

APUSH

1912-1916

PROGRESSIVE MOVEMENT (Part 2)

& WILSON'S FOREIGN POLICY

REVIEWED!

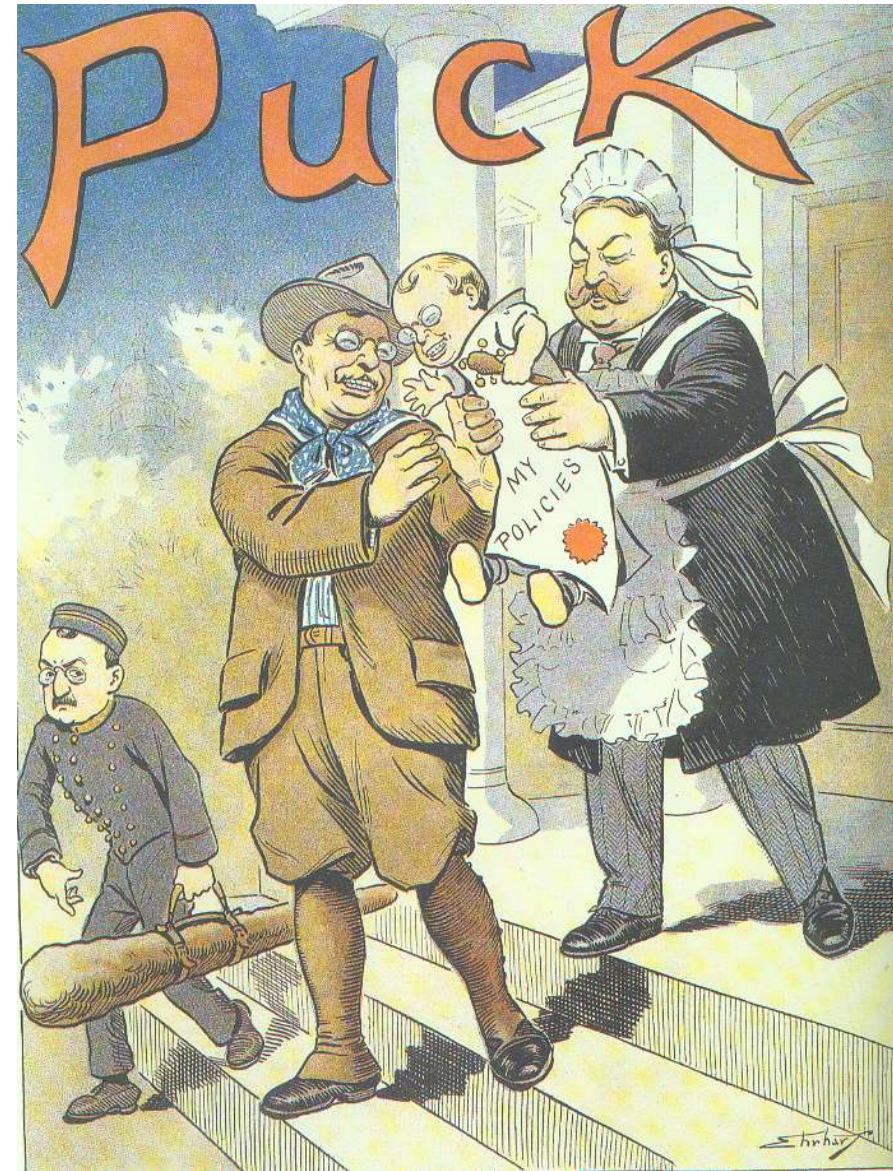
American Pageant (Kennedy) Chapter 29

American History (Brinkley) Chapter 20, 21

America's History (Henretta) Chapter 20, 21

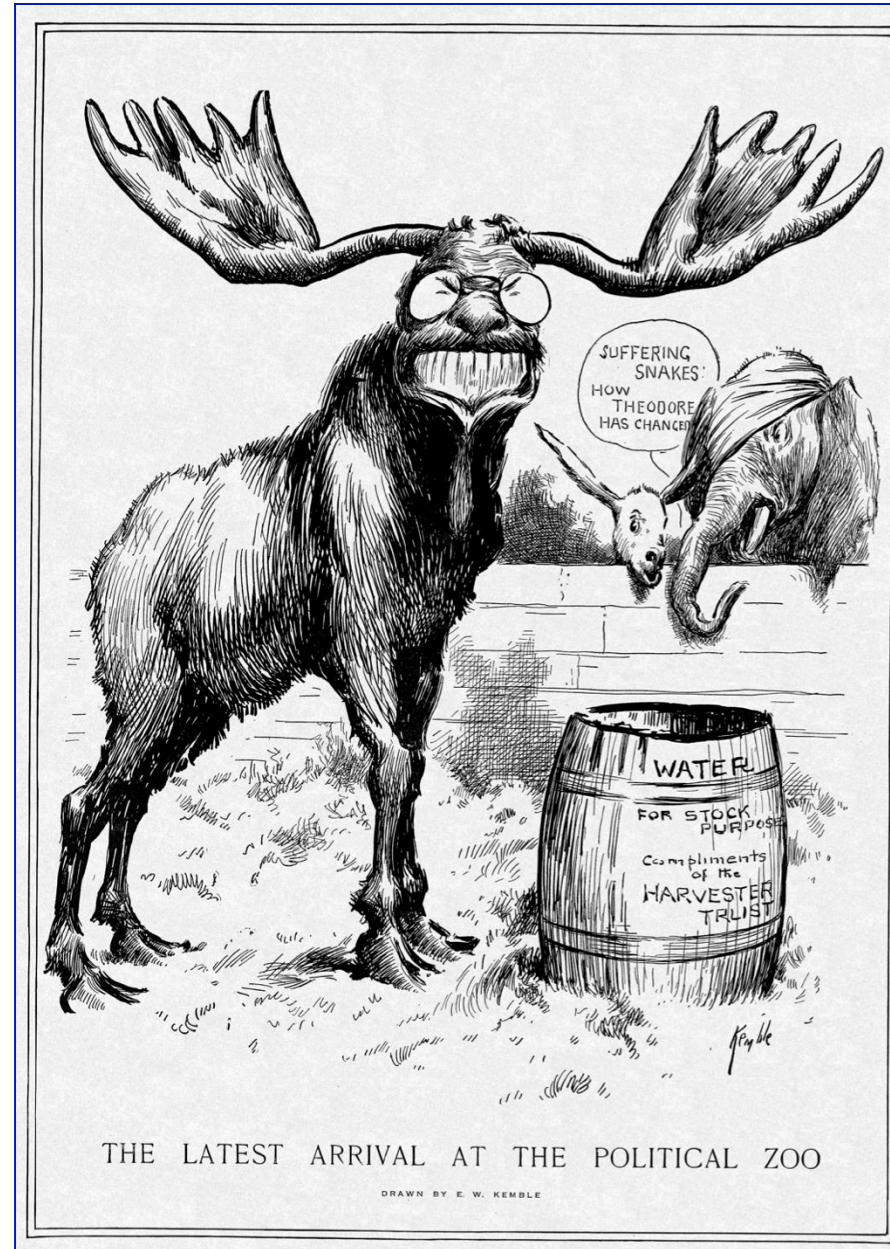
REPUBLICANS DIVIDED

- During Taft's presidency the Republican Party becomes divided
 - Taft supports **Payne-Aldrich Tariff** (1909) which raised rates
 - Angered Progressives in the Republican party
 - **Pinchot-Ballinger Controversy**: Taft fires **Chief of the Forest Service Gifford Pinchot** after he criticized Secretary of the Interior Ballinger
 - Ballinger opened public lands in Alaska for private development



ELECTION OF 1912

- Taft wins the Republican nomination
- TR forms the **Progressive** (“**Bull Moose**” Party)
 - Program called “**New Nationalism**”
 - active federal government pursuing a wide variety of reforms
- Democrats select **Woodrow Wilson** who ran on a progressive platform called “**New Freedom**”
 - Tariff lowered, bank reform, anti-trust laws
- **Socialist** candidate **Eugene Debs** running
 - Demonstrates growing frustration over slow pace of reform
 - Called for more radical reforms than Progressive candidates
 - Public ownership of major industry such as RR, steel, oil, etc.
- Results: Divided Republicans help **Wilson win the Presidency**



Progressive Era Reform under Wilson

Tariff Reform

- **Underwood Tariff** (1913): lowered the rates of tariffs
 - 1st major tariff reduction in 50 years

Trusts

- **Federal Trade Commission** (1914) presidential appointed commission that would investigate monopolies.
 - Exempted labor unions from being prosecuted
- **Clayton Anti-Trust Act** (1914) increased the power of the Sherman Anti-Trust Act

Banking Reform

- **Federal Reserve Act** (1913) would be responsible for regulating money supply
 - Previous economic panics (i.e. Panic of 1907) demonstrated problem of limited money supply
- **16th Amendment**: graduated income tax established

FAILURE OF THE PROGRESSIVE MOVEMENT: AFRICAN AMERICAN CIVIL RIGHTS

- **Most Progressive reformers were not interested in advancing the cause of social justice or extending democracy for African Americans.**
- **African Americans were ignored by most Progressive politicians**
- **Very little protests to the rise of lynching or the existence of Jim Crow laws (*REMEMBER Plessy v. Ferguson*)**

AFRICAN AMERICAN CIVIL RIGHTS

Booker T. Washington

W.E.B. DuBois

- **Atlanta Exposition** speech in 1895 outlined his position
- African Americans should acquire **vocational skills** to gain self-respect and economic security
- Established **Tuskegee Institute**
- Did not advocate for directly challenging white supremacy
 - Accused of being a “accommodationist” by critics

- **“Souls of Black Folk”** (1903)
- Rejected Booker’s gradualism
- Demanded immediate political and social equality for black people
- **Niagara Movement** (1905) advocated for black rights
- Helped found the **National Association for the Advancement of Colored People** (NAACP) in 1909
- **Ida B. Wells** important in the anti-lynching campaign, woman’s suffrage, and civil rights

WOMEN IN THE MOVEMENT



- **Carrie Chapman Catt** became president of the **National American Woman Suffrage Association (NAWSA)**
 - Initially she favored fighting for suffrage with a **state by state** strategy
 - **Alice Paul** broke with NAWSA and formed the **National Woman's Party** in 1916
 - More militant, demanded a **national amendment**
- Eventually **19th Amendment** (1920)



26.

Theodore Roosevelt 1901-1909



27.

William H. Taft 1909-1913



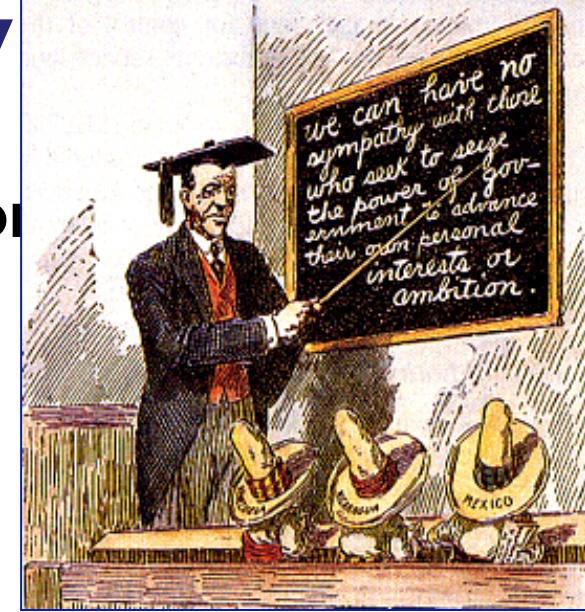
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Woodrow Wilson 1913-1921



During the Progressive Era Roosevelt, Taft, and Wilson all sought reform at the national level

WILSON'S FOREIGN POLICY



- **The U.S. had pursued aggressive foreign policy in Asia and Latin America**
 - TR “Big Stick” policy
 - Taft “Dollar Diplomacy”
- **Wilson shifts direction with a policy called**
“Moral Diplomacy”
- **Pursue less imperialistic policies:**
 - **Improved relations with the Philippines and Panama**

Wilson Intervenes in Mexico

- **Mexican Revolution** removes dictator **Porfirio Diaz** from power
 - U.S. had large amount of investments in Mexico
- Rotating leadership in Mexico
 - **Huerta** becomes leader of Mexico (military dictator)
 - Wilson refuses to recognize his government
 - Orders an arms embargo and gives aid to revolutionaries fighting Huerta
 - American soldiers arrested by Mexican officials at **Tampico**
 - U.S. Navy occupied **Veracruz**
- **Pancho Villa** led raids across the border, killing people in Texas & New Mexico
- 1916 Wilson sends **General John J. Pershing** & a expeditionary force to arrest him



THE GREAT WAR

- **Variety of factors contributed to the outbreak of World War I**
 - **Militarism**
 - **Alliances**
 - **Imperialism**
 - **Nationalism**
- **Assassination of Franz Ferdinand becomes the immediate cause of World War I (June 1914)**
- **Wilson advocates a policy of neutrality**

THE STRUGGLE IS REAL: U.S. Neutrality

- The United States was never completely neutral during World War I
- **Stronger connection** to England than Germany
 - Shared language, legal & political institutions
- American public opinion was largely anti-German
 - autocratic govt of Kaiser, invasion of Belgium, propaganda, history with France & England
- American manufacturers, bankers, and investors heavily sided with the allied cause
 - Both England and France greatly benefitted from **trade and loans** with the United States
 - England used its superior navy to **blockade** any trade from entering Germany



THE STRUGGLE IS REAL: U.S. Neutrality



Germany resorts to **unrestricted submarine warfare using U-boats**

- **Lusitania** (British passenger ship) sunk May 1915 killing 1,198 (including 128 Americans)
 - **Germany apologizes and pledges not to sink any more neutral ships**
- **Germany sinks other ships, including the **Sussex** (March 1916)**
- **Wilson threatens to cut off diplomatic relations with Germany (U.S. and Germany are very close to war)**
 - **Sussex Pledge: Germany wont sink anymore ships without warning**

Election of 1916

- Election of 1916
 - Wilson reminds voters “he kept us out of war”
 - Easily wins reelection



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