

## **Do Now**

### **Copy the following Political Progressive Idea Definitions:**

**Recall**-Process by which voters remove a public official from office before the next election.

**Referendum**- Process by which citizens vote on a law passed by their legislature.

**Initiative**- Process by which citizens propose new laws by gathering signatures on a petition.

**Primary-** When voters cast ballots to select nominees for upcoming elections.

**Secret Ballot-** is a voting method in which a voter's choices in an election or a referendum are anonymous. Limits people trying to influence a voters choice.

# Progressives at the State Levels

- Robert La Follette
  - In the state of Wisconsin
  - The first to pass legislation to regulate
    - Railroads
    - Banks
    - Lobbying
  - Becomes a role model for other states
  - Other state governors follow the progressive ideas
    - Hariam Johnson from California
- Theodore Roosevelt from New York
  - As NYC police chief and governor TR become very friendly with famous muckrakers
  - Those include Jacob Riis

# Progressives Presidents

- Theodore Roosevelt
  - Becomes President after the assassination of William McKinley
  - TR believes the President should be a role model for all
  - His Presidency will become known as the Square Deal
    - Consumer Protection
      - Meat Inspection Act (1906)
      - Pure Food and Drug Act (1906)
        - Made manufacturers label ingredients

## ▪ Conservation

- Gives more power to the US Forest Service
- Places 150 million acres under federal protection
- Believed that forests need to be used not abused

## ▪ Trust Busting

- Believed that there was good and bad trusts.
- Those that **hurt the public** need to be destroyed.
- TR breaks up a trust held by **Morgan Northern Securities**.
  - Used the Sherman Anti-Trust law.
  - Made headlines.

- Supporting **Organized Labor**
  - First president to help support labor during a **strike**.
  - Coal strike of 1902.
  - TR threatens to **take over** the mines.
  - Workers get some of the usual **three demands**.

# Progressives Presidents

- William Howard Taft
  - Is seen as a failure
    - Comes after TR
    - Fires the TR's choice of the Forest Services
    - **Raised Tariffs** which made prices higher
    - TR comes back from Africa and calls him a failure
  - Taft actually destroys twice as many trusts
    - 16<sup>th</sup> Amendment- Graduated Income Tax
      - The more you make the more you pay
    - 17<sup>th</sup> Amendment- Direct Election of Senators
      - Public was to vote on Senators directly
        - Was to stop political corruption



# Progressives Presidents

- Woodrow Wilson and the New Freedom
  - Wilson wins the election of 1912
    - Taft runs as a **Republican**
    - TR runs in a new party called the Bull Moose Party
      - Party Platform based on Progressive ideas
    - Financial Reforms
      - Lowers the tariff
      - Graduated Income Tax or the Progressive Tax
      - The more you **make** the more you are taxes
    - Federal Reserve System
      - There were now 12 districts

# Progressives Presidents

- Allowed the government to issue Federal Reserve Note
  - Control the amount of money in circulation
  - Pull old money out of circulation
  - Control of Big Business with the Clayton Anti-Trust Act
  - Supported more Labor efforts
    - End child labor
    - Women get suffrage

## Do Now

- Why do you think Taft was seen as a failure?

# Imperialism:

- Imperialism Definition – a policy of extending nations authority through economic, political and/or military means
- American reasons
  - New Technology
    - Ideas spread via newspaper, telegraph, etc.
    - Easier to move products, people and ideas via the railroad
    - This made the world more interdependent
  - Big Business Needs
    - Need new areas for raw materials
    - Belief that with new markets they would sell more goods
    - US becomes part of the interdependent world

# Imperialism:

- Larger Navy
  - Alfred Mahan writes about the need for a large navy
    - States all empires started with a navy
    - US needs to increase naval strength
    - TR is part of Navy Department and agrees
    - US creates the Great White Fleet
  - Navy would allow for trade with Asia
    - Navy would protect ships
    - Navy would increase area

# Imperialism:

- Need for refueling spots
  - Closing of the Frontier and Manifest Destiny was completed
    - People believe they need to expand
  - Need to spread American Culture
    - Follows the ideas of the White Mans Burden
    - People need to be like Americans
    - Nations need
      - Democracy
      - Spread Christianity

# Imperialism:

## ○ Opening of Japan

- First visited by Commodore Matthew Perry in 1854
- US opens a new market and realizes that Asian trade is important
- Japan moves from isolation to become a world power
- US wants to check this power for many years until WW II

# Imperialism

- Pacific advances for Imperialism
  - China
  - Importance
    - Had been a site of European Imperialism
    - China had many raw materials



# Imperialism:

- US wants an Open Door Policy
  - During the 1800s each European imperial power had a Sphere of Influence
  - These were areas where only **that nation** could trade
  - The US **does not have** a Sphere of Influence
  - 1899 Secretary of State John Hay proposes the Open Door Policy
    - Each nation in China would allow the US to trade
    - European Powers refuse

# Imperialism:

## ○ Boxer Rebellion

- The Boxers were a group from the Righteous Fists of Harmony
- They wanted foreigners out
- US helps put down rebellion
- US demands and gets the Open Door Policy

# Imperialism:

## ● Hawaii

- Prior to 1898 was independent
- During the Gilded Age American business started dominate the island sugar monopoly
- In time the Planters became very powerful and had fears
  - The US had a high tariffs
  - Fear of Hawaiian nationalism

# Imperialism:

- In 1891 American Businessman Sanford Dole started a revolution
  - Queen Liliuokalani was overthrown
  - US sent in troops to “protect” Americans
- In 1898 President William McKinley annexed Hawaii
  - In 1899 the US gains a portion of Samoa
    - Small Island in the Pacific Ocean
    - Other islands are added during the late 1800s
  - US needs Hawaii, Samoa and other areas are seen as fueling stops

# Do Now

- What were three causes of American Imperialism?
  - New Technology, Big Business needs and large navy

# Spanish American War

- Long Term Causes
  - Cuba was imperialized by Spain
    - Heavy taxes from Spain
    - Economic collapse occurred
  - Cubans were imprisoned
    - Most were political prisoners
    - About 40% died from starvation and disease

# Spanish American War

- US was looking to expand
  - TR, Senator Henry Cabot Lodge wanted to expand
  - Saw Spain as a weak power to take land from
  - US also had jingoism
    - Meaning that were super patriotic
    - Wanting to show other nations were a world power

# Spanish American War

- Short Term Causes

- Yellow Journalism

- William Hearst and Joseph Pulitzer
  - Both owned newspapers
  - Willing to do anything to sell papers
- Both the *New York Morning Journal* and the *New York World* printed stories that were exaggerated
- Often the stories made up
- Hearst famous quote “You furnish the pictures I will furnish the war”
- This caused more calls for war



# Spanish American War

- Short Term Causes
  - The De Lome Letter
    - Spanish diplomat that said political leaders of the US were weak
    - Many Americans demand war
    - Sinking of the USS Maine
      - The Maine was sent to Cuba to “Protect” American interests
      - Sent a week after the DeLome Letter
      - On February 15, 1898 the Maine exploded
        - Killed 266 soldiers
      - Spain was blamed

# Spanish American War

- War declared
  - On April 20, 1898
  - The war only lasts four months
  - **TR** resigns from the Navy and leads the Rough Riders
    - Famous battle they win is San Juan Hill
    - This will help TR when he becomes President
  - In the Caribbean more soldiers die of disease than bullets
  - In the Philippines the US is helped by Filipino

# Spanish American War

## ○ Results of the Spanish-American War

### ▪ US Gained

- Puerto Rico

- Guam

- Philippines

- Cuba

### ▪ US is seen as a world power

### ▪ There are new markets for goods

# Spanish American War

## The impact on the new areas

- Puerto Rico and Guam would become protectorates of the USA
  - Under the control and protection of a larger nations
  - US used Foraker Act on Puerto Rico
    - US could appoint governor
    - US control all foreign policy
  - In 1952 both became commonwealths
    - US citizenship
    - Protection of American law

# Spanish American War

## The impact on the new areas

- Philippines
  - Emilio Aguinaldo wanted the Philippines to be independent
  - US promises independence with Jones Act
  - US does not give independence until WW II
- Cuba
  - Gave Cuba independence
  - However Cuba had to follow the Platt Amendment
    - US had to approve all treaties
    - US had the power to restore law and order
    - US could lease naval bases
      - This is why we have Guantanamo Bay

# Do Now

- What were the results of the Spanish American War?
  - Cuba, Puerto Rico, Philippines and Guam.

# Latin American Policies

- United States and Latin America
- Where is Latin America?
  - Any nation Mexico and South
- Roosevelt Corollary
  - Is an **extension** of the Monroe Doctrine
    - To keep out foreign nation
  - TR believed that it was the US's job to restore law and order
    - US should be able to intervene anytime in Latin America
    - The US was to become a international police force

# Latin American Policies

- He uses this idea when European nations tried to expand influence in Latin America
- To enforce this corollary TR uses the navy
  - This will be called the big stick policy
  - TR would “Speak softly but carry a big stick”
  - Used in:
    - Nicaragua
    - Dominican Republic
    - Helped to start a revolt in Panama



# Latin American Policies

- US wanted a shorter path to trade and military
  - Found that the Panama Isthmus was the shortest route
  - The land was owned by Columbia
  - TR tries to buy the land but Columbia refuses
  - TR then allows the War Department to send hints that the US will support a revolt
  - To ensure the revolt TR sends the Big Stick
  - The US then takes over the canal started by France
  - US finishes the canal from 1901 to 1914

# Latin American Policies

- Taft and Dollar Diplomacy
  - Belief that the US needed to invest more in Latin America
  - As the US becomes more involved the US begins to send in more troops
  - Taft actually begins to support a dictator in Nicaragua
  - Showed US was going to use economic leverage to be imperialistic

# Latin American Policies

- Wilson and Moral Diplomacy
  - Believed that US should condemn imperialists
  - That nations should have self-determination
  - There should be no military used
  - Wilson becomes a hypocrite
    - During the Mexican Revolution Wilson sends troops in three times
    - Stated he was trying to “Protect” Americans

# **Do Now**

- Why did the U.S. want the Panama Canal?

# World War I

World War One in Europe (1914-1918)

- Europe goes to war for four reasons
  - Imperialism
    - Each nation was pushing for its own colonies
    - Nations were willing to fight each other
  - Nationalism
    - Nations had a great deal of national pride

# World War I

## ○ Secret Alliances

- There were two alliances

- Triple Alliance or **Central Powers**

- Italy, Austria-Hungary, and Germany

- Triple Entente or the **Allies**

- Russia, France, and Great Britain

# World War I

## ○ Militarism

- **Germany** was building a large navy

- Wanted to challenge Great Britain

- Other nations were building large armies

- WWI spark was the assassination of Archduke Ferdinand

- After he is shot the above four make the war starts

# World War I

## United States enters WWI in 1917

- The US and **Woodrow Wilson** wanted to follow the **precedent** set by George Washington when it came to foreign wars, which was **Isolationism.**

- Causes

- **Cultural Link**

- US has more in common with the **Allies**
    - Most Allies are **democratic**



# World War I

## ▪ Propaganda

- Defined as spreading of ideas that help one cause and/or hurt another
- Most of the propaganda came from the Allies

## ▪ Economic

- US states that it wanted the freedom of the seas
- They wanted to trade with all nations
- US traded more with Allies
- Most Americans did not believe that trade with allies was bad

# World War I

## ▪ Submarine Warfare

- The Germans needed to stop trade between the US and the Allies
- The Allies were able to re-supply while the Central Power couldn't
- To stop this the Germans used U-Boats or Submarines
- The Germans actually put up a blockade around England
- Any ship coming near England would be sunk

## World War I

### ▪ Sinking of the USS Lusitania (1915)

- Germany warns all ships to not enter English waters
- The Lusitania was a British passenger ship
- Germany sinks ship and kills 1200
  - 128 were Americans

# World War I

- Events of the 1917
  - Germany announced a policy unrestricted submarine warfare
    - Zimmerman Note
      - Note from **Germany to Mexico**
      - Wanted Mexico to start a war with **US**
      - In return Germany would declare **war** in US
    - Russian Revolution
      - Russia overthrew its **Czar**
      - Russia moved towards **democracy**
      - Russia **pulls out** of war
      - Allies need **help**
  - In April 1917 the US enters the **War** on the side of the **Allies**

# Do Now

- Why did the United States enter WWI?
  - German Unrestricted Submarine Warfare

# WWI: American Expeditionary Force

- There were 2 million American forces in Europe
- Most supported Allied Positions
- US involvement **turned the tide** to the Allies
- The US lost about 51,000 men, far less than other nations
- US was seen as the knight in shining armor coming to the rescue

# American Home front

## ● Selective Service Act (1917)

- Was the government creating a military draft
- Males from 18 to 45 had to register
- Males then would be pulled randomly
- Some Americans believed the army should be voluntary

# Economy

## ○ Victory Gardens

- People would grow gardens so they would not take food from soldiers
- Most would have excess for winter

## ○ Liberty Bonds

- Selling of bonds to pay for the war
- Bonds are a way for government to borrow money

## ○ American propaganda

- Americans were given messages to support the war



# Groups of Concerns

## ■ Pacifists

- People that did not want war
- Seen as a danger to the United States

## ■ Socialists

- People who believed that all goods and services should be run by the government
- Seen as a danger to the capitalist system of the US
- That Everyone must make their own way.

# Constitutional issues

## ● Espionage and Sedition Acts

### ○ Espionage Act

- No one could interfere with the draft
- Allowed the Post Master General to stop mailing treasonous materials

### ○ Sedition Act

- Stated that anyone could be arrested for printing saying anything against the government

# Constitutional issues

- The focus of the act was against pacifists and socialists
- Some see this as a violation of their freedom of speech
  - *Schenck v US(1919)*
    - This case stated that **freedom of speech** could be restricted
    - If there is a clear and present danger
      - Protect soldier
      - Protect war effort

# Do Now

- Which one of Wilsons 14 points do you disagree with and why?

# Treaty of Versailles

- Most of Wilson's points were put into the final Treaty of Versailles
- The United States found that the European Powers were not willing to be nice to Germany in the Treaty of **Versailles**
  - Germany was to take responsibility for starting the war
  - Germany was to pay **huge reparations**
    - Reparations are payments made to the winning side

# Treaty of Versailles

- Germany was to lose all colonies
- Germany was to have no military
- Wilson thought that these terms were too harsh
  - Belief that the League of Nations would solve problems

# The United States Senate defeats the Treaty of Versailles

- US wanted to stay isolated
- US was afraid of being drawn into a war
- This is an example of checks and balances

# Recession

- The world starts to into a economic recession
  - This is when the economy takes a small dip
    - Small loss of jobs
    - Production of goods slows
  - The US actually creates the situation
  - The US loaned money to the Allies with the Dawes Act
    - US wants money back
    - Allies believe they paid their debts with lives



# Recession

- US creates a protective tariff
  - European nations cannot trade
  - Thus they cannot make payments
  - In retaliation other nations create protective tariffs
- Vicious cycle of money
  - US Loans Germany money to pay reparations
  - Germany pays Allies reparations
  - Allies pay US debt
  - Reality no one ever gets paid back

# The World is tired of War

- Washington Naval Conference (1921)
  - Nations agreed to limit navy size
  - They were Japan, Italy, US, France and Britain
- Kellogg-Briand Pact (1928)
  - Outlawed War
  - Nations agreed to smaller military