

# 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

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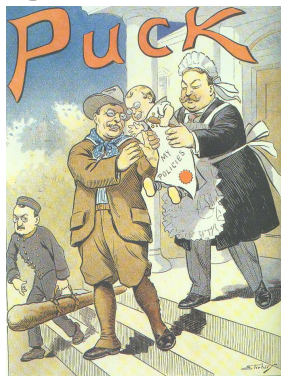
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## REPUBLICANS DIVIDED

- 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




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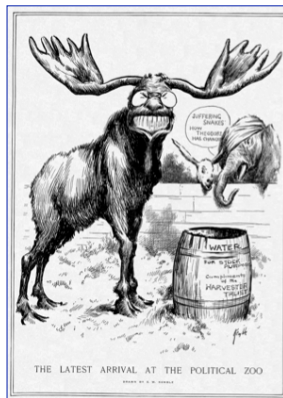
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## ELECTION OF 1912

- 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**




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## Progressive Era Reform under Wilson

Tariff Reform	Trusts	Banking Reform
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Underwood Tariff</b> (1913): lowered the rates of tariffs               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– 1<sup>st</sup> major tariff reduction in 50 years</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Federal Trade Commission</b> (1914) presidential appointed commission that would investigate monopolies.               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Exempted labor unions from being prosecuted</li> </ul> </li> <li>• <b>Clayton Anti-Trust Act</b> (1914) increased the power of the Sherman Anti-Trust Act</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Federal Reserve Act</b> (1913) would be responsible for regulating money supply               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Previous economic panics (i.e. Panic of 1907) demonstrated problem of limited money supply</li> </ul> </li> <li>• <b>16<sup>th</sup> Amendment</b>: graduated income tax established</li> </ul>

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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***)

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## AFRICAN AMERICAN CIVIL RIGHTS

Booker T. Washington

W.E.B. DuBois

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| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Atlanta Exposition</b> speech in 1895 outlined his position</li> <li>• African Americans should acquire <b>vocational skills</b> to gain self-respect and economic security</li> <li>• Established <b>Tuskegee Institute</b></li> <li>• Did not advocate for directly challenging white supremacy               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Accused of being a “accommodationist” by critics</li> </ul> </li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>“Souls of Black Folk”</b> (1903)</li> <li>• Rejected Booker’s gradualism</li> <li>• Demanded immediate political and social equality for black people</li> <li>• <b>Niagara Movement</b> (1905) advocated for black rights</li> <li>• Helped found the <b>National Association for the Advancement of Colored People</b> (NAACP) in 1909</li> <li>• <b>Ida B. Wells</b> important in the anti-lynching campaign, woman’s suffrage, and civil rights</li> </ul> |
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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 **19<sup>th</sup> Amendment** (1920)



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26.

Theodore Roosevelt 1901-1909



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William H. Taft 1909-1913



28.

Woodrow Wilson 1913-1921



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

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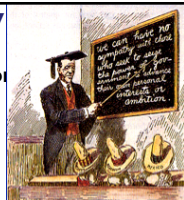
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## WILSON'S FOREIGN POLICY

- 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



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## 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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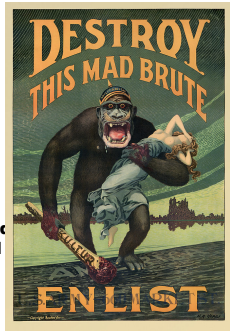
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## THE STRUGGLE IS REAL: U.S. Neutrality

- 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




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## 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 won't sink anymore ships without warning

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## Election of 1916

- Election of 1916

- Wilson reminds voters "he kept us out of war"

- Easily wins reelection



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**APUSH ME OFF A CLIFF**



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