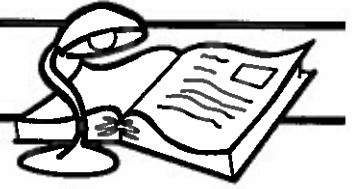


Study Guide

Chapter 13, Section 2 (continued)



READ TO LEARN

- **Roosevelt Revives the Presidency** (page 427)

President Theodore Roosevelt was a progressive. He believed that the government should become involved in the competing needs of various groups in American society. Roosevelt's reform programs became known as the **Square Deal**.

Roosevelt believed that large corporations were important and part of the reason for the nation's prosperity. However, he also believed that these corporations were hurting the public interest. During his first year in office, a fight began over the control of the Burlington Railroad. It involved the owners of two other railroad companies. The conflict almost caused a financial crisis. Then the owners agreed to form a new holding company called **Northern Securities**.

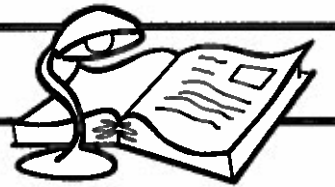
Many Americans and President Roosevelt became concerned about the formation of this company. Roosevelt decided that the holding company went against the Sherman Antitrust Act. He filed a lawsuit against Northern Securities. In 1904 the Supreme Court ruled that Northern Securities violated the Sherman Antitrust Act. This was a victory for Roosevelt, who was labeled as a "trustbuster" by newspapers.

President Roosevelt believed it was his job to stop conflicts between different groups in the nation. In 1902 the **United Mine Workers (UMW)** union had called a strike of miners who dug anthracite, or hard coal. The workers were demanding higher wages, fewer work hours, and recognition of their union. As the strike continued, coal prices increased. If the strike continued too long, the nation might have had a coal shortage that could shut down factories and keep people cold in the winter.

Roosevelt wanted the union and the owners to agree to **arbitration**, or a settlement imposed by an outside party. The union agreed, but the owners did not. The owners' refusal made Roosevelt and many Americans angry. Roosevelt threatened to have the army run the mines. The owners finally agreed to arbitration by a commission appointed by Roosevelt. By intervening in the dispute, Roosevelt had used presidential power in a new way.

Roosevelt believed that most trusts benefited the nation's economy. He did not want to break them up, but he did want to investigate them. In 1903 he convinced Congress to create the Department of Commerce and Labor. The department would include a special division called the Bureau of Corporations. Its job was to investigate corporations and report on them. Many corporations that were worried about antitrust lawsuits agreed to be investigated by the Bureau. However, they made a deal that if the bureau found anything wrong, the companies would be allowed to correct the problem without going to court. Only companies that refused to cooperate would be subject to antitrust lawsuits.

Study Guide



Chapter 13, Section 2 (continued)

In 1906 Roosevelt pushed Congress to pass the **Hepburn Act**. It was designed to strengthen the Interstate Commerce Commission (ICC), which did not have enough authority to be effective. The Hepburn Act gave the ICC the power to set railroad rates to make sure that companies did not compete unfairly with each other. At first the railroads were suspicious of the ICC. However, by 1920 the ICC became a supporter of the railroads' interests and had started raising rates to ensure the railroads' profits.

4. What was President Roosevelt's view of big corporations?

• Social Welfare Action (page 430)

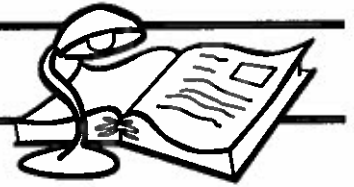
In the early 1900s, consumer protection had become an important issue. Some journalists had published articles that exposed the harmful practices of some industries. One journalist reported on the pharmaceutical industry. Many companies marketed medicines as cures for a variety of illnesses. These medicines were often little more than alcohol, colored water, and sugar. Consumers had no way of knowing what they were taking.

Many Americans became concerned about the food they ate. In 1906 **Upton Sinclair** published *The Jungle*. The book described the unsanitary conditions in the meatpacking industry. The book made consumers angry. President Roosevelt pushed for federal laws. Congress passed the Meat Inspection Act. It required federal inspection of meat and the Agriculture Department to set standards of cleanliness in meatpacking plants. The Pure Food and Drug Act banned the sale of impure or falsely labeled food and drugs.

5. What was the subject of Upton Sinclair's *The Jungle*?

Study Guide

Chapter 13, Section 2 (continued)



• Conservation (page 430)

President Roosevelt was especially influential in environmental conservation. Roosevelt saw that the nation's abundant natural resources were being used up. He urged people to conserve resources.

In 1902 Roosevelt supported the passage of the Newlands Reclamation Act. This law allowed the use of federal funds from the sale of public lands to be used to pay for irrigation and land development projects in the West.

Roosevelt also worked to preserve the nation's forests. He appointed Gifford Pinchot to head the United States Forest Service. Pinchot, like Roosevelt, believed in managing natural resources. He drew up regulations to control lumbering on federal lands. Roosevelt also helped to conserve natural resources by adding millions of acres of land as protected national forests. He established new national parks and federal wildlife reservations.

Roosevelt changed the role of the federal government. Americans came to believe that the federal government should help solve the nation's social and economic problems. Roosevelt also increased the power of the executive branch. More departments in the executive branch became involved in regulating different parts of the nation's life.

6. How did Americans' view of the federal government change during the Roosevelt administration?

Chapter 13, Section 3

The Taft Administration

(Pages 434-437)

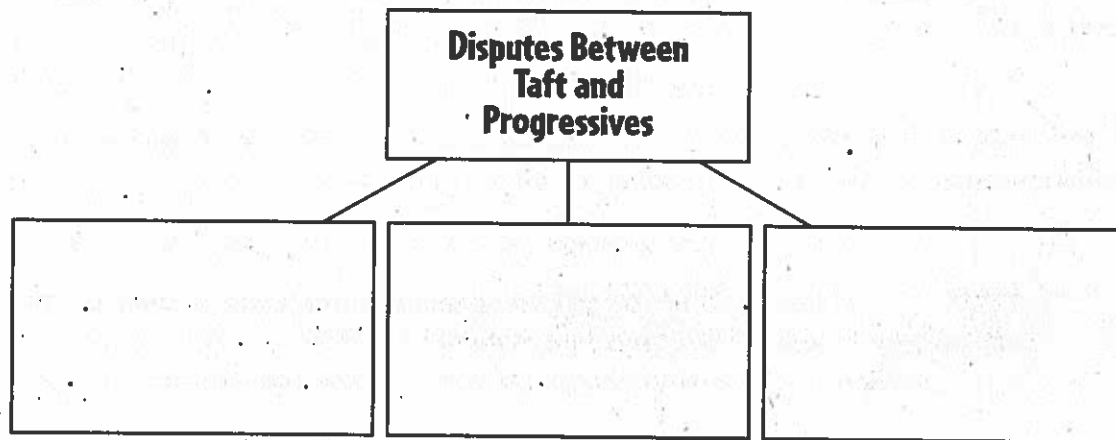
Reason To Read

Setting a Purpose for Reading Think about these questions as you read:

- How did Theodore Roosevelt help Taft get elected?
- Why were progressives disappointed with Taft as president?

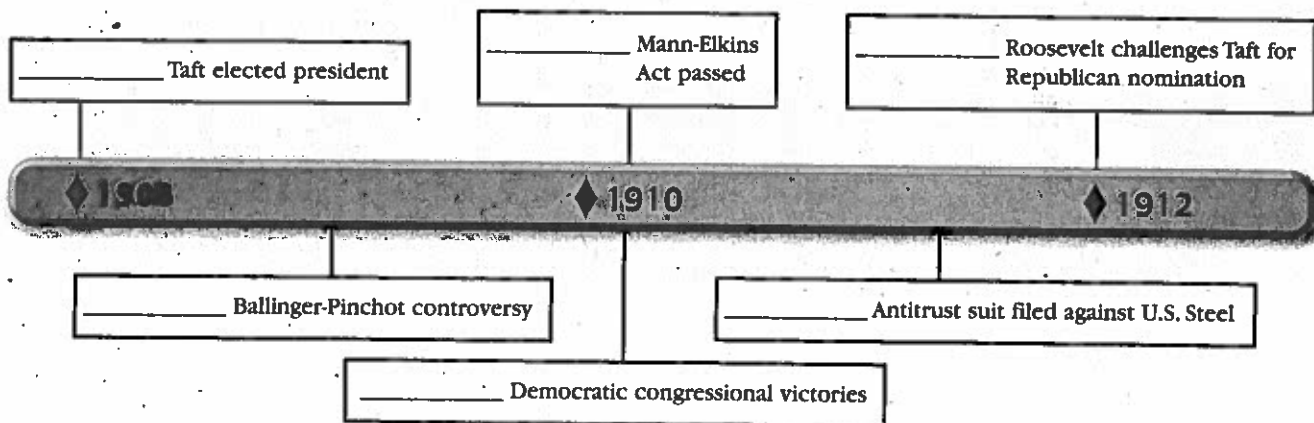
Main Idea

As you read pages 434-437 in your textbook, complete the graphic organizer below by listing Taft's conflicts with the progressives.



Sequencing Events

As you read, write the correct dates next to each item on the time line.



Taft Becomes President (pages 434–437)

Determining the Main Idea

As you read the lesson, write down the main idea of the passage. Review your statement when you have finished reading and revise as needed.

Terms to Know

Define or describe the following terms from this lesson.

syndicate

insubordination

Terms to Review

Use each of the following terms, which you studied in an earlier chapter, in a sentence.

consumers
(Chapter 9, Section 1)

available
(Chapter 5, Section 2)

Taft's Progressive Reforms (page 437)

Predicting

Before you read, answer this question: Based on what you have learned about Teddy Roosevelt, do you think he ran for president in 1912? Why or why not?

Academic Vocabulary

Define the following academic vocabulary word from this lesson.

monitor

Terms to Review

Use each of the following terms, which you studied in an earlier chapter, in a sentence that reflects the term's meaning in this lesson.

contributions
(Chapter 7, Section 2)

expanded
(Chapter 2, Section 3)

Section Wrap-up

Now that you have read the section, answer these questions from Setting a Purpose for Reading at the beginning of the section.

How did Theodore Roosevelt help Taft get elected?

Why were progressives disappointed with Taft as president?

Chapter 13, Section 4

The Wilson Years

(Pages 438-442)

Reason To Read

Setting a Purpose for Reading Think about these questions as you read:

- What were President Wilson's economic and social reforms?
- How would you evaluate the legacy of the Progressive movement?

Main Idea

As you read pages 438-442 in your textbook, complete the graphic organizer below by listing Wilson's Progressive economic and social reforms.

Economic Reforms	Social Reforms

Sequencing Events

As you read, number the following events in the order in which they occurred.

- _____ Clayton Antitrust Act passed
- _____ Federal Trade Commission Act passed
- _____ Underwood Tariff passed
- _____ Woodrow Wilson elected president
- _____ Keating-Owen Child Labor Act passed

The Election of 1912 (pages 438–439)

Inferring

Think about how Teddy Roosevelt's decision to run for president again influenced the election of 1912. What effect might this have had on the country?

Academic Vocabulary

Describe or define the following academic vocabulary word from this lesson.

outcome

Terms to Review

Use each of the following terms, which you studied in an earlier chapter, in a sentence that reflects the term's meaning in this lesson.

gender

(Chapter 8, Section 3)

commission

(Chapter 6, Section 1)

Regulating the Economy (pages 439–441)

Questioning

As you read, write down three questions about the main ideas presented in the text. After you have finished reading, write the answers to these questions.

Terms To Know

Define or describe the following key terms from this lesson.

income tax

unfair trade practices

Academic Vocabulary

Define the following academic vocabulary word from this lesson.

capacity

Federal Aid and Social Welfare (pages 441–442)

Responding

Think about the child labor laws President Wilson supported. How do similar laws affect you and your classmates today? Do you think there still should be federal guidelines in place restricting the hours or places a child under age 14 can work?

Terms To Review

Use each of these terms, which you studied in an earlier lesson, in a sentence that reflects the term's meaning in this lesson.

prohibited
(Chapter 4, Section 2)

established
(Chapter 2, Section 2)

The Legacy of Progressivism (page 442)

Analyzing

In your opinion, what were the major successes of the Progressive movement? What were the major failures?

Terms to Review

Use each of these terms, which you studied in an earlier chapter, in a sentence that reflects the term's meaning in this lesson.

excluded
(Chapter 3, Section 4)

focus
(Chapter 2, Section 3)

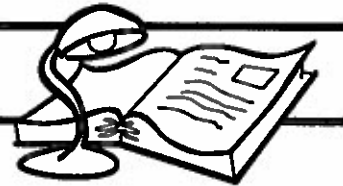
Section Wrap-up

Now that you have read the section, answer these questions from Setting a Purpose for Reading at the beginning of the section.

What were President Wilson's economic and social reforms?

How would you evaluate the legacy of the Progressive movement?

Study Guide



Chapter 13, Section 3

For use with textbook pages 434–437

THE TAFT ADMINISTRATION

KEY TERMS AND NAMES

Joseph G. Cannon Speaker of the House under President Taft (page 436)

Payne-Aldrich Tariff a law passed during the Taft administration that did not effectively lower tariffs (page 436)

Richard Ballinger Taft's secretary of the interior who was a conservative corporate lawyer (page 436)

syndicate a business group (page 436)

insubordination disobedience (page 437)

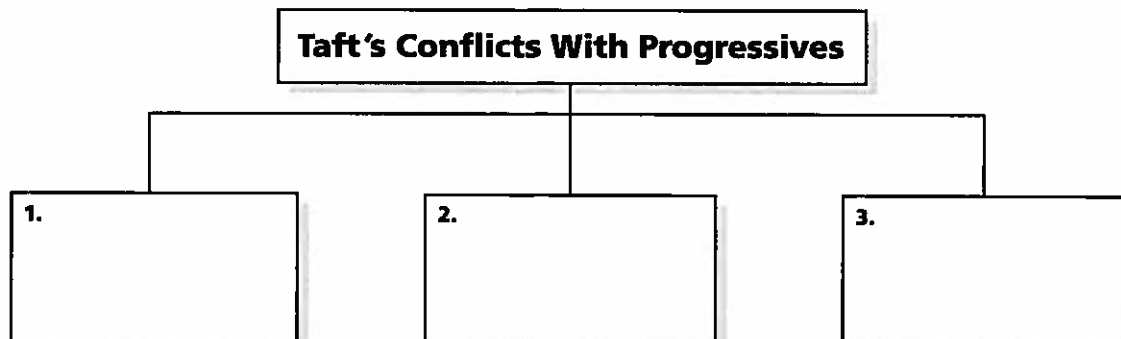
DRAWING FROM EXPERIENCE

Have you ever visited a national park? What park was it? How would you describe your experiences there?

The last section discussed the domestic policies of President Roosevelt. This section discusses the policies of the Taft administration.

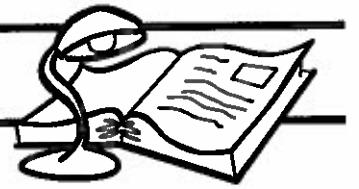
ORGANIZING YOUR THOUGHTS

Use the diagram below to help you take notes. President Taft faced several controversies with progressives during his administration. In the diagram, list the three major conflicts.



Study Guide

Chapter 13, Section 3 (continued)



READ TO LEARN

• Taft Becomes President (page 434)

President Roosevelt supported Howard Taft as the Republican candidate in the 1908 presidential election. Taft and Roosevelt were very different people. Roosevelt was very dynamic and loved to be in the spotlight. Although Taft was a skilled administrator, he preferred to avoid conflict with others. Roosevelt acted quickly and decisively on issues. Taft preferred to respond slowly. His approach led to conflicts between him and other progressives.

One conflict had to do with tariffs. President Taft believed that high tariffs limited competition. He called Congress into special session to lower tariffs. To pass a new tariff, Taft needed the help of the Speaker of the House, **Joseph G. Cannon**. Progressives wanted to get rid of Cannon because he often blocked the laws they wanted. Taft disagreed. He pressured progressives to stop trying to unseat Cannon. In return, Cannon quickly pushed the tariff bill through the House of Representatives. However, the following year progressives joined with the Democrats and removed Cannon from power.

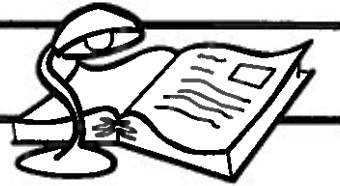
The progressives were also angry when the tariff bill went to the Senate. Republican Senator Aldrich, along with other conservative senators, wanted to keep high tariffs. The resulting bill was the **Payne-Aldrich Tariff**. The law hardly cut tariffs at all, and even raised them on some goods. Taft decided to accept the new tariff.

Taft's relationship with progressives grew worse after a controversy in 1909. Progressives had been unhappy with Taft's replacement of James Garfield, a conservationist, with **Richard A. Ballinger** as secretary of the interior. Ballinger was a conservative corporate lawyer. He tried to remove nearly a million acres of forests and mineral reserves from public lands and make them available for private development. Gifford Pinchot charged Ballinger with having plotted to turn over public lands in Alaska to a private **syndicate**, or business group, for profit. Taft dismissed the charges as groundless. Pinchot then leaked the story to the press. He asked Congress to investigate. Taft fired Pinchot for **insubordination**, or disobedience. Congress cleared Ballinger.

Taft's actions resulted in an easy Democratic victory in the 1910 congressional elections.

4. What were President Taft's views on tariffs?

Study Guide



Chapter 13, Section 3 *(continued)*

- **Taft's Progressive Reforms** *(page 437)*

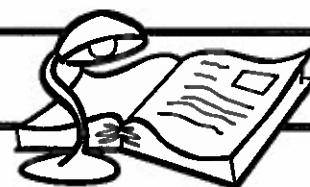
Despite many of his problems, Taft had several successes. He was a big supporter of competition and brought more antitrust cases than did Roosevelt. Taft also set up the Children's Bureau. This was a federal agency that investigated and publicized child labor problems.

Taft was a conservationist. His contributions in the area of conservation were at least equal to those of Roosevelt. Taft set up the Bureau of Mines to oversee the activities of mining companies. He expanded the national forests.

When Taft brought an antitrust suit against U.S. Steel, Roosevelt was upset. He believed that doing so would disturb the system of cooperation and regulation that he had arranged with big business. Roosevelt criticized Taft for his dealings with big business. After he broke with Taft, progressives convinced Roosevelt to run against Taft as the progressive candidate in the 1912 presidential election.

5. What led to the break between Roosevelt and President Taft?

Study Guide



Chapter 13, Section 4

For use with textbook pages 438–442

THE WILSON YEARS

KEY TERMS AND NAMES

Progressive Party newly formed political party, nicknamed the Bull Moose Party (page 439)

New Nationalism suggested reform programs of Theodore Roosevelt in the 1912 election (page 439)

New Freedom suggested reform programs of Woodrow Wilson in the 1912 election (page 439)

income tax direct tax on the earnings of individuals and corporations (page 440)

Federal Reserve Act law that set up a central banking system in 1913 (page 441)

Federal Trade Commission agency created by Congress to monitor American business (page 441)

unfair trade practices business practices that unfairly limited competition (page 441)

National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) association formed in 1909 to bring an end to lynching and racial discrimination (page 442)

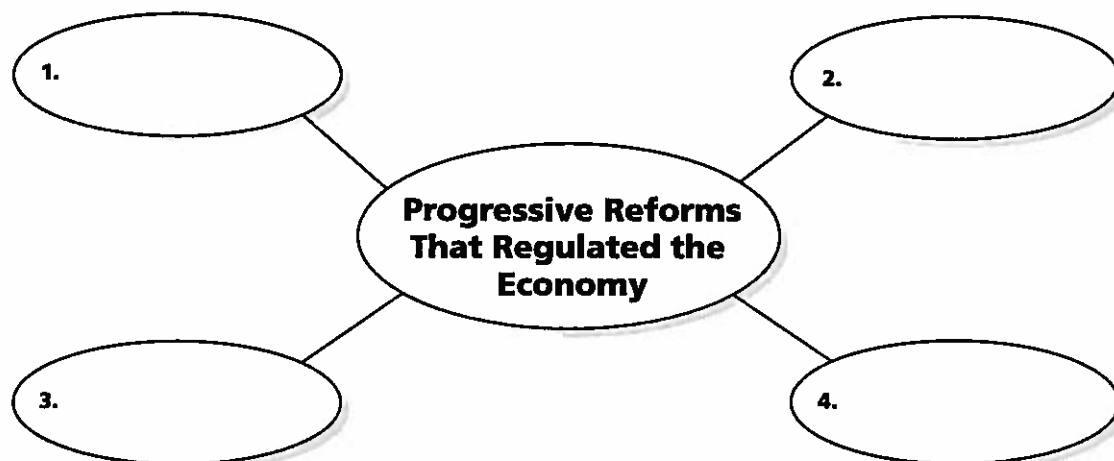
DRAWING FROM EXPERIENCE

What are income taxes? Who pays them? How are they paid?

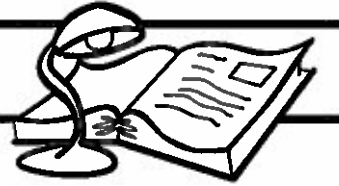
The last section described Progressive reforms and problems during the Taft administration. This section discusses Progressive reforms under President Wilson.

ORGANIZING YOUR THOUGHTS

Use the diagram below to help you take notes. Several Progressive reforms under President Wilson helped to regulate the economy. List these reforms in the diagram.



Study Guide



Chapter 13, Section 4 (continued)

READ TO LEARN

• The Election of 1912 (page 438)

Theodore Roosevelt was displeased with President Taft's performance. He did not believe that Taft lived up to Progressive ideals. So Roosevelt declared that he was willing to accept the Republican nomination for president in the 1912 election. At the Republican convention, conservative Republicans supported Taft. Progressives supported Roosevelt. Roosevelt decided to leave the party and run as an independent candidate. He became the candidate for the newly formed **Progressive Party**, which was nicknamed the Bull Moose party. The election actually became a contest between Roosevelt and the Democratic candidate Woodrow Wilson.

Wilson was a progressive. As governor of New Jersey, he pushed through one Progressive law after another. Although Wilson and Roosevelt were both progressives, they approached reform differently. Roosevelt's programs became known as the **New Nationalism**. He favored regulating trusts, setting up laws to protect women and children in labor. He also wanted a federal trade commission to regulate industry.

Wilson's programs became known as the **New Freedom**. He believed that trusts were "regulated monopolies." He believed that Roosevelt's approach toward businesses gave the federal government too much power in the nation's economy. He believed that freedom in the economy was more important than efficiency.

Roosevelt and Taft split the Republican vote in the election, giving the presidency to Woodrow Wilson.

5. How did Roosevelt's and Wilson's views of trusts differ?

• Regulating the Economy (page 439)

Shortly after becoming president, Wilson worked to get Congress to reduce tariffs. He believed that lowering tariffs would lead manufacturers to produce better products and to lower prices in order to be competitive with foreign goods. In 1913 Congress passed the Underwood Tariff. It lowered the average tariff on imported goods. Part of the Underwood Tariff Act included levying an **income tax**, or a direct tax on the earnings of individuals and corporations.

Study Guide

Chapter 13, Section 4 (continued)



Since the 1800s, economic depressions had hit the United States. During those times many people lost their savings when small banks collapsed. The most recent economic crisis had occurred in 1907. To restore people's confidence in banks, Wilson proposed the creation of a Federal Reserve system. Under this system, banks would keep a portion of their deposits in a regional reserve bank. This would provide a cushion for these banks during an economic crisis. The president would appoint a Board of Governors. The Board could set interest rates that the reserve banks charged other banks. It would control the amount of money in circulation. Congress approved this system by passing the **Federal Reserve Act** in 1913.

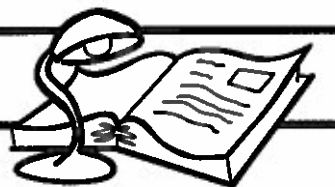
Wilson wanted to restore competition in the economy. He wanted to break up monopolies. However, once he became president, Wilson realized that it would be unrealistic to try and break up large companies. In 1914 Wilson asked Congress to create the **Federal Trade Commission (FTC)** to regulate American businesses. The commission could order companies to stop **unfair trade practices**, or business practices that unfairly limited competition. Progressives in Congress were not satisfied. They passed the Clayton Antitrust Act. The law banned businesses from charging different customers different prices for the same product. Manufacturers could no longer give discounts to those who bought a large volume of goods.

6. Why did President Wilson support the Federal Reserve system?

• Federal Aid and Social Welfare (page 441)

By 1914 Wilson believed that his reforms were complete. However, when Democrats suffered losses in the House of Representatives during the 1914 congressional elections, Wilson decided to support further reforms. He signed the Keating-Owen Child Labor Act, which banned the employment of children under the age of 14 in factories that made goods for interstate trade. He supported the Adamson Act, which set up an eight-hour workday for railroad workers. He supported the Federal Farm Loan Act to make long-term loans available to farmers.

Study Guide



Chapter 13, Section 4 (continued)

7. What program did President Wilson support to help farmers?

• The Legacy of Progressivism (page 442)

Like Roosevelt, Wilson expanded the role of the president and the federal government. Before the Progressive era, most Americans did not expect the government to pass laws to protect workers or to regulate businesses. By the end of the Progressive era, most Americans expected the government to play an active role. Through the passage of various programs, progressives did improve the quality of life of many people.

The Progressive movement, however, did not address issues facing African Americans. As a result, in 1905 W.E.B. Du Bois and other African American leaders met to demand full political rights for African Americans. The meeting eventually resulted in the beginning of the **National Association for the Advancement of Colored People** (NAACP) in 1909. African American leaders believed that voting was absolutely necessary to bring about an end to racial discrimination.

8. What group of people failed to benefit from Progressive reforms?
