

Teddy Roosevelt's Square Deal

PROBLEM	ACT Which legislation helped solve the problem?	REFORM Which Progressive Reformer may have influenced this change?
Trustbusting: Monopolies will be busted	<p><u>Sherman Antitrust Act (1890)</u></p> <p>Limited the power of the Trust. TR asked the Attorney General to impose the Sherman Anti-trust Act against the railroad company in order to stop them from monopolizing it.</p> <p>TR "trust-bust" several large monopolies</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Northern Securities • Standard Oil • American Tobacco Company 	<p>Farmers Alliance, Populists</p> <p><u>Ida Tarbell</u></p> <p>She wrote "The History of the Standard Oil" which condemned the greed and destruction of competition associated with monopolies like Rockefeller's Standard Oil caused</p>
Labor & Strikes: <u>1902 Coal Strike</u>	<p>Arbitration-a settlement negotiated by outside group. Commonly done between owners and unions.</p> <p>TR pushed for arbitration, which miners accepted but coal mine owners did not. TR threatened to have the army run the mines.</p>	<p>Labor Unions:</p> <p>Knights of Labor</p> <p>AFL (American Federation of Labor)</p> <p>IWW (Industrial Workers of the World)</p>
Railroads: Unregulated Big Business	<p><u>Elkins Act - (1903)</u></p> <p>Established the Dept. of Commerce and Labor as well as the Bureau of Corporations. Federal agencies were to check records and regulate prices. Penalized shippers and railroads who used rebates. It mandated published freight rates.</p> <p><u>Hepburn Act- (1906)</u></p> <p>Interstate Commerce Act (1887), which established the ICC to enforce railroad regulation, was unable to enforce regulations. It amended the ICC (Interstate Commerce Commission) and gave it force. Railroad Regulation was strengthened, as the ICC could now enforce their regulations related to rates without relying on the courts.</p> <p>Power to enforce rate regulation of railroads established.</p>	<p>Populist Movement</p> <p>Labor Unions</p> <p>Socialism</p> <p>Progressive ideals</p>
Food Regulation: Dangerous Foods and Medicines	<p>Meat Inspection Act</p> <p>Pure Food and Drug Act (1906)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Federal inspections of meat before its sale and consumption put into place. 2. Food and drugs sold had to be properly labeled. 	<p><u>Upton Sinclair</u></p> <p>wrote The Jungle; a book that intended to expose labor conditions in meat packing industries, but ended up exposing the health issues and unsanitary practices. "I aimed at the public's heart, and by accident I hit it in the stomach."</p>

<p><u>Conservation:</u> Shrinking Wilderness and Natural Resources</p>	<p>Reclamation Act (1902) It put the federal government in the business of conservation. Dams, tunnels, ponds, and lakes were built by the federal government. Erosion of land was managed.</p> <p>New Lands Reclamation Act (1902) Irrigation projects are funded with the sale of public lands. Used in dry farming regions in the West.</p> <p><u>National Monuments Act (1906)</u> 5 new national parks, 18 national monuments, 4 game preserves, 51 bird preserves, and 150 national forests are established. Almost 230 million acres was set aside to be federally protected. Antiquities Act (1906) protected Native American land from being destroyed. Yellowstone was created in 1872, thus began of National Park System. TR added to it and other federally preserved lands.</p>	
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DIRECTIONS:

- Read through the chart and click on 2 or more links to read in more detail. Don't miss Upton Sinclair's chapter segment in *The Jungle* (yuck).
- Read about Theodore Roosevelt from the Miller Center. Pay attention to the introduction, the Square Deal, and Roosevelt and the Muckrakers.
<http://millercenter.org/president/biography/roosevelt-domestic-affairs>
- Write a paragraph that reflects the intent of the Square Deal and uses examples from your reading and the chart to support specific reform. Be sure your paragraph includes all 5 categories: trustbusting, labor, railroad, food regulation, and conservation.

PROGRESSIVE PRESIDENTS:

Theodore Roosevelt (Republican)
Square Deal

1904 Election - President from 1901 - 1909

- Acted as a "trustbuster", setting the precedent for filing suit to break up businesses that had grown too big and powerful
- Believed the government had the power to regulate corporations
- Supported conservation efforts and acted to preserve more of the U.S.'s land animals, and resources
- Roosevelt supported African American rights, but did little to create real change

Lost Election of 1912 - Progressive Party (Bull Moose Party)

- New Nationalism: his policy was to accept that big business was a part of capitalism, but should be regulated to ensure economic and social fairness. A strong federal government was necessary to check the abuses in industry. Proposed heavy taxes on wealth/corporations.

William Howard Taft (Republican)

1908 Election - President from 1909-13

- Decreed an 8 hour work day for government employees
- Trust-Buster - broke up Standard Oil, and brought more antitrust suits to court than T. Roosevelt
- Conservation efforts were abandoned. Fired the Chief of the US Forest Service, Gifford Pinchot after he accused the new secretary of interior, Ballinger, of "colluding with business interests". Forest Reserves were retracted and opened to mining and lumber companies.
- Payne-Aldrich Tariff - reduced tariffs on imported goods
- 16th Amendment - Wilson advocated its passage and saw its ratification in 1913. Established a federal income tax.

Woodrow Wilson (Democrat)

1912 Election - President from 1913-21

- Election of 1912 - New Freedom: promoted strengthening antitrust laws rather than heavy regulation, protect unions, encourage small business
- Federal Reserve, 1913 - 12 regional banks established, overseen by a central board appointed by the President, Goal to manage monetary system by controlling interest rates, issuing or destroying money, and lending
- Clayton Anti-Trust Act - targeted big businesses more effectively than Sherman Anti-Trust Act
- Underwood Tariff - reduced the import taxes on manufactured goods and raw materials
- Federal Trade Commission (FTC), 1914 - created to limit growth and power of monopolies
- Keating-Owen Child Labor Act (1916) - restrictions on child labor
- Lack Civil Rights - maintained segregationist policy / had a poor reputation w/ African-Amer.

In the 1912 election, four parties ran candidates: <http://library.duke.edu/exhibits/sevenelections/elections/1912/>

	Progressive	Republican	Democratic	Socialist
Who ran for President?				
What was the candidates position on big business?				

