

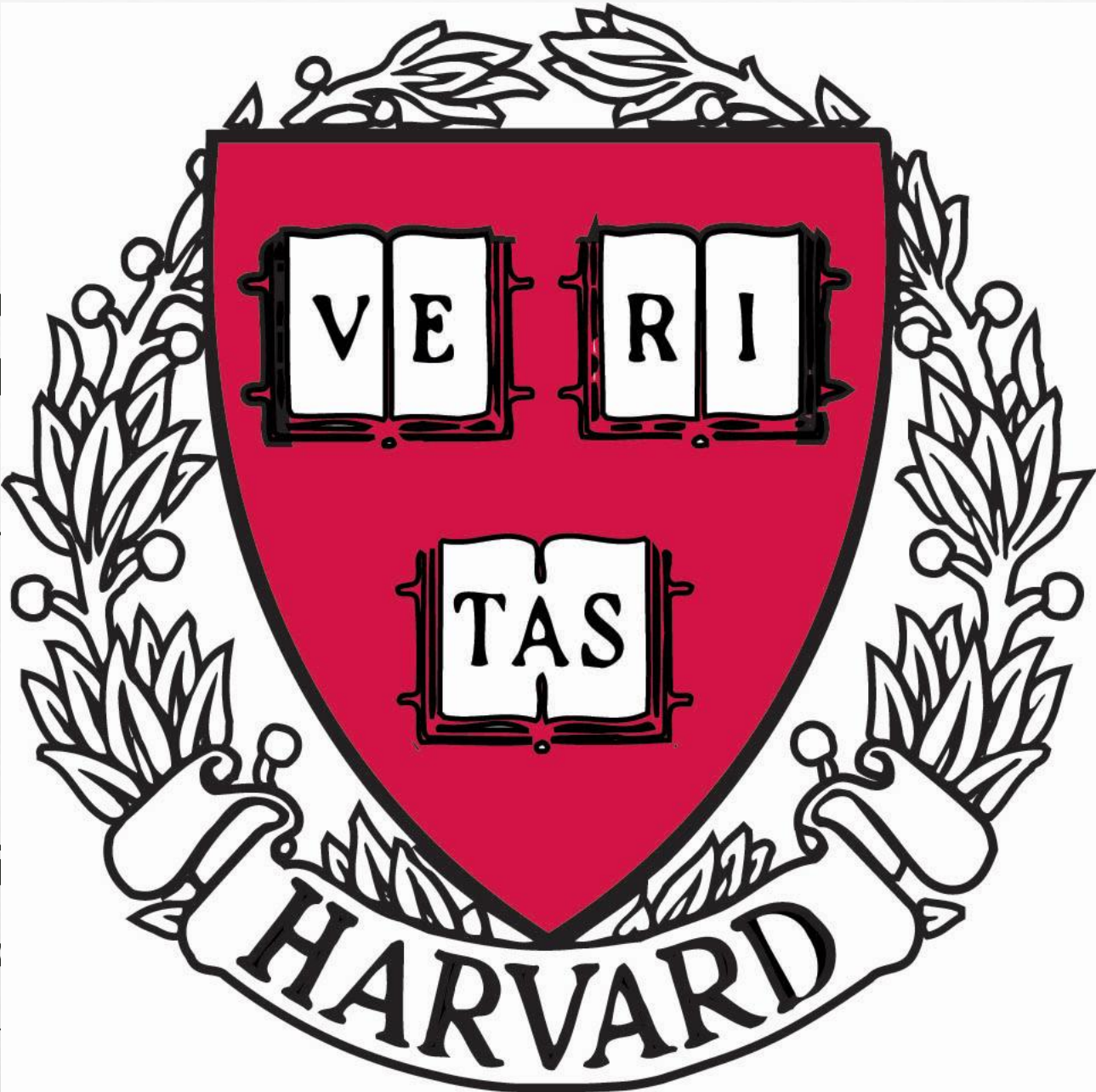
The Progressive Era



Outcome: Progressive Presidential
Leadership

Theodore Roosevelt





1. Theodore

a. Child

i. B

ii. S

1.

2.

3.

iii. L

iv. E

v. G

age [5](#))

[gym](#))

age [17](#)

Young Teddy



Theodore Roosevelt



a. Personal Life

- i. Father died while TR was at college (heartbroken)
- ii. In 1884 his wife and his mother died on the same day
 1. Baby daughter = Alice
- iii. 1884-1886 (The Grieving Period)
 1. Went to live in Dakota Badlands
 2. Became a respected rancher & conservationist
- iv. 1886- married childhood sweetheart (Edith) & had 5 more kids.

Edith Roosevelt



Theodore Roosevelt



c. Early Career

- i. Elected to the New York State [Legislature](#) at age 24
- ii. Became a [police](#) commissioner in NYC

- iii. Became Assistant Secretary of the [Navy](#) in 1897
 1. Quit in 1898 to fight in the [Spanish-American](#) War in Cuba
 2. Famous for leading his “[Rough Riders](#)” up San Juan Hill
 3. Due to this war, the US acquired [Guam](#), the Philippines, and [Puerto Rico](#)

- iv. Became (R) [Governor](#) of New York in 1899
 1. Attacked [corruption](#) and made many [enemies](#)
 2. Made a name as a [progressive](#) reformer

Theodore Roosevelt

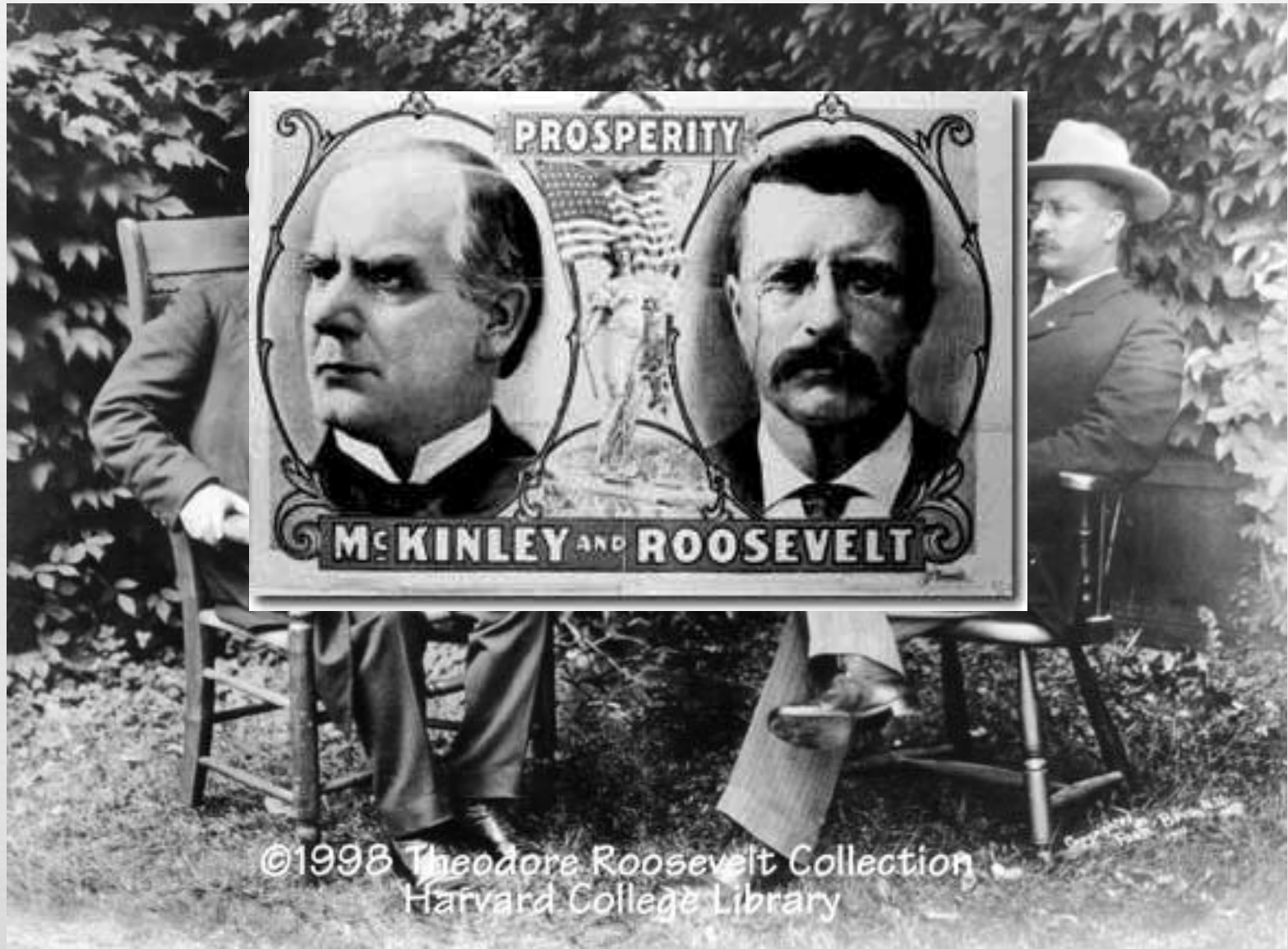


d. Road to Presidency

- i. 1900 – Chosen as McKinley's V-P running mate
 1. New York's Conservative (R's) supported his nomination
 2. Felt safe w/TR in this “do-nothing” job. (Harmless)

- i. 1901- McKinley was shot and killed; TR becomes president at age 42

McKinley & Roosevelt



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McKinley Assassination



- ✧ McKinley was shot twice by Leon Czolgosz
- ✧ Leon Czolgosz was an anarchist
- ✧ McKinley died 8 days later
- ✧ Teddy Roosevelt became the next president

Theodore Roosevelt

e. Presidential

- i. Playful
- ii. Expansion
- iii. “Big G”



the public

Congress

“Big Business”

Theodore Roosevelt



- f. The Square Deal: Program for helping the common man
 - i. Some said he was a “traitor to his own class”
 - ii. Settled Coal Strike of 1902
 - 1. TR forced owners to negotiate with the union
 - 2. TR threatened to use the army to run the mines
 - 3. Workers made gains with government on their side (**rare**)

Theodore Roosevelt



- iii. Worked to break up monopolies & end special privilege
 1. Nickname: “trust-buster”
 2. Used Sherman Anti-Trust Act to break up the Northern Securities railroad monopoly (JP Morgan)
 3. Started suits against Standard Oil and U.S. Steel
 4. Signed Elkins Act ending railroad rebate practice

“Trust Buster”



Theodore Roosevelt



iv. Social Legislation

1. Pushed passage of health laws (influenced by [Upton Sinclair](#))
2. Ex: [Meat](#) Inspection Act & Pure [Food](#) & [Drug](#) Act
3. Conservation – set aside [240](#) million acres as protected [public](#) lands

Theodore Roosevelt



7. Foreign Affairs

- i. 1906- Won Nobel Peace Prize for mediating Russo- Japanese Peace
- ii. Big Stick Diplomacy- “Speak softly and carry a big stick”
 - 1. Keep peace through power & preparedness
 - 2. Sent “Great White Fleet” on world tour as show of US strength
 - a. TR was a “Warrior without a war”
- 1. Created Roosevelt Corollary to the Monroe Doctrine
- 2. Freed Panama from Colombia to secure land needed to build the Panama Canal (TR’s “Big Ditch” opened in 1914)

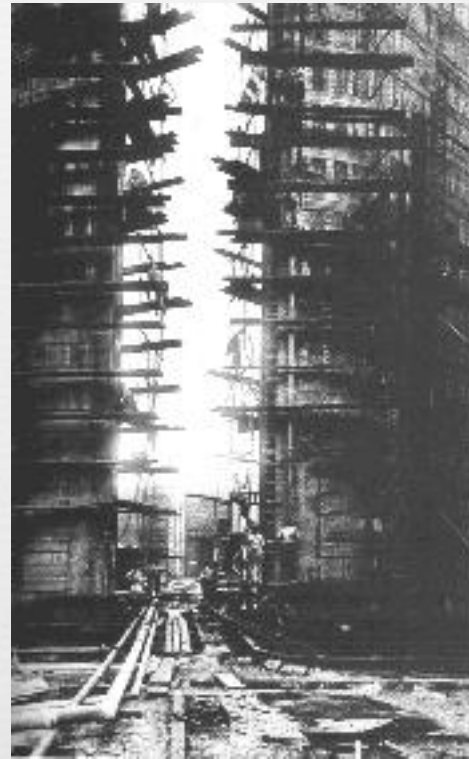
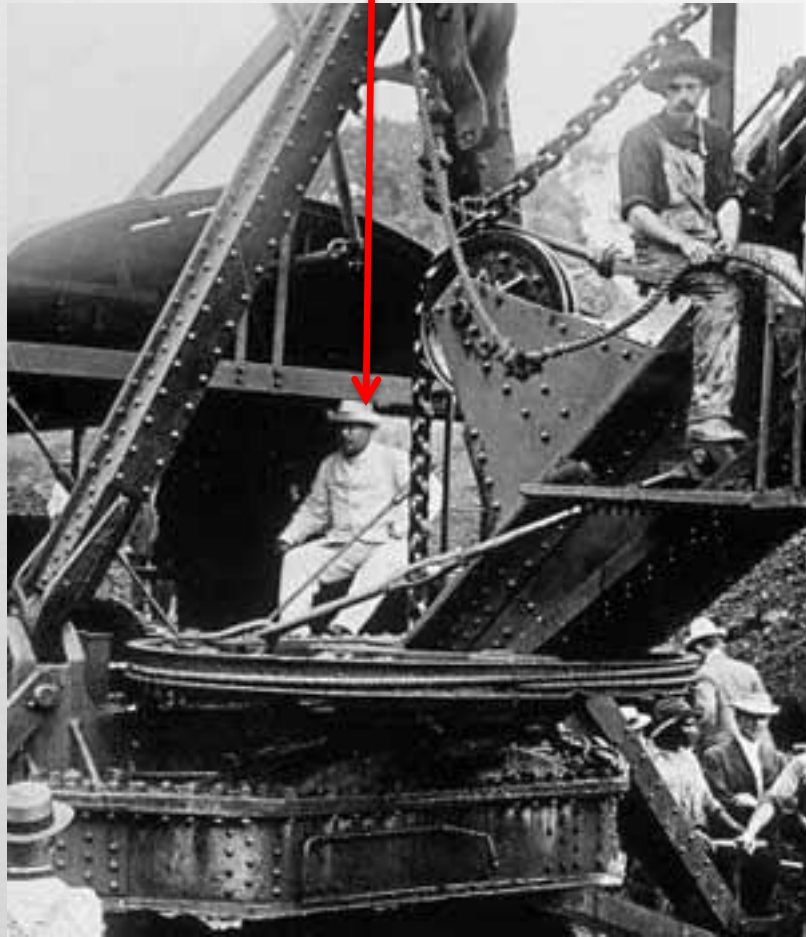
Big Stick Diplomacy

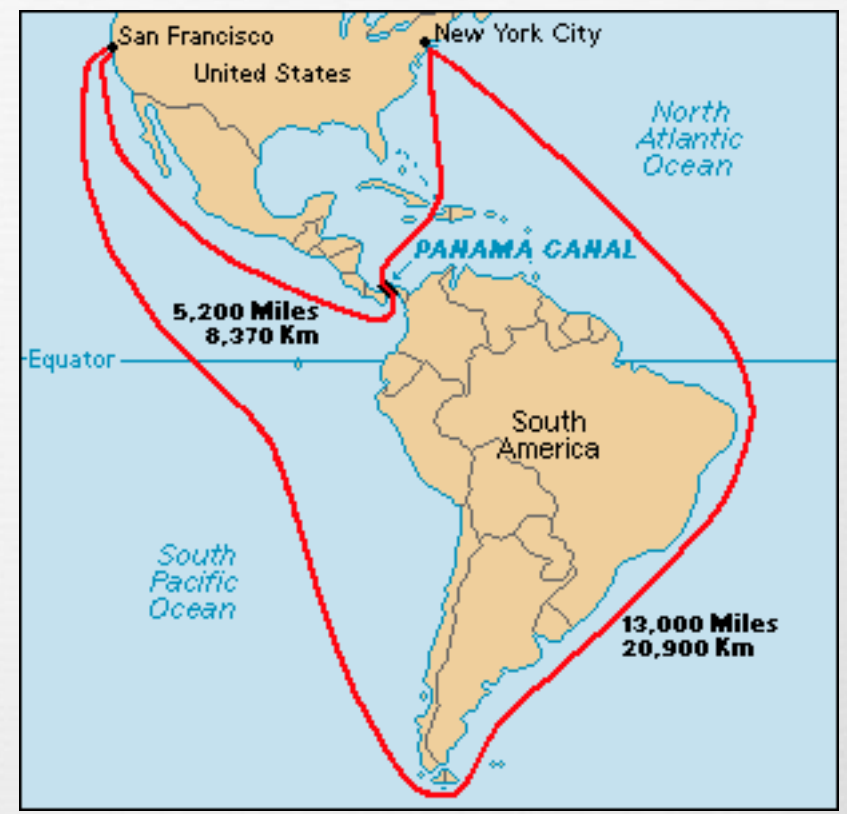


Panama Canal



Panama Canal





Theodore Roosevelt



g. Life after Presidency

- i. 1909- TR is replaced by close friend William H. [Taft](#) and travels the world
- ii. TR was only [50](#) and not ready to quit [politics](#)
- iii. 1912- Tried to run as Progressive “[Bull Moose](#)” candidate but fails
- iv. 1914-1917- TR encourages US entry into [WWI](#) even offering to [fight](#)
- v. 1919- TR [died](#) while preparing to run in 1920 election

William H. Taft



William H. Taft



2. William H. Taft (1857-1930)

a. Childhood & Early Life

- i. Born into wealthy Ohio family
- ii. Admired his father ---> lawyer, judge, Attorney General, Sec. of War
- iii. Educated in law at Yale University
- iv. Dream ---> to become Chief Justice of the US Supreme Court

William H. Taft

b. The Man

- i. Physically large
- ii. Honest, loyal, no vice
- iii. Poor speaker, lacked t



William H. Taft



c. Road to Presidency

- i. 1908- Hand picked by TR as successor
 1. Doubted his own qualifications (driven by wife's ambitions)
 2. Supported at first; TR believed Taft would continue his reforms
- ii. Taft would prove himself more conservative than TR or Wilson

William H. Taft



d. Successes as President (R) 1909-1913

- i. Added more land to public parks & forests (not as much as TR)
- ii. Broke up more than 90 monopolies, including Standard Oil in 1911
- iii. Set up the Dept. of Labor & Bureau of Mines to protect workers
- iv. Supported the passage of the 16th and 17th Amendments
- v. Established the 8 hour day for government workers

William H. Taft



e. **Caused Split Between Progressives & Conservative Republicans**

- i. Signed Payne-Aldrich Tariff Act ---> **raised** tariffs
 - 1. Pleased **big business**
 - 2. Angered **progressives** and especially **farmers**

- i. Appointed a Secretary of the Interior who:
 - 1. Favored **industrial** development of wilderness area
 - 2. Was slow to **preserve** public lands

- i. **TR** became his **#1** critic

Taft Was More Conservative



PADDING THE BIG STICK.



William H. Taft



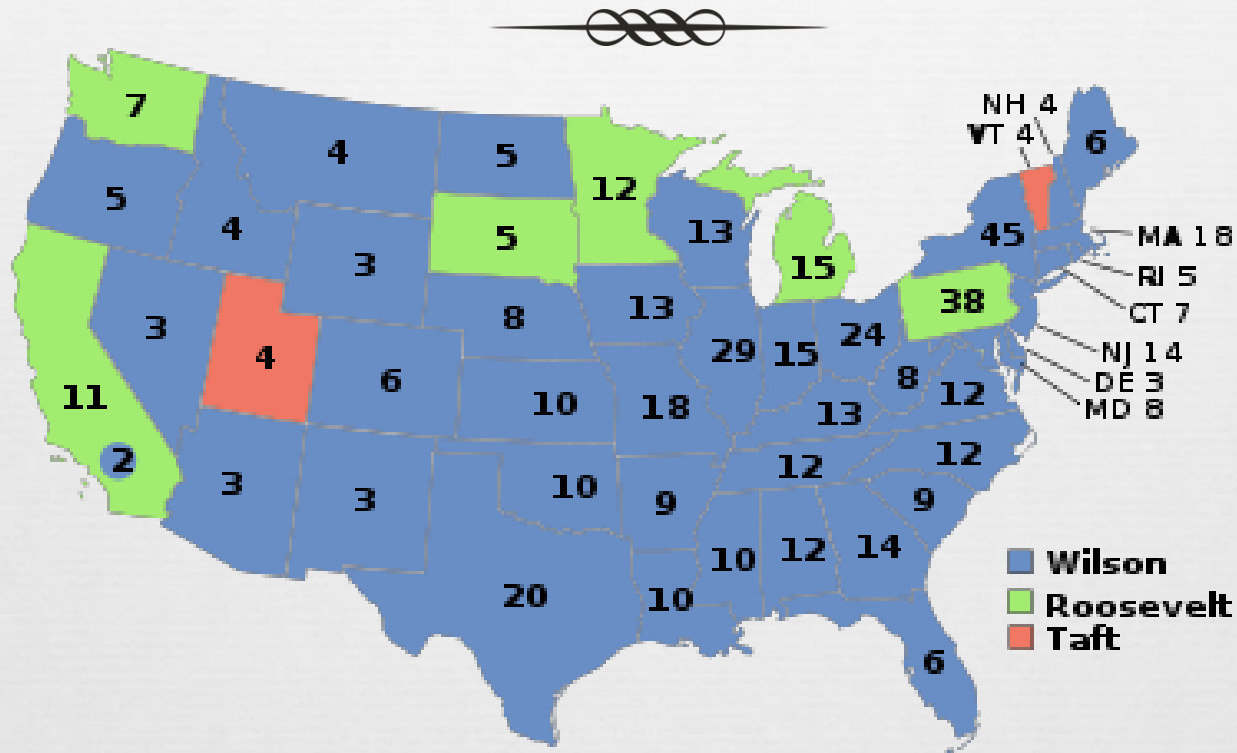
g. Election of 1912 (3-Way Race)

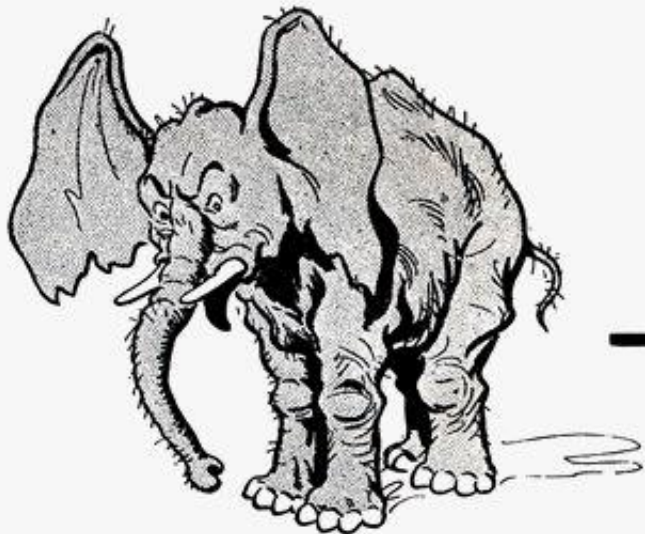
- i. Progressive (R'S) supported TR & Conservative (R's) supported Taft
 - 1. Taft wins the (R) nomination
 - 2. TR forms Progressive Bull Moose party (split weakens **R** party)
- ii. (D) Woodrow Wilson is elected and TR is labeled “the spoiler”

h. 1921- named Chief Justice of the Supreme Court by President Harding

- i. Served until 1930
- ii. Considered it the “greatest honor” of his life

Election of 1912





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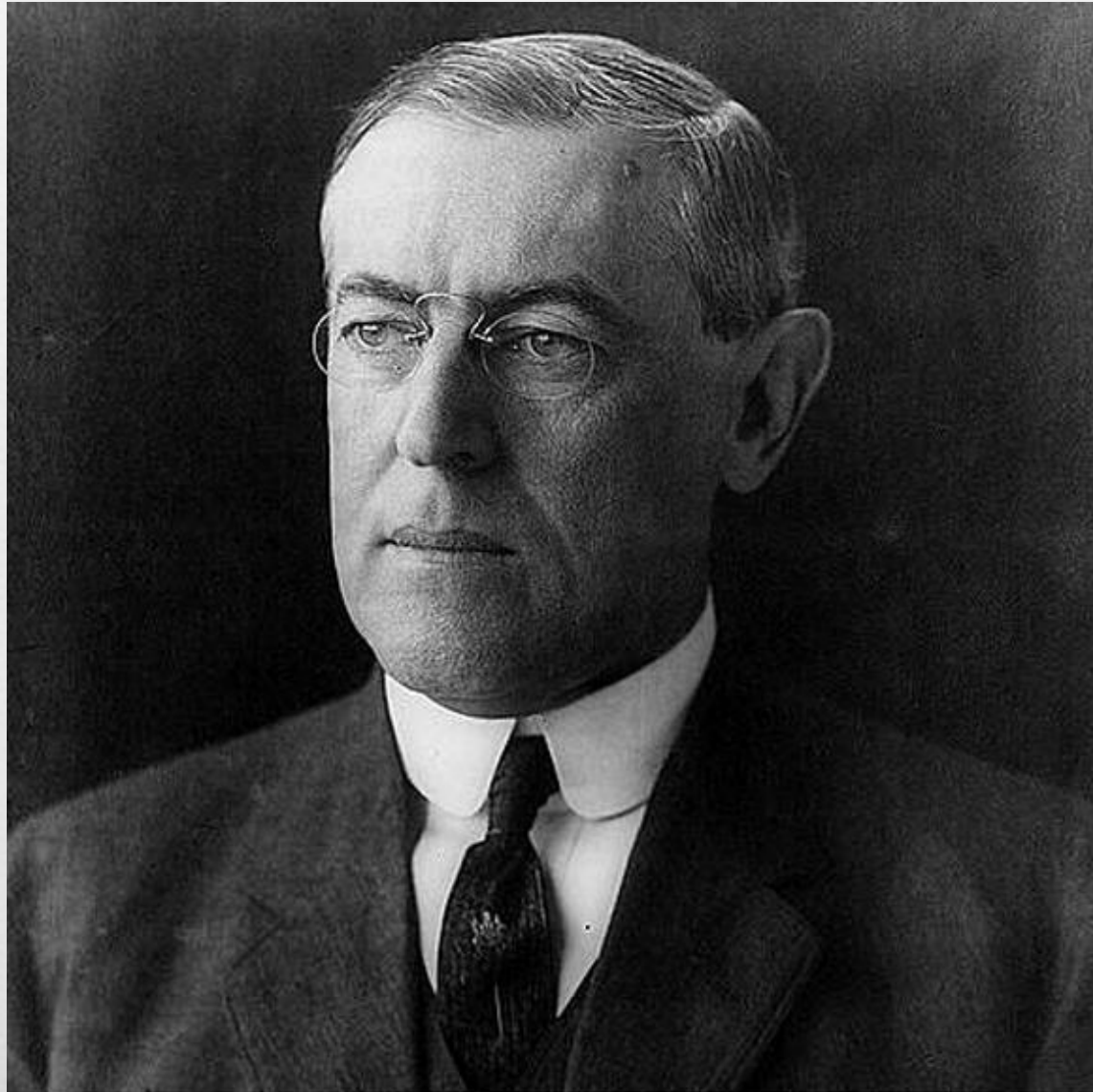
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Woodrow Wilson



Woodrow Wilson



3. Woodrow Wilson (1856-1924)

a. Childhood

- i. Born in Virginia to a middle –class family
- ii. Father was a minister who provided his son with a strict upbringing
- iii. Family moved often (South)

Woodrow Wilson



b. Early Career

- i. Graduated from [Princeton](#) University in 1879
- ii. Practiced law in [Atlanta](#) for one year
- iii. Became [professor](#) of law & economics at Princeton
- iv. 1902- Named [president](#) of Princeton University
- v. 1910- Elected governor of [New Jersey](#)

Woodrow Wilson



a. Presidency

- i. Won 3-Way election of 1912
 1. Carried 40 of 48 states, but just 40% of the vote (minority president)
 2. Republicans would blame TR for Wilson's victory

Election of 1912



Woodrow Wilson



- ii. Successes came under his program called New Freedom
 1. Underwood Simmons Act (1913) lowered import tariffs
 2. Created the Federal Reserve System to stabilize banking
 3. Keating-Owen Act curbed the use of child labor
 4. Federal Farm Loan Act gave farmers low interest loans
 5. Worked for passage of Clayton Anti-Trust Act (1914) which strengthened government's ability to break up monopolies

- iii. All 4 Progressive Era Amendments (16th, 17th, 18th, 19th) went into effect while he was president

Woodrow Wilson



- iv. War broke out in Europe in 1914 (later called WWI)
 - 1. Wilson called for US neutrality (He was a pacifist)
 - 2. 1917- Entered war with reluctance, saying we must go to war to :
“make the world safe for democracy”
 - 3. Focus would now be on foreign affairs

Woodrow Wilson



d. To Be Continued...

i. We will talk more about Wilson in the next two units:

1. [World War I](#)

2. [The 1920s](#)

