

## Theodore Roosevelt and the Progressive Movement

### Read and complete the text with the words below

At 42 years old, Theodore Roosevelt was the youngest person to become president. He was the first president who had experience with modern [redacted] problems as he previously worked as a police [redacted] and Governor in New York state. He becomes the undisputed spokesman for national [redacted] by 1906. Besides, because of his leadership, he leads the presidency to be the most powerful force in national [redacted].

Analyzing the previous years to his time in the white house. It is correct to say that he was alert to public opinion, as he activated the "Sherman [redacted] Act" of 1980 when he realise that Americans weren't happy with the price increases. They thought that it was caused by [redacted] combinations.

Roosevelt continued causing a huge impact. First began with a suit to dissolve a northwestern railroad [redacted]. After that, he moved next against the so-called Beef Trust, then against the oil, [redacted], and other monopolies. Moreover, in 1902, he intervened on [redacted] of workers to force the arbitration of a strike, by the United Mine Workers of America against the Pennsylvania anthracite coal operators. This was an unprecedented action in the history of the presidency.



**Monopoly - politics - industrial - urban - tobacco - progressivism - steady - commissioner - behalf - antitrust**

### Match the sentences to make them true

**1** - Roosevelt

**2** - He becomes

**3** - He makes possible

**4** - Americans weren't happy

**5** - He starts a suit to dissolve a Northwestern railroad monopoly,

**6** - The Pennsylvania anthracite coal operators

**A** - with industrial combinations causing steady price increases.

**B**- moved against the beef trust, the oil, tobacco, and other monopolies.

**C**- worked as a police commissioner and Governor.

**D** - the activation of the "Sherman Antitrust Act".

**E** - were facing a strike by the United Mine Coal Workers of America.

**F** - a spokesman for national progressivism by 1906