

Student Name: _____

Unit #2: "America 2.0" Guided Notes

Reconstruction Re-Cap:

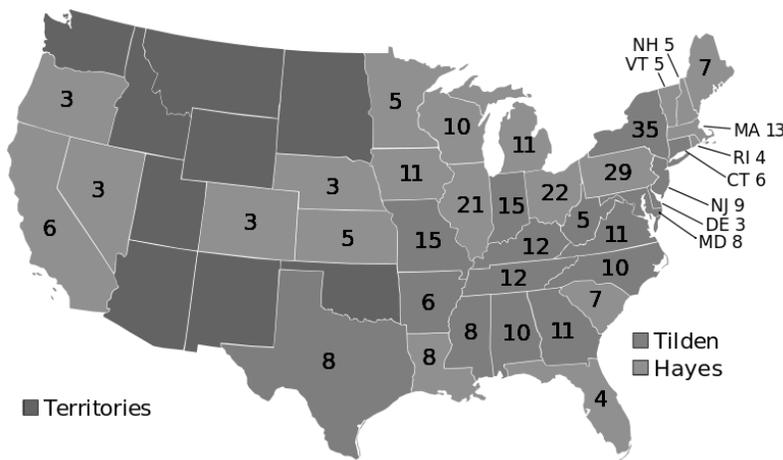
The Election of 1876 created a big mess in America.

Democrat Samuel Tilden won the Popular Vote 50-47% over Republican Rutherford B. Hayes... but 3 states that voted (LA, SC, FL) didn't technically "count" since they hadn't yet rejoined the Union.

The Compromise of 1877 (a.k.a. "Corrupt Bargain") settled it.

The Democrats allowed the 3 states to count, which made Hayes the President by 1 Electoral Vote (185-184).

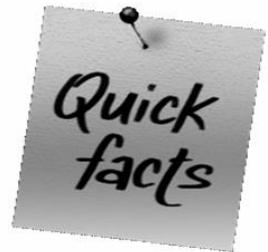
In return, Hayes removed all troops from the South, ending Reconstruction in 1877.



The Gilded Age:

The period following Reconstruction was known as "The Gilded Age" (1877-1893).

During Gilded Age, America's big business prospered... but beneath this layer of prosperity were poverty and corruption... and a whole bunch of ineffective Presidents.



Such as...

- #19. Rutherford B. Hayes (1877-1881)
- #20. James A. Garfield (1881-1881)
- #21. Chester A. Arthur (1881-1885)
- #22. Grover Cleveland (1885-1889)
- #23. Benjamin Harrison (1889-1893)
- #24. Grover Cleveland (1893-1897)
- #25. William McKinley (1897-1901)

The term “Gilded Age” was coined by Mark Twain.

The name referred to the process of gilding an object with a superficial layer of gold and was meant to make fun of those that flaunted their wealth (and played on term “Golden Age”).

Twain used the term to describe the culture of the “new rich” (who lacked tradition) and how they became as showy as their counterparts in upper-class Europe.

Business owners became rich thanks to the Second Industrial Revolution (1871-1914).

Things weren't all bad during Gilded Age; many new social movements took hold in U.S.

Many female abolitionists were disappointed that the 15th Amendment did not extend voting rights to them.

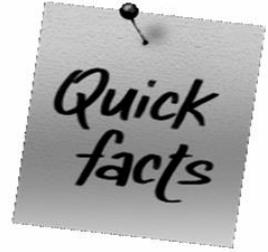
Susan B. Anthony took up the issue of women's suffrage.

The National American Woman Suffrage Association (NAWSA) was formed in order to secure the right of women to vote.

The 19th Amendment (ratified in 1920) would do just that.

The end of Gilded Age coincided with the Panic of 1893, a deep depression, which lasted until 1897 and marked a major political realignment in the Election of 1896.

This era was followed by the Progressive Era that saw the continuation of social reforms.



The Age of Imperialism:

The terms imperialism and colonialism are often used interchangeably... but they are actually quite different.

Colonialism is complete control.

There is territorial annexation and the loss of sovereignty.

Imperialism is informal control.

There is a lot of influencing about government, etc.

Simply put...

Colonialism is COMPLETE CONTROL.

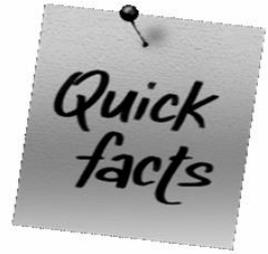
Imperialism is INFORMAL CONTROL.

Countries pursue either one for 4 reasons:

1. Reactive
2. Ideological
3. Power
4. Economic

An easy way to remember this is...

"The world is **RIPE** for the taking."



Reactive: You do it because others are doing it...

peer pressure imperialism.

“Come on Mom! Everybody’s subjugating Africa! Please!”

You do it to protect your borders.

Ex. *Soviet expansion after WWII.*

Ideological: Fancy for ideas.

You try to spread your ideas.

Ideas such as: government, religion, and culture.

It is the most controversial.

Ex. *“The White Man’s Burden”.*

Power: You expand for power and prestige; restore reputation after a humiliating defeat.

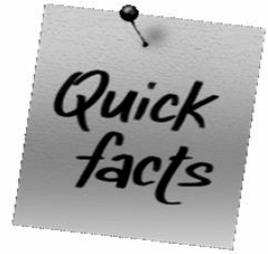
Ex. *French imperialism in the late 1800s was intended to restore prestige after its defeat in the Franco-Prussian War... to a country that didn't exist. (Yes, you read that right.)*

Economic: Biggest motive.

You want to expand your economy, get raw materials, or find new markets.

Often tied to capitalism.

Ex. *U.S. expansion into the Third World after WWII.*



Imperialism thru the Ages:

- Antiquity Imperialism (300 BC-476 AD)
- Medieval Imperialism (476-1400)
- European Imperialism (1400-1700)
- Merchant Empire Imperialism (1700-1815)
- Free Trade Imperialism (1815-1870)
- New Imperialism (1870-1914)
- Modern Imperialism (1945-Now)

Antiquity Imperialism

When? 300 BC-476 AD.

What countries influenced?

Greece, Macedonia, Rome.

What was a major event?

The defeat of Persian Empire by Ancient Greeks and later Alexander the Great.

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Medieval Imperialism

When? 476-1400.

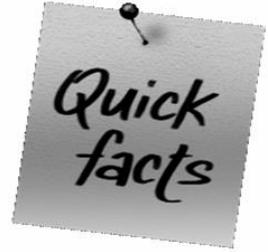
What people influenced?

Muslims, Crusaders, Mongols.

What was a major event?

The Crusades and the rise of the Mongol Empire under Genghis Khan.

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European Imperialism

When? 1400-1700.

What countries influenced?

Spain, Portugal, Netherlands, France, Britain.

What was a major event?

Mercantilism and formation of colonies in “New World”.

Mercantilism is a system where colonies are established for the sole purpose of supplying the mother country with materials and markets.

Essentially, you create for yourself a “go-to” colony that can be used for your gain.

Mercantilism is Twitter.

Merchant Empire Imperialism

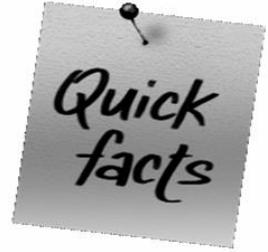
When? 1700-1815.

What countries influenced?

Spain, Netherlands, France, Britain.

What was a major event?

French & Indian War made Britain masters of N. America.



Free Trade Imperialism

When? 1815-1870.

What countries influenced?

Britain.

What was a major event?

Sepoy Mutiny (1857-1859);
1st Opium War (1839-1842);
2nd Opium War (1856-1860).

New Imperialism

When? 1870-1914.

What countries influenced?

Britain, France, Spain, Italy, Portugal, Belgium, Germany, U.S.A.

What was a major event?

Scramble for Africa (1881-1914);
Spanish-American War (1898);
Open Door Policy (1899);
Boxer Rebellion (1899-1901);
Panama Canal (1904-1914).

Modern Imperialism

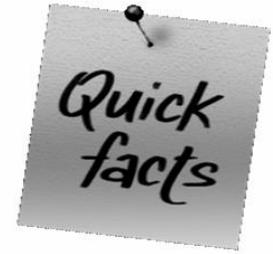
When? 1945-Now.

What countries influenced?

Soviet Union, U.S.A.

What was a major event?

Cold War (1945-1991);
2nd Iraq War (2003-2011).



American Imperialism:

The “New World” was, in fact, very old.

Human history of North America began when Asians crossed a land bridge over the Bering Sea from Siberia into Alaska 10,000 years ago.

From 1700-1815, most of eastern North America was incorporated into European empires and, eventually, the United States.

As thousands of settlers and African slaves arrived, the demand for land skyrocketed.

Indians, often in alliance with rival European powers, resisted.

The French & Indian War (1754-1763), the American Revolution (1775-1783), and the War of 1812 (1812-1815) wrested control of the continent from the Indians.

Early U.S. leaders, like President Thomas Jefferson, saw Indians in 2 ways:

1. They could either assimilate and live like “civilized” Americans...
2. ... or they would be removed to the Indian Territory west of the Mississippi River.

And then there was Manifest Destiny.

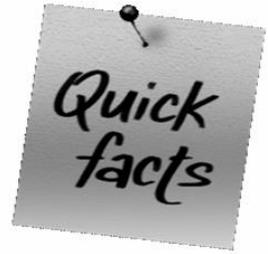
Manifest Destiny is the belief that America had a God-given right to expand from East Coast to West Coast.

And if you were Indian or Mexican, you were moved... or killed... or both.

President Andrew Jackson loved himself a big ol' bowl of Manifest Destiny.

In 1830, he signed the Indian Removal Act, which authorized their removal west.

The U.S. Army often “aided” in this removal.



In 1834, the Indian Territory (now Oklahoma) was created as a permanent homeland for Indians living in East.

U.S. soldiers were sent to Cherokee lands where they removed at gunpoint 17,000 Cherokees and forced them to migrate 800 miles west.

Over 4,000 Cherokees died from disease, starvation, violence, and execution, during this "Trail of Tears".

By the end of Jackson's Presidency, over 45,000 Indians had been "moved".

The Indian Wars (1850-1880) only made matters worse.

In 1876, Sioux leaders Crazy Horse and Sitting Bull annihilated forces under George Custer at the Battle of the Little Bighorn in Montana.

As a result, retaliatory strikes were launched against peaceful tribes... and justified... under the mantra of "*a good Indian is a dead Indian*".

In 1890, the U.S. killed over 300 Sioux Indians at Wounded Knee in South Dakota.

When the 20th Century began, the Indian population north of Mexico was down to 350,000.

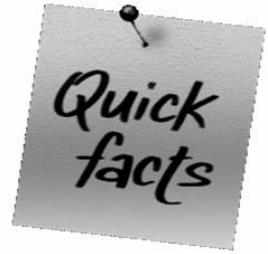
And there had been 20 million.

Today, the U.S. treatment of these Indians is often categorized as genocide.

Genocide is the deliberate and systematic destruction, in whole or in part, of an ethnic, racial, religious, or national group.

Determining what events constitute a *genocide* and which are merely inhuman behavior is not clear-cut.

As long as there have been people on this planet, there have been dictatorships and genocide.



The Old Testament describes genocide of Amalekites and Midianites; even Moses had 3,000 Israelites killed for worshipping a golden calf.

From Carthage to Mongolia... from Germany to Rwanda... and from Somalia to Darfur, genocide has sculpted the human experience.

The following are the 5 biggest perpetrators of genocide in HISTORY...

#5. Adolf Hitler

17 million killed.

Adolf Hitler was the leader of the Nazi Party. He was the dictator of Germany from 1933-1945.

Thanks to German nationalism and the promotion of the Aryan race, the Nazis exterminated 17 million people (6 million Jews in concentration camps).

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#4. Joseph Stalin

23 million killed.

After the death of Vladimir Lenin, Joseph Stalin served as dictator of the Soviet Union from 1924-1953.

He implemented a series of industrial reforms that resulted in massive famine in the Ukraine; he launched the "Great Purge" to kill off all that opposed him.

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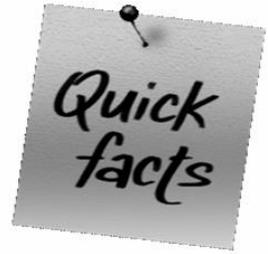
#3. Gengis Khan

40 million killed.

Genghis Khan was the founder of the Mongol Empire, which he ruled from 1187-1227. The Empire spanned the continent of Asia by the time of his death.

Mongol forces expanded quickly because defeated people were offered the choice between death and allegiance to the Khan.

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#2. Mao Zedong

78 million killed.

Mao Zedong was a Chinese revolutionary and Communist leader of the People's Republic of China from 1949-1976.

His reforms to industrialize ("Great Leap Forward") and abolish old ways of life ("Cultural Revolution") killed millions.

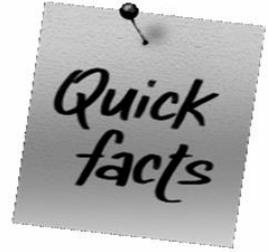
#1. The United States

144 million killed.

While not fair to peg all of this on the U.S., the "Genocide of Native Americans" began with the arrival of Columbus in 1492.

The genocide was furthered by Spain's conquistadors and continued with America's Manifest Destiny and slave trade (add 30 million killed to the total).

G.I. Joe – Hero or Terrorist?



The Indian Mascot Controversy:

Introduction

Everyone loves a good mascot. And why not? Who doesn't like a 45-year-old pedophile in a giant stuffed animal groping you at a sporting event!

The word "mascot" has been traced back to France, where it was used to describe anything which brought you good luck.

The word was popularized in 1880 by a French composer who wrote an opera titled *La Mascotte*.

The story concerns a French farm girl who is believed to bring good luck to whomever possesses her... so long as she remains a virgin.

Still, aside from obscure French plays, most associate mascots with athletics.

One of the earliest mascots in sports was for the Chicago Cubs in 1908.

But who or what should be portrayed in "mascot" form?

Mascot Pop Quiz

Of the 122 teams in the 4 major American sports (30 NBA, 32 NFL, 30 NHL, and 30 MLB), only 9 have nicknames that do NOT end in the letter "S".

Can you name the 9 teams?

Hint:

Every team in the NFL ends in "S", so just drop that league and move on...

There are 4 from the NBA, 3 from the NHL, and 2 from MLB.

Give up?



The Answer:

1. *Miami Heat* (NBA)
2. *Oklahoma City Thunder* (NBA)
3. *Orlando Magic* (NBA)
4. *Utah Jazz* (NBA)
5. *Colorado Avalanche* (NHL)
6. *Tampa Bay Lightning* (NHL)
7. *Minnesota Wild* (NHL)
8. *Boston Red Sox* (MLB)
9. *Chicago White Sox* (MLB)

What's in a Name?

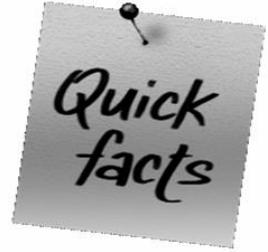
In the age of political correctness, many images and words have been removed from the popular nomenclature.

Debates continue over which items are offensive, which tiptoe on the border, and which are "acceptable".

One such argument concerns the use of Native Americans (a.k.a. "Indians") as team names and mascots through the landscape of amateur, collegiate, and professional sports.

Despite immense diversity in the size, geographic location, history, and education specialties of the colleges in America, most share one strikingly common feature...

... 8 of the 10 most common nicknames for college sports teams are beasts of prey.



The Top 10 College Nicknames:

10. Bears
9. Wildcats
8. Indians
7. Panthers
6. Lions
5. Warriors
4. Bulldogs
3. Cougars
2. Tigers
1. Eagles

So... 2 of the 10 mascots reference "Native Americans".

However, college teams named after Indians are actually underrepresented in the list.

Excluded from the overall count of "Warriors" (because it could refer to Greco-Roman Warriors) and "Indians" are all the college teams named for individual tribes.

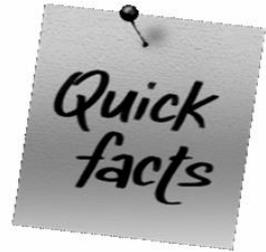
This includes:

- Apaches
- Aztecs
- Chippewas
- Fightin' Sioux
- Pequots
- Seminoles
- Fightin' Illini



In addition, numerous college teams sport nicknames of generic Indian themes, like:

Chiefs, Chieftains, Braves, Redskins, Redmen, Blackhawks, Tomahawks, and Savages.



If all the college teams with nicknames associated with Indians were combined, their number would exceed that of its nearest rival by a considerable margin.

Why are so many sports teams named after Indians?

When challenged by critics that such names are racist or offensive, a common response is that the names were intended to honor the Indians.

Supporters of Chief Illiniwek (retired in 2007), mascot of the University of Illinois' Fightin' Illini, raise the flag of "honor".

Of course, never mind the fact that the 5 Illini Tribes were expelled from the geographical terrain that now encompasses the state of Illinois...

When some insist that "honor" is in the eye of the beholder, supporters retreat behind the camouflage of "tradition".

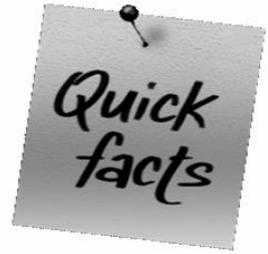
The Cleveland Spiders would never have changed its name to "Indians" in 1915 if "Indians" were an insult.

According to legend/tradition, the name alludes to Louis Sockalexis, a Penobscot Indian who played with the team from 1897-1899.

Still, professional sport team names like the Washington Redskins, Chicago Blackhawks the Cleveland Indians' logo Chief Wahoo, and the Atlanta Braves' "tomahawk chop" have been branded as "harmful stereotypes" and "racist images".

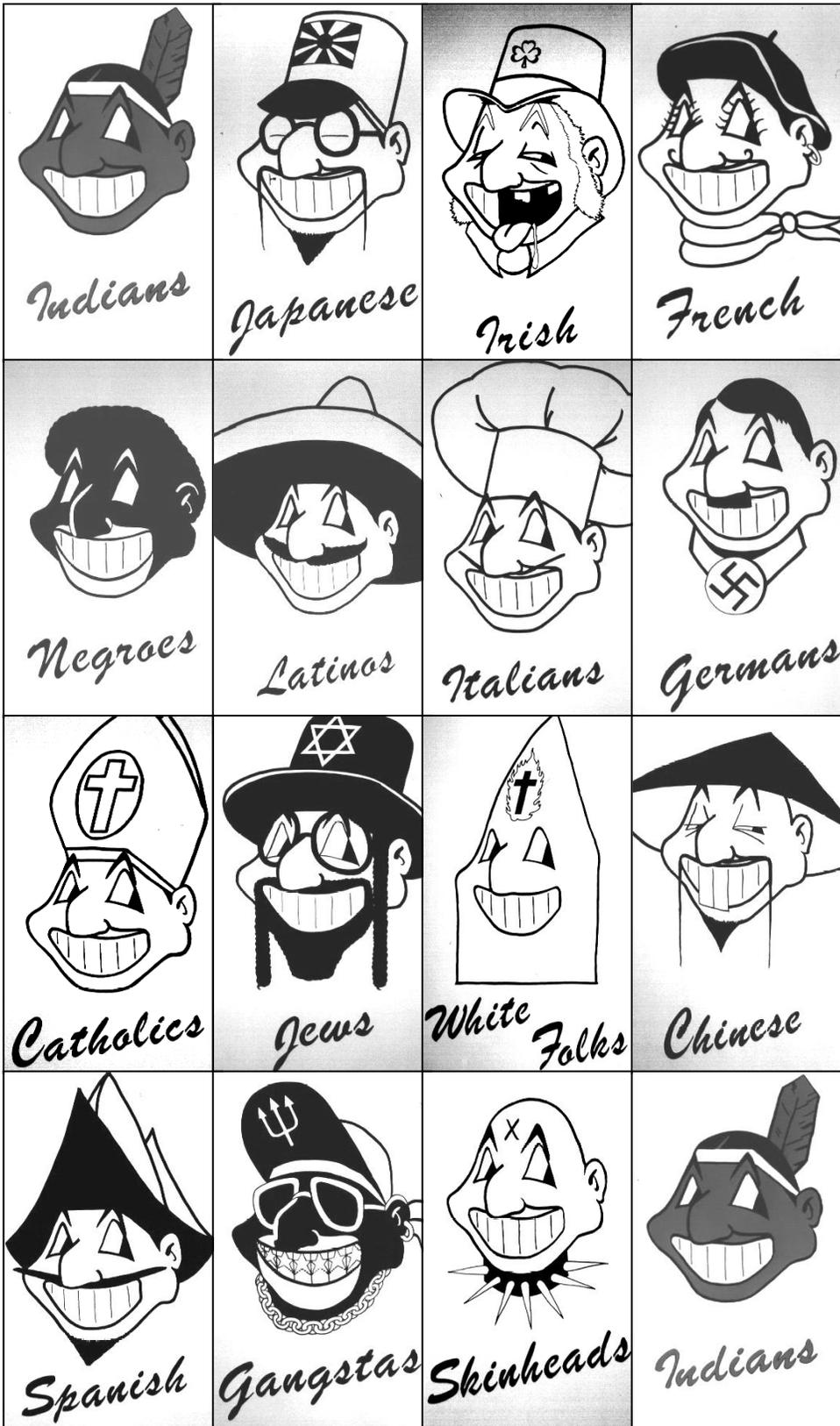
To drive home his point that Indians mascots are offensive, Oscar Arredondo, an Aztec Native American, drew other cultures and religions in the same fashion as Chief Wahoo.

Do you think a team would ever consider the following names or use the following logos?



Suggestions for the "New" Cleveland Mascot

Illustrations By: Oscar Arredondo



Quick facts



But what's the option? Throw out the mascot and usher in a new, more "P.C." one?

Such was the case when Miami of Ohio was forced to change their team name from the "Redskins" to the "Redhawks".

In 2014, Coachella Valley High School in CA (sort of) changed its mascot's name.

Formerly the "Arabs", CVHS is now called the "Mighty Arabs", and their logo is a "stoic, strong-jawed man with a neatly trimmed beard".

Did they do enough?

Still, is Chief Wahoo as racist of an icon as the potbellied Irishman of the Boston Celtics, the roly-poly, bat-swinging monk of the San Diego Padres, Notre Dame's Fightin' Irish, or Michigan State's roid-rage "Spartan" the Spartan?

In 2002, an intramural basketball team at the University of Northern Colorado (which had Native American, Latino, and white players) drew national attention when they named their team...

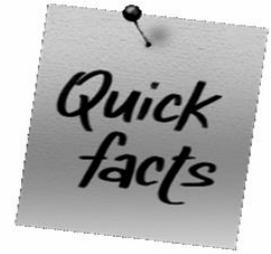
...the Fightin' Whites.

The plan to insult whites backfired... and the team's popularity skyrocketed. By 2003, they had sold over \$100,000 in t-shirts and other "Fightin' Whites" merchandise.

Do whites not care if they're insulted? Or, does this show insensitivity to the "cause"?

Today, the number of teams across the U.S. that use Native American images or logos as their mascots has decreased from 3,000 in the 1980s to under 1,000.

While it's a start, the debate continues.



American Imperialism:

Thanks to war, disease, and removal, the U.S. completed its *Continental* Manifest Destiny by 1890 and stretched from coast-to-coast.

In that year, the U.S. Census Bureau proclaimed the American frontier “closed”.

Frederick Jackson Turner, a historian and teacher at the University of Wisconsin and Harvard University, saw great significance in this.

In 1893, he delivered his now-famous address, entitled “*The Significance of the Frontier in American History*”.

In this “Frontier Thesis”, he stated that American society had been shaped by the Western frontier *rather* than by European influence and that the frontier had played a large part in the creation of American democracy.

Turner said individualistic democracy was the most important effect of the frontier since it was here that individuals were forced to rely on their own wits and strength... or die.

If the frontier had been so essential to the development of American culture and democracy, then what would befall America as the frontier closed?

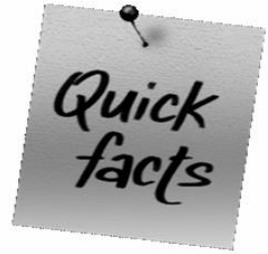
It was on this foreboding note that he closed his address:

“And now, four centuries from the discovery of America, at the end of a hundred years of life under the Constitution, the frontier has gone, and with its going has closed the first period of American history.”

And so, with the frontier “closed”... and the continent “conquered”, the U.S. turned its eyes to the horizon.

And it liked what it saw.

Num num num num num...



The Spanish-American War:

The U.S., dedicated to Manifest Destiny, soon joined the “fun”.

In 1898, the U.S. fabricated a war with Spain under the guise of liberating Cuba.

From the Spanish-American War, they gained Guam, Puerto Rico, and the Philippines.

Not bad for a war fought to help Cuba gain its freedom...

Hostilities lasted less than 4 months (April 25-August 12).

Fighting occurred in or around the Spanish possessions of Cuba and the Philippines but never in Spain or the U.S.

It ended Spain's empire... and launched America's.

Many factors led to the war. The 4 biggest were:

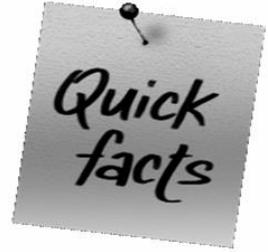
- 1. Cuban independence.**
- 2. Manifest Destiny / Imperialism.**
- 3. Yellow Journalism.**
- 4. Sinking of U.S.S. Maine.**

1. Cuban Independence

Many in the U.S. were irritated that the Spanish flag continued to fly in Cuba and Puerto Rico. To put down a Cuban rebellion in 1895, Spain shipped over 100,000 troops under General Valeriano Weyler, who earned the nickname “The Butcher” for his suppression of the revolt.

2. Manifest Destiny/Imperialism

The growing imperialistic behavior of the U.S. was often justified by references to “Manifest Destiny”. This belief enjoyed widespread support among U.S. citizens and politicians in the 19th Century.



3. Yellow Journalism

M-Destiny was promoted by several prominent (and rival) newspapers, like William Randolph Hearst (*New York Morning Journal*) and Joseph Pulitzer (*New York World*). Their newspapers published a stream of sensational stories about alleged atrocities committed by the Spanish.

In January 1897, Hearst sent a reporter to Cuba. When the reporter wired back, *"There is no trouble. There will be no war. I wish to return,"* Hearst commented, *"Please remain. You furnish the pictures... and I'll furnish the war!"*

4. Sinking of the U.S.S. Maine

In January 1898, disorder broke out in Havana, Cuba. In response, the U.S.S. *Maine* was sent to protect American citizens and their property. However, on the night of February 15th, the *Maine* exploded, killing 266 officers and soldiers.

Many Americans blamed Spanish terrorists. Almost overnight, *"Remember the Maine! To Hell with Spain!"* became the national battle cry. (A U.S. Navy study published in 1976 found that combustion in the ship's coal bunkers caused the explosion... not terrorists.)

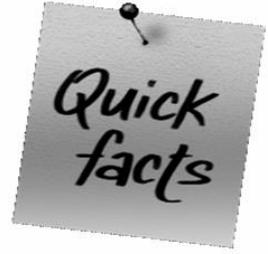


President William McKinley had hoped to avoid war with Spain.

Despite apologies and offers of reparations from Spain, McKinley was swept along on the wave of national feeling in support of war.

On April 25, 1898, Congress declared war on Spain.

To quiet the skeptical crowd, Congress reaffirmed that Cuban independence was the "sole intent" of the war.



To prove that the U.S. was not creating its own empire, Congress passed the Teller Amendment, which forbade U.S. annexation of Cuba.

This was the first war fought as a *united* country since the Mexican-American War (1846-1848)... the last time we shot a Spanish-speaking enemy.

And since there were still "hard feelings" from the Civil War, it took a lot of effort to erase tensions between North/South.

The other issue was manpower. There were 200,000 Spanish troops in Cuba... but only 25,000 in the U.S. Army.

President McKinley requested 125,000 volunteers (later 267,000), but these men would not be ready for some time.

As such, the U.S. Navy carried the workload by blockading Cuba and annihilating Spain's Caribbean fleet.

The discrepancy in fighting power was seen in the casualty figures.

Spanish KIA: 2,174

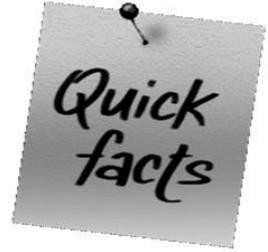
U.S. KIA: 2

The U.S. Army eventually got its act together and sent troops, most notably a regiment of volunteer cavalry called the Rough Riders.

This unit was raised by Theodore Roosevelt, who took command in July as colonel. He often worried the war would be over before he got there.

Lacking discipline, it took the army 5 days to get everyone ashore in Cuba.

An embarrassing event took place when the horses for the cavalry were lowered into the water, but on the wrong side of the boat, and they swam out to sea and drowned.



In battles at Las Guásimas, Caney, and San Juan Hill, the Rough Riders and Buffalo Soldiers (black regiments) performed brilliantly.

Journalists reported on Roosevelt's courage, making him an instant hero back home.

While battling in Cuba, U.S. war objectives were broadened to include an attack on the Spanish naval base in the Philippines...

...9,000 miles away.

Led by Commodore George Dewey the U.S. Navy whipped up on the Spanish in the Philippines, and, despite some setbacks, secured the islands.

The Treaty of Paris ended what was dubbed "*a splendid little war*".

After the war ended, the U.S. kept military forces in Cuba, an action that violated the Teller Amendment, the Congressional resolution that forbade U.S. annexation of Cuba.

The U.S. did not withdraw its forces until Cuba accepted the Platt Amendment, an amendment that allowed the U.S. to preserve order in Cuba and provided for a U.S. naval base at Guantánamo Bay.

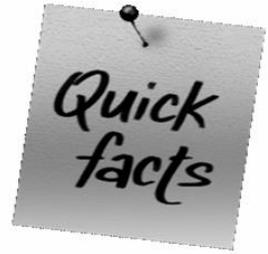
What does the U.S. use Guantánamo Bay for today?

Instead of liberating the Filipinos from Spanish oppression, President McKinley decided to turn the islands into a U.S. colony.

The Philippines gave the U.S. a "jumping-off" point for lucrative trade in Asia.

Many Americans believed they had a moral obligation to "civilize" other parts of the world ("White Man's Burden").

The Filipinos disagreed, and Emilio Aguinaldo led an independence movement in what became the Philippine-American War (1899-1902).

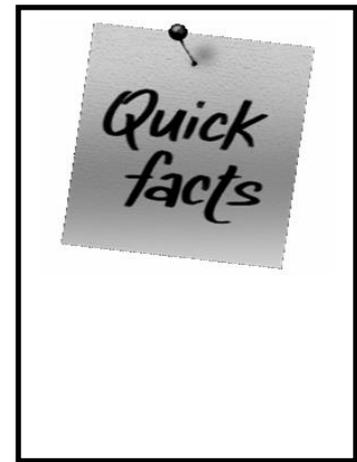


While the Filipinos were undersupplied and outmatched in open combat, they used guerilla warfare and their country's terrain to their advantage.

Sound familiar?

In fact, the U.S. suffered over two times as many casualties in this "insurrection" than it did during its war with Spain.

Between 200,000 and 1.5 million Filipinos (mostly civilians) died during the war, which ended when Aguinaldo surrendered in 1902.



Name of U.S. War/Conflict	Duration/ # Months	Soldiers Involved	KIA	Other Deaths	Wounded	Total Casualties	Casual. %	Casual. Month
Revolutionary War	1775-1783 80 months	217,000	6,824	18,565	8,445	33,834	15.59%	423
War of 1812	1812-1815 30 months	286,730	2,260	17,205	4,505	23,970	8.36%	799
Mexican-American War	1846-1848 20 months	78,718	1,733	11,550	4,152	17,435	22.15%	872
Civil War	1861-1865	3,263,363	214,938	412,340	509,316	1,136,594	34.83%	23,679
Spanish-American War	1898-1898 4 months	306,760	385	2,061	1,662	4,108	1.34%	1,027
Philippine-American War	1899-1902 41 months	126,000	4,324	3,177	2,818	10,319	8.19%	252
World War I	1917-1918 19 months	4,734,991	53,402	63,114	204,002	320,518	6.77%	16,869
World War II	1941-1945 44 months	16,112,566	291,557	113,842	671,846	1,077,245	6.69%	24,483
Korean War	1950-1953 37 months	5,720,000	33,686	20,560	103,284	157,530	2.75%	4,258
Vietnam War	1964-1973 101 months	9,200,000	47,378	10,824	304,704	362,906	10.66%	3,593
Gulf War I	1991-1991 1.5 months	2,322,332	147	235	467	849	0.21%	566

The Philippines remained controlled by the U.S. until after World War II, when the U.S. granted the nation its independence on...

...July 4, 1946.

I see what you did there, America. Cute.



The American Empire:

With a new-found taste for imperialism, the U.S. became involved in China.

The U.S. was worried China would be “carved up” like Africa had been during the “Scramble for Africa”...

... and it wanted a piece!

The U.S. Goes to China

In 1899, Secretary of State John Milton Hay proposed a series of “Open Door Notes”.

These “notes” said each country that wanted a piece of China should...

1. ...respect one another’s trading rights.
2. ...allow China to collect import duties.
3. ...be consistent with their harbor duties and railroad rates.

In China, a society called the *Yihetuan* (“Society of Righteous and Harmonious Fist”) began terrorizing missionaries.

Known by Westerners as “Boxers” because of a loose translation, this group wanted to expel all foreigners from China.

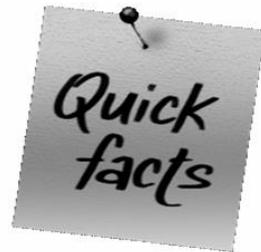
Although the Boxers were officially denounced by the Qing Government, they were secretly supported by the Empress Cixi [*pronounced “Tzu-he-she”*].

When the Boxers entered Beijing, a foreign relief force was sent to secure their interests.

The ensuing crisis became known as the Boxer Rebellion.

On June 18, 1900, Empress Cixi ordered all foreigners killed.

The Boxers put Beijing under siege and killed over 18,730 Christians.



An expedition of 20,000 soldiers from Britain, France, Japan, Russia, Germany, and the U.S. then went in and retook the city.

In the end, Europe wanted to carve up China, but the U.S. got them to take reparations.

Why did the U.S. do this?

The U.S. Goes to Latin America

Confident after sticking their nose in world affairs, the U.S. continued this behavior.

The U.S. turned its sites on Latin America.

President Theodore Roosevelt believed the U.S. should:
“Speak softly and carry a big stick.”

This statement implied that effective control could be exercised without colonial rule.

One prime example of this “policy” came when Roosevelt intervened in Latin America in order to build the Panama Canal.

When Colombia refused to let the U.S. build in Panama (which they controlled), Roosevelt rekindled the Panamanian desire for independence from Colombia.

A revolution occurred and Panama was freed.

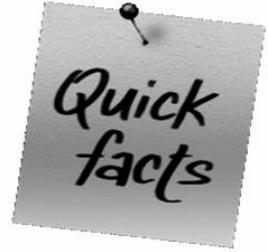
The U.S. immediately worked out a deal with Panama and began construction.

The 50-mile waterway took over 10 years (1904-1914) and cost \$350 million.

Why was this canal so important to the U.S.?

It cut down on travel time between East and West Coast.

In 1904, Roosevelt added the Roosevelt Corollary to the Monroe Doctrine.



If you recall, the Monroe Doctrine, issued in 1823 by President James Monroe, was a classic example of a policy that was “all bark and no bite”.

In 1823, the U.S. had a weak military that couldn't have done much to protect itself, let alone any of its foreign interests.

But the world didn't know that...

In it, Monroe told Europe they were not allowed to colonize in the Western Hemisphere and that they should not interfere militarily with the newly liberated Latin American republics.

In return, the U.S. would not interfere in European colonies or in Europe.

Yea, it's a good thing the U.S. didn't “interfere” in Europe after 1823...

The Roosevelt Corollary, on the other hand, had plenty of bite to go along with its bark.

It said that “chronic” wrongdoing on the part of Latin American countries entitled the U.S. to get involved in the affairs of those nations.

Understandably, most Latin Americans viewed Roosevelt's policy as a form of racist imperialism and an extension of the “White Man's Burden”.

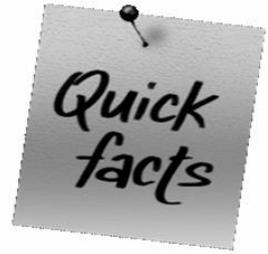
Roosevelt didn't give a flying you know what...

The U.S. Goes to Sea

From December 1907 until February 1909, Roosevelt sent 16 battleships on a cruise around the world.

This “Great White Fleet” made a big impression and demonstrated the U.S.' power.

The U.S. was here to stay.



Imperialism Today:

When World War II ended in 1945, most of the formal empires were dissolved.

Modern imperialism exists today, where control is much more informal.

The U.S. is the dominating player.

The U.S. exerts considerable influence over certain Third World countries through...

ECONOMICS!!!!!!!!!!

The best example of current U.S. imperialism is in Iraq.

In no way does the U.S. hope to make Iraq the 51st state...

...but we are looking for a "friend" in the Middle East.

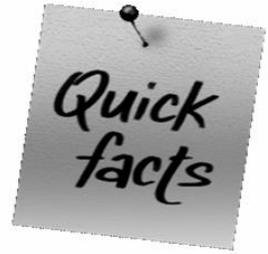
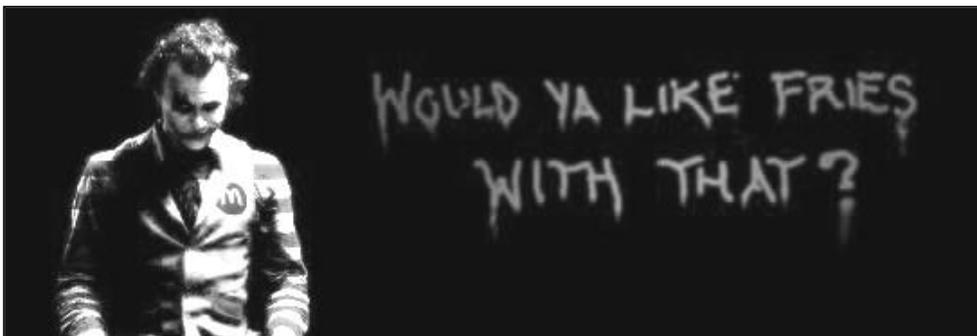
And since we're devoted to protecting "democracy", we'll also protect the countries sitting on top of delicious oil.

Today, the U.S. is imperialistic in the following ways:

1. Democracy.
2. Blue jeans.
3. Pornography.*

* *Fun Fact:* After the arrival of U.S. troops in 2003, pornography usage increased 200% in Iraq!

4. McDonald's.



The McDonald's Peace Theory

According to the 1996 *Golden Arches Theory of Conflict Prevention* by New York Times columnist Thomas Friedman, when a country gets a McDonald's, it will not go to war with another country that also has a McDonald's.

Think about it...

The U.S. fought Germany in WWI and WWII.

No McDonald's were eaten by the Kaiser or the *Führer*.

Germany got a McDonald's in 1971... and no wars have been fought with Germany since.

The U.S. fought Japan in WWII.

No McDonald's were in Hiroshima. (*We think...*)

Japan got a McDonald's in 1971... no more wars.

The U.S. supports South Korea, who got a McDonald's in 2003, but dislikes North Korea... who doesn't have a McDonald's.

McDonald's opened in 1990 in the Communist Soviet Union.

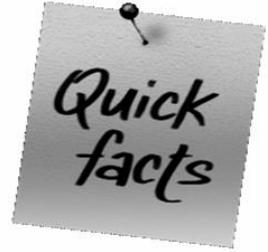
The next year... the country fell, ending the Cold War.

Coincidence?

The argument for this theory states that when a country reaches a certain level of economic development, and when it has a middle class big enough to support fast food, it can open a McDonald's franchise...

...and people in McDonald's countries don't fight wars with other McDonald's countries because they share economic ideas/goals.

(*And not because we're too fat to get off the couch and fight.*)



Still, this McDonald's "Peace Theory" has failed to prevent war twice.

In 2006, Israel (McD's in 1993) went to war with Lebanon (McD's in 1998).

In 2008, Russia (McD's in 1990) invaded the country of Georgia (McD's in 1999).

The McDonald's Peace Theory is a parody of the Democratic Peace Theory, which says democracies do not fight each other.

The idea was introduced by German philosopher Immanuel Kant in his book *Eternal Peace* (1795).

Historians debate this theory.

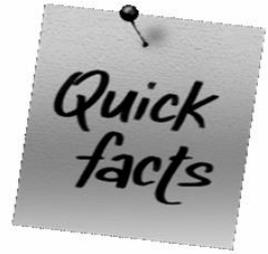
While war between democracies is rare, it is not clear that it never occurs.

The argument depends on the definition of democracy. If that is simply "elections", then the theory fails.

After all, Hitler was elected.

There are other factors to being a democracy aside from "elections":

1. No slavery.
(13th Amendment banned slavery in the U.S. in 1865.)
2. No restrictions on voting based on race or sex.
(15th Amendment opened voting to minorities in 1870.
19th Amendment opened voting to women in 1920.)
3. Stability after elections.
(No bloody purges by the party that loses the election.)
4. Government must have elected officials; governmental jobs can't be "inherited". (20th Amendment in 1933 let people pick their own Senators.)
5. "Balance" needed between the government's branches.



Obviously, as you narrow down the definition of a democracy, there are fewer “democracies” (and wars) to work with.

Dr. Hartnell likes the taste of the McDonald's Peace Theory waaaaay better.

Imperialism Today:

So, whether it's democracy, blue jeans, porn, or McDonald's, the U.S. is incredibly imperialistic today.

The U.S. has big-time military bases in over 40 countries, which some argue is America's version of a “colony”.

Pentagon figures show that there is a U.S. military presence in 132 of the 191 member states of the United Nations.

Did you even know the world had 191 countries?

The “Bush Doctrine” was a phrase used to describe various related foreign policy principles of President George W. Bush.

Like the Monroe Doctrine and Roosevelt Corollary, the Bush Doctrine drew a pretty clear-cut “line in the sand”.

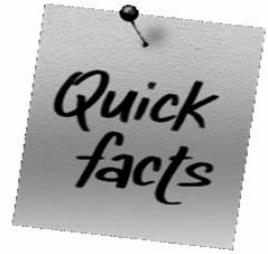
The phrase initially described the policy that the U.S. had the right to secure itself from countries that harbor or give aid to terrorists, which was used to justify the 2001 invasion of Afghanistan in the wake of the 9/11 terrorist attacks.

Later the Bush Doctrine came to include the controversial policy of preventive war, which held that the U.S. had the right to depose foreign regimes that represented a real or potential threat to its security.

In other words, it let us take out people we didn't like before they became an actual threat.

It strongly advocated the idea: *“You're either with us... or you're against us.”*

It also promoted the spreading of democracy around the world, especially in the Middle East, and a willingness to pursue U.S. military interests in a unilateral way.



The Impact of Imperialism:

Imperialism had political, social, and economic impacts on the lands involved.

It brought many countries into the “modern world”... but often at a huge cost.

These are the 6 ways in which imperialism impacted the world:

1. Language:

Europeans introduced their own languages to India, Africa, and the Pacific, making their languages the accepted means of communication. The colonizers typically ignored local languages and customs, which they saw as inferior.

2. Natural Resources:

European colonizers believed they owned the territories they occupied and felt they had a right to take what they wanted. Africa lost its gold and diamonds because of this.

3. Labor:

The native people were forced to work on European plantations, in their mines, etc. They were treated as inferior and forced to work long hours for little pay.

4. Political Authority:

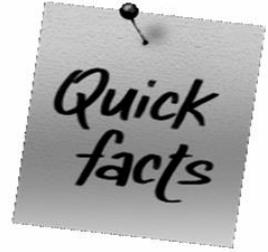
European nations created new colonial boundaries based on arrangements reached with other powers, ignoring tribal and ethnic boundaries. If problems persisted, local rulers were replaced with colonial authorities.

5. Religion:

Europeans believed they were improving the lives of colonial people by bringing them Christianity and the “advanced” ideas of European civilization.

6. Technology:

Europeans introduced railroads, telegraphs, and modern medicines to colonial areas, bringing these regions into the “modern world”.



Introduction

The Immigration and Naturalization Act of 1952 set the legal requirements for acquiring and losing citizenship in the U.S.

The most recent changes were made after the terrorist attacks of 9/11/01.

You are “automatically” a U.S. citizen if...

1. You are born in the U.S. – no matter your parents' citizenship... “anchor babies”.

If you are born overseas, you are still considered a U.S. citizen if...

1. Both parents are citizens at the time... *and*
2. One parent lived in U.S. prior to birth.

In the event that only one parent is a citizen and you are born overseas, you are still a U.S. citizen if...

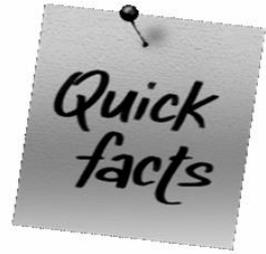
1. The citizen parent lived at least 5 years in U.S. before birth... *and*
2. At least 2 of 5 years in U.S. were after their citizen parent's 14th birthday.

To become “naturalized”, you must...

1. Be 18 years of age at the time of filing.
2. Be a legal permanent resident (LPR) – meaning you have a “green card”.

Side note...

The name “green card” comes from the color of the old application paper, used until 1977.



3. Have resided as a LPR for 5 years with no absence of more than a year.
4. Have been physically present for 30 months prior to the date of filing your application.
5. Have resided in a state or district for 3 months (i.e. no moving around frequently).
6. Be a "person of good moral character".
7. Pass a test on U.S. history and government.
8. Read, write, speak, and understand words in ordinary usage in the English language.
9. Take an oath of allegiance.

The Citizenship Test

Applicants are asked 10 questions, chosen from a list of 100, and must answer at least 6 correctly... that's a 60% (D-).

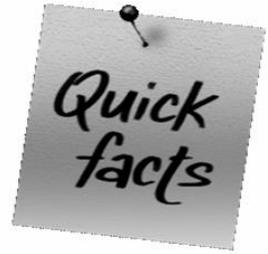
The test is *not* multiple-choice; applicants must know the answer directly and be able to say it.

A new test was launched on 10/01/2009 and did away with the rote memorization of trivial and arbitrary facts that have no impact in a citizen's life.

It costs \$675 to take the test (\$595 if you are 75 or older). You may take it as many times as necessary.

The average immigrant spends over \$15,000 to *legally* gain citizenship, not including the fees they pay after becoming a citizen.

Would you pass your own country's immigration exam?



Introduction

Immigration is a worldwide phenomenon.

3 key terms deal with this subject:

1. **Immigration** – people going INTO a country.
2. **Emigration** – people EXITING a country.
3. **Migration** – people MOVING within a country.

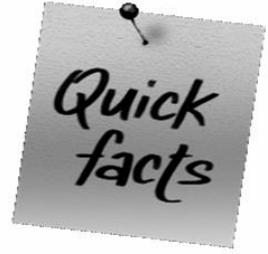
Most immigrants move because of economics.

3 metaphors are often used to describe immigration to U.S.:

1. **Melting Pot** – here, identities of immigrants are “melted” to create a uniform society.
2. **Mosaic** – here, each piece retains its own identity while contributing to a larger design.
3. **Salad Bowl** – here, each piece makes up the whole “salad”, but people pick and choose what they want to be associated with.

There have been 5 waves of U.S. immigration:

1. 1607-1775: English
2. 1776-1839: Africans, Scots-Irish, Germans
3. 1840-1920: Irish, Italians, Germans, Chinese
4. 1921-1964: Refugees
5. 1965-Present: Mexicans



1. 1607-1775

The first U.S. immigrants came from Western Europe.

The first permanent English colony was founded at Jamestown, Virginia in 1607.

The first Africans were brought to Virginia in 1619.

Immigration to New England began in 1620 with Pilgrims and 1629 with Puritans.

2. 1776-1839

By 1775, colonial population was 2.5 million.

Black slaves constituted roughly 22% of the total (more than 500,000 people).

Lots of Scots-Irish and Germans.

In 1798, President John Adams pushed through the Alien and Sedition Acts that changed "rules" on becoming a citizen.

3. 1840-1920

The greatest influx of immigrants (37 million).

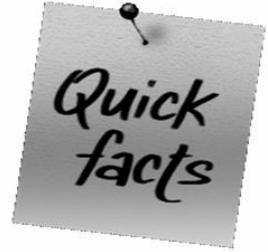
Industrialization and famine caused this.

Great Potato Famine (1846-1850) in Ireland killed 1 million and sent 1.5 million to U.S.

It often took 2-3 generations for immigrants to move up the socioeconomic ladder in terms of housing and occupations.

Immigrants were subjected to discrimination.

Gang wars between Irish-Catholics and American Protestants were common.



Nativist movements grew rapidly, like the Know-Nothings (which provided the basis for the “Natives” in the movie *Gangs of New York*).

Asians were also the victims of prejudice.

In 1882, Congress passed the Chinese Exclusion Act, suspending further entry of most Chinese immigrants.

In 1891, Congress created the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) to administer federal laws relating to the admission, exclusion, deportation, and naturalization of immigrants in the U.S.

2 major locations handled immigration:

1. Ellis Island –

In New York Harbor; European immigrants came here.

“E” for “E”.

2. Angel Island –

In San Francisco Bay; Asian immigrants came here.

“A” for “A”.

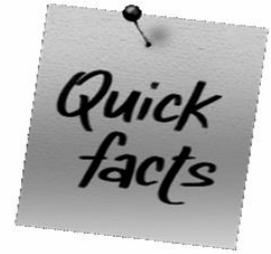
Both places required passage of reading tests, physical examinations, and other tests to gain entrance into U.S.

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4. 1921-1964

Many Americans were upset with Chinese and Japanese men who were coming to work but sending the money back home.

In 1907, the U.S. and Japan signed a so-called Gentlemen's Agreement, in which Japan promised to deny passports to those doing just that in return for the U.S. refraining from enacting laws excluding Japanese.

After WWI, racism and isolationism in the U.S. led to further restrictions on immigrants.



In 1921, Congress established a quota system.

The number of immigrants admitted to the U.S. each year could not exceed 3% of the number of foreign-born residents of that given country living in the U.S. in 1910.



For example:

If there were 100,000 Italians living in the U.S. in 1910, only 3% of that would be allowed into the U.S. PER YEAR as of 1921.

So, starting in 1921, 3,000 Italians would be allowed to enter the U.S.

Once 3,000 arrived, the doors would be shut.

The Immigration Act of 1924, also known as the National Origins Act, further reduced quotas for immigrants.

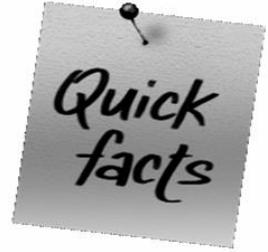
Immigrants from Northern and Western Europe were "preferred".

Immigrants from Britain, Germany, and Ireland were assigned generous quotas.

Quotas for Russia (the source of most Jewish immigrants) and Italy were cut back.

Practically all Asians were barred from entering the U.S.

In a gesture of goodwill toward China, an ally of the U.S. during WWII, Congress passed a bill in 1943 allowing 105 Chinese immigrants to enter the U.S. annually.



5. 1965-Present

National-origin quotas were abolished in 1965, but annual limits were established...

...170,000 "Eastern Hemisphere" and 120,000 "Western Hemisphere" immigrants.

The Refugee Act of 1980 set an annual quota of 270,000 immigrants worldwide, with no more than 20,000 from any one country.

This did not include refugees, whose number is set annually by the President.

Immigration Act of 1990 took it up to 700,000 TOTAL immigrants per year until 1993.

It is currently 675,000 per year.

The big concern now is illegal immigration.

After the terrorist attacks of 9/11/2001, Congress passed the U.S.A. P.A.T.R.I.O.T. Act.

This stands for:

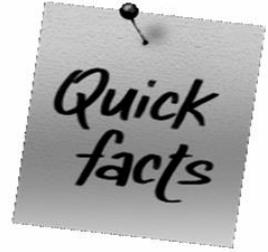
"Uniting and Strengthening America by Providing Appropriate Tools Required to Intercept and Obstruct Terrorism" Act.

Concerns over the act include racial profiling and wire tapping.

The Federal Government now views immigration as a national security issue.

In 2002, Congress abolished the INS and created Department of Homeland Security, which handles immigration issues today.

=====



The Need for Reform:

With the arrival of thousands of immigrants, cities and their industries boomed.

This rapid growth created problems.

A small number of people held a large proportion of the nation's wealth.

Workers faced long hours, dangerous conditions, poor pay, and an uncertain future.

Big Business became allied with government.

Political Machines, which offered services in return for votes, controlled city governments.

As the U.S. entered the 20th Century, demand arose to combat these ills.

Help would come in the form of Progressives.

All workers, whether they were immigrants or "locals", faced horrible conditions.

The situation was worse for women and children, who occasionally made up a high percentage of the work force but received but a fraction of the wages a man could earn.

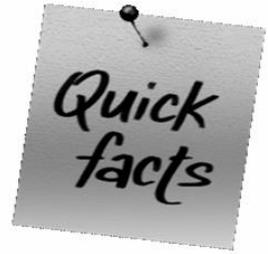
Technological improvements continually reduced the demand for skilled labor.

Before 1874, when Massachusetts passed the nation's first legislation limiting the number of hours women and child factory workers could perform to 10 hours a day, virtually no labor legislation existed in the U.S.

The U.S. Government did not get involved until the 1930s. Until then, the field was left to the state and local authorities.

What was the culprit of all these problems?

ECONOMICS!!!



More specifically... laissez-faire capitalism.

Laissez-faire is French for “let things alone”.

It is non-intervention by the government in individual or industrial monetary affairs.

British philosopher and economist Adam Smith brought this concept to the U.S.

He promoted laissez-faire in essay *The Wealth of Nations* (1776).

In Smith's view, the production and exchange of goods, as well as raising the standard of living, could only occur if there was minimum regulation and control by the government.

To explain this better, Smith stated that every person—in pursuing his or her own good—is led, as if by an “invisible hand”, to achieve the best good for all.

Therefore, any interference by the government is harmful.

The principles of laissez-faire and free trade appealed strongly to the growing class of capitalists of the Industrial Revolution.

What was the Industrial Revolution?

There were 2 IRs:

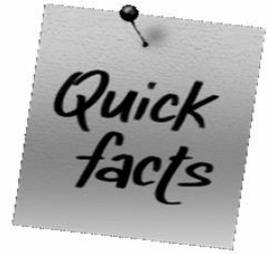
1st Industrial Rev. (1760-1850)

2nd Industrial Rev. (1871-1914)

Technically always happening.

Both revolutions were major technological, socioeconomic, and cultural changes.

Both resulted from the replacement of an economy based on manual labor to one dominated by industry and machine manufacture.



Simply put...

Before IR: no machines

After IR: machines

The IR is viewed as the second most important revolution in human history after the Neolithic Revolution (8000-7000 BC).

1st IR began in Britain in 1760 with the invention of steam power and powered machinery.

Steam power = coal.

Powered machinery = textiles.

Its effects eventually spread to the rest of the world.

It led to the growth of cities as people moved from rural to urban areas in search of work.

It changed the skill levels required to work in factories.

The successes of the British soon led other nations to try to follow the same path.

In the young U.S., Secretary of the Treasury Alexander Hamilton called for an IR in his *Report on Manufactures* (1791).

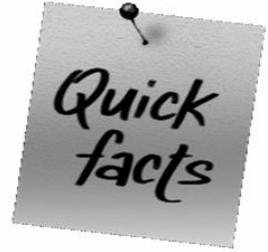
Many Americans felt that the U.S. had to become economically strong in order to maintain its recently won independence from Britain.

The IR unfolded in the U.S. even more vigorously than it had in Britain.

In 1790, 75% of the U.S. labor force worked in agriculture.

IR started in the U.S. in 1793 with Eli Whitney's cotton gin.

U.S. had advantages that made it fertile ground for IR.



There were 5 reasons why the IR succeeded in the U.S.:

1. Thanks to Manifest Destiny, the U.S. had tons of land.
2. Compared to many countries, the U.S. was stable both legally and politically.
3. Compared to many countries, the population of the U.S. was literate.
4. U.S. shared the same language/culture as Britain.

As descriptions of machines appeared in print, Americans read about them, copied them.

5. The U.S. had the money to lure skilled mechanics from Britain.

Samuel Slater was important figure in leading British textile firm who was lured away.

He created first U.S. textile mill in Rhode Island.

When Britain started building railroads, the U.S. did too.

The most critical 19th Century communication improvement was telegraph, invented by American Samuel Morse.

Railroad and telegraph soon crisscrossed North America; by 1860, half of the world's railroads were in the U.S.

2nd IR began in the U.S. in 1871.

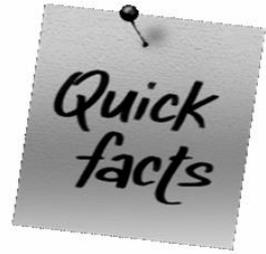
A second wave of technical and organizational advances carried this IR to new levels.

In particular, iron and steel manufacturing transformed the U.S. into an industrial giant.

Scottish immigrant Andrew Carnegie built iron and steel empire using huge new plants.

John D. Rockefeller did same in petroleum refining (oil).

In 1903, Henry Ford's assembly line revolutionized factories.



U.S. cities continued to grow.

1860: 9 U.S. cities with more than 100,000 inhabitants.

1900: 38 U.S. cities with more than 100,000 inhabitants.

1790: 5% of U.S. population lived in cities; 75% today.

But the IR served as the springboard for Big Business looking to exploit the workers.

Big Business liked being free of government regulation and taxation.

Laissez-faire policies led to abuses, especially in the use of child labor.

Gradually, businesses combined to control production and prices for the benefit of their owners... not the workers.

Thus, competition (an essential part of the laissez-faire system) was eliminated.

This trend toward monopolies, in turn, led to calls for reform.

What's a monopoly?

A situation where one seller controls the production, supply, or pricing of a product that has no substitutes.

There are 2 ways to gain a monopoly:

1. Vertical Integration

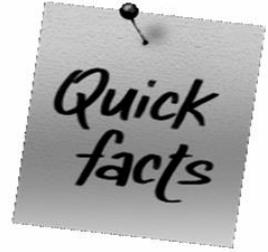
2. Horizontal Consolidation



Vertical Integration is where you buy out all your suppliers.

Horizontal Consolidation is where you buy out all of your competitors.

Congrats! You are now an evil capitalistic tycoon!



For example:

Dr. Hartnell opens up a lemonade stand in Westerville.

There are now 3 stands selling lemonade.

Dr. Hartnell sells his delicious lemonade for 55 cents a glass.

Dr. Hartnell's competitors sell their lemonade for 25 cents a glass.

Dr. Hartnell builds up enough money to buy out all of the *Country Time* mix, trucks, factories, wooden spoons, glasses, wood for stands, pitchers, water, ice, sugar fields, etc.

This is... Vertical Integration.

Dr. Hartnell can now either buy out his other two competitors...

...or ruthlessly drive them out of business by charging high costs for supplies, which he now owns.

This is... Horizontal Consolidation.

Still, Dr. Hartnell cannot charge \$20 a glass for my lemonade even though he has a monopoly.

Why not?

Lemonade is an elastic item.

This means it can be substituted.

People do not need lemonade to drink when they are thirsty.

They can drink water or pop.

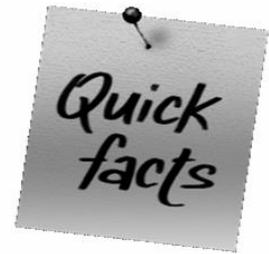
This is called elasticity.

If Dr. Hartnell's prices become ridiculous, people will simply find something else to drink.

However, if Dr. Hartnell had a monopoly in oil, he would have an inelastic item.

This means it cannot be substituted.

Time to hear about Dr. Hartnell's *Chevy Uro!*



Famous Monopolies:

John D. Rockefeller and Standard Oil.

Andrew Carnegie and U.S. Steel.

Bill Gates and Microsoft.

FYI about Bill Gates:

At his peak in 1998, Gates made \$1,000/second.

At her peak, Oprah made a measly \$7.22/second.

John Rockefeller and Andrew Carnegie believed in Social Darwinism and the Protestant Work Ethic.

Social Darwinists believe that humans, like animals, compete in a struggle where natural selection results in survival of the fittest.

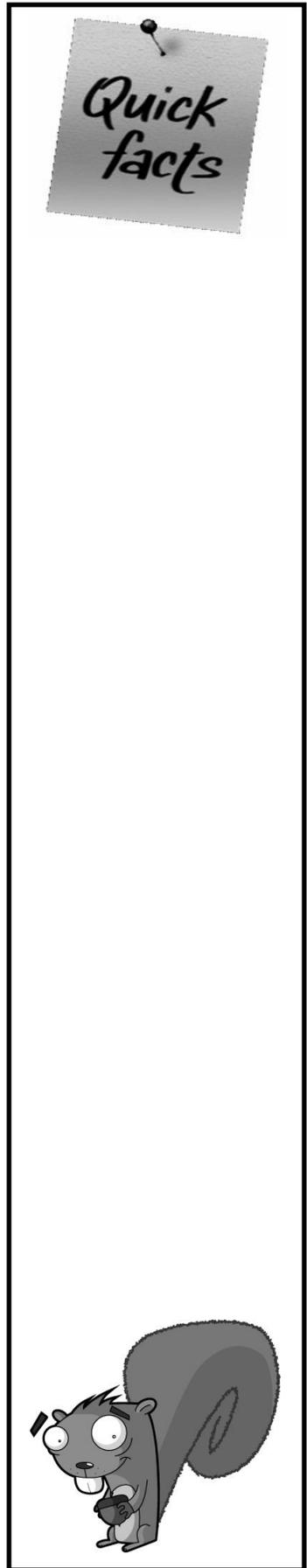
Darwinists justify imbalances of power between races, religions, and countries because they consider some people "more fit" to survive.

This theory could be applied to industrialization: "*Survival of the fittest business.*"

The Protestant Work Ethic stated that riches and wealth were a sign of God's favor.

Sort of like a personalized Manifest Destiny...

Thus, the poor must be lazy and inferior people – and not fit for survival.



The Workers Strike Back:

In 1900, the U.S. had the highest job-related fatality rate in the world.

Most industrial workers still worked a 10-hour day (12 hours in steel), yet earned 20-40% less than the minimum necessary for a decent life.

The first nationwide attempt to organize workers appeared with The Noble Order of the Knights of Labor in 1869.

It was open to all workers, including blacks, women, and farmers.

The Knights of Labor soon fell into disunity. **Why?**

It was trying to do too much; too many different workers.

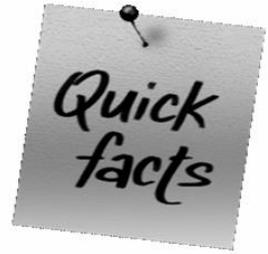
The American Federation of Labor (AFL), founded in 1886 in Columbus, Ohio, soon took the place of the Knights.

Rather than open its membership to all, the AFL, led by Samuel Gompers, focused on skilled workers.

His objectives were simple: increase wages, reduce hours, and improve conditions.

The trend soon became:

1. Wages reduced by bosses.
 2. Workers grow upset.
 3. Workers go on strike.
 4. Company hires "scabs".
 5. Workers riot.
 6. Company gets injunction.
- ...or...
7. National Guard called in.



1. The Great Rail Strike

When? 1877

Why?

In response to a 10% pay cut, railroad workers went on strike. Attempts to break strike caused rioting in Baltimore, Chicago, Pittsburgh, Buffalo, and San Francisco.

Result?

Federal troops call in; strike ended.

2. Haymarket Square Riot

When? 1886

Why?

A strike was in progress at McCormick Company in Chicago. Police had shot a few men during a riot at the plant the day before. A meeting to protest police violence was called by workers. Demonstration drew 1,500.

When police tried to disperse meeting, a bomb was thrown; rioting ensued. 7 police, 4 other people died, 100 wounded.

Result?

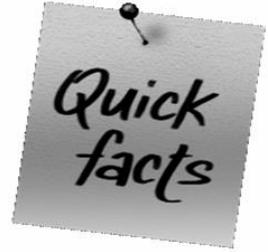
8 anarchists were arrested, found guilty, executed or jailed.

Haymarket Trial Breakdown

8 anarchists at the Haymarket Riot were charged with being accessories to murder... on the grounds that they had previously advocated violence.

5 were German immigrants while a sixth was a U.S. citizen of German descent. (Other 2 were born in U.S. & England.)

Jury returned guilty verdicts for all 8; death sentences for 7 and 15 years in jail for 1.



The bomb thrower was never identified.

4 were hanged; 1 committed suicide in prison.

Illinois Governor John Peter Altgeld believed they were innocent.

He blamed the police for shooting workers in the first place.

This ended his political career.

This trial is considered *"one of the most serious miscarriages of justice in history."*

3. The Homestead Strike

When? 1892

Why?

A strike was called by the *Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers* in Homestead, PA... owned by Andrew Carnegie. It started after the union refused to accept a wage cut.

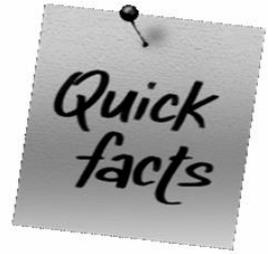
On July 6th, 300 members of the Pinkerton National Detective Agency were sent in to escort non-union scabs. They were prevented from getting off the boat by workers, who mobbed the shore.

A 12-hour battle ensued in which 3 Pinkertons and 7 workers died; many others were wounded.

Result?

On July 10th, Pennsylvania National Guard arrived and stopped the fight.

Strikers were dispersed, wages were slashed, 12-hour days were instituted, non-union labor was hired. Unions were not let back into the plant until 1937.



4. The Pullman Strike

When? 1894

Why?

Wage cuts at the Pullman Car Company in Chicago led to a strike. When the American Railway Union (led by Socialist Eugene Debs) joined in, it tied up much of the U.S. rail system.

Result?

Federal court injunction to STOP strike was issued. This was done because a strike that interferes with mail is ILLEGAL. When rioting ensued, President Grover Cleveland sent in Federal troops... and strike was broken.

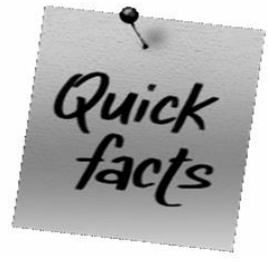
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The most militant of the unions was the International Workers of the World (IWW).

The union advocated the theory of class struggle developed by Karl Marx (the man responsible for "creating" socialism).

The IWW (nicknamed "Wobblies"), openly called for class warfare.

Their call for work stoppages in the midst of WWI led to a government crackdown in 1917... which virtually destroyed them.



The Progressive Era:

Progressive reformers sought to remedy the problems created by industrialization and urbanization.

To Progressives, economic privilege and corrupt politics threatened democracy.

Never a cohesive movement, Progressivism embraced many types of reform.

Progressives turned to government to achieve their goals.

Progressivism included both Democrats and Republicans.

They left a mark on politics, journalism, academic life, cultural life, and social justice movements.

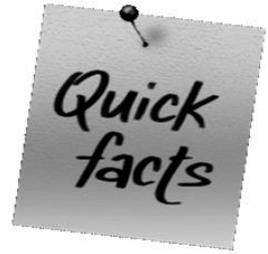
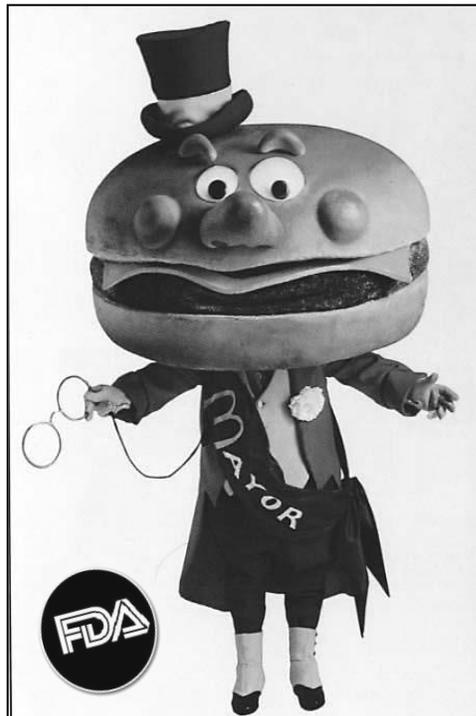
Progressive journalists became known as “muckrakers”.

Ida Tarbell exposed the activities of Rockefeller’s Standard Oil Company.

Upton Sinclair exposed the meat industry with *The Jungle* (1906), although this wasn’t his intention... promoting socialism was his goal.



**The Jungle
by Upton Sinclair**



Urban reformers attacked political machines run by corrupt bosses and monopolies.

Progressives offered social services to the urban poor, especially immigrants.

Hull House, founded by Jane Addams and Ellen Starr, provided nurseries, education, and recreation for children and adults.

Progressives wanted electoral reforms to allow the people to play a more direct role in the political process.

They generated the initiative, the referendum, and the recall.

Initiative: If 10% of registered voters sign a petition to create a law, it is put up for a vote. If bill passes, it becomes law.

Referendum: If 10% of voters sign a petition against an existing law, law is voted on in next election.

Recall: Voters can remove elected officials by forcing them to face another election if 10% of the voters ask for it. (Ex. Arnold Schwarzenegger in California in 2003.)

Progressives brought about the 17th Amendment, which was direct election of U.S. senators by the people rather than by state legislatures.

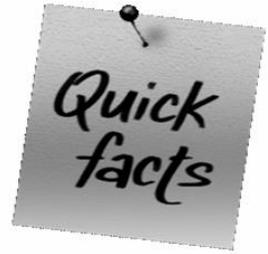
Progressives also focused on child labor, workers' hours, and tried to get a minimum wage.

By 1907, Progressive efforts had led 30 states to abolish child labor.

In *Muller v. Oregon*, Supreme Court limited female factory workers to a 10-hour day.

Progressives also endorsed workmen's compensation and an end to homework (piecework done in tenements).

In New York's Triangle Shirtwaist Factory Fire of 1911, 146 employees (mostly immigrant women) either burned to death or jumped to their deaths from the burning factory.



Some Progressive reformers supported Prohibition, a movement to prevent the manufacture, sale, or use of alcohol.

The Woman's Christian Temperance Union and the Anti-Saloon League of Westerville worked together to pass the 18th Amendment.

Prohibition was later repealed by the 21st Amendment.

Progressives also tried to combat prostitution and to censor movies.

Some Progressives endorsed eugenics (a movement to control reproduction in order to improve the human race) and worked to see that certain races stopped reproducing.

Progressive causes won support from the middle class, who shared common values.

Progressives found a friend in President Teddy Roosevelt.

He revived the Sherman Antitrust Act, which made monopolies illegal.

This gave him the nickname "Trust Buster".

Teddy broke up railroad, oil, and tobacco monopolies and the meatpacking trust.

Teddy was a big nature conservationist who wanted to preserve the nation's natural resources.

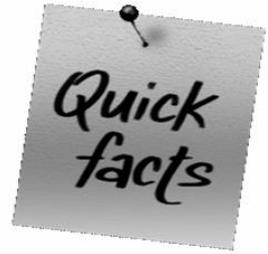
Roosevelt formed many national parks and wildlife refuges.

This was pretty ironic, because... he loved to hunt.

Few Progressives, however, made race relations a priority, especially in the South.

In 1900, more than 2/3 of the 10 million African-Americans in the U.S. lived in the South.

Southern legislatures passed Jim Crow Laws that separated blacks and whites.



As African-Americans tried to combat racism, they clashed over strategies.

Booker T. Washington urged blacks to accept their inferior social position for the present.

Washington also said that blacks and whites could coexist with separate social lives but united in efforts toward economic progress.

W.E.B. Du Bois opposed Washington.

In 1909, he helped form the NAACP, which stands for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

The NAACP strove to help blacks vote (they were denied by Jim Crow Laws), abolish segregation, and to promote black civil rights.

The biggest gain concerning voting, however, came in the Women's Suffrage Movement.

Susan B. Anthony and Elizabeth C. Stanton had begun the movement in the mid-1800s.

As late as 1909, women could vote in only 4 states (Wyoming, Utah, Idaho, and Colorado).

The 19th Amendment in 1920 let women vote.

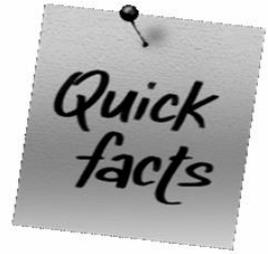
In the U.S., farmers faced hard economic times when increased crop production led to falling food prices.

In response, farmers formed the Populist Party in 1891.

They wanted restrictions on railroads, an 8-hour workday, a progressive income tax, and the direct election of U.S. Senators.

William Jennings Bryan was their candidate in 1896 and gave his *Cross of Gold Speech*.

In this speech, he spoke against the gold standard.



The gold standard is a monetary system in which a country's basic unit of currency is valued at, and can be exchanged for, gold.

Silver Standard uses silver; Mixed Metal uses both.

Bryan (and farmers) didn't like gold standard since gold was expensive, there was less of it, and the U.S. Government could NOT print more money since gold was scarce.

When money is backed by gold (or any metal), if there isn't more of that metal to "back" the money, no new money can be made.

Less money in circulation means \$1 goes further; this drives prices DOWN (deflation).

Bryan (and farmers) wanted the silver standard since silver was cheaper, there was more of it, and the U.S. Government could print more money since silver was plentiful.

More money in circulation means \$1 can't go as far; this drives prices UP (inflation).

Bryan finished his speech: *"You shall not press down upon the brow of labor this crown of thorns, you shall not crucify mankind upon a cross of gold."*

U.S. stayed on gold standard from 1870s until early 1900s; dropped it entirely in 1933.

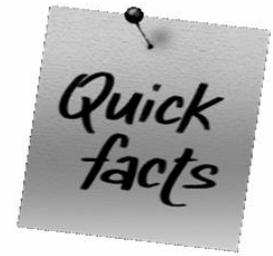
So what is U.S. money backed by today?

Today, all U.S. money is backed by the *"faith of the American people"*.

Because you believe that \$20 bill you have is worth \$20... then it is worth \$20.

In the end, Populism died when Populists lost Presidential Elections of 1892 and 1896 and after their ideas were taken by the major parties. (But that's the life of a Third Party.)

Still, Progressives and Populists brought attention to the plight of so many.



THE END OF "AMERICA 2.0" UNIT!