



GUIDED READING *Progressivism Under Taft*

Section 4

**A.** As you read this section, take notes to answer questions about growing conflicts between reform and business interests.

**In 1912, the Republican Party splits at its convention.**

	Progressives	Conservatives
1. Why did they support or oppose Taft?		
2. What party did they form or stay with?		

**In the 1912 election, four parties run candidates.**

	Progressive Party	Republican Party	Democratic Party	Socialist Party
3. Who did they run for president?				
4. What was their candidate's position on big business?				

**B.** On the back of this paper, explain why **Gifford Pinchot** is an important figure in U.S. history.



**Section 4**

**RETEACHING ACTIVITY** *Progressivism Under Taft*

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**Evaluating**

**A.** Write *T* in the blank if the statement is true. If the statement is false, write *F* in the blank and then write the corrected statement on the line below.

\_\_\_\_\_ 1. President Taft's secretary of the interior, Richard A. Ballinger, disapproved of conservationist controls of western lands.

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\_\_\_\_\_ 2. The presidential election of 1908 saw the emergence of new third party, the Progressive Party, also known as the Bull Moose Party.

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\_\_\_\_\_ 3. Woodrow Wilson, the 1912 Democratic presidential candidate, was a reform senator from New York.

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\_\_\_\_\_ 4. Progressives disapproved of the Payne-Aldrich Tariff.

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\_\_\_\_\_ 5. The Bull Moose Party finished a distant third to the Democrats and Republicans in the election of 1912.

**Summarizing**

**B.** Complete the chart below by listing the ways in which President Taft upset progressive reformers.

<b>Taft Upset Progressives</b>	
1.	
2.	
3.	