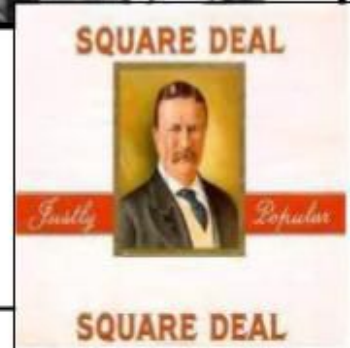


Theodore (Teddy) Roosevelt

26th _____ of the United States
He was a Progressive president, meaning he sought
_____ to improve American life.

- Rugged outdoorsman and warrior who went to Yale
- spoke several languages, and
- won the Nobel Peace Prize.
- _____ of



Square Deal

Reformed business, supported progressive reforms.
_____ Deal: Roosevelt's domestic policy

- Focused on _____ of natural resources
- 230 million acres of public lands were
- established by Roosevelt to **become national**
- **parks** (to conserve/protect forest & environment)



- **Controlling** _____
- Nicknamed "**Trust Buster**"
- **Government activities or regulations designed to break up trusts (monopolies)**



- **Protecting** _____

SHERMAN ANTITRUST ACT:

- The President's (Teddy Roosevelt) weapon was the Sherman Antitrust Act
- The act was enacted in 1890
- To _____ combinations of power that interfere with trade and reduce economic _____
- **It outlaws both formal cartels and attempts to monopolize any part of commerce in the U.S.**



Meat Inspection Act:

- Forced meat _____ to follow _____ cleanliness
- Protected _____ from buying _____ meat



Pure Food and Drug Act:

- Allowed the government to _____ all foods
- ◆ Also made it _____ to sell dangerous or fake medicines



New Drug Law!

As passed by Congress under the Pure Food Act of June 3, 1906, has not effected our business. We adopted our motto, "Only the Best," long before Congress thought of such an Act. Call on us for fresh Colgan's Taffy Tolu and Dr. Hass' stock and chicken powders.

LYNE BROS, Crab Orchard Druggists.

Election of 1912

William Howard Taft

In 1908, Teddy Roosevelt decided **NOT** to run for president (**already served 2 terms**)

- Roosevelt _____ (supported) William Howard Taft (fellow Republican)
- People _____ Teddy's recommendation, so **Taft WON!**
- Taft would become the **27th President**



Taft in Office:

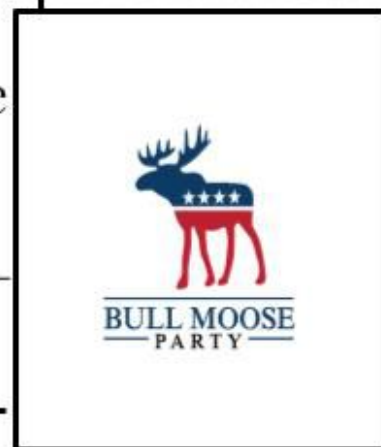
- As President, **Taft broke up MORE trusts than Roosevelt**
- Did not really want to be President
- He was **NOT very energetic or "charismatic"**
- Became a Chief Justice on Supreme Court in 1921



Teddy Comes Back

- Teddy was **not happy** with what had happened to **his presidential legacy**
- Decided to run for President in _____
- **Taft won the Republican nomination**
 - Teddy couldn't run as a Republican because he did not win the nomination
- So, he **made his own political party** - The Progressive or _____

!!!



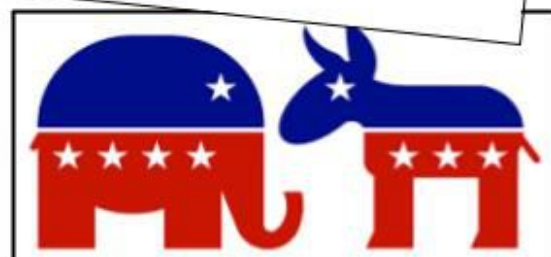
Third Parties

- * _____rd parties always _____ the vote from the party they split with - **results in the other party winning!**



WHY DO THEY MATTER?

- **Progressives & Populists**
- They bring up _____ and **ideas** that are eventually _____ by the main **parties**
- Many reforms during the Progressive Era began with ideas from the Populist Party



Wilson as President

- **Progressive**, although quiet on some issues
- **Women's suffrage:** _____ supported, but didn't think during WWI was **the right time**
 - ❑ Would later pass the 19th Amendment
- Against U.S. involvement in WWI, but eventually supported the U.S. joining



Wilson's Progressive Issues:

- **16th Amendment:** _____ income tax
- More money = higher tax paid
- **Provided _____ (money) to government to pay for social reforms**
- Populist idea - income inequality
- **Wilson supports it because we had removed tariffs (taxes on imports) and the government needed money**



The Federal Reserve Act (1913):



- Reformed _____ industry
- Set interest rates
- Established 12 regional Federal Reserve Banks to serve as "***banker's banks***"
- Regulated the money in circulation by controlling the amount of money that banks could lend



Direct Democracy:

- The Progressive Era led to more _____ democracy
- People have more say in the government, more changes to _____ (initiative, referendum, recall, and 17th Amendment)

Consumer Protection:

- All the Progressive presidents **believed** that the government should use its _____ to regulate unfair business practices

