**Boynton Middle School Library**

**Recommended Historical Fiction & Nonfiction**

with a focus on books about the Progressive Era and Reform in the Early 1900s

**American Women in the Progressive Era, 1900-1920**
by Dorothy Schneider & Carl J. Schneider

Chronicles two decades of American women and activities they participated in during the Progressive Era.

**The Progressive Party:**
*The Success of a Failed Party*
by Hilarie Staton

Photographs, diagrams, timelines, and first-hand accounts describe the Progressive Party founded in 1912 by former President Theodore Roosevelt.

**Cheap Raw Material**
by Milton Meltzer

Presents the history of child labor which stretches back to the beginning of civilization and how much has changed for the better, but tragedy still strikes today in sweatshops, on farms, and even in the fast-food industry.

**Jeannette Rankin:**
*A Political Pioneer*
by Gretchen Woelfle

Profiles the life and career of early twentieth-century political activist and first woman to be elected to the U.S. House of Representatives, Jeannette Rankin.

**The Jungle**
by Upton Sinclair
Other Genre(s): CLASSIC

Describes the conditions of the Chicago stockyards through the eyes of a young immigrant struggling in America.

compiled by Annarose Foley, Teacher-Librarian (December 2014)
African American Reformers of the Progressive Era. Organizations. Women's Suffrage. African American Newspapers. Effects of African American Initiatives During the Progressive Era. Resources and Further Reading. By. To counter these injustices, African American reformists also emerged to expose and then fight for equal rights in the United States. African American Reformers of the Progressive Era. Booker T. Washington was an educator who established the Tuskegee Institute. Washington argued that African Americans should learn trades that would offer them the opportunity to be progressive citizens. The efforts of women during the Progressive Era significantly impacted the lives of countless Americans and led to many of the “luxuries” we take for granted today - including clean water, trash collection, hot lunches at schools, community playgrounds, fire codes for office buildings, public libraries, and so much more. At the end of the nineteenth century, women were considered the “moral guardians” and protectors of the home. During the Progressive Era, female reformers used this ideology to argue that in order to protect the home, women should move into the public sphere where they could exercise their moral authority over issues such as public sanitation and education, which ultimately affected the home.