



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 (AP-Ch. 29 & 30) (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.)
6. 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. Outcalt 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 Wilhelm 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. FRQ-The progressive movement of 1901 to 1917 was a triumph of conservatism rather than a victory for liberalism.

1. DBQ, 1994-To what extent was the late 19th-century and early 20th-century U. S. expansionism a continuation of past U. S. expansionism and to what extent was it a departure?

