
Achievements of the Progressive Movement

— Unit 3 —

Standard:

US 15 Analyze the goals and achievements of the Progressive movement, including:

- Adoption of the initiative, referendum, and recall,
- Adoption of the primary system
- The 15th, 16th, and 17th Amendment

US 18 Describe the movement to achieve suffrage for women, including: the significance of leaders such as Carrie Chapman Catt, Anne Dallas Dudley, and Alice Paul, the activities of suffragettes, the passage of the 19th Amendment, and the role of Tennessee as the “Perfect 36.”

Political Reform

- By the late 19th century, many citizens wanted to increase their check on representative government
- Members of the **populist** and **progressive** movements were dissatisfied with the government; they felt that wealthy special interest groups controlled the government and that citizens had no power to break this control
- A comprehensive platform of political reforms was proposed that included **women's suffrage**, secret ballots, direct election of senators, **recall** elections, **primary elections** and the **initiative** process.

Initiative

- the right of citizens to place a measure or issue before the voters of the legislature for approval
- The theory of the initiative process was that the individual was capable of enhancing the representative government

Referendum

- the practice of letting voters accept or reject measures proposed by the legislature

Recall

- the right that enables voters to remove unsatisfactory elected officials from office

Direct Primary

- a vote held by all members of a political party to decide their candidate for public office

15th Amendment

- The right of citizens to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude

16th Amendment

- allows the federal government to collect an income tax from all Americans

17th Amendment

- allows for regular voters to elect their Senators

The Suffrage Movement

- A movement by progressive women to gain voting rights
- Late 19th and early 20th century

Suffrage Groups

- Suffragists was a group that believed suffrage could be achieved peacefully
- Suffragettes used violence to achieve goals

Activities of Suffragettes

- Suffragettes was a nickname for Women's Social and Political Union
- Founded by Emmeline Pankhurst
- From 1905 onwards the Suffragettes' campaign became more violent.
- Their motto was 'Deeds Not Words' and they began using more aggressive tactics to get people to listen including breaking windows, planting bombs, handcuffing themselves to railings and going on hunger strikes



19th Amendment

- Prohibits the states and federal government from denying the right to vote to citizens of the U.S. on the basis of sex
- Adopted on August 18, 1920

Tennessee's Role in the Suffrage Movement

- 36 states needed to ratify (pass) the 19th amendment
- Tennessee becomes the 36th state to vote yes passing the 19th amendment
- Known as the Perfect 36

Harry Burn



- Member of the Tennessee General Assembly
- Tiebreaker of ratifying the 19th amendment (48 to 48)
 - Intended to vote “nay”
 - Received letter from his mother asking him to vote in favor of the amendment

Leaders of the Movement

Anne Dallas Dudley

- Head of the Tennessee Equal Suffrage Association
- Led the campaign in Tennessee to approve ratification of the 19th amendment



Susan B. Anthony & Elizabeth Cady Stanton



- Formed the National Woman Suffrage Association in 1869



Josephine Pearson

- Leader of the anti-suffrage movement in Tennessee during the fight for ratification
- Promised dying mother that she would fight Women's Suffrage if it came to Tennessee

