

## The Progressive Spirit of Reform

### Section 4



#### MAIN IDEAS

1. Theodore Roosevelt's progressive reforms tried to balance the interests of business, consumers, and laborers.
2. William Howard Taft angered Progressives with his cautious reforms, while Woodrow Wilson enacted far-reaching banking and antitrust reforms.

### Key Terms and People

**Theodore Roosevelt** vice president who became president upon McKinley's death

**Pure Food and Drug Act** law stopping the manufacture, sale, or transportation of mislabeled or contaminated food and drugs

**conservation** protection of nature and its resources

**William Howard Taft** president elected in 1908

**Progressive Party** nicknamed the Bull Moose Party; formed so Roosevelt could run for President in 1912

**Woodrow Wilson** Democratic president who worked to regulate tariffs, banking, and business

**Sixteenth Amendment** amendment that allows the federal government to impose direct taxes on people's incomes

### Academic Vocabulary

**various** of many types

## Section Summary

### ROOSEVELT'S PROGRESSIVE REFORMS

Vice President **Theodore Roosevelt** became president when President McKinley was assassinated. Roosevelt was a progressive president. He believed the interests of businesses, workers, and consumers should be balanced, or even sided. This policy was called the Square Deal.

During a 1902 coal miner strike, Roosevelt forced mine managers and strikers to settle their dispute. This was done through arbitration, a formal way of settling an argument. Roosevelt's Square Deal idea helped him win the 1904 election.

**What did Theodore Roosevelt mean when he used the term *Square Deal*?**

---



---



---



---

**Section 4, continued**

---

President Roosevelt made regulating big business a top goal. Muckrakers helped him by focusing public attention on industry problems. One muckraker, Upton Sinclair, wrote a book on meat processing. The terrible conditions he described led to a meat-inspection law. His book also led to the **Pure Food and Drug Act** of 1906.

Roosevelt was the first president to consider **conservation** an important national issue. Nearly 150 million acres of public land was saved from development under Roosevelt.

**REFORMS OF TAFT AND WILSON**

**William Howard Taft** became President in 1908 with Roosevelt's support. He felt Roosevelt had more power than the Constitution allowed. So he moved toward reform slowly. **Various** Progressives, including Roosevelt, were not satisfied with some of his reforms. In 1912 Roosevelt ran with the **Progressive Party** against Taft. However, Democrat **Woodrow Wilson** won.

President Wilson immediately began to push for reforms. He was especially interested in tariffs and banking. His reforms led to passage of the **Sixteenth Amendment**, allowing a direct income tax.

Wilson worked to regulate banking with the Federal Reserve Act in 1913. Passage of the Clayton Antitrust Act and the creation of the Federal Trade Commission helped regulate big business. These programs also helped Wilson win re-election in 1916.

**CHALLENGE ACTIVITY****Critical Thinking: Write to See Connections**

Write a short paragraph explaining how muckrakers played an important role in the reforms backed by U.S. presidents.

**Why do you think many mining, logging, and railroad companies opposed conservation?**

---

---

---

---

**Why did Theodore Roosevelt form a third party for the 1912 elections?**

---

---

---

---

**What was the purpose of the Federal Trade Commission?**

---

---

---

Section 4, *continued*

---

**DIRECTIONS** Match the terms in the first column with their correct definitions from the second column by placing the letter of the correct definition in the space provided before each term.

- |                                 |   |
|---------------------------------|---|
| _____ 1. Theodore Roosevelt     | a. the protection of nature and its resources   |
| _____ 2. Pure Food and Drug Act | b. formed by Theodore Roosevelt in 1912 to challenge President Taft                             |
| _____ 3. conservation           | c. believed the interests of businesspeople and laborers should be balanced for the public good |
| _____ 4. William Howard Taft    | d. won the election of 1912 after the Republican vote was split between two other candidates    |
| _____ 5. Progressive Party      | e. allowed the government to impose taxes directly on citizens' incomes                         |
| _____ 6. Woodrow Wilson         | f. law that prohibited the sale of mislabeled or contaminated food and drugs                    |
| _____ 7. Sixteenth Amendment    | g. followed Theodore Roosevelt as president but upset many Progressives                         |

**DIRECTIONS** Write a sentence using the word *motive* as a noun.

---

---

---