



POLITICAL REFORM



DAILY QUIZ

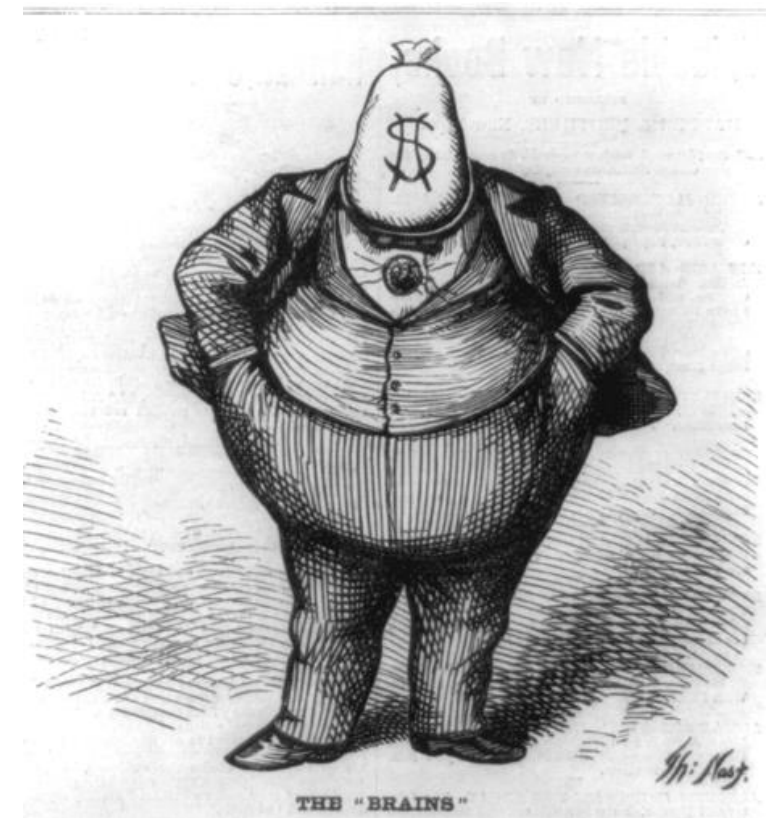
1. What is periodization?
2. What did Upton Sinclair mean by his quote “I aimed at the public’s, but I hit them in the stomach?”
3. How did the government help consumers as a result of the progressive movement?

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.

LIGHTNING REVIEW!

- What were some political problems caused by industrialization?
 - Graft (Political Corruption)
 - Party Bosses/Political Machines (Wealth=Power)

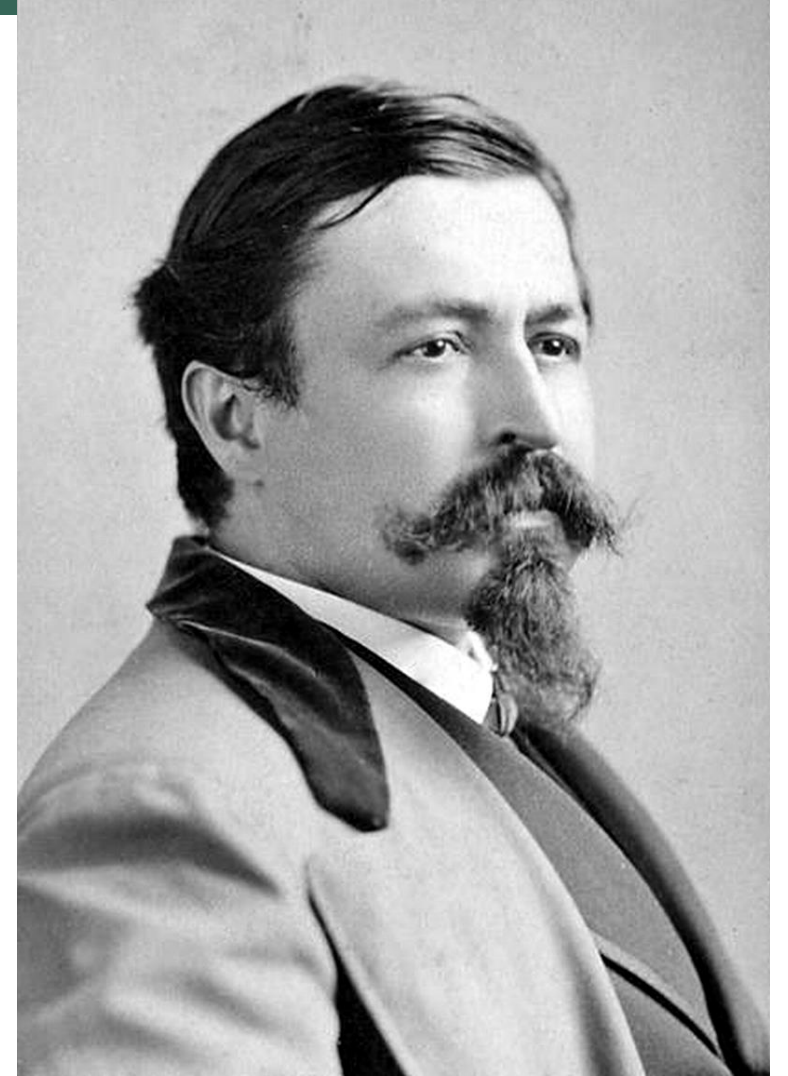


HOW DOES A LAW GET MADE?

- 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 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)

VOTE

Yes
 No

- 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 $\frac{2}{3}$ 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

CLASS DISCUSSION

Why is the right to vote such a big deal?

WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE

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

Guys, it's all the same freaking thing

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



SENECA FALLS CONFERENCE

- 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



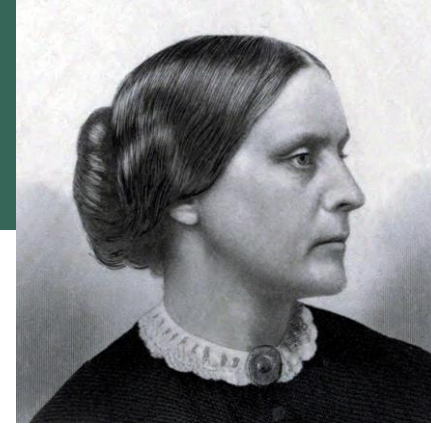
THE DECLARATION OF SENTIMENTS

- 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?



SUFFRAGETTE STRATEGIES

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)

WHAT SHOULD THE MOVEMENT LOOK LIKE?

Option 1: Safe

- Carrie 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=3HdQ0iVrI2Y>



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)

