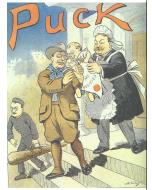
APUSH 1912-1916

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
- Tariff lowered, bank reform, antitrust 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,
- Results: Divided Republicans help Wilson win the Presidency

California Proposition
GENERAL MARKET PARKET PROPERTY OF THE PARKET
Thurs a.
THE LATEST ARRIVAL AT THE POLITICAL ZOO

Progressive Era Reform under Wilson Tariff Reform Trusts Banking Reform

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

- **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

W.E.B. DuBois

- "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** People (NAACP) in 1909
- Ida B. Wells important in the anti-lynching campaign, woman's suffrage, and civil rights

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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)



WILSON'S FOREIGN POLICY

- The U.S. had pursued aggressive for 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 United States was never

- 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 German submarine blockade NOR. DEN. GREAT BRITAIN NETH BELG LUX. FRANCE SWITZ ITALY SPAIN

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





