

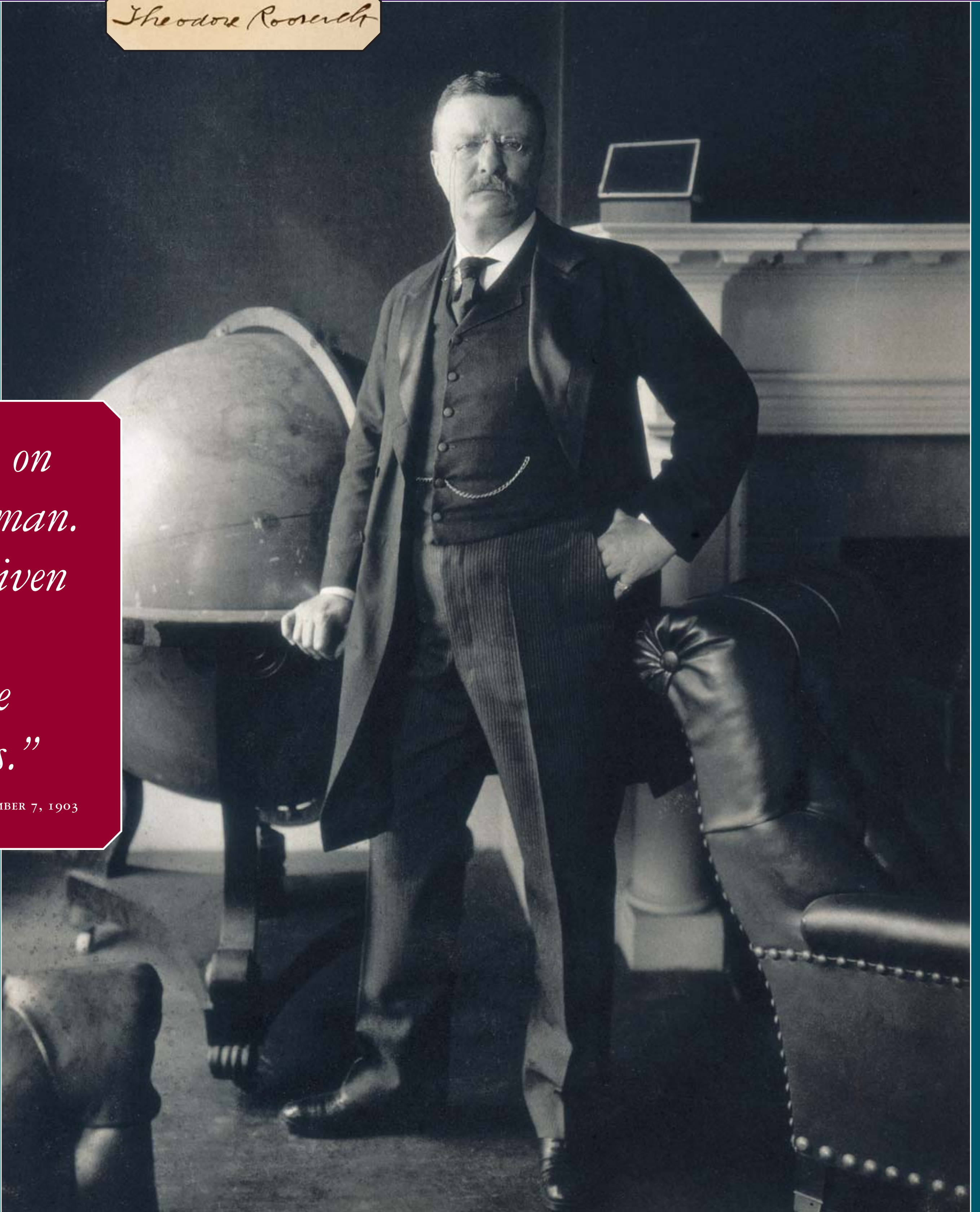
# Theodore Roosevelt

A P R E S I D E N T ' S V I S I O N

*Theodore Roosevelt*



President Roosevelt addressing a crowd by Horace McFarland Co., 1906.  
LIBRARY OF CONGRESS PRINTS AND PHOTOGRAPHS DIVISION



President Theodore Roosevelt by Rockwood Photo Co., 1903.  
LIBRARY OF CONGRESS PRINTS AND PHOTOGRAPHS DIVISION

*“We must treat each man on his worth and merits as a man. We must see that each is given a square deal, because he is entitled to no more and should receive no less.”*

— ADDRESS TO THE NEW YORK STATE AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION, SEPTEMBER 7, 1903



Busy Season for the Shortstop by Clifford Berryman, May 12, 1906.  
U.S. SENATE COLLECTION, CENTER FOR LEGISLATIVE ARCHIVES, NATIONAL ARCHIVES



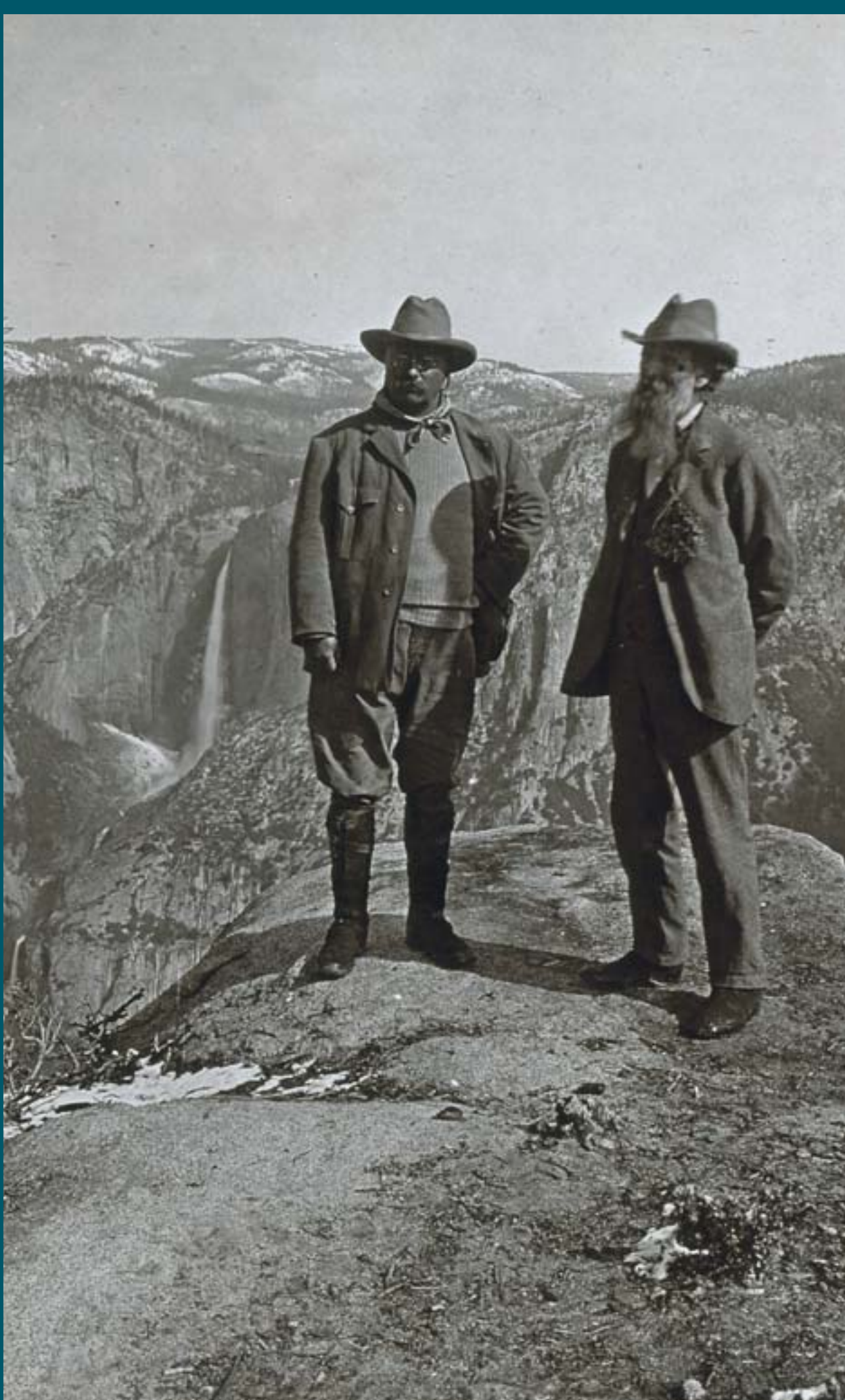
Life on the Mississippi by Clifford Berryman, October 2, 1907.  
U.S. SENATE COLLECTION, CENTER FOR LEGISLATIVE ARCHIVES, NATIONAL ARCHIVES



Grand Canyon of Arizona by Haines Photo Co., 1908.  
LIBRARY OF CONGRESS PRINTS AND PHOTOGRAPHS DIVISION



Standard Oil Plant of Whiting, Indiana, by W. H. Wiseman, 1910.  
LIBRARY OF CONGRESS PRINTS AND PHOTOGRAPHS DIVISION



Theodore Roosevelt and John Muir on Glacier Point, Yosemite Valley, California, 1903.  
LIBRARY OF CONGRESS PRINTS AND PHOTOGRAPHS DIVISION

Vice President Theodore Roosevelt assumed the presidency in 1901, when an anarchist assassinated William McKinley. As the youngest president in U.S. history, Roosevelt possessed remarkable physical vigor and a keen instinct for publicity. He expanded presidential power through assertive action and his influence on public opinion, using his office as “a bully pulpit.”

At the dawn of the twentieth century, Americans struggled with the effects of industrialization. Corporations wielded vast economic and political power, and the gap between rich and poor widened. Underpaid workers toiled in hazardous conditions while living in crowded cities. Roosevelt, a patrician activist leading a conservative Republican Party, espoused a moderate but progressive agenda to preserve capitalism by reforming it. He supported federal regulation of railroad rates, pure food and drug legislation, and anti-trust lawsuits against harmful corporate monopolies. An ardent outdoorsman, he also advanced the conservation of natural resources, establishing the U.S. Forest Service and preserving seven million acres of public land from development.

Roosevelt’s approach to foreign policy was to “speak softly and carry a big stick,” so he modernized and expanded the armed forces. After manipulating Panama’s separation from Colombia, he took over construction of the Panama Canal. In 1906, he received the Nobel Peace Prize for negotiating an end to the Russo-Japanese War.

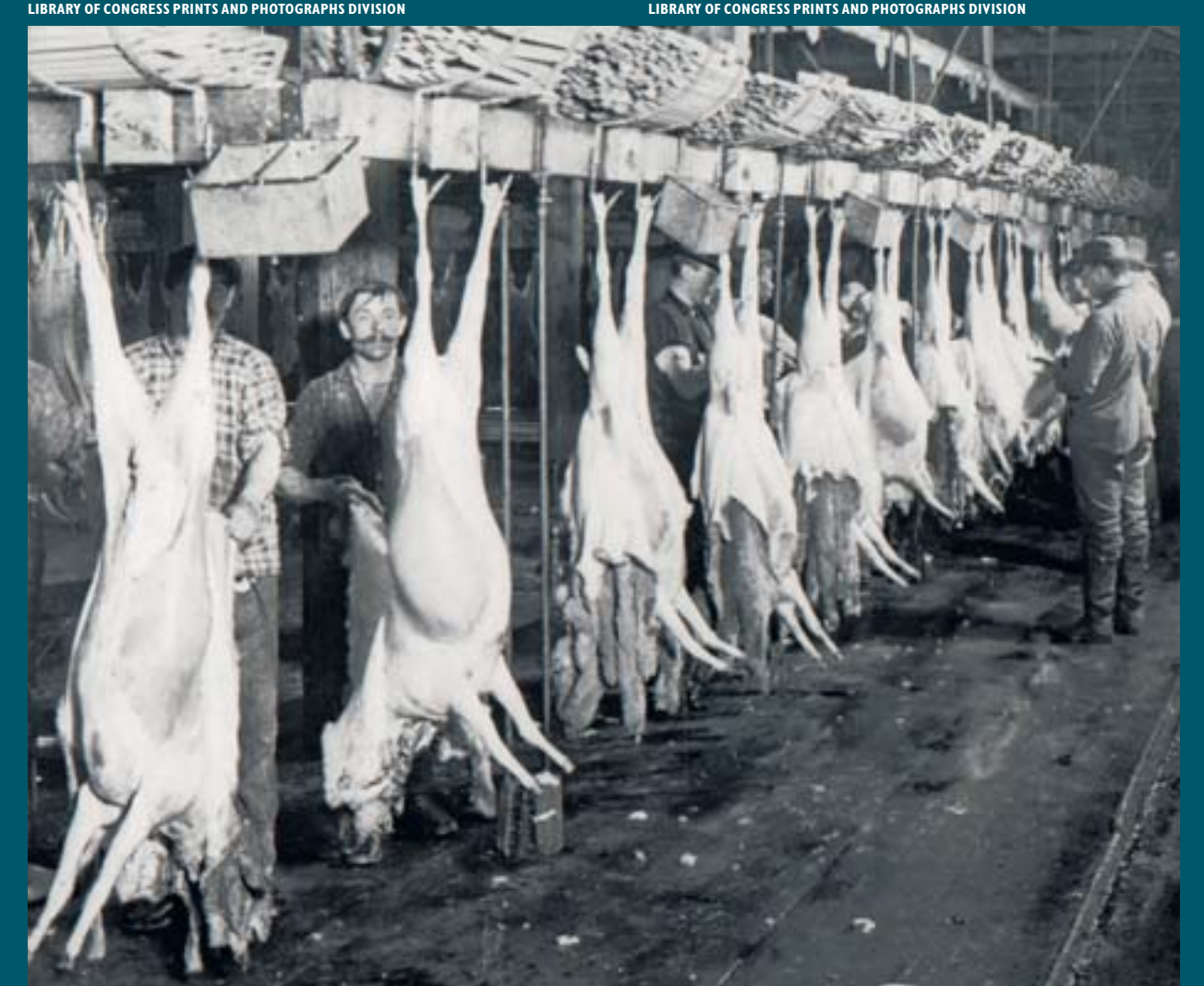
Roosevelt promised a government that would serve as an impartial referee between corporations and citizens, providing a “square deal.” He supported the rights of workers and taxes on the wealthiest citizens. He was overwhelmingly reelected in 1904 and served until 1909. In 1912, he came out of retirement to run as a third party candidate but lost to Democrat Woodrow Wilson.



Young Oyster Shuckers, Port Royal, S.C. by Lewis Hine, ca. 1909.  
LIBRARY OF CONGRESS PRINTS AND PHOTOGRAPHS DIVISION



Miners Going into the Slope, Hazleton, Pennsylvania, ca. 1905.  
LIBRARY OF CONGRESS PRINTS AND PHOTOGRAPHS DIVISION



Swift & Co's Packing House, Chicago, Illinois, 1906.  
LIBRARY OF CONGRESS PRINTS AND PHOTOGRAPHS DIVISION



A We the People INITIATIVE OF THE NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR THE HUMANITIES  
DESIGN BY RESEARCH & DESIGN, LTD.  
© HUMANITIES TEXAS 2009

FOR RELATED EDUCATIONAL RESOURCES, VISIT [WWW.PRESIDENTSVISION.ORG](http://WWW.PRESIDENTSVISION.ORG)