**UNIT 7 STUDY GUIDE**

**CHAPTER 27:**

**Imperialism: A country expanding its political, economic, and cultural power in areas beyond its boundaries.**

**Roots of Imperialism – Post Civil War Foreign Policy is U.S. Centric**

* Economic motives – Sell goods in new markets and acquire natural resources
* Evangelical Motives – Josiah Strong’s *Our Country: Its Possible Future & Its Present Crisis*
* Pursuit of Global Domination – Alfred T. Mahan *Influence of Sea Power Upon History*
* “White Man’s Burden” – Rudyard Kipling’s poem
* Jingoism – Extreme & emotional nationalism & aggressive foreign policy

**Hawaii – U.S. wanted to acquire it for sugar and pineapples**

* Queen Liliuokalani – Hawaiian monarch (1891), autonomy
  + Revolt led by Sugar Planters & U.S. Marines and Republic of Hawaii
* Hawaii annexed in 1898

**The Spanish-American War – U.S. is a heroic liberator then a conqueror**

* Cuba revolted against Spanish rule and U.S. was concerned about its investments
  + Valeriano Weyler – Spanish “The Butcher”
* Yellow Journalism – increased public support for war
* De Lome Letter – insulted McKinley as “weak”
* The USS Maine blows up in a Cuban Harbor in 1898
  + War declared April 1898
* War caused by a “NOTE AND A BOAT”
* Philippines - Emilio Aguinaldo and George Dewey destroys Spanish fleet
* Cuba – Rough Riders (Teddy Roosevelt) help beat Spain
* Lasts 3 months and over 3000 soldier deaths.
* Treaty of Paris – Spain withdraws from Cuba, Puerto Rico, the Philippines, and Guam for $20 million
* Pro-Imperialist – Christianization and civilization
* Anti-Imperialist League – consent of the governed.

**Treaty of Paris**

* Cuba – Pre-War Teller Amendment promised U.S. wouldn’t control Cuba
  + Platt Amendment – U.S. can intervene in Cuban Affairs
* Puerto Rico – Following U.S. invasion, Puerto Ricans given citizenship and some self-government
* Philippines – Revolt against U.S. involvement
  + 3 years of fighting, 4,000 soldiers died, $400 million spent.
  + Granted independence post World War II
* The Insular Cases – The Constitution does not follow the flag.

**Chapter 28:**

**Election of 1900 – McKinley (Rep) defeated Bryan (Dem) again**

* McKinley had popularity from a winning war and the gold standard.
* McKinley assassinated in 1901, Theodore Roosevelt president

**Teddy Roosevelt – A tornado of a man**

* “Speak softly and carry a big stick” – Diplomacy first, then force.
* Roosevelt Corollary – U.S. would pay off Latin American debts to Europe, keep Europe away.
  + International police force
* Panama Canal – Caribbean linked to Pacific.
  + Hay-Bunau-Varilla Treaty – U.S. gets canal from Panama for help with the Panama revolution from Colombia.
  + Built in 10 years with $350 million, ten percent of workers died.
* U.S. and the Far East
  + China surrounded by European powers and their “spheres of influence”
    - Open Door Policy – John Hay wants free trade in China
    - Boxer Rebellion (1900) – Anti-Foreigner group led an uprising.
  + Russo-Japanese War – Roosevelt leads diplomacy for the Treaty of Portsmouth.
    - Roosevelt wins Nobel Peace Prize
  + Gentlemen’s Agreement with Japan – good relations with Japan after segregation in San Francisco for Asian students.
    - Japan withheld passports to the U.S.
    - San Francisco repealed discriminatory school board order.

**Chapter 29:**

**Progressivism – Effort to improve society in the early 1900’s and attack monopolies and social injustices.**

* Logical response to the Greed and Corruption of the Gilded Age
* Roots in the Populist Movement

**Muckrakers – reform-minded journalists and writers who exposed societal problems.**

* Upton Sinclair – The Jungle (Second most influential novel) about the meatpacking industry.
* Jacob Riis – How the Other Half Lives, pictures of tenement buildings
* Lincoln Steffens – The Shame of the Cities – targeted municipal and political corruption.
* Ida Tarbell – History of the Standard Oil Company (anti Rockefeller and corporations)

**Politics – Use government power to help people**

* Progressivism – more democracy for American Democracy
* Initiative – a petition that can force a public vote on a proposed law
* Referendum – a direct vote on a proposed law
* Recall – Voters can remove an elected official through a direct vote
* All these are State laws, not federal laws!
* Australian Ballot – secret
* Direct Election of U.S. Senators – 17th Amendment
* These are federal

**“Fighting Bob” La Follette – Wisconsin Governor who sought to turn Wisconsin into a “laboratory for democracy” – took on trusts and fought for women’s suffrage.**

**Women’s Movement – lots of middle-class women fought for social reform**

* Settlement Houses and Child labor reform
* Florence Kelly – Philly social reformer and advocate for women and children in the workplace.
* Lochner v. New York (1905)– Invalidated NY law limiting bakers to a 10-hour work day.
* Muller v. Oregon (1908) – Women must be limited to 10-hour work days.
* Triangle Shirtwaist Company Fire – 1911, NYC
  + 146 workers died because of bad safety precautions and fire.
* Temperance and Prohibition – Women’s Christian Temperance Union, passed “Dry” laws in states and towns.
  + “Lips that touch liquor shall not touch ours!”

**Teddy Roosevelt – 1st progressive president, Domestic policy = the Square Deal**

* Three C’s
  + Control corporations – trust busting, broke up 44 “bad” trusts
  + Consumer Protection – Elkins and Hepburn Acts against railroads, Meat Inspection Act and Pure Food and Drug Act against food packers.
  + Conservation – loved nature and made national parks.
* TR – Republican who supported progressivism, liberals loved him, conservatives loved him for his foreign policy.

**Anthracite Coal Strike (1902) – TR supported miners and threatened to seize mines from owners.**

* TR-first POTUS to go against big business owners in a labor dispute.

**TR’s successor = Taft**

* Taft – 2nd Progressive President
* The anti-TR, he was uncomfortable with presidency.
* The Real trust buster – broke up twice as many trusts as TR
* Dollar Diplomacy – diplomacy by economic favor instead of bullets.
  + Help Latin American countries and build US economy.
* Fired Gifford Pinchot
  + TR / Taft Split of the Republican party between “Old Guard” and “Progressives”

**Chapter 30:**

**New Freedom – focusing on economic stuff, attack “triple wall of privilege” and support small companies and free trade.**

**Election of 1912 – Taft v. Roosevelt v. Wilson v. Debs**

* Taft (Republican) – GOP “Old Guard”
* Wilson (Democrat) – Dynamic and capitalist
  + See new freedom.
* Teddy Roosevelt (Progressive / Bull Moose)
  + New Nationalism – Use government to fight against economic and social injustices.
    - Social Insurance
    - Women’s rights
    - No child labor
    - Workers compensation
    - Minimum wage
* Eugene V. Debs (Socialist) – Leader of the American Railway Union
  + Socialism – opposes abuses of capitalism, more equal distribution of wealth.
* Wilson Wins – GOP split, Democratic win.
  + A progressive mandate

**Wilson attacked the “Triple wall of privilege”**

* Tariff – Underwood tariff reduces rates, 16th Amendment = graduated income tax.
* Banks – Federal Reserve Act = basically the 3rd BUS.
  + More flexible and stable system.
* Trusts – Clayton Anti-Trust Act, strengthened the Sherman Anti-Trust Act, expanded the list of illegal business practices, labor unions are protected.
  + Federal Trade Commission – Created to eliminate corrupt monopolistic corporations.
* Wilson also did some “New Nationalism” things, no child labor, worker’s compensation.

**Moral Diplomacy**

* Refused to recognize non-Democratic, anti-American nations.
* “Teach them to elect good leaders”
* Involved in Mexico, Haiti, Dominican Republic, etc.
* Mexican Revolution – U.S. financial interests lead to involvement.
  + Mexico gets eventual Democracy.
  + Wilson’s Mexico Policy was a train wreck and nearly caused war.

**Wilson’s Presidency results**

* Economic reforms, 19th Amendment,
* Increased racism, involvement in other countries.

**World War I**

* Military Arms race
* Alliances interwove Europe and created two large powers, the Allies and the Central Powers.
* Nationalism
* Imperialist conflicts
* Allies – Britain, France, Russia, Italy
* Central Powers – Germany, Austria-Hungary, Ottoman Empire, and Bulgaria

**US neutrality**

* Supplied Britain and France with war supplies.
* Germany blew up boats they thought were carrying war supplies.
  + Lusitania (1915) – over one thousand died, over 100 Americans
    - Wilson pushes Germany to stop assault
    - Americans are outraged.
* Wilson wins reelection based on keeping the country out of war.

**Chapter 31:**

**Build up to US involvement in WWI – Profit from neutral trade**

* Zimmerman Note – Secret diplomatic message from Germany to Mexico as a proposition to become Allies and for Mexico to attack America.
* 1917 – Germany sinks 4 unarmed merchant ships.
* WAR

**Wilson’s Idealism and 14 points - Justified war as a “War to end wars”**

* Wilson’s 14 points – Idealistic plan for war aims and peace terms in the post war world. Progressivism.
* Key Points – End secret Treaties, freedom of the seas, remove economic barriers, reduce arms, give up colonies, end imperialism
* Big Ideas – Self-determination and League of Nations.

**Mobilizing for War – Factories unprepared, War Industries Board and War Labor Board – Regulate economy to maximize war effort**

* AFL – Favored the war and increased membership by 50%
* Industrial Workers of the World – Radical Union with socialism and anarchy.
* The Great Migration – WWI 500k African-Americans move north to get jobs.
* “Red Summer” of 1919 – Violent race riots in the north (940 deaths)
* Creel’s Committee on Public Information – Creel hired to “Sell America on the War”
  + Anti-German Propaganda
  + Nationalism and patriotism.
* Herbert Hoover – US Food Administration – conserved food by convincing Americans to give up certain foods. “Meatless Mondays”

**WWI Home front – Espionage and Sedition Acts**

* Made it a crime to interfere with or to speak out against the war effort or the government (1,000 convictions)
* Schenk v. United States (1919) – Schenk was handing out anti-war pamphlets, court ruled speech could be restricted when it presented a clear and present danger.

**Women – Work to fill men’s jobs and fight for suffrage.**

* Alice Paul and the National Woman’s Party – Aggressive fight for Suffrage
* 19th Amendment – Women’s Suffrage

**American Fighting**

* US military supplies and shipments more important than battlefield contributions
* Veteran’s Day – November 11th, Armistice Day.

**Treaty of Versailles – ended WWI**

* Terms cause WWII by “ROYALLY destroying” Germany.
* Written by France, Italy, Great Britain, and the US
* Blamed Germany for WWI, France was torn up and angry.
  + Loses land
  + Military reduction
  + Pay 51 billion dollars

**League of Nations – International peace keeping commission**

* Republican Senate hated it because of Article X, entangling military alliances.
* “Irreconcilables” – radical isolationists
* Henry Cabot Lodge (Republican) – Anti Wilson and League of Nations
* Treaty never passed

**Election of 1920 – Warren G. Harding (Republican)**

* Return to normalcy – take it back to before WWI.