

Reforming NYC Government

The Progressive Era

1890 - 1920

Thomas Hunt!

VOTES FOR WOMEN

TRIANGLE

Tavernary Hall



PERIOD _____

Progressives

US History

Name: _____

"At the dawn of the new century, middle-class reformers addressed many of the problems that had contributed to the social upheavals of the 1890s. Journalists and writers exposed the unsafe conditions often faced by factory workers, including women and children. Intellectuals questioned the dominant role of large corporations in American society. Political reformers struggled to make government more responsive to the people. Together, these reform efforts formed the progressive movement, which aimed to restore economic opportunities and correct injustices in American life. Even though reformers never completely agreed on the problems or the solutions, each of their progressive efforts shared at least one of the following goals: protecting social welfare, promoting moral improvement, creating economic reform, and/or fostering efficiency.

Journalists who wrote about the corrupt side of business and public life in mass circulation magazines during the early 20th century became known as muckrakers. (The term refers to John Bunyan's 'Pilgrim's Progress,' in which a character is so busy using a rake to clean up the muck of this world that he does not raise his eyes to heaven.) In her 'History of the Standard Oil Company,' a monthly serial in *McClure's Magazine*, the writer Ida M. Tarbell described the company's cutthroat methods of eliminating competition. 'Mr. Rockefeller has systematically played with loaded dice,' Tarbell charged, 'and it is doubtful if there has been a time since 1872 when he has run a race with a competitor and started fair.'

In some cases, ordinary citizens won state reforms. William S. U'Ren prompted his state of Oregon to adopt the secret ballot (also called the Australian ballot), the initiative, the referendum, and the recall. The initiative and referendum gave citizens the power to create laws. Citizens could petition to place an initiative – a bill originated by the people rather than lawmakers – on the ballot. Then voters, instead of the legislature, accepted or rejected the initiative by referendum, a vote on the initiative. The recall enabled voters to remove public officials from elected positions by forcing them to face another election before the end of their term if enough voters asked for it.

It was the success of the direct primary that paved the way for the Seventeenth Amendment to the Constitution. Before 1913, each state's legislature had chosen its own United States senators, which put even more power in the hands of party bosses and wealthy corporation heads. To force senators to be more responsive to the public, progressives pushed for the popular election of senators. As a result, Congress approved the Seventeenth Amendment in 1912. Its ratification in 1913 made direct election of senators the law of the land." ~ *The Americans*

1. Which action was necessary to change from the indirect to the direct election of United States Senators?

- (1) ratification of an amendment
- (2) passage of a Federal law
- (3) a Supreme Court decision
- (4) a national referendum

2. A major goal of reformers during the Progressive Era was to

- (1) end segregation in the South
- (2) correct the abuses of big business
- (3) limit immigration from Latin America
- (4) enact high tariffs to help domestic industry grow

Analyze the following chart:

<u>Municipal Reform</u>	<u>State and Political Reform</u>
<p>* City governments were often controlled by “political machines” run by political bosses</p> <p>* Political machines provided immigrants and the working poor with jobs, housing, loans, and help in obtaining citizenship</p> <p>* In exchange, these residents voted for candidates recommended by the boss</p> <p>* The machine used its control of city government to steal from the public treasury through bribes</p> <p>* Progressives replaced the rule of “bosses” with public-minded mayors</p> <p>* Progressives expanded city services to deal with overcrowding, fire hazards, and the lack of public services</p> <p><i>~ The Key to Understanding U.S. History and Government</i></p>	<p>* At the state level, Progressive governors like Robert LaFollette in Wisconsin and Theodore Roosevelt in New York took steps to free their state governments from corruption and made them more democratic</p> <p>* Many of the measures Progressives introduced to state governments were later adopted at the federal level</p> <p>* Progressive Measures:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Secret ballot -Initiatives -Referendum -Direct Party Primaries -Direct Election of Senators (17th Amendment) -Laws to deal with the worst effects of industrialization -Laws to conserve natural resources and to create wildlife preserves

*** In 1883, Congress passed the Pendleton Act, creating a Civil Service Commission which gave competitive exams and selected appointees to permanent posts on the merit system.**

1- Identify two significant municipal reforms.

2- Identify two significant political reforms.

3- Identify a significant federal reform.

1. An important political aim of the Progressive movement was to

- (1) guarantee government jobs for the unemployed**
- (2) stimulate democratic reforms such as the initiative and the referendum**
- (3) create a unicameral national legislature**
- (4) increase the participation of African Americans in the Federal Government**

2. Theodore Roosevelt, Woodrow Wilson, and Robert M. LaFollette are all considered progressives because they

- (1) supported the formation of the first trade union**
- (2) used Presidential power to break up strikes**
- (3) worked to limit the power of big business**
- (4) formed the first civil rights organizations**

3. Congress has attempted to deal with the issue of taxing citizens fairly by enacting a

- (1) high tariff
- (2) property tax
- (3) sales tax
- (4) graduated income tax

4. During which period in United States history were the amendments concerning the income tax, direct election of Senators, Prohibition, and women's suffrage enacted?

- (1) Reconstruction
- (2) The Gilded Age
- (3) Progressive Era
- (4) New Deal

5. Which law was passed as a result of muckraking literature?

- (1) Interstate Commerce Act
- (2) Sherman Antitrust Act
- (3) Meat Inspection Act
- (4) Federal Reserve Act

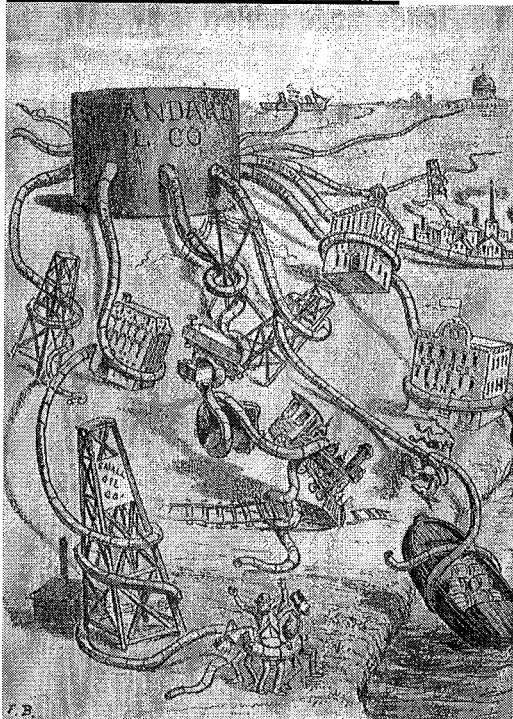
6. Jacob Riis, in *How the Other Half Lives*, and Lincoln Steffens, in *The Shame of the Cities*, contributed to reform movements in the United States by

- (1) exposing poverty and corruption
- (2) opposing westward expansion
- (3) criticizing racial injustice
- (4) supporting organized labor

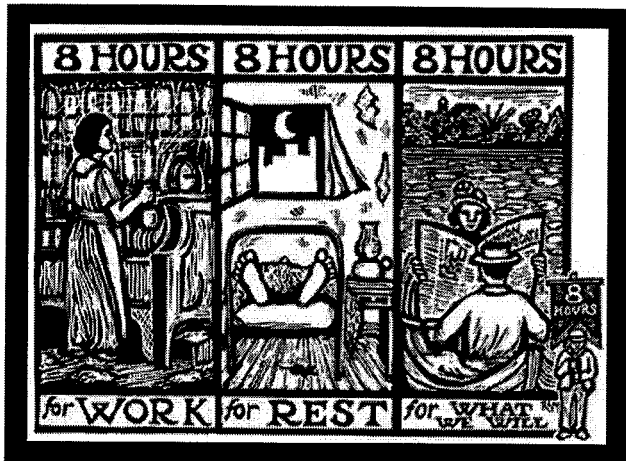
7. Lincoln Steffens and Jane Addams are best known for

- (1) attempting to ease the problems of the urban poor
- (2) fighting for temperance and Prohibition
- (3) leading political movements on behalf of the Populist Party
- (4) promoting the interests of organized labor

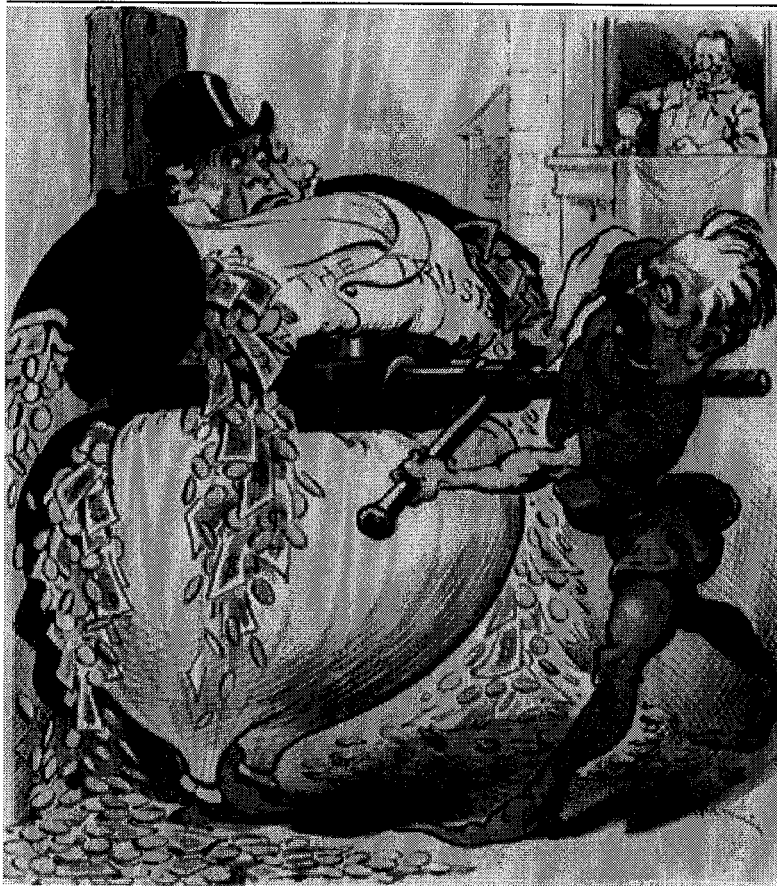
Analyze the following images:



What is the meaning of the political cartoon?



Explain the meaning of the poster.



Explain the meaning of the political cartoon.

Know
~~Identify and explain~~ the following key terms and names:

- progressive movement
- initiative
- Seventeenth Amendment
- muckraker
- referendum
- Pendleton Act
- Robert M. La Follette
- recall
- civil service

Muckrakers

US History

Name: _____

Do Now:

"Muckraker refers to any of a group of American writers, identified with pre-World War I reform and exposé literature. The muckrakers provided detailed, accurate journalistic accounts of the political and economic corruption and social hardships caused by the power of big business in a rapidly industrializing United States. The name muckraker was pejorative [expressing disapproval] when used by President Theodore Roosevelt in his speech of April 14, 1906; he borrowed a passage from John Bunyan's *Pilgrim's Progress*, which referred to 'the Man with the Muckrake . . . who could look no way but downward.' But 'muckraker' also came to take on favorable connotations of social concern and courageous exposition.

The muckrakers' work grew out of the yellow journalism of the 1890s, which whetted the public appetite for news arrestingly presented, and out of popular magazines, especially those established by S.S. McClure, Frank A. Munsey, and Peter F. Collier. The emergence of muckraking was heralded in the January 1903 issue of McClure's Magazine by articles on municipal government, labor, and trusts, written by Lincoln Steffens, Ray Stannard Baker, and Ida M. Tarbell."

Questions:

- 1- Who was a muckraker?

- 2- What did the muckrakers provide?

- 3- How were muckrakers viewed by the public?

- 4- Identify several significant muckrakers.

Analyze the image:



Who is meeting the newly arrived immigrant?

What attitudes do the "greeters" reveal?

Why are these greeters' hypocrites?

Analyze the chart:

"The term 'Muckrakers' was first used by President Theodore Roosevelt in referring to a character in John Bunyan's *Pilgrim's Progress* who rejected a crown for a muckrake (a rake used to gather dung into a pile). The term was applied to writers who investigated and attacked social, political, and economic wrongs. Books and magazine articles in *McClure's*, *Collier's*, and *Hampton's* exposed the worst abuses of the period and stirred public outcry against them." ~ U.S. History and Government

Significant Muckrakers

<u>Upton Sinclair:</u> - Novelist - Best-known novel, "The Jungle" - Expose the appalling and unsanitary conditions of the meat inspection - If a worker's finger was cut off by the meat grinding machine, the human finger was ground into the meat and sold - Influential in obtaining passage of the Pure Food and Drug Act	<u>Ida Tarbell:</u> - America's first great woman journalist - Her most famous work, <i>The History of the Standard Oil Company</i> - She revealed the illegal means used by John D. Rockefeller to monopolize the early oil industry - Yet did praise Rockefeller for his enormous accomplishments in organizing and stabilizing a volatile industry	<u>Lincoln Steffens:</u> - a journalist, lecturer, and political philosopher, a leading figure among the writers whom Theodore Roosevelt called muckrakers - Published stories of corruption in major American cities - These sensational account stirred popular concern	<u>Frank Norris:</u> - Wrote (1901), <i>The Octopus</i> , described the struggle between farming and railroad interests in California - In August 1902, <i>Everybody's Magazine</i> published an article by Norris, <i>A Deal in Wheat</i> , exposing corrupt business dealings in agriculture	<u>Jacob Riis:</u> - a police reporter whose work appeared in several New York newspapers, documented the living and working conditions of the poor - Wrote <i>How the Other Half Lives</i> - Jacob Riis wrote and lectured on the problems of the poor - He had exposed landlords and officials in articles, books, and public speeches, and with results
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1- What novel is Upton Sinclair best remembered for?

2- What horrifying truth did this novel reveal?

3- What was this novel influential in obtaining?

4- Why is this act significant?

1. Progressive Era authors such as Jacob Riis and Upton Sinclair are best known for
 - (1) focusing attention on social conditions
 - (2) fighting for the civil rights of African Americans
 - (3) promoting the interests of the American farmer
 - (4) supporting the goal of woman's suffrage
2. In 1906, the publication of *The Jungle*, written by Upton Sinclair, led Congress to
 - (1) enact stronger prohibition laws
 - (2) support the national conservation movement
 - (3) establish a system for meat inspection
 - (4) legalize strikes and boycotts by labor unions
3. During the Progressive Era, muckrakers published articles and novels primarily to
 - (1) advance their own political careers
 - (2) make Americans aware of problems in society
 - (3) help the federal government become more efficient
 - (4) provide entertainment for readers
4. Jane Addams and Jacob Riis were most notable for their efforts to
 - (1) treat the wounded in World War I
 - (2) stop the spread of diseases in Latin America
 - (3) legalize birth control for women
 - (4) aid the urban poor
5. During the Progressive Era, Jane Addams responded to urban conditions by working to establish
 - (1) settlement houses that provided assistance to the poor
 - (2) newspapers that helped to inform Americans about slum conditions
 - (3) laws that restricted certain immigrant groups
 - (4) free public schools located in inner-city neighborhoods
6. Passage of the Pure Food and Drug Act and the Meat Inspection Act illustrated the federal government's commitment to
 - (1) environmental conservation
 - (2) workers' rights
 - (3) business competition
 - (4) consumer protection
7. Muckrakers contributed to the rise of Progressivism in the early years of the 20th century by
 - (1) challenging big government and urging a return to past conditions
 - (2) exposing widespread corruption in business and government
 - (3) writing favorable biographies about wealthy Americans
 - (4) aligning themselves with the women's suffrage movement
8. In *How the Other Half Lives*, Jacob Riis described the living conditions of
 - (1) workers in urban slums
 - (2) African Americans in the segregated South
 - (3) the rich in their mansions
 - (4) Native American Indians on reservations

Excerpt from Upton Sinclair's *The Jungle* (1905), chapter 9:
~ gmu.edu

"There were the men in the pickle-rooms, for instance, where old Antanas had gotten his death; scarce a one of these that had not some spot of horror on his person. Let a man so much as scrape his finger pushing a truck in the pickle-rooms, and he might have a sore that would put him out of the world; all the joints in his fingers might be eaten by the acid, one by one. Of the butchers and floorsmen, the beef-boners and trimmers, and all those who used knives, you could scarcely find a person who had the use of his thumb; time and time again the base of it had been slashed, till it was a mere lump of flesh against which the man pressed the knife to hold it. The hands of these men would be crisscrossed with cuts, until you could no longer pretend to count them or to trace them.

They would have no nails, - they had worn them off pulling hides; their knuckles were swollen so that their fingers spread out like a fan. There were men who worked in the cooking-rooms, in the midst of steam and sickening odors, by artificial light; in these rooms the germs of tuberculosis might live for two years, but the supply was renewed every hour. There were the beef-luggers, who carried two-hundred-pound quarters into the refrigerator-cars; a fearful kind of work, that began at four o'clock in the morning, and that wore out the most powerful men in a few years. There were those who worked in the chilling-rooms, and whose special disease was rheumatism; the time-limit that a man could work in the chilling-rooms was said to be five years. There were the woolpluckers, whose hands went to pieces even sooner than the hands of the pickle-men; for the pelts of the sheep had to be painted with acid to loosen the wool, and then the pluckers had to pull out this wool with their bare hands, till the acid had eaten their fingers off. There were those who made the tins for the canned-meat; and their hands, too, were a maze of cuts, and each cut represented a chance for blood-poisoning. Some worked at the stamping machines, and it was very seldom that one could work long there at the pace that was set, and not give out and forget himself, and have a part of his hand chopped off."

Questions:

- 1- Identify seven significant facts about the workers Upton Sinclair is describing in *The Jungle*:

- 2- What does this passage reveal about working conditions?

- 3- How might this passage shape public opinion?

Analyze the images:



What is the main idea of the cartoon?



What is the main idea of the cartoon?

US History

The Nineteenth Amendment

Name: _____

"On March 4, 1913, the day of Woodrow Wilson's inauguration, 5,000 woman suffragists marched through hostile crowds in Washington, D.C. Alice Paul and Lucy Burns, the parade's organizers, were members of the National American Woman Suffrage Association (NAWSA). As police failed to restrain the rowdy gathering and congressmen demanded an investigation, Paul and Burns could see the momentum building for suffrage. By the time Wilson began his campaign for a second term in 1916, the NAWSA's president, Carrie Chapman Catt, saw victory on the horizon.

While Woodrow Wilson pushed hard for reform of trusts, tariffs, and banking, determined women intensified their push for the vote. The educated, native-born, middle-class women who had been active in progressive movements had grown increasingly impatient about not being allowed to vote. As of 1910, women had federal voting rights only in Wyoming, Utah, Colorado, Washington, and Idaho. Determined suffragists pushed on, however. They finally saw success come within reach as a result of three developments: the increased activism of local groups, the use of bold new strategies to build enthusiasm for the movement, and the rebirth of the national movement under Carrie Chapman Catt.

The suffrage movement was given new strength by growing numbers of college-educated women. Founded by Radcliffe graduate Maud Wood Park, a Boston group spread the message of suffrage to poor and working-class women. Members also took trolley tours where, at each stop, crowds would gather to watch the unusual sight of a woman speaking in public. Many wealthy young women who visited Europe as part of their education became involved in the suffrage movement in Britain. Led by Emmeline Pankhurst, British suffragists staged parades, organized protest meetings, endured hunger strikes, heckled candidates for Parliament, and spat on policemen who tried to quiet them.

Susan B. Anthony's successor as president of NAWSA was Carrie Chapman Catt, who served from 1900 to 1904 and resumed the presidency in 1915. When Catt returned to NAWSA after organizing New York's Women Suffrage Party, she concentrated on five tactics: (1) painstaking organization; (2) close ties between local, state, and national workers; (3) establishing a wide base of support; (4) cautious lobbying; and (5) gracious, ladylike behavior. Although suffragists saw victories, the greater number of failures led some suffragists to try more radical tactics. Lucy Burns and Alice Paul formed their own more radical organization, the Congressional Union, and its successor, the National Woman's Party. They pressured the federal government to pass a suffrage amendment, and by 1917 Paul had organized her followers to mount a round-the-clock picket line around the White House. Some of the picketers were arrested, jailed, and even force-fed when they attempted a hunger strike. These efforts – and America's involvement in World War I – finally made suffrage inevitable. Patriotic American women who headed committees, knitted socks for soldiers, and sold liberty bonds now claimed their overdue reward for supporting the war effort. In 1919, Congress passed the Nineteenth Amendment, granting women the right to vote. The amendment won final ratification in August 1920 – 72 years after women had first convened and demanded the vote at the Seneca Falls convention in 1848." ~ *The Americans*

<u>The Traditional Role of Women:</u>	<u>The Seneca Falls Convention, 1848:</u>	<u>Changing Roles for Women:</u>	<u>World War I and the 19th Amendment:</u>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The U.S. was a patriarchal society - Men held positions of authority and women were considered inferior - Women were excluded from public life - In the early 19th century, no American college would accept women - In most states, once a woman married she lost control of her property and wages to her husband 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The abolitionist movement helped trigger the movement for women's rights - In 1848, Elizabeth Cady Stanton and Lucretia Mott, organized a Women's Rights Convention in Seneca Falls, New York - This event is often seen as the start of the Women's Rights Movement in the United States - Paraphrasing the Declaration of Independence: "all men and women are created equal..." 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Industrialization brought important changes to the traditional role of women - Free public schools became open to both boys and girls - A few special colleges opened for women - Inventions such as the sewing machine, typewriter, and telephone added new job opportunities for women - New labor-saving devices (washing machines, etc.) helped reduce housework 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - When men went off to fight in World War I in 1917, millions of women took their places in factories, mills, and mines - The contribution of women to the war effort was the final argument in favor of women's suffrage - Moreover, it seemed odd to fight for democracy abroad and to oppose it at home - An amendment was introduced into Congress during the war, establishing that no state could deny a citizen the right to vote on the basis of sex (ratified as the Nineteenth Amendment in 1920)

Questions:

- 1- Describe the traditional role of women.
- 2- Why was the Seneca Falls Convention significant?
- 3- How did industrialization change women's roles?
- 4- Why did Americans begin to think differently about female suffrage?
- 5- How did the First World War encourage ratification of the Nineteenth Amendment?

1. During World War I, many American women helped gain support for the suffrage movement by
 - (1) protesting against the war
 - (2) joining the military service
 - (3) lobbying for child-care facilities
 - (4) working in wartime industries
2. The Seneca Falls Convention of 1848 is often viewed as the beginning of the
 - (1) temperance movement
 - (2) women's rights movement
 - (3) antislavery movement
 - (4) Native American Indian movement
3. What was a major reason most western states granted women suffrage prior to the adoption of the 19th amendment?
 - (1) Western states had more college-educated women than the eastern states.
 - (2) Women outnumbered men in states west of the Mississippi River.
 - (3) A majority of western states had legislatures controlled by women.
 - (4) The important roles played by frontier women promoted equality.
4. The Seneca Falls Convention of 1848 was mainly concerned with
 - (1) ending slavery in all the states
 - (2) reducing consumption of alcoholic beverages
 - (3) improving treatment of the mentally ill
 - (4) expanding women's rights
5. The Women's Rights Movement of the late 19th century focused its efforts on securing
 - (1) Cabinet positions for women
 - (2) The reform of prisons
 - (3) Equal rights for all minorities
 - (4) Suffrage for women
6. The abolitionist movement, the women's suffrage movement, and the 1960's civil rights movement are all examples of reform efforts that
 - (1) succeeded without causing major controversy
 - (2) developed significant popular support
 - (3) achieved their goals without government action
 - (4) failed to affect the nation as a whole
7. The main goal of the Seneca Falls Convention (1848) was to
 - (1) obtain equal rights for women
 - (2) make the public aware of environmental problems
 - (3) correct the abuses of big business
 - (4) organize the first labor union in the United States
8. When Susan B. Anthony refused to pay a fine for voting illegally in the election of 1872, she stated: "Not a penny shall go to this unjust claim." Her action was an example of
 - (1) anarchy
 - (2) judicial review
 - (3) civil disobedience
 - (4) vigilante justice

US History

Teddy Roosevelt's Square Deal

Name: _____

"Theodore Roosevelt was not supposed to be president. In 1900, the young governor from New York was urged to run as McKinley's vice-president by the state's political bosses, who found Roosevelt impossible to control. The plot to nominate Roosevelt worked, taking him out of state office. President McKinley, however, had served barely six months of his second term before he was assassinated, making Roosevelt president.

When Roosevelt was thrust into the presidency in 1901, he became the youngest president ever at 42 years old. Roosevelt helped create the modern presidency, making him a model by which all future presidents would be measured. Citing federal responsibility for the national welfare, Roosevelt thought the government should assume control whenever states proved incapable of dealing with problems. Roosevelt saw the presidency as a 'bully pulpit,' from which he could influence the news media and shape legislation. If big business victimized workers, then President Roosevelt would see to it that the common people received what he called a Square Deal. This term was used to describe the various progressive reforms sponsored by the Roosevelt administration.

By 1900, trusts – legal bodies created to hold stock in many companies – controlled about four-fifths of the industries in the United States. Some trusts, like Standard Oil, had earned poor reputations with the public by the use of unfair business practices. Many trusts lowered their prices to drive competitors out of the market and then took advantage of the lack of competition to jack prices up even higher. President Roosevelt did not believe that all trusts were harmful, but he sought to curb those trusts that were harmful.

After reading *The Jungle* by Upton Sinclair, Roosevelt responded to the public's clamor for action. In 1906 Roosevelt pushed for passage of the Meat Inspection Act, which dictated strict cleanliness requirements for meatpackers and created the program of federal meat inspection that was in use until it was replaced by more sophisticated techniques in the 1990s. In 1906, Congress passed the Pure Food and Drug Act. This act halted the sale of contaminated foods and medicines and called for truth in labeling. Before Roosevelt's presidency, the federal government had also paid very little attention to the nation's natural resources. John Muir, a naturalist and writer with whom Roosevelt camped in California's Yosemite National Park in 1903, persuaded the president to set aside 148 million acres of forest reserves. Roosevelt also established more than 50 wildlife sanctuaries and several national parks." ~ *The Americans*

1. President Theodore Roosevelt's conservation efforts were influenced by a desire to

- (1) protect natural resources for the future
- (2) increase revenues through land sales
- (3) reduce the role of the federal government
- (4) return tribal lands to Native American Indians

2. Which president was known as a trustbuster?

- (1) George Washington
- (2) Calvin Coolidge
- (3) Theodore Roosevelt
- (4) Dwight Eisenhower



“We demand that big business give people a square deal; in return we must insist that when anyone engaged in big business honestly endeavors to do right, he shall himself be given a square deal.”

~ Theodore Roosevelt

1- Explain the quote.

2- What is the meaning of the political cartoon?

Theodore Roosevelt and the Square Deal, 1901 – 1909

- 1- In the late 19th century, the Presidency had been relatively weak, leaving the direction of the country’s affairs mainly to Congress**
- 2- Theodore Roosevelt reversed this trend when he became President.**
- 3- In Roosevelt’s view, the President acted as the “steward,” or manager, of the people’s interests.**
- 4- Roosevelt revived the use of the Sherman Antitrust Act against big business consolidations, known as trusts, but he distinguished between “good trusts” and “bad trusts” which acted against the public interest.**
- 5- He launched the break-up of Rockefeller’s Standard Oil Company.**
- 6- Square Deal Legislation:**
 - a) The Meat Inspection Act (1906): government inspection of meat**
 - b) The Pure Food and Drug Act (1906): regulated the preparation of foods and the sale of medicines**
 - c) Increased the power of the Interstate Commerce Commission to regulate railroads, and gave it authority over the telegraph and telephone**
 - d) Drew attention to the need to conserve forests, wildlife, and natural resources; adding millions of acres to the national forests and parks**

~ The Key to Understanding U.S. History and Government

1- How did Theodore Roosevelt differ from previous Presidents?

2- What is a trust?

3- How did Theodore Roosevelt view trusts?

4- Identify three significant changes that occurred as a result of Theodore Roosevelt's Square Deal Legislation:

5- How did Theodore Roosevelt conserve the nation's land and resources?

6- Does Theodore Roosevelt's Square Deal Legislation affect Americans today? Explain your answer.

1. A main purpose of President Theodore Roosevelt's trustbusting policies was to
- (1) reduce corruption in government
 - (2) save the nation's banks
 - (3) encourage competition in business
 - (4) end strikes by labor unions

2. Theodore Roosevelt, Woodrow Wilson, and Robert M. LaFollette are all considered progressives because they
- (1) supported the formation of the first trade union
 - (2) used Presidential power to break up strikes
 - (3) worked to limit the power of big business
 - (4) formed the first civil rights organizations

3. Which term best describes Theodore Roosevelt, John Muir, and Gifford Pinchot?

- (1) philanthropists
- (2) conservationists
- (3) yellow journalists
- (4) captains of industry

3. A belief shared by Presidents Theodore Roosevelt, William Taft, and Woodrow Wilson is that the Federal Government should

- (1) allow the free-enterprise system to work without regulation
- (2) use its power to regulate unfair business practices
- (3) provide jobs for unemployed workers
- (4) support unions in labor-management disputes

5. Which statement best summarizes President Theodore Roosevelt's views about conservation?

- (1) Environmental issues are best decided by the private sector.
- (2) Unlimited access to natural resources is the key to business growth.
- (3) Wilderness areas and their resources should be protected for the public good.
- (4) Decisions about the use of natural resources should be left to the states.

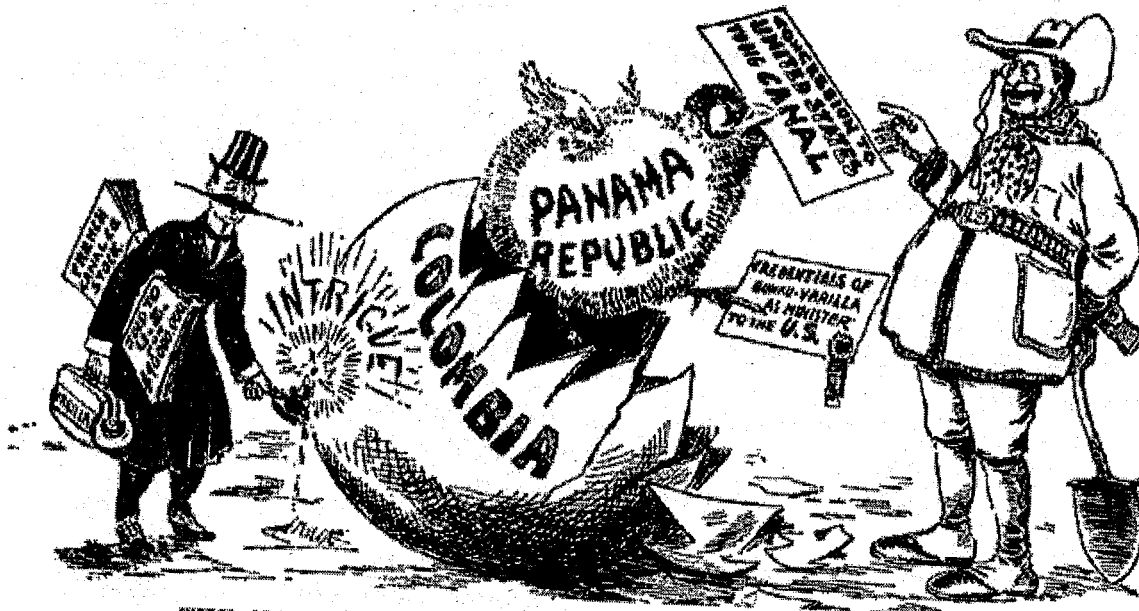
5. The Panamanian revolt, the Russo-Japanese war, and the creation of the national parks system occurred during the presidency of

- (1) William McKinley
- (2) Woodrow Wilson
- (3) Herbert Hoover
- (4) Theodore Roosevelt

Speaker A: "The business of America is business, and we would be wise to remember that."
 Speaker B: "Government ownership of business is superior to private enterprise."
 Speaker C: "Strict government regulation of business practices is a means to insure the public good."
 Speaker D: "Only through personal effort can wealth and success be achieved."

Which speaker would most likely have supported the ideas of the Progressive movement?

- (1) Speaker A
- (2) Speaker B
- (3) Speaker C
- (4) Speaker D



THE MAN BEHIND THE EGG—From the Times (New York)

What is the meaning of the political cartoon?



Image: 1908 editorial cartoon of President Theodore Roosevelt as "A Practical Forester." Source: St. Paul Minnesota "Pioneer Press".

What is the meaning of the image?

Do you believe that Americans have successfully preserved and conserved the forest lands and natural resources? Explain your answer.

Woodrow Wilson A New Freedom and A New Kind of Tax

US History

Name: _____

"The 1912 presidential campaign featured a current president, a former president, and an academic who had entered politics only two years earlier. Believing that President Taft had failed to live up to Progressive ideals, Theodore Roosevelt informed seven state governors that he was willing to accept the Republican nomination. When it became clear that Taft's delegates controlled the nomination, Roosevelt decided to leave the party and campaign as an independent. Declaring himself 'fit as a bull moose,' Roosevelt became the presidential candidate for the newly formed Progressive Party, nicknamed the Bull Moose Party. The election of 1912 became a contest between Taft, Roosevelt, and the Democrat, Wilson.

Woodrow Wilson called his platform: the New Freedom and as Roosevelt and Taft split the Republican voters, Wilson won the Electoral College and the election with 435 votes, even though he received less than 42 percent of the popular vote. Five weeks after taking office, Wilson appeared before Congress, the first president to do so since John Adams. He had come to present his bill to reduce tariffs. In Wilson's message to Congress, he declared that high tariffs had 'built up a set of privileges and exemptions from competition behind which it was easy...to organize monopoly until...nothing is obliged to stand the tests of efficiency and economy.' Wilson believed that the pressure of foreign competition would lead American manufacturers to improve their products and lower their prices. In 1913 the Democrat-controlled Congress passed the Underwood Tariff and Wilson signed it into law.

An important section of the Underwood Tariff Act was the provision for levying an income tax, or a direct tax on the earnings of individuals and corporations. The Constitution originally prohibited direct taxes unless they were apportioned among the states on the basis of population. Passage of the Sixteenth Amendment in 1913, however, made it legal for the federal government to tax the income of individuals directly. The United States had also not had a central bank since the 1830s. During the economic depressions that hit the country periodically after that time, hundreds of small banks collapsed, wiping out the life savings of many of their customers. To restore public confidence in the banking system, Wilson supported the establishment of a Federal Reserve System. Banks would have to keep a portion of their deposits in a regional reserve bank, which would provide a financial cushion against unanticipated losses.

At Wilson's request, Congress created the Federal Trade Commission (FTC) to monitor American business. The FTC had the power to investigate companies and issue 'cease and desist' orders against companies engaging in unfair trade practices, or those which hurt competition. It was to work with business to limit activities that unfairly limited competition. Wilson's approach did not satisfy progressives in Congress, who responded by passing the Clayton Antitrust Act. It banned tying agreements, which required retailers who bought from one company to stop selling a competitor's products. It also banned price discrimination. Businesses could not charge different customers different prices. Manufacturers could no longer give discounts to chain stores and other retailers who bought a large volume of goods. When the bill became law, Samuel Gompers, head of the American Federation of Labor, called the Clayton Antitrust Act the worker's 'Magna Carta,' because it gave unions the right to exist." ~ *The American Vision*

Woodrow Wilson's Legislative Record

Underwood Tariff (1913):

- Wilson believed that high tariffs benefited rich monopolists but hurt average Americans
- He enacted a law lowering tariffs by 25 %
- To make up for the lost revenue, he introduced the nation's first income tax

Graduated Income Tax (1913):

- In a graduated income tax, rich taxpayers are taxed at a higher rate than less well-off taxpayers
- The original Constitution did not permit Congress to tax individuals on their income
- The Sixteenth Amendment, ratified in 1913, gave Congress the power to tax personal income

The Federal Reserve Act (1913):

- The act reformed the banking industry by establishing 12 regional Federal Reserve Banks to serve as "banker's banks"
- The act further allowed the Federal Reserve to regulate the money in circulation by controlling the amount of money that banks could lend

Antitrust Legislation:

- In 1914, Congress passed the Clayton Antitrust Act increasing the federal government's power to prevent unfair business practices
- In addition, the Federal Trade Commission Act was created to further protect consumers against unfair business practices by corporations

- 1- How did the Underwood Tariff affect America's tariffs?
- 2- Why was a Graduated Income Tax instituted?
- 3- Why was an Amendment necessary for the implementation of a Graduated Income Tax?
- 4- What Amendment was ratified to give Congress the power to tax personal income?
- 5- What did the Federal Reserve Act establish?
- 6- What powers were reserved for the Federal Reserve?
- 7- What was the Clayton Antitrust Act?
- 8- Why was the Federal Trade Commission Act created?
- 9- Of all of these changes, what do you believe was the most significant change implemented by Wilson's New Freedom?
- 10- Why do you believe that was the most significant change?
- 11- Why is it important to regulate money in circulation?

1. The Sherman Antitrust Act and the Clayton Antitrust Act were passed in an effort to
 - (1) promote the formation of new trusts
 - (2) maintain competition in business
 - (3) increase business investment
 - (4) limit the activities of foreign corporations
2. The Federal Reserve System was created to
 - (1) maintain a national petroleum supply
 - (2) provide military support for the armed forces
 - (3) protect consumers from fraud
 - (4) manage the nation's supply of currency and interest rates
3. Supporters of a graduated national income tax argued that it was the fairest type of tax because the
 - (1) rate of taxation was the same for all persons
 - (2) rate of taxation increased as incomes rose
 - (3) income tax provided the most revenue for the government
 - (4) income tax replaced state and local government taxes
4. When the Federal Reserve Board lowers interest rates, it is most likely attempting to
 - (1) stimulate consumer spending
 - (2) lower prices
 - (3) encourage saving
 - (4) reduce investment
5. To improve distribution of money and guarantee an adequate money supply, President Woodrow Wilson asked Congress to
 - (1) eliminate the gold standard
 - (2) limit foreign investment
 - (3) provide insurance for bank deposits
 - (4) establish the Federal Reserve System
6. The Federal Reserve System helps to regulate
 - (1) the annual federal budget
 - (2) state sales tax rates
 - (3) Social Security payments
 - (4) the nation's money supply
7. Today, the Federal Reserve System attempts to stabilize the economy of the United States by
 - (1) requiring federal budgets be prepared and presented to Congress
 - (2) levying and collecting income taxes
 - (3) regulating interest rates and the money supply
 - (4) backing all currency with silver and gold
8. The Federal Reserve Act of 1913 was intended to
 - (1) create a national parks system
 - (2) regulate the stock market
 - (3) control the nation's money supply
 - (4) establish homelands for Native American Indians

Reading: A Graduated Income Tax

"The income tax was originally a Populist idea. It was finally put into effect under Wilson. A progressive income tax is designed to tax the poor less heavily.

Under such a tax, the more money one earns, the more money one pays in taxes. Earlier taxes were said to be regressive. They placed an unfair tax burden on those who could not afford to pay it. (Regressive taxes today would include sales taxes.)

The ratification of the 16th Amendment in 1913 gave Congress the authority to tax personal and corporate income. The Revenue Act (1913) placed a 1% tax on incomes over \$3,000 and a higher tax on those incomes over \$20,000 a year. The vast number of Americans did not pay any tax." ~ *United States History and Government*

1- Do you remember the Populists? Who were they and what did they believe?

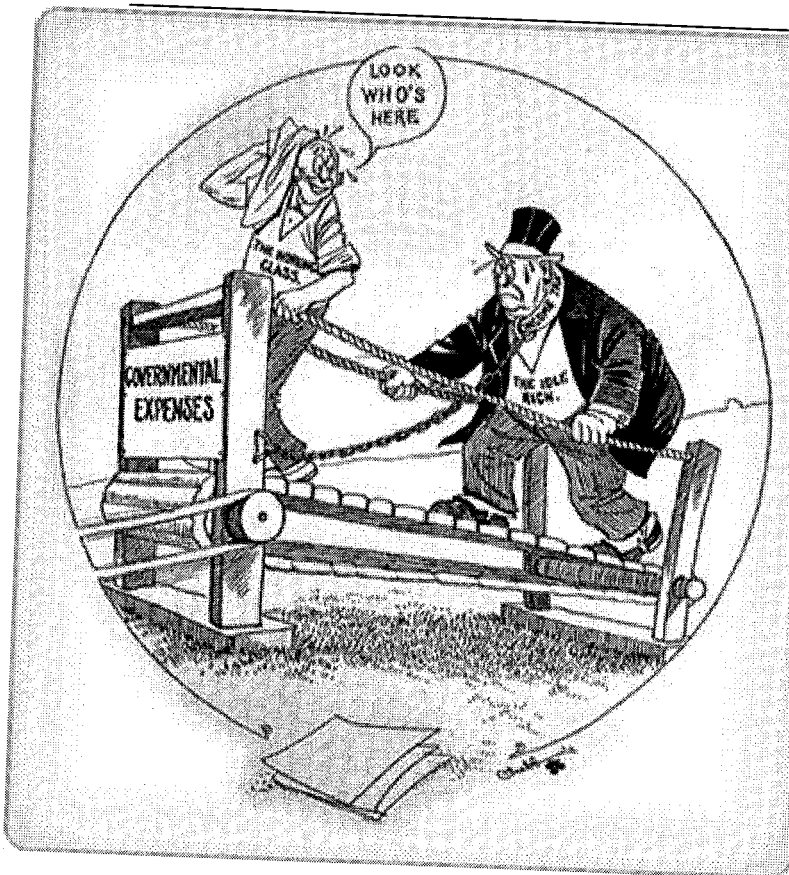
2- Why do you think Populists would have supported an income tax?

3- What is a progressive income tax?

What is a regressive tax?

4- Provide an example of a regressive tax.

5- Why do many Americans consider a progressive income tax fair?



Explain the meaning of the political cartoon.

Do you agree or disagree with the political cartoon? Explain your answer.

Do Now:

"The Spanish-American War of 1898 ended Spain's colonial empire in the Western Hemisphere and secured the position of the United States as a Pacific power. U.S. victory in the war produced a peace treaty that compelled the Spanish to relinquish claims on Cuba, and to cede sovereignty over Guam, Puerto Rico, and the Philippines to the United States. The United States also annexed the independent state of Hawaii during the conflict. Thus, the war enabled the United States to establish its predominance in the Caribbean region and to pursue its strategic and economic interests in Asia...

On April 11, 1898, President William McKinley asked Congress for authorization to end the fighting in Cuba between the rebels and Spanish forces, and to establish a 'stable government' that would 'maintain order' and ensure the 'peace and tranquility and the security' of Cuban and U.S. citizens on the island. On April 20, the U.S. Congress passed a joint resolution that acknowledged Cuban independence, demanded that the Spanish government give up control of the island, foreswore any intention on the part of the United States to annex Cuba, and authorized McKinley to use whatever military measures he deemed necessary to guarantee Cuba's independence.

The Spanish government rejected the U.S. ultimatum and immediately severed diplomatic relations with the United States. McKinley responded by implementing a naval blockade of Cuba on April 22 and issued a call for 125,000 military volunteers the following day. That same day, Spain declared war on the United States, and the U.S. Congress voted to go to war against Spain on April 25."

~ state.gov

Questions:

- 1- What did the Spanish-American war end?

- 2- What territories did the United States gain control of after the war?

- 3- What did the war enable the United States to do?

- 4- What did President William McKinley do on April 11, 1898?

- 5- Why did President McKinley do this?

- 6- What did the U.S. Congress do on April 20, 1898?

- 7- How did the Spanish government respond to the U.S. ultimatum?

- 8- How did President McKinley respond to the Spanish government?

- 9- Spain had once been a great power. What do you think this war revealed about Spain and what do you think this war revealed about the United States?

Analyze the chart:

"The Progressive Era coincided with a period of greater American involvement in foreign affairs. Many Americans believed that the United States, as one of the world's leading industrial nations, should play a greater role on the world stage.

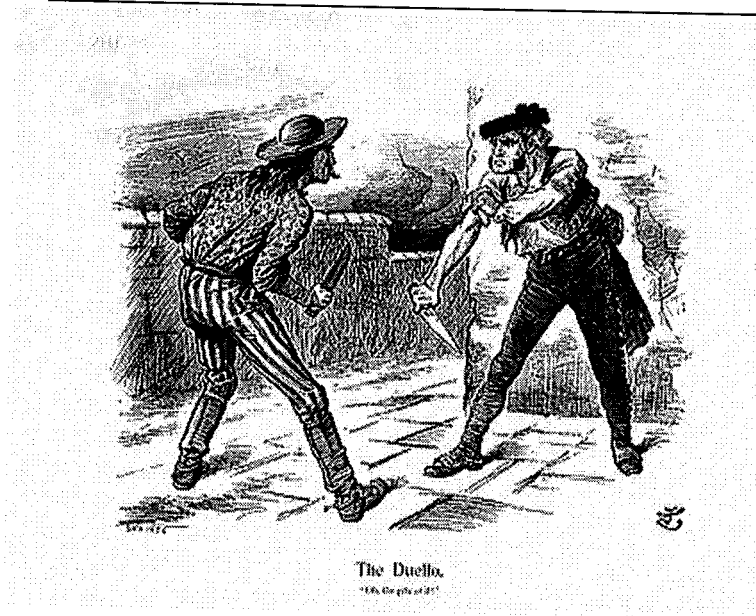
The Spanish-American War marked a major turning point in American foreign relations, changing the United States from a nation without colonies to one in possession of an overseas empire." ~ The Key to Understanding U.S. History and Government

<u>Causes of the Spanish-American War:</u>	<u>Results of the Spanish-American War:</u>
<ul style="list-style-type: none">- By the 1890s, Spain's New World empire had been reduced to a few islands in the Caribbean- In 1894, Cuban sugar workers rebelled from Spain seeking their independence; a Spanish army was sent to Cuba to crush the rebellion with brutal force- Americans felt they had a moral obligation to help Cuba gain independence- <u>Yellow Journalism</u> → Publishers like William Randolph Hearst and Joseph Pulitzer sensationalized news events to sell more newspapers; deliberately distorted the news with Cuba with exaggerated stories of atrocities- The American government wanted to protect American investments in Cuba- The Spanish Ambassador, De Lôme, called President McKinley "weak" in a private letter that was published in the press- <u>The battleship U.S.S. Maine</u> was blown up in Havana harbor, killing 250 American sailors; even though the explosion was probably caused by accidental fire, the press blamed the explosion on Spanish sabotage	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Finding it hard to resist the public outcry, President McKinley asked Congress for a declaration of war against Spain shortly after the explosion of the <i>Maine</i>- The Spanish-American War lasted less than four months- American forces quickly overcame the Spanish navy in the Philippines and Spanish troops on Cuba- As a result of the war, the United States acquired the Philippines, Puerto Rico, and Guam- Cuba became independent in name but fell under the indirect control of the United States- The United States emerged from the war with a colonial empire- American leaders reversed the nation's traditional policy by becoming imperialist- Imperialism refers to the control of one country by another; often for the following reasons →<ul style="list-style-type: none">* Need for raw materials and markets* Strategic Reasons* Nationalism* Attitudes towards other Peoples

1- What had happened to Spain's empire by the 1890s?

2- What did Cuban sugar workers do in 1894?

- 3- Define Yellow Journalism.
- 4- Why did Yellow Journalism change Americans perception of events in Cuba?
- 5- What did the American government want to protect in Cuba?
- 6- Who was De Lôme and how did he contribute to the outcome of war?
- 7- What happened to the battleship U.S.S. Maine?
- 8- How did the press portray what happened to the battleship U.S.S. Maine?
- 9- What did President McKinley find hard to resist and why?
- 10- How long did the Spanish-American War last?
- 11- Why did the United States win the Spanish-American War?
- 12- What did the United States gain as a result of the Spanish-American War?
- 13- What really happened to Cuba after the Spanish-American War?
- 14- How did the United States change after the Spanish-American War?
- 15- Define imperialism.
- 16- How did imperialism change American history?
- 17- What were several reasons for U.S. imperialism?



1. One important conclusion that can be drawn as a result of the United States experience in both the Spanish-American War (1898) and the Persian Gulf War (1991) is that
 - (1) only the President should decide issues of war and peace
 - (2) the media are a powerful influence in shaping American public opinion toward war
 - (3) the public has little confidence in the ability of the American military
 - (4) international organizations play a decisive role in determining the outcome of a war
2. From 1900 to 1915, a basic aim of United States foreign policy was to
 - (1) develop close economic ties with African nations
 - (2) oppose revolutionary movements in western Europe
 - (3) promote United States influence in Latin America
 - (4) prevent the spread of communism in western Europe and Asia
3. Throughout United States history, the most important aim of the country's foreign policy has been
 - (1) participation in international organizations
 - (2) advancement of national self-interest
 - (3) containment of communism
 - (4) development of military alliances
4. During the late 19th and early 20th centuries, United States policy toward Latin America was most strongly characterized by
 1. friendship and trust
 2. intervention and paternalism
 3. tolerance and humanitarianism
 4. indifference and neglect
5. Involvement in the Spanish-American War, acquisition of Hawaii, and introduction of the Open Door policy in China were actions taken by the United States Government to
 - (1) establish military alliances with other nations
 - (2) gain overseas markets and sources of raw materials
 - (3) begin the policy of manifest destiny
 - (4) support isolationist forces in Congress
6. Which argument was used to support United States acquisition of overseas possessions in the late 1800's?
 - (1) The United States needed to obtain raw materials and new markets.
 - (2) The spread of Marxist ideas had to be stopped because they threatened world peace.
 - (3) The United States should be the first world power to build a colonial empire.
 - (4) The doctrine of Manifest Destiny had become obsolete.
7. During the late 19th and early 20th centuries, United States intervention in Latin America was motivated by the United States desire to
 - (1) protect its growing investments in Latin America
 - (2) encourage Latin American trade with Europe
 - (3) end Latin American independence movements
 - (4) reduce the influence of communism in Latin America

Reading: The Rough Riders

"The most famous of all the units fighting in Cuba, the 'Rough Riders' was the name given to the First U.S. Volunteer Cavalry under the leadership of Theodore Roosevelt. Roosevelt resigned his position as Assistant Secretary of the Navy in May 1898 to join the volunteer cavalry. The original plan for this unit called for filling it with men from the Indian Territory, New Mexico, Arizona, and Oklahoma. However, once Roosevelt joined the group, it quickly became the place for a mix of troops ranging from Ivy League athletes to glee-club singers to Texas Rangers and Indians.

Roosevelt and the commander of the unit Colonel Leonard Wood trained and supplied the men so well at their camp in San Antonio, Texas, that the Rough Riders was allowed into the action, unlike many other volunteer companies. They went to Tampa at the end of May and sailed for Santiago de Cuba on June 13. There they joined the Fifth Corps, another highly trained, well supplied, and enthusiastic group consisting of excellent soldiers from the regular army and volunteers.

The Rough Riders saw battle at Las Guásimas when General Samuel B. M. Young was ordered to attack at this village, three miles north of Siboney on the way to Santiago. Although it was not important to the outcome of the war, news of the action quickly made the papers. They also made headlines for their role in the Battle of San Juan Hill, which became the stuff of legend thanks to Roosevelt's writing ability and reenactments filmed long after." ~ loc.gov

Questions:

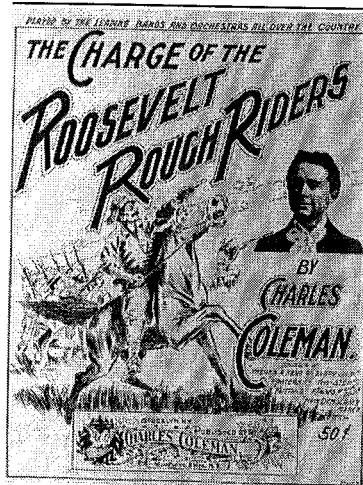
1- What was the most famous of all the units fighting in Cuba?

2- Who was the leader of this First U.S. Volunteer Cavalry?

3- Describe the men who made up the "Rough Riders".

4- Why were the Rough Riders allowed into action?

5- What battle are the Rough Riders remembered for?



What does this poster reveal about how historical events are sometimes remembered?

Can you think of a more recent example of this kind of "historical memory"?

Analyze the following image:



Why is this image an example of Yellow Journalism?

"The Spanish-American War is often referred to as the first 'media war.' During the 1890s, journalism that sensationalized – and sometimes even manufacture – dramatic events was a powerful force that helped propel the United States into war with Spain. Led by newspaper owners William Randolph Hearst and Joseph Pulitzer, journalism of the 1890s used melodrama, romance, and hyperbole to sell millions of newspapers – a style that became known as yellow journalism.

The term yellow journalism came from a popular *New York World* comic called 'Hogan's Alley,' which featured a yellow-dressed character named the 'the yellow kid.' Determined to compete with Pulitzer's *World* in every way, rival *New York Journal* owner William Randolph Hearst copied Pulitzer's sensationalist style and even hired 'Hogan's Alley' artist R.F. Outcault away from the *World*. In response, Pulitzer commissioned another cartoonist to create a second yellow kid. Soon, the sensationalist press of the 1890s became a competition between the 'yellow kids,' and the journalistic style was coined 'yellow journalism.' Yellow journals like the *New York Journal* and the *New York World* relied on sensationalist headlines to sell newspapers." ~ pbs.org

What was Yellow Journalism and why did it sell newspapers?

Teddy Roosevelt and a Canal

US History

Name: _____

"One of the most impressive feats of engineering in the world, the Panama Canal was built under a 1903 U.S. treaty with Panama. It took 10 years to build, required more than 40,000 laborers, and cost almost \$390 million. The canal stretches 50 miles across the mountainous regions of Panama. In 1977 a new treaty took effect that gave Panama control of the canal as of December 31, 1999. Many people criticized Teddy Roosevelt's role in building the Panama Canal. They believed that he was trying to dominate Latin America. The canal was also costly in terms of human life. Accidents and disease claimed the lives of 5,609 people, including about 4,500 Caribbean laborers.

Theodore Roosevelt, however, believed in a strong global military presence. He insisted that displaying American power to the world would make nations think twice about fighting, thus promoting global peace. He often expressed this belief with a West African saying, 'Speak softly and carry a big stick.' Roosevelt's 'big stick' policy was perhaps most evident in the Caribbean. Roosevelt and others viewed the construction of a canal through Central America as vital to American power in the world.

In 1903 Panama was still part of Colombia. Secretary of State Hay offered Colombia \$10 million and a yearly rent of \$250,000 for the right to construct the canal and to control a narrow strip of land on either side of it. Considering the price too low and afraid of losing control of Panama, the Colombian government refused the offer. Some Panamanians feared losing the commercial benefits of the canal. Panama had opposed Colombian rule since the mid-1800s, and the canal issue added to the tensions. A French company had begun digging a canal through Panama in 1881. By 1889, however, it abandoned its efforts because of bankruptcy and terrible losses from disease among the workers. The French company's agent, Philippe Bunau-Varilla, and Panamanian officials decided that the only way to ensure the canal would be built was to declare independence and make their own deal with the United States. Bunau-Varilla arranged for a small army to stage an uprising in Panama. On November 3, 1903, Bunau-Varilla's forces revolted. Meanwhile, President Roosevelt sent ships to Panama to prevent Colombian interference. Within a few days, the United States recognized Panama's independence. Less than two weeks later, the two nations signed a treaty allowing the canal to be built." ~ *The American Vision*

1. Which statement best describes President Theodore Roosevelt's foreign policy position toward Latin America in the early 1900's?

- (1) The United States should reduce its involvement in Latin American affairs.
- (2) The Monroe Doctrine permits the USA to intervene actively in Latin America.
- (3) Latin American nations should form an organization to help them achieve political and economic stability.
- (4) The USA should give financial aid to help the poor of Latin America.

2. All of the following refer to the construction of the Panama Canal except:

- (1) Colombia refused to permit canal construction across its territory.
- (2) The United States recognized the independence of Panama after a revolution broke out on the isthmus against Colombia.
- (3) American warships were sent to Panama to assist the revolutionists.
- (4) Canal construction cost a billion dollars and the loss of ten thousand lives.



American Imperialism:
This cartoon displays Roosevelt's belief that the United States should "speak softly and carry a big stick" in foreign affairs.

In what part of the world did Roosevelt's quote originate?

Analyzing a Political Cartoon:



THE MAN BEHIND THE EGG—From the Times (New York)

This political cartoon provides the student with clues about how the United States acquired the right to build and control a canal through Panama in 1903.

Try to answer the following questions solely through your analysis of the political cartoon:

- 1- Who is the large fellow with a cowboy hat on the right side of the cartoon?
- 2- Why is the fellow with a cowboy hat leaning on a shovel?
- 3- What country is represented by the egg in the cartoon?
- 4- Could you locate the country represented by the egg on a map?
- 5- What hatched from the egg?
- 6- What caused the egg to hatch?
- 7- Who is the villain with the black hat and pointed mustache at the left of the cartoon?
- 8- After studying the political cartoon, what hunches or guesses do you have about how the United States acquired the right to build and control the Panama Canal?



What is the meaning of the political cartoon?

"The growing American involvement in foreign affairs caused Roosevelt to expand his 'big stick' diplomacy. In an address to Congress in 1904, the president defined what came to be known as the Roosevelt Corollary to the Monroe Doctrine. In it, he said that the United States would intervene in Latin American affairs when necessary to maintain economic and political stability in the Western Hemisphere.

The United States first applied the Roosevelt Corollary in the Dominican Republic, which had fallen behind on its debt payments to European nations. In 1905 the United States assumed the responsibility of collecting customs tariffs in the Dominican Republic, using the United States Marine Corps as its agent.

Latin American nations resented the growing American influence in the region, but Roosevelt's successor, William Howard Taft, continued Roosevelt's policies. Taft placed much less emphasis on military force and more on helping Latin American industry. He believed that if American business leaders supported Latin American and Asian development, everyone would benefit. The United States would increase its trade, American businesses would increase their profits, and countries in Latin America and Asia would rise out of poverty and social disorder.

Taft's policy came to be called dollar diplomacy. Although Taft described his brand of diplomacy as 'substituting dollars for bullets,' in Nicaragua he used both.

In 1911 American bankers began making loans to Nicaragua to support its shaky government. The following year, civil unrest forced the Nicaraguan president to appeal for greater assistance. American marines entered the country, replaced the collector of customs with an American agent, and formed a committee of two Americans and one Nicaraguan to control the customs commissions. American troops stayed to support both the government and customs until 1925." ~ *The American Vision*

DEFINE

~~the Following Terms:~~ the Following Terms:

- Monroe Doctrine
- Roosevelt Corollary
- Panama Canal
- Dollar Diplomacy

Critical Thinking Question:

Did the Roosevelt Corollary and Dollar Diplomacy benefit Latin Americans or did it lead to a kind of U.S. neo-imperialism in Latin America? Explain your answer.

Analyze the following chart:

<u>The U.S. and Cuba:</u>	<u>The Panama Canal:</u>	<u>The Big Stick Policy:</u>	<u>Woodrow Wilson and Latin America:</u>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - After the Spanish-American War, Cuba became a protectorate under American control - U.S. forces remained on the island, and American businesses invested heavily in Cuba - Cubans were forced to agree to the Platt Amendment, which gave the United States the right to intervene in Cuban affairs at any time - The Platt Amendment was later repealed in the 1930s - The U.S. sought to keep foreign powers out of the Caribbean because they might pose a threat to U.S. security ~ The Key to Understanding U.S. History and Government 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The Spanish-American War highlighted the need for a canal, so that the U.S. navy could send ships between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans without circling South America - By 1903, Americans decided to build the canal across Panama [Panama was still a part of Colombia] - The government of Colombia could not agree to terms with the United States, while Panamanian rebels wished to establish their independence - Roosevelt made a deal with the rebels - Roosevelt ordered U.S. warships in the area to protect them - Roosevelt next recognized Panamanian independence - In return, the US received land for the canal 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - In 1904, Roosevelt barred European countries from using force to collect debts owed by the Dominican Republic - The U.S. would intervene to collect the debt, acting as an "international police power" - This Roosevelt Corollary to the Monroe Doctrine became known as the Big Stick Policy, since Roosevelt boasted he would "walk softly but carry a big stick" - The corollary was used to justify sending troops to the West Indies and Central America 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Seeking additional bases in the Caribbean, Wilson bought the Virgin Islands from Denmark in 1917 - Wilson sent troops to Haiti, Nicaragua, and the Dominican Republic to protect American interests - Wilson became involved in the Mexican Revolution; troops of the rebel leader Pancho Villa murdered Americans both in Mexico and across the border - Wilson sent troops to Mexico but Villa eluded capture and Wilson withdrew the troops in 1917, when America entered World War I

1- What happened to Cuba after the Spanish-American War?

1. Which statement best describes President Theodore Roosevelt's foreign policy position toward Latin America in the early 1900's?
 - (1) The United States should reduce its involvement in Latin American affairs.
 - (2) The Monroe Doctrine permits the United States to intervene actively in the affairs of Latin American nations.
 - (3) Latin American nations should form an organization to help them achieve political and economic stability.
 - (4) The United States should give large amounts of financial aid to help the poor of Latin America.
2. The Monroe Doctrine declared that the United States would
 - (1) prevent the establishment of new European colonies anywhere in the world
 - (2) help colonies in North and South America adopt a democratic form of government
 - (3) view European interference in the Americas as a threat to the national interest of the United States
 - (4) prevent other nations from trading with South American nations
3. From 1900 to 1915, a basic aim of United States foreign policy was to
 - (1) promote United States influence in Latin America
 - (2) prevent the spread of communism in western Europe and Asia
4. "I took the Canal and let Congress debate." – Theodore Roosevelt. This quotation best demonstrates
 - (1) an effort by a President to maintain a policy of isolationism
 - (2) a decline in the use of militarism as a defense policy
 - (3) an increased reliance on the legislative process
 - (4) a Presidential action that achieved a foreign policy objective
5. Early in the 20th century, Presidents William Taft and Woodrow Wilson used the concept of dollar diplomacy to
 - (1) help European nations avoid war
 - (2) expand United States influence in China
 - (3) protect United States investments in Latin America
 - (4) support welfare programs for immigrants to the United States
6. Involvement in the Spanish-American War, acquisition of Hawaii, and introduction of the Open Door policy in China were actions taken by the United States Government to
 - (1) establish military alliances with other nations
 - (2) gain overseas markets and sources of raw materials
 - (3) begin the policy of manifest destiny
 - (4) support isolationist forces in Congress

7. Which foreign policy position was held by both President James Monroe and President Theodore Roosevelt?

1. Trade with other nations should be sharply reduced.
2. The United States should follow a policy of isolationism.
3. A special relationship should exist between the United States and the nations of Latin America.
4. The United States should send troops to aid revolutionary movements in European nations

8. During the late 19th and early 20th centuries, United States policy toward Latin America was most strongly characterized by

1. friendship and trust
2. intervention and paternalism
3. tolerance and humanitarianism
4. indifference and neglect

9. The principle that the United States has the right to act as the "policeman of the Western Hemisphere" and intervene in the internal affairs of Latin American nations was established by the

1. Good Neighbor policy
2. Open Door policy
3. Roosevelt Corollary to the Monroe Doctrine
4. Marshall Plan

10. Which argument was used to support United States acquisition of overseas possessions in the late 1800's?

1. The United States needed to obtain raw materials and new markets.
2. The spread of Marxist ideas had to be stopped because they threatened world peace.
3. The United States should be the first world power to build a colonial empire

11. Which United States foreign policy was most directly related to the rise of big business in the late 1800s?

1. containment
2. imperialism
3. détente
4. neutrality

12. United States annexation of the Philippines (1898) and military involvement in Vietnam (1960's and 1970's) are similar because in each event the United States

1. achieved its long-range foreign policy objectives
2. put the domino theory into action
3. demonstrated the strength and success of its military power
4. provoked domestic debate about its involvement in the internal affairs of other nations

13. One way in which the Panama Canal and the Suez Canal are geographically similar is that each is located on

- (1) a peninsula
- (2) an archipelago
- (3) an isthmus
- (4) an island

14. The main purpose of the Roosevelt Corollary to the Monroe Doctrine was to
(1) Renounce the use of military force in Latin America.

(2) Provide legal grounds for the extension of America's colonial empire in Latin America.

(3) Justify U.S. military intervention in Latin America if necessary to forestall interference by European nations.

(4) Provide a timetable for the withdrawal of U.S. troops from the Caribbean islands.

(5) Justify U.S. intervention in the Russo-Japanese War.

Analyze the following images:



THE MAN WHO CAN MAKE THE DIRT FLY.



US Imperialism in Asia

US History

Name: _____

"In the late 19th century, advances in technology enabled American farms and factories to produce far more than American citizens could consume. Now the United States needed raw materials for its factories and new markets for its agricultural and manufactured goods. Imperialists viewed foreign trade as the solution to American overproduction. Some Americans also combined the philosophy of Social Darwinism – a belief that free-market competition would lead to the survival of the fittest – with a belief in the racial superiority of Anglo-Saxons – to justify American imperialism.

An early supporter of American expansion was William Seward, Secretary of State under presidents Abraham Lincoln and Andrew Johnson. In 1867, Seward arranged for the U.S. to buy Alaska from the Russians for \$7.2 million. Some people thought it was silly to buy what they called 'Seward's Icebox' or 'Seward's folly.' Time showed how wrong they were. In 1959, Alaska became a state. For about two cents an acre, the United States had acquired a land rich in timber, minerals, and, as it turned out, oil.

Many American business leaders believed that the United States would benefit from trade with Japan as well as with China. Japan's rulers, however, believed that excessive contact with the West would destroy their culture and only allowed the Chinese and Dutch to trade with their nation. On July 8, 1853, four American warships under Commodore Matthew C. Perry's command entered Yedo Bay (today known as Tokyo Bay). The Japanese had never seen steamships before and were impressed by the display of American technology. Perry's arrival in Japan forced the Japanese to make changes internally. Realizing that they could not compete against modern Western technology, the Japanese signed a treaty opening the ports of Simoda and Hakodadi to American trade.

As trade with China and Japan grew in the 1800s, Americans desired ports in the Pacific Ocean. Whaling ships and merchant vessels crossing the Pacific stopped in Hawaii to rest their crews and to take on supplies. In 1819 missionaries from New England settled in Hawaii. American settlers found that sugarcane grew well in Hawaii's climate and soil. Many of these planters backed an attempt to overthrow the Hawaiian monarchy. Supported by the marines from the *Boston*, a group of planters forced the Hawaiian queen to give up power and set up a new government. Over time, Hawaii was annexed by the U.S.

In China, France, Germany, Britain, Japan, and Russia had carved out spheres of influence, areas where each nation claimed special rights and economic privileges. The United States began to fear that China would be carved into colonies and American traders would be shut out. To protect American interests, U.S. Secretary of State John Hay issued, in 1899, a series of policy statements called the Open Door notes. The notes were letters addressed to the leaders of imperialist nations proposing that the nations share their trading rights with the United States, thus creating an open door. This meant that no single nation would have a monopoly on trade with any part of China. The other imperialist powers reluctantly accepted this policy."

~The Americans and The American Vision

The U.S. in China:

- In China, European powers had established "spheres of influence," threatening to cut off Americans from trade
- Secretary of State John Hay announced the "Open Door Policy," favoring equal trading rights for all foreign nations in China
- In 1900, a rebellion was started by a group of Chinese nationalists, known as Boxers, who opposed the growing Western influence in China
- The Boxer Rebellion threatened foreigners living in China
- An international army, with U.S. participation, crushed the rebellion
- Afterwards the United States announced it opposed any attempt by other nations to use the rebellion as an excuse to dismember China

The U.S. and Japan:

- The United States opened an isolationist Japan to Western trade and influence when Commodore Matthew Perry landed there with American gunships in 1853
- By the 1890s, Japan had adopted many Western ways and had become an industrial power
- Japan even adopted imperialist policies
- In 1894-1895, Japanese forces drove China out of Korea and Taiwan, and incorporated Taiwan into the Japanese empire
- In 1905, Japan surprised the West by defeating Russia in the Russo-Japanese War
- Americans feared seeing either Japan or Russia becoming dominant in the Far East
- President Theodore Roosevelt brought both sides to a peace settlement in the Treaty of Portsmouth (1905), winning the Nobel Peace Prize for his efforts

1- Define imperialism.

2- Identify two reasons for imperialism:

3- Identify two effects of imperialism:

4- What did the Europeans establish in China?

5- Why were Americans concerned about European spheres of influence?

- 6- What did Secretary of State John Hay announce?
 - 7- Explain the U.S. "Open Door Policy".
 - 8- What started in China in 1900?
 - 9- Identify two facts about the Boxer Rebellion in China [previous knowledge]:
 - 10- What did the Boxer Rebellion threaten?
 - 11- How did the Europeans and the Americans react to the Boxer Rebellion?
 - 12- What did the United States announce after the Boxer Rebellion was crushed?
 - 13- Identify two facts about the Tokugawa Shogunate in Japan [previous knowledge]:
 - 14- Who was Commodore Perry and what did he do?
 - 15- What happened in Japan after Commodore Perry's arrival?
 - 16- What did the Japanese do in 1894 – 1895?
 - 17- What happened in 1905?
 - 18- Why was the outcome of the event in 1905 surprising to the Europeans and Americans?
 - 19- What was the Treaty of Portsmouth?
 - 20- Why did Theodore Roosevelt win the Nobel Peace Prize?
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- | | |
|--|--|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Why did the United States formulate the Open Door policy toward China? <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) to develop democratic institutions and practices in China (2) to prevent a European and Japanese monopoly of Chinese trade and markets (3) to establish a military presence on the Chinese mainland (4) to support Japanese efforts to industrialize China | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. Which argument was used to support United States acquisition of overseas possessions in the late 1800's? <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) The United States needed to obtain raw materials and new markets. (2) The spread of Marxist ideas had to be stopped because they threatened world peace. (3) The United States should be the first world power to build a colonial empire. (4) The doctrine of Manifest Destiny had become obsolete. |
|--|--|

3. The main reason the United States developed the Open Door policy was to
 - (1) allow the United States to expand its trade with China
 - (2) demonstrate the positive features of democracy to Chinese leaders
 - (3) aid the Chinese Nationalists in their struggle with the Chinese Communists
 - (4) encourage Chinese workers to come to the United States
4. Involvement in the Spanish-American War, acquisition of Hawaii, and introduction of the Open Door policy in China were actions taken by the United States Government to
 - (1) establish military alliances with other nations
 - (2) gain overseas markets and sources of raw materials
 - (3) begin the policy of manifest destiny
 - (4) support isolationist forces in Congress
5. In the early 1900s, the United States proposed the Open Door policy to
 - (1) gain new colonies in the Pacific
 - (2) win support for building the Panama Canal
 - (3) improve relations with Europe
 - (4) secure access to markets in China
6. The United States promoted its economic interest in China by
 - (1) intervening in the Sino-Japanese War
 - (2) passing the Chinese Exclusion Act
 - (3) encouraging the Boxer Rebellion
 - (4) adopting the Open Door policy

7. "But today we are raising more than we can consume. Today we are making more than we can use. Today our industrial society is congested; there are more workers than there is work; there is more capital than there is investment. We do not need more money—we need more circulation, more employment. Therefore, we must find new markets for our produce, new occupation for our capital, new work for our labor. . . ."

~ Senator Albert J. Beveridge, 1898

This statement provides a reason why political leaders of the late 1800s adopted the policy of

- (1) imperialism
- (2) isolationism
- (3) protectionism
- (4) collective security

8. The main reason the United States implemented the Open Door policy in China was to

- (1) promote immigration
- (2) expand democratic reforms
- (3) encourage religious freedom
- (4) guarantee access to markets

9. "Hawaiian Planters Urge American Annexation"

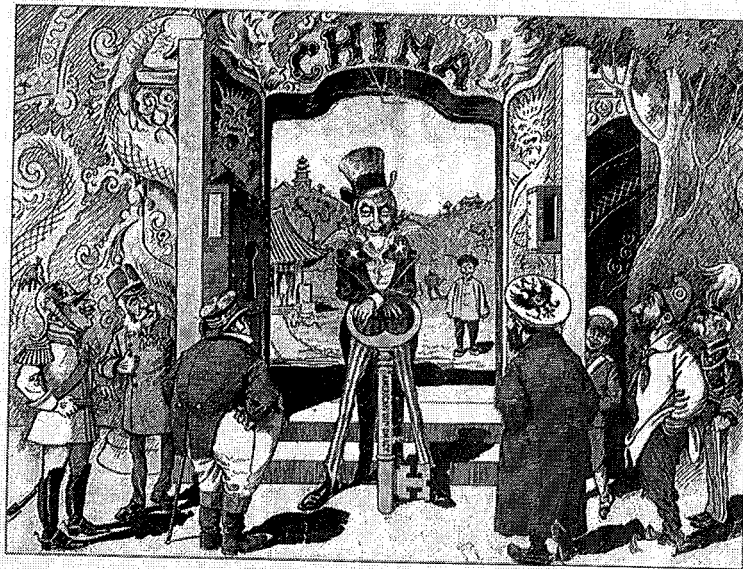
"U.S. and Germany Negotiate for Control of the Samoan Islands"

"U.S. Gains Control of Wake Island and Guam"

Which conclusion can best be drawn from these headlines?

- (1) The Anti-Imperialist League strongly influenced Congress.
- (2) Respect for native cultures motivated United States foreign policy.
- (3) United States territorial expansion increased in the Pacific Ocean.
- (4) Construction of a railroad to Alaska was a major policy goal.

Analyze the following images:



THE OPEN DOOR

What is the main idea of the image?



THE BOXERS.

UNCLE SAM (to the obnoxious Boxer). "I occasionally do a little boxing myself."

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What is the main idea of the cartoon?
