**Progressivism and the Republican Roosevelt, 1901–1912**

**Chapter Themes**

**Theme:** The strong progressive movement successfully demanded that the powers of government be applied to solving the economic and social problems of industrialization. Progressivism first gained strength at the city and state level, and then achieved national influence in the moderately progressive administrations of Theodore Roosevelt.

**Theme:** Roosevelt’s hand-picked successor, William H. Taft, aligned himself with the Republican Old Guard, causing Roosevelt to break away and lead a progressive third-party crusade.

**chapter summary**

The progressive movement of the early twentieth century became the greatest reform crusade since abolitionism. Inaugurated by Populists, socialists, social gospelers, female reformers, and muckraking journalists, progressivism attempted to use governmental power to correct the many social and economic problems associated with industrialization.

Progressivism began at the city and state level, and first focused on political reforms before turning to correct a host of social and economic evils. Women played a particularly important role in galvanizing progressive social concern. Seeing involvement in such issues as reforming child labor, poor tenement housing, and consumer causes as a wider extension of their traditional roles as wives and mothers, female activists brought significant changes in both law and public attitudes in these areas.

At the national level, Roosevelt’s Square Deal used the federal government as an agent of the public interest in the conflicts between labor and corporate trusts. Rooseveltian progressivism also acted on behalf of consumer and environmental concerns. Conservatism became an important public crusade under Roosevelt, although sharp disagreements divided “preservationists” from those who favored the “multiple use” of nature. The federal emphasis on “rational use” of public resources generally worked to benefit large enterprises and to inhibit action by the smaller users.

Roosevelt personally selected Taft as his political successor, expecting him to carry out “my policies.” But Taft proved to be a poor politician who was captured by the conservative Republican Old Guard and rapidly lost public support. The conflict between Taft and pro-Roosevelt progressives finally split the Republican party, with Roosevelt leading a third-party crusade in the 1912 election.

**Vocabulary**

1. Henry Demarest Lloyd
2. Thorstein Veblen
3. Jacob A. Riis
4. Theodore Dreiser
5. **McClure’s**
6. muckrakers
7. Lincoln Steffens
8. Ida M. Tarbell
9. **Thomas W. Lawson**
10. David G. Phillips
11. Ray Stannard Baker
12. John Spargo
13. **Dr. Harvey W. Wiley**
14. initiative
15. referendum
16. recall
17. secret Australian ballot
18. direct election
19. Millionaire’s Club
20. Seventeenth Amendment
21. Woman suffrage
22. **Galveston, Texas**
23. Fighting Bob La Follette
24. **Hiram W. Johnson**
25. **Charles Evans Hughes**
26. **separate spheres**
27. Women’s Trade Union League
28. National Consumers League
29. *Muller v. Oregon*
30. *Lochner v. New York*
31. Triangle Shirtwaist Company
32. WCTU
33. Frances E. Willard
34. Square Deal
35. Anthracite PA Coal Strike of 1902
36. **Department of Commerce and Labor**
37. Trust-busting
38. Elkins Act of 1903
39. Hepburn Act of 1906
40. Northern Securities Company
41. William Howard Taft
42. Upton Sinclair’s
43. Meat Inspection Act of 1906
44. Pure Food and Drug Act of 1906
45. Desert Land Act of 1877
46. Carey Act of 1894
47. Gifford Pinchot
48. Newland Act of 1902
49. John Muir
50. Multiple use resource management
51. Panic of 1907
52. Aldrich-Vreeland Act
53. Federal Reserve Act of 1913
54. William Jennings Bryant
55. Eugene V. Debs
56. dollar diplomacy”
57. **China’s Manchuria**
58. **Nicaragua 1912**
59. Trustbuster
60. rule of reason
61. Mother of Trusts
62. **Senator Nelson W. Aldrich**
63. Payne-Aldrich Bill
64. Ballinger-Pinchot Quarrel

Name \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Chapter 28—Progressivism and the Republican Roosevelt**

**Chapter 29 – Wilsonian Progressivism pages 663-666**

**Introduction**

* What were the progressives trying to do?

**Progressive Roots**

* What did Progressives wage war on?
* What was the real heart of Progressivism?
* Explain the Progressive’s laissez-faire policy.
* What political parties provided the origins of Progressivism?
* What did **Henry D. Lloyd’s *Wealth against Commonwealth* charge**?
* **Thorstein Veblen’s *The Theory of the Leisure Class*** proposed what?
* What did **Jacob Riis *How the Other Half*** Lives propose?
* What did
  1. Socialist promote,
  2. social gospel promote
  3. feminist promote
* Where did the Progressive movement get its roots?

**Racking Muck with the Muckrakers**

* What is meant by **“social gospel**”?
* Who were **muckrakers**? Who “coined” the term muckrakers?
* What did muckrakers write about? In what magazines?
* What did **Lincoln Steffens** and **Ida Tarbell** write about?
* What social issues were exposed through muckraking?
* What did **David G. Philips** write, what did it say?
* What did **Ray Stannard Baker** and **John Spargo** write, what was the thesis of these books?
* Progressives generally came from what class?

**Political Progressivism**

* What two goals did Progressives have?
* Define
* **direct primary**
* **initiative**
* **referendum**
* **recall?**
* What was the **Australian ballot**?
* What steps were taken to “root out graft”?
* What was the **“millionaires club”**?
* What “dirt” did the 17th amendment hope to eliminate?

**Progressivism in the Cities and States**

* What was a **city manager**?
* What three governors were Progressive governors in America?
* What effect did progressivism have on cities?
* Why was **Robert M. LaFollette** famous?

**Progressive Women**

* What drew women into the progressive camp?
* On what issues did women focus?
* What did the courts rule in each of the following cases and why was each case significant?

***Muller* v*. Oregon:***

***Lochner* v. *New York:***

* Who was **Frances E. Willard** and what was her role in the Progressive Movement?
* What were results of the antiliquor campaign during this time?
* What happened at the **Triangle Shirt Waist fire**?
* What was the **Women’s Christian Temperance Union**?
* What was **“dry” v “wet”** all about?
* What did **18th Amendment** do?

**TR’s Square Deal for Labor**

* Explain what TR meant by his promise of a **“Square Deal”.**
* What three “Cs” did Roosevelt’s Square Deal embrace
* Explain the Pennsylvania **Coal Strike (1902)** by completing the chart below:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Causes** |  |
| **Important people**  **and their role** |  |
| **Results** |  |
| **Significance** |  |

What was Roosevelt’s reaction?

* What was the purpose of the **Bureau of Corporations**?

**TR Corrals the Corporations**

* What were the provisions of the **Elkins Act of 1903**?
* What were the provisions of the **Hepburn Act of 1906**?
* What decision did the Supreme Court reach in the ***Northern Securities***case?
* What was Roosevelt’s real purpose in busting the trusts?

**Caring for the Consumer**

* Who wrote ***The Jungle?***What was this book about?
* What was the significance of *The Jungle*?

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* What were the provisions of the **Meat Inspection Act**?
* What were the provisions of the Pure Food and Drug Act?

**Earth Control**

* What were the provisions of the **Desert Land Act of 1877**?
* What were the provisions of the **Forest Reserve Act of 1891**?
* What were the provisions of the **Carey Act of 1894**?
* What were the provisions of the **Newlands Act of 1902?**
* Explain the **Hetch Hetchy controversy**?
* What was John Muir’s role in the **Hetch Hetchy** controversy?
* Explain TR’s **“multiple-use resource management”** policy.

**The Environmentalists**

* Who was **Gifford Pinchot**?
* Explain Pinchot’s **“rational use”** policy.
* How did federal environment policies change after WWII?
* Who was **Rachel Carson** and what was her role in the environmental movement?

**The “Roosevelt Panic” of 1907**

* What were the causes of the **Panic of 1907**?
* Why did Wall Street blame Roosevelt?
* Who were the “malefactors of great” wealth?
* What were the provisions of the **Aldrich-Vreeland Act**?

**The Rough Rider Thunders Out**

* Why didn’t Roosevelt run for a third term?
* What was he looking for in a successor?
* **File in the chart below on the Election of 1908**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **Republican** | **Democratic** |
| **Candidate** |  |  |
| **Major issues** |  |  |

Put an (\*) next to the winner.

* What was Roosevelt’s most lasting achievement?
* What were some of his other significant contributions?

**Taft: A Round Peg in a Square Hole**

* What was Taft’s background?
* What were Taft’s shortcomings as president?

**The Dollar Goes Abroad as a Diplomat**

* What is meant by **“dollar diplomacy”?**
* Give specific examples of dollar diplomacy?
* Which was the most spectacular example of Dollar Diplomacy? Why was this a failure?

**Taft the Trustbuster**

* What trusts did Taft go after?
* What is meant by the Supreme Court’s **“rule of reason**”?

**Taft Splits the Republican Party**

* What were the provisions of the Payne-Aldrich Bill? (look in the glossary)
* What was the **“mother of trusts”?**
* What caused the **Ballinger-Pinchot** quarrel?
* What were the results of the Ballinger-Pinchot quarrel?
* What effect did this division within the party have on the congressional elections of 1910?

**The Taft-Roosevelt Rupture**

* What was Wilson’s nickname while he governor of New Jersey?
* Explain Wilson’s program – **“New Freedom”.**
* How did Roosevelt justify running for a third term?
* What was TR”s “New Nationalism”?

Describe each person’s role in the Republican nomination process of 1912.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Robert LaFollette** |  |
| **Theodore Roosevelt** |  |
| **William Howard Taft** |  |

**The “Bull Moose” Campaign of 1912**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Candidate** | **Political Party** | **Platform/Proposed programs** |
|  | **Democratic** |  |
|  | **Republican** |  |
|  | **Bull Moose or Progressive** |  |
|  | **Socialist** |  |

* Roosevelt and Taft divided the Republican vote. What effect did that have on the election?
* What job did Taft take after he lost the presidency?

**CHAPTER 29 WILSONIAN PROGRESSIVISM**

**Wilson: The Idealist in Politics**

* How did Wilson’s background affect his presidency?

**Wilson Tackles the Tariff**

* What was **“the triple wall of privilege”?**
* What were the provisions of the **Underwood Tariff?**
* What were the provisions of the **16th Amendment**?

**Wilson Battles the Bankers**

* What were the provisions of the **Federal Reserve Act**?

**President Tames the Trust**

* What were the provisions of the Federal Trade Commission Act of 1914?
* What were the provisions of the **Clayton Anti-Trust Act of 1914**?
* What are **holding companies**?

**Wilson Progressivism at High Tide**

* What were the provisions of the **Federal Farm Loan Act**?
* What were the provisions of the **Warehouse Act**?
* What were the provisions of the **La Follette Seamen’s Act**?
* What were the provisions of the **Workingmen’s Compensation Act**?
* What were the provisions of **the Adamson Act**?
* What was significant about Wilson’s Supreme Court appointment **of Louis D. Brandeis**?