



- Essential Question:

- How did progressives bring reform to local, state, and national governments?

Reading Quiz Ch 21B (736-755)

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Political Progressivism in the Cities & States

Most cities formed committees to focus on improving quality of life

Many cities used “gas & water socialism” to control public utility costs

Many mid-sized or small cities hired a non-partisan city manager to oversee the city bureaucracy

Galveston, Texas was the 1st city to use a city commission rather than a mayor & city council

created the National Municipal League in 1894 to find ways to make city governments less

These urban reforms were less democratic but much more efficient & less corrupt

Progressive Reform in the States

- Progressive reformers impacted state governments too:
 - A New York corruption scandal linked politicians & utility suppliers leading to the first state utilities regulatory board
 - Most states created regulatory commissions to oversee state spending & initiate investigations

Allowed citizens to create laws by petitioning to have an issue placed on a state ballot & allowing voters (not politicians) to decide

– Western states were the 1st to allow public initiatives, referendums, & recalls

Passed by the 1st amendment

Allowed citizens to vote on an issue (such as tax increases) suggested by the state legislature

Allowed voters to directly remove an elected official by popular vote

choose candidates, not parties

TR called Wisconsin the
“Laboratory of Democracy”

California, Missouri, Iowa, &
Texas copied La Follette’s plan



set utility prices, & regulate RRs

es
reform
Follette’s
ts” from
onsin to
state bills
state to
come tax,
missions,
regulate RRs

National
Progressivism:

Roosevelt, Taft, Wilson

Teddy Roosevelt video
(16 minutes)

Who was Teddy Roosevelt?

- Read the “TR” biography excerpt



The Republican Roosevelt

The president is “a steward of the people bound actively & affirmatively to do all he can for the people”

Elihu Root to Sec of State
(district attorney of NYC)

W.H. Taft to Sec of War
(governor of Philippines)

Gifford Pinchot
as chief
conservationist

to ignore scientific realities

- He believed gov agencies should be run by experts

The Anthracite Coal Strike, 1902

- In 1902, the United Mine Workers went on strike to demand higher pay & an eight-hour work day

The anthracite coal strike lasted 11 months & threatened the nation as winter approached



Teddy Roosevelt's "Square Deal"

TR's "Square Deal" is the inspiration for future presidents: FDR's *New Deal*, Wilson's *New Freedom* & Truman's *Fair Deal*

both sides
arbitrate
& mediated
government seizure of
the coal mine

—The result was a
"square deal" for both sides





Trustbuster?

ies Company was giant
pany controlled, in part,
, Rockefeller, JJ Hill

& Labor

business misconduct
ordered the Justice
ge the Northern
o in violation of the
nti-Trust Act; For the
Supreme Court
onopoly broken up

TR accepted monopolies as a fact of life for 20th century business but viewed regulation as the best way to tame trusts who use corrupt business practices

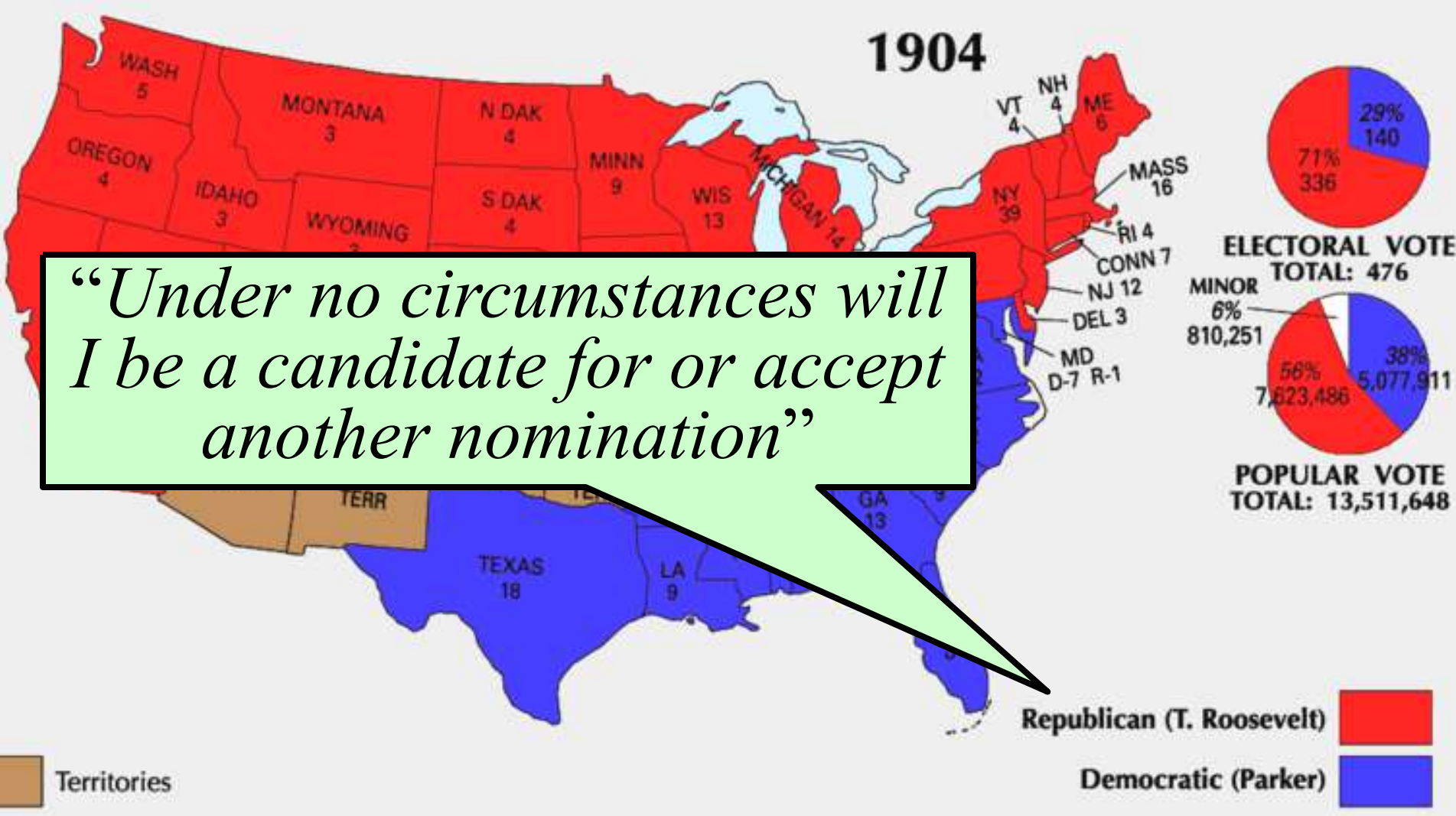


TR the Trustbuster?

- TR was not always consistent:
 - Initiated suits against beef trust, American Tobacco, DuPont, Standard Oil, & New Haven RR
 - But he relied on business to gain control of trusts; sought the breakup of trusts; allowed some monopolistic mergers
 - The Roosevelt administration only “busted” 25 trusts in 7 years

Taft busted 43 monopolies in 4 years

■ TR was a popular president & won a landslide victory in 1904



Regulating the Railroads

- TR's re-election agenda focused on business regulation:
 - Hepburn Act (1906) increased the ICC's power to set maximum RR rates & investigate RR company financial records
 - The Food & Drug Act (1906) & Meat Inspection Act (1906) protected consumers

Conserving the Land

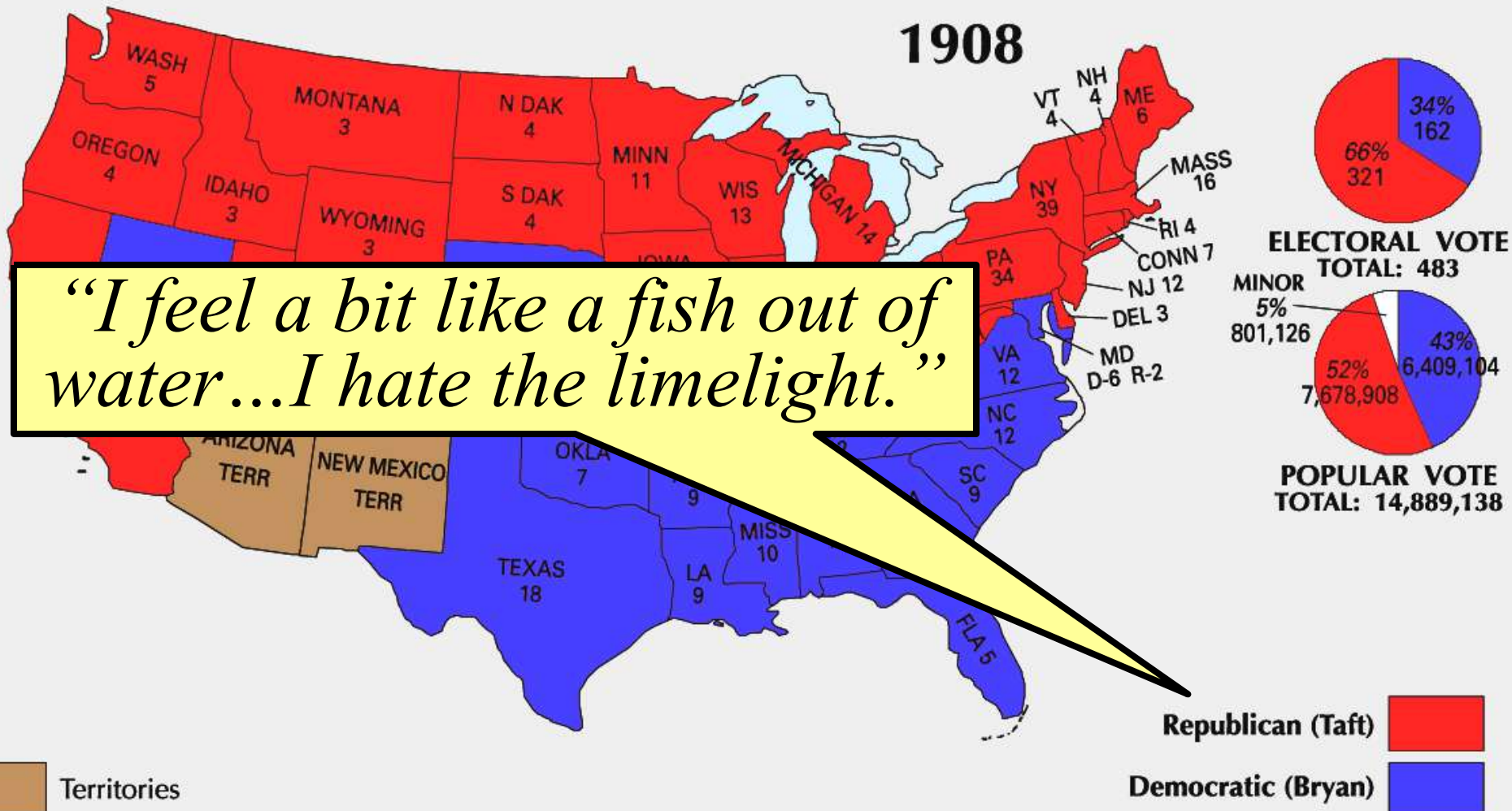
- TR created the 1st comprehensive national conservation policy:
 - TR defined “conservation” as wise use of natural resources
 - Created the Reclamation Service to place natural resources (oil, trees, coal) under federal domain
 - From 1901 to 1908, U.S. gov’t preserves grew from 45 million acres to 195 million acres



The Presidency of William Howard Taft

Taft video (7 minutes)

The Taft Presidency



- Taft seemed ready to carry out TR's political agenda

Taft backed the Payne-Aldrich Tariff (1909) which angered progressive Republicans who wanted more foreign competition to force monopolies to reduce their prices

These issues divided the Republican Party into progressive & “Old Guard” factions opening the door for a Democrat in the 1912 presidential election

Taft was “too honest & sincere”

— Taft tended to side with conservative Republicans rather than progressive Republicans

All the work to create the 16th & 17th amendments was done under Taft, but neither was ratified while Taft was president

helped progress...
...ulists!!
...significant
...legislation.

16th Amendment was *written*;
created a national income tax

- 17th Amendment was *written*;
direct election of U.S. Senators
- Safety codes for miners & RRs
- Created the Children's Bureau

"I'm feeling like"

WE'RE READY FOR TEDDY AGAIN

Words by
HARRY D. KERR

Music by
ALFRED SOLMAN

Published by
JOE MORRIS MUSIC CO
100 West 37th St.
NEW YORK

progressive re



THE LATEST ARRIVAL AT THE POLITICAL ZOO

The 1912 election was the most significant 4-way election since 1860:
Lincoln (Republican),
Stephen Douglas (Northern Democrat),
John Breckenridge (Southern Democrat), John Bell (Constitutional-Union)





Woodrow Wilson's New Freedom

Woodrow Wilson's New Freedom

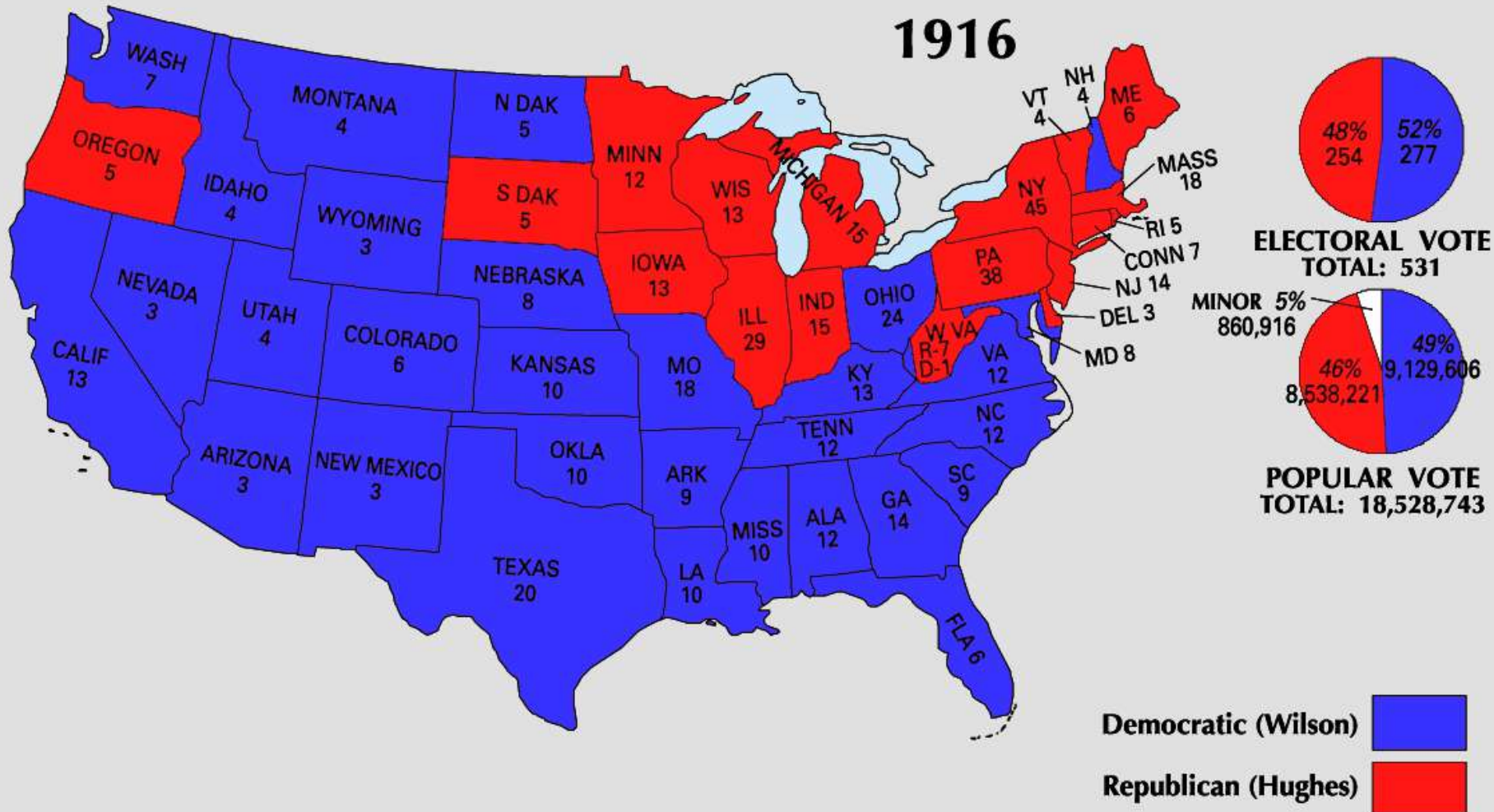
- Wilson believed in strong, activist government
 - 1% tax for all, but 2% for the rich

The 1st efficient national banking system since Jackson destroyed the BUS in 1832

reduced tariffs & created the 1st graduated income tax

- Federal Reserve Act (1913): the Federal Reserve regulates the economy by adjusting the money supply & interest rates

Woodrow Wilson's New Freedom



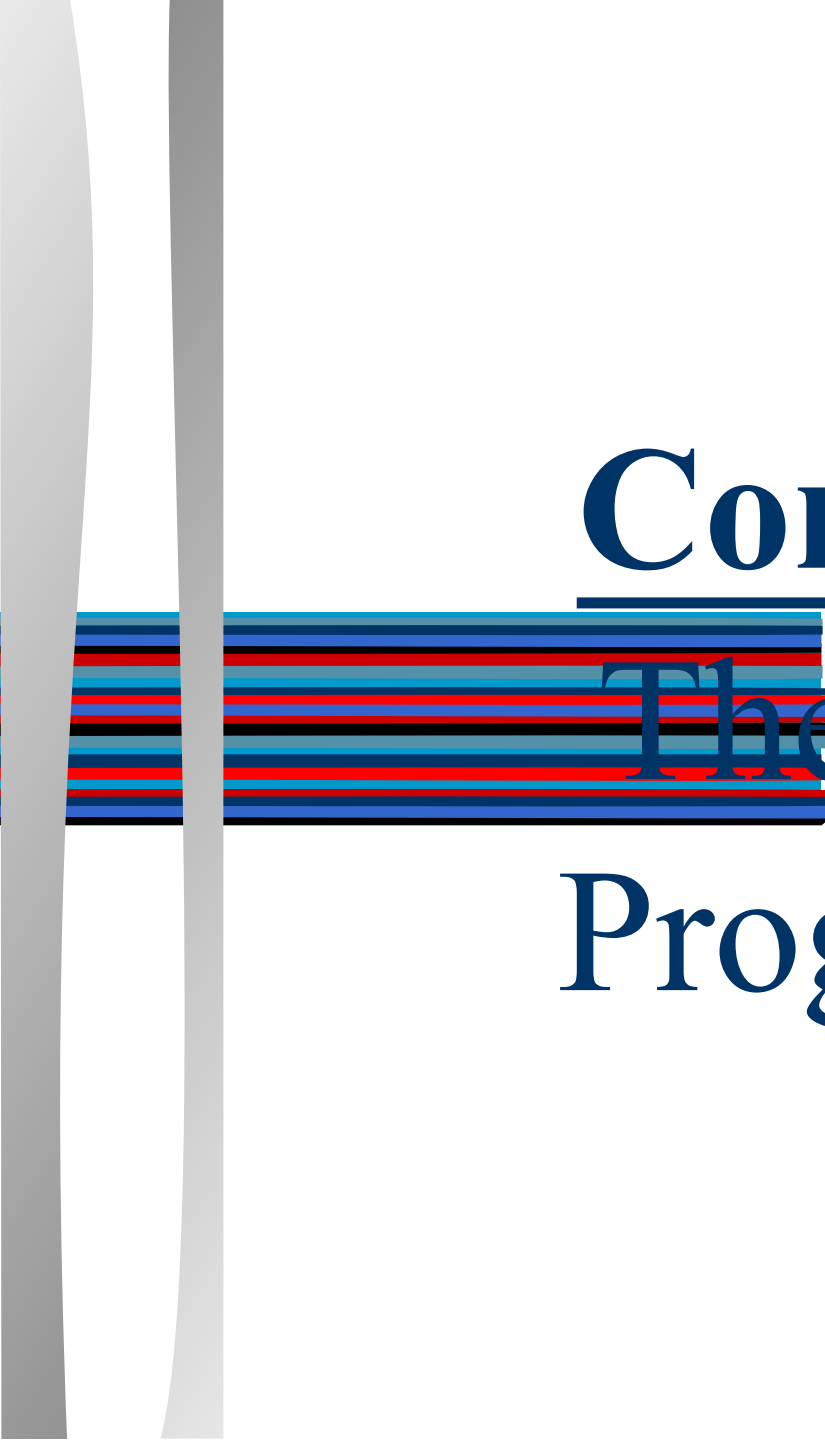
WWI in 1917 distracted Americans from progressive reform

The End of Progressive Reform

- When World War I ended in 1919, the last of the progressive reforms were enacted:

– In 1919, the temperance movement gained a victory when the 18th amendment & Volstead Act prohibited alcohol

- In 1920, women were rewarded for their WW1 contribution with the right to vote (19th amendmt)

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Conclusions: The Fruits of Progressivism

The Fruits of Progressivism

- Progressive reforms led to:
 - Urban & labor improvements
 - Direct primaries & female voting
 - More gov't responsibility for social welfare
 - Regulatory commissions
 - Increased importance of interest groups & public opinion polls
 - An “expert” bureaucracy
 - A more powerful presidency
- WWI ended the Progressive Era