

**TEDDY
ROOSEVELT AND
PROGRESSIVISM**



LEARNING OBJECTIVES:

01

Students will be able to explain the four goals of progressivism.

02

Students will be able to summarize progressive efforts to clean up government.

03

Students will be able to identify progressive efforts to reform state government, protect workers, and reform elections.



ROOSEVELT REVIVES THE PRESIDENCY

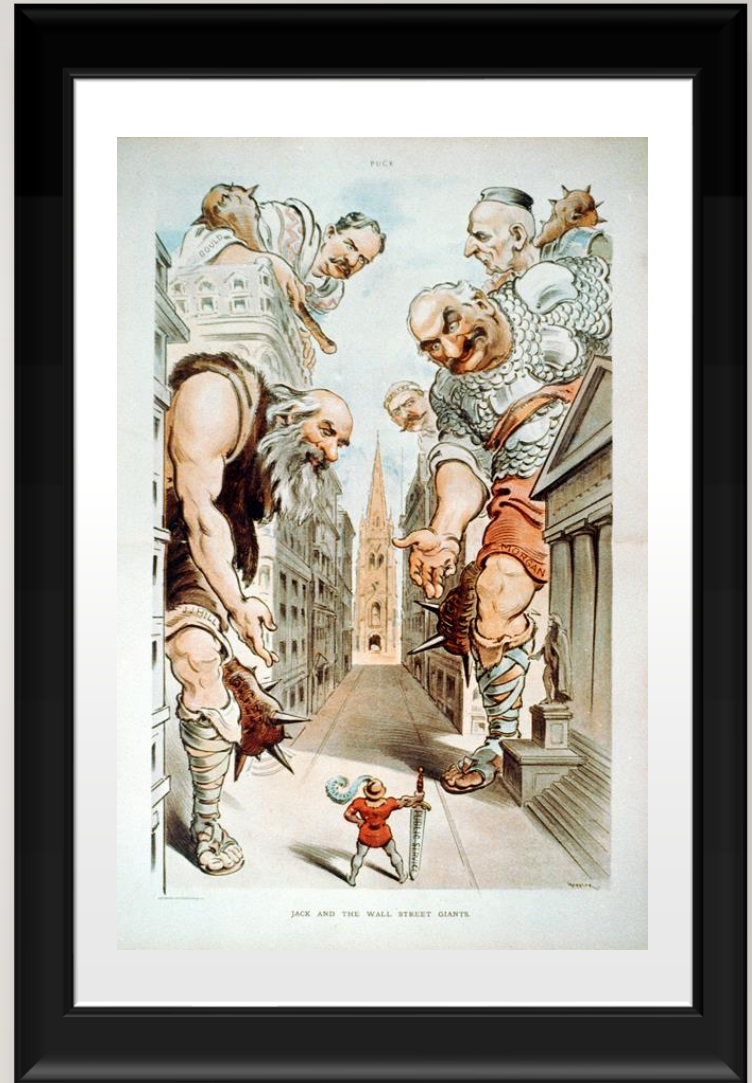
- **Roosevelt was NEVER supposed to become the president.**
 - Roosevelt was the governor of New York
 - Impossible for the political bosses to control
 - Popular with the American people because of the Spanish-American War: Rough Rider!
- **How did Roosevelt Revive the Presidency?**
 - International Affairs: Social Darwinist
 - Domestically: committed progressive
 - Belief about government: balance the needs of competing groups on behalf of public interest.
 - Advocated the Square Deal!

- **Monopoly**: exclusive control of a commodity or service in a particular market, or a control that makes possible the manipulation of prices.
- **Trust**: an illegal combination of industrial or commercial companies in which the stock of the constituent companies is controlled by a central board of trustees.
- **Board of Trustees**: a group of people who have assumed the authority to supervise the affairs of the constituent companies, thus making it possible to manage the companies to minimize production costs, control prices, and eliminate competition.

I. ROOSEVELT TAKES ON TRUSTS

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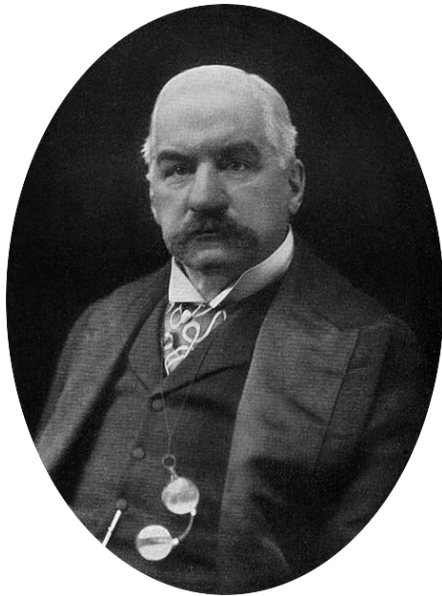
- **What did Roosevelt think about trusts?**
 - These organizations were efficient
 - These businesses helped America to prosper
 - Monopolies did hurt public interests.
- **Why did Roosevelt take on trusts?**
 - Roosevelt wants to ensure that trusts cannot and will not abuse their power.





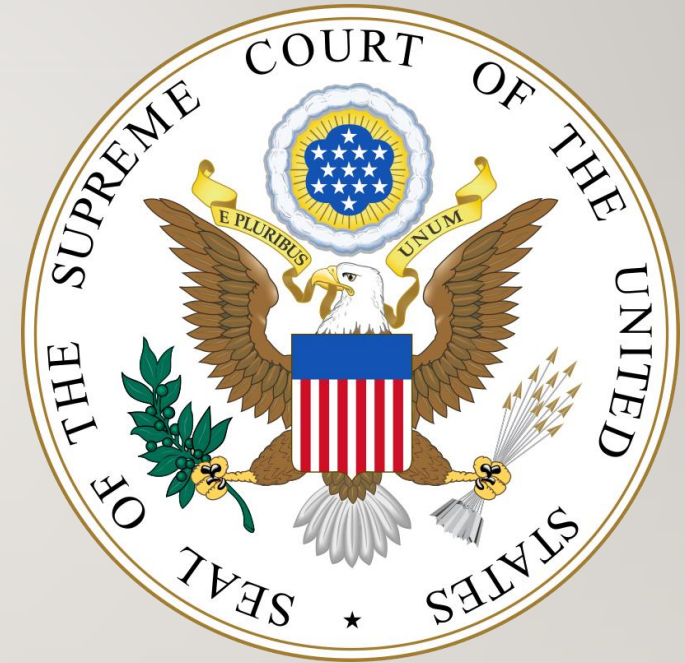
2. NORTHERN SECURITIES & COMMERCE

J. P. MORGAN AND NORTHERN SECURITIES



- **Why would Roosevelt worry about power abuse in trusts?**
 - By 1900, trusts controlled about 80% of U.S. industries.
- **What was the 1st trust he took on?**
 - Northern Securities = J.P. Morgan's
- **Why Northern Securities?**
 - J. P. Morgan's railroad company
 - The company planned to exchange railroad stock and form a monopoly with other railroads in the Northwest
 - Businesses thrive on competition! A monopoly removes competition.

- **How does Roosevelt take on Morgan's Trust?**
 - Roosevelt orders the attorney general to sue Northern securities
 - Northern Securities was charged with "restraint of trade"
- **What is "restraint of trade"?**
 - An action that interrupts the free flow of goods and services, as by price fixing and other practices that have the effect of reducing competition.
- ***Northern Securities v. United States (1904)***
 - Supreme Court rules that Morgan has violated the Sherman Antitrust Act.
 - Roosevelt is a "trustbuster" for the people.



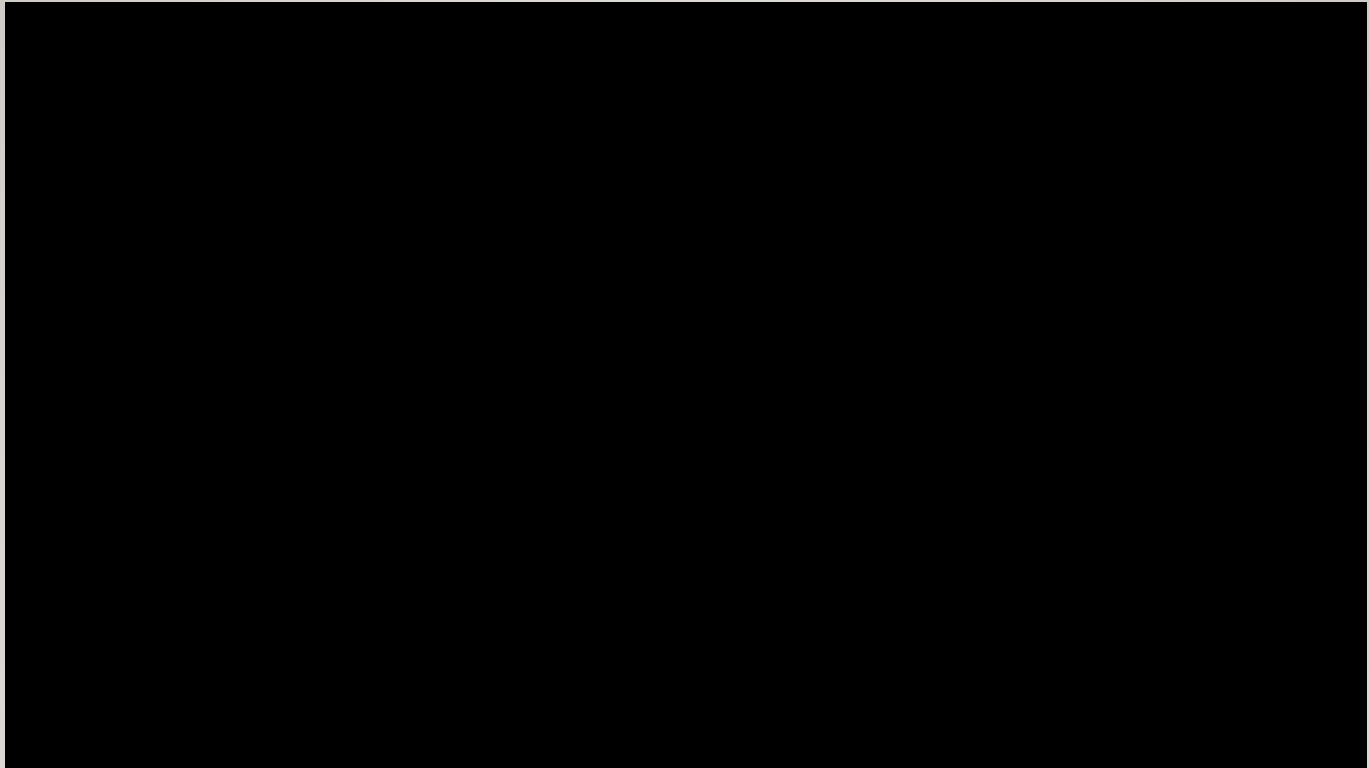


SUPREME COURT CHANGES

- Previous court cases supported a strict interpretation of commerce power under the Constitution.
- *U.S. v. E.C. Knight* (1894): Sherman Anti-trust laws could NOT apply to manufacturing.
- *Northern Securities* would broaden the interpretation (loose interpretation)

3. 1902 COAL STRIKE





THE COAL STRIKE: 1902



IMPACT OF THE 1902 COAL STRIKE

- **Why was coal important and why is this strike critical to understanding Roosevelt?**
 - American coal heated homes in the early 1900s.
 - The Coal Strike began to impact the potential safety of American citizens.
 - Roosevelt believes he **MUST** protect citizens
- **When United Mine Workers (UMW) went on strike, they demanded:**
 - Increased pay, reduced hours, union recognition
- **How did this strike end?**
 - This strike lasted for 163 days – Americans faced a coal shortage
 - Roosevelt used arbitration – settling a dispute by agreeing to accept the decision of an impartial outsider - to end the strike.

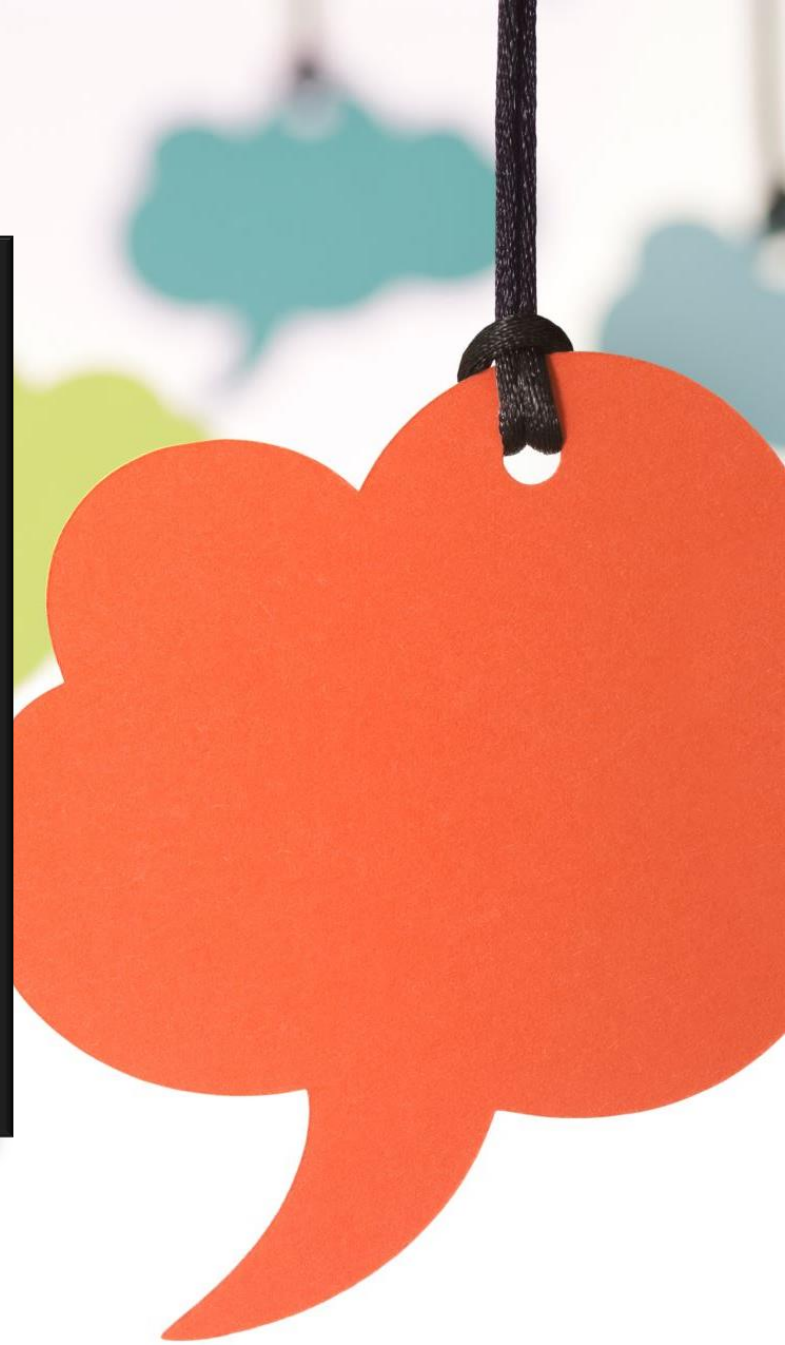
4. REGULATING BUSINESS



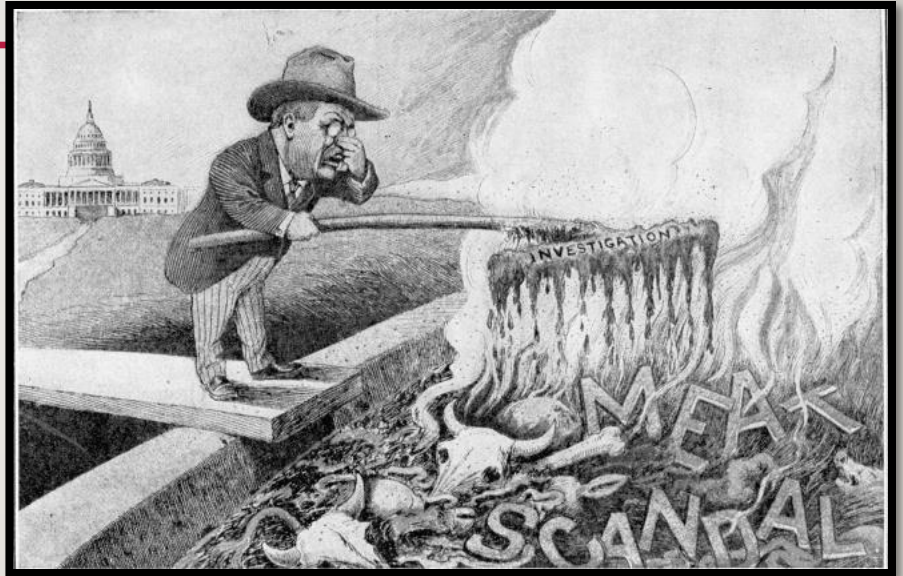
REGULATING BIG BUSINESS

- **Railroad Regulation**
 - Roosevelt pushed for federal regulation to control the abuses of the railroads.
 - **Elkins Act:** stops rebates and sudden rate changes.
 - **Hepburn Act:** limits passes and gives the **ICC (Interstate Commerce Commission)** more power to set maximum rates.

5. RESPONDING TO MUCKRAKERS



- **Regulating Foods & Drugs**
 - Roosevelt promoted laws to protect Americans: unsafe foods and drugs were targeted
- **Upton Sinclair's *The Jungle***
 - Roosevelt appointed a commission to investigate Sinclair's claims
 - The commission supported Sinclair
 - Roosevelt pushed for passage of 2 laws:
 - Meat Inspection Act & Pure Food and Drug Act



**CATTLE
PENS,
CHICAGO
MEAT
PLANT**

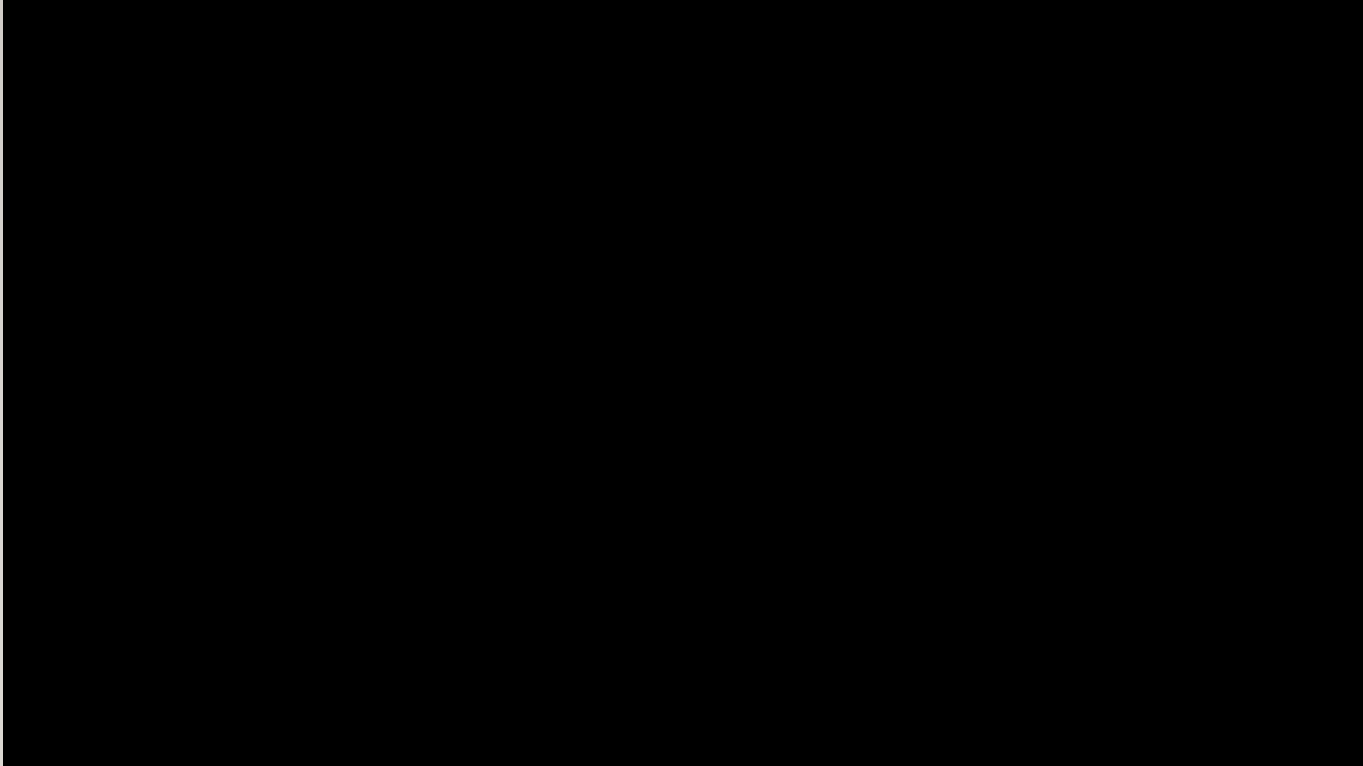




6. CONSERVATION

- **Conservation & Natural Resources**
 - Before 1900, America did not pay attention to its resources
 - Farmers leveled forests
 - Coal companies cluttered land with spoil dumps
 - Cities dumped untreated sewage and industrial waste in rivers
 - **Roosevelt urged Americans to conserve natural resources**
 - Forests and water problems became a priority
 - **Roosevelt appointed Gifford Pinchot to head the Forestry Service.**





ROOSEVELT'S LEGACY

