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Honors History I

Wilsonian Progressivism at Home and Abroad Outline

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**Wilsonian Progressivism at Home and Abroad**

***1912-196***

* Introduction:
  + Dr. Woodrow Wilson was democrat’s star reformist
    - Governor of New Jersey
    - Restructured New Jersey Academia
* The “Bull Moose” Campaign of 1912
  + Democratic Platform
    - stronger anti-trust legislation
    - banking reform
    - tariff reduction
    - favored
      * small enterprise
      * entrepreneurship
      * free functioning of unregulated/unmonopilized markets
    - competition
      * “man of the make”
    - not regulation of fragmentation of big corporations
  + Republican Progressivist Platform
    - Led by Roosevelt
    - New Nationalism
    - Supported Herbert Croly’s ideas as were contained in *The Promise of American Life*
      * Continued consolidation of trusts and labor unions
      * Growth of regulatory agencies in washington
    - Women suffrage
  + Both
    - Favored governments more active role in social affairs
* Woodrow Wilson: A minority president
  + Election details
    - Wilson only had 41% of the popular vote
  + Progressive party elected very few candidates to local and state positions while socialist elected over 1,000
* Wilson: The Idealist in Politics
  + Relied on moral appeal
  + because of his confederate routes sympathized with people from other countries
  + believed chief executive should have a dynamic role
    - president had to provide leadership, congress functions well
* Wilson Tackles the Tariff
  + Wilson spoke his own bill in a special session in early 1913
  + Underwood Tariff bill was past
* Wilson battles the bankers
  + The US financial system was still under the civil war financial banking act
  + Congress investigated current banking system
  + Decentralized banking
  + Formation of the Federal Reserve
  + Getting Rid of Monopolies:
    - Federal Trade Commision act cut:
      * Unfair trade practices
      * Unlawful competition
      * False advertising
      * Mislabeling
      * Adulteration
      * Bribery
    - Clayton Antitrust Act of 1914
      * Price Discrimination
      * Interlocking directorates
    - Sherman Act
* Wilsonian Progressivism at High Tide
  + Federal Farm Loan Act of 1916
    - Made credit available to farmers at lower interest rates
    - Pro-Segregation
* New Directions in foreign Policy
  + He banned offering support to american investors in china and latin america
  + He softened relationships with the japanese
    - California banned japanese from owning land
      * Almost erupted into war