

## Unit #7: Imperialism, Progressivism & World War I

Presented by:  
Mr. Anderson, M.Ed., J.D.

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## Becoming a World Power

- U.S. Imperialism - late 1800's to early 1900's.
- **Definition:** Imperialism is the political, economic, cultural, religious, and military domination of a weaker nation. Its design is to build an economic and political empire!

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## Why Imperialism?

- Traditionally, world colonization began due to Mercantilism (~1650)
  - The more gold & silver a country had – the wealthier & more powerful it would be
- **Balance of Trade**
  - the country with the most gold wins...
- Mercantilism is based upon the idea of EXPLOITATION
- Spain, France, Britain

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## What about American Imperialism?

- American Imperialism
  - - caused by other factors.
- Mercantilism
  - - no longer a viable economic policy
- Hoarding of silver/gold
  - - no longer the road to wealth;
  - now investment – Financiers/Bankers
    - J.P. Morgan – created U.S. Steel (1901)

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## Causes of American Imperialism

- **1. Economic factors -**
  - U.S. desired new markets for growing American industry and agriculture
  - U.S. wanted to create a demand for our products!
  - U.S. needed more raw materials such as rubber, tin, and OIL – Why?

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## Causes of American Imperialism

- **2. Nationalistic factors -**
  - Patriotism or the love of one's country
  - Competition with Europe to be a "Great Empire" – acquiring colonies
  - Examples of Nationalism today:
    - The Olympics
    - World Cup
    - ??

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## Causes of American Imperialism

### ■ 3. **Military factors** -

- Captain Alfred T. Mahan: *Influence of Sea Power Upon History*
- Protect U.S. trade, by building up U.S. NAVY
  - How:
    - Steel ships, foreign ports, refueling stations, all to protect shipping lanes
    - Lead to colonial expansion

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## Causes of American Imperialism

### ■ 4. **Humanitarian** & 5. **Religious factors** -

- Blessings of Western Civilization
  - Law, Medicine & Christian religion
- Promote Democratic principles.

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## Causes of American Imperialism

### ■ **Industrialization** -

- Why Industrialize?
- Why is there a U.S. need for resources and markets?
- What led to the Industrialization in the U.S.

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## Justifications of American Imperialism

- **Monroe Doctrine** - James Monroe (Dec. 02, 1823)
  - European powers were to not interfere with any country in the Western Hemisphere, including the United States or any of its allies
  - Main principle of U.S. Foreign Policy
- **Manifest Destiny** (1830's - 1850's) -
  - U.S. is destined to control all land from sea to sea
  - annexation of CA, TX & other SW lands
- **Roosevelt Corollary** - Messages to Congress (Dec. 1904 - 1905)
  - The U.S. would use military force to prevent the intervention in the affairs of neighboring countries
  - U.S. wanted to see neighboring countries stable, orderly & prosperous

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## U.S. Territory as of 1900



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## U.S. Activities 1895 - 1930's



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## U.S. Expansion

- **Alaska** (1867) - \$7,200,000.00 from Russia
- **Midway Island** (1867) – later important in World War II & the island-hopping campaign
  - annexed by the US; still U.S. property today
- **Puerto Rico, Philippines, and Guam** (1898) - Result of the Spanish-American War
- **Wake Island, American Samoa** (1899)
  - Between Hawaii and Guam

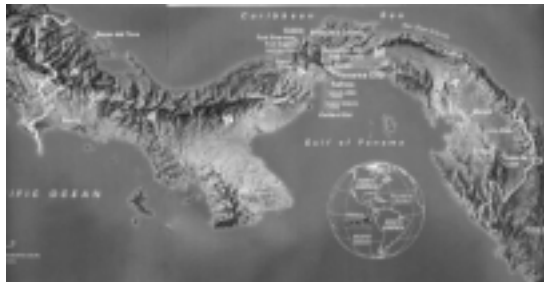
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## U.S. Expansion

- **Panama**
  - The building of the **Panama Canal 1904 - 1914**
    - proposed by **Theodore Roosevelt**
    - facilitated the movement between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans
    - Colombia said no (they ruled over Panama at this time)
    - Panama declared their independence (Theodore Roosevelt was a major player in this revolt)
      - many of his opponents disapproved

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## Panama Canal



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## Panama Canal



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## Panama Canal Locks



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## Panama Canal Locks



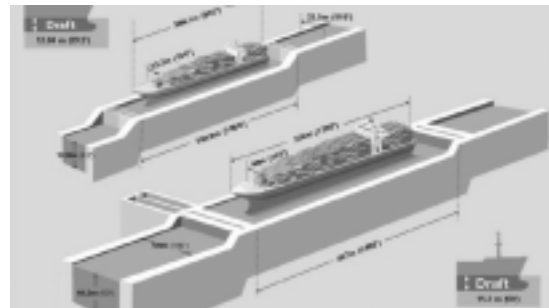
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## Panama Canal Locks



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## Panama Canal Expansion Completion - 2015



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## U.S. Expansion

- **Hawaii (1898) -**
  - Queen Liliuokalani
  - Deposed in 1893 when she tried to strengthen her monarchy & opposed the annexation of Hawaii as a U.S. territory by U.S. Marines & Sanford B. Dole
  - America thought Hawaii could be controlled by European powers
  - Important U.S. Interests - Sugar and Pearl Harbor
  - President William McKinley – Manifest Destiny

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## Evaluate this cartoon



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## Lecture/Discussion Quiz

1. What "world wonder" was built between 1904 and 1914? Who encouraged and aided in its construction?
2. How were these actions by this person perceived? What message, made by this same person, went hand-in-hand in building this "wonder?"
3. What was the major economic argument for American expansionism and Imperialism?

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## The Election of 1896

- William McKinley (R) (GOP)
  - supported big business
  - economic growth for an economy now in a recession
- William Jennings Bryan (D) (Populist)
  - supported middle America and the ideals of the people

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## The Assassination of McKinley

- 1901 - Shot at the Pan American Exposition in New York
- Shot by Leon Czolgosz with a revolver
- Died 6 days later (secret service will now protect President)
- T. Roosevelt becomes President (youngest - 42)
  - Imperialist
  - loved war
  - outdoorsmen

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## McKinley Assassination



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## Political Cartoon Interpretation



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## The Spanish - American War

- Fought over the issue of Cuban Independence from Spain
- Cubans rebelled against Spanish rule; asked for our help
- Spain did not want to give up Cuba
- The US sides with Cuba (why?)
- US navy sends in the USS Maine, makes plans to annex Spanish territory in Philippines, Puerto Rico, Guam, and Cuba

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## USS Maine



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## "Yellow Journalism"

**Yellow journalism** - is a type of journalism that downplays legitimate news in favor of eye-catching headlines that sell more newspapers. It may feature exaggerations of news events, scandal-mongering, sensationalism, or unprofessional practices by news media organizations or journalists.

- **William Randolph Hearst** and **Joseph Pulitzer** used their newspapers to increase public sympathy for the Cuban Rebels

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## The Big Type War of the Yellow Kids by Leon Barritt.



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## Pulitzer Medal



- Awarded each year by Columbia University in New York for excellence in Journalism

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## Hearst Castle



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## Hearst Castle - Neptune Pool



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## "Jingoism"

- "extreme patriotism in the form of aggressive foreign policy". An extreme type of nationalism.
- This nationalistic belligerence was intensified by the sinking of the battleship USS Maine in Havana harbor that led to the Spanish-American War of 1898.

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## Sinking of the USS Maine



Photo # NH 46774 Diving on MAINE's wreck

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## Sinking of the USS Maine



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## The "Splendid Little War"

- April to August of 1898; most of the fighting took place from April to June
- Spread of the American Empire
  - Philippines, Guam, and Puerto Rico made unincorporated territories

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## Spanish – American War (1898)



SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR: PACIFIC THEATER

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## Spanish – American War (1898)



SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR: CARIBBEAN THEATER

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## Teddy Roosevelt and the "Rough Riders"

- Assistant Secretary for the Navy (resigned the post to go fight in the war)
- 40 years old
- Poor Eyesight
- Demanded to see combat
- Attacked San Juan Hill
- Legendary
- Used this experience later in his political life
- Fighter's toughness

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## The "Rough Riders"



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## Lecture/Discussion Quiz

1. Briefly explain why the United States decided to declare war on Spain. Who did the United States pledge to help?
2. What event led to United States involvement?
3. What factors at home swayed public opinion in favor of war against Spain? What two men are remembered for their journalism contributions in this category?

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## The Progressive Movement

- Should government remain narrowly limited in its powers, or did the times require a more potent government that would actively shape society and secure American interests abroad?

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## The Progressive Movement

- What are progressives?
  - The Progressive Era in the United States was a period of reform which lasted from the 1890s to the 1920s
  - Responding to the vast changes brought about by industrialization, the Progressives advocated a wide range of economic, political, social, & moral reforms.

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## Who are Progressives?

- Made up of Populists, Democrats, & Republicans
- Came from all walks of life & from all parts of the country
  - educated/uneducated
  - rich/poor
  - urban/rural

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## Goals of the Progressives

- Wanted to return government to the PEOPLE
- Wanted to protect workers and help the poor
- Wanted to end political corruption on both a national and local level (municipalities)

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## What Progressives Fought For:

- A MORE DEMOCRATIC COUNTRY (Howard Zinn)
- The Australian Ballot (The Massachusetts ballot)
- 16<sup>th</sup> Amendment
- 17<sup>th</sup> Amendment
- 18<sup>th</sup> Amendment
- 19<sup>th</sup> Amendment - Opponents believed women would become too masculine!

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## Primary Sources – Analyze it!



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## Primary Sources – Analyze it!



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## Primary Sources – Analyze it!



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## Primary Sources – Analyze it!



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## Primary Sources – Analyze it!



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## The Muckrakers

- The Muckrakers - investigative reporters or journalists today.
- Investigated & exposed societal issues:
  - slum & prison conditions;
  - factories, insane asylums (as they were called at the time), sweatshops, mines, child labor & unsanitary conditions in food processing plants.
- Wrote about impoverished people & targeted established institutions of society
  - sometimes in a sensationalist and tabloid manner.

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## The Muckrakers

- The Jungle (1906)\* – novel by Upton Sinclair
  - wrote of the unsanitary conditions on the meat packing industry
  - Chicago's stockyards
  - Pure Food and Drug and Meat Act of 1906
- Devil in the White City (2003) - Erik Larsen
- The History of the Standard Oil Company (1904) – Ida Tarbell

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## The Jungle



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## The Jungle



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## Muckrakers

- Ida Tarbell - History of Standard Oil (1904)
  - exposed J.D. Rockefeller as a monopolist and exploiter
- Frank Norris – The Octopus: A Story of California (1901)
- Jacob Riis - How the Other Half Lives (1890)

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## Riis: Photo Journalist



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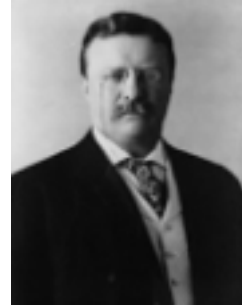
## Lecture/Discussion Quiz

1. **List** and **describe** the three goals of the Progressive Movement.
2. Which two Amendments, passed during the Progressive Movement, gave the power of democracy DIRECTLY to the PEOPLE?

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## The Progressive Presidents

- Theodore Roosevelt - "The Square Deal" (his domestic policy aimed at helping the middle class)
  - protect the middle class from big business & its exploitative nature
  - All people part of the American Dream



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## Teddy Roosevelt

- According to Roosevelt, the job of protecting workers in the middle class fell to the GOVERNMENT!
- not your typical Republican (political spectrum)
- He is known for greatly expanding the power of the Presidency through the following reforms:



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## Roosevelt's Reforms

- Conservation of forest land;
- Pursuance of Anti-trust cases against; monopolies deemed harmful to the public (trust-busting rule of reason);
- Pure Food and Drug Act & Meat Inspection Act;
- Coal Miners strike of 1902.



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## Yosemite 1903



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## Coal Miners Strike of 1902

- Roosevelt sought the middle ground between the two parties involved (showed the compromising nature of Roosevelt)
- Called in government arbitrators (neutral third party) to **MEDIATE** the situation between the United Mine Workers and their employers



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## William H. Taft (1909-1913)

- A Republican & good friend of Theodore Roosevelt, pursued many of the same programs as Roosevelt
- He would later serve as the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court



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## William Taft

- Taft continued to pursue Anti-Trust Cases just as Roosevelt had
- **Dollar Diplomacy** - Foreign policy aimed at helping Latin American and East Asian countries economically by giving them loans



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## Corruption in Taft's Administration

- **The Ballinger-Pinchot Affair** -
  - Ballinger - Sec. of the Interior
  - Pinchot - Curator of Forests
- Ballinger took a series of no-bid contracts from mining companies that wanted to mine federally protected lands (with money kickbacks to Ballinger)
- Pinchot went to Taft and complained; he was fired
- Pinchot went to the press

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## The Ballinger-Pinchot Affair

- This issue will split the Republican party in two
  - the progressive wing of the Republican party split into a separate party and called themselves the "Bull-Moose" Party.
  - The name originates from a quote by Teddy Roosevelt in which he described himself as strong as a bull moose.



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## It's a BULL MOOSE!!!

- Ever wondered what a bull moose looks like?\*
- ANYBODY WANNA PICK A FIGHT WITH THIS GUY?



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## Woodrow Wilson (D)

- The Election of 1912
  - Woodrow Wilson wins the election of 1912 in part due to the split in the Republican Party.
  - The Republican vote is split in two, making it simple for Wilson to win the necessary electoral votes.



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## Woodrow Wilson's Legacy

- **Federal Reserve System**
  - Power & Strict Accountability
  - re-organize the banking system
- Fourteen Points v. Treaty of Versailles (WWI)
- Nobel Prize\*
- President of Princeton University
- Wilson is the last Progressive President



The Great War effectively ends the Progressive period.

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## Bank Transactions



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## Currency



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## Currency

- US \$500.00: William McKinley
- US \$1000.00: Grover Cleveland
- US \$5000.00: James Madison
- US \$10,000.00: Salmon P. Chase
- US \$100,000.00: Woodrow Wilson



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## Lecture/Discussion Quiz

1. Describe the reasons that allowed Woodrow Wilson to win the election of 1912 by a landslide.
2. In the financial world, what is Woodrow Wilson recognized for doing that would now and forever keep banks accountable?

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## The Major Alliances\*

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ The Triple Entente: (Allied Powers)</li> <li>▪ France</li> <li>▪ Great Britain</li> <li>▪ Russia</li> <li>▪ United States</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ The Triple Alliance: (Central Powers)</li> <li>▪ Germany</li> <li>▪ Austria/Hungary</li> <li>▪ Ottoman Empire</li> </ul> |
|---|---|

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## The Major Underlying Cause

- These alliances were the underlying cause of The Great War.
- This is also known as the “alliance trap”

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## Other Causes...

- Nationalism
- Militarism between Germany and Britain
- Imperialism in Africa, India, and SE Asia

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## The Balkan “Powder Keg”

- Assassination of the Archduke of Austria-Hungary (June 28, 1914)
- This was the “spark” that ignited the war



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## Archduke Franz Ferdinand & Archduchess Sofia



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## Mobilization and the Von Schlieffen Plan

- The “Alliance Trap”
  - Germany tells AH to demand Serbia punish killers (Wilhelm II)
  - AH declares war on Serbia
  - Tsar Nicholas II declares war on AH to protect Serbia (slavism)
  - Germany declares war on Russia
  - Germany declares war on France
- Von Schlieffen Plan -
  - named after the German General who came up with it
  - Because Russia was slow to mobilize, Germany would attack France first via Belgium
  - Outraged, Britain declares war on Germany

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## Lecture/Discussion Quiz

- How did the assassination of the Archduke of Austria-Hungary “spark” the beginning of World War I?
- What was the Schlieffen Plan and how did it expand the war?



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## World War I in Europe

- **Stalemate** after 1916
  - during the first few years of the war, both sides were locked in a stalemate
    - no side was able to clearly and decisively take territory



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## President Wilson and Neutrality

- America would remain neutral, not getting militarily involved in this "European" conflict
- The sinking of the Lusitania (May 7, 1915 - a civilian ship) would end this neutrality



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## Sussex Pledge and Unrestricted Submarine Warfare

- Under the pledge, Germany promised its U-boats would warn ships before attacking them
- Germany's unprovoked U-boat attacks would continue and would be the ultimate cause of American entry into the war



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## Zimmerman Telegram and British Propaganda

- **Zimmerman Note (telegram)** was in code
- Note intercepted by the British
- Germany's Foreign Secretary sought an alliance with Mexico to reduce American strength
- British asked U.S. to enter the war on the side of the Allies

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## Zimmermann Telegram



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## The Bolshevik Revolution

- Russia – Feb & Oct. 1917
  - V.I. Lenin will seize power in Russia and make it U.S.S.R. (CCCP)
  - Russia will now withdraw from the war (Peace, Bread, & Land), making American entrance that much more important



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## America in World War I

- Mobilization:
  - nationalization of industry
    - The govt. regulated the production of war goods
  - Selective Service Act
    - draft
    - segregated by race
    - African Americans restricted from fighting
    - Today - Males 18-35



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## America at War

- The **Convoy System** - used to get troops safely across the Atlantic and protect ships from German U-boats
- The draft led to a vacancy in jobs here in the United States.
  - Many jobs would be filled by African Americans moving north into larger cities to find work
  - This is known as the **Great Migration**.

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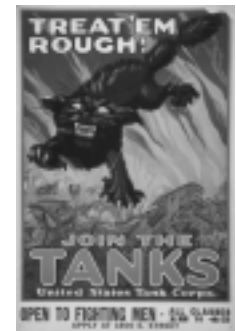
## Results of the War

- The Treaty of Versailles
- Wilson's 14 points
- The League of Nations
- Punishment and Reparations
  - Colonies
  - Money
  - Military
  - Reactions in Germany
  - Economic issues and results of time between wars

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## Lecture/Discussion Quiz

1. How did the United States of America mobilize for war? What specifically did the US government do in relation to private industry?
2. What did the US government implement to increase the number of soldiers in uniform?



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