

Main Ideas

 The federal government responded to grassroots reform efforts by enacting progressive policies.

 Progressive reforms sought to established a greater degree of democratic participation and strengthening the power of the federal government to regulate the economy.

 Presidents Roosevelt, Taft and Wilson all instituted progressive policies, though they were bitter rivals.

Essential Questions

 How did the excesses of the Gilded Age contribute to the development of the Progressive Movement?

 What were the goals of Progressives, and what were their accomplishments?

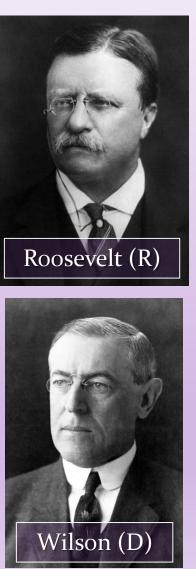


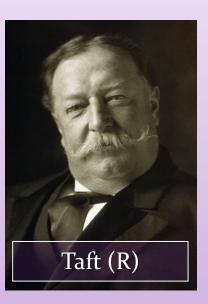
What is Progressivism?

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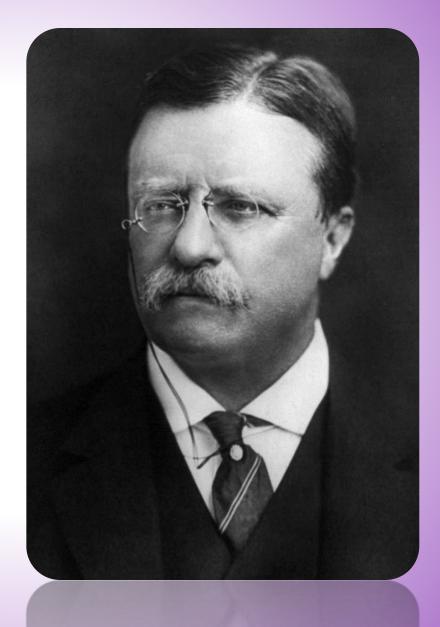
Broad-Based Reforms

- **Regulation of big business**
- Labor protection
- Consumer protection
- Direct democracy
- Pragmatism & efficiency
 - **Education**
- Women's rights
- **Prohibition**
- Environmentalism
- o ...Civil rights?





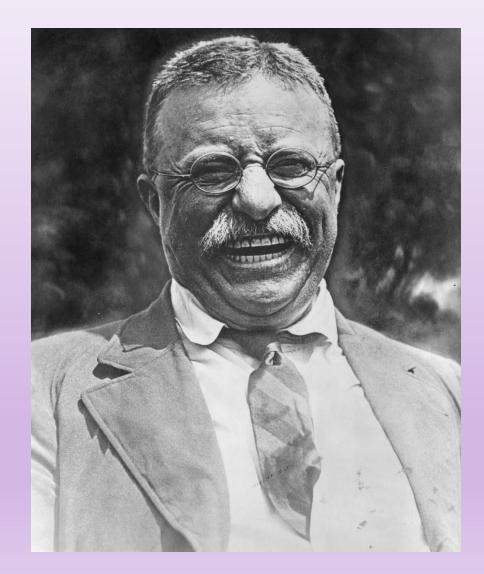
Theodore Roosevelt (R) 1901-1909



Coal Strike Resolved

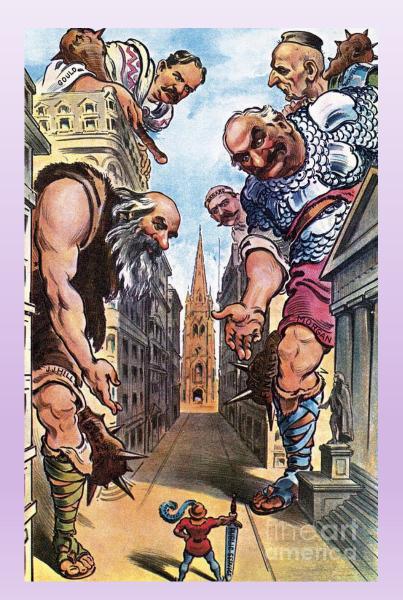
 For the first time, the federal
 government acted
 as a neutral arbiter
 rather than siding
 with owners

- Pay increase & shorter hours
- But United Mine Workers were <u>not</u> recognized as bargaining agent



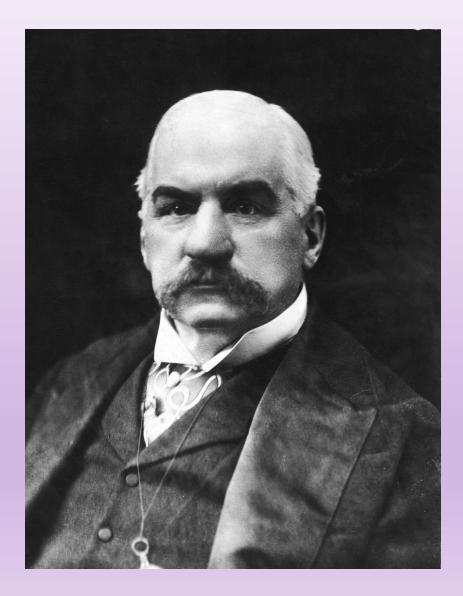
Trustbusting Under Roosevelt

- First president to
 <u>enforce</u> the 1890
 Sherman Anti-Trust
 Act
- Initiated 44 anti-trust lawsuits
- "Good trusts" vs. "bad trusts"
- Northern Securities v.
 U.S., 1904

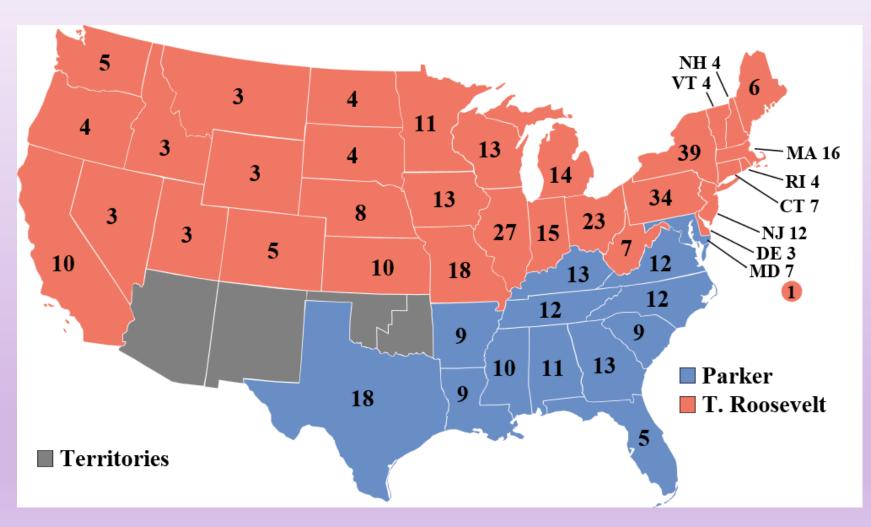


Northern Securities v. U.S., 1904

- "Holding company"
 - Railroad trust
 - Theodore Roosevelt vs. J.P. Morgan
- Enforcement of
 Sherman Anti-Trust
 Act



Election of 1904



Hepburn Act, 1906

 Expanded authority of Interstate Commerce Commission (ICC)

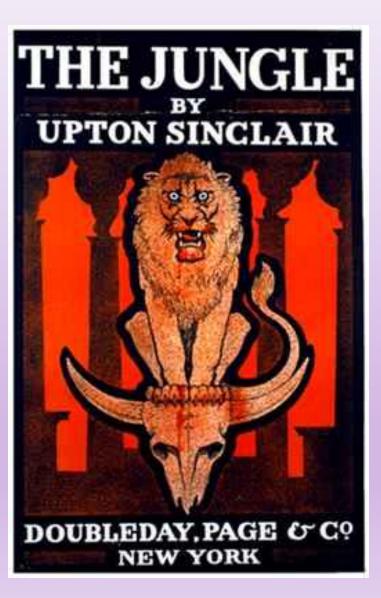
- Set maximum RR rates
- Ended "rebates"
- Audited bookkeepers





Meatpacking Scandal

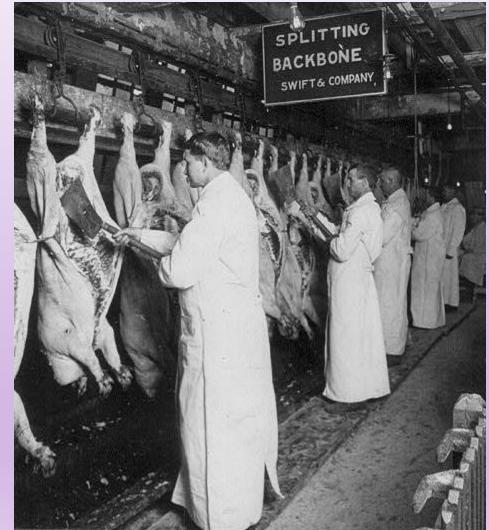
- Upton Sinclair's The Jungle, 1906
 - Undercover
 "muckraking"
 journalism
- Public outrage
 Europe stopped importing American meat



Consumer Protection

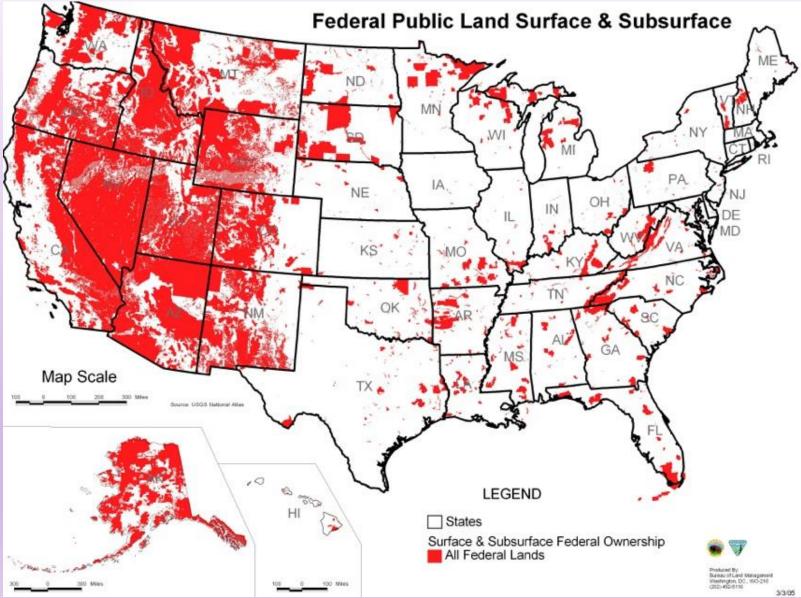
- Meat Inspection Act, 1906
- O Pure Food & Drug Act, 1906
 - Paved way for creation of FDA





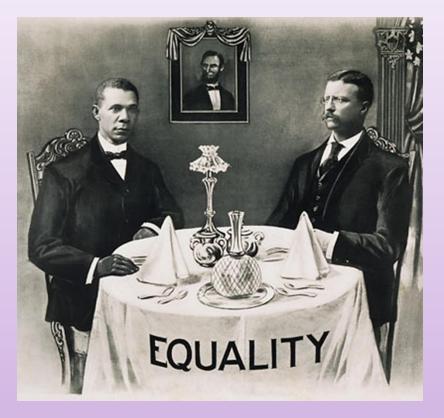


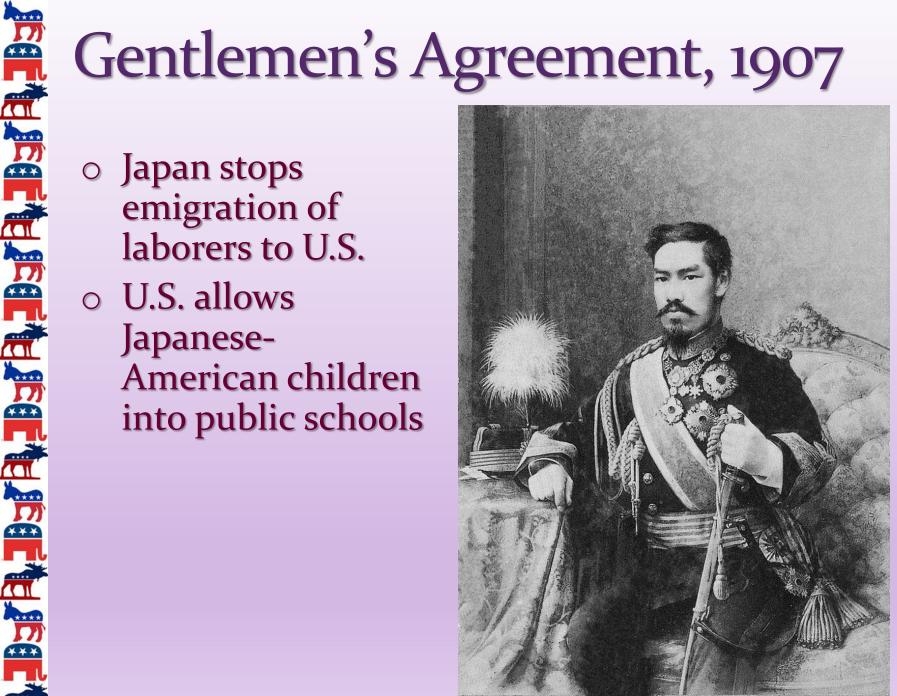
Federally-Owned Land



T.R. & Civil Rights

- Progress
 - Consulted with B.T. Washington
 - Appointed African Americans to low-level federal jobs
 - Opposed school segregation
- o Drawbacks
 - Took little initiative on legislation
 - Black soldiers: dishonorable discharges & disparaging comments



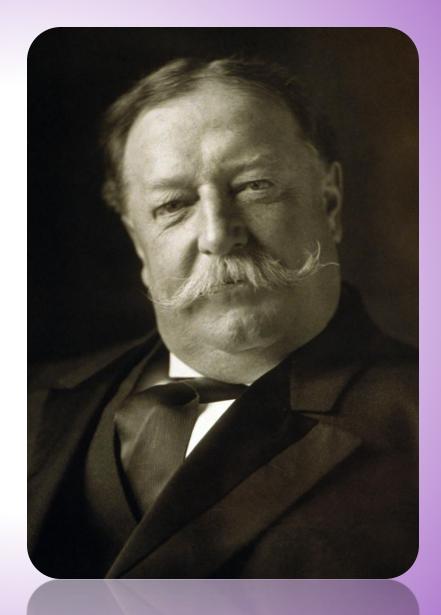


Roosevelt's Foreign Policy

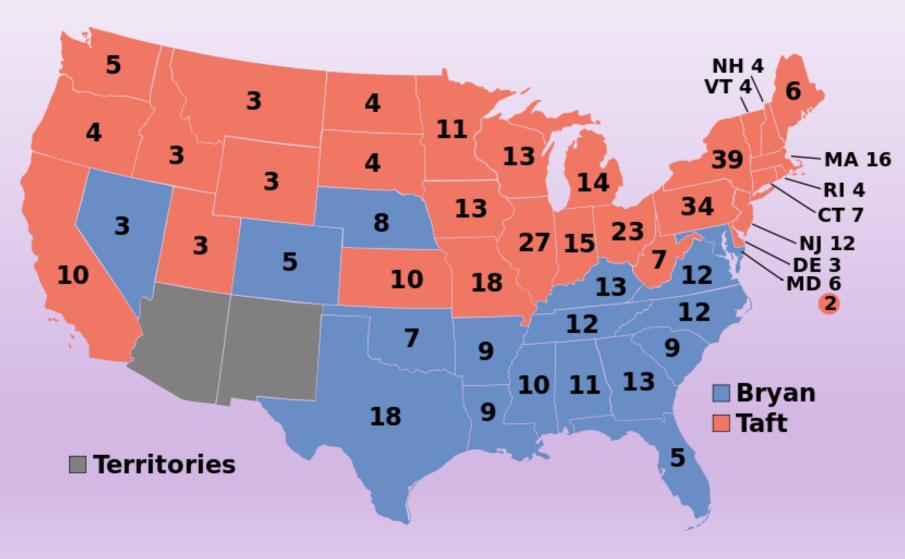


- Roosevelt
 Corollary
- "Big Stick Diplomacy"
- Great White
 Fleet
- o Panama Canal
- Nobel Prize for
 Treaty of
 Portsmouth

William H. Taft (R) 1909-1913



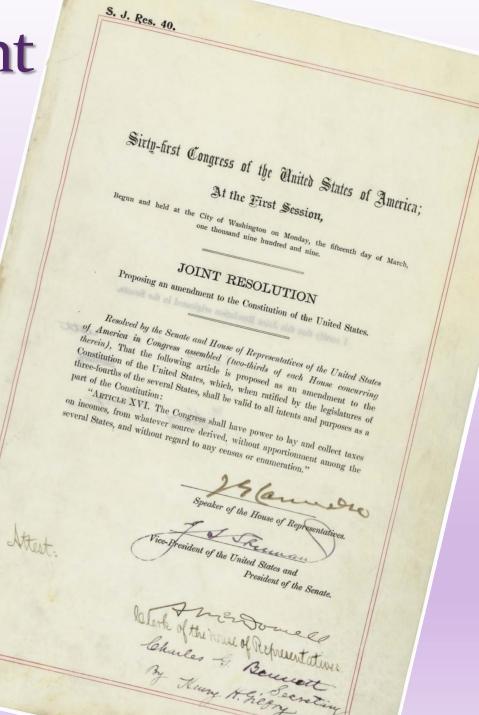
Election of 1908



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16th Amendment

Income tax • **Progressive** (graduated) taxation



Mann-Elkins Act

- Expanded authority of Interstate
 Commerce
 Commission (ICC)
 - Telegraph & telephone companies





Trustbusting Under Taft

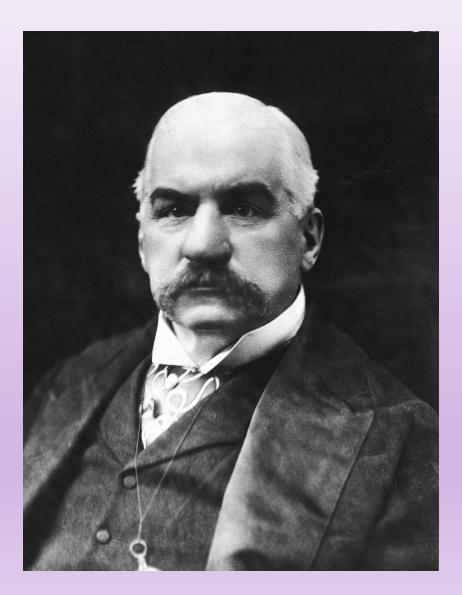
- "The Great Trustbuster"
- Initiated 99 antitrust lawsuits (more than twice as many as Roosevelt)
 U.S. v. U.S. Steel



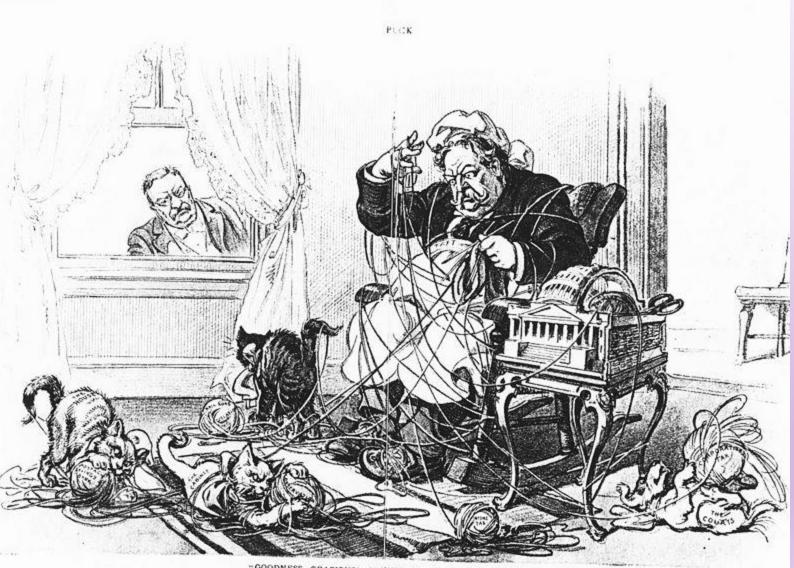
U.S. v. U.S. Steel

Taft initiated
 lawsuit against J.P.
 Morgan's steel
 empire

 Broke Roosevelt's promise to protect Morgan's "good" trust



Growing Frustration with Taft?



[&]quot;GOODNESS GRACIOUS! I NUST HAVE BEEN DOZING!"

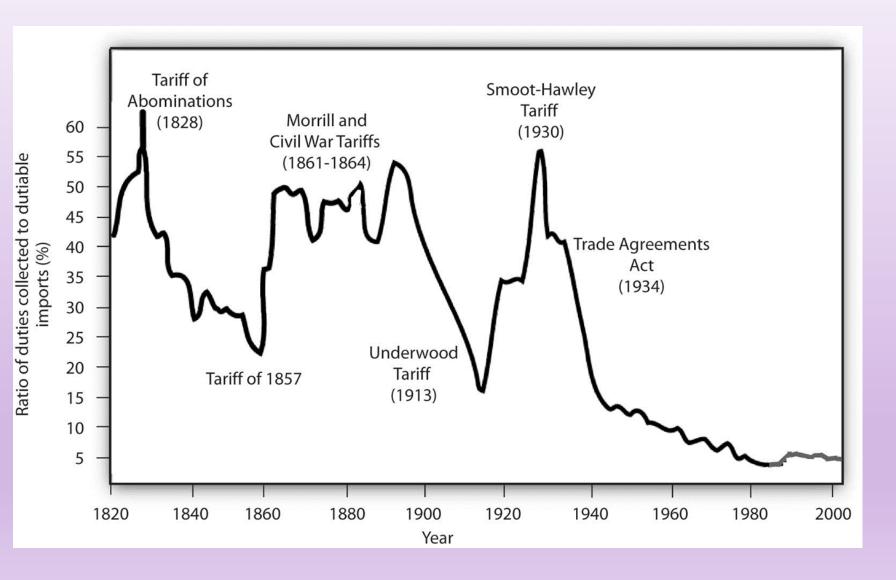
Payne-Aldrich Tariff

- o Compromise bill
 - Some reductions
 - Some increases
- Angered
 Progressives,
 who wanted
 more reductions





Tariff Rates



Ballinger-Pinchot Affair

 Conservation policy controversy

- Gifford Pinchot
 - Appointed by Roosevelt
 - o Fired by Taft
- Richard Ballinger
 Appointed by Taft

 Growing split in Republican Party

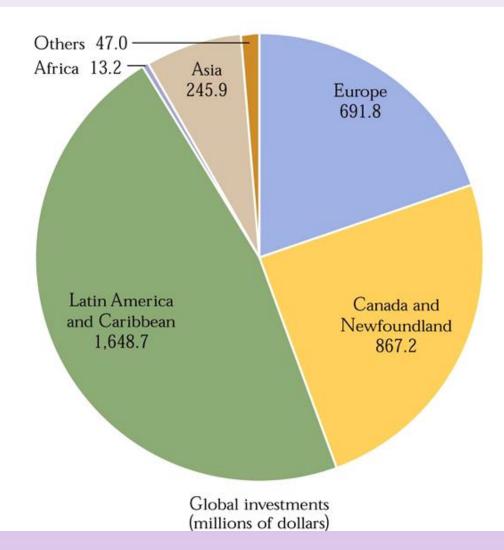
o Taft vs. Roosevelt



Taft's Foreign Policy

- "Dollar Diplomacy"
- Investment in
 Asia & Latin
 America
- "Carrot" rather than "stick"?



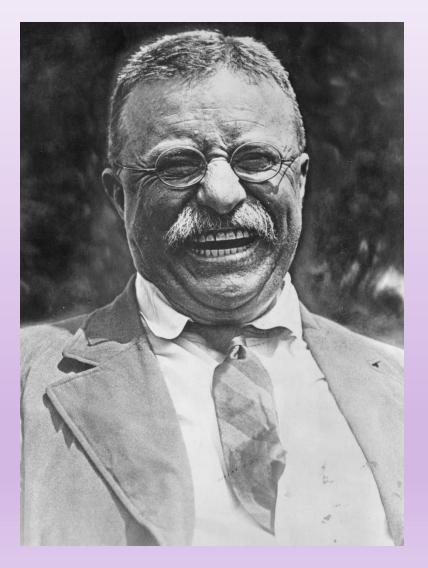


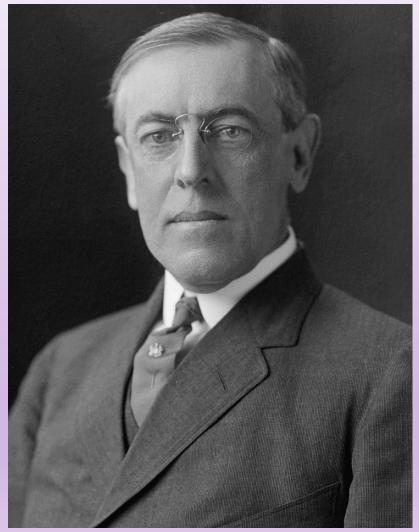
The Election of 1912

Roosevelt, Taft & Wilson



"New Nationalism" vs. "New Freedom"



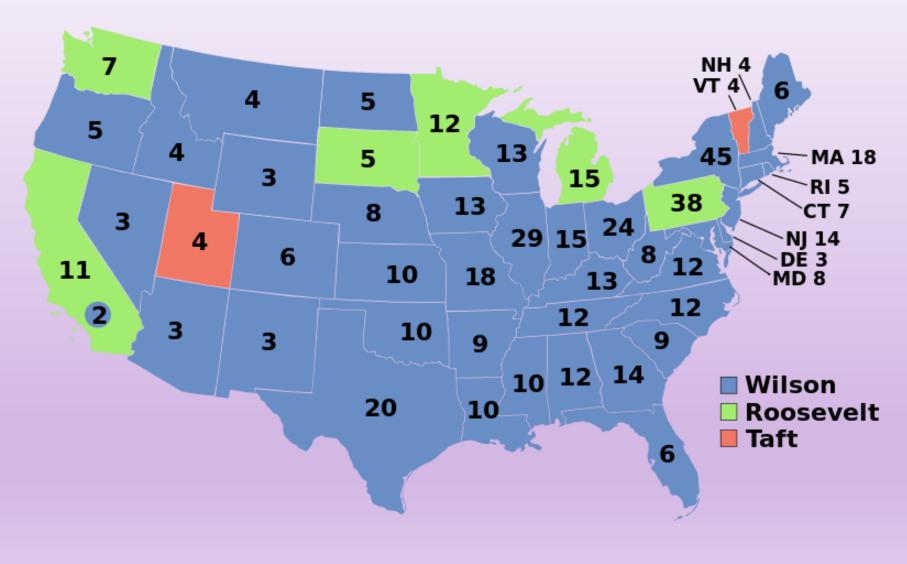


The Candidates of 1912

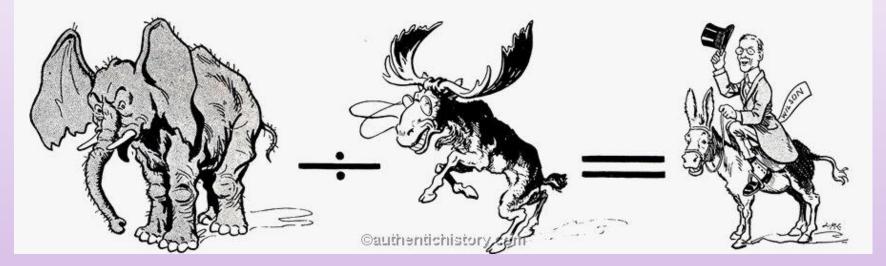




Electoral College Results, 1912

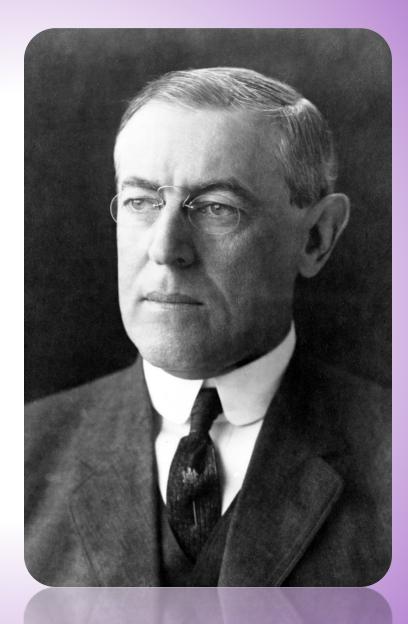


Wilson's Landslide Victory



Republican Party divided by Bull Moose equals Democratic victory

Woodrow Wilson (D) 1913-1921

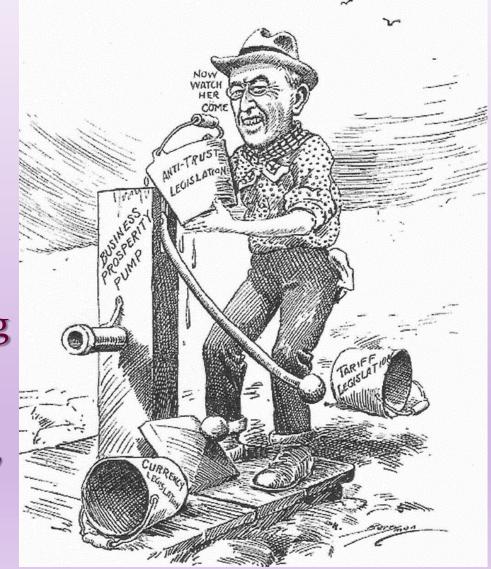


The "New Freedom"

Tear down the "triple wall of privilege"

- 1. Lower high tariffs
- Regulate big business
- 3. Reform the banking system

"Priming the pump" for business growth



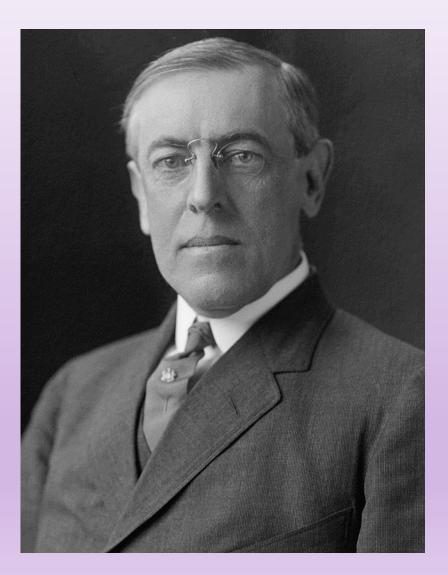
Underwood Tariff

- Lowered tariff
 rates
- Amendment
 instituted a
 graduated
 (progressive)
 income tax



Clayton Antitrust Act

- Banned price discrimination
- Banned interlocking directorates
- Protected labor unions from antitrust actions
- Gave "teeth" to
 Sherman Antitrust Act



Federal Reserve Monetary Policy

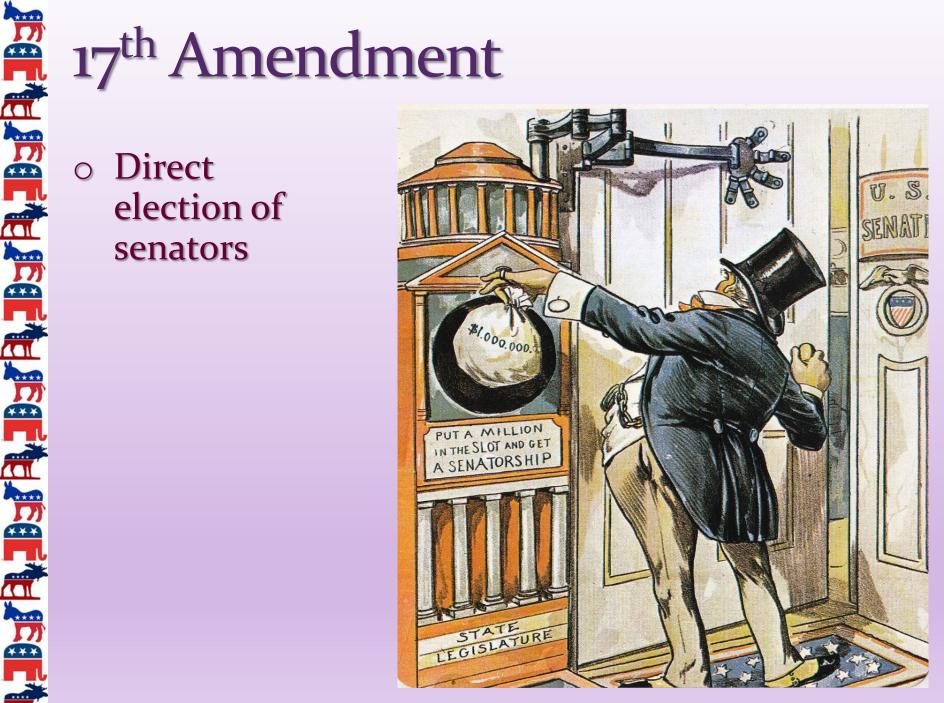


Adamson Act Adamson Act Regulation of interstation Eight-hour workday RR employees Overtime pay • Regulation of interstate

- Eight-hour workday for
- Overtime pay

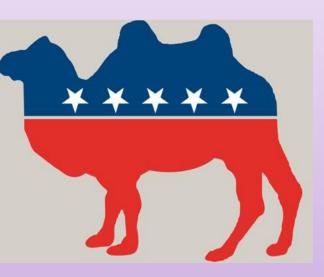






18th Amendment

Prohibition of alcohol







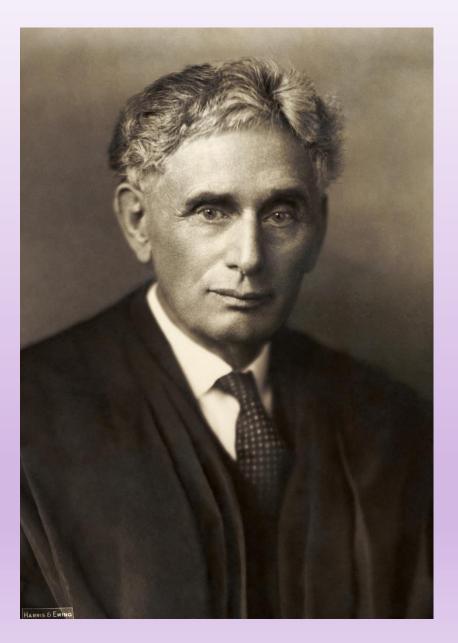
19th Amendment



Louis Brandeis

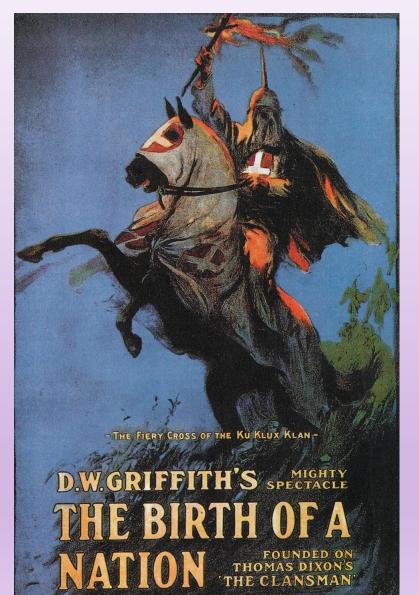
 First Jewish Supreme Court justice
 Appointed by Milcon

Appointed by Wilson



Wilson & African Americans

- Segregation of federal offices
- Discouraged African Americans from applying for federal employment
- Praise for the Confederacy & KKK
- The Birth of a Nation
 - 1st film screened at the White House



- League of Nations



Edith Wilson

Woodrow Wilson's stroke, 1919

 Harmed efforts in support of Treaty of Versailles and League of Nations

 First Lady assumed many of the president's responsibilities

