

IN-CLASS Note-Taking

Vocabulary

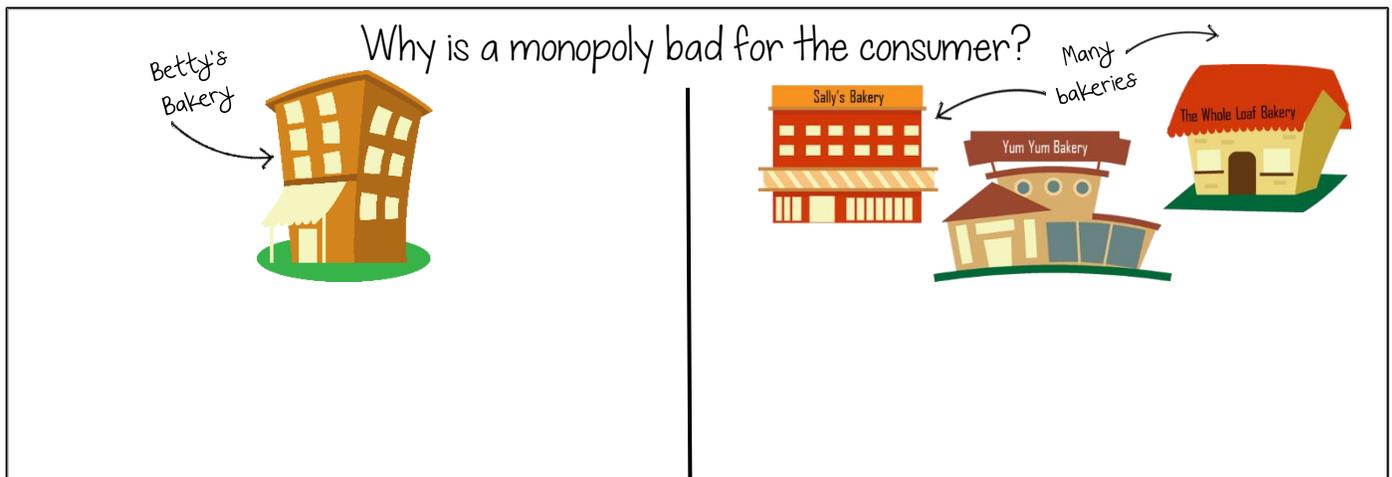
- _____ Theodore Roosevelt
- _____ Trustbuster
- _____ Square Deal
- _____ Pure Food and Drug Act of 1906
- _____ Conservation
- _____ Bull Moose Party
- _____ William Howard Taft
- _____ New Freedom
- _____ Woodrow Wilson
- _____ 16th Amendment

- A. Wilson’s campaign slogan in which he promised to reduce tariffs on imported goods, reform the banks, and pass bills to strengthen antitrust legislation.
- B. The act of protecting or rebuilding the natural environment, natural ecosystems, vegetation, and wildlife.
- C. A name given to Theodore Roosevelt because of the large number of antitrust lawsuits he brought to trial during his time in office.
- D. The Democratic candidate who was once the progressive governor from New Jersey and defeated both Taft and Roosevelt to become the 28th President of the United States.
- E. A nickname given to Roosevelt’s Progressive Party after a reporter asked him about his health.
- F. An act passed by Congress that forced companies to accurately label food, alcohol, and medicine and required inspections of manufacturing facilities.
- G. A change in the Constitution (that is considered the first of the Progressive Era amendments), which created a steady stream of money which the government could use to expand and fund programs for the needy and poor.
- H. The 350-pound Secretary of War who ran as the Republican candidate at Roosevelt’s urging, and became the 27th President of the United States.
- I. Roosevelt’s re-election campaign promise rooted in the three C’s: control of corporations, consumer protection and conservation.
- J. After President McKinley was shot and killed by an assassin’s bullet, this former New York governor became the nation’s youngest United States President.

Today’s Thinking Focus Question:

Why were Roosevelt, Taft, and Wilson known as progressive presidents?

“Bad Trusts” vs. “Good Trusts”



IN-CLASS Note-Taking**Roosevelt & Trusts**

Roosevelt believed that large companies were a necessary part of the American economy. He was not against "big business," instead he prosecuted (put on trial) only those companies that had "bad trusts." **Explain in your own words why Roosevelt's prosecution of "bad trusts" was so significant?**

Roosevelt & Labor

Labor disputes and strikes were not uncommon before Roosevelt took office, but the way he handled the striking was very different. **Explain in your own words why Roosevelt's handling of the Anthracite Coal Strike was so significant?**

What Do You Think?

Thomas Jefferson believed government should have little involvement in the affairs of business. He believed in laissez-faire (LEH say FEHR), a French term for "let the people do as they choose."

Roosevelt, in contrast, believed government should play a role in regulating business when the public welfare (the good of the people) was being taken advantage of or threatened. **What role do you think the government should play in business? Why?**

Roosevelt & Conservation

Roosevelt has been called America's first environmental president. **Explain in your own words why Roosevelt's conservation efforts were so significant?**

IN-CLASS Note-Taking

Taft & Tariffs

WITHOUT A TARIFF



Egyptian cloth was SOLD
in America for .88¢



American cloth was SOLD
in America for \$1.20

WITH A TARIFF

Explain what happens to the price of Egyptian and American cloth once a tariff is placed on all foreign goods.

Taft supported and signed the Payne-Aldrich Tariff bill which raised tariffs on almost all products brought into America. Taft believed it was “the best bill that the Republican Party ever passed.” **If Taft thought it was so great, why did Progressives NOT support these tariffs?**

Taft & Conservation



Taft was a fierce supporter of conservation. He devoted extensive resources to protecting the environment, but some of his policies fell short for many Republicans. **Explain how Taft’s involvement in the Ballinger-Pinchot Affair angered many Progressives.**

Taft & the 16th Amendment

Not so fast!
You have to
pay **INCOME
TAX** to the
government.

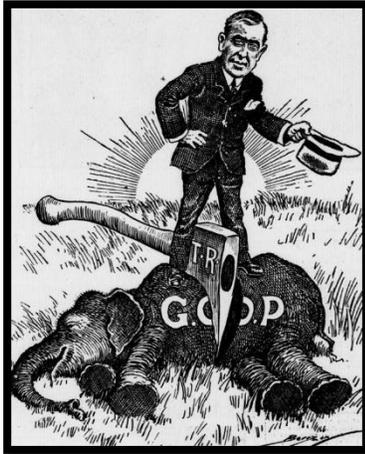


In the remaining days of the Taft administration, progressives praised Taft’s support of the 16th Amendment, which gave Congress the power to collect taxes from a citizen’s income. **Explain why progressives supported the 16th Amendment.**

IN-CLASS Note-Taking

Woodrow Wilson's Victory

What events resulted in Woodrow Wilson winning the presidential election of 1912?



By early 1912, a disappointed Roosevelt claimed Taft, "completely twisted around" his progressive policies.

This resulted in Roosevelt deciding to . . .

Roosevelt campaigned furiously but Taft still won the Republican nomination. Roosevelt was furious and charged party leaders with stealing the nomination from him.

This resulted in Roosevelt deciding to . . .

Take a Guess

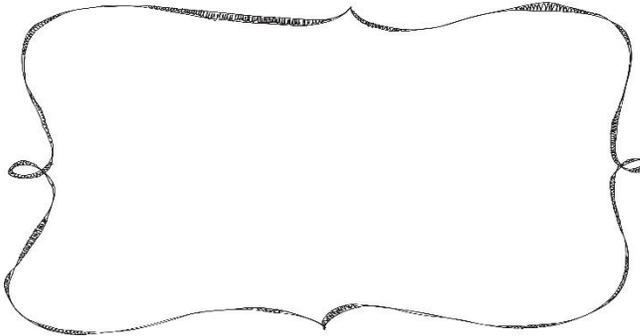
Why would a split in the Republican Party make Democrats optimistic about winning the Presidency?



Taft
Republican candidate



Roosevelt
Progressive candidate



Wilson
Democratic candidate

Triple Wall of Privilege

As Woodrow Wilson took office he began working tirelessly to remove the "Triple Wall of Privilege," which he believed consisted of high tariffs, trusts and banks.

HIGH TARIFFS

Caused the price of goods to remain too high for most Americans to afford.

How did Wilson fix the problem?

TRUSTS

Large "trusts" were still limiting competition and keeping prices too high.

How did Wilson fix the problem?

BANKS

Interest rates on loans were too high for most Americans to borrow money to buy a house, car, etc.

How did Wilson fix the problem?

APPLYING My KNOWLEDGE

*I*ntegrate visual information with other information in text to derive meaning.

A Square Deal

"We demand that big business give people a square deal; in return we must insist that when any one **engaged in** [involved in] big business honestly **endeavors** [attempts] to do right, he shall himself be given a square deal."

~ Theodore Roosevelt



1. In the political cartoon, Roosevelt is playing the *Star Spangled Banner*. What does the song represent in this cartoon?
2. What do the pigs represent in this cartoon, and why is Roosevelt causing them pain every time he pushes down on the keys to his "piano"?
3. Based on Roosevelt's quote, how would the cartoon change if ONE of the pigs (big business) decided to "do right?" (**HINT!** Roosevelt believed a company is "doing right" when they put the needs of the consumer first.)