

## 7<sup>th</sup> Social Studies Class

Tuesday, 3-11-08

### RACIAL REFORM

- Booker T. Washington
  - Born into slavery
  - Educator
  - Sought to improve education/economic equalities and well-being
  - He believed that this would end racial discrimination
- Ida B. Wells
  - Journalist who fought racial
  - Inequality and discrimination
- Factors of why African American Conditions did not improve
  - Discrimination still was prevalent
  - Educational disadvantages
  - Ku Klux Klan
  - Black Codes/Jim Crow Laws
  - “separate but equal”
  - Lynch mobs-1885-1915 3,000 people were killed by lynching
- N.A.A.C.P.
  - National Association for Advancement of Colored People
  - Mission: worked to improve the conditions of African-Americans and fight racial injustice. Also, called for the economic and educational equality.
  - founded by W.E.B. DuBois in 1909

## PROGRESSIVE PRESIDENTS (1901-1920)

- Theodore Roosevelt(1901-1909)
    - “Teddy Bear” is named for Teddy Roosevelt
    - Youngest man to ever become president (42 years)
    - “Square Deal”-Interests of businesspeople, labors, and consumers should be balanced for the public good.
    - Pure Food and Drug Act
    - Conservation
    - “Walk softly and carry a big stick.”
  - William Taft(1909-1913)
    - Moved more cautiously toward reform.
    - Reduced tariffs on imported goods.
    - Taft angered the Progressives.
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- Election of 1912

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  - Progressives create “Bull Moose” Party-nominated T. Roosevelt
  - Wilson wins election over Taft and Roosevelt.
- Woodrow Wilson(1913-1921)
  - Underwood Tariff Act lowers tariffs
  - 16<sup>th</sup> Amendment-Income Tax
  - Federal Reserve Act creates a national banking system.
  - Clayton Antitrust Act strengthens laws against monopolies.
  - Federal Trade Commission- Investigates unfair trade practices.