19-3 – Reforming the Workplace- Pages 615-619

Essential Question: Why, in the early 1900s, did progressives and reformers focus on improving conditions for American workers?

Main Idea 1:
Reformers attempted to improve conditions for child laborers.

- Many children worked in _______________—more than _______________ of them age _______________ or younger.
- Children were _______________ to _______________ in the late _______________.
- Children’s parents were _______________ and earned _______________ wages, and _______________ their children’s _______________ to supplement the family’s _______________.
- Children as young as _______________ years old provided _______________ labor for _______________ but brought home only small _______________ of _______________ to their families.
- Reformers wanted _______________ laws to protect _______________ and _______________.

Child-Labor Reform

- Florence Kelley led the _______________ fight _______________ child _______________.
- Massachusetts passed the first _______________ _______________ law in 1917, and established a _______________ to set wage _______________ for _______________.
- Congress passed _______________ child-labor _______________ in 1916 and 1917, barring _______________ products from interstate _______________.
- The _______________ _______________ ruled the laws _______________.

Main Idea 2:
Unions and reformers took steps to improve safety in the workplace and working hours.

- Some _______________ Americans were _______________, and another _______________ injured, in industrial _______________ in 1900.
- The _______________ _______________, which killed _______________ women and girls
- The fire at the _______________ led to calls for workplace _______________ laws.
- Reformers fought for _______________ compensation _______________, which _______________ a portion of lost _______________ to workers _______________ on the job.
- In 1902 _______________ became the first _______________ to pass a workers’ _______________ law.
The Courts and Labor

- Some businesses believed that the workplace should operate independently of government regulation.
- State and federal courts began using the due process clause of the 14th Amendment to justify these views.
  - Argued that the due process clause protected liberty against laws that took unreasonable restrictions.

Supreme Court Cases

- New York passed a law limiting the workday.
  - Baker Joseph Lochner.
  - In *Lochner v. New York* (1905), the court ruled the law unconstitutional.
  - The court held that the production of goods is a freedom of contract and cannot be limited.
- In 1908, however, the Supreme Court decided it could uphold a law limiting women’s working conditions in *Muller v. Oregon*.
- The Supreme Court decided it could uphold a law limiting women’s working conditions on the grounds that women’s health was a matter of public concern.

Labor Organizations

- American Federation of Labor led by.
- Supported, an economic system in which firms run independently.
- Focused on better working conditions.
- Some supported - a system in which the country’s means of production are owned by the workers.
- Some claimed that capitalism was an efficient system.
- A might suggest that capitalism might workers’ concerns.
- Labor tried to improve working conditions.
- Union rose from in 1900 to about in 1920.