

# The Progressive Era

## *Part Two*



Part One

Part Two

Part Three

## Thematic Icons



Economics



Geography



Historical concepts



Government

## Icons



Flash activity (these activities are not editable)



Teacher notes included in the Notes page

For more instructions, see the *User Guide*.





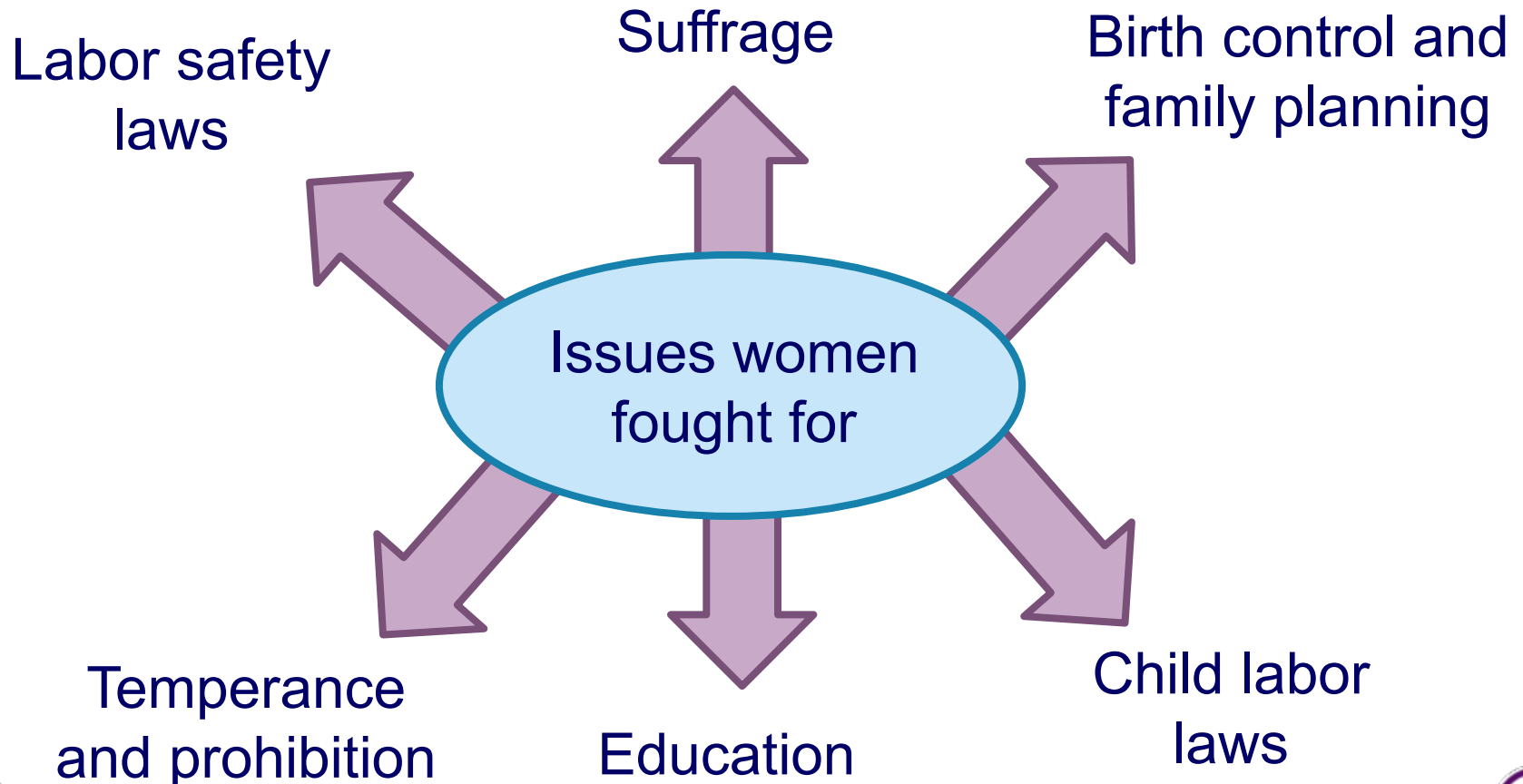
During this time, women became more significant agents of social and political change.

Women were not allowed to join men's clubs and so began forming their own around 1868. At first these clubs were aimed at improving themselves intellectually and in doing charitable works.

Soon, as some of these women learned more about the plights of others through their charity, they began to fight for a variety of causes.



Women were key participants in the Progressive movement. They campaigned for a number of issues, including:





# Women at work



# Women's suffrage





# Civil rights leaders



**Booker T. Washington** was An educator and **civil rights** leader between 1895 and 1915. He had the widespread support of black Americans and also patronage from many wealthy, liberal white Americans.

He believed that cooperation with white Americans was the best way to overcome **racism** and **segregation**.

He used his powerful friends to establish and run thousands of **schools** and educational facilities for African Americans in the South.

Sat in the middle of the photo is Andrew Carnegie, the steel magnate.





**W.E.B. Du Bois** was another prominent civil rights leader. He formed the **Niagara Movement** in 1905. However, the elitism of this group prevented widespread support and it eventually died out.

It did, however, lay the groundwork for the **National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP)**, which was formed in 1909 with an interracial membership.

Du Bois criticized Booker T. Washington for being too accommodating.

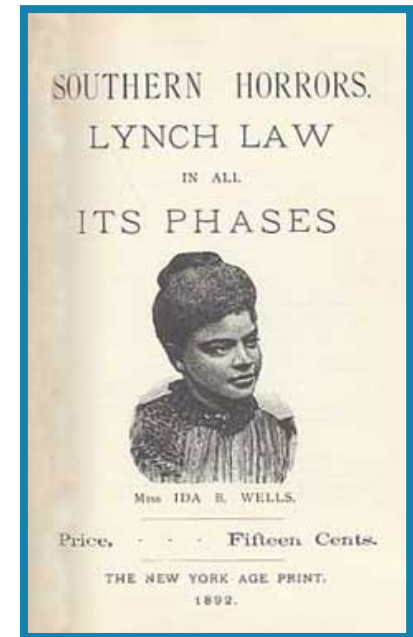




One of the most violent forms of black oppression was **lynching**. This was the practice of killing people by mobs.

Lynching was at its peak between about 1890, with the passage of the **Jim Crow laws**, and 1930. Lynching was rarely prosecuted.

Activist **Ida B. Wells** as well as other members of NAACP worked to pass legislation to make lynching a federal crime, but all these bills were stopped by Southern legislators.



# Equal rights in the Progressive era



# Were equal rights obtained?

Despite some activism and changes, equality was still a long way off.



The battle for racial equality continued throughout the civil rights movement of the 1950s and 1960s.

It was not until 90 years after the NAACP's report that President Obama signed the Hate Crimes Prevention Act into law.



**Do you think equal rights activists made any real gains during the Progressive era?**

