

Life in the fast lane

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Progressive Era Reform The beginning of the twentieth century verified a desperate need for political, social and economic reform. The Progressive Era called for movements due to the reactions affecting the ever growing nation's Industrialization, Immigration and arbitration. Journalists known as the " muckrakers" highlighted the malpractices In politics and business which also demanded eradication after society realized the poor conditions and recognized improvements that needed to be made.

The Progressives pursued improving the quality of life to make " even, equal, fair regress. " The Progressive Era ushered in a time of recognition within the united States when citizens no longer accepted the conditions they lived In and strove for change, where the federal government took notice and evolved Into a more responsible system that brought aid to the country in forms of economic stimulation and regulation to ensure that all had the opportunity to rise up and create progress for themselves through the concerns and successes under the presidencies of Theodore Roosevelt, William Howard Taft and Woodrow Wilson.

Theodore Roosevelt steered the United States Into an unambiguous state of rookeries through his prolonged effort and support for The Progressive Movement by reinforcing his executive powers to demonstrate his use of arbitration, regulate control of " big business", guide environmental conservation, and making it his duty to seek reforms for the greater good of the common man.

When the united Mine Workers called a strike to protest their minimal compensation, mine owners refused to negotiate with them causing a dip in

the nation's source of heating fuel. To resolve the problem, Roosevelt decided on arbitration while warning to use the army to take control of the mines. This famous so called "square deal" became the name of his domestic program, which assured that each side of a given argument would achieve fair results from the agreed compromise.

Roosevelt viewed himself as an archetype of all the people in his nation, which gives reasoning to his "trust busting" actions to put restraints on big businesses to conserve economic liberty. By reinforcing the Sherman Antitrust Act which dissolved trusts, Roosevelt brought down the Northern Securities holding company that had been declining railroad rates. During Roosevelt administration, 42 antitrust efforts happened to be organized which took lace in reforming or getting rid of the Standard Oil, beef trust and the American Tobacco Company.

While the food and drug industries faced public mutilation due to the muckrakers exposing their horrors, Roosevelt took charge in his response of the Pure Food and Drug Act as well as the Meat Inspection act which ordered for authentic labels, uncontaminated workplace and a specific rating system for meats to insure improvements in protecting public health. Roosevelt also aided the general Department of Labor to reform working laws to benefit the women and children of the Progressive Era. During Roosevelt presidency, he sought after amendments to conserve the environment.

By working with Gifford Pinchot, they minimized state and local involvement relating to natural resources. The National Reclamation Act allowed for the building of irrigation systems to be built in dry lands. Roosevelt effort

ultimately confirmed over 200 million acres for national parks and forests, reserves and irrigation and water projects. Roosevelt presidency exemplifies the hard working, Just and honest ideals of the " American Dream" by accomplishing or being unsuccessful at one's own hands.

Theodore Roosevelt proves himself to be the epitome of Progressivism by thrusting our nation into an era of multiple positive reforms to develop and advance involvement in the daily life of the people in our society. William Howard Tuft's four tumultuous years as president proved that his predecessor Theodore Roosevelt shoes were difficult to fill. From the beginning of his legislature, he abdicated the progressives and caused turmoil in the Republican party. Tuft's efforts over lower tariffs backfired on him with the Payne Aldrich Tariff which increasingly angered the Republicans.

Taft fought to maintain business ideals by pursuing land for unrestricted development and abandoning the Progressives by opposing conservation policies which Roosevelt supported. By working with Richard Balling, he dwindled in popularity by betraying the Progressives morals about managing public land fairly and appropriately and by firing Gifford Ponchos, head of the US Forest Services. Although Tuft's concerns are highlighted, his success need not be overshadowed by the commotion he caused. Taft conserved more public land and and consorted more antitrust cases than Roosevelt even did.

He continuously backed the Children's Bureau , the Sixteenth and Seventeenth amendments calling for income taxes and the direct election of

senators and last, but not least, he agreed with the Mann Alkies Act of 1910 which gave the Interstate Commerce Commission the power to adapt telephone and telegraph rates. William Howard Tuft's delegation demonstrated many concerns, but also brought about focal points on the undying Progressive Reforms. After William Howard Tuft's rambunctious presidency came to an end, a new leader known for being a dedicated reformer, stepped up to advance the American nation.

Woodrow Willow's criticism of big business and big government also known as the " New Freedom" policy pursued backing antitrust cases without causes harm to the nation's commercial growth and competition. He reduced tariffs through the Underworld Tariff Act of 1912 by fifteen percent and issuing a federal income tax to continue the support of government revenue. Through Willow's ideas and legislation, Congress brought about the Clayton Antitrust Act to back the Sherman Antitrust Act to regulate big businesses from unfair decision making such as price cutting, purchase prevention and other rules to slowly eliminate unjust monopolies.

The Federal Trade Commission set in stone by Wilson and Congress sought to prevent arbitrary business practices . Under Willow's legislation, the creation of the Federal Reserve System created regional banks for loans and reserves to prevent economical panics. One of his may financial reforms also known as the Federal Farm Loan Board practices in industrial businesses. Woodrow Willow's successes during the Progressive Era brought about extensive financial advancements and reforms which are still beneficial

today. The Progressive Era left an invaluable legacy for the United States of America for years and years to come.

The lasting reforms through Theodore Roosevelt, William Howard Taft and Woodrow Willow's successes which brought about the many changes of child labor laws, women's suffrage, trust busting, protecting working conditions, public health laws, strengthening the representative government, income taxes and the preservation of communal lands set a green light for the innovation and improvement of our nation's current laws. The Progressives methods of economic regulation led to improving the recession during theGreat Depression. To this very day, the amendments made by the Progressives are still intact.

Through Progressivism, the United States evolved into a nation open for improvements for the betterment of society and a place where no one settled for less for less than what they believed they deserved. A monopoly thing is Toluene Mole: g/mol pressure increases We run to the place where there is no more running to do but we wish to go somewhere where we don't know where it is but we will go no matter how long it takes to get there because the atmospheric pressure is pushing us to the limit limit but we are in it to win it in it to win it Oh yeah so like you're a womanlier baby