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, 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, etc.
• Results: Divided Republicans help Wilson win the Presidency
**Progressive Era Reform under Wilson**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tariff Reform</th>
<th>Trusts</th>
<th>Banking Reform</th>
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<td>• Underwood Tariff (1913): lowered the rates of tariffs</td>
<td>• Federal Trade Commission (1914) presidential appointed commission that would investigate monopolies.</td>
<td>• Federal Reserve Act (1913) would be responsible for regulating money supply</td>
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<td>– 1st major tariff reduction in 50 years</td>
<td>– Exempted labor unions from being prosecuted</td>
<td>– Previous economic panics (i.e. Panic of 1907) demonstrated problem of limited money supply</td>
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<td>• Clayton Anti-Trust Act (1914) increased the power of the Sherman Anti-Trust Act</td>
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<td>• 16th Amendment: graduated income tax established</td>
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**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 critics

**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 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).

**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

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**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

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**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
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 won't 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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