

1870-1930

To what extent did the rapid industrialization during the nineteenth century do great harm to society.



1900s

This reveals the negative effects that the industrial revolution had on children. **Child labor** negatively effected children's well-being and stopped them from attending school. When assessing the negatives effects of child labor in the 1900s it can be determined that to companies the positive effects on children outweighed the negative effects on the children, such as injury and even death.



1900

This reveals **that tenement homes** negatively impacted people such as immigrants and families. People such as Jacob Riis revealed the hardships and negative effects that the tenement homes had. When gauging the importance of revealing the negatives of tenement homes, one can see that the dirtiness and the amount of sickness and death coming from these homes is convincing of the need for change.



1906

From this we can see how **the meat packing industry** was something that most people were not able to know the truth behind. In 1906 Upton Sinclair published *The Jungle* revealing the truth and negatives behind the meat packing industry. Meat was poisoning people and was one of the most dirty of the industries.



1918

In 1918 the first case of **the Spanish Influenza** was contracted by military personnel after WW1. The influenza killed more than 500 million people worldwide. From this we can see that the influenza did the greatest harm during the industrialization period. When assessing the final death toll of the Spanish Influenza it can be determined that this one of the most detrimental causes of death during the 19th century



May 4, 1886

The Haymarket Riot was a labor protest rally near Chicago's Haymarket Square, it turned into a riot after someone threw a bomb at the police. 8 People died that day, the blame was placed onto the Knights of Labor work union, therefore making them lose their almost 70,000 members. From this we can see that protests and riots although some were successful many like the Haymarket riot ended in negative ways. The price that was paid to improve the working conditions during the 19th century undoubtedly had negative and positive impacts on society.



1900

In 1830 it took 3 hours of labor to produce one bushel of wheat. In 1900 it took 10 minutes of labor to produce one bushel of wheat. From this we can see that because of the rapid industrialization of the farming industry, farmers are losing money because everyone is able to produce the same amount in shorter times causing many family owned farms to go out of business.



1906

The Hepburn Act was established in 1906. The Hepburn Act was United States federal law that gave the Interstate Commerce Commission the power to set maximum railroad rates and extended its jurisdiction. From this we can see that the discontinuation of free passes to loyal shippers and the establishment of the Hepburn Act rising the rates benefited the railroad companies but did not benefit the public.



1914-1918

The US joined WW1 because Germany sank many American Merchant Ships. WW1 had many pros and cons especially for the US because it helped with economic development, by providing jobs such as manufacturing jobs and military jobs. One negative was hatred and propaganda, the war was often used to justify hatred and discrimination against certain groups.



1919

In 1919 in response to the war, the United States ratified the 18th amendment which established prohibition. From this we can see the government believed it would help with poverty and social issues. From this we can see that the 18th amendment had more negatives than positives. America was fighting against the government for liquor and beer back and created more problems than the government thought they would have.



1880

The steel industry took off in the late 1800s. There were 5 transcontinental railroads by 1900. The transcontinental railroads provided jobs for thousands of immigrants in the north and the west. From this we can see that the transcontinental railroads not only benefited companies and workers, but it also benefited immigrants.



1900

Worker Unions started becoming more and more popular in the late 1800s and early 1900s. From this we can see that there were many positives to workers unions, and they were able to change the way the workers were treated.



1910

Henry Ford decided in 1909 he was going to produce cars. By 1914 he produced a full assembly line and sold 248,000 cars. From this we can see that Henry Ford greatly affected the factory industry. He helped the assembly line become more of a natural phenomenon.



1909

The Mann-Elkins Act of 1910 gave the ICC the power to set rates and added telephones, telegraphs, and radio to their control. From this we can see that the Mann-Elkins Act greatly benefited the railroad systems by adding set rates, it stops big companies from taking advantage of people.



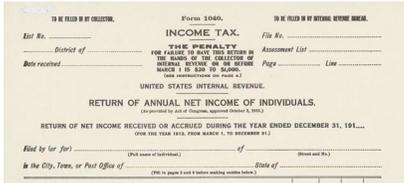
1910

Education reform was very important to Progressive. Kindergarten was established for the first time and the concept was taken from the German education system. John Dewey was the leader of Education reform for the Progressives. From this we can see that the increasing number of colleges and students enrolled in college.



1910

Jane Addams invented the idea of settlement houses in the early 1900s. Settlement houses are a social welfare service that included daycare, the arts, practical skills of family and society, and got kids off the streets. From this we can see that the invention of settlement houses greatly helped children who were abandoned by family or whose family passed away.



1913

The Federal Individual

Income Tax was passed in 1913. There was a 1% income tax on incomes over \$3,000 and a 6% income tax on incomes over \$500,000. From this we can see that the idea of federal individual income tax scared many Americans because they were used to taxes being placed on individual items rather than their income. This was later declared unconstitutional.



1913

The 17th amendment

established direct elections for US senators. Before the government believed that the people weren't educated enough to do it themselves. This goes hand and hand with the Wisconsin Ideal and the State Progressive Act. From this we can see that the US government took the ideas from small cities of directly electing members to government that directly reflect that particular state or districts ideals rather than selected by other people with ulterior motives.



1920

The 19th amendment

granted women the right to vote. Women had been fighting for the right to vote since the 1830s. Women having the right to vote was one of the most beneficial and important Progressives movement. From this we can see that by the Progressives helping women earn the right to vote changed the way history was from there on out.



1913

The 16th amendment was passed

under the idea of the Federal Reserve Act. It helps move money around the nation and reestablishes the Federal Income Tax. From this we can see that, the governments main goal was to establish a central banking system for the United States and find an easier way to collect money from the people.



1917-1919

The Silent Sentinels

were a group of women who stood outside of the White House during President Wilson's presidency to protest silently for the Women's right to vote. Many of them were arrested and were a constant reminder to Wilson and the public of his lack of support for suffrage. From this we can see that the acts of protest by the National Women's Party greatly helped with the passing of the 19th amendment.