

Teddy Roosevelt Square Deal Worksheet

Teddy Roosevelt's Square Deal

Problem	What steps did Roosevelt take to solve each problem?	Which legislation helped solve the problem?
1902 Coal Strikes	1. Pushed for arbitration which miners accepted but coal mine owners did not. 2. As a result Roosevelt threatened to have the army run the mines.	Arbitration-a settlement negotiated by outside group. Commonly done between owners and unions.
Trusts	1. He asked the attorney general to impose the Sherman Antitrust act against Rail company to stop them from monopolizing rail industry.	Sherman Antitrust Act
Unregulated Big Business	1. Creation of federal agencies to check records and regulate prices set within different industries.	Hepburn Act- to help set regulations with big businesses.
Dangerous Foods and Medicines	1. Federal inspections of meat before its sale and consumption put into place. 2. Also, food and drugs sold had to be properly labeled.	Meat Inspection Act Pure Food and Drug Act
Shrinking Wilderness and Natural Resources	1. Using land sales to fund irrigation systems for dry farming regions in the West. 2. Conserving Forest regions. 3. Development of National parks.	Newlands Reclamation Act

Teddy Roosevelt Square Deal Worksheet is an essential educational tool for understanding one of the most significant domestic policies in American history. This policy, initiated by President Theodore Roosevelt during the early 1900s, aimed to address the economic and social issues facing the nation. This article will delve into the concept of the Square Deal, its components, and its impact on American society, as well as how a worksheet can facilitate learning about this critical period in history.

The Concept of the Square Deal

The Square Deal was Roosevelt's promise to ensure fairness and equality for all Americans. It sought to balance the needs of workers, consumers, and businesses. The three primary components of the Square Deal are often summarized as:

1. Conservation of natural resources
2. Control of corporations
3. Consumer protection

Roosevelt believed that the government should act as a mediator between the competing interests of labor and capital, thereby promoting social justice and economic stability.