



Chapter 9

Section 3 & 4.

Progressive Presidents and
Suffrage at Last

Teddy Roosevelt Runs Again

- Even though he had vowed not to run again for President (and had hand-chosen Taft as his successor) TR decided to run again because he felt Taft did not fight for progressive issues like ending child labor, regulation of business, and women's right to vote.



Bull Moose Party

- The nickname of the Progressive party that broke from the Republican party (got its name from TR's line "I feel fit as a bull moose").



Assassination Attempt

- TR was shot in the chest while campaigning.
- He continued his speech for 1 and ½ hours before seeking medical care (“It takes more than this to kill a bull moose”)



Clayton Antitrust Act

- Made strikes, peaceful picketing, and boycotts legal.
- Setup the FTC (Federal Trade Commission) to punish companies that followed unfair business practices.



Woodrow Wilson

- President that did not fight for social justice.
- Allowed Jim Crow laws and opposed a Constitutional amendment giving women the right to vote.



Groups Still Hurting

- Even though Progressives helped the working poor in cities, they did not help rural farmers or African Americans.



World War 1

- Calls for more changes suddenly became less important when WW1 broke out in Europe (In 1914).



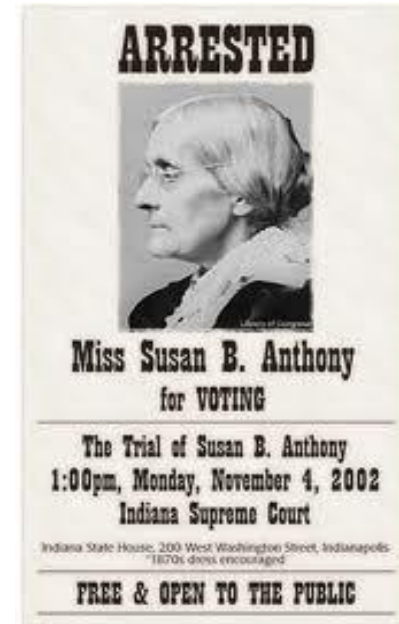
Susan B. Anthony

- Women who first fought against slavery and then for women's suffrage (right to vote).



Civil Disobedience

- A nonviolent refusal to obey a law in an attempt to change the law.
- Anthony insisted on voting in NY and was arrested (in 1872).



Suffragist Leaders

- Elizabeth Cady Stanton.
- Lucy Stone. (from West Brookfield)



Arguments Against Women Voting

- They were already powerful enough.
- It would blur the distinction between the sexes by making women more “masculine”.



Suffragist Strategies

- Tried to amend the Constitution.
- Tried to get individual states to allow it.



Successful?

- At first only individual states gave women the right to vote.
- Women in frontier states seen as “tougher” and equal to men.
- Changing the Constitution is very difficult. (Requires 2/3rds of each house of Congress and 3/4ths of state legislatures)



More Hardcore

- As suffragist fighters fought harder they were sent to prison and often went on hunger strikes to protest prison conditions.



Opposition

- The liquor industry fought hard against giving women the right to vote because many women supported prohibition



Benefit of the War

- WWI helped the women's movement because many women patriotically took on jobs left by men.

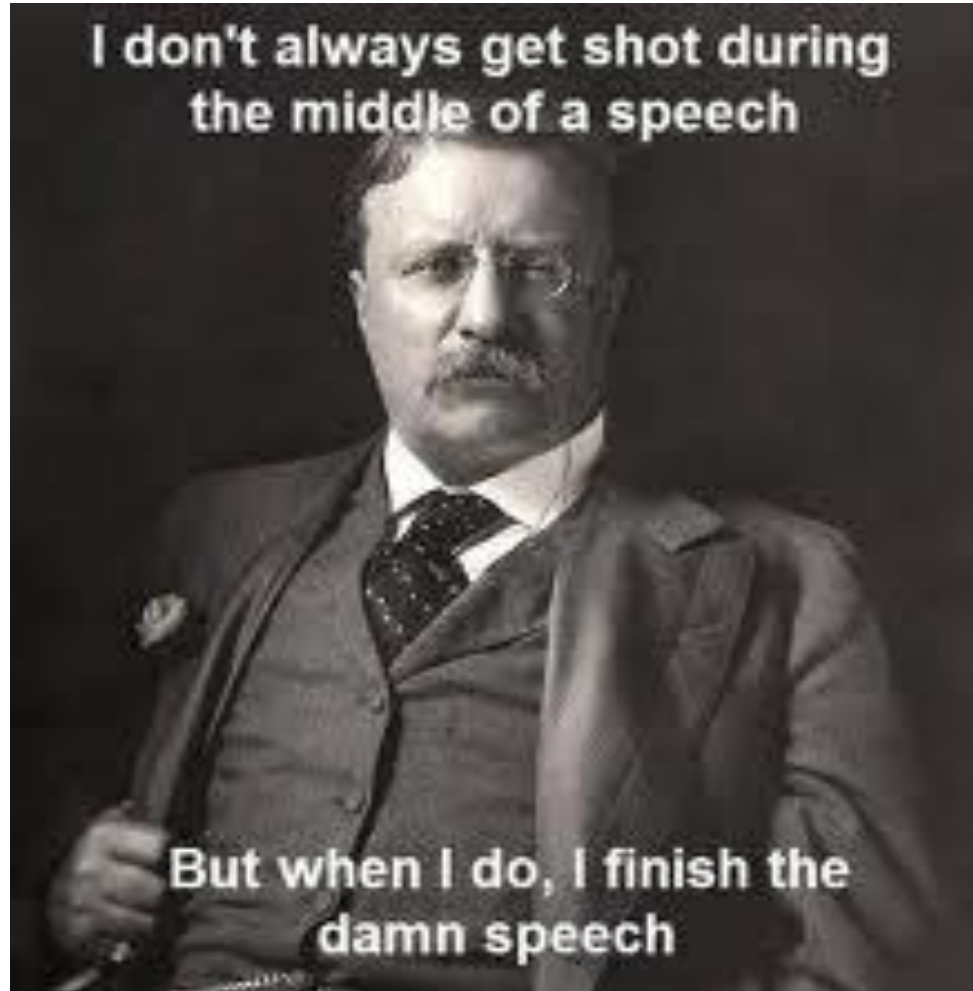


19th Amendment

- In 1920 women were finally given the right to vote. (They had been trying since 1868)



I don't always get shot during
the middle of a speech



But when I do, I finish the
damn speech



WOMEN

bring all

VOTERS

into the world



Let Women Vote







MEN, who love the Freedom
which your Fathers won
for You, Pay your Debt by
Winning Freedom for your
Daughters.

