR, MANY WOMEN PROGRESSIVES WERE ACTIVE IN THE STRUGGLE FOR WOMAN SUFFRAGE- OR THE RIGHT TO VOTE. AMERICAN WOMEN FOUGHT LONGER FOR THE RIGHT TO VOTE THAN THEY DID FOR ANY OTHER REFORM. IN 1890, TWO SEPARATE WOMEN SUFFRAGE GROUPS MERGED TO FORM THE NATIONAL AMERICAN WOMAN SUFFRAGE ASSOCIATION (NAWSA). ELIZABETH CADY STANTON SERVED AS ITS FIRST PRESIDENT. IN 1892, SUSAN B. ANTHONY BECAME THE NAWSA PRESIDENT. TOGETHER THEY FIRST FOCUSED ON GETTING EACH STATE TO ALLOW ITS WOMEN TO VOTE. IN 1896 ONLY FOUR STATES GAVE WOMEN THIS RIGHT- WYOMING, UTAH, IDAHO, AND COLORADO. FROM 1896 TO 1910, MORE WESTERN STATES BEGAN EXTENDING VOTING RIGHTS TO WOMEN. THE WESTERN SUCCESSES TURNED THE TIDE IN FAVOR OF WOMAN SUFFRAGE. THE UNITED STATES' ENTRY INTO WORLD WAR I IN 1917 MADE THE FINAL DIFFERENCE. DURING THE WAR, MEMBERSHIP IN NAWSA REACHED 2 MILLION. CARRIE CHAPMAN CATT, PRESIDENT OF NAWSA IN 1917, ARGUED TO PRESIDENT WOODROW WILSON THAT WOMEN WERE VITAL TO HELP THE WAR EFFORT FOR A COUNTRY THAT DENIED THEM THE RIGHT TO VOTE. WILSON BACKED THE IDEA OF NATIONAL WOMAN SUFFRAGE AS A VITAL PART OF WINNING WWI. IN 1920, CONGRESS FINALLY PASSED THE 19TH AMENDMENT, WHICH GAVE WOMEN FULL VOTING RIGHTS.



PROHIBITION



TEMPERANCE UNION GATHERING

THE IDEA OF BANNING ALCOHOL IN THE UNITED STATES BEGAN BACK IN THE 1830'S. MANY PEOPLE BELIEVED ALCOHOLISM WAS CONNECTED TO INSANITY AND VIOLENCE AND LED TO POVERTY. THE TEMPERANCE MOVEMENT BEGAN TO GAIN POPULARITY AS MEMBERS CALLED FOR A BAN ON THE SALE OF ALCOHOL TO HELP PUT A STOP TO SOME OF WHAT THEY FELT WERE SOCIETY'S EVILS. THEY PREACHED THAT ALCOHOL LED TO OTHER IMMORALITY IN SOCIETY LIKE GAMBLING AND THE DESTRUCTION OF FAMILIES.



CARRIE NATION

SUPPORTERS OF PROHIBITION LIKE MARY HUNT AND THE WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION FELT THAT PROHIBITION WOULD PROMOTE MORALITY AND BETTER HEALTH. PROHIBITION ADVOCATE CARRIE NATION WENT AS FAR AS TAKING A HATCHET TO SALOONS AS SHE PREACHED THE EVILS OF ALCOHOL. JANUARY 16, 1920, THE 18TH AMENDMENT WENT INTO EFFECT. IT BANNED THE MANUFACTURE AND SALE OF ALCOHOL IN THE UNITED STATES. SALOONS WERE FORCED TO CLOSE THEIR DOORS.

MANY AMERICANS DID NOT FEEL THAT DRINKING WAS HARMFUL OR SINFUL. THEY RESENTED GOVERNMENT INTERFERENCE AND PEOPLE WHO WANTED ALCOHOL FOUND ENDLESS WAYS TO GET IT. ILLEGAL NIGHTCLUBS KNOWN AS SPEAKEASIES SOLD LIQUOR. PEOPLE CALLED BOOTLEGGERS MADE MONEY BY TRANSPORTING AND SELLING LIQUOR ILLEGALLY. MANY PEOPLE SIMPLY BREWED THEIR OWN HOMEMADE LIQUOR. ONE RESULT OF PROHIBITION WAS THE GROWTH OF ORGANIZED CRIME. IN NEARLY EVERY MAJOR CITY, CRIMINAL GANGS BATTLED FOR CONTROL OF BOOTLEGGING OPERATIONS.



SPEAKEASY

THE MOST RUTHLESS CRIME BOSS OF THE PROHIBITION ERA WAS AL CAPONE IN CHICAGO. HE HAD A PRIVATE ARMY OF OVER 700 CRIMINALS AND THEY SEIZED CONTROL OF THE CITIES 10,000 SPEAKEASIES. BY THE LATE 1920'S, MOST AMERICANS REALIZED THE 18TH AMENDMENT WAS A FAILURE. IN 1933, THE 21ST AMENDMENT REPEALED PROHIBITION, BUT UNFORTUNATELY, THE ORGANIZED CRIME THAT IT HAD CREATED DID NOT END WITH IT. PROHIBITION IS AN EXAMPLE OF GOOD INTENTIONS TO HELP AMERICANS RESULTING IN UNINTENDED NEGATIVE AND EVEN DANGEROUS CONSEQUENCES.



AL CAPONE