

## Apex 6.2

Amelia Roberts

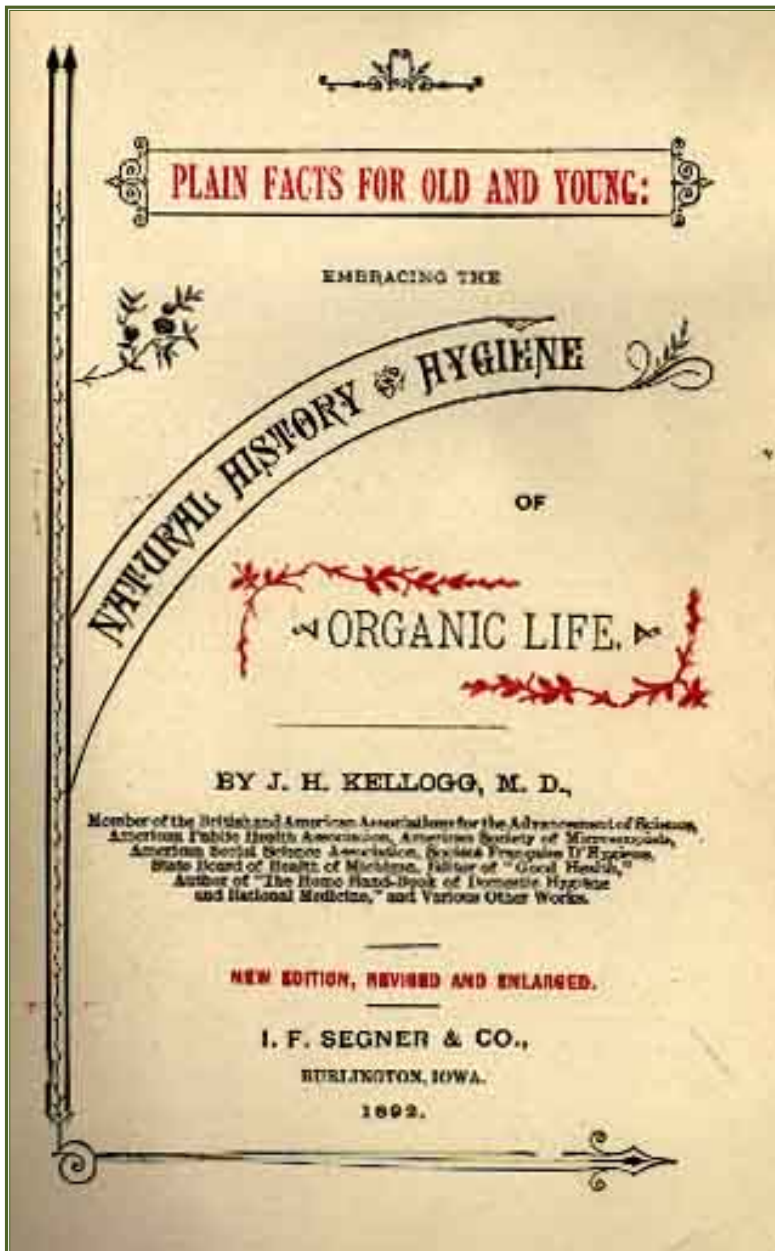
The Progressive Era was a time of introspection within the country. Starting in the late nineteenth century, many people began to feel that the nation was heading in the wrong direction. This stemmed from the close of what was considered the “Gilded Age,” a period of rapid industrialization, immigration, and urbanization. Due to this great wealth and growth; unemployment, poverty and political corruption reined. The concern for the state of the country created a general movement towards personal health and reform of industry and government. Organizations and individuals worked towards social and political changes such as rights for women, families, and workers, and environmental concerns. They also worked to end corruption in the government and industry.

After the industrialization of the print industry in the early nineteenth century, print culture moved more toward the author as the deciding factor in production. More people discovered the ability of being an author as a source of income. “If one could create something seemingly out of nothing and get it published, with an accompanying agreement allowing for annual income from such sources, one could build up enough of a body of work to keep such income flowing in.” (Finkelstein and McCleery, 80) During this progressive movement, there was plenty to write about; many authors were promoting social change, exposing corruption, or informing people on health issues.

“Corporate and political honesty, wholesome recreational activities and reading material, and untainted food and drugs were among the myriad concerns of this period. Self-improvement was a darling cause of the day, and the individual’s sexual health and mores became the heart of many reformers’ messages.” (Pierce, 110) Key players in this self-improvement education were John Harvey Kellogg, Sylvanus Stall, and organizations like the Woman’s Christian Temperance Union (WCTU) and the Young Men’s Christian Association (YMCA). Margaret Sanger, who would have a role in the foundation of the International Planned Parenthood Federation, was also an influential author of the time.

“Wholesome recreational activities” went along with the self-improvement of the era. Authors began to explore the balance of woman’s health and their role in sports and activities. Textbooks often advised inaccurate health concerns based on social beliefs of the period. “It is the list of activities to be modified or avoided entirely that provides insight for readers today into the vigorous physical ‘reality’ of many women’s lives, regardless of their financial circumstances.” (Singleton, 212) Some fiction sought to go against this view and was led by author Edward Stratemeyer. Through a set of pseudonyms he was responsible for creating several important children’s fiction series.

Industrialization led to corruption in industry and government. Some of the writers who spoke out against these troubles would be called “Muckrakers.” This term was popularized by Theodore Roosevelt and generally was defined as a writer who provided accurate accounts of corruption. Among these were Upton Sinclair, Lincoln Steffens and Ida Tarbell.



### ***Plain facts for old and young, 1877***

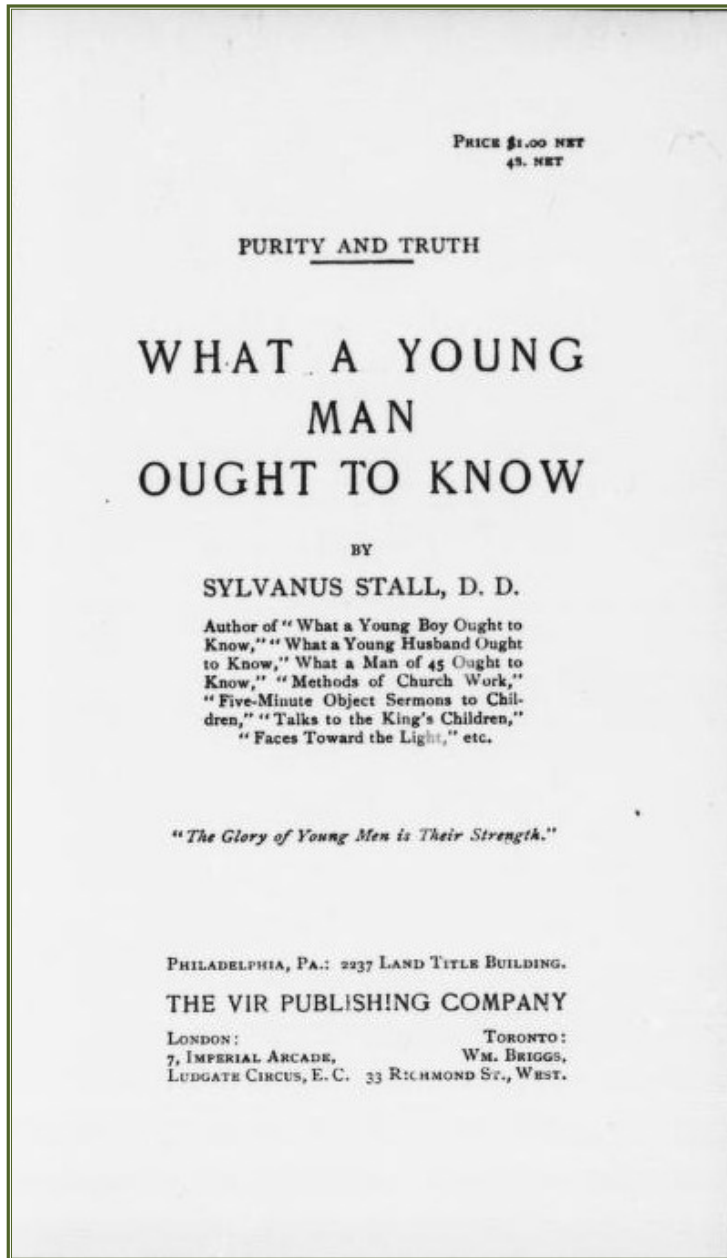
John Harvey Kellogg

Kellogg is most known for his later development of a corn flake cereal with his brother Will Keith Kellogg. He was primarily a doctor who focused on nutrition and exercise. Kellogg would write over ten works expressing his key beliefs of health issues.

*Plain facts*, although produced a little before what is considered the start of Progressive Era, is a great example of the urgency to promote healthy lifestyles. One of Kellogg's main focuses in this work is the end of the practice of masturbation in boys and girls. This personal crusade type of health education was typical of the movement.

*Kellogg Plain Facts* By User:Richard Arthur Norton (1958-) (en.wikipedia.org) [Public domain], via Wikimedia Commons

*John Harvey Kellogg* By Bain News Service [Public domain], via Wikimedia Commons



### ***What a young man ought to know, 1897***

Sylvanus Stall

Stall was a Lutheran Pastor who had quite a career out of producing sexual health books. He not only published the books but also created a sales force and sales manuals to sell the items door to door.

*What a young man ought to know* was the first of a series of books that dealt with sexual hygiene for boys and in other books, girls. Much like *Plain Facts*, boys were warned of the dangers of masturbation. This is classic of the era where personal and religious beliefs were mixed with health education. This book and many others would have introductions from respected people of the time.

What a young man ought to know title page and image of Sylvanus Stall

[https://archive.org/stream/cihm\\_64641](https://archive.org/stream/cihm_64641)

# SEXUAL KNOWLEDGE

THE KNOWLEDGE OF SELF AND SEX IN SIMPLE LANGUAGE: FOR THE INSTRUCTION OF YOUNG PEOPLE, YOUNG WIVES AND YOUNG HUSBANDS, FATHERS AND MOTHERS, TEACHERS AND NURSES, AND ALL WHO FEEL A NEED OF RELIABLE INFORMATION ON THE BEST WAY AND THE BEST TIME TO IMPART SEXUAL KNOWLEDGE TO BOYS AND GIRLS.

By WINFIELD SCOTT HALL,  
Ph.D. (Leipzig), M.D. (Leipzig)

Professor of Physiology, Northwestern University Medical School, Chicago; President of the Child Conservation League of America, Etc. Author of "Reproduction and Sexual Hygiene;" "From Youth to Manhood;" "Text-Book of Physiology;" "Manual of Experimental Physiology," Etc.

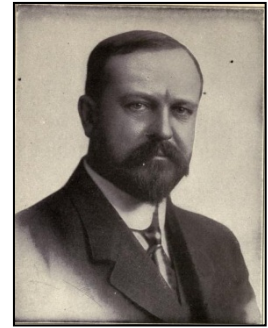
ASSISTED BY

JEANNETTE WINTER HALL

Author of "Life's Story;" "The First Five Hundred Days of a Child's Life;" "New Century Series of Physiology," Etc.

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PHILADELPHIA  
THE JOHN C. WINSTON COMPANY  
PUBLISHERS



## *Sexual knowledge, 1916*

### Winfield Scott Hall

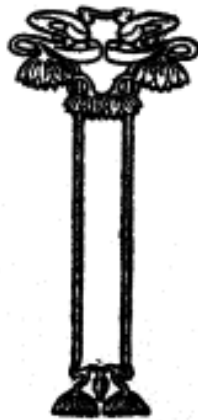
Hall was a doctor, author and lecturer on health, often with the backing of the YMCA.

*Sexual knowledge* was the first in line of several books by the author. This is another example of beliefs in personal health of the time. "After many years of study and research, and in the light of many hundreds of personal histories, the author presents here the great truths of life in just the way we would present them to our own sons to guide them through the problems of boyhood, youth, manhood, husbandhood and fatherhood--In just the way we would present them to our own daughters to guide them through the problems of girlhood, maidenhood, womanhood, wifehood and motherhood" (Preface)

Sexual Knowledge title page and image on frontispiece

<https://archive.org/stream/sexualknowledgek00hallrich>

# What Every Girl Should Know



BY

**Margaret H. Sanger**

AUTHOR OF

“What Every Mother Should Know”



***What every girl should know, 1916***

Margaret Sanger

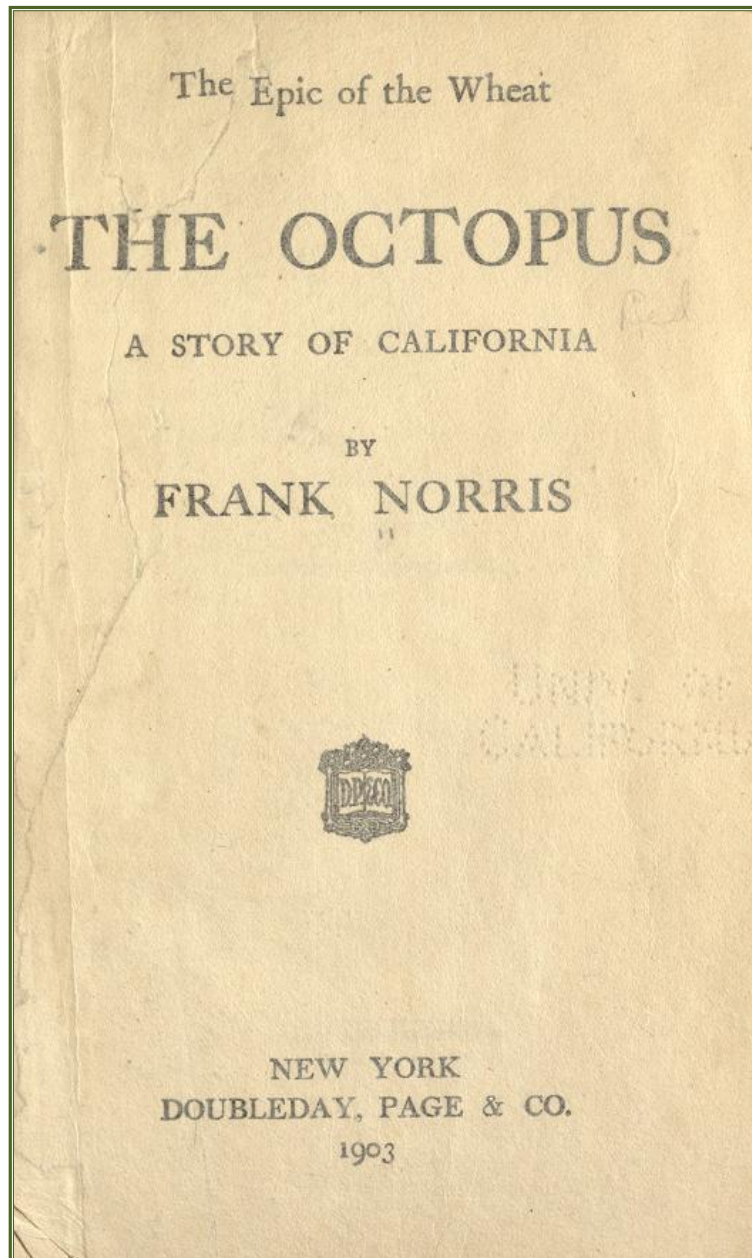
Sanger was an activist for women’s labor movement and is credited with coining the term “birth control”. She believed that control over a woman’s reproduction was a way to her freedom. Her work led to the creation of what is known today as Planned Parenthood.

*What every girl should know* is an example of the activism for woman’s rights that was started during this time period.

Margaret Sanger By Underwood & Underwood [Public domain], via Wikimedia Commons

What every girl should know title page <http://archive.lib.msu.edu/DMC/AmRad/whateverygirl1920.pdf>





### ***The octopus, 1901***

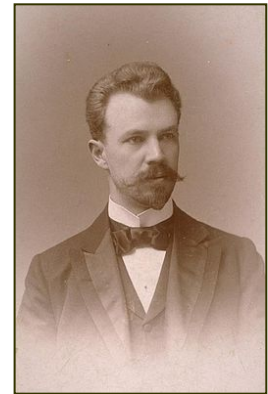
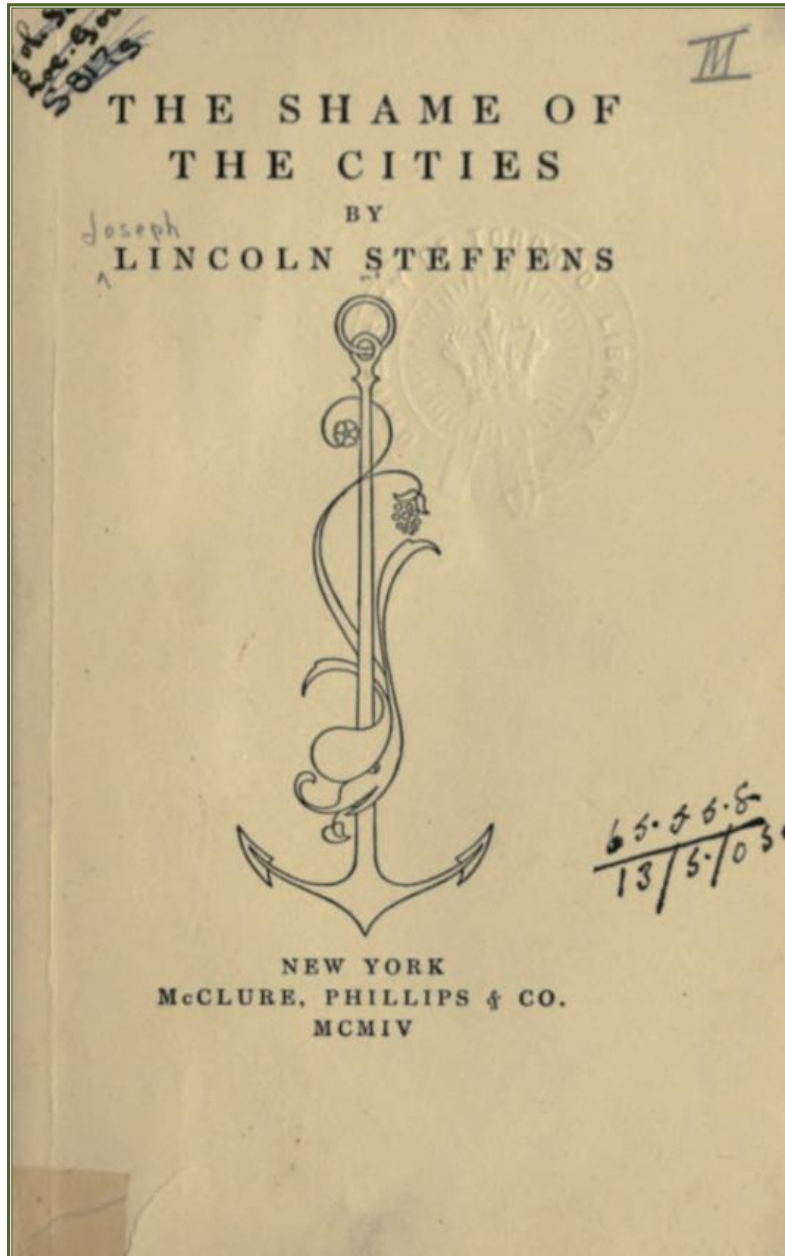
Frank Norris

Norris was a journalist who is known for his commentary on the corruption of the era.

*The octopus* is a novel in which the Pacific and Southwest Railroad is described as causing the death of ranchers in Southern California. This exposure of greed and corruption of industry in novel form is evident of the Progressive Era.

Frank Norris [Public domain], via Wikimedia Commons

The Octopus title page <https://archive.org/stream/octopusstorytwo00norrri>



### ***The shame of cities, 1904***

#### **Lincoln Steffens**

Steffens was a reporter who was known for his investigation of corruption.

*The shame of the cities* is a collection of “articles” which look at the corruption of cities and the public complacency to allow it to happen. This work highlights the type of editorial atmosphere of this era.

Lincoln Steffens By Rockwood, New York, New York [Public domain], via Wikimedia Commons

The shame of the cities title page <https://archive.org/stream/shameofcities00stefuoft>

# THE HISTORY OF THE STANDARD OIL COMPANY

BY  
IDA M. TARBELL

AUTHOR OF  
THE LIFE OF ABRAHAM LINCOLN, THE LIFE OF NAPOLEON BONAPARTE,  
AND MADAME ROLAND: A BIOGRAPHICAL STUDY

ILLUSTRATED WITH PORTRAITS  
PICTURES AND DIAGRAMS



VOLUME ONE

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## ***The history of the Standard Oil Company, 1904***

### Ida Tarbell

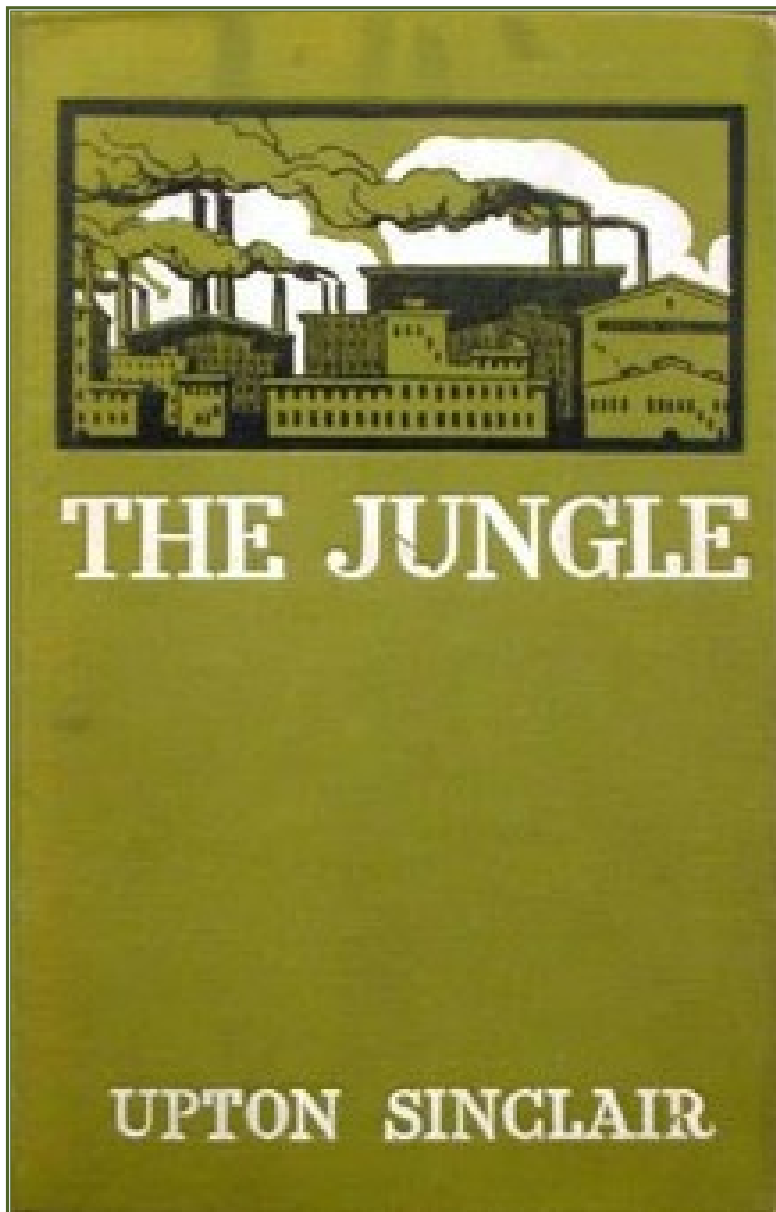
Tarbell was a teacher turned writer, who had a prolific career as a journalist. Considered one of the muckrakers of the era she reported on many subjects and notable people.

*The history of the Standard Oil Company* is considered Tarbell's most well know work. She created the work with interviews of oil magnate Henry Rogers. It is considered the first type of corporate expose and is a great example of the movement.

Ida Tarbell By On recto: J.E. Purdy & Co. Copyright by J.E. Purdy, Boston. [Public domain], via Wikimedia Commons

The history of the Standard Oil Company title page <https://archive.org/stream/cu31924096224799>





***The jungle, 1906***

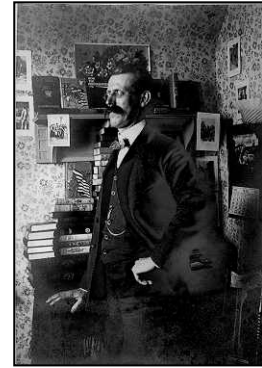
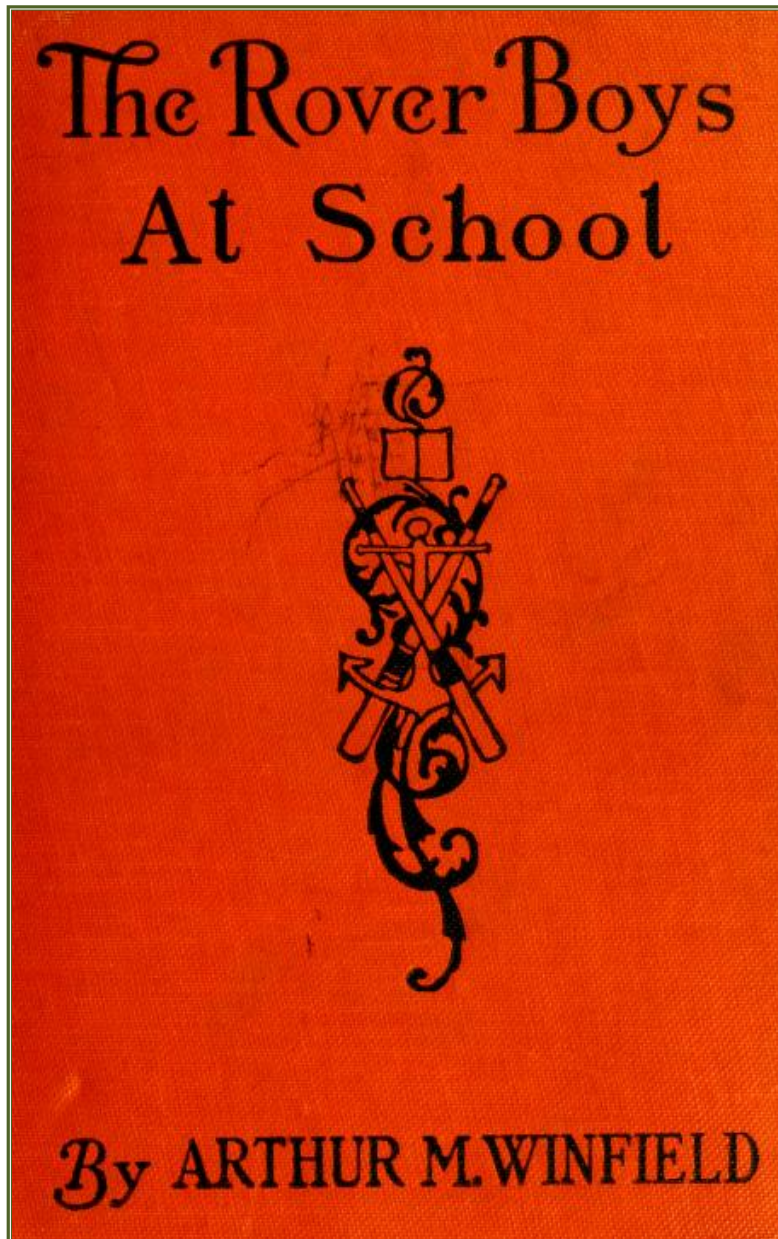
Upton Sinclair

Sinclair was a journalist and novelist of the time period.

The jungle is a novel in which the characters are immigrant workers in Chicago. The portrayal focuses on the struggles of the workers and is known for the exposure of the American meatpacking industry. This dark novel is an example of the writers of this time needs to expose the evils of the nation.

Upton Sinclair By Bain Collection (Library of Congress) [Public domain], via Wikimedia Commons

The Jungle <http://pictures.abebooks.com/APPLEDOREBOOKS/1605522826.jpg>



***The Rover Boys at school,***  
**1899**

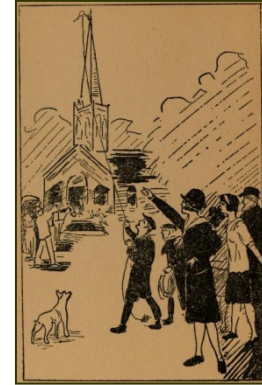
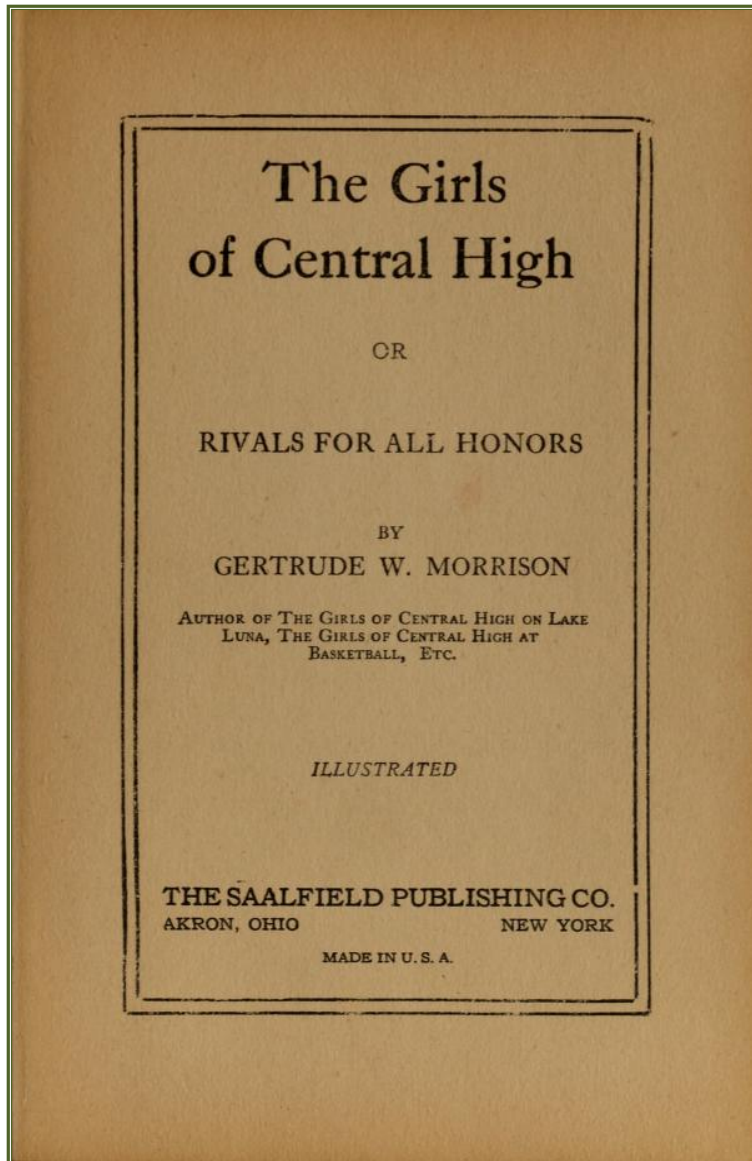
Arthur M. Winfield (Edward Stratemeyer)

Stratemeyer wrote many of his books under pseudonyms and published them under his own Stratemeyer Syndicate.

*The Rover Boys* series would be the precursor to many popular series like the Hardy Boys and Nancy Drew. It is often overshadowed because of this but is an example of the portrayal of adventure in children series of the time. The stories often included new technology of the time, automobiles and airplanes.

Edward Stratemeyer [Public domain], via Wikimedia Commons

The Rover boys at school <https://archive.org/stream/roverboysatschoo00stra>



***The Girls of Central High, 1914***

Gertrude W. Morrison (Edward Stratemeyer)

Another series attributed to Stratemeyer Syndicate through a pseudonym, which he often created to match the sex of the series.

*The girls of Central High* is a lesser known series but is special in its portrayal of girls in activities, especially sports. "In producing a series of books for young girls focused on participation in competitive team and individual sport as an essential aspect of growing and maturing into womanhood, Stratemeyer's syndicate writer, whomever he or she may have been, provided a blueprint for pedagogical and gendered resistance to

conventional opinions about female participation in school athletics which, sadly, was exceptional in vintage series book production." (Singleton, 216)

The Girls of central high title page and frontispiece <https://archive.org/stream/girlsofcentralhi00morr>

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