**The Progressive Era, 1900-1917**

**Lecture/Reading Notes 4 (p.158-161)**

**VI. Woodrow Wilson and Progressive Reform**

1. **The Election of 1912**
* In Congress, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ more consistently supported reform measures than Republicans did, and Democratic leader William Jennings Bryan surpassed Roosevelt as a persistent advocate of significant \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
* To improve the party’s chances in 1912, Bryan announced he would step aside. The Democratic spotlight shifted to the governor of New Jersey, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
* Wilson’s progressivism differed from that of Roosevelt. TR emphasized a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ that would promote economic and social order.
* Roosevelt defended big business as inevitable and healthy provided that government control ensured that it would benefit the entire nation. Roosevelt called this program \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, reflecting his belief in a powerful state and a national interest. He supported demands for \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, including workers’ compensation and the abolition of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
* Wilson was horrified by Roosevelt’s vision. His \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ program rejected what he called TR’s “\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_,” with the government’s role limited to breaking up monopolies through antitrust action and preventing artificial barriers like \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ from blocking free enterprise. Wilson opposed social welfare legislation as “\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.”
* Wilson won an easy \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ victory, though he received only \_\_\_\_ percent of the popular vote.
1. **Implementing the New Freedom**
* Wilson built on Roosevelt’s precedent to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
* He held regular conferences with Democratic leaders and had a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ line installed between the Capitol and the White House to keep tabs on congressional actions.
* Wilson forced through the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, the first substantial reduction in duties since before the Civil War. The act also levied the first \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ under the recently ratified Sixteenth Amendment.
* Wilson next reformed the nation’s banking and currency system. The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ created twelve regional Federal Reserve banks that, although privately controlled, were supervised by the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, appointed by the president.
* Opting for continuous federal regulation rather than for the dissolution of trusts, Wilson endorsed the creation of the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (FTC) to oversee business activity and prevent illegal restrictions on competition.

 **C. The Expansion of Reform**

 **1. Legislation designed to help farmers and labor**

* In 1916, Wilson convinced Congress to pass the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, which provided farmers with federally financed, long-term agricultural credits.
* Wilson and the Democratic Congress also reached out to labor. Wilson signed the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ prohibiting the interstate shipment of products made by \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
* In 1916, Wilson broke a labor-management impasse and averted a railroad strike by helping pass the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ establishing an \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ workday for railway workers.
* Wilson pushed the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, which achieved the progressive goal of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ system for federal employees.

 **2. Louis Brandeis’ appointment to the Supreme Court**

* Known as the “\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_,” Brandeis had successfully defended protective labor legislation before the conservative judiciary.
* Brandeis was the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ nominated to the court, and anti-Semitism motivated some of his opponents. Wilson overcame a vicious campaign against Brandeis and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
* Wilson had brought progressivism to a culmination of sorts and consolidated reformers behind him for a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.