

# Imperialism & Progressivism 1900-1920

## I. presidents

### A) Rutherford B. Hayes (1876-1880)

- a.) compromise of 1877
- b.) Indian wars
- c.) cattle kingdom & open ranch ranching

### B) James A. Garfield (1881)

- a.) assassinated by a disappointed office seeker
- b.) Republican party splits over patronage

### C) Chester A. Arthur (1881-1885)

- a.) Pendleton Civil Service Reform Act
- b.) Chinese Exclusion Act

### D) Grover Cleveland (1885-1889)

- a.) Dawes Act
- b.) Interstate Commerce Act
- c.) US gets rights to a naval base at Pearl Harbor

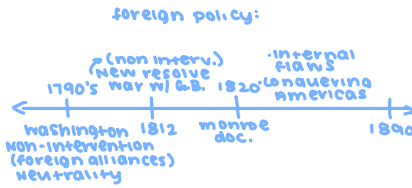
### E) Benjamin Harrison (1889-1893)

- a.) Sherman Antitrust Act
- b.) McKinley Tariff
- c.) Homestead Strike (1892)

### F) Grover Cleveland (1893-1897)

- a.) Pullman Strike
- b.) Plessy vs. Ferguson

↳ "separate but equal"



## II. Imperialism

### A) New American foreign policy

- a.) stronger nations should extend their economic, political, or military control over weaker territories.

### B) 3 driving factors:

- 1.) desire for military strength
  - a.) admiral Alfred T. Mahan
  - b.) built 9 new ships from 1883-1890
  - c.) 3<sup>rd</sup> largest naval power
- 2.) thirst for new markets
  - a.) solution to overproduction
- 3.) belief in cultural superiority
  - a.) social Darwinism
  - b.) US has a responsibility to spread Christianity and civilization to "inferior people"

## III. Spanish American War

### A) President William McKinley (1897-1901) → (R)

- a.) high protective tariff
- b.) expanding trade → Hawaii

### B) First war of American intervention

### C) America has its eye on Cuba

### D) 3 steps that lead to war with Spain

- a.) step 1 - 1895

¡adios!

#### I. revolt in Cuba

- 1.) cubans begin to destroy U.S. sugar plantations
- 2.) this begins to draw the U.S. into the conflict
- 3.) General Wylor (the butcher) will be sent by Spain to put down the rebellion → out of countryside into cities to get rid of guerilla war
- 4.) "Yellow Press" stirs up sympathy for cubans

#### b.) step 2 - Feb 1898

##### 1.) de Lome letter → spanish ambassador

- a.) private letter that was stolen
- b.) called president McKinley "weak and a bidder for the admiration of the crowd" - people pleaser
- c.) people were outraged
- d.) Teddy Roosevelt said, the president "has no more back bone than a chocolate éclair!"

#### c.) step 3 - 1 week later

##### 1.) USS Maine blows up in Havana harbor

- a.) 250 men killed
- b.) Spain does not want war → U.S. thought Spain blew up USS Maine
- c.) 2 days later McKinley declares war on Spain

### IX. Spanish American war **SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR**

A.) war only lasts 100 days

- D. First war of American Intervention → violation of Monroe Doctrine
- E. America has its eye on Cuba → got involved w/ Spain & Cuba after Cuba revolted
- F. Three steps that lead to war

- a. Step One (1895):
  - 1. Revolution in Cuba
  - 2. Cubans begin to destroy U.S sugar plantations
  - 3. This begins to draw the U.S into the conflict
  - 4. General Wyler (the butcher) will be sent by Spain to put down the rebellion
  - 5. "Yellow Press" stirs up sympathy for Cubans
- b. Step Two (Feb. 1898):
  - 1. de Lome letter (written in December)
  - 2. Private letter that was stolen
  - 3. Called President McKinley
    - A. "weak and a bidder for the admiration of the crowd"
  - 4. Public was outraged
  - 5. Teddy Roosevelt said:
    - A. The President "has no more backbone than a chocolate éclair!"
- c. Step Three (February 15th, 1898)
  - A. USS Maine blows up in Havana harbor → America thought it was Spain
  - B. 250 men are killed
  - C. Spain does not want war → dealing w/ Cuba & Philippines
  - D. Two days later McKinley declares war on Spain

## 2. Spanish American War

- A. War only last 100 days
- B. Treaty of Paris (Aug. 12, 1898)
  - a. Spain gives up Cuba and gains independence
  - b. U.S gains Guam, Puerto Rico, and the Philippines → and their revolutions
  - c. Give Spain \$20 million
- C. Theodore Roosevelt becomes a national hero

## 3. Results of the Spanish American War

- A. Puerto Rico 1898-1900 → military gov.
  - a. Foraker Act (1900)
    - 1. Ended military rule
    - 2. Set up a civil government
      - A. Governor and upper house appointed by the President
      - B. Lower house elected by the people
  - b. By 1917
    - 1. Given citizenship
    - 2. Now elect members of both houses and governor
- B. Cuba
  - a. Teller Amendment (1898)
    - 1. America had no intention of taking over any part of Cuba
  - b. Platt Amendment
    - 1. American military refused to leave until this was adopted by the new Cuban Government
    - 2. Made Cuba an American protectorate for 31 years
    - 3. Guantanamo Bay
- C. Philippines
  - a. Emilio Aguinaldo led a revolt against American rule
  - b. Philippine American War (1899-1901)
  - c. Claimed over 20,000 rebel lives and 4,000 American lives
  - d. US set up a civil government similar to Puerto Rico
  - e. Finally gained their own independence on July 4th, 1946
- D. China

### a.) open door policy

- 1.) established by John Hay (1899)
- 2.) no single nation would have a monopoly on China

### b.) Boxer rebellion (1900)

- 1.) hundreds of missionaries, foreigners, and Chinese Christians were killed
- 2.) put down in 2 months by international force.

→ no senators/congressmen  
↓  
that's what separates them  
Florida

### C.) 3 American beliefs about U.S. economy

- 1.) growth of the economy depends on exports
  - 2.) U.S. has a right to intervene abroad to keep foreign markets open
  - 3.) the closing of an area to American products, citizens, or ideas is a threat to the U.S.'s survival
- these became the bedrock of American foreign policy

## V. Election of 1900

### A.) Candidates

# Election of 1900

- 1.) McKinley (Repub. Imperialist) / Teddy Roosevelt (Reluctant vice-president)
- 2.) William Jennings Bryan (Democrat Isolationist)

### B.) Assassination (1901)

- 1.) Leon Czolgosz (anarchist) helps usher in the most powerful presidency to date

## VI. The progressive movement

### A.) Introduction

# The Progressive Movement

- a.) dramatic change in view of the central government's exercise of power.
- b.) answer to society's problems

- 1.) corrupt gov't
- 2.) big business
- 3.) slums / tenements
- 4.) immigration #
- 5.) segregation
- 6.) working conditions
- 7.) poverty
- 8.) child labor
- 9.) labor strikes
- 10.) cities



### C.) built on the idea of inevitable progress

- d.) touched every area of life

### B.) 4 goals

#### 1.) protecting social welfare (outside)

- a.) providing for the disadvantaged
- b.) well-being of citizens

#### c.) examples:

- 1.) social gospel
- 2.) settlement houses
- 3.) YMCA
- 4.) Salvation Army (children)

5.) Illinois factory act (1893): outlawed child labor and reduce working hours for women → watch kids at home

#### 2.) promoting moral improvement (inside)

##### a.) alcoholism

##### b.) WCTU

- 1.) women's Christian temperance union
- 2.) prohibition (end production, sale, and consumption of it)
- 3.) kindergarden for immigrants
- 4.) visit prisons & asylums
- 5.) women's suffrage

##### c.) anti-saloon league (get rid of bars)

#### 3.) creating economic reform

##### a.) result of the panic of 1893

##### b.) American socialist party (Eugene V. Debs)

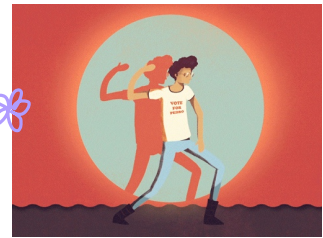


C.) Muckrakers

- 1.) Investigative journalists

4.) Fostering efficiency

- a.) put your faith & trust in science and experts
- b.) "Taylorism" → break down manual tasks into smaller parts
  - 1.) assembly line



VOTE FOR PINKO



C.) Political reform

a.) 3 principals

1.) direct democracy

a.) favored reforms by:

- State reforms
- initiative: to propose legislation by petition
  - referendum: a vote on the initiative
  - recall: to force an elected official to resign or stand for a special election

- break power of political machines
- b.) Secret ballot
  - c.) Primary system

d.) 17th amendment (1913)

→ direct election of Senators

2.) government intervention

- a.) reform best accomplished through direct government action
- b.) National Child Labor Committee (1904)
- c.) Keating-Owen Act (1916)
  - prohibited transportation across state lines of goods made by child labor
- d.) Bunting vs Oregon
  - 10 hour work day for men
- e.) worker's compensation & death benefits

3.) government efficiency

III. Theodore Roosevelt (1858-1919)

# Theodore Roosevelt

A.) 1st progressive president

B.) help create the modern presidency:

- 1.) used his personality & popularity to advance his programs.
- 2.) "Bully pulpit" to influence news, media, and shape legislation

C.) Square Deal

- 1.) various progressive reforms.

Teddy Roosevelt's Square Deal		
Problem	Roosevelt's Response	Legislation/Acts
1902 Coal Strike <b>national</b>	1) called both sides to the White House to negotiate 2) threatened to take over the mines	None
Trusts	1) Did not believe all trusts were harmful 2) filed suits under the Sherman Antitrust Act	Sherman Antitrust Act
Unregulated Big Business	1) urged Congress to strengthen the Interstate Commerce Act	1) Elkins Act: Outlawed railroad rebates 2) Hepburn Act: limited uses of railroad passes
Dangerous Food and Medicines	1) Read <i>The Jungle</i> by Upton Sinclair 2) appointed a commission to investigate the meat packing industry	1) Meat Inspection Act (1906) 2) Pure Food and Drug Act (1906): called for truth in labeling
Shrinking Wilderness and Natural Resources	1) set aside thousands of acres of forest preserves 2) created wildlife sanctuaries and national parks 3) conservation of federal land	National Reclamation Act (Newlands Act) 1902: Money from sales of land would fund irrigation projects (dams)
Racial Discrimination	1) one appointment of an African-American to a customs house in SC 2) invited Booker T. Washington to White House dinner	W.E.B. Dubois and others found the NAACP in 1909 Begin a legal battle to end segregation



## D) imperialist president (foreign policy)

### 1.) big stick diplomacy

· "speak softly and carry a big stick..."

#### a.) Treaty of Portsmouth

- helped end Russo-Japanese war
- Roosevelt would win a Nobel peace prize in 1906

#### b.) Panama Canal

- paid \$40 million for a French company's route through Panama
- helped support Panama's independence from Colombia
- took 10 years to build at a cost of about \$38 million
- 5,600 workers died of disease & accidents
- one of the world's greatest engineering feat.

### 2.) Roosevelt Corollary

#### a.) addition to the Monroe Doctrine

b.) many Latin American companies were borrowing huge sums from European banks

c.) U.S. would now use force to protect its economic interest in Latin America

## ESSAY:

### Imperialism vs Manifest