

Reflect

What sort of a man do you think Teddy Roosevelt was?

How did Teddy Roosevelt become President?

In what way did he change the role of the presidency?

How did he show that he wouldn't tolerate business owners walking over employees?

How did he take on the judicial system?

He was a trustbuster. What's another word for a trust? (It starts with an m...)

Focus Question: What did Roosevelt think government should do for citizens?

Ch4.4 Roosevelt's Square Deal

In 1901, 43-year-old Theodore Roosevelt became the United States' president, rising quickly as a Progressive idealist.

- Shortly after graduation from Harvard in 1880, he was elected to the New York State Assembly.
- Following the death of his wife three years later, he headed to become a rancher.
- He had a reputation for being , opinionated, & extremely energetic.

In 1889 he returned, earning a reputation for fighting on New York City's Board of Police Commissioners.

- Chosen by President McKinley to be Assistant Secretary of the , he resigned to organize the Rough Riders at the start of the Spanish American War.
- He returned a war hero and was elected Governor of New York in 1898.

As Governor, his Progressive reforms Republican leaders. To get him out of New York, President McKinley agreed to make Roosevelt his running mate in 1900. They won easily.

- But, in 1901, William McKinley was assassinated.
- As President, Roosevelt dominated Washington. He was so popular that even a , the teddy bear, was named for him.

Roosevelt greatly expanded the of the presidency and the role of government beyond that of helping big business.

- His Square Deal program promised fairness and from government.
- He used the power of the federal government on behalf of workers and the people.

In 1902, Roosevelt threatened a federal take-over of coal mines when owners refused to compromise on hours.

- This was the first time the federal government had stepped into a dispute on the side of workers.
- The Department of Commerce and Labor was established to prevent capitalists from their power.

Roosevelt also took on the railroads after the courts the Interstate Commerce Commission's authority to oversee rail rates.

- Elkins Act (1903): Allowed the government to fine that gave special rates to favored shippers, a practice that hurt farmers
- Hepburn Act (1906): Empowered the ICC to enforce limits on the prices charged by railroad companies for shipping, tolls, ferries, and pipelines

Roosevelt was known as a

- He used the Sherman Antitrust Act to file suits against what he saw as "bad" trusts, those that bullied small businesses or cheated consumers.

Reflect

Answer the Qs in the margin.

Why do you think he made government responsible for food and medicine safety?

Why do you think he took on the cause of resource preservation?

In what ways did he disagree with his successor, Taft?

What did these disagreement result in him doing?

Roosevelt backed Progressive goals to protect consumers by making the federal government responsible for safety.

- The Meat Inspection Act provided for federal inspections and monitoring of meat plants.
- The Pure Food and Drug Act banned the interstate shipments of impure or mislabeled food or medicine.
- Today, the Food and Drug Administration (.....) tests and monitors the safety of food and medicine.

Roosevelt had a deep reverence for, which shaped his policies.

- As a Progressive, Roosevelt supported Gifford Pinchot’s philosophy on the preservation of resources.
- Pinchot felt that resources should be managed and preserved for public use.
- Roosevelt also admired John Muir, who helped establish National Park, and who advised him to set aside millions of acres of forestland.
- Roosevelt added million acres to the National Park and Forest System.

In another example of the government’s authority, Congress passed the National Reclamation Act of 1902.

- This Act gave the federal government power to distribute in the arid west, effectively giving government the power to decide where and how water would be dispensed.

In 1908, Roosevelt retired. But he soon disagreed with his successor William Howard Taft on several issues.

1909	Taft approved the Aldrich Act which didn’t lower as much as Roosevelt wanted.
1910	Taft signed the Mann-Elkins Act providing for federal control over telephone and telegraph rates.
1911	Taft the hard line set by the Sherman Antitrust Act.

Taft did not share Roosevelt’s views on but this was not the only area in which they disagreed.

- Taft believed that a monopoly was acceptable as long as it didn’t unreasonably squeeze out smaller companies.
- When Taft fired Gifford Pinchot and overturned an earlier antitrust decision, Roosevelt angrily decided to oppose Taft and for president again.

Roosevelt promised to restore government trust-busting in a program he called New Nationalism.

- Roosevelt’s candidacy the Republican Party, which nominated Taft.
- Roosevelt then accepted the nomination of the Progressive Party setting up a three-way race for the presidency in 1912.

Reflect

SUMMARY- Summarize your notes using at least 6 complete sentences:
