Extended Notes:

Unit 5: Struggling for Justice at Home and Abroad

Period 6: 1890-1945

“The American Pageant” Chapters 28-29

Underlined terms indicate previous vocabulary; **bolded** terms indicate new vocabulary.

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| Chapter 28 | Look here for extras! |
| Much of the unrest that appeared at the start of the 20th Century was due to the fact that money was concentrated into fewer hands than it had ever been before. This kind of economic inequality led to social instability as many began to insist “that society could no longer afford the luxury of a limitless “let-alone” (laissez-faire)1 policy. The Populists started the fight for social reform in the decades previous, but their ideals would now have to encompass more than just farmers. It wasn’t until the publication of [Jacob Riis’ “How the Other Half Lives](https://www.gutenberg.org/files/45502/45502-h/45502-h.htm)” did the wealthy, and even the upper-middle class get a glimpse of city slums, tenement houses, disease, and the horrors of everyday life for the poor.2 Many immigrants who had done well for themselves and saw Riis’ pictures, shared the notion of the **social gospel**, and wanted to implement the ideas of socialism which had become popular in Europe.  Much more of the public was exposed the nation’s corruption and down-trodden by **muckraker**s—journalists who wrote to expose the dastardly deeds of business and government. While they can’t be put in the same category as the yellow press, their writings had similar impact. Yellow journalists wrote intentionally false stories, based on a speck of truth but sensationalized beyond recognition in order to scare the public into a specific response. Muckrakers, on the other hand, pulled largely accurate tales of the wrong-doings of people in power in order to show the public the corruption that existed right under their noses. They hoped for “an aroused public conscience” rather than response; “they were long on lamentation but stopped short of revolutionary remedies.”  Muckrakers went after all sorts, including “the beef trust, the ‘money’ trust, the railroad barons, and the corrupt amassing of American fortunes.” Ida Tarbell wrote about the acquisition practices of Standard Oil after her father was forced to sell his own local oil business after being nearly bankrupted by Standard. David G. Phillips “boldly charged that 75% of the 90 senators [at the time] did not represent the people at all but the railroads and trusts.” Upton Sinclair’s “The Jungle” shone a light on the meat-packing industry that many were not ready to see. Sinclair would later comment that his writing was aiming for their hearts, but hit their stomachs instead.  Progressivism had fully bloomed as the public continued to be exposed to the corruption around them and the want of a better life. Progressive reformers filled both major political parties, symbolizing the new “majority mood” of the country, rather than a full-fledged mass movement. They fought to put political power back into the hands of the people, and improve the conditions of life and labor. To start with, they began to bypass political machines with direct primary elections. This was supplemented by the **initiative**, the **referendum**, and the **recall**, which all depended on popular participation. Secret ballots, a rarity before, were now being implemented across the country to ensure a person could vote however they wanted. The 17th Amendment, approved in 1913, allowed for the direct election of senators as a way trying to keep corruption down in the federal government. The last example being an exception, Progressive reforms were more popular and more practical at the city and state level, with some states creating more reforms than others.  Women’s suffrage seemed to be a goal held by many Progressives, but still appeared far off in the distance to many. Women proved a crucial asset to the Progressive movement though. Women’s clubs gave many middle class housewives the opportunity to debate and educate themselves about the issues.3 Justifying Progressive reforms as an extension of the domestic sphere and their traditional roles, women fought for reforms that would, in some form or another, affect their homes. They sought to keep “children out of smudgy mills and sweltering sweatshops,” fight for sanitation efforts and the prevention of disease, widows’ rights and pensions, and food safety. They achieved a small win in the Supreme Court case of *Muller v. Oregon*, where the Court recognized the constitutionality of laws protecting female workers. Unfortunately, the Court failed to recognize a NY law creating a 10-hour work day for certain professions in *Lochner v. New York*. Perhaps the largest reform led by women was the temperance movement. The Women’s Christian Temperance Union (WCTU) took the lead in shutting down saloons and limiting the consumption of liquor. The movement “was aggressive, well-organized, and well-financed” with over a million supporters. Many states and individual counties passed “dry” laws “which controlled, restricted, or abolished alcohol” within their boundaries. The movement gained ultimate success in 1919 with the passage of the 18th Amendment.  President Roosevelt, like many others, was also influenced by Progressivism. “He feared that the ‘public interest’ was being submerged in the drifting seas of indifference” and designed a program that attempted to do right by as many as it could. The **Square Deal** sought to control corporations, protect consumers, and conserve natural resources. A major test of his plan came in 1902, when a major coal miners strike started. Mine owners refused to negotiate with workers, and coal supplies around the country depleted. Roosevelt called both to the White House for mediation, and threatening mine owners that if a settlement wasn’t reached soon, he would seize the mines and staff them with federal troops. A compromise was soon reached, but this marked the first time the government had sided with laborers. TR continued in this fashion by breaking up various corporations and trusts. Supported by the Sherman Anti-Trust Act (1890), the **Elkins Act**, and the Hepburn Act, the government was able to regulate railroads and bring lawsuits against 44 corporations, including the Northern Securities Company, owned by JP Morgan.  Roosevelt was selective about the trusts he went after, categorizes them as either “good trusts” or “bad trusts”. Good trusts may need some reining in, but the Industrial Revolution had clearly changed the way business worked. Bad trusts were those that hindered the economy whole-heartedly; they were monopolistic and hindered trade unreasonably. TR was not out to punish these businesses, but simply demonstrate that “government, not private business, ruled the country.” This led to other reforms that would protect consumers from overzealous business owners. The **Meat Inspection Act** and the **Pure Food and Drug Act** required meat products to be inspected by federal agencies, as well as products to be labeled as exactly what they were without exaggeration or adulteration.  Roosevelt also sought to preserve America’s natural resources. He began reclamation projects to preserve America’s forests and similar projects for coal deposits. He even went so far as to ban Christmas trees from the White House in 1902. The Newlands Act of 1902 allowed the government to collect money from the sale of western land in order to set up irrigation projects. Similarly legislation reduced the price of areas of land so that individuals could irrigate instead. The **Hetch Hetchy Valley Dam** saw a break between conservationists like Roosevelt, who wanted to use nature intelligently, and preservationists, who wished nature to remain undisturbed by man (or at least look that way).  Perhaps the only setback TR saw a president was the short-lived economic panic of 1907. The breaking up of trusts over the years had disrupted the Stock Market, causing bank runs and speculation on stocks. The market dipped 50%, and many blamed Roosevelt. However, this “panic” lasted three weeks and led to the monetary reform that allowed banks to issue emergency currency, and later the Federal Reserve.  Roosevelt did not run for re-election in 1908, instead passing off his goals, plans, and policies, to his chosen successor, Williams Howard Taft. Taft was granted the Republican nomination and won the presidency against William Jennings Bryan (of “Cross of Gold” fame), and Socialist candidate Eugene V. Debs. Taft was not Roosevelt, and that soon became clear for all to see. He shifted US foreign policy from the military-backed “Big Stick” to his own **“Dollar Diplomacy”** which used money as a way to bolster a country through US investment or the withdrawal of US money as a threat for a country. It was soon realized that not every country could be bought, and military intervention would be needed in the Caribbean while there were stronger powers—monetarily and militarily—in Asia. Taft was also bad at lowering tariffs as the **Payne-Aldrich Bill** set out to lower tariffs but instead kept many of the high rates in place instead. He was very successful at trust-busting—doubling TR’s lawsuit record (Taft’s was 90), and bringing down Standard Oil with help of the Supreme Court in 1911.  With a hit-or-miss administration, Taft lost many supporters, including Roosevelt, who could no longer keep quiet about his dissatisfaction. Roosevelt put himself back in the running for the Republican nomination in 1912, but lost it to Taft. TR then pulled a very, well, TR move, and created his own political party. The Bull Moose Party became a Progressive Republican third party, with many high-profile Progressive supporters. The Democrats, eager to no longer be on the outskirts of politics, chose a relatively new politician from New Jersey, Woodrow Wilson. They armed themselves with a Progressive platform dubbed the **New Freedom** to go against the Bull Moose **New Nationalism** programs. The two platforms were similar in their Progressivism and want of reforms, but differed on key issues like tariffs, social programs, business regulation and banking reform. Wilson and the New Freedom were deemed more pragmatic choices, and they won the election by a landslide. | 1. Laissez-faire was the economic policy of the US through much of the later 19th Century. Through this policy, businesses accrued substantial wealth, while the government refused to intervene.  2. This is the picture with the horse I was telling you about:  Image result for how the other half lives  **Social gospel:** reform movement that used religious doctrine to demand better living conditions for the urban poor; it would become closely linked to the settlement house movement and reformer Jane Addams.  **Muckrakers:** journalists who increased magazine circulation at the start of the 20th Century by writing scathing exposés on the corruption within businesses and government.  YELLOW JOURNALISM VS. MUCKRAKING:  A yellow journalist would see a thing happen and blow it out of proportion. “Oh you got sick from the cafeteria food?” \*write story\* “Extra, extra! Student dies from tainted cafeteria food!” A muckraker’s story will ultimately chronicle truth, though there may be some exaggeration or personal feelings included. “You got sick from the cafeteria food? I must investigate this corruption on food safety!” \*writes story\* “Extra, extra! Lunch ladies don’t wash hands, dozens sick!”  **Initiative:** a progressive reform measure allowing voters to petition to have a law placed on the general ballot.  **Referendum:** a progressive reform procedure allowing voters to place a bill on the ballot for final approval, even after the bill’s passage by a legislative body.  **Recall:** a progressive ballot procedure allowing voters to remove elected officials from office.  3. Much like the salons of 1700s France and taverns of 1700s America.  **Square Deal:** Roosevelt-backed domestic policy to create greater government regulation over business, protect consumers, and begin larger conservation efforts within the US.  **Elkins Act (1903):** law passed which imposed penalties on railroads that offered rebates as well as the customers who accepted rebates; strengthened the Interstate Commerce Act (1887).  **Meat Inspection Act (1906):** law passed which stated that meat products shipped over state lines were subject to federal inspection.  **Pure Food and Drug Act (1906):** law passed to allow for the inspection and regulation of the labeling of food and pharmaceuticals.  **Hetch Hetch Valley Dam (1913):** the federal government allowed the building of a dam by the city of San Francisco in Yosemite National Park much to the shock of preservationists.  **Dollar Diplomacy:** Taft foreign policy which supported US investments overseas to gain political favor.  **Payne-Aldrich Bill (1909):** initially intended to lower tariffs but retained high rates on most imports.  **New Freedom (1912):** platform advocated by Wilson in his run for president which included stronger anti-trust legislation to protect small businesses, banking reform, and more.  **New Nationalism (1912):** reform platform advocated by TR in the 1912 election which sought to create stronger regulatory agencies to ensure business served the public interest not just private gain. |

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| Chapter 29 | Look here for extras! |
| Winning the election made Wilson the second Democratic president since the Civil War, and the first from a former Confederate state to be elected president. “Wilson’s admiration for the Confederacy’s attempt to win independence partly inspired his ideal of self-determination for people in other countries.” Born and educated in the South and teaching in the North1, Wilson “shared [Thomas] Jefferson’s faith in the masses—if they were properly informed.” He was an eloquent speaker in his quest to inform the public and Congress, but did not have the extroverted personality that many past presidents had relied on.  “Few presidents have arrived at the white House with a clearer program than Wilson’s or one destined to be so fully achieved.” Wilson’s first goal was to take down what had been deemed the “triple wall of privilege”: the tariff, the banks, and the trusts. Wilson presented his appeal against the tariff in person—something that had not happened since TJ’s time—to Congress in a special session in 1913.2 He then called on public opinion to help the **Underwood Tariff** pass through both houses of Congress. The new tariff reduced import fees and helped put the **16th Amendment** into practice with a graduated income tax. Wilson then made a second appearance before Congress to push for overwhelming reform of the country’s antiquated banking system. The result was the **Federal Reserve Act**, “the most important piece of economic legislation between the Civil War and the New Deal.” It created the Federal Reserve, with a board appointed by the president, who “oversaw a nationwide system of twelve regional reserve districts” in order to monitor and adjust the monetary policy of the US.  A larger task, but still a serious one for Wilson, was to take down the trusts. In 1914, Congress passed the **Federal Trade Commission Act**, which allowed a spotlight to be shone on industries engaged in interstate commerce by using the new executive regulatory agency. “The commissioners were expected to crush monopoly at the source by rooting out unfair trade practices, including unlawful competition, false advertising, mislabeling, adulteration, and bribery.” Wilson continued to make life tough for trusts and monopolies with the **Clayton Anti-Trust Act** which increased the “Sherman Act’s list of business practices that were deemed objectionable.” One of the things more or less targeted by the new list were **holding companies**, in which the same individuals would serve as directors of supposedly competing firms. It also gave credit where it was due when it “exempted labor and agricultural organizations from antitrust prosecution, while explicitly legalizing strikes and peaceful picketing.” Wilson’s legislative success continued with the Federal Farm Loan Act of 1916, the Warehouse Act of 1916, the La Follette Seaman’s Act of 1915, **Workingman’s Compensation Act of 1916**, and the **Adamson Act of 1916**, which helped relieve farmers, merchant shippers, and laborers of their burdens.  Being aggressive in domestic policy as he was, Wilson was less so when it came to foreign policy. “Hating imperialism, he was repelled by TR’s big stickism. Suspicious of Wall Street, he detested the so-call dollar diplomacy of Taft.” Wilson was quick to get rid of special support for US investors in Latin America and China. He also took steps to make good on the American promise of Philippine independence with the **Jones Act**, though this brought a vague definition of what it would take for that independence to be granted.3 However, this anti-imperialist stance came into question as Haiti became a US **protectorate** under Wilson, the US became involved in the financial supervision of the Dominican Republic, and the Virgin Islands were purchased from Denmark in 1917.  Revolution in Mexico also pushed Wilson and the US from their **isolationist** opinions. Many US investors had dumped millions of dollars into the country for oil, railroads, and mines. As the fighting worsened, Wilson opted for a diplomatic approach; he sent an “aggressive” ambassador, refused to recognize the new government, and imposed an arms embargo. He then sent weapons to the new government’s main opponents (on the down low of course). Then in April 1914, a small group of American sailors were arrested in the port city of Tampico, Mexico. While they were “promptly released” and Mexico apologized, Wilson asked Congress to authorize the use of force against Mexico and sent troops Veracruz. The **Tampico Incident** as it came to be known was eventually mediated by the ABC Powers—Argentina, Brazil, and Chile. The new government collapsed and another one established that fully resented Wilson’s sending troops to Veracruz. Meanwhile, Pancho Villa is busy trying to provoke the new Mexican government (which he hated) and the US government in war by regularly riding across the border and causing trouble. Things did not bode well in US-Mexican relations for the next few decades.  Things were not exactly quiet on the European front at this time either. In 1914, a Serbian **nationalist** assassinated the heir to the Austro-Hungarian empire, of which Serbia was a part. “An outraged Vienna government, backed by Germany, forthwith presented a stern ultimatum to neighboring Serbia.”4 This set off a chain of events, in which the **allies** of Austria-Hungary and Serbia were pulled into conflict as the **Central Powers** and the **Allied Powers**. The US issued a neutrality proclamation, and “called on Americans to be neutral in thought as well as deed” which is easier than it sounds considering the large immigrant population and heritage of an extreme majority of the country. “The British enjoyed the boon of close cultural, linguistic, and economic ties with America [while] the Germans and Austro-Hungarians counted on the natural sympathies of their transplanted countrymen” amounting to some 11M people together. “The majority of Americans were anti-German from the outset” as German leader Kaiser Wilhelm II “seemed the embodiment of arrogant autocracy.” But the clear majority of Americans just wanted nothing to do with the war in general.  Just like it had done in other wars, US industry filled the orders of its warring neighbors across the Atlantic. “British and French war orders soon pulled American industry out of the morass of hard times and onto a peak of war-born prosperity.” JP Morgan and other bankers advanced loans to the Allied Powers during this “neutral” period as well. US trade wasn’t one sided either; US trade with Germany was in full force until British blockades made it all but impossible for American ships to trade with Germany. To move around the blockade, the Germans turned to a relatively new technology, submarines. Germany proclaimed that “they would try not to sink *neutral* shipping, but they warned that mistakes would probably occur.” A prime example of how this warning came in 1915 with the sinking of the ***Lusitania.*** The passenger liner5 was on its way to Liverpool when it was torpedoed and exploded before sinking 15 miles from the coast of Ireland. The Germans would justify sinking the passenger ship as an explosion would not have occurred if it were a normal ship, in fact the *Lusitania* was carrying gunpowder and small arms. The new **U-boats** now posed an indirect threat to American neutrality and after some negotiation, the US got Germany to agree to not fire on passenger ships without warming. After the sinking of the French passenger ship *Sussex*, which was given no warning, the US “informed the Germans that unless they renounced the inhuman practice of sinking merchant ships without warning, [they] would break diplomatic relations—an almost certain prelude to war.”  In the midst of all this was the election of 1916. The Progressives were hoping to bring TR into the election, but he refused. The Republicans nominated Supreme Court Justice Charles Evans Hughes, and the Democrats re-nominated Wilson. Wilson ran on the successes of his first term and the slogan “He Kept Us Out of War.” The East was all for Hughes though, and Wilson prepared to accept defeat. The West was firmly on his side, turning the election in Wilson’s favor.  It’s important to note that Wilson did not promise to keep America out of war in the future, though he did try. But in 1917, Germany made announced their intended use of ***unrestricted* submarine warfare**, largely because “the distinction between combatants and noncombatants was a luxury they could no longer afford.” Part of this was also to get Wilson to uphold his end of the *Sussex* agreement, which said that Germany’s promise to warn ships before sinking them would continue if the US and their “neutral shipping” selves would get Britain to reduce their blockades. Wilson declined to work on the blockade issue, and broke off diplomatic relations with Germany. He asked Congress instead to allow merchant ships to arm themselves. Holding on to isolationism, Congress said no. Shortly thereafter, the US, by way of Great Britain, intercepted a German telegram bound for Mexico. The message sent by German foreign secretary Arthur Zimmerman, proposed an alliance between Germany and Mexico, an alliance that if successful against the US would see the return of TX, NM, and AZ to Mexican territory. This was followed by the sinking of American merchant ships in the Atlantic by German U-boats, and the **Russian Revolution** which toppled the monarchy, ending tsarist rule in Russia. Wilson asked Congress to formally declare war in April, 1917.  The first, and arguably largest, problem Wilson faced when declaring war was the fact that the country wasn’t for it. “Wilson would have to proclaim more glorified aims” if he wanted the populous on his side. He instead marketed America’s place in the war as one coming from a more righteous perspective, arguing that America would be fighting for their fallen at sea, but also “to make the world safe for democracy.”6 “Wilson virtually hypnotized the nation…contrast[ing] the selfish war aims of other belligerents, Allied and enemy alike, with American’s shining altruism. America, he preached, did not fight like other belligerents for the sake of riches or territorial conquest [but] to shape an international order in which democracy could flourish without fear of power-crazed autocrats and militarists.” He had forced the American population, Congress included, to choose between being isolationists or crusaders, and won.  Direct US involvement was not as massive as it is typically made out to be. Its most major contributions to the war effort were still munitions, money, and other supplies. Wilson promoted the expansion of the military, including the use of a draft, and subsequent Espionage and Sedition Acts. The Selective Service Act of 1917 drafted 4M men into military service, about half of whom made it to France by the summer of 1918. African Americans were welcomed into segregated military units, and women served in a number of noncombatant military positions. Troops that made it overseas were part of the **American Expeditionary Force (AEF)** led by General John Pershing. They fought alongside French, British, Canadian, and Australian troops who called them “doughboys” because of their, um, well-fed size. Because the war had already been going on for almost four years, the AEF didn’t see much fighting (comparatively of course) as their European counterparts. They did take part in a few major battles including the **Battle of Chateau-Thierry** which delayed German forces heading to the Second Battle of the Marne, and led an offensive in **Meuse-Argonne** campaign, which lasted just under two months and engaged over 1M US troops.  The home front was much more active than battle fronts for the Americans. While mobilizing troops for war, the government also set out to mobilize the population to deal with war. The **Committee on Public Information** was created to “sell America on the war and sell the world on Wilsonian war aims.” The committee’s use of propaganda took many forms and usually paid off, whether it was images splashed on billboards, pamphlets, songs, moving pictures, or poster campaigns. Their campaigns “relied more on aroused passion and voluntary compliance than on formal laws.” The **War Industries Board** oversaw much of the country’s economic mobilization, allowing the government to take control of large-scale economic planning. The Food Administration’s leader Herbert Hoover, took a note from the Public Information Commission and refused to issue ration cards, relying more on voluntary adherence rather than laws to help him feed the US and their allies. He then organized “a whirlwind propaganda campaign” to run through various media, and “proclaimed wheatless Wednesdays and meatless Tuesdays—all on a voluntary basis.” Many Americans bought it, growing their own victory gardens and cleaning their plates to better export food to soldiers. It would later also help bring the railroads under government control, and institute daylight savings time. Laborers generally agreed with the war as well, although the War Department’s “work or fight” campaign probably helped too.  The home front was not without its own sense of extreme patriotism. German Americans who accounted for almost 10% of the population, soon found themselves being blamed for spying, sabotage, and even this really weird diarrhea outbreak thing, though they were “proved to be dependably loyal to the United States.” Hatred of all things German swept the nation: schools quit teaching the language, orchestras refused to play German composers, sauerkraut and hamburgers7 became “liberty lettuce” and “liberty steak,” and surprisingly few were upset when Congress restricted the use of farm products for the production of alcohol since most brewers were German. This also played into the growing support for the prohibition of alcohol in the US, later instituted by the **18th Amendment.** The **Espionage Act of 1917** and Sedition Act of 1918 sought to quell anti-war sentiment as “virtually any criticism of government could be censored and punished.” Socialists were heavily targeted, as were members of the **Industrial Workers of the World**, and convicted during the war. ***Schenck v. United States*** challenged the laws but to not avail.  An armistice was reached on November 11, 1918, and President Wilson fully intended on having a role in the peace negotiations. What that role would be, he was unsure, but he presented his **Fourteen Points** to Congress in January of 1918. The Fourteen Point upheld many American ideals—freedom of the seas, freedom of trade—but continued to promote anti-imperialist thoughts, reduction of arms across the world, and a greater reliance on the self-determination of all peoples. The US Congress, now majority Republican, stood in the way of clear acceptance of any treaty terms, and Wilson went to peace negotiations in Paris disheartened. “Unlike all the parliamentary statemen at the table, he did not command a legislative majority at home.” Wilson became a part of the **Big Four**, the Allied clique at the negotiation table. Though the Allies had been victorious, they were also vengeful, proving yet another challenge to Wilson. In order to promote the Fourteen Points, Wilson would have to prevent colonies of vanquished powers being handed over to another colonial master. He also introduced the idea of the **League of Nations**, which would become an international parliament of sorts that might help prevent similar situations in the future by solving international conflicts before they got out of hand. Many of these would no doubt be about territory, as predicted by the rest of the negotiations; France petitioned for the return of certain territories including the Rhineland, Japan and China were squabbling over a peninsula out in Asia at the time, and Italy and Yugoslavia were bickering over the port city of Fiume. After many months of back and forth on various issues, the **Treaty of Versailles** was completed in June of 1919. Noticeably absent from the negotiations until signing was Germany, who wasn’t invited to begin with because “vengeance, not reconciliation, was the treaty’s dominant tone.”  Upon his return to the US, Wilson found a Congress unwilling to accept the Treaty of Versailles, and “especially against Wilson’s commitment to ushering the United States into his newfangled League of Nations.” Despite having gone to war, the US was still heavily influenced by isolationism. The die-hard opponents, known as **irreconcilables**, were most worried about the League as it sought to include the US in foreign entanglements which the US had been continually warned about ever since G.Wash was president. Just like in Europe, there were also those who found the treaty to be too harsh or not harsh enough on Germany. While Congress was against the Treaty, they had no real plan to defeat it, rather their goal was to amend it beyond recognition. Wilson, worried about the future of his treaty, went to the American public—literally. He set of on a speaking tour to increase popular support for the treaty in the summer of 1919. About a month into the tour, Wilson collapsed from exhaustion and stress, and was taken back to Washington, where he had a stroke. When the anti-treaty congressmen had come up with their amendments, Wilson, although bedridden, urged Democrats in Congress to vote them down. They did so. The treaty was bought up for another vote, amendments included, and it was voted down again.  Wilson and the Democrats hoped that the election of 1920 would act as a referendum for the League of Nations, if no the Treaty of Versailles as a whole. They nominated James M. Cox, governor of Ohio for president, and assistant secretary of the Navy Franklin D. Roosevelt of New York for VP. The Republicans, feeling able to take back control, nominated the malleable Warren G. Harding of Ohio for president, and stern-faced and frugal Calvin Coolidge of MA for VP. At the end of the day, Harding and his promise of a “return to normalcy” won out and “Republican isolationists successfully turned Harding’s victory into a death sentence for the League.” The US concluded peace separately from the Allied Powers with Germany and Austria-Hungary.  Between 1919 and 1920 and after the war, the US suffered some growing pains. “In 1919, the greatest strike in American history rocked the steel industry” when thousands of steel workers walked off to force collective bargaining rights. African-American strikebreakers were brought in to take over jobs when companies refused to negotiate with strikers. The strike finally collapsed, but not before setting the industry back for more than a decade. The African-American strikebreakers were part of a larger movement known as the **Great Migration**, in which African-Americans moved north from the South. “Their sudden appearance in previously all-white areas sometimes sparked interracial violence” especially in big cities. The Chicago Race Riots began around this time, as did similar riots across the Midwest, and lasted almost two weeks, resulting in the deaths of twenty-three African-Americans and fifteen whites. The women’s suffrage movement also gained steam in the year following the war, as they viewed “the fight for democracy abroad was women’s best hope for winning true democracy at home.” Wilson endorsed the suffrage movement, and several states began to allow women to vote. Not long after countries like Britain, the newly separated Austria and Hungary, and even Germany extended the right to vote to women. The **19th Amendment** finally passed in the US in 1920, allowing no discrimination on the basis of gender when it came to the right to vote. While a new section of the Department of Labor was entirely devoted to women as a result of WWI, many women quit their jobs after the war. Congressional support for the more traditional roles of women as wives and mothers was affirmed by the **Sheppard-Towner Maternity Act of 1921**, which “federally financed instruction in maternal and infant health care” and also “expanded the responsibility of the federal government for family welfare.” | 1. Wilson was a professor at a number of colleges, and the only president to hold a Ph. D. He was known at the time for being the President of Princeton University and governor of NJ.  2. Most presidents had not faced clear opposition in the Congress, which is a major reason why the didn’t feel the need to go speak to them in person.  **Underwood Tariff:** provided for a substantial reduction of rates and enacted an unprecedented graduated income tax.  **16th Amendment:** ratified in 1913, it allows Congress to levy and collect taxes on income.  **Federal Reserve Act:** an act establishing twelve regional Federal Reserve Banks and a Federal Reserve Board, appointed by the president, to regulate banking and create stability on a national scale in the volatile banking sector.  **Federal Trade Commission Act:** this law empowered a standing, presidentially appointed commission to investigate illegal business practices in interstate commerce like unlawful competition, false advertising, and mislabeling goods.  **Clayton Anti-Trust Act (1914):** law extending the anti-trust protections of the Sherman Anti-Trust Act and exempting labor unions and agricultural organizations from antimonopoly constraints.  **Holding companies:** companies that own part or all of another company’s stock in order to extend monopolistic control; it exists only to control other companies and does not produce goods on its own.  **Workingman’s Compensation Act (1916):** granted assistance to federal civil service employees during periods of disability, a precursor to labor-friendly legislation passed during the New Deal.  **Adamson Act (1916):** established an eight-hour work day for all employees on trains involved in interstate commerce with extra pay for overtime.  **Jones Act (1916):** law according territorial status to the Philippines and promising independence as soon as a “stable government” could be firmly established.  3. The Philippines ability to establish a “stable government” would be judged by the US, so it was unlikely that their independence would be granted anytime soon. It was finally granted in 1946.  **Protectorate:** a state that is controlled and protected by another.  **Isolationism:** policy of remaining apart from the affairs or interests of other groups, especially the political affairs of other countries. (Note that this does not mean neutrality or care, but a lack of involvement.)  **Tampico Incident (1914):** an arrest of American sailors by the Mexican government that spurred Wilson to dispatch the American Navy to seize the port of Veracruz, leading to increased tensions between the two countries but not war.  **Nationalism:** identification with one’s own nation and support for its interests to the point of exclusion or detriment of other nations.  4. A little back story here in that Austria-Hungary was not doing great at having living members of the royal family. Their [beloved Empress](https://www.history.com/news/the-tragic-austrian-empress-who-was-murdered-by-anarchists) was assassinated in 1898, the heir had died under [mysterious circumstances](https://www.virtualvienna.net/crown-prince-rudolf-of-austria/) in 1889, which left Emperor Franz Joseph I to choose his less-than-favorite nephew Franz Ferdinand, the guy assassinated at the beginning of that paragraph.  **Alliance:** a union or friendship formed for mutual benefit between countries or organizations.  **Central Powers:** Germany and Austria-Hungary, later joined by Turkey and Bulgaria, for an alliance against the Allied Powers in World War I.  **Allied Powers:** Britain, Russia, and France, later joined by Italy, Japan, and the US, as an alliance against the Central Powers in World War I.  So then, the MAIN causes of World War I:   * Militarism: most of Europe had been bulking up their militaries believing them to be necessary to their power. * Alliances: no one really wanted to get in anyone else’s way, especially when it came to imperialism as this made compromising easier. * Imperialism: more territory = more power. * Nationalism: “to the detriment of others” remember that part of the definition?   ***Lusitania*:** British passenger liner that sane after it was torpedoed by Germany in May, 1915, taking almost 1200 lives and pushing the US closer to joining the war.  5. The *Lusitania* was a distant sister-ship of the *Titanic* under the White Star Line, and sank in just under 18 minutes.  **U-boats:** German submarines; unterseeboot (I know, you’d think it’d be something cooler right?)  **Unrestricted Submarine Warfare:** the full use of submarines by the Germans that refused to distinguish neutral passenger or merchant ships in favor of war.  **Zimmerman Note (1917):** telegram sent by German foreign secretary Arthur Zimmerman which proposed an alliance between Germany and Mexico that was intercepted and published in the US, pushing it closer to war.  **Russian Revolution (1917):** comprised of the February and October Revolutions to dismantle the monarchical government of Russia in favor of first a provisional government and then a socialist movement that later resulted in civil war, but at the time forced Russia to withdraw from World War I.  6. Let’s talk about this democracy aspect as it seems a little out of place at the moment. To put things simply, WWI would pit largely democratic powers (Britain, France) against largely autocratic powers (Germany, Austria-Hungary). The only hang up here was Russia, which was ruled by a monarch, known as a tsar, until the end of the February Revolution, but sided with the Allied Powers. Part of the [German Septemberprogramm](https://wwnorton.com/college/history/ralph/workbook/ralprs34.htm) was to forcefully dominate the continent through the war, making the Kaiser, the German monarch, an emperor. “A German victory would have sounded the death knell for European democracy in the form of a neo-Napoleon ruling a continental superstate” hence the US siding with the democratic powers of Europe and fighting the good fight in the name of democracy ([source](https://www.worldwar1centennial.org/index.php/communicate/press-media/wwi-centennial-news/5619-world-war-i-the-war-that-saved-democracy.html)).  WHY THE US GOT INVOLVED IN WWI:   * Sinking of the *Lusitania* * Unrestricted submarine warfare * Zimmerman note * Russian Revolution   **American Expeditionary Force (AEF):** name given to US troops deployed in Europe in WWI under General John Pershing and comprised mostly of conscripts.  **Battle of Chateau-Thierry (1918):** the first significant engagement of American troops in WWI.  **Meuse-Argonne Offensive (1918):** offensive which engaged the AEF to cut the German rail lines supplying the western front.  Image result for aef ww1 map  **Committee on Public Information:** a government office during WWI dedicated to winning everyday Americans’ support for the war effort by regularly distributing prowar propaganda.  **War Industries Board:** federal agency which coordinated industrial production during WWI, set production quotas, allocated raw materials, and pushed companies to increase efficiency and eliminate waste.  Some propaganda for the home front:  Related imageImage result for wheatless wednesday  7. Fun fact, sauerkraut actually made of cabbage, and hamburgers come from a Mongolian tradition of storing raw beef under a saddle on a long journey which would of course flatten out. It wasn’t until this way of eating beef got to Hamburg, Germany that the meat was finally (thankfully) cooked.  **18th Amendment:** ratified in 1919, it prohibited the sale, manufacture, and transportation of intoxicating liquors in the US.  **Espionage Act of 1917:** a law prohibiting interference with the draft and other acts of national “disloyalty”.  **Industrial Workers of the World (1905):** radical organization that sought to build “one big union” and advocated industrial sabotage in defense of its goal; particularly appealed to migratory workers in agriculture and lumbering, and to miners, all or whom suffered horrible working conditions.  ***Schenck v. United States* (1919):** SC case which upheld the Espionage and Sedition Acts (1917/1918), reasoning that free speech could be reined in when it posed a “clear and present danger” to the country.  **Fourteen Points (1918):** [Wilson’s proposal](https://avalon.law.yale.edu/20th_century/wilson14.asp) to ensure peace after WWI, calling for an end to secret treaties, widespread arms reduction, national self-determination, and a league of nations.  **Big Four:** the major negotiating powers at the peace conference in Paris after WWI consisting of Britain, Italy, France, and the US.  Image result for big four world war 1  (L-R: David Lloyd George (UK), Vittorio Orlando (IT), Georges Clemenceau (FR), and Wilson (the tall one).)  **League of Nations:** a world organization of national governments proposed by President Wilson and established by the Treaty of Versailles in 1919, which worked to facilitate peaceful international cooperation.  **Treaty of Versailles (1919):** established the terms of settlement of the First World War between Germany and the Allied and Associated Powers but also effectively blamed the war on Germany as justification for forcing disarmament and heavy reparations on Germany; the Germans detested the treaty though they were forced to sign, France didn’t think it was harsh enough, and the US rejected it.  STIPULATIONS OF THE TREATY OF VERSAILLES:  Germany had been acting like a BRAT so:   * They must accept **B**lame for the war. * They must pay **R**eparations for the war damage of Britain and France. * They must greatly reduce their **A**rms and army. * They must give up **T**erritory to Britain and France.   Louis XIV would have been proud this treaty was signed in his palace.  **Irreconcilables:** hardcore group of militant isolationists in the Senate who opposed the Wilsonian dream of international cooperation in the League of Nations after WWI and whose efforts played a part in preventing America’s ratification of the Treaty of Versailles and League of Nations.  Wilson on tour:  Image result for woodrow wilson on tour  **Great Migration (1910s-1930s):** the movement of some 6M African-Americans from the rural South to the urban North.  Image result for great migration  **17th Amendment:** ratified in 1913, it stated that Senators shall be directly elected by the people, voiding the piece in the Constitution which said they were to be chosen by state legislators.  **19th Amendment:** ratified in 1920, it states that the right to vote “shall not be denied or abridged” on the basis of gender, thus granting women the right to vote.  **Sheppard-Towner Maternity Act (1921):** designed to appeal to new female voters, this act provided federally financed instruction in maternal and infant health care and expanded the role of the government in family welfare. |