



NAME _____

PRESIDENTIAL REPORT CARD - DEMOCRATIC OR MONOCRATIC

	DEMOCRATIC	MONOCRATIC
DEFINE		
HOOVER 		
F. ROOSEVELT 		
FINAL GRADE		

1. In your own words, explain what “Democratic” and “Monocratic” mean.



2. Classify the events in the list below as actions that would be classified as “Democratic” uses of Executive authority and what could be considered a “Monocratic” use (or abuse) of Executive authority.
3. Based on the list, grade (evaluate) whether or not each President was “Democratic” or “Monocratic” in their use of Executive Authority.

LIST OF EVENTS

**Court Packing Scheme
Government Purchase of all Privately Owned Gold
Dispersing the Bonus March
Lend-Lease & Cash and Carry Programs
Reconstruction Finance Corporation
Japanese Internment
Massive Deficit Spending and Public Works Programs
Elected to Four Terms
The Wickersham Commission
National Recovery Act (NIRA) Regulating Business
Social Security and other Government Social Welfare
FCC (Regulate Radio Communication)**

NAME _____

PRESIDENTIAL REPORT CARD - DEMOCRATIC OR MONOCRATIC

	DEMOCRATIC	MONOCRATIC
DEFINE		
T. ROOSEVELT 		
WILSON 		
FINAL GRADE		

1. In your own words, explain what “Democratic” and “Monocratic” mean.

2. Classify the events in the list below as actions that would be classified as “Democratic” uses of Executive authority and what could be considered a “Monocratic” use (or abuse) of Executive authority.
3. Based on the list, grade (evaluate) whether or not each President was “Democratic” or “Monocratic” in their use of Executive Authority.

LIST OF EVENTS

Espionage Act of 1917 & Sedition Act of 1918
The Palmer Raids: Red Scare
1908 Decision Not to Run for Re-Election
Treaty of Versailles Ratification & League of Nations Fight
“Bull Moose” Presidential Run in 1912
Revenue Act of 1913: Income Tax
Creation of the Federal Reserve Banking System
“Gentleman’s Agreement” With Japan
Segregating Federal Offices
United States Railroad Administration
14 Point Plan & Negotiating the Treaty of Versailles
Federal Trade Commission
Mexican Intervention: Pancho Villa
Executive Orders Creating National Monuments, Preserves, and Forests
“Trust-Busting” Northern Securities
Creel Committee: Committee on Public Information
Roosevelt Corollary to the Monroe Doctrine
Selective Service Act of 1917
Mediating Coal Strike of 1902
Pure Food and Drug Act

THE PRESIDENCY AND DEMOCRACY

The Progressive Era & “Return to Normalcy”

Read the following speeches by Theodore Roosevelt and Warren G. Harding where they outline their philosophy on government and the presidency. Reflect on how each man addressed the president’s role as both a public servant but also a shaper of public opinion.

Theodore Roosevelt on “The New Nationalism” (1910)

In 1910, a newly invigorated Theodore Roosevelt delivered his outline for a bold new progressive agenda, which he would advance in 1912 during a failed presidential run under the new Progressive, or “Bull Moose,” Party.

... In every wise struggle for human betterment one of the main objects, and often the only object, has been to achieve in large measure equality of opportunity. In the struggle for this great end, nations rise from barbarism to civilization, and through it people press forward from one stage of enlightenment to the next. One of the chief factors in progress is the destruction of special privilege. The essence of any struggle for healthy liberty has always been, and must always be, to take from some one man or class of men the right to enjoy power, or wealth, or position, or immunity, which has not been earned by service to his or their fellows. That is what you fought for in the Civil War, and that is what we strive for now.

At many stages in the advance of humanity, this conflict between the men who possess more than they have earned and the men who have earned more than they possess is the central condition of progress. In our day it appears as the struggle of freemen to gain and hold the right

of self-government as against the special interests, who twist the methods of free government into machinery for defeating the popular will. At every stage, and under all circumstances, the essence of the struggle is to equalize opportunity, destroy privilege, and give to the life and citizenship of every individual the highest possible value both to himself and to the commonwealth. ...

I stand for the square deal. But when I say that I am for the square deal, I mean not merely that I stand for fair play under the present rules of the games, but that I stand for having those rules changed so as to work for a more substantial equality of opportunity and of reward for equally good service. ...

Now, this means that our government, national and State, must be freed from the sinister influence or control of special interests. Exactly as the special interests of cotton and slavery threatened our political integrity before the Civil War, so now the great special business interests too often control and corrupt the men and methods of government for their own profit. We must drive the special interests out of politics. ... The Constitution guarantees protections to property, and we must make that promise good but it does not give the right of suffrage to any corporation. The true friend of property, the true conservative, is he who insists that property shall be the servant and not the master of the commonwealth; who insists that the creature of man's making shall be the servant and not the master of the man who made it. The citizens of the United States must effectively control the mighty commercial forces which they have themselves called into being.

There can be no effective control of corporations while their political activity remains. To put an end to it will be neither a short nor an easy task, but it can be done. ... It is necessary that laws should be passed to prohibit the use of corporate funds directly or indirectly for political purposes; it is still more necessary that such laws should be thoroughly

enforced. Corporate expenditures for political purposes, and especially such expenditures by public-service corporations, have supplied one of the principal sources of corruption in our political affairs. ...

No man should receive a dollar unless that dollar has been fairly earned. Every dollar received should represent a dollar's worth of service rendered – not gambling in stocks, but service rendered. The really big fortune, the swollen fortune, by the mere fact of its size acquires qualities which differentiate it in kind as well as in degree from what is possessed by men of relatively small means. Therefore, I believe in a graduated income tax on big fortunes, and in another tax which is far more easily collected and far more effective – a graduated inheritance tax on big fortunes, properly safeguarded against evasion and increasing rapidly in amount with the size of the estate. ...

The American people are right in demanding that New Nationalism, without which we cannot hope to deal with new problems. The New Nationalism puts the national need before sectional or personal advantage. ... This New Nationalism regards the executive power as the steward of the public welfare. It demands of the judiciary that it shall be interested primarily in human welfare rather than in property, just as it demands that the representative body shall represent all the people rather than any one class or section of the people. ...

The object of government is the welfare of the people. The material progress and prosperity of a nation are desirable chiefly so far as they lead to the moral and material welfare of all good citizens. Just in proportion as the average man and woman are honest, capable of sound judgment and high ideals, active in public affairs – but, first of all, sound in their home life, and the father and mother of healthy children whom they bring up well – just so far, and no farther, we may count our civilization a success. We must have – I believe we have already – a genuine and permanent moral awakening, without which no wisdom of legislation or administration really means anything; and, on the other

hand, we must try to secure the social and economic legislation without which any improvement due to purely moral agitation is necessarily evanescent. ...

Source: Theodore Roosevelt, "The New Nationalism," in *The New Nationalism* (New York: The Outlook Company, 1910), 3-34. Available online via Google Books: <https://books.google.com/books?id=GIVHAQAAMAAJ>.

ANSWER ON A SEPARATE SHEET OF PAPER

Explain what Roosevelt meant when he used the following words and phrases in the context of his Progressive policies and outlook.

1. "destruction of special privilege"
2. "the struggle of freemen to gain and hold the right of self-government as against the special interests"
3. "The Constitution ... does not give the right of suffrage to any corporation."
4. "Corporate expenditures for political purposes... have supplied one of the principal sources of corruption in our political affairs"
5. "executive power as the steward of the public welfare"
6. "The object of government is the welfare of the people."

Warren G. Harding and the “Return to Normalcy” (1920)

Republican Senator and presidential candidate Warren G. Harding of Ohio delivered the following address to the Home Market Club of Boston on May 14, 1920. In it, Harding outlined his hope that the United States would, after a decade of progressive politics and foreign interventions, return to “normalcy.” In November, Harding received the highest percentage of the popular vote in a presidential election up to that time.

My countrymen, there isn't anything the matter with world civilization, except that humanity is viewing it through a vision impaired in a cataclysmal war. Poise has been disturbed, and nerves have been racked, and fever has rendered men irrational; sometimes there have been draughts upon the dangerous cup of barbarity, and men have wandered far from safe paths, but the human procession still marches in the right direction. ...

America's present need is not heroics, but healing; not nostrums, but normalcy; not revolution, but restoration; not agitation, but adjustment; not surgery, but serenity; not the dramatic, but the dispassionate; not experiment, but equipoise; not submergence in internationality, but sustainment in triumphant nationality. It is one thing to battle successfully against world domination by military autocracy, because the infinite God never intended such a program, but

it is quite another thing to revise human nature and suspend the fundamental laws of life and all of life's acquirements...

This republic has its ample task. If we put an end to false economics which lure humanity to utter chaos, ours will be the commanding example of world leadership today. If we can prove a representative popular government under which a citizenship seeks what it may do for the government rather than what the government may do for individuals, we shall do more to make democracy safe for the world than all armed conflict ever recorded.

The world needs to be reminded that all human ills are not curable by legislation, and that quantity of statutory enactment and excess of government offer no substitute for quality of citizenship. The problems of maintained civilization are not to be solved by a transfer of responsibility from citizenship to government, and no eminent page in history was ever drafted by the standards of mediocrity. More, no government is worthy of the name which is directed by influence on the one hand, or moved by intimidation on the other.

My best judgment of America's need is to steady down, to get squarely on our feet, to make sure of the right path. Let's get out of the fevered delirium of war, with the hallucination that all the money in the world is to be made in the madness of war and the wildness of its aftermath. Let us stop to consider that tranquility at home is more precious than peace abroad, and that both our good fortune and our eminence are dependent on the normal forward stride of all the American people. We want to go on, secure and unafraid, holding fast to the American inheritance, and confident of the supreme American fulfillment.

Source: Warren G. Harding, "National Ideals and Policies," *The Protectionist* (May, 1920), 71-81.
Available online via The Miller Center

<http://millercenter.org/president/harding/speeches/readjustment>

ANSWER ON A SEPARATE SHEET OF PAPER

Explain what Harding meant when he used the following words and phrases in the context of his Progressive policies and outlook.

7. “men have wandered far from safe paths, but the human procession
still marches in the right direction”
8. “America’s present need is not heroics, but healing; not nostrums, but normalcy;”
9. “citizenship seeks what it may do for the government rather than what the government may do for individuals.”
10. “The world needs to be reminded that all human ills are not curable by legislation”
11. “tranquility at home is more precious than peace abroad”
12. Give three examples contrasting and explain the differences

between Roosevelt's and Harding's philosophy of government.

13. Use one quote from each of the two speeches (or one action taken by each of the men as president you know about from your reading and other work) that illustrates how they see the President as a public servant, or a leader who follows the will of the people.

14. Use one quote from each of the two speeches (or one action taken by each of the men as President you know about from your reading and other work) that illustrates how each man attempted to shape public opinion to be in line with his philosophy of government.

The Progressive Era to the New Deal

The Creation of the Modern Presidency: “Return to Normalcy” vs. the New Deal

Directions: Create a campaign poster and flier for either for the “Return to Normalcy,” less activist, laissez-faire philosophy of the presidency associated with Warren G. Harding, Calvin Coolidge, and Herbert Hoover, or a campaign poster and flier for the New Deal, activist presidency based on Progressive ideals associated with Franklin D. Roosevelt.

The Poster Should Include-

- One or more images that symbolize the ideals and goals of either the “Return to Normalcy” or “New Deal” style of presidency
- A brief slogan that captures the primary message of the philosophy and style of leadership

The Flier Should Include-

- The slogan from the poster
- A brief (one or two paragraphs) explanation of how the presidential leadership philosophy will impact economic policy
- A brief (one or two paragraphs) explanation of how the presidential leadership philosophy will impact foreign policy
- A brief (one or two paragraphs) explanation of how the presidential leadership philosophy will impact one area of domestic social policy