

Study Guide Ch. 28
Progressivism and the Republican Roosevelt 1901-1909

AP US HISTORY

Theme: The strong progressive movement successfully demanded that the powers of government be applied to solving the economic and social problems of industrialization. Progressives first gained strength at the city and state level, and then achieved national influence in the moderately progressive administrations of Theodore Roosevelt and William Taft.

Theme: Roosevelt's hand-picked successor, Taft, aligned himself with the Republican Old Guard, causing Roosevelt to break away and lead a progressive third-party crusades.

Summary: The progressive movement of the early twentieth century became the greatest reform crusade since abolitionism. Inaugurated by Populists, socialists, social gospelers, female reformers, and muckraking journalists,

Progressivism attempted to use governmental power to correct the many social and economic problems associated with industrialization.

Progressivism began at the city and state level, and first focused on political reformers before turning to correct a host of social and economic evils.

At the national level, Roosevelt's Square Deal used the federal government as an agent of the public interest in the conflicts between labor and the corporate trusts. Rooseveltian progressivism also acted on behalf of consumer and environmental concerns. Conservatism became an important public crusade under Roosevelt, although sharp disagreements divided "preservationists" from those who favored the "multiple use" of nature. The federal emphasis on "rational use" of public resources generally worked to benefit large enterprises and to inhibit action by the smaller users.

Roosevelt's personally selected Taft as his successor, expecting him to carry out "my policies." But Taft was a poor politician who was captured by the conservative Republican Old Guard and rapidly lost support. The conflict between Taft and Roosevelt progressives finally split the Republican Party, with Roosevelt leading a third-party crusade in the 1912 election.

Identify and state the historical significance of each of the following:

Wealth Against Commonwealth	Hiram W. Johnson	Northern Securities decision
Jacob Riis	Triangle Shirtwaist Fire	Upton Sinclair's <i>The Jungle</i>
Muckrakers	<i>Muller v. Oregon 1908</i>	Meat Inspection Act of 1906
Lincoln Steffens	Women's Christian Temperance Union	Pure Food and Drug Act of 1906
Ida Tarbell	Anti-Saloon League	Sierra Club
David G. Phillips	Eighteenth Amendment	"Roosevelt Panic" of 1907
primary elections	"Square Deal"	William H. Taft
"initiative"	Pennsylvania Coal Mine Strike	"Dollar diplomacy"
"referendum"	Department of Commerce and Labor	Payne-Aldrich Bill
"recall"	Bureau of Corporations	Ballinger-Pinchot controversy
Seventeenth Amendment	Elkins Act of 1903	National Progressive Republican League
Suffragists	Hepburn Act of 1906	
city-manager system		
Robert M. La Follette		

Answer:

1. Who were the "progressives," what were their main goals, and why did they succeed when previous reform movements had "failed?"
2. What ecological problems were created by America's rapid industrialization and how did "TR" earn his reputation as the "Conservation President?"
3. As "TR's" handpicked successor, to what extent did Taft follow through on Roosevelt's progressive agenda? How did this effect his presidency?

Identification *Supply the correct identification for each numbered description.*

- _____ 1. A largely middle-class movement that aimed to use the power of government to correct the economic and social problems of industrialism.
- _____ 2. Popular journalists who used publicity to expose corruption and attack abuses of power in business and government.
- _____ 3. Progressive proposal to allow voters to bypass state legislatures and propose legislation themselves.
- _____ 4. Progressive device that would enable voters to remove corrupt or ineffective officials from office.
- _____ 5. Roosevelt's policy of having the federal government promote the public interest by dealing evenhandedly with both labor and business.
- _____ 6. Effective railroad-regulation law of 1906 that greatly strengthened the Interstate Commerce Commission.
- _____ 7. Disastrous industrial fire of 1911 that spurred workmen's compensation laws and some state regulation of wages and hours in New York
- _____ 8. Upton Sinclair's novel that inspired pro consumer federal laws regulation meat, food and drugs.
- _____ 9. Powerful women's reform organization led by Frances Willard.
- _____ 10. Brief but sharp economic downturn of 1907, blamed by conservatives on the supposedly dangerous president.
- _____ 11. Generally unsuccessful Taft foreign policy in which government attempted to encourage overseas business ventures.
- _____ 12. Powerful corporation broken up by a Taft-initiated antitrust suit in 1911

Putting Things in Order

Put the following events in correct order by numbering them from 1 to 5.

- _____ A former president opposes his handpicked successor for the Republican presidential nomination.
- _____ Sensational journalistic accounts of corruption and abuse of power in politics and business spur the progressive movement.
- _____ A progressive forestry official feuds with Taft's secretary of the interior, deepening the division within the Republican Party.
- _____ A novelistic account of Chicago's meat-packing industry sparks new federal laws to protect consumers.
- _____ A brief but sharp financial crisis leads to conservative criticism of Roosevelt's progressive policies.

Matching People, Places and Events

Match the person, place or event in the left column with the proper description in the right column by inserting the correct letter on the blank line.

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|-------------------------------------|---|
| ___ 1. Thorstein Veblen | A. Decent but politically inept inheritor of the Roosevelt legacy who ended up as the ally of the reactionary Republican “Old Guard” |
| ___ 2. Lincoln Steffens | B. Case that upheld protective legislation on the grounds of women’s supposed physical weakness |
| ___ 3. Ida Tarbell | C. New York City disaster that underscored urban workers’ need for government protection and regulation |
| ___ 4. Seventeenth Amendment | D. The most influential of the state-level progressive governors and a presidential aspirant in 1912 |
| ___ 5. Robert La Follette | E. Eccentric economist who criticized the wealthy for “conspicuous consumption” and failure to serve real human needs |
| ___ 6. Triangle Shirtwaist Co. fire | F. Muckraker who attacked the Standard Oil Company’s abuse of power |
| ___ 7. Anthracite coal strike | G. Pro conservation federal official whose dismissal by Taft angered Roosevelt progressives |
| ___ 8. Meat Inspection Act of 1906 | H. Dangerous labor conflict resolved by Rooseveltian negotiation and threat against business people |
| ___ 9. <i>Muller v. Oregon</i> | I. Early muckraker who exposed the political corruption in American cities |
| ___ 10. William Howard Taft | J. Progressive law aimed at curbing practices like those exposed in Upton Sinclair’s <i>The Jungle</i> |
| ___ 11. <i>Lochner v. New York</i> | K. Progressive measure that required US senators to be elected directly by the people rather than by state legislatures |
| ___ 12. Gifford Pinchot | L. Supreme Court ruling that overturned a progressive law mandating a ten-hour workday |

Matching Cause and Effect

Match the historical cause in the left column with the proper effect in the right column by writing the correct letter on the blank

Cause

- ___ 1. Old-time Populists, Muckraking journalists, social gospel ministers, and women reformers
- ___ 2. Progressive concern about political corruption
- ___ 3. Governors like Robert La Follette
- ___ 4. Roosevelt's threat to seize the anthracite coal mines
- ___ 5. Settlement Houses and women's clubs
- ___ 6. Upton Sinclair's *The Jungle*
- ___ 7. Roosevelt's personal interest in conservation
- ___ 8. Taft's political mishandling of tariff and conservation policies
- ___ 9. Russia's and Japan's hostility to an American role in China
- ___ 10. Roosevelt's feeling that he was cheated out of the Republican nomination by the Taft machine

Effect

- A.** Ended the era of uncontrolled exploitation of nature and involved the federal government in preserving natural resources
- B.** Led to reform like the initiative, referendum, and direct election of senators
- C.** Forced a compromise settlement of a strike that threatened the national well-being
- D.** Outraged consumers and led to the Meat inspection Act and the Pure Food and Drug Act
- E.** Opened the way for a third-party crusade against Taft
- F.** Incensed pro-Roosevelt progressives and increased their attacks on the Republican "Old Guard"
- G.** Led the way in using universities and regulatory agencies to pursue progressive goals
- H.** Made Taft's dollar-diplomacy policy a failure
- I.** Provided the pioneering forces who laid the foundations for the Progressive movement
- J.** Strengthened the Interstate Commerce Commission and curbed serious abuses in the railroad industry.

Answers:

ID's

- 1. Progressivism
- 2. muckrakers
- 3. initiative
- 4. recall
- 5. Square Deal
- 6. Hepburn Act
- 7. Triangle Shirtwaist Fire
- 8. *The Jungle*
- 9. Women's Christian Temperance Union
- 10. Roosevelt Panic (of 1907)
- 11. dollar diplomacy
- 12. Standard Oil Company

Matching People, Places,

Events:

- 1. E
- 2. I
- 3. F
- 4. K
- 5. D
- 6. C
- 7. H
- 8. J
- 9. B
- 10. A
- 11. L
- 12. G

Putting Things In Order:

5 1 4 3 2

Cause/Effect:

- 1. I
- 2. B
- 3. G
- 4. C
- 5. J
- 6. D
- 7. A
- 8. F
- 9. H
- 10. E