All the History That's Fit to Print

Grossmont US History.



EXTRA 8:30 A. M.

R. G. VII.

SEMESTER TWO. UNIT THREE – AP PERIODS 6 & 7

FEBRUARY

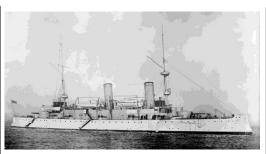
U. S. BECOMES A WORLD POWER, 1890-1918!

READING

- A. Empire and Expansion, 1890-1909 (AP-Ch. 27) (CP-Ch. 10)
- B. Progressivism and the Republican Roosevelt, 1901-1912 (**AP-Ch. 28**) (CP-Ch. 9.1-9.3)
- C. Wilsonian Progressivism in Peace & War, 1912-1918 (<u>AP-Ch. 29 & 30</u>) (CP-Ch. 9.4-9.5, & Ch. 11)

KEY CONCEPTS

- 1. In the 1890s a number of economic and political forces sparked a spectacular burst of imperialistic expansion for the United States that culminated in the Spanish-American War-a war that began over freeing Cuba and ended with the highly controversial acquisition of the Philippines.
- 2. In the wake of the Spanish-American War, president Theodore Roosevelt pursued a bold and sometimes controversial new policy of asserting America's influence abroad, particularly in East Asia and Latin America.
- 3. The strong progressive movement successfully demanded that the powers of government be applied to solving the economic and social problems of industrialization. Progressivism first gained strength at the city and state level, and then achieved national influence in the moderately progressive administrations of T. R.
- 4. Roosevelt's hand-picked successor, Taft, aligned himself with the Republican Old Guard, causing Roosevelt to break away and lead a progressive third-party crusade.
- 5. After winning a three-way election on different theories of progressivism, Wilson successfully pushed through a sweeping program of economic and social reform in his first term.
- 6. Wilson's Attempt to promote an idealistic progressive foreign policy failed, as dangerous military involvements threatened in both Latin America and the North Atlantic.
- 7. Wilson turned America's participation in the Great War into a fervent crusade for democracy that successfully stirred the public to great voluntary war effort, but at some cost to civil liberties.
- 8. After America's contribution to the Allied victory, a triumphant Wilson attempted to construct a peace based on his idealistic Fourteen Points. European and senatorial opposition, and especially Wilson's own political errors, doomed American ratification of the Versailles Treaty and participation in the League of Nations.



The U.S.S. Olympia, Symbol of American Power.

DEBATE TOPICS

- 1. Did Yellow Journalism Cause the Spanish-American War? (9th ed.)
- 2. Did Racial Segregation Improve the Status of African Americans? (9th ed.)
 3. Did Progressivism Fail? (9th ed.)
- 4. Did Booker T. Washington's
 Philosophy and
 Actions Betray the Interests of African
 Americans? (13th ed.)
- 5. Was Woodrow Wilson Responsible for the Failure of the United States to Join the League of Nations? (13th ed.)
- Did the Conservation Movement of the Early Twentieth Century
 Successfully Preserve the American Environment? (15th ed.)

ESSENTIAL DETAILS

Imperialists Anti-Imperialists Spanish-American War U.S. Territorial Acquisitions The Philippine Insurrection The Open Door Policy Progressive Era Social Gospel Movement Muckrakers Conservation Woodrow Wilson The Great War Women's Suffrage Treaty of Versailles League of Nations Initiative-Referendum-Recall "Rule of Reason" Elkins Act Hepburn Act Northern Securities case Women's Trade Union League Muller v. Oregon Lochner v. New York

The Entire Country Thrills with War Fever!

Our Flag in Havana at Last!

Yellow Journalism

The Spanish-American War is often referred to as the first "media war." During the 1890s, journalism that sensationalized and sometimes even manufactured dramatic events was a powerful force that helped propel the United States into war with Spain. Led by newspaper owners William Randolph Hearst and Joseph Pulitzer, journalism of the 1890s used melodrama, romance, and hyperbole to sell millions of newspapers--a style that became known as yellow journalism.

The term yellow journalism came from a popular New York World comic called "Hogan's Alley," which featured a yellow-dressed character named the "the yellow kid." Determined to compete with Pulitzer's World in every way, rival New York Journal owner William Randolph Hearst copied Pulitzer's sensationalist style and even hired "Hogan's Alley" artist R.F. Outcault away from the World. In response, Pulitzer commissioned another cartoonist to create a second yellow kid. Soon, the sensationalist press of the 1890s became a competition between the "yellow kids," and the journalistic style was coined "yellow journalism."

Yellow journals like the New York Journal and the New York World relied on sensationalist headlines to sell newspapers. William Randolph Hearst understood that a war with Cuba would not only sell his papers, but also move him into a position of national prominence. From Cuba, Hearst's star reporters wrote stories designed to tug at the heartstrings of Americans. Horrific tales described the situation in Cuba--female prisoners. executions, valiant rebels fighting, and starving women and children figured in many of the stories that filled the newspapers. But it was the sinking of the battleship Maine in Havana Harbor that gave Hearst his big story--war. After the sinking of the Maine, the Hearst newspapers, with no evidence, unequivocally blamed the Spanish, and soon U.S. public opinion demanded intervention.

Today, historians point to the Spanish-American War as the first press-driven war. Although it may be an exaggeration to claim that Hearst and the other yellow journalists started the war, it is fair to say that the press fueled the public's passion for war. Without sensational headlines and stories about Cuban affairs, the mood for Cuban intervention may have been very different. At the dawn of the twentieth century, the United States emerged as a world power, and the U.S. press proved its influence.

ESSENTIAL VOCABULARY, part two

Triangle Shirtwaist Fire Meat Inspection Act Pure Food and Drug Act Newlands Act-Sierra Club Yosemite National Park dollar diplomacy Payne Aldrich Act Ballinger-Pinchot affair Old Guard Woodrow Wilson Herbert Croly Eugene V. Debs Arsene Pujo Louis D. Brandeis Victoriano Huerta Venustiano Carranza Pancho Villa John J. Pershing Kaiser Wilhehm II Charles Evans Hughes New Nationalism New Freedom Underwood Tariff Bill Sixteenth Amendment Federal Reserve Act Federal Trade Commission Act Clayton Act Federal Farm Loan Act Seaman's Act Workingmen's Compensation Act Adamson Act Jones Act Central Powers Lusitania-Arabic-Sussex George Creel Eugene V. Debs Bernard Baruch Herbert Hoover Alice Paul Henry Cabot Lodge Warren G. Harding James M. Cox self-determination collective security conscription Zimmermann note Fourteen Points League of Nations Committee on Public Information Espionage and Sedition acts Schenck v. United States Industrial Workers of the World War Industries Board Nineteenth Amendment Eighteenth Amendment Bolsheviks-doughboys

> Big Four Irreconcilables Treaty of Versailles

PAST AP PROMPTS

- 2. <u>FRQ</u>-The progressive movement of 1901 to 1917 was a triumph of conservatism rather than a victory for liberalism.

