

## Chapter 1 : Muckrakers (article) | The age of empire | Khan Academy

*Shelton Stromquist works primarily in the fields of U.S. labor and social history, though his research and teaching have taken a comparative and global turn in the last few years.*

In lieu of an abstract, here is a brief excerpt of the content: Glen Gendzel bio Shelton Stromquist. University of Illinois Press, If the progressives were alive today, what would they think of their historical reputation? Surely they would be mortified. American reformers in the early twentieth century believed that they served the eponymous cause of progress and nobly "battled for the Lord," as Theodore Roosevelt put it. But in the decades since the progressives shuffled off the political stage, American historians have cast serious doubt on their sincerity, their motivation, their respect for democracy, even their very coherence. The progressive movement was neither progressive nor a movement, according to the distilled historiographic wisdom of the past fifty years. Despite a lot of meretricious rhetoric about "the people" versus "the interests," the progressive movement, by most accounts, was a top-down plot to weaken democracy, cut off immigration, stamp out pluralism, institutionalize racism, repress popular amusements, tame radicalism, spread bureaucracy, and protect capitalism. But at the same time, we are told, the progressive movement was fragmented, diverse, and divided, a congeries of disparate groups with clashing agendas. Accordingly, the picture of progressivism that emerges from the historical literature is so confused and contradictory that the prestigious Companion to American Thought once likened the movement to a science-fiction monster that "cannot be killed. This view first gained ascendancy in the s when Samuel Hays and others portrayed the progressives as disingenuous crypto-conservatives "corporate liberals" who wanted to rationalize industrial capitalism while heading off Populism and [End Page ] Socialism. Rather than accuse the progressives of conspiring against democracy, Stromquist diagnoses them with a psychic blind spot toward what he terms "the class problem. The industrial revolution had wrought many changes in American society, but none bothered progressives more than the sharpening of class distinctions between the toiling many and the privileged few. The opening of this social chasm created a "class problem" for progressives. The problem was, first, that classes existed, and second, that classes were in conflict. The mostly middle-class progressives wanted class distinctions to melt away and everyone to be happy with their station in life. Stuck in denial about class conflict, they could not bring themselves "to accept a world indelibly demarcated by classes" p. Of course, Marxists and other radicals dreamed of a classless world, too, but progressives accepted capitalism and private property, so a proletarian dictatorship was hardly what they had in mind. Rather, according to Stromquist, progressives envisioned a tranquil social order of classless comity. The progressive dream was that somehow they could persuade the clashing classes to recognize their shared interests as Americans, cease their strife, and cooperate for the common good. The "problem," as Stromquist sees it, was that the progressives ignored the intractable nature of class conflict in industrial society. They were committed to "the search for social unity and a harmony of interests," as if such a thing were possible or even desirable p. Instead of hearing the voices of the victims of industrialism, the progressives, according to Stromquist, wished the restive masses would just shut up, sit down, and be content with their lotâ€”or at least with whatever "meliorist" reforms

## Chapter 2 : Project MUSE - Reinventing "The People"

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## Chapter 3 : Shelton Stromquist | LibraryThing

*Shelton Stromquist SNCC-COFO, , Mississippi, Alabama Myrtle Avenue Iowa City, IA Email: shelton-stromquist@calendrierdelascience.com Phone: I worked in Vicksburg, MS during the summers of and with COFO/SNCC.*

### Chapter 4 : Shelton Stromquist (Contributor of Labor Rising)

*Shelton Stromquist is the author of Reinventing "The People" ( avg rating, 17 ratings, 3 reviews, published ), Solidarity and Survival ( avg.*

### Chapter 5 : Shelton Stromquist, Author | LAWCHA

*Shelton Stromquist is Emeritus Professor of History at the University of Iowa and the immediate past president of the Labor and Working-Class History Association.*

### Chapter 6 : Actor Jon Voight says progressive is just another word for communist | PunditFact

*Shelton Stromquist is a professor of history at the University of Iowa. He is coeditor of The Pullman Strike and the Crisis of the s: Essays on Labor and Politics and the author of a number of other books.*

### Chapter 7 : Shelton Stromquist | Fighting Inequality

*Stromquist brings a carefully balanced and subtle attentiveness both to its strengths and its patent inadequacies. His account helps us see both how hard the progressives worked to imagine a path toward the social commonwealth and how painfully sharp the limits of their vision often were.*

### Chapter 8 : Shelton Stromquist at University of Iowa - calendrierdelascience.com

*Shelton Stromquist is Professor of History University of Iowa and past President of LAWCHA. He is the author of Reinventing "the People": The Progressive Movement, the Class Problem and the Origins of Modern Liberalism and numerous other works.*

### Chapter 9 : Seattle, Washington, | LAWCHA

*Rating and reviews for Professor Shelton Stromquist from University of Iowa Iowa City, IA United States.*