POLITICAL REFORM
DAILY QUIZ

1. What is periodization?

2. What did Upton Sinclair mean by his quote “I aimed at the public’s, but I hit them in the stomach?”

3. How did the government help consumers as a result of the progressive movement?

OBJECTIVES:

☐ I can define political changes such as: referendum, recall, and the 17th amendment.

☐ I can explain how a change is made to the US Constitution and detail the 13th, 14th, and 15th amendment.

☐ I can explain why groups, such as women, fought for the right to vote.
What were some political problems caused by industrialization?

- Graft (Political Corruption)
- Party Bosses/Political Machines (Wealth=Power)
HOW DOES A LAW GET MADE?

- As we watch the following clip, describe the process of a bill becoming a law
  - https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=FFroMQIKiag

- What are some issues with this system?
  - Time
  - Party Politics
THOMAS NAST “THE NASTMASTER”

- Political Cartoonist trying to raise awareness of political corruption
  - Focused on bringing down Boss Tweed and his Tammany Hall political machine
- His name is not the origin of the word “nasty” (according to Wikipedia)
CHANGES TO THE SYSTEM (OTHER WAYS TO GET LAWS)

- **Referendum** - Allowed citizens to vote on proposed laws directly without going to the legislature.
  - If enough people signed a petition, the law would be put on the next ballot for a “yes/no” vote

- **Recall** - Provided voters an option to demand a special election to remove an elected official before the term was up.
  - Why would they want this?
AMENDMENTS

- The Process:
  - Pass in Congress with a 2/3 majority vote and $\frac{3}{4}$ of states need to ratify (approve) it
- Recently Big Amendments: 13, 14, 15
- Look at the 3 amendments in the red book (pg. 30) and fill out the table with the rights that each amendment gave
SOME MORE BIG ONES

- 16th- Created a national Income Tax
  - Helps to decrease the gap between the rich and the poor
- 17th- Direct Election of senators
  - Previous to this, the state government chose who the Congressmen would be
  - Now, people voted directly on it
Why is the right to vote such a big deal?
WOMEN’S SUFFRAGE

- Right to vote
- Suffrage = right to vote
- Enfranchisement = suffrage

- **Suffragist**: Someone fighting for women’s right to vote
- **Anti-suffragist**: Someone *against* women’s right to vote

Guys, it’s all the same freaking thing
1st Women’s Rights Conference

A group of women and men gathered at a conference in Seneca Falls, NY in 1848

This conference was led by Elizabeth Cady Stanton

Conference attendees wrote the Declaration of Sentiments
THE DECLARATION OF SENTIMENTS

- Read the document from the Red Book (pg. 76) and answer the questions on your note sheet.
- What other document from history does this sound like (esp. the first paragraph)? Why would they use that as a model?
- What reasons do they give to prove that man was tyrannical over women?
- What do the women want to get as a result of this document; what is its purpose?
Before 1910

- National American Woman Suffrage Association (NAWSA)
- Big leaders: Susan B. Anthony, Elizabeth Cady Stanton
- Two big strategies:
  - Try to win suffrage state by state
  - Try to pass a Constitutional Amendment (but this would need to be ratified by 3/4 states)
Option 1: Safe

Carol Chapman Catt led the National American Woman Suffrage Association. She believed in:

- Careful state-by-state strategy
- Supporting President Wilson even though he didn’t outright support suffrage because Democrats were a safer bet than Republicans
- Acting ladylike
SUFFRAGETTE (UK MOVEMENT) (2015)

- https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=3HdQ0iVrl2Y
WHAT SHOULD THE MOVEMENT LOOK LIKE?

**Option 2: Reckless**

- **Alice Paul** led the National Women’s Party and believed in more aggressive strategies:
  - Focused on passing a Constitutional Amendment
  - Adopted un-ladylike strategies from British suffragettes (e.g. heckling politicians, picketing)
  - Refused to support President Wilson if he wouldn’t support woman suffrage
  - NWP members were arrested for picketing in front of the White House. They were put in jail, went on a hunger strike, and were force-fed.
19th Amendment

- Women can vote!
- Passed in 1920
- 36th state to ratify it was Tennessee (by 1 vote)