

Reflect

Focus Question: What steps did Wilson take to increase the government's role in the economy?

Ch4.5 Wilson's New Freedom

What led to Woodrow Wilson being elected?

In 1912, the Republican Party was between Progressives who backed Theodore Roosevelt and those loyal to incumbent William Howard Taft.

- The split allowed Woodrow Wilson, the, to win easily in the Electoral College, though he did not receive a majority of the popular votes.

How was his New Freedom plan similar to Teddy's New Nationalism?

Woodrow Wilson

- served as a college professor and President of University
- served as Governor of New Jersey with a agenda
- was the first southerner elected President in almost sixty years

What was the rationale for creating an income tax plan?

Wilson felt that laws shouldn't allow the strong to the weak. His New Freedom plan was similar to Roosevelt's New Nationalism. It called for strict government controls over corporations.

- Wilson promised to bring down the "triple of privilege," tariffs, banks, and trusts.
- In 1913, the Underwood Tariff Act cut tariffs leading to lower consumer prices.
- The Underwood Act also provided for the creation of a graduated income, first permitted in 1913, under the newly ratified Sixteenth Amendment.
 - Progressives like Wilson felt it was only fair that the wealthy should pay a higher percentage of their income in taxes than the poor.
 - Revenue from the income tax more than the loss of funds from the lowered tariff.

What did the Federal Reserve Act do?

Wilson passed the Federal Reserve Act of It established a system of regional banks to hold reserve funds for the nation's commercial banks.

- Still in place today, the Federal Reserve protects against any one person, bank, or region from controlling interest rates.
- Previously, a few wealthy bankers could manipulate rates for their own profit.

What did the FTC do?

Wilson strengthened antitrust laws. Like Roosevelt, he focused on trusts that used practices.

- The Federal Trade Commission was created in 1914 to monitor businesses to prevent, false advertising, and dishonest labeling.
- Still in effect today, the FTC also prosecutes dishonest stock traders and regulates internet sales.

What did the Clayton Act also do?

In 1914, the Clayton Antitrust Act defined specific activities in which businesses could not engage.

- Like Roosevelt, Wilson only opposed trusts that engaged in unfair practices.
- The Clayton Act also protected from being defined as trusts, allowing them more freedom to organize.

What is one instance that Wilson did not support workers?

Wilson passed several Progressive laws that supported workers.

- In 1916, the Workingman's Compensation Act provided wages for temporarily civil service employees.
- In 1916, the Adamson Act provided an -hour day for railway workers.
- Federal laws today protect workers who are hurt on the job and limit hours in many industries.

Wilson did not always support workers, as shown in the Ludlow Massacre.

- In 1913, miners went on strike in Ludlow, Colorado.
- The company refused their demands and evicted workers from company housing.

Reflect

Answer the Qs in the margin.

What are some political reforms of the Progressive Era?

What are some other ways that Progressive reforms helped Americans?

What is the lasting legacy of the Progressives?

- Workers set up tents outside the company.
- The Colorado National Guard was called. The Guardsmen fired on the tents and twenty-six people.
- Wilson sent federal troops to restore order and up the strike.

The Progressive Era had a lasting effect on government, the economy, and society.

Political reforms included the:

- initiative
- referendum
- recall
- Amendment

Progressive reforms gave Americans more:

- protection
- control over private lives
- control over businesses
- Progressive management of natural has impacted our environment including national parks, dams, and forests.
- Progressive legislation has profoundly impacted our economy including laws, the Federal Reserve System, and consumer protection.
- distribution remains a hotly debated issue.
- Many issues still remain involving dishonest sellers, unfair employment practices, and problems in schools, cities, the environment, and public health.
- Progressives succeeded in establishing the idea that can take action in these areas.

Sherman Antitrust Act 1890	Outlawed monopolies and practices that restrained trade
National Reclamation Act 1902	Provided for federal irrigation projects in arid Western states
Elkins Act 1903	Imposed fines on railroads that gave special rates to favored shippers
Hepburn Act 1906	Allowed the government to regulate and sets maximum rates for railroads
Meat Inspection Act 1906	Provided federal inspection of packing plants and meat sold across state
Pure Food and Drug Act 1906	Provided federal inspection of foods, medicines for purity
Sixteenth Amendment 1913	Gave Congress the power to collect an income tax
Seventeenth Amendment (1913)	Provided for the direct election of Senators by the voters of each state
Underwood Tariff Act	Lowered tariffs on imported goods, established a graduated income tax
Federal Trade Commission Act	Established the Federal Trade Commission to monitor business
Clayton Antitrust Act	Spelled out specific activities that businesses can not engage in
Eighteenth Amendment (1919)	Banned the making, selling, or transporting of alcoholic beverages
Nineteenth Amendment (1920)	Gave women the right to vote in all elections

Reflect

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