





PROGRESSIVE PRESIDENTS: ROOSEVELT, TAFT AND WILSON

LEARNING OBJECTIVES:

- Students will be able to explain the four goals of progressivism.
- Students will be able to summarize progressive efforts to clean up government.
- Students will be able to identify progressive efforts to reform state government, protect workers, and reform elections.

WHY IS TEDDY ROOSEVELT IMPORTANT?

Lesson Objectives:

- Describe the events of Theodore Roosevelt's presidency.
- Explain how Roosevelt used the power of the presidency to regulate business.
- Identify laws passed to protect public health and the environment.
- Summarize Roosevelt's stand on civil rights.

Essential Question:

How did the progressive movement try to bring about social change?

- 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!
- Roosevelt was "kicked" upstairs
 - Placed on the Republican ticket as the vice presidential candidate.
 - Vice Presidents do not usually become president
 - McKinley was assassinated...enter Roosevelt.





Trustbusting

- By 1900, trusts control about 4/5 of U.S. industries
- Roosevelt wants to curb trusts that hurt public interest
- breaks up some trusts under Sherman Antitrust Act

1902 Coal Strike

- Coal reserves low; forces miners, operators to accept arbitration
- Sets principle of federal intervention when strike threatens public

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.

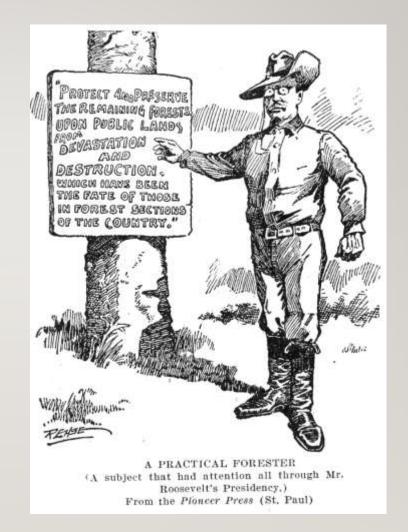
Regulating Foods & Drugs

- 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



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.



CATTLE PENS, CHICAGO MEAT PLANT



Roosevelt & Civil Rights

- Roosevelt did not support Civil Rights
- He supported individual African Americans
 - Appointed an African American to head the custom house at Charleston.
- Roosevelt is very mixed in his handling of Civil Rights issues.
 - Dismissed an entire regiment of African American soldiers in Brownsville, TX for rioting.
 - Hosted Booker T. Washington for dinner at the White House.
- Banking Reform
 - Roosevelt urged Congress to create a new cabinet-level position:
 Department of Commerce and Labor
- Primary goals for Roosevelt's Square Deal
 - Control of Corporations, Consumer protection, & Conservation

WHY IS WILLIAM HOWARD TAFT IMPORTANT?

Lesson Objectives:

- Summarize the events of the Taft presidency.
- Explain the division in the Republican Party.
- Describe the election of 1912.

Essential Question:

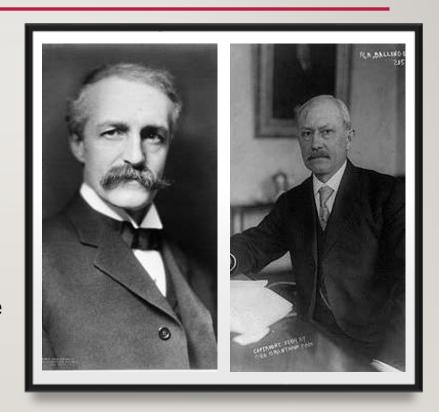
 How did the progressive movement try to bring about social change?

WILLIAM HOWARD TAFT

- Roosevelt followed the path set up by Pres. Washington...2 terms and out.
- Hand-picked to follow Roosevelt.
 - A judge
 - A governor of the Philippines
 - Roosevelt's Secretary of War
- Roosevelt campaigned for Taft
- Taft never thought of himself as "Mr. President"
- Payne-Aldrich Tariff
 - Cut tariffs on very few goods
 - Raised tariffs on other goods
 - Progressives felt betrayed
 - This will lead to a split in the Republican Party

Ballinger-Pinchot Controversy

- Taft replaced a Roosevelt pick for Secretary of the Interior with a less aggressive conservationist.
 - Richard Ballinger
- Ballinger tried to make public lands available for private developers
- Gifford Pinchot leaked this to the press
- Taft fired Pinchot... Republicans are outraged
- Republican progressives stopped trusting Taft...They will look for a new candidate in 1912!



- Taft was too cautious to hold the Republican Party together as Roosevelt had.
 - Progressive Republicans wanted CHANGE
 - Conservative Republicans liked the 'status quo'
 - The Republican Party is headed for a SPLIT!
- The greatest split was over Taft's support of a POLITCAL BOSS!
 - Joseph Cannon, House Speaker from Illinois
 - Cannon disregarded seniority
 - Cannon also would weaken or ignore progressive bills sent to Congress
- By 1910, the party is in a HORRIBLE place.
- The Rise of the Bull-Moose Party
 - Roosevelt returned to politics after the 1910 mid-term election disaster.
 - Supporters were the PROGRESSIVES!

1912 PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION

- In this election we have
 - a current president, a former president, & a state governor
- Roosevelt and Taft split the Republican Party
 - Progressives = Roosevelt v. Conservatives = Taft
- Democrats back Wilson
- If you split a part, who will ALWAYS win?
- The other party!
 - Roosevelt and Taft split the Republican Party
 - Wilson Won!
- This has happened several times in history:
 - 1992 Presidential Election: Most recent example!

WHY IS WOODROW WILSON IMPORTANT?

Lesson Objectives:

- Describe Woodrow Wilson's background and the progressive reforms of his presidency.
- List the steps leading to woman suffrage.
- Explain the limits of Wilson's progressivism.

Essential Question:

 How did the progressive movement try to bring about social change?

WOODROW WILSON

- Wilson was the grandson of a Presbyterian minister
- Spent his youth in the South (Civil War and Reconstruction)
- Graduate of the College of New Jersey (Princeton University)
- After graduation he held several jobs:
 - Practiced law
 - Professor of political science
 - President of Princeton University
- Wilson was a PROGRESSIVE
- Just like Roosevelt, he appealed to the people
 - Willing to stand up to political bosses
 - After becoming governor, he declared himself an Independent!

Anti-Trust Measures

- Clayton Antitrust Act stops companies buying stock to form monopoly
- Ends injunctions against strikers unless threaten irreparable damage
- Federal Trade Commission (FTC)—new "watchdog" agency
 - investigates regulatory violations
 - ends unfair business practices



A New Tax System

- Sets precedent of giving State of the Union message in person
- His use of bully pulpit leads to passage
- **Federal Income Tax:** 16th Amendment legalizes graduated federal income tax
- Federal Reserve System
 - Federal Reserve System—private banking system under federal control
 - Nation divided into 12 districts; central bank in each district





Local Suffrage Battles

- College-educated women spread suffrage message to working-class
- Go door-to-door, take trolley tours, give speeches at stops
 - some adopt bold tactics of British suffragists

Catt and the National Movement

- Carrie Chapman Catt, head of NAWSA, stresses organization, lobbying
- National Woman's Party aggressively pressures for suffrage amendment
- Work of patriotic women in war effort influences politicians
- 1920 Nineteenth Amendment grants women right to vote



Wilson and Civil Rights

- Wilson and Civil Rights
- As candidate, wins support of NAACP for favoring civil rights
- As president, opposes anti-lynching legislation
- Appoints fellow white Southerners to cabinet who extend segregation
- NAACP feels betrayed; Wilson selfdefence widens rift

The Twilight of Progressivism

 Outbreak of World War I distracts Americans; reform efforts stall