

U2-Progressive Era and Becoming a World Power



▼ Learning Targets

- 3C: I can describe social issues affecting women, minorities, children, and urbanization during the Industrial Era
- 5B: I can name the major reform leaders and their issues/reforms
- 5B: I can explain what a muckraker is and their impact on society
- 5B: I can describe the reforms that affect society today
- 5B: I can explain the opposing viewpoints of all major issues
- 3C: I can explain how initiative, referendum, and recall addressed social issues of the period
- 5A: I can explain how the reform movements changed the Constitution
- 5A: I can judge the effectiveness of the reform movements
- 22B: I can evaluate the impact of the Progressive Era reformers on society
- 5A 22B: I can analyze the effects of the major reforms of the era
- 14B: I can identify the roles of governmental entities and private citizens in managing the environment such as the establishment of the National Park System

- 15B: I can describe the changing relationship between the federal government and private businesses, including the Sherman Antitrust Act, Interstate Commerce Act, and the Pure Food and Drug Act
- 24A: I can describe how the characteristics and issues in US History have been reflected in various genres of art, music, film, and literature

Progressive Era

▼ Lecture 1

▼ Definitions

- Progressivism: An era marked by political, social, and economic reform
- Muckrakers: Journalists who called attention to corruption in government, poor working conditions, and poverty in cities
 - Two examples of Muckrakers we've already seen are Jacob Riis and The Jungle article
 - Ida Tarbell: her investigative reporting led to the breakup of the Standard Oil Company's monopoly

▼ Economic Reforms

- What was President Theodore Roosevelt known as?
 - Trust-buster
- Two laws that broke apart trusts were The Sherman and Clayton antitrust acts
- Why are Trusts illegal today?
 - So that no one person was in complete control

▼ Wrap up

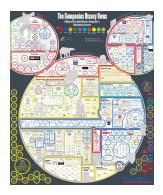


Figure 1.1

- Based on the information in *Figure 1.1*, how effective are the Sherman and Clayton Anti-Trust Acts? Why?
 - The Anti-Trust Acts were not affective because Disney still owns
 10 different companies

▼ Lecture 2

▼ Prohibition Era

- Prohibition Era: illegal manufacturing of alcohol
- Organized Crime: People making and selling alcohol makes the crime rate increase
- Speakeasies: Illegal bars

▼ Women's Suffrage

- Suffrage: Women receive the right to vote
- Suffragist: People who fought for women's right to vote
- Who led the women's suffrage movement?
 - Susan B. Anthony
- 19 Amendment: Gave women the right to vote

▼ Early Civil Rights Efforts

 National Association for the Advancement of colored People (NAACP): Fought for the civil rights of African Americans led by Booker T. Washington

- WEB DuBois: Led the NAACP with Booker T. Washington
- How did he think African Americans should try to get equal rights?
 - They should gradually seek equality, focus on job training, and not be too demanding
- Ida B Wells: Led the act to stop Lynching
- What is lynching? The hanging of people

▼ Wrap up

- 16th Amendment: Federal income tax
- 17th Amendment: Direct election of senators
- 18th Amendment: Prohibition
- 19th Amendment: Women's suffrage

▼ Lecture 3

▼ Election of 1912

- What political party did Theodore Roosevelt create?
 - Progressive Party-Bull Moose Party
- What is this an example of?
 - 3rd party/independent
- What did it take votes away from?
 - Republican (since he lost the nomination and made his own)
- Who were the three choices for president in this election?
 - D-Woodrow Wilson
 - R-Thaft
 - Roosevelt
- Who won the election?
 - Wilson
- How many electoral college votes were needed to win?

- 438-Wilson
- 88-Roosevelt
- 8-Thaft

▼ Woodrow Willson's New Freedom

- What was Wilson's goal?
 - Taming big business
- Federal Reserve Act: Reformed the banking industry
- Federal Trade Commission Act: Created the federal trade commission to investigate unfair business practices
- Department of Labor: A special cabinet post to study the problems of labor, collect statistics, and enforce labor laws
- National Parks System: Created to conserve the natural scenery, historic objects, and wildlife for the enjoyment of the American People

▼ Wrap up

- Which region of the US has the most national parks? Why?
 - Alaska because it has the most national parks
- When did the progressive era end?
 - 1917
- Why?
 - Because of WWI

Becoming a World Power

- ▼ Learning Targets
 - 2A: I can explain the significance of 1898 on US history
 - 4A, 4B: I can explain how the outcomes of the Spanish-American War moved the US into a position of world war

- 4B, 15D: I can evaluate the costs and benefits associated with American expansionism
- 15D: I can analyze the economic affects of the Spanish-American War
- 15C: I can describe how foreign policies such as Dollar Diplomacy and the Open-Door Policy affected the American economy
- 4A, 4B: I can describe how US world power and foreign policies changed as a result of the Spanish-American war.

▼ Lecture 1

▼ Definitions

- Imperialism: The policy in which stronger nations extend their economic, political, or military control over weaker territories
- Diplomacy: The art and practice of conducting negotiations between nations

▼ Alaska

- When was Alaska acquired?
 - 1876
- Who bought it?
 - Secretary of State Seward
- Why did Alaska turn into a valuable purchase?
 - Valuable for the mineral and animal resources

▼ Hawaii

- When was Hawaii acquired?
 - 1983
- What kind of government did Hawaii originally have?
 - Monarch government
- What did Americans build in Hawaii?
 - Sugar Plantations

- Who was the last queen of Hawaii?
 - Queen Liliuokalani (Lil)
- What happened to her?
 - She was forced to stop being queen
- What did Sanford B Dole support?
 - Westernization of Hawaii
- What did Dole do after Queen Liliuokalani was overthrown?
 - Served as president
- What Hawaii considered?
 - A territory

▼ Petition Against Annexation

- Who wrote the document?
 - The president of the organization
- To whom was it written?
 - William McKinley
- What was the purpose of the document?
 - To petition against Annexation
- Why do you suppose it was written in two languages?
 - To gain the attention of more people

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▼ Causes of the Spanish-American War

- 1. Sympathy for Cuba
- 2. Economics (Money)
- 3. The Sinking of the USS Maine
- 4. The "Yellow" Press
- 5. The De Lomé Letter

▼ Wrap up

- What cause had the greatest impact on Americans? Why?
 - The sinking USS Maine because many Americans died

▼ Lecture 2

▼ Admiral George Dewey

- What was his job?
 - Navy Commander
- What was he known for?
 - Defeating the Spanish at Manila Day in the Philippines

▼ Theodore Roosevelt and the Rough Riders

- They were a volunteer cavalry
- Where did they charge?
 - San Juan Hill in Cuba
- Two other cavalries were made of who?
 - African Americans

▼ Disease in the Spanish-American War

- Two diseases soldiers died from:
 - Dysentery
 - Yellow Fever

▼ Ending the War

- When was the Treaty of Paris signed?
 - 1898
- Which two colonies did the US get in this treaty?
 - Guam and Puerto Rico
- Which colony did we buy?
 - The Philippines

- What happened to Cuba?
 - They received independence

▼ After the War

- What can the US do with Cuba?
 - Intervene with Cuban affairs
- What did we build in Cuba?
 - Naval Base
- What happened in the Philippines after the war?
 - The revolt
- What did we build there?
 - Military Base
- When did the Philippines get their independence?
 - After WWII
- What did we build in Guam?
 - Air and naval base
- Explain what happened in Puerto Rico in these years:
 - 1917-Became US Citizens
 - 1952-Became a commonwealth

▼ Wrap up



- What war is forming in the storm clouds?
 - WWII
- What island is the the US to?
 - Cuba
- What event occurred near where Uncle Sam is stnading?
 - WWII
- ▼ Lecture 3

▼ Panama Canal

- Because the US has new territories, what do we need to do?
 - Puerto Rico and Guam
- When does the Panama Canal open?
 - 1914
- Name two effects of the Panama Canal:

- Shorten Trade
- Greatest engineering feats in history

▼ Wrap up



- Who is shown in the cartoon?
 - The Spanish
- Describe how they looked before the US intervened
 - They were uneducated slaves
- Describe how they looked after the US intervened

- They became educated businessmen
- ▼ Lecture 4

▼ Open Door Policy

- Which President?
 - McKinley
- Where did this happen?
 - China
- Explain what happened
 - Open Door Policy

▼ Big Stick Diplomacy

- Which President?
 - Roosevelt
- Where did this happen?
 - Latin America
- Explain what happened
 - The US takes the role of policing around the world

▼ Dollar Diplomacy

- Which President?
 - Taft
- Where did this happen?
 - Latin America
- Explain what happened
 - Invest then gain interest

▼ Moral Diplomacy

- Which President?
 - Wilson

- Explain what happened
 - Do not support moral governments; encourage democracy