



Emergence of Modern America

1880-1920

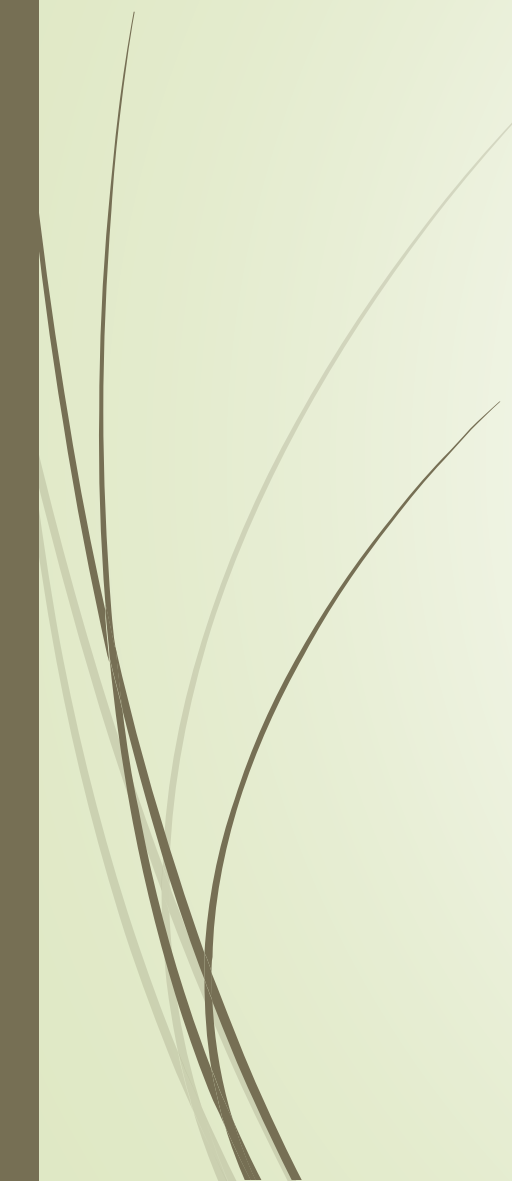
Second Industrial Revolution

- Big Picture: The growth of the railroad industry fueled the Second Industrial Revolution, making America the world's manufacturing leader. Demand for rails and railroad cars spurred expansion in coal mining and steel manufacturing. Improved communications and transportation connected distant markets – across the nation and the world.





New Industries Emerge

- Electrical power replaced steam and water power to make factories larger and more productive
 - Henry Bessemer in England patented a new process for making steel which was stronger than iron and cheaper than ever, using this Bessemer Process, America became the world's top producer of steel
 - Steel allowed for cheaper rails for railroad lines, as well as taller buildings and larger bridges
 - Oil, refined into kerosene for lamps and gasoline, was first drilled for by Edwin Drake in Pennsylvania, but large oil deposits were discovered in Texas
 - Wildcatters, or oil prospectors, flocked to Texas to drill for "black gold" in the early 1900s
 - Refined oil became the main source of fuel and other petroleum products that became major sources of energy
- 



Railroads Expand

- Reduced price of steel led to the government authorizing two companies to lay railroad tracks that would cross the continent, known as the transcontinental railroad
- Union Pacific laid tracks west from Omaha, NE hiring many immigrants, African Americans, and Native Americans to complete the work while Central Pacific laid track east from San Francisco, CA hiring mainly Chinese immigrants
- The two lines met in Promontory Point, UT where a golden spike was used to connect the two lines
- Effects of railroad expansion include a more connected economy, more settlement in the west, and the implementation of standard time, where the earth would be divided into time zones and everywhere within each time zone would set their clocks to the same time, standard time was officially adopted by Congress in 1918



Rise of Big Business

- Mood of the time became one of self-reliant individualism where a strong work ethic would make you successful and led to entrepreneurs risking their own money to start new business ventures
- Capitalism, an economic system where private businesses run most of the industries and prices and wages are determined by competition, was ruled by a theory called laissez-faire where the government does not intervene in business
- Social Darwinism, or the philosophy that the stronger businesses, people, and nations would thrive while weaker ones would fail, was also widely accepted at the time and supported by economists and business leaders



Business Structures Change

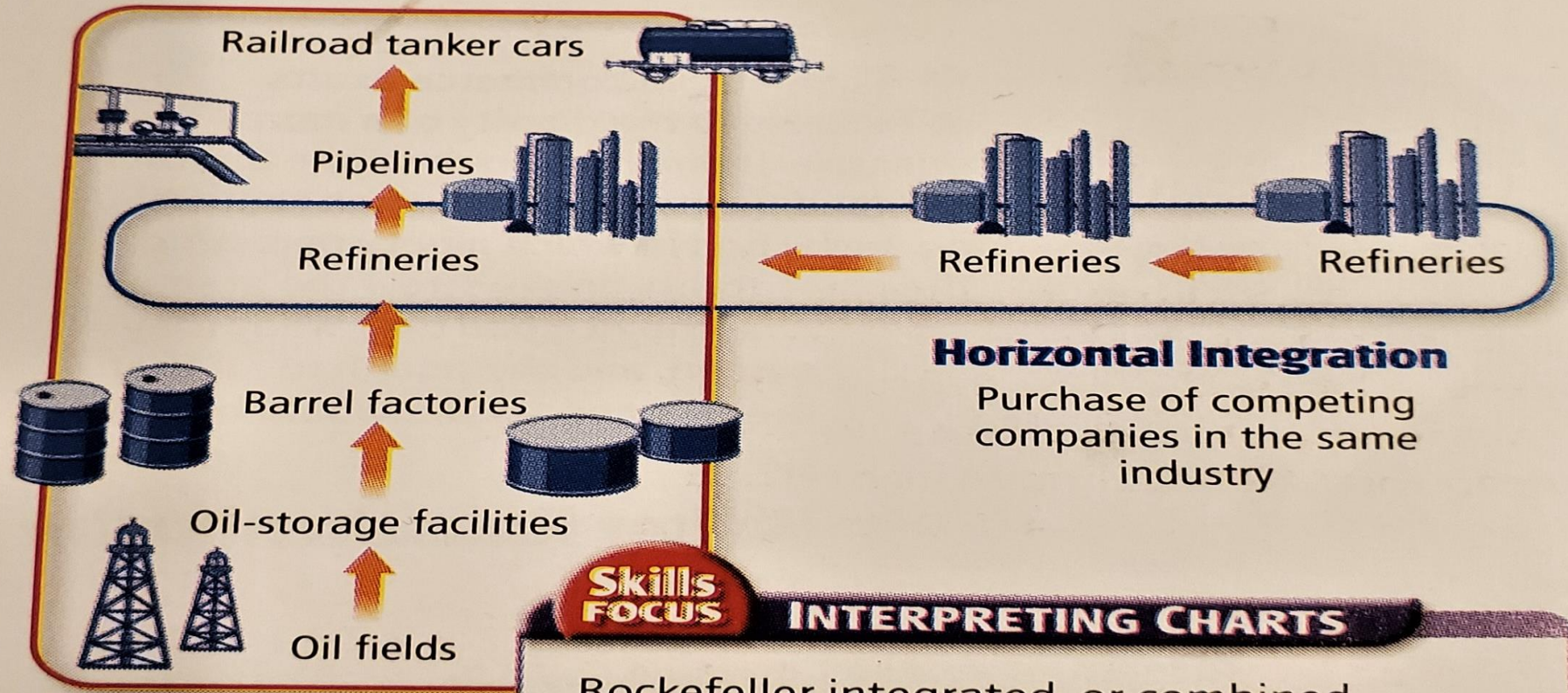
- After the Civil War most businesses were run by one person, a proprietorship, or by a small group of people, a partnership
- During the Industrialization period, companies grew and became corporations, a company owned by stockholders (people who buy shares or stock in a company) and run by board of a directors
- Corporations were able to sell stock to invest back into the business and did not depend on a single person to thrive
- Increasing competition led to corporations to merge and put their stock into the hands of a board of trustees that ran the group of companies as one large company
- When a trust took control of entire industry, a monopoly was formed and without competition from other companies it could raise prices and lower quality without losing business

Monopolies

VERTICAL AND HORIZONTAL INTEGRATION

Vertical Integration

Purchase of companies producing the supplies and the services upon which the main business depends



Horizontal Integration

Purchase of competing companies in the same industry

**Skills
FOCUS**

INTERPRETING CHARTS

Rockefeller integrated, or combined, businesses both vertically and horizontally to increase profits. *How do vertical and horizontal integration differ?*

See **Skills Handbook**, p. H15



Industrial Tycoons

- John D. Rockefeller was an oil tycoon, creating both a vertical and horizontal monopoly with his company Standard Oil, which refined 90% of all U.S. oil by 1879; Rockefeller was one of the richest men in the late 1800s and gave more than half of his fortune to worthy causes
- Andrew Carnegie was a steel tycoon, creating a vertical monopoly to keep costs low and sold Carnegie Steel to J.P. Morgan for \$480 million and began to give back to education and philanthropic causes
- Cornelius Vanderbilt was a railroad tycoon, owning more than 4,500 miles of track but gave little to charity
- George Pullman became a railroad tycoon by designing sleeper cars and even built a town for his workers to live in but controlled many aspects of life within the town
- These business tycoons became known as “robber barons” to many critics that felt their business methods unfairly squeezed out competition



Mass Marketing

- Retailers began to look for ways to maximize profits and many targeted women in the advertisements as women were the main decision makers in what was purchased for the home
- Advertisers used imagery and clever slogans to attract customers and keep their product memorable
- Department stores emerged in the big cities where multiple items could be purchased in different departments of a single store (shoes, clothing, kitchen accessories, etc.) and since items were purchased in bulk, the price was lower than going to a shoe store and clothing store separately
- Mail order catalogs were available to people in rural areas to choose their items from the catalog, send in payment, and wait for shipment on the railroad or in the mail



Industrial Workers

- As corporations expanded the Sherman Antitrust Act was passed to make it illegal to form trusts that interfered with free trade and prohibited monopolies, although this law was rarely enforced
- By 1890, 10% of the population controlled 75% of the nation's wealth while industrial workers made less than \$500 per year
- Factory workers were immigrants, rural Americans that moved into the cities, and children (1 in 6 kids ages 10-15 worked)
- The highest paying jobs went to native-born whites or European immigrants while African Americans often found jobs as laborers or household help
- Unskilled workers faced 10-hour days, six days per week, no vacation or sick leave, no help if injured on the job; the worst examples were garment factories inside tenement buildings called sweatshops



Workers Organize

- Early efforts to organize workers and pressure employers into better working conditions and higher wages began in the early 1700s but began to increase after the Civil War with the National Labor Union (NLU) but was unsuccessful at achieving its goals
- Knights of Labor was founded in 1869 and accepted unskilled workers, women, African Americans but it excluded bankers, lawyers, doctors, and stockholders – they fought for an 8-hour workday and ending child labor with boycotts, negotiations, and eventually strikes
- Great Railroad Strike of 1877 was the first major strike over wage cuts and saw workers from several different rail lines walk off the job, blocking rail traffic for over a week; state militias dealt with the protests by firing into crowds and mobs formed in retaliation burning rail equipment - US Army ended the strike, but it left over 100 people dead and over \$4 million in damage



Employers Retaliate

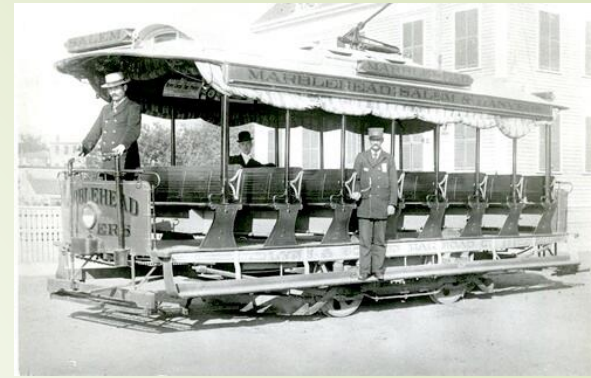
- Haymarket Riot was a violent clash between police and union supporters, a bomb was thrown into Haymarket Square and gunfire started killing 11 and injuring over 100; police blamed foreign-born unionists and xenophobia (fear of foreigners) began to spread, 8 men were arrested for the riot: 4 hanged, 1 killed himself in prison, 3 pardoned by next governor
- Employers made and shared blacklists with names of troublemakers they would not hire and made workers sign documents promising not to join a labor union
- American Federation of Labor (AFL) was created by Samuel Gompers in 1886 and won shorter work weeks and wage increases through strikes



Unions Make Little Progress

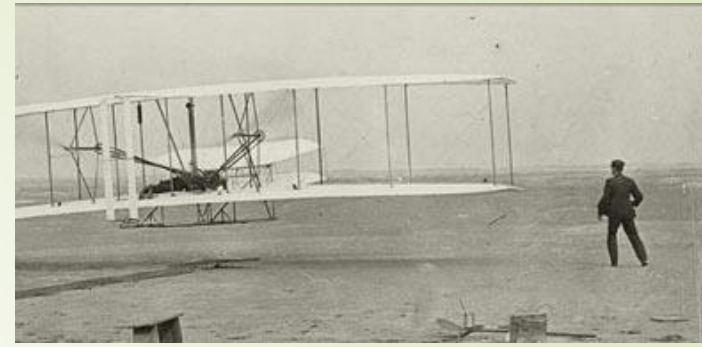
- Workers protest at Carnegie Steel in Homestead, PA and try to seize the building after being locked out, a 14-hour battle left 16 people dead in the Homestead Strike, and the steelworkers' union fizzled months later
- Pullman Strike in 1893 began when 1/3 of the workers were laid off and wages were cut by 25% but their rent was not lowered; Eugene V. Debs (leader of the American Railway Union) supported the strike and encouraged all union members not to work on trains with Pullman cars
 - President Grover Cleveland ordered federal troops to end the strike and restore US Mail service on the railroads, all ARU members were fired or blacklisted
- Unions made little progress in the late 1800s but would eventually gain considerable power

Advances in Transportation: Mass Transit



- Railroad expansion made long distance travel easier, but travelling within expanding cities was necessary so mass transit was developed (public transportation systems that carry large number of people and make regular stops along established routes)
- Horse-drawn vehicles in the early 1800s led to steam-powered cable cars which could carry more weight and go up hills with ease in the 1870s, but were soon replaced by faster and cheaper to build streetcars (or trolleys) in 1900 that were powered by electrical wires overhead
- Urban cities faced major traffic congestion as cities grew and developed underground trains called subways, Boston opened their subway in 1897 and New York City in 1904

Advances in Transportation: Automobiles & Airplanes



- Nikolaus Otto, a German engineer, created the first combustion engine in 1867 and by 1893, Charles and J. Frank Duryea built the first practical motor car in the US although with a cost of \$2500, only the very wealthy could afford one since the average worker made only \$500 per year
- Orville and Wilbur Wright, bicycle makers from Ohio, built the first successful airplane in 1903 after building kites to test wing design and wind tunnels to study the force of wind on the wings, the first flight lasted for 12 seconds, travelled 120 feet and flew at an altitude of just inches above the ground – but it was a success

Communications Revolution



- **Telegraph:** invented by Samuel Morse in 1837, expanded with the railroad boom as telegraph lines were strung alongside railroad tracks and telegraph offices were located inside train stations, this was the fastest way to send a message after the Civil War and was done by sending a series of long and short signals which stood for letters in the alphabet – Morse Code



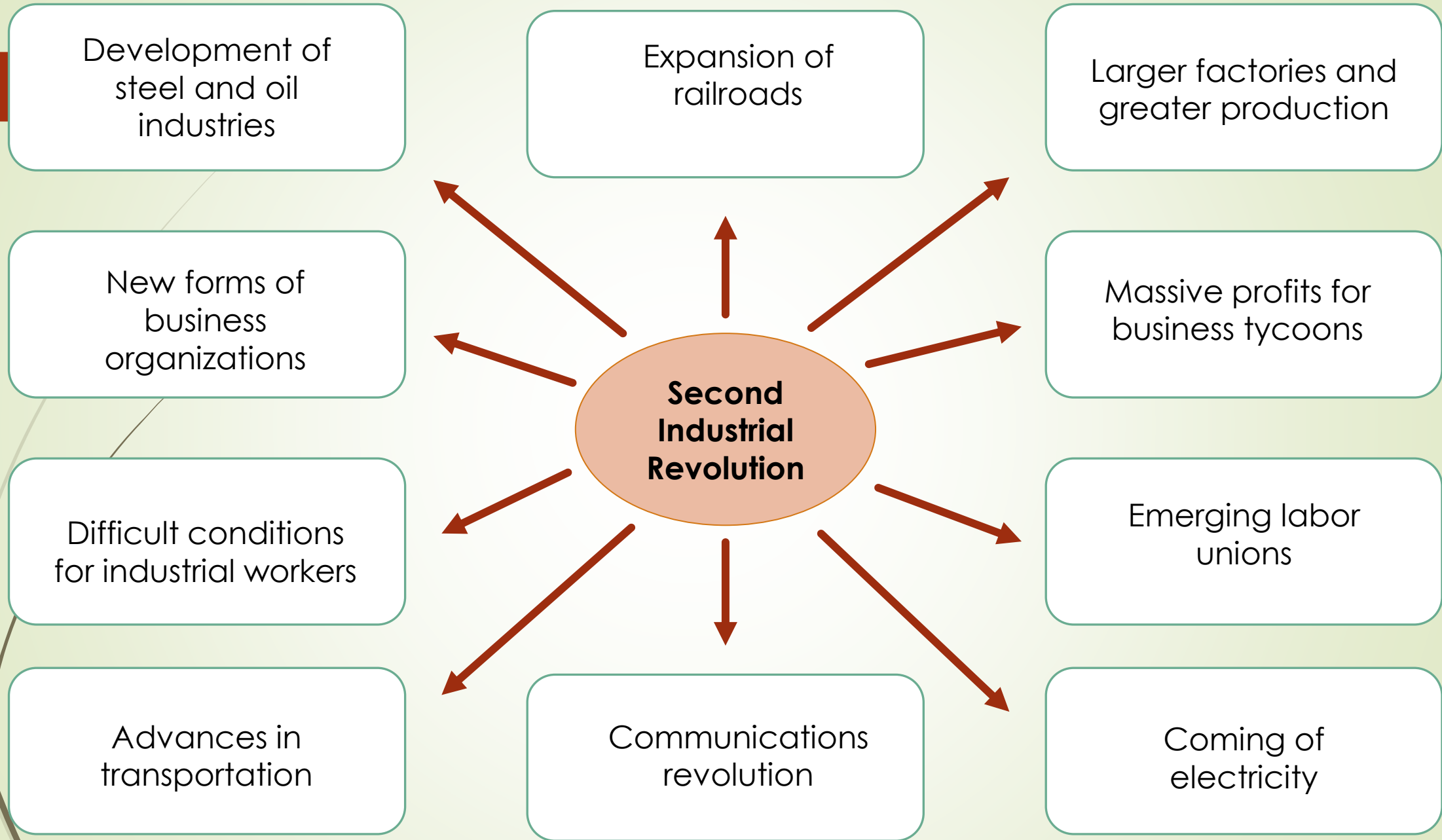
- **Telephone:** Alexander Graham Bell is credited as the inventor of the telephone which could transmit voices over long distances using electricity, patented in 1876; by 1900 over one million telephones had been installed in homes and offices across the US



- **Typewriter:** Christopher Sholes developed the first practical typewriter in 1867 and improved on his design with the QWERTY keyboard which is still the standard for computer keyboards today; women were hired as typists to handle company correspondence, opening new job opportunities

Thomas Edison: Wizard of Menlo Park

- Thomas Edison lost almost all hearing at the age of 12, which he saw a good thing as it helped him focus on his inventions
- After hard work and tinkering, Edison opened a research lab in Menlo Park, NJ and brought in men with scientific and technical backgrounds to work together in creating and experimenting
- Edison and his Menlo Park team invented the phonograph and practical electric lighting in the form of an incandescent light bulb, but he needed to create an electrical network to operate it and show its potential
- In New York City he installed a lighting system that was powered by his electric power plant, large enough to deliver electric power to homes and businesses within a mile – the beginning of indoor electricity
- He also invented the motion picture camera and projector among other things and collected over 1,000 patents US patents in his lifetime





Immigration

- Immigrants between 1800 and 1880 were coming from Northern and Western European countries such as England, Ireland, Germany, Norway, and Sweden which all had similar cultures and most were Protestant Christians; they were known as “old immigrants”
- “New immigrants” from Eastern and Southern European countries such as Greece, Italy, Poland, and Russia came between 1880 and 1910 and were Roman Catholic, Jews, and Orthodox Christians
- Chinese immigrants had begun moving to the US in the 1850s for the gold rush and to build the railroads, but more Chinese and Japanese arrived in the late 1800s
- By 1910, 1 in 12 Americans were born in a foreign country



Coming to America

- **Why?** Many immigrants fled religious persecution, poverty, and bleak economic opportunity; Europeans heard that hard work and saving money would make a person prosperous in America
- **How?** The journey to America was difficult for most and one person often made the journey, worked to save money, then purchased tickets for the rest of the family to join later
- Immigrants were checked for disease or defects, had to show identifying paperwork, and at least \$30 before boarding ships to leave their countries
- **Ellis Island, NY:** Immigrants had to pass an interview and medical inspection to be allowed to enter the US, anyone sick would be held until healthy before entering the US; 85% of those held eventually were let in, the others were sent back to their countries
- **Angel Island, CA:** Most Asian immigrants came through Angel Island and many Chinese immigrants were held in prisonlike conditions for weeks or months waiting on the ruling of whether they could stay before being allowed into the US



Settling in America

- Once in the US, most immigrants were better off than they had been in their home country, but life was not easy
- Many found low-paying jobs in factories and lived in slums near their jobs
- Ethnic neighborhoods formed in major cities where people from the same home country with the same language, religion, and culture would live near each other and build a network of assistance and feeling of home, these ethnic neighborhoods popped up all over big cities such as “Little Italy” or “Chinatown”
- Benevolent societies were also formed in many of the big cities which were aid organizations that helped immigrants get jobs, healthcare, education, and would help financially when members would get sick or injured, or pay for a burial when they died

Nativists Respond to Immigration

- Native-born Americans, children of the “old” immigrants, resisted “new” immigrants for fear of losing jobs, lower pay, and increased crime, poverty, and violence
- Chinese Exclusion Act of 1882 banned Chinese immigration into the US for 10 years and was extended indefinitely in 1902; this law came from the anti-Chinese sentiment of the Workingmen’s Party created in California in the 1870s that grew to the federal level although some Chinese were allowed into the US
- Japanese children were segregated to separate schools from white children in San Francisco, but President Theodore Roosevelt negotiated the Gentlemen’s Agreement with the Japanese government to only send skilled workers to the US in exchange for desegregating the schools
- A Literacy Test was passed by Congress, despite a presidential veto, in 1917 to force all immigrants to pass an English reading test before being allowed into the US
- Some native-born Americans focused on Americanization, teaching new immigrants English literacy skills and history and government that would be needed for citizenship

Urban Life

- With industrialization and immigration, cities run out of space and start building up with the help of the safety elevator invented by Elisha Otis and to keep a sense of countryside in the tall building landscape, urban parks were developed like Central Park in NY
- Classes developed: wealthy, middle class, working class
 - Wealthy: the richest Americans lived lavishly and displayed their money with grand houses (creating the term Gilded Age) and had separate summer homes, women were homemakers
 - Middle class: educated workers such as teachers, engineers, lawyers, and doctors though women were not accepted into these professional roles, they were homemakers and joined social clubs
 - Working class: most lived in poverty, low wages and housing shortages forced most to live in cramped, run down apartment buildings called tenements without indoor plumbing or good ventilation and most women worked outside of the home as well as doing the housekeeping



Settlement House Movement

- Poverty was a major issue in the big cities and some American women looked for a solution
- Jane Addams and Ellen Gates Starr opened the first settlement house in Chicago called the Hull House, following the examples they saw in Great Britain, where volunteers offered services like English classes and job-training to immigrants
- By 1910, over 400 settlement houses existed in US cities all run by middle class, college educated women that wanted to improve life for others
- Many of the settlement houses were run by women with strong religious views that believed in the Social Gospel, a belief that religious faith should be expressed through good works
- Settlement houses and the Social Gospel went against the idea of Social Darwinism

Political Machines

- Growing cities required professional politicians to deal with the problems such as crime, poor sanitation, and inadequate water supplies
- Political machines, an informal group of professional politicians that controlled local government, were formed to handle these issues in many big cities but they often resorted to corrupt methods
- Local machine politicians would help immigrants get jobs, housing, and supplies like coal and a holiday turkey in return for votes
- Political machines bought voter support with jobs and favors and participated in voter fraud by paying voters to vote multiple times (changing clothes, shaving off a beard, etc. to not get caught)
- “Boss” Tweed, leader of the most famous political machine Tammany Hall that controlled New York City’s Democratic Party for ten years, was eventually convicted for fraud and extortion and sentenced to 12 years in prison, but escaped and was caught in Spain after being recognized by the political cartoons that pointed out his corruption drawn by Thomas Nast – he died in jail in New York City

Federal Corruption

- Government and business leaders were notorious for making shady deals in the late 1800s
- During President Grant's presidency, two major scandals took place – one involving a company working on the railroad taking \$23 million from taxpayers, the other involving the Whiskey Ring which included Grant's private secretary that bribed government officials into letting them keep millions of dollars in liquor taxes
- Many Americans were outraged with the corruption and wanted reform, they elected Rutherford B. Hayes who made it illegal for government employees to manage political parties, attempting to stop the spoils system
- Garfield (killed early in his term) and Chester A. Arthur continued to fight against the spoils system, Arthur passed the Pendleton Civil Service Act which required promotions to be based on merit, not on political connections – reducing corruption in government

Populist Movement Begins

- Farmers faced extreme hardships, falling crop prices, increasing railroad prices for shipping, high debt for new farm equipment so they began to organize
- National Grange was founded in 1867 to support farmers and fight for justice and political reform
- Laws were passed to regulate railroads and grain operators in several states, but businesses opposed these regulations and the Supreme Court got involved
- *Munn v. Illinois* (1877) state legislators had the right to regulate businesses that involved the public interest; *Wabash v. Illinois* (1886) federal government had the power to regulate railroad traffic moving across state boundaries
- The *Wabash* case led to the passage of the Interstate Commerce Act in 1887, making railroads fair for all customers and led to the creation of the Interstate Commerce Commission to oversee the railroads (though they don't get enforcement power until 1906)
- Interstate Commerce Act is the first time the federal government regulated an industry



Populist Party

- Farmers in other states organized the Farmers' Alliance to push for railroad rate regulation and banking reform, but in the South, leaders of the Southern Alliance restricted membership to white farmers only and the Colored Farmers' Alliance was created
- The Farmers' Alliance wanted more money in circulation to promote inflation and raise crop prices, but the 1873 decision to adopt the gold standard and stop backing paper money with silver, reduced the amount of paper money in circulation
- Despite having some silver in the system, the money supply did not change much which led the Farmers' Alliance to support political candidates that agreed with their monetary policies and would lead to the formation of the Populist Party, a new party led by farmers, labor leaders, and reformers
- The Populist Party lost the presidential election of 1892, but gained many seats in Congress

Silver or Gold?

- The economic depression, known as the Panic of 1893, was caused by many factors including a major railroad company failing, investors selling off their stock, and a worldwide economic slump
- President Grover Cleveland focused on restabilizing the economy by repealing the Sherman Silver Purchase Act of 1890 after more silver was discovered and the value dropped, and the US stayed on the gold standard after that
- The presidential election of 1896 was a fight between gold and silver; Republican McKinley was pro-gold, Democratic Bryan was pro-silver, and the pro-silver Populists supported Bryan
- Although the free silver platform did not win the election and the Populist Party faded away, the Populist Party laid the groundwork for many reforms that the government would later enact



Legalized Discrimination

- The 14th and 15th Amendments were created to guarantee African Americans rights, but laws were made in the South to restrict these rights such as the poll tax and literacy tests
- Since many poor whites would not have been able to pay the poll tax or pass the literacy test, grandfather clauses were written into state constitutions that allowed any man to vote if his father or grandfather was eligible to vote before Jan. 1, 1867 (the day the voting rights law went into effect)
- Jim Crow Laws also enforced segregation in public places and services such as railroad cars and schools
- Lawsuits were filed but the *Plessy v. Ferguson* (1896) decision ruled that “separate but equal” facilities did not violate the 14th Amendment and allowed for legalized segregation for 60 years

Discrimination & Leadership

- Informal discrimination, or strict rules of behavior called “racial etiquette” where African Americans were supposed to “know their place” and consequences for violating those unofficial practices could be severe, also happened
- Lynching, or the murder of someone without a legal trial usually by hanging, was the most severe of these consequences
 - Between 1882 and 1892 over 900 African Americans were killed by lynch mobs, many of the victims were innocent of any crime and few of the killers were ever punished
- Booker T. Washington, born into slavery, was a leader that believed African Americans should accept segregation for now and better themselves with skills and education – he founded the Tuskegee Institute in AL
- W.E.B. DuBois, a college professor, was a leader that believed in speaking out against prejudice and fighting for equal rights immediately – he founded the Niagara Movement to protest discrimination and later helped to found the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP)



Others Suffer Discrimination

- Mexican Americans and Mexican immigrants also faced racial prejudice often due to not speaking English well and had to take low paying jobs like working in mines or on the railroads, but most worked on farms
- A system called “debt peonage” was brought from Mexico and trapped many workers into their jobs until they paid off the debt they owed to their employers – this became illegal in 1911
- Asian Americans faced discrimination, beyond restrictions on immigration, and included living in segregated neighborhoods and segregated schools, some states even outlawed intermarriage between Asian Americans and whites
- Native Americans faced continued prejudice as well, with government efforts to “Americanize” their ways of life and their children, having few economic advancement opportunities on the reservations, and limited access to political activity and citizenship in some states until the Indian Citizenship Act of 1924 was passed

Millions of immigrants
from Southern and
Eastern Europe, and
Asia

Political machines
and government
corruption

**American
Cities,
1880-1920**

Early reform efforts

Discrimination and
efforts to end
discrimination

Progressivism (p. 522-527)

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| Key Vocab: | Progressivism: reform movement for social problems Muckrakers: journalists exposing problems in society 17th Amendment: direct election of US Senators Initiative: people can propose a new law Referendum: people can approve or reject a law Recall: people can remove a gov't official |
| Who was involved? | Jacob Riis: reporter that highlighted living conditions in slums Ida Tarbell: journalist that exposed practices of oil industry Florence Kelley: activist working to end child labor Roosevelt, Taft, Wilson: progressive presidents |
| What happened? | Muckrakers wrote stories to highlight poor working and living conditions, child labor, corruption in business and government and reformers organized to find solutions to the problems in society. |
| Where did it happen? | Stories came out of the urban cities and reform movement spread across the US. |
| When did it happen? | 1880s-1920s |
| Why did it happen? | Triangle Shirtwaist Fire was a tragedy that sparked the progressive reforms and investigative journalism looking into the problems in society of the time. |
| Main idea: | Progressives focused on three areas of reform: easing the suffering of the urban poor, improving unfair and dangerous working conditions, and reforming government at the national, state, and local levels. |

Women and Public Life (p. 529-534)

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| Key Vocab: | Prohibition: movement to ban alcohol in the US 18th Amendment: prohibited making, selling, drinking alcohol Women's Christian Temperance Union: support prohibition National American Women's Suffrage Union: worked to get women's voting rights |
| Who was involved? | Carrie Nation: fought for prohibition, axed down saloons Frances Willard: leader of WCTU fighting for prohibition Susan B. Anthony: fought for women's suffrage Elizabeth Cady Stanton: fought for women's suffrage Lillian Wald: fought for well-being of children |
| What happened? | Women began to organize and fight for progressive causes such as prohibition, education reforms, well-being of children, and women's suffrage and gained political experience by creating their own organizations. |
| Where did it happen? | Women's suffrage saw success in the west and then spread across the US. |
| When did it happen? | 1880s-1920 1919: 18 th Amendment (Prohibition) 1920: 19 th Amendment (women get the right to vote) |
| Why did it happen? | Women began to actively fight for their rights and formed organizations to solve problems in society as part of the Progressive Movement. |
| Main idea: | Women during the Progressive Era actively campaigned for reforms in education, children's welfare, temperance, and suffrage. |

Theodore Roosevelt's Square Deal (p. 535-540)

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| Key Vocab: | Square Deal: Roosevelt's plan to balance everyone getting what they need "no more, no less" Meat Inspection Act: meat had to be inspected Pure Food & Drug Act: can't make or sell harmful food/meds Newlands Reclamation Act: gov't irrigation law for the west Elkins & Hepburn Acts: regulating railroad industry |
| Who was involved? | Theodore Roosevelt: created "Square Deal" plan and used his "bully pulpit" (the White House) to put his plans in place Upton Sinclair: wrote <u>The Jungle</u> , led to MIA & Pure Food/Drug Acts John Muir: conservationist advised Roosevelt |
| What happened? | Roosevelt fought for equality for businesses and workers by raising pay, regulating large businesses with his Square Deal and fought to protect the public and the environment. |
| Where did it happen? | Newlands Reclamation Act allowed the gov't to regulate the water across the Western US, other reforms were impacting the entire US. |
| When did it happen? | 1901-1906 1904: Square Deal platform began |
| Why did it happen? | Roosevelt was a progressive president and fought the injustice and imbalance that he saw across industries focusing on protecting the public and balancing the needs of all parties involved. |
| Main idea: | Theodore Roosevelt used the power of the presidency to push for progressive reforms in business and in environmental policy. |

Taft and Wilson (p. 541-545)

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| Key Vocab: | 16th Amendment: taxes based on income 19th Amendment: women's suffrage New Freedom: banking reform Federal Reserve Act: central fund for banks to prevent collapse Clayton Antitrust Act: prohibited buying up competition |
| Who was involved? | William Howard Taft: 27 th US President Woodrow Wilson: 28 th US President Alice Paul: women's suffragist |
| What happened? | Taft continued Roosevelt's progressive reforms but loses support and Wilson is elected to continue to push progressive reform. Women win the right to vote but segregation and discrimination continue. |
| Where did it happen? | Progressive reforms passed across the US. |
| When did it happen? | 1901-1907: Roosevelt president 1908: Taft elected 1912: Wilson elected 1920: 19 th Amendment |
| Why did it happen? | These three presidents took active roles in pushing for progressive reforms to address the many issues in American society. |
| Main idea: | Progressive reforms continued during the Taft and Wilson presidencies, focusing on business, banking, and women's suffrage. |

Lure of Imperialism (p. 552-557)

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| Key Vocab: | Imperialism: extension of a nation's power over other lands Bayonet constitution: Hawaiian King forced to sign new constitution restricting rights of Hawaiians Spheres of influence: geographic area where a nation has special economic or political control Open-Door Policy: all nations get equal trading rights with China Boxer Rebellion: Chinese rebel to force out foreigners Russo-Japanese War: war between Russia & Japan over Korea & Manchuria |
| Who was involved? | Queen Liliuokalani: wanted to get rid of American power in Hawaii, overthrown by America Sanford Dole: sugar tycoon, president of Hawaii |
| What happened? | Imperialism spread in the US because of economic interests, military needs, and popular ideology. The US spread into Hawaii, overthrew the queen, and annexed it. The Open-Door Policy allowed the US to trade with China and helped Japan with their peace treaty after the Russo-Japanese War. |
| Where did it happen? | The US, Hawaii, China, Japan, and Alaska (purchased it in 1867) |
| When did it happen? | 1867-1910 1867: Purchase Alaska 1898: Annex Hawaii 1900: Open-Door Policy |
| Why did it happen? | The ideology of Imperialism spread throughout the US |
| Main idea: | The United States entered the imperialist competition late, but it soon extended its power and influence in the Pacific region. |

Spanish American War (p. 558-564)

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| Key Vocab: | Yellow journalism: exaggerated news stories in the media De Lôme Letter: letter from Spain ridiculing Pres. McKinley Rough Riders: calvary regiment of Teddy Roosevelt Battle of San Juan Hill: battle during Spanish-American War USS Maine: US ship blown up near Cuba, 260 crew killed |
| Who was involved? | William Randolph Hearst & Joseph Pulitzer: newspaper owners George Dewey: commander of US Navy Emilio Aguinaldo: self-titled president of the Philippines Theodore Roosevelt: leader of the Rough Riders |
| What happened? | The explosion of a US ship off the coast of Cuba and yellow journalism led the US to get involved in a war between Spain and Cuba where Cuba was fighting for its independence. The war resulted in the US taking over the Philippines and Puerto Rico, Cuba won its independence. |
| Where did it happen? | Philippines and Cuba |
| When did it happen? | 1898 |
| Why did it happen? | The US was initially neutral but due to the explosion of the USS Maine and yellow journalism, the US got involved in the fight for Cuban independence and expanded its territory and political influence around the world. |
| Main idea: | A quick victory in the Spanish-American War gave the United States a new role as a world power. |

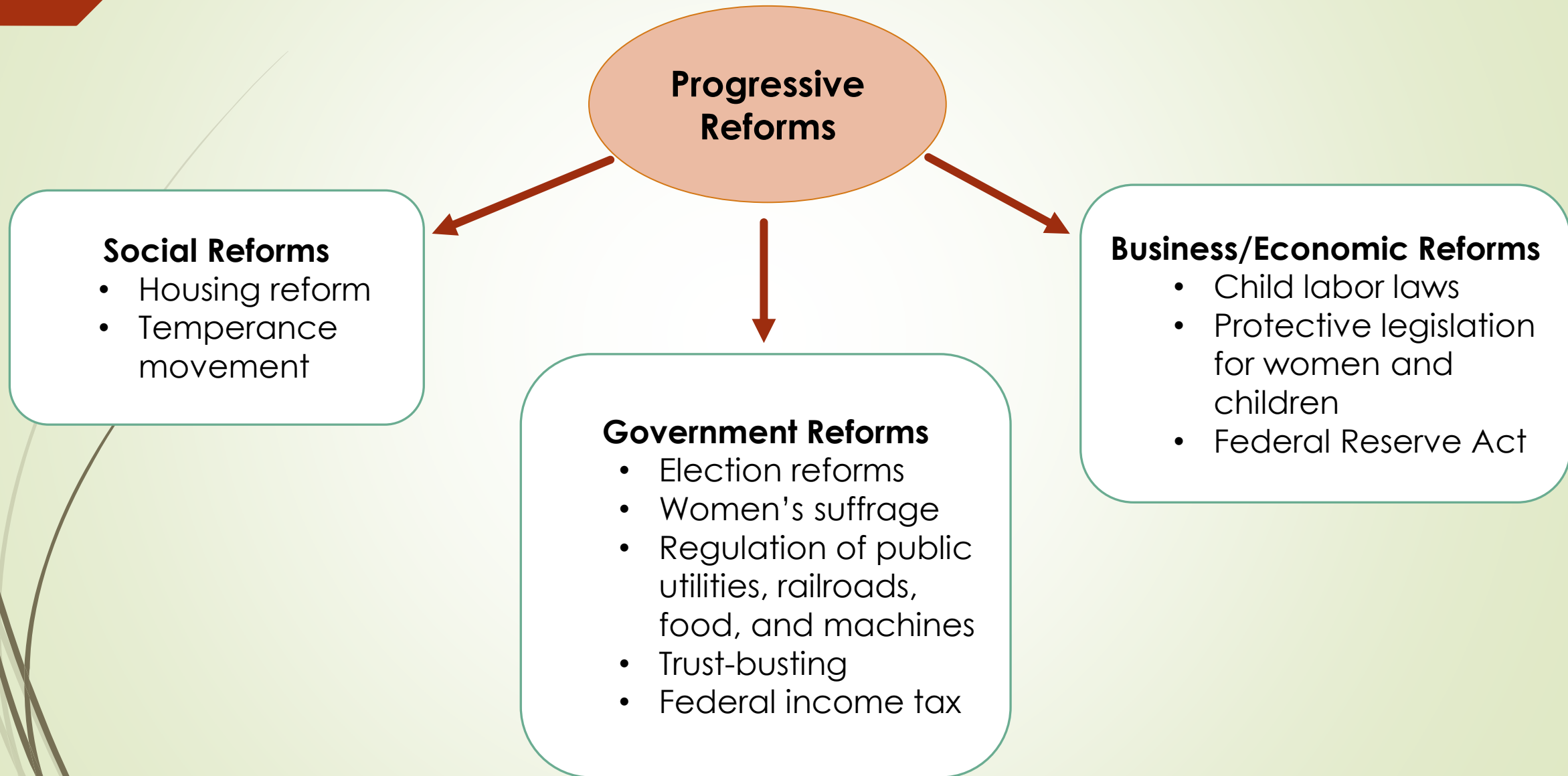
Roosevelt and Latin America (p. 565-569)

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| Key Vocab: | Platt Amendment: addition to Cuba's constitution limiting who can sign treaties Protectorate: a country under the control & protection of another country Roosevelt Corollary: addition to the Monroe Doctrine allowing US to get more involved in Latin American affairs Dollar Diplomacy: promoting US economics in other countries Foraker Act: US appoints Puerto Rico governor and legislature Panama Canal: shortcut between Atlantic & Pacific Oceans |
| Who was involved? | Theodore Roosevelt: implemented Roosevelt Corollary & built Panama Canal William Taft: President that encouraged Dollar Diplomacy |
| What happened? | Platt Amendment made Cuba a US protectorate, US builds Panama Canal after Panama declares its independence and deals with yellow fever and malaria at the work site to make a water route between the Atlantic & Pacific Oceans. |
| Where did it happen? | Cuba became a US protectorate, Puerto Rico became a US territory, Panama Canal built in Panama. |
| When did it happen? | 1898-99: Platt Amendment 1902-17: Panama Canal 1904: Roosevelt Corollary |
| Why did it happen? | US power in Latin America was designed to deter European countries from gaining territory or power in the region |
| Main idea: | The United States began to exert its influence over Latin America in the wake of the Spanish-American War. |

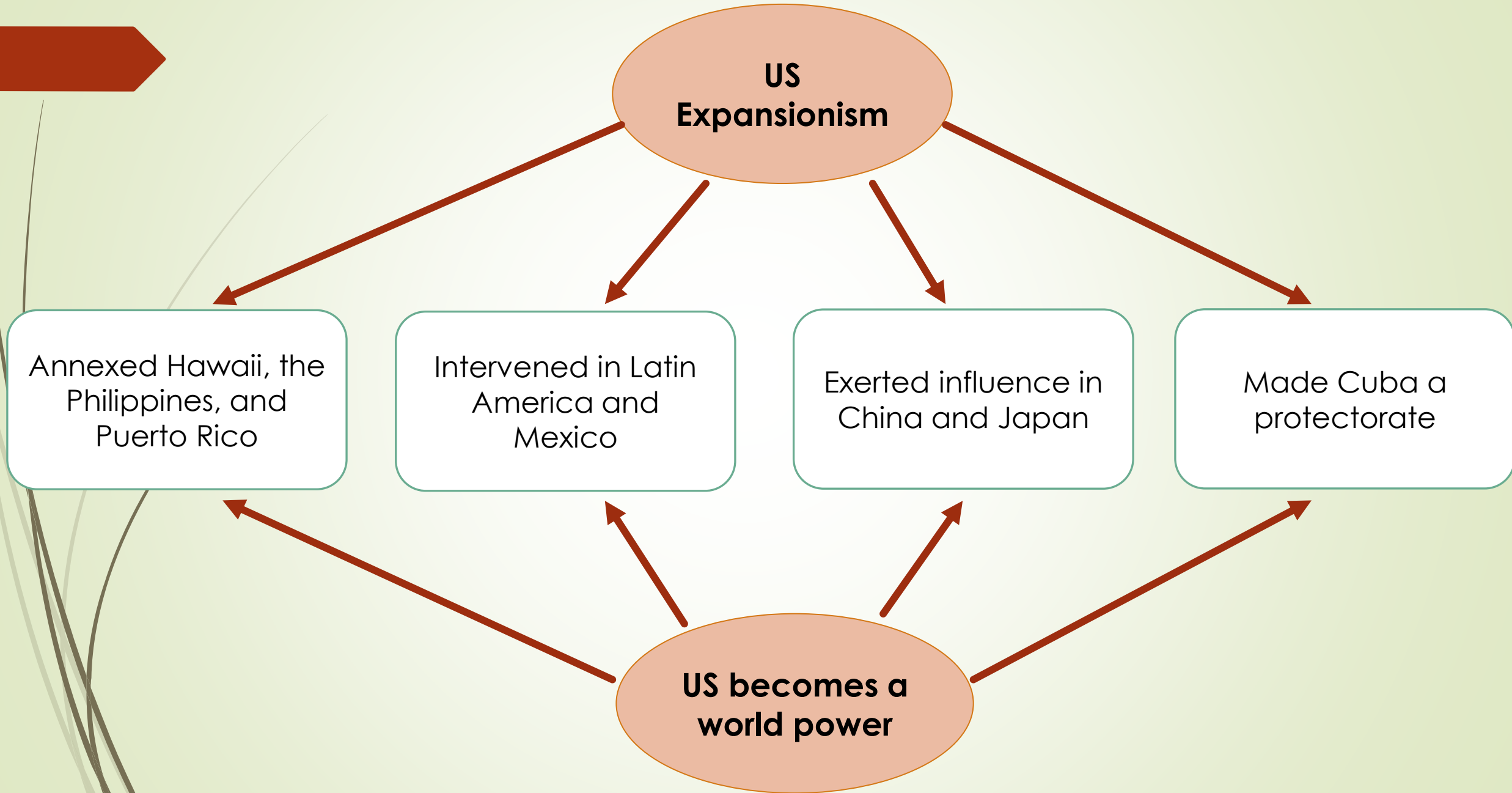
Wilson and the Mexican Revolution (p. 572-575)

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| Key Vocab: | Mexican Revolution: led by Francisco Madero, forced dictator Porfirio Díaz to resign Tampico Incident: 9 US soldiers arrested in Mexico Battle of Veracruz: US response to Tampico Incident |
| Who was involved? | Porfirio Díaz: Mexico's dictator (1877-1910) Francisco Madero: Mexico's president after Diaz Victoriano Huerta: executed Madero & claimed presidency Francisco "Pancho" Villa: revolutionary supporting Madero Emiliano Zapata: revolutionary fighting against hacienda system (debt peonage) President Wilson: supported democratic gov't in Mexico |
| What happened? | Mexicans grew discontent with Díaz for not allowing freedom of the press and living in poverty and overthrew him. 9 US soldiers are arrested in Tampico Incident & President Wilson intervenes to overthrow Huerta and establish democratic gov't in Mexico. |
| Where did it happen? | Mexico |
| When did it happen? | 1910-1920 |
| Why did it happen? | President Wilson intervened in the Mexican Revolution to help overthrow Huerta and to help establish a democratic gov't that would benefit US economics. |
| Main idea: | American intervention in Mexico's revolution caused strained relations between the two neighbors. |

Progressivism is progress on problems INSIDE the US



Imperialism is the expansion of power and influence OUTSIDE the US



M.A.I.N. Causes of World War I

- ➡ **Militarism** – the policy of military preparedness and building up of weapons
 - ➡ In 1900 Germany began to build a massive navy and enlarged its army, supplying it with the latest weapons – machine guns and large artillery
 - ➡ Germany also created the Schlieffen Plan which was a set of instructions for waging a two-front war against both France and Russia at the same time
 - ➡ France, Great Britain, and Russia became worried about Germany's intentions with the buildup of their military and weapons and began to increase their own military strength in order to be prepared in case a war broke out

M.A.I.N. Causes of World War I

- ➡ **Alliances** – alliances, or partnerships, were formed to maintain peace but would lead Europe into war
 - ➡ Germany formed an alliance with Austria-Hungary and Italy, known as the Triple Alliance
 - ➡ France and Russia formed a secret alliance and Great Britain formed an alliance with France, soon the three would be known as the Triple Entente
 - ➡ The idea of alliances was that it would balance power and maintain peace by preventing any single country from launching an attack since the allies would come to the defense of the attacked country
 - ➡ The assassination of Archduke Franz Ferdinand of Austria-Hungary proved this alliance system was not enough to prevent war

M.A.I.N. Causes of World War I

- **Imperialism** – the quest for colonial empires and the expansion of a nation's power
 - Austria-Hungary was attempting to expand into the crumbling Ottoman Empire in the 1800s, which upset the Slavic people like the Serbs in the area who had the support of Russia
 - Great Britain and France had colonial empires in the Middle East, Africa, and Asia that provided markets and rich natural resources
 - Germany's emperor, Kaiser Wilhelm II, wanted to expand as well but needed to build up his military in order to do so
- **Nationalism** – extreme pride or devotion that people feel for their country or culture
 - Nationalism led to the creation of new nations in the 1870s like Germany and Italy as well as competition for power

Assassination sparks World War I

- Archduke Franz Ferdinand of Austria and his wife were touring Sarajevo, Bosnia in June of 1914 when they were assassinated
- They were shot while touring the city in a convertible by a 19-year-old man that was a member of the Black Hand terrorist organization that wanted an independent Bosnia rather than one ruled by Austria-Hungary
- The Serbian teenager, Gavrilo Princip, was arrested and sentenced to 20 years in prison where he died of Tuberculosis in 1918, four of the other members of the assassination team were later arrested and sentenced to death
- During the investigation of the assassination, Austria-Hungary learned that Serbia had supplied the weapons and blamed them for the murder and declared war – Russia, an ally of Serbia, began to mobilize for war – Germany saw Russia's mobilizing for war as act of aggression on their ally and declared war on both Russia and France (Russia's ally)

War Breaks Out

- Germany followed their Schlieffen Plan and invaded Belgium in August 1914 which immediately prompted Great Britain, who had promised to defend Belgium, to declare war on Germany

Central Powers

Germany, Austria-Hungary,
Ottoman Empire

Allied Powers (or Allies)

Great Britain, France, Russia

- 30 more countries would join the Great War over the next few years, later to be known as World War I
- As news of the German invasion of Belgium spread, French troops rushed to meet the advancing German army but were ill prepared for the new weapons and tactics employed by the Germans
- French wore bright red uniforms with bayonets on rifles and marched in straight lines while Germans wore grey and had machine guns teams that fired 600 rounds per minute

First Battle of the Marne

- Early days of fighting were heavy losses for the French, losing 15,000 soldiers a day, German leaders thought the war would be over in a matter of months
- With Germany advancing into France quickly, the French launched a risky counterattack along the Marne River in September 1914 with 2 million fighting along a 125-mile stretch
- After 5 days of fighting, the French had suffered over 250,000 casualties but were able to push the Germans back 40 miles
- This battle was critical as it gave Russia more time to mobilize for war, which would require Germany to pull forces out of France to fight Russia on the Eastern front



The War Reaches a Stalemate

- French and German soldiers dug deep trenches to defend their positions and seek shelter from enemy fire
- By the fall of 1914, over 400 miles of trenches stretched across western Europe
- Trench warfare was not a new concept, other countries had used these tactics in previous wars, but not to this scale
- Machine guns were always pointed at the enemy trenches waiting for anything to pop above the surface, troops were ordered to attack enemy trenches but had to cross “no man’s land” between the trenches which became littered with bodies over time



New Weapons

- In order to gain an advantage, both sides began to create new weapons such as poisonous gas – although it involved risk in using it during battle and with a gas mask on had very little effect on the outcome of a battle
- The armored tank was created to roll through no-man's-land but saw limited success as most got stuck in the mud between trenches and artillery fire was enough to stop them
- Airplanes were useful for mapping enemy trenches and attacking trenches from above, at first by dropping heavy items from the plane, but later by attaching machine guns to them and dropping bombs from them
- Skilled pilots began to have battles in the air called dogfights with rolls and dives to avoid being shot down – a famous German pilot Baron Manfred von Richthofen (the Red Baron) shot down 80 Allied planes before he was shot down in 1918
- None of these weapons were enough to declare a victory for either side and trench warfare continued

United States Stays Neutral

- President Woodrow Wilson declared the US would stay neutral in the Great War, which most Americans saw as a European conflict that had nothing to do with America
- Staying neutral supported a long-standing tradition of **isolationism** – a policy of not getting involved in other nations affairs
- Wilson favored the Allied cause as these countries had close political, economic, and cultural ties to the US and he was very concerned about the German war tactics
- The US does not physically get involved in the Great War ...yet... but Great Britain was purchasing \$75 million worth of war goods weekly from US businesses by 1917
- Since Great Britain had blockaded the German ports, it devised a plan to strike back

German Submarine Warfare

- In 1915, Germany developed U-boats (small submarines) and announced that all enemy ships in the waters surrounding Great Britain would be destroyed
- Germany also warned the US that neutral ships may be attacked as well – unrestricted submarine warfare
- Wilson warned that the US would hold Germany accountable if American lives were lost and tensions increased between the US and Germany
- In May of 1915, German U-boats torpedoed and sank a British ship called the Lusitania near the British Isles and killed 128 Americans on board
- Under pressure, Germany agreed to only attack supply ships, but a year later attacked a French passenger ship killing 80 civilians
- Wilson was furious and threatened to end all ties with Germany, Germany issued the Sussex pledge which was a promise not to sink merchant vessels “without warning and without saving human lives”

Wilson's Re-election

- The presidential race was close and Wilson had promised not to send American boys to die in Europe
- In 1917, he tried for a peace settlement, a “peace without victory” but this did not go over well - Germany resumed unrestricted submarine warfare and Wilson had guns installed on merchant ships
- A German telegram suggesting a war between the US and Mexico to reclaim AZ, NM, & TX (and hoping to keep the US busy and not join the war effort in Europe) was intercepted by the British and sent to the US – the Zimmerman Telegram
- The Russian Czar was removed from power and a republican government was set up in Russia, which made many Americans want to support the Allies, although Wilson remained neutral
- Germany sank three US merchant ships and Wilson asked Congress for a declaration of war against Germany in April 1917

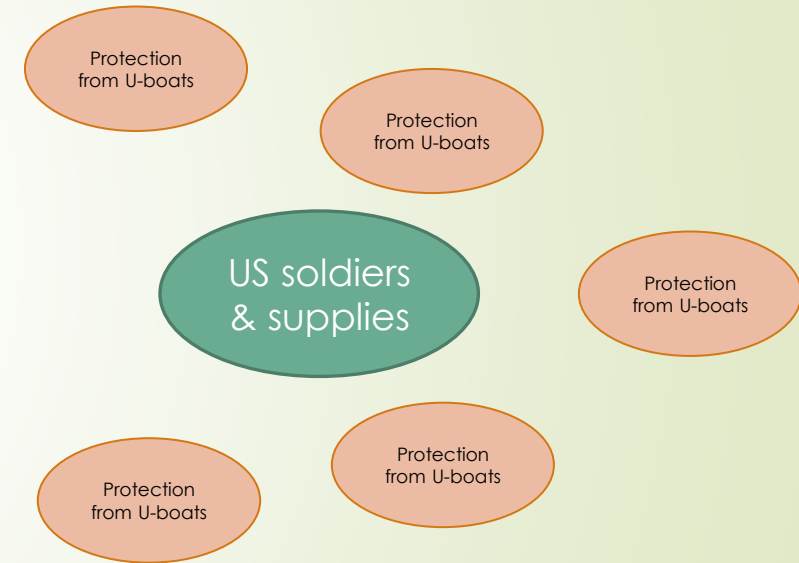


America Prepares for War

- The US quickly prepared for battle but needed soldiers to train and send to Europe
- In May 1917, the Selective Service Act was passed which required all men ages 21 to 30 to register to be drafted into military service
- Most men willingly participated, some members of the Quakers and other religious groups asked to be conscientious objectors, but not many were accepted, and they were forced to take combat positions or face prison
- Training was intense, supplies were ordered but not received, and men trained with wooden sticks instead of rifles
- Segregated units of African American soldiers were trained, but only a few were trained for combat, due to Southern fears of the potential danger after the war
- Latinos faced discrimination as well, many were given menial jobs due to a lack of English fluency, but programs were created to boost their English skills and they were allowed to fight alongside the rest of the men

America in Europe

- American soldiers were part of American Expeditionary Force (AEF) and led by John J. Pershing who did not want his men fighting within other Allied regiments, but as a separate American unit and sent his men to training camps in eastern France to be better prepared for fighting
- Pershing used the **convoy system** to get his men and supplies safely across the Atlantic
- Russia was facing famine and civil war, the Allies needed the AEF to fight as soon as possible to hold off the German forces – especially if Russia fell



Allied Setbacks

- By November 1917, Russia's government had fallen to the Bolsheviks led by Vladimir Lenin who was communist, they withdrew from the war and signed a peace treaty with Germany
- With only one front to fight, Germany launched a series of offensives that pushed the Allies back to the Marne River in France with heavy artillery called "Big Berthas" that could launch 2,100 lb shells over 75 miles
- After a year of training, Americans reached the frontlines and began digging trenches and setting up barbed wire lines working in the middle of the night to avoid detection
- Trench warfare was awful, soldiers stood in deep mud with rats running over their feet, bombs and artillery shells exploding all around and mustard gas floating into the trenches
- The AEF helped the Allies stop the German advance at Chateau-Thierry, Belleau Wood and Paris was saved from German capture

War Ends

- American women served overseas as switchboard operators (or Hello Girls), nurses, typists, bookkeepers, radio operators, electricians, and telegraphers
- In July 1918, Germany launched its last major attack at the Second Battle of the Marne, but the AEF blew up the bridges across the river and Germany retreated two weeks later
- In September 1918, the Allies counterattacked, and the AEF defeated the Germans at Mihiel near the French-German border, they continued pushing north through the Argonne Forest and occupied the city of Sedan near the Belgian border
- Late 1918 the German economy was crumbling, and the Central Powers lacked the will to keep fighting and began to surrender
- Austria-Hungary signed a peace treaty and the Germans agreed to end all fighting as well surrendering their tanks, U-boats, airplanes and war goods
- November 11, 1918 the **armistice** (agreement to stop fighting) went into effect, silencing the guns of war and leaving 14 million people dead



The Home Front

- American citizens loaned the government over \$20 million dollars in the form of Liberty Bonds to help pay for the war
- Government regulated industries to ensure that US soldiers got the materials they needed for war and the public could purchase the excess – this was done by the **War Industries Board** (WIB) run by Wall Street business leader Bernard Baruch
- Food production and prices were regulated by the **Lever Food and Fuel Control Act** to ensure that soldiers and the Allies had enough food and fuel – American citizens planted “victory gardens” and conserved food and fuel at home to increase the supply sent to soldiers and daylight savings time was introduced to save on fuel used during long shifts in factories
- Supplying the Allied troops with food, weapons, ammunition, and other war goods helped the struggling Allied Powers and boosted the American economy

Mobilizing Workers

- The demand for wartime goods increased the production rates of factories and the wages of factory workers, but increased prices for food and housing and left workers working long hours in dangerous conditions to meet the demand and pay their bills
- Union membership increased 60% and strikes were common
- Wilson created the **National War Labor Board** to work out disputes between workers and management to limit disruption in manufacturing
 - NWLB instituted the 8-hour workday, urged businesses to recognize labor unions, and promoted equal pay for women doing equal work
- 1 million women filled the factories, railroad jobs, and built ships and airplanes while men were at war, most left those jobs or were forced out when the men returned
- The influenza epidemic of 1918-1919 killed over half a million Americans and was the cause of death of half of the US soldiers killed in Europe

Influencing Public Opinion



- Wilson created the **Committee on Public Opinion** (CPI) and chose newspaper man George Creel to run it to increase American support for the war effort
- Creel produced propaganda posters, newspaper stories, and hired famous actors to speak on behalf of the war effort
- Anti-German sentiment was strong – food items were renamed to eliminate German sounding words (hamburger = liberty steak; sauerkraut = liberty cabbage), schools stopped teaching German, music was not played from German composers
- German Americans faced discrimination and in extreme cases were lynched as suspected German spies after German agents planted a bomb at a ship terminal in New York City killing three workers and destroying \$20 million in war supplies

Limiting Antiwar Speech

- Many leaders did not support the war, like Jane Addams, but the government quieted antiwar sentiment with two laws
- Espionage Act of 1917: punished people for aiding the enemy or refusing military duty (interfering with the war effort)
- Sedition Act of 1918: illegal for Americans to criticize the government, flag, or military
- Over 1,000 Americans were jailed for violating these laws, though many felt it was a violation of the 1st Amendment Free Speech rights
- Charles Schenck was convicted under the Espionage Act for distributing pamphlets opposing the government's war policies but challenged the ruling
- The Supreme Court ruled against Schenck in *Schenck v. United States* (1919) saying that the 1st Amendment does not protect speech that may be harmful to others and that Congress can place some limits on free speech to protect the country's safety (i.e., yelling "fire" falsely)



Wilson's Fourteen Points

- President Wilson created a plan for world peace after WWI called the Fourteen Points and placed the Progressive ideals of free trade, democracy, and self-determination into foreign policy with a focus on morality, not only what was best for a specific nation
- Points 1-4: open diplomacy, freedom of the seas, removal of trade barriers, reduction of military arms
- Point 5: fair system to resolve disputes over colonies
- Points 6-13: self-determination (rights of the people to decide their own political status)
- Point 14: League of Nations (an organization of nations that would work together to settle disputes, protect democracy, and prevent future wars)



Paris Peace Conference

- Leaders from 32 nations (representing 75% of the world's population) met in January 1919 to discuss peace terms after WWI
- The leaders of the Allied Powers dominated the negotiations while Germany and the other Central Powers nations were not invited
 - US - Woodrow Wilson, Great Britain - David Lloyd George, France - Georges Clemenceau, Italy - Vittorio Orlando (known as the "Big Four")
- Various leaders wanted different things from peace to independence and a peace treaty was written
- Treaty of Versailles forced Germany to disarm its military, pay the Allies reparations (payment for damages and expenses of the war), and accept sole responsibility for starting the war
 - Harsher terms than Wilson wanted, but it included the formation of a League of Nations
 - Germany protested the treaty but was threatened with French military action and signed the treaty in June 1919

Fourteen Points vs Treaty of Versailles

THE FOURTEEN POINTS

- 1 Public diplomatic negotiations and an end to secret treaties
- 2 Freedom of navigation on the seas
- 3 Free trade among nations
- 4 Reduction of armaments to the level needed for domestic safety
- 5 Fair resolution of colonial claims that arose because of the war
- 6 Evacuation of Russia and restoration of its conquered territories
- 7 Preservation of Belgium's sovereignty
- 8 Restoration of France's territory, including Alsace-Lorraine
- 9 Redrawing Italy's borders according to nationalities
- 10 Divide up Austria-Hungary according to nationalities
- 11 Redraw the borders of the Balkan states according to nationalities
- 12 Self-determination for Turks and the other nationalities under Turkish rule
- 13 Creation of an independent Polish nation
- 14 Creation of a League of Nations

MAJOR PROVISIONS OF THE TREATY OF VERSAILLES

Military Changes

- Limited the German army to 100,000 men, with no tanks or heavy artillery.
- Limited the German navy to 15,000 men.
- Banned Germany from having an air force.

Territory Changes

- Required Germany to cede land to France, Denmark, Poland, Czechoslovakia, and Belgium.
- Required Germany to surrender all colonies to the control of the League of Nations.
- Germany and Austria were prohibited from uniting.

War-Guilt Provisions

- Held Germany solely responsible for all losses and damages suffered by the Allies during the war.
- Required Germany to pay reparations of 269 billion gold marks, later reduced to 132 billion.

Establishment of the League of Nations

- Did not initially permit Germany to join the League.

Impact of WWI “the war to end all wars”

- The Senate did not vote to approve the Treaty of Versailles despite Wilson's hard work and campaigning to get it approved and never joined the League of Nations, they made separate peace treaties with each of the Central Powers countries
- WWI left 14 million dead from combat, disease, and starvation; left 7 million men permanently disabled, and cost more the \$280 billion
- **Politically:** led to the overthrow of the monarchies in Russia, Austria-Hungary, Germany, and the Ottoman Empire as well revolts against colonialism in the Middle East and Southeast Asia
- **Economically:** European economies were devastated, US became new world economic leader, inflation hurt the US, farmers hit the hardest
- **Socially:** Women proved their worth during the war effort which led to the passage of the 19th Amendment and African Americans moved north in search of factory work leading to uneasy race relations
- **Europe:** nations were economically and physically in ruin, an entire generation of young men dead, reparations placed on Germany led to anger and hostility and would lead to another world war in less than 20 years