**Chapter 9-The Progressive Era-Guided Notes**

**Section 3-Teddy Roosevelt’s Square Deal**

**One American’s Story (pg. 317)**

* What did Upton Sinclair intend his novel ***“The Jungle”*** to reveal?
* What did people actually become most sickened by?
* How did Teddy Roosevelt respond to the book?

**A Rough-Riding President (pg. 317-319)**

**Roosevelt’s Raise**

* Theodore Roosevelt was born to a wealthy New York family in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
* Although suffering from asthma during his childhood he became an active teenager participating in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ riding. During his days at Harvard he \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
* What three roles did Roosevelt serve during his time in the New York political scene
* Roosevelt gained national attention by advocating war against \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in 1889.
  + His volunteer cavalry brigade known as the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ won public acclaim for their battle at \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in Cuba.
* What did Roosevelt believe he could accomplish by treating the office of the presidency as a “bully pulpit”?
* What was the main idea behind the “Square Deal”?

**Using Federal Power (pg. 319-320)**

**Trust Busting**

* What was the major problem with **trusts** around the year 1900?

**Trust Busting (Continued…)**

* Did Roosevelt believe all trusts were harmful?
* What role did Roosevelt perform as a trust-buster in 1902?
* What happened to the Northern Securities Company in 1904?
* The Roosevelt administration filed a total of \_\_\_\_\_ antitrust lawsuits winning a number of them. Unfortunately, they were \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to slower the merger of many businesses.

**1902 Coal Strike**

* What concessions were the 140,000 coal miners looking for when they went on strike in Pennsylvania in 1902?
* Following Roosevelt’s threats to take over the mines the two sides agreed to meet before an arbitrator. How did the third party arbitrator rule on the situation in 1903? (Be sure to include the one major thing he left out of his ruling)

**Railroad Regulation**

* What was the purpose of the Interstate Commerce Act of 1887?
* What was the purpose of the Elkins Act of 1903?
* What did the act also specify about set rates?
* What was the purpose of the Hepburn Act of 1906?

**Health and the Environment (pg. 320-324)**

* Following the publication of Upton Sinclair’s ***“The Jungle”*** what did the commission set up by President Roosevelt find following their investigation of the meat packing industry?

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**Health and the Environment (pg. 320-324) continued…**

* What was the purpose of the Meat Inspection Act (1906)?
* What did the compromise that won the Meat Inspection Acts passage fail to guarantee the meat companies would have to do?

**Conservation Measures (pg. 323)**

* In 1903, President Roosevelt set aside:
  + \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ million acres of forest reserves
  + \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ million acres of water power sites
  + \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ million acres of land set aside for the U.S. Geological Survey would explore for mineral and water resources
  + Roosevelt also set aside more than \_\_\_\_\_\_ wildlife sanctuaries and several national parks
* What did the term “***conservation***” mean to Gifford Pinchot and Teddy Roosevelt?

**Roosevelt and Civil Rights (pg. 324-325)**

* Although Roosevelt failed to truly support civil rights please list examples of him supporting individual African Americans:
* Unhappy with the lack of progress towards equality for African Americans what organization was E.B. Du Bois instrumental in founding? (List the organizations acronym and its full name)
* What was the NAACP’s main goal around 1914?
* What was the main area of focus for the progressive movement around this time period?