



A NAUSEATING JOB, BUT IT MUST BE DONE

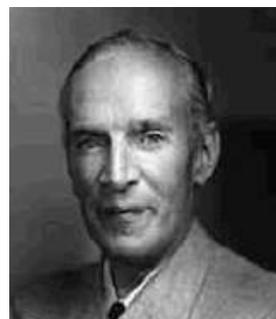
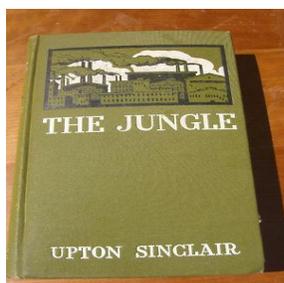
Muckrakers

- Investigative journalists who worked to expose scandal, corruption, and abuse. Because newspapers and magazines were the primary medium of disseminating news and information, these writers were very influential with their serial stories that were later compiled into books. (Theodore Roosevelt is given credit for coining the term.)

Read also in Textbook page 384-385

Upton Sinclair (1878-1968)

- An avowed Socialist, Sinclair hoped to illustrate the horrible effects of capitalism on workers in the Chicago meatpacking industry. His novel, *the Jungle* detailed workers sacrificing their fingers and nails by working with acid, losing limbs, catching diseases, and toiling long hours in cold, cramped conditions. He hoped the public outcry would be so fierce that reforms would soon follow. The clamor that rang throughout America was not, however, a response to the workers' plight. Sinclair also uncovered the contents of the products being sold to the general public. Spoiled meat was covered with chemicals to hide the smell. Skin, hair, stomach, ears, and nose were ground up and packaged as head cheese. Rats climbed over warehouse meat, leaving piles of excrement behind. Sinclair said that he aimed for America's heart and instead hit its stomach. Even President Roosevelt, who coined the derisive term "muckraker," was propelled to act. Within months, Congress passed the Pure Food and Drug Act and the Meat Inspection Act to curb these sickening abuses.
- **Read also in Textbook page 382**



Susan B. Anthony (1820-1906)

- Anthony was a leading force in the women's suffrage movement for 50 years. Born in Massachusetts to a Quaker family, she taught school and became convinced that society needed to be reformed and freed from slavery and alcoholism. She was president of the Canojoharie Daughters of Temperance in the 1840s. She met Elizabeth Cady Stanton in 1851 at an antislavery rally. They organized the Women's State Temperance Society of New York. Not until 1853 did Anthony support the cause of women's suffrage and equal rights, but she remained committed to the cause for the remainder of her life, contributing significantly to the effort to attain equal rights for women.

Read also in Textbook page 403 and 404



Ida B. Wells (1862-1931)

- Wells was a fearless anti-lynching crusader, suffragist, women's rights advocate, journalist, and speaker. Ida B. Wells was one of the most outstanding women of the late nineteenth century. She was a militant thinker and writer whose essays, pamphlets, and books provide a theoretical analysis of lynching; she was a reformer whose insistence on economic and political resistance to oppression laid the foundation for the modern civil rights movement; and she was an accomplished diarist and autobiographer whose personal narratives offer an insight into the formation of African American female identity in the late nineteenth century.

Read also in Textbook page 335



W.E.B. DuBois (1868-1963)

Du Bois was a leading African-American intellectual. Born in Massachusetts, Du Bois entered Fisk University in 1885, his first involvement with other African-Americans his own age and his first exposure to southern racism. He entered Harvard in 1888, and became the first African-American to earn a Ph.D. His dissertation, *The Suppression of the African Slave Trade to the United States*, was published by Harvard in 1896. It was the first in a long career of scholarship and writing. He believed in the ability of the Talented Tenth, the intellectual black elites, to advance the cause for all blacks. In 1903 he published *The Souls of Black Folk*, his best-known work, and was already challenging the ideas of Booker T. Washington. In contrast to Du Bois' radical ideas calling for immediate extension of rights to blacks so they could vote, take advantage of education, and use public facilities. Du Bois was active in the formation of the NAACP (National Association for the Advancement of Colored People). He served as director of publicity and research and edited *The Crisis* until 1934 when he broke with the organization. He increasingly favored black separatism. In 1961 he joined the Communist Party and moved to Ghana where he died at age 95.

Read also in Textbook page 325



Frances Willard (1839-1898):

Willard was the president of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, the nation's foremost prohibition organization. Although national prohibition was not enacted until 1919, the WCTU was successful at pressuring state and local governments to pass dry laws. Willard advocated a "Do Everything" policy, which meant that chapters of the WCTU also served as soup kitchens or medical clinics.

Read also in Textbook page 311



Jane Addams (1860-1935):

Addams was widely known for her role in establishing Hull House in Chicago in 1889 and sparking the subsequent settlement house movement across the country. Hull House offered medical care, legal aid, language classes, music, and drama to more the urban poor at a time when there were no state/federal welfare services. She later went on to help found the American Civil Liberties Union in 1920.

Read also in Textbook page 312 and 313



Mother Jones

Mother Jones was a prominent [American labor](#) and [community organizer](#), who helped coordinate major strikes and co-founded the [Industrial Workers of the World](#).

She was a very effective speaker, punctuating her speeches with stories, audience participation, humor and dramatic stunts. From 1897 (when she was 60) she was known as Mother Jones and in 1902 she was called "the most dangerous woman in America" for her success in organizing mine workers and their families against the mine owners. In 1903, upset about the lax enforcement of the child labor laws in the Pennsylvania mines and silk mills, she organized a Children's March from Philadelphia to the home of then president [Theodore Roosevelt](#) in New York

Read also in Textbook page page 387



Florence Kelley

Kelley, Florence (1859-1932), was an American social reformer. She supported better working conditions, particularly for women, and child welfare. In the early 1890's, Kelley studied living and working conditions in Chicago. Her work led to the passage of an Illinois law that limited women's working hours, prohibited child labor, and regulated sweatshop work. Kelley's speeches and writings helped bring about minimum wage laws in several states. In 1912, Congress established the Children's Bureau, an agency proposed by Florence Kelley and Lillian Wald, who was a pioneer in public health nursing. Kelley was also a lifelong socialist and a leader in the woman suffrage movement.



She graduated from Cornell University in 1882. She earned a law degree from Northwestern University in 1904.

Read also in Textbook page page 386-387