

# NINETEEN

## FROM CRISIS TO EMPIRE

### Objectives

A thorough study of Chapter Nineteen should enable the student to understand:

1. The nature of American party politics in the last third of the nineteenth century.
2. The problems of political patronage in the administrations of Rutherford B. Hayes, James A. Garfield, and Chester A. Arthur that led to the passage of the Pendleton Act.
3. The circumstances that permitted the Democrats to gain control of the presidency in the elections of 1884 and 1892.
4. The origins, purposes, and effectiveness of the Interstate Commerce Act and the Sherman Antitrust Act.
5. The positions of the two major parties on the tariff question, and the actual trend of tariff legislation in the 1880s and 1890s.
6. The rise of agrarian discontent as manifested in the Granger movement, the Farmers' Alliances, and the Populist movement.
7. The rise of the silver question from the "Crime of '73" through the Gold Standard Act of 1900.
8. The significance of the presidential campaign and election of 1896.
9. The reasons for the decline of agrarian discontent after 1898.

### Main Themes

1. How evenly balanced the Democratic and Republican parties were during the late nineteenth century and how this balance flowed from differing regional and sociocultural bases.
2. The inability of the political system and a limited national government to respond effectively to the nation's rapid social and economic changes.
3. How the troubled agrarian sector mounted a powerful but unsuccessful challenge to the new directions of American industrial capitalism, and how this confrontation came to a head during the crisis of the 1890s.

### TERMS, CONCEPTS, NAMES

"Half-breeds and Stalwarts"	Tom Watson	Interstate Commerce Act
Roscoe Conkling	"Free silver"	Populism
"Dark horse"	Ignatius Donnelly	"Bi-metallism"
James A. Garfield	<b>Omaha Platform 1892</b>	"Crime of '73"
Chester A. Arthur	<b>Panic of 1893</b>	Sherman Silver Purchase Act
<b>Pendleton Act</b>	Coxey's Army	1893
James G. Blaine	"The money question"	William H. Harvey's <i>Coin's</i>
"Mugwumps"	"Though the people support the	<i>Financial School</i>
"Rum, Romanism, rebellion"	Government, the Government	Marcus A. Hannah
<b>The Grange</b>	should not support the people."	Williams Jennings Bryan
Oliver H. Kelley	Sherman Antitrust Act	"Cross of Gold" speech
"Farmers' Declaration of	McKinley Act	"Fusion"
Independence"	James B. Weaver	"Front-porch campaign"
Farmers' Alliances	Wilson Gorman Tariff	Gold Standard Act 1900
Mary E. Lease	Granger Laws	Dingley Tariff

# NINETEEN FROM CRISIS TO EMPIRE

*Continued...*

## Objectives

A thorough study of Chapter Twenty should enable the student to understand:

1. The new Manifest Destiny, and how it differed from the old Manifest Destiny.
2. The objectives of American foreign policy at the turn of the century with respect to Europe, Latin America, and Asia.
3. The variety of factors that motivated the United States to become imperialistic.
4. The relationship between American economic interests (especially tariff policy) and developments in Hawaii, Cuba, and Puerto Rico.
5. The causes of the Spanish-American War.
6. The military and political problems encountered in fighting the Spanish and, subsequently, the Filipinos.
7. The problems involved in developing a colonial administration for America's new empire.
8. The motives behind the Open Door notes and the Boxer intervention.
9. The nature of the military reforms carried out following the Spanish-American War.

## Main Themes

1. Why Americans turned from the old continental concept of Manifest Destiny to a new worldwide expansionism.
2. How the Spanish-American War served as the catalyst to transform imperialist stirrings into a full-fledged empire.
3. How the nation had to make attitudinal, political, and military adjustments to its new role as a major world power.

## TERMS, CONCEPTS, NAMES

New Manifest Destiny	<b>John Hay, Open Door</b>	"You furnish the pictures and I'll furnish the war."
Albert J. Beveridge	Theodore Roosevelt as Secretary of the Navy	De Lome letter
<b>Henry Cabot Lodge</b>	Commodore Dewey	"Remember the Maine"
<b>Josiah Strong: <i>Our Country: Its Possible Future and Present Crisis</i></b>	Rough Riders	"A splendid little war"
<b>Alfred Thayer Mahan: <i>The Influence of Sea Power on History</i></b>	<b>Treaty of Paris</b>	Anti-Imperialist League
James G. Blaine	Pearl Harbor	General Leonard Wood
First Pan-American Congress	Queen Lilioukalani	Platt Amendment
Venezuelan Boundary Dispute	Samoan Islands	Emilio Aquinaldo
	"Butcher Wegler"	William Howard Taft
	Yellow Journalism	Open Door Notes
	Boxer Rebellion	

# TWENTY

## THE PROGRESSIVES

### Objectives

A thorough study of Chapter Twenty-One should enable the student to understand:

1. The origins and varieties of the progressive impulse.
2. The social justice reforms of the period, and the role of the church in carrying out the Social Gospel.
3. The progressive emphasis on scientific expertise, organizational reform, and professionalism.
4. The role of women and women's organizations in promoting reform.
5. The significance of the women's suffrage movement.
6. The desire of the progressives to limit the role of political party organizations, and the measures they advocated to accomplish this goal.
7. The temperance movement and its relationship to other progressive reforms.
8. The origins of the NAACP and the importance of W. E. B. DuBois.
9. The movement to restrict immigration and how restricting immigration was regarded as a reform.
10. The alternate approaches to the problems of the trusts: socialism, regulation, or trust busting.

### Main Themes

1. How progressivism was a reaction to the rapid industrialization and urbanization of the United States in the late nineteenth century.
2. That all progressives shared an optimistic vision that an active government and human intervention could solve problems and create an efficient, ordered society.
3. That progressives wanted to reduce the influence of party machines on politics.
4. How the temperance, immigration-restriction, and women's suffrage movements took on crusade like aspects.

### TERMS, CONCEPTS, NAMES

**"Muckrakers"**

**Ida Tarbell**

**Lincoln Steffens**

**"Social Gospel"**

Salvation Army

Children's Bureau

Women's suffrage

**Elizabeth Cady Stanton**

**National American Suffrage**

**Association**

**Nineteenth Amendment**

Equal Rights Amendment

Split ticket

Commission Plan

Municipal Reform

City-Manager Plan

Tom Johnson

**Initiative, Referendum, Direct**

**Primary, Recall**

Woodrow Wilson

**Robert M. LaFollette**

"Interest groups"

Charles Frances Murphy

Triangle Shirtwaist Fire

Western Progressives

Booker T. Washington

W.E.B. DuBois

Niagara Movement

National Farm Bureau

Federation

"Women's professions"

"New woman"

"Boston marriages"

Clubwomen

National Association of Colored  
Women

"Mother's pensions"

"Talented tenth"

Temperance Crusade

Women's Christian Temperance  
Union

Anti-Saloon League

Eighteenth Amendment

Eugenics

*The Passing of the Great Race*

Socialist Party

Eugene V. Debs

Industrial Workers of the World

Louis B. Brandeis

Herbert Croly

# TWENTY

## THE PROGRESSIVES

*Continued...*

### Objectives

A thorough study of Chapter Twenty-Two should enable the student to understand:

1. The nature and extent of Theodore Roosevelt's "square deal" progressivism.
2. The similarities and differences between the domestic progressivism of William Howard Taft and of Roosevelt.
3. The conservation issue, and why it triggered the split between Taft and Roosevelt.
4. The consequences of the split in the Republican Party in 1912.
5. The differences between Roosevelt's New Nationalism and Wilson's New Freedom.
6. The differences between Woodrow Wilson's campaign platform and the measures actually implemented during his term.
7. The new direction of American foreign policy introduced by Roosevelt, especially in Asia and the Caribbean.
8. The similarities and differences between Taft's and Roosevelt's approaches to foreign policy.
9. The reasons for the continuation of American interventionism in Latin America under Wilson.

### Main Themes

1. How Theodore Roosevelt's leadership helped fashion a new, expanded role for the national government.
2. That politics during the administration of William Howard Taft showed that most of the nation desired a more progressive approach.
3. How the administration of Woodrow Wilson embodied both conservative and progressive features.
4. That the United States assumed a much more assertive and interventionist foreign policy, especially toward the Caribbean region.

### TERMS, CONCEPTS, NAMES

Seventeenth Amendment  
Theodore Roosevelt  
"Trust-buster"  
Northern Securities Company  
1902 United Mine Worker's  
Strike  
"Square deal"  
Hepburn Railroad Regulation  
Act 1906  
Forest Reserve Act  
**J.P. Morgan**  
**William H. Taft**  
Payne-Aldrich Tariff  
**Pinchot-Ballinger Controversy**  
"New Nationalism"  
**Progressive Party**  
**Woodrow Wilson**  
"New Freedom"

Colonel Edward M. House  
Underwood Simmons Tariff  
Sixteenth Amendment  
**Federal Reserve Act**  
**Federal Trade Commission Act**  
**Clayton Anti-Trust Act**  
**Louis Brandeis**  
Keating-Owen Act  
Senator Robert LaFollette  
Pure Food and Drug Act  
*The Jungle*  
Meat Inspection Act  
Gifford Pinchot  
John Muir  
National Reclamation Act  
George Perkins Marsh  
"Speak softly, but carry a big  
stick"

"Uncivilized and civilized  
nations"  
"Open Door"  
Portsmouth Conference  
Russo-Japanese War  
"Yellow Peril"  
"Great White Fleet"  
"Roosevelt Corollary"  
**Platt Amendment**  
**Panama Canal**  
Hay-Pauncefote Treaty  
John Hay  
"Canal zone"  
"Dollar Diplomacy"  
Porfirio Diaz  
Pancho Villa  
General John Jay Pershing