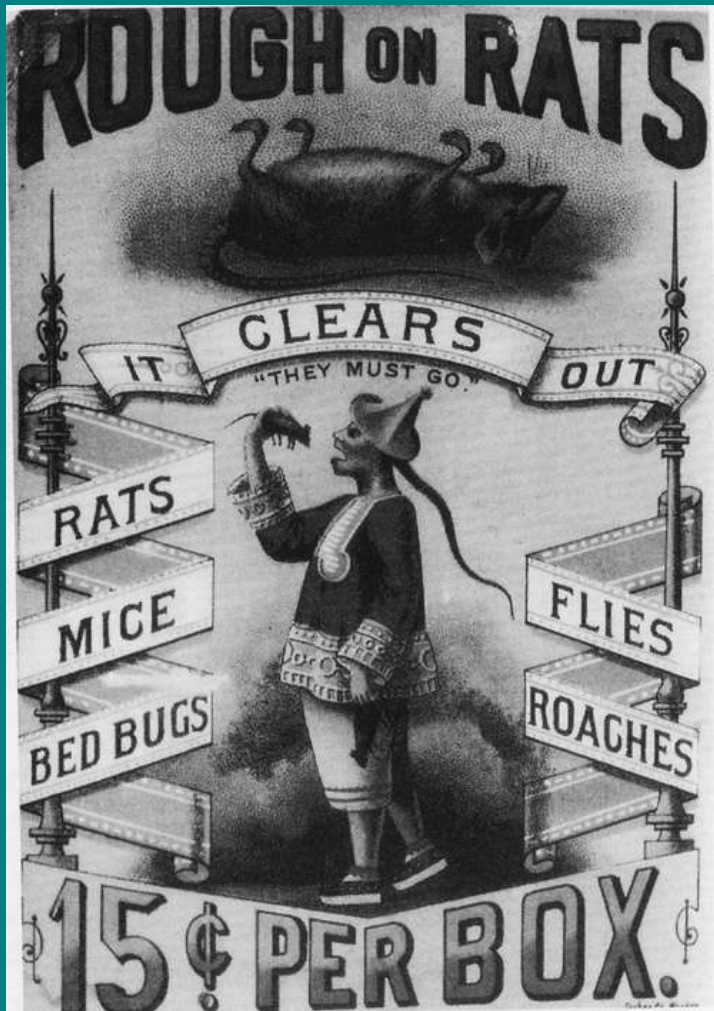


SSUSH13 : The student will identify major efforts to reform American society and politics in the Progressive Era



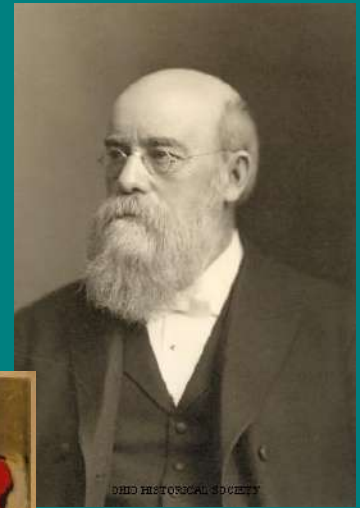
Bell Ringer



- Examine this photo:
1. What is your initial reaction to this advertisement?
 2. Is it a positive or a negative message?
 3. What is this advertisement aimed at?

Progressives

- The Social Gospel movement worked to better conditions for the urban poor through organizations such as the YMCA, Salvation Army, and settlement houses
- Education also played a role in the Progressive Movement with school becoming compulsory and used as a means of assimilating immigrants into American society



SSUSH13 – The student will identify major efforts to reform American society & politics in the Progressive Era.

- a. Explain Upton Sinclair's *The Jungle* and federal oversight of the meatpacking industry.
 - Upton Sinclair: Muckraker who wrote “The Jungle” that exposed horrible conditions in the meat packing industry
 - Led to the Meat Inspection Act & Pure Food and Drug Act
- d. Explain Ida Tarbell's role as a muckraker.
 - Muckrakers: writers and journalists who exposed all the evils of society
 - Ida Tarbell: exposed corruption in the Standard Oil Company
 - 1911: Standard Oil broken up by the courts

Ida Tarbell

- A muckraker was a journalist who investigated political corruption and social conditions
- Ida Tarbell focused on John Rockefeller's Standard Oil Corporation



b. Identify Jane Addams and Hull House and describe the role of women in reform movements.

- Settlement Houses: helped immigrants adjust to life in the American cities.
 - Kind of like a community center.
 - Jane Addams— founded the Hull House
- Women's right to VOTE (suffrage)
 - 19th Amendment
 - U.S. Response to their help in supporting World War I



Jane Addams

- Jane Addams founded the Hull House in Chicago in 1889 to provide immigrants with social and educational opportunities and training. It was one of the first “settlement houses” in the U.S.
- Women during the time period began to become involved in many reform efforts including education, prison, prohibition and women’s rights and suffrage



c. Describe the rise of Jim Crow, Plessy v. Ferguson, and the emergence of the NAACP.

- “Jim Crow” laws
 - legal segregation (separation) of the races
 - lasts until the 1960s
- Plessy v. Ferguson (1896)
 - Supreme Court case that established policy of “separate but equal”, which meant segregation was legal.
 - Separate facilities for blacks and whites are okay as long as there are facilities for both.
- NAACP: National Association for the Advancement of Colored People
 - Founded in 1909 to fight for social, political, and economic equality

The Rise of Jim Crow & *Plessy v. Ferguson*

- By the late 1800s individual states began to pass laws that limited the individual rights of African Americans
- Voting rights were curtailed by using poll taxes and enforcing grandfather clauses
- Jim Crow laws were laws that helped enforce segregation, first in the private sector, and then at the state level



Plessy v. Ferguson

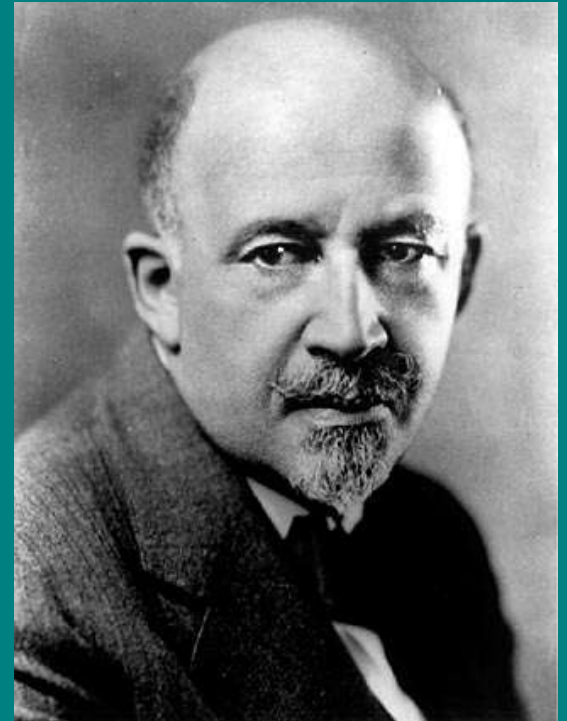


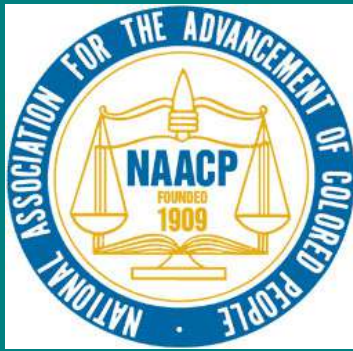
- Plessy, an African American by state classification, challenged a law requiring him to ride in a separate railroad car
- The case went to the Supreme Court where they ruled against Plessy
- Plessy v. Ferguson (1896) legalized segregation and discrimination in the U.S. under the separate but equal doctrine

Plessy was 7/8ths white, but was still classified as "colored" under Louisiana State law

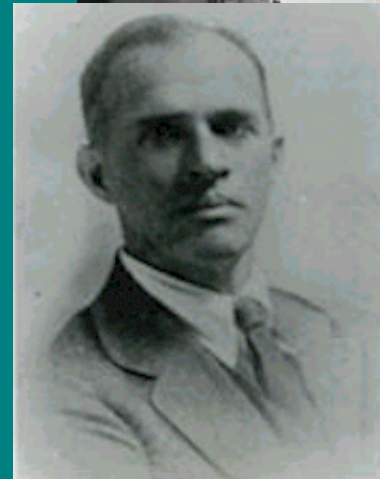
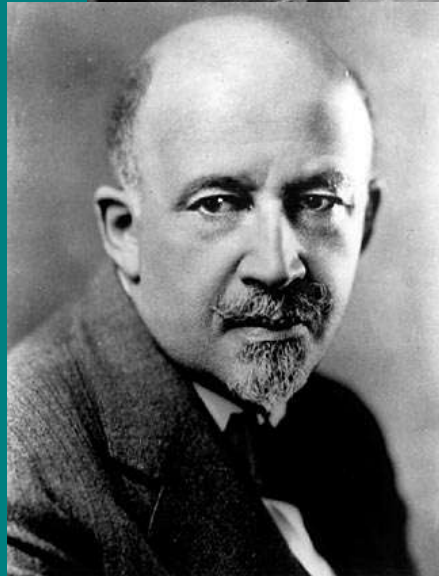
NAACP

- National Association for the Advancement of Colored People
- To promote equality of rights and to eradicate caste or race prejudice among the citizens of the United States
- Co-founded by W.E.B. Du Bois on February 12, 1909
- Seven individuals founded the group
 - Three of the original seven were white





NAACP



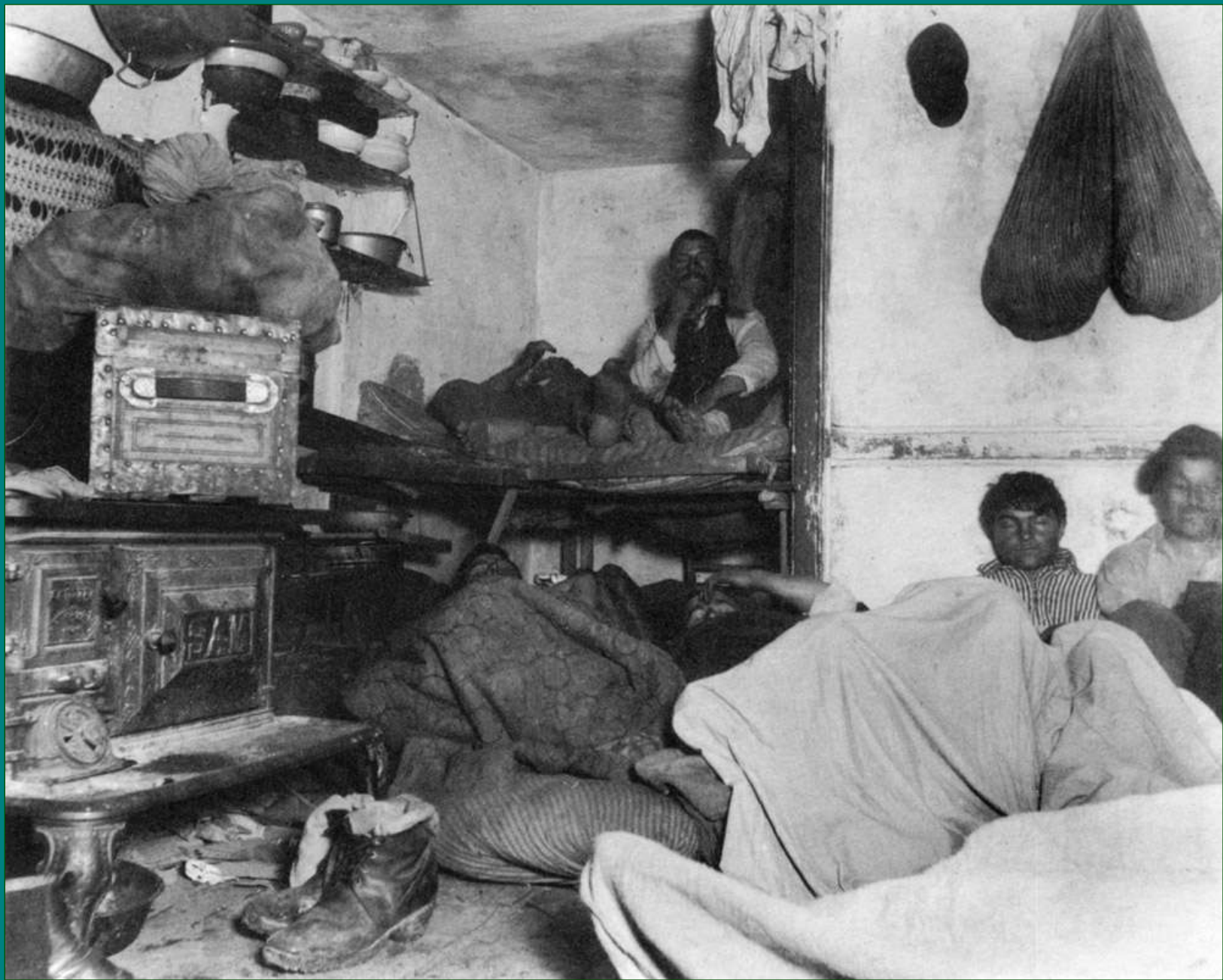
e. Describe the significance of progressive reforms such as the initiative, recall, and referendum; direct election of senators; reform of labor laws; and efforts to improve living conditions for the poor in cities.

- Increasing Democracy people have the right to
- Recall – People can remove an official from office before their term is over
 - 17th Amendment – Direct election of Senators *(by the people)*
- Labor laws
 - Child labor, working conditions, compensation laws
- Conditions for the Poor
 - Jacob Riis – wrote “How the Other Half Lives”
 - photo-journalism about urban poverty

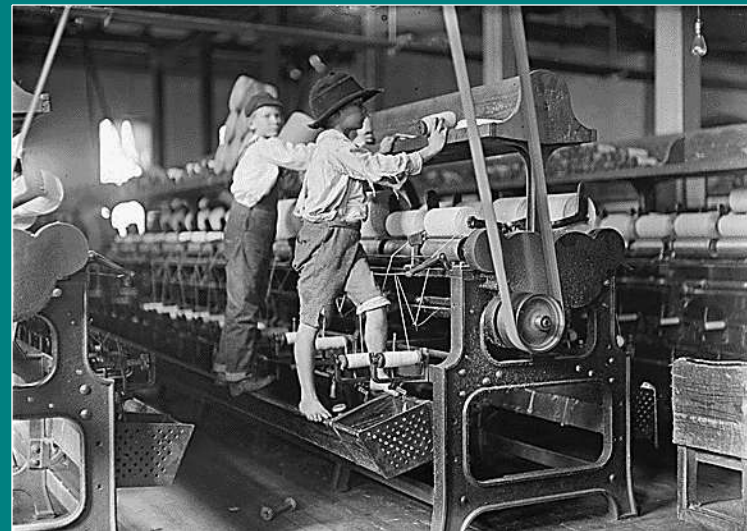
Tenement Slum Living



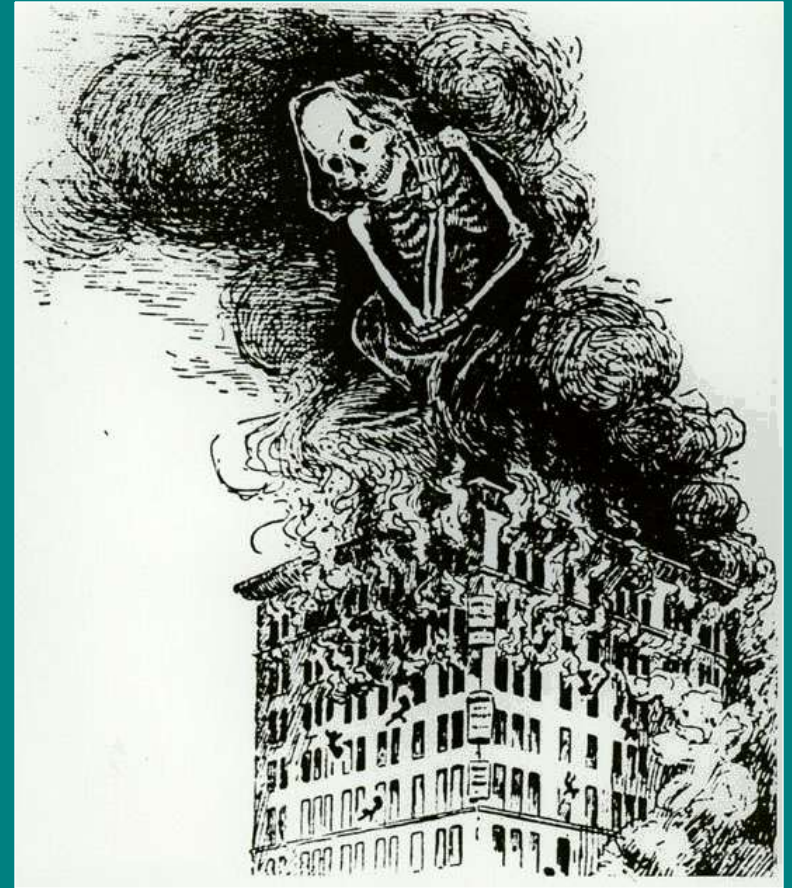








TRIANGLE SHIRTWAIST FACTORY FIRE NYC 1911



Typical NYC Sweatshop, 1910



Inside the Building After the Fire



Dead Bodies on the Sidewalk



Scene at the Morgue (145 Dead)



Other Progressive Reforms

- A major focus of the Progressive Movement was political reform. To give power to the voters:
 - ***initiative**: allowed citizens to introduce legislation
 - ***recall**: allowed voters to remove elected officials through a special vote
 - ***referendum**: allowed proposed legislation to be approved by voters
 - ***direct election of senators**: The 17th Amendment was passed in 1913 to give voters the power to elect senators directly in an attempt to prevent corruption

Labor Laws

- Progressives worked to end child labor
- Factory and mine child workers made less than 60¢ for a 10-hour day
- Progressives also fought for safer working conditions



f. Describe the conservation movement and the development of national parks and forests; include the role of Theodore Roosevelt.

- <http://www.history.com/topics/theodore-roosevelt/videos#theodore-roosevelts-rise-to-presidency>

- **President Theodore Roosevelt** also began a Progressive **conservation movement**, which conserved millions of acres of wilderness lands, particularly in western states.
- His efforts led to the establishment of a national park system that included Yosemite in California & Yellowstone in Wyoming.
- <http://www.history.com/topics/us-presidents/theodore-roosevelt/videos/theodore-roosevelts-acts-and-legacy?m=528e394da93ae&s=undefined&f=1&free=false>



SSUSH 14

SSUSH14 – The student will explain America's evolving relationship with the world at the turn of the twentieth century.

Q. Explain the Chinese Exclusion Act of 1882 and anti-Asian immigration sentiment on the west coast.

- Chinese immigrants were coming to the U.S. on the west coast (Angel Island).
- Worked on railroads and took lower wages for jobs. This created an anti-Asian sentiment among native-born Americans who feared that jobs would go to Chinese immigrants.
- In 1882, Congress passed the Chinese Exclusion Act, which banned all future immigration from China except students, teachers, tourists, merchants, & gov't officials.
 - Was not repealed until 1943.
 - http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=3lvQ_w77dxQ

14b

Describe the Spanish-American War, the war in the Philippines, and the debate over American expansionism.

Definition

Attitude by many in the U.S. that the United States needed to look beyond its own borders to acquire more territory. (For economic reasons)

Characteristics

Lands in Latin America

Imperialism

Examples

Puerto Rico
Guam
Philippines

Non-Examples

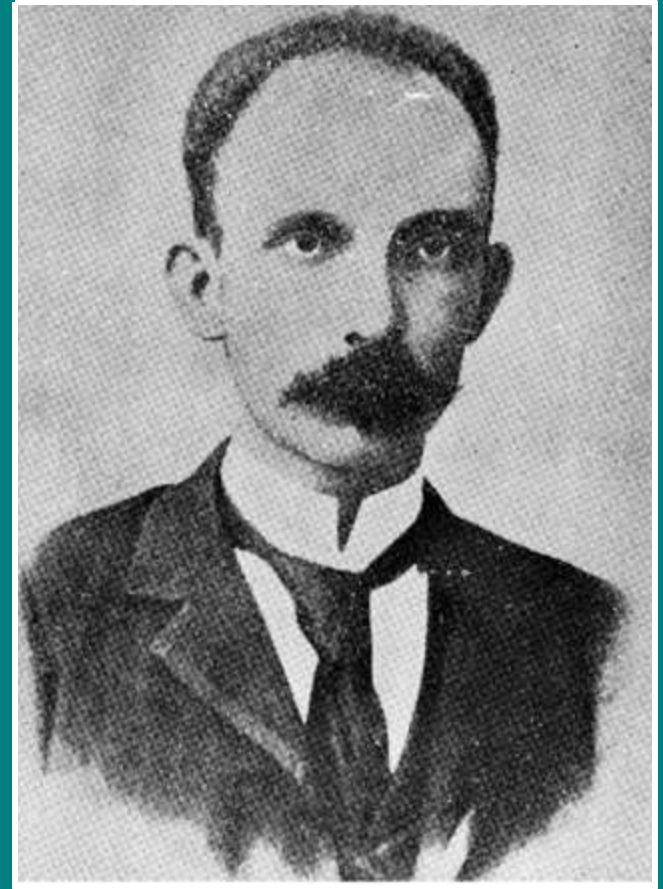
Isolationism

Reasons for Imperialism

- **Business leaders and politicians** believed the U.S. needed more markets for economic growth.
- Some believed the U.S. needed to expand to maintain and protect National Security.
- Some believed it was the destiny of the U.S. to expand to maintain a Nationalist Spirit (Great Pride in U.S)

Cuban Revolution

- 1895
- Cuban people rebelled against Spain.
- Spain sent 150,000 troops to put down the rebellion.
- Spanish concentration camps for Cubans had bad conditions and death.



Jose Marti, Cuban Revolutionist, 189

Yellow Journalism

- Use of Sensationalized and exaggerated reporting by newspapers/magazines to attract readers.
- Used to encourage U.S. to Support Cuba in Cuban Revolution.

\$50,000 REWARD.—WHO DESTROYED THE MAINE?—\$50,000 REWARD.

EDITION FOR GREATER NEW YORK.

NEW YORK JOURNAL

AND ADVERTISER.

NO. 5,372. (PUBLISHED FOR THE PROPRIETOR, NEW YORK, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1906.—10 PAGES. PRICE ONE CENT.)

DESTRUCTION OF THE WAR SHIP MAINE WAS THE WORK OF AN ENEMY

\$50,000!

\$50,000 REWARD!

For the Detection of the Perpetrator of the Maine Outrage!

The New York Journal offers a reward of \$50,000 CASH for information, FURNISHED TO IT EXCLUSIVELY, which shall lead to the detection and capture of the person, persons or persons responsible for the crime which resulted in the destruction of the Maine, of the United States war ship Maine, and the loss of the lives of American sailors.

The \$50,000 CASH reward for the above information is to be paid in full, if the person, persons or persons who furnish the information shall be convicted of the crime.

The reward is to be paid in full, if the person, persons or persons who furnish the information shall be convicted of the crime.

W. A. REESE.

Assistant Secretary Roosevelt

Convinced the Explosion of the War Ship Was Not an Accident.

The Journal Offers \$50,000 Reward for the Conviction of the Criminals Who Sent 258 American Sailors to Their Death.

Naval Officers Unanimous That the Ship Was Destroyed on Purpose.

\$50,000!

\$50,000 REWARD!

For the Detection of the Perpetrator of the Maine Outrage!

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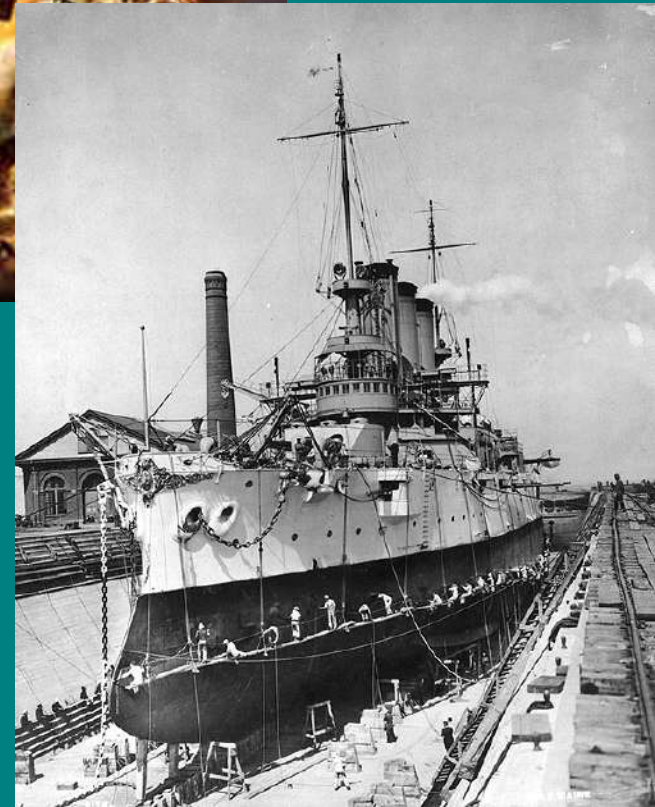
NAVAL OFFICERS THINK THE MAINE WAS DESTROYED BY A SPANISH MINE.

Louise Taylor Brown, the Journal's special correspondent at Havana, cables that it is the secret opinion of many Spaniards in the Cuban capital that the Maine was destroyed and lost of her men killed by means of a submarine mine, or land torpedo. This is the opinion of several American naval authorities. The Spaniards, it is believed, arranged to have the Maine anchored over one of the harbor mines. It was connected the mine with a tender barge, and it is thought the explosion was caused by setting an electric current through the mine. If this can be proved, the fatal nature of the Spaniards will be shown by the fact that they were not going the ship and did not give the mine the proper care for the ship. The Spaniards were in the harbor about eight miles from Havana.

Hidden Mine or a Sunken Torpedo Believed to Have Been the Weapon Used Against the American Man-of-War—Officers and Men Tell Thrilling Stories of Being Blown Into the Air Amid a Mass of Shattered Steel and Exploding Shells—Survivors Brought to Key West Scout the Idea of Accident—Spanish Officials Protest Too Much—Our Cabinet Orders a Searching Inquiry—Journal Sends Divers to Havana to Report Upon the Condition of the Wreck.

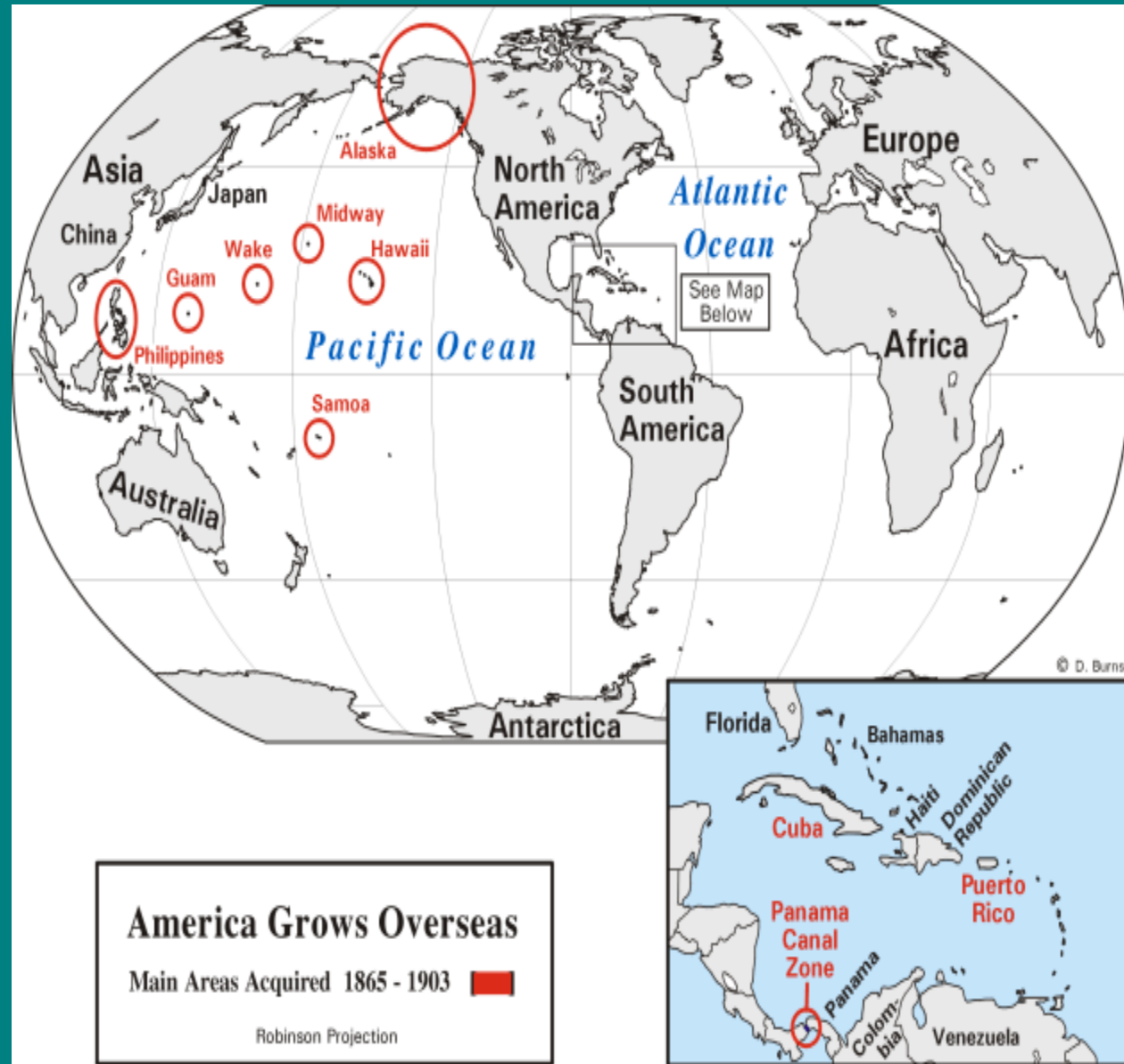
U.S.S. Maine

- U.S. Ship sent to Cuba during Cuban Revolution to safeguard American citizens and Property.
- Blown up
- Blamed on Spain

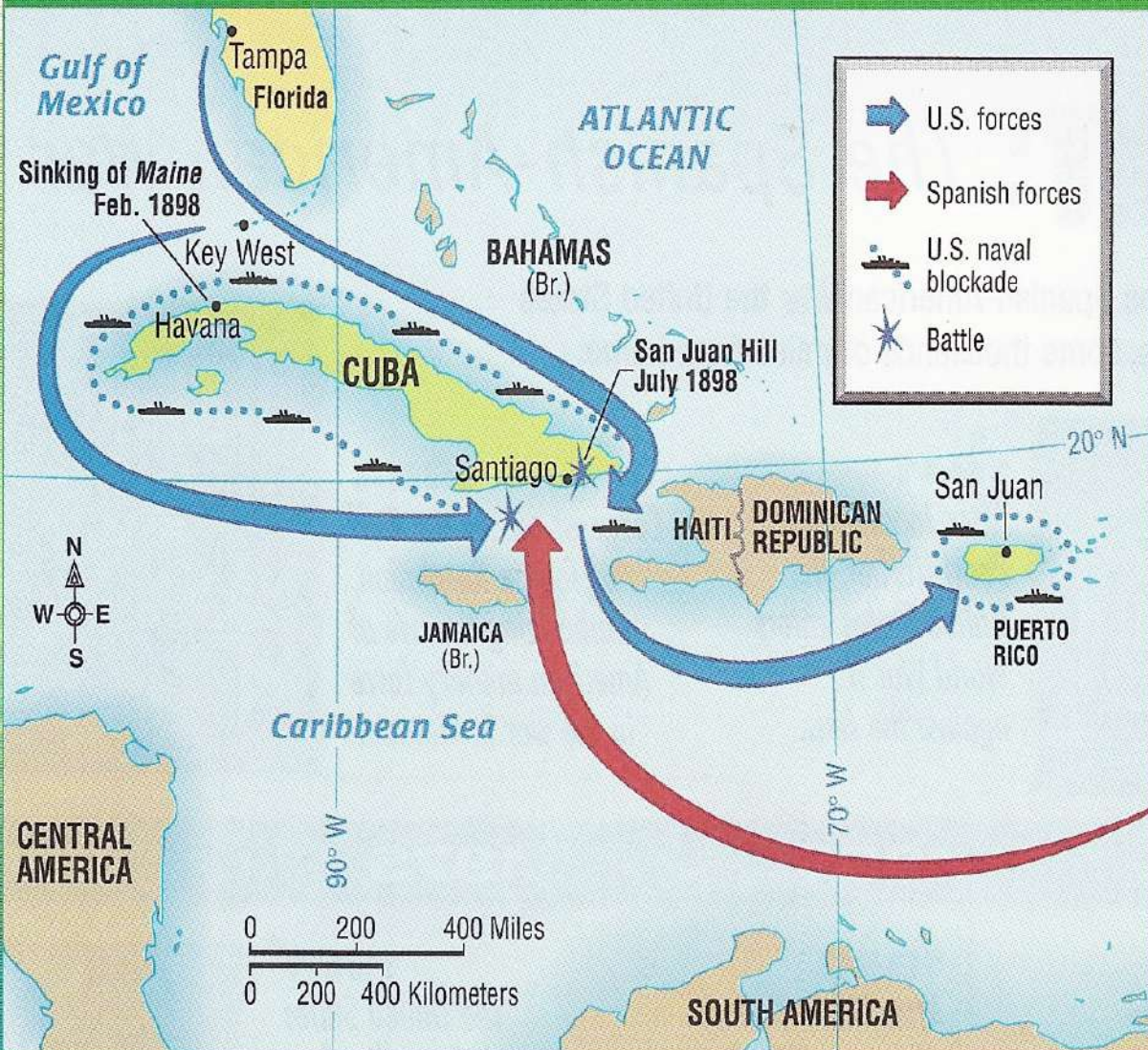


Spanish American War

- War fought between U.S. and Spain in Cuba and the Philippines.
- U.S. changes from Isolationist position to Imperialistic position.
- <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=4gJtIlmTbLo>









The Spanish-American War, 1898



Although the Spanish-American War was fought in two locations on opposite sides of the world, the United States defeated Spain in just nine weeks. **Location** At what specific sites were the major battles of the war fought?



Spanish American War, Caribbean

 Spanish territory	 U.S. forces	 U.S. victories
 Other areas	 Spanish forces	 U.S. naval blockade

Theodore Roosevelt “Rough Riders”

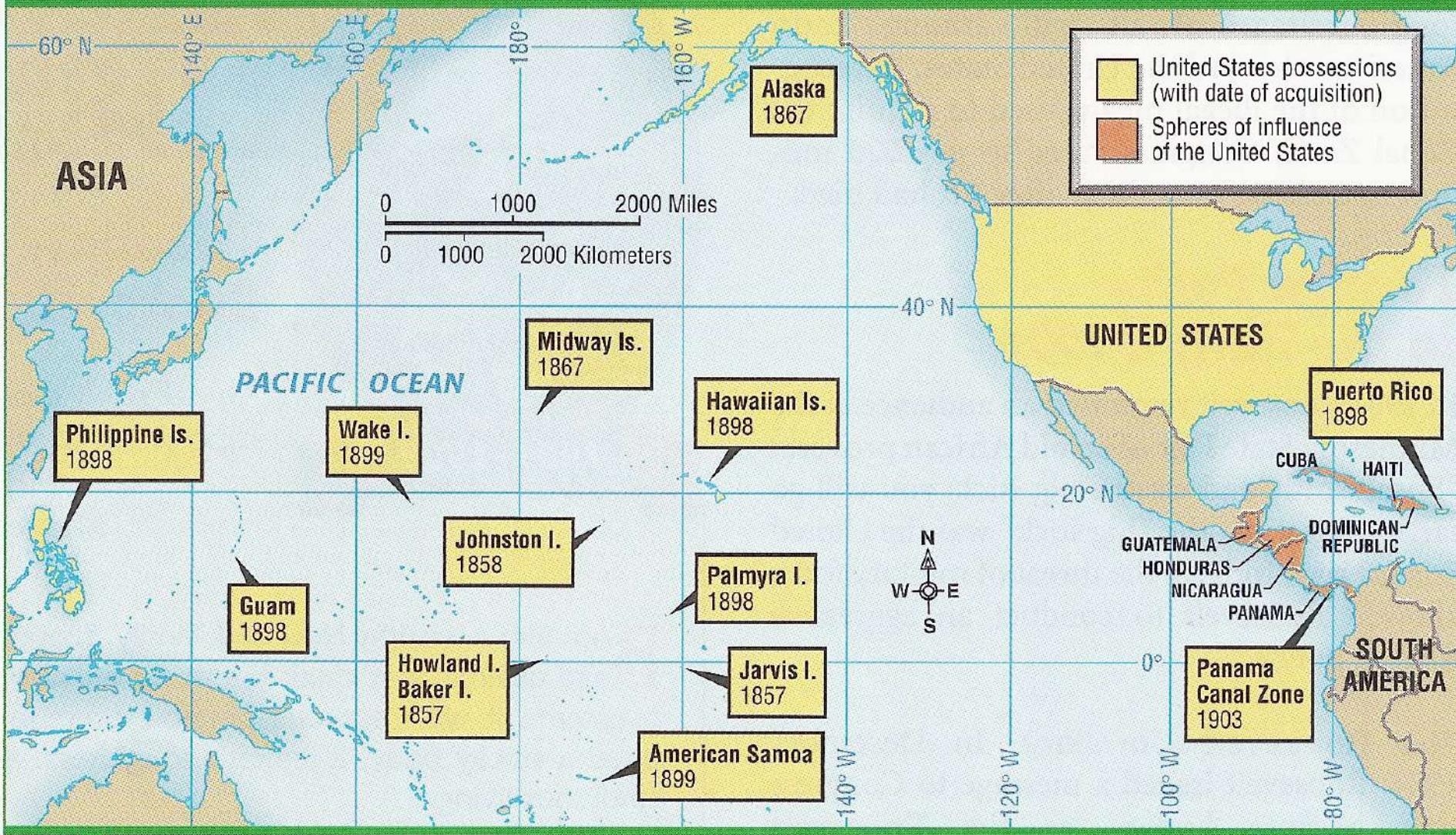
- Won the Battle of San Juan Hill
- Became National Hero
- Later President of U.S.
- <http://www.history.com/topics/theodore-roosevelt/videos#roosevelt-fights-in-spanish-american-war>





SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR: PACIFIC THEATER

United States Acquisitions and Annexations, 1857–1903



Between 1857 and 1903, the United States acquired many new territorial possessions around the globe. **Location** Why do you think so many of these new possessions were islands located in the Pacific Ocean?

1898

TIMELINE

JAN.

U.S.S. MAINE arrives in Havana, 25 Jan.

FEB.

Maine explodes, Spain blamed, 15 Feb.

MARCH

APRIL

U.S. declares war on Spain, 25 Apr.

Congress declares Cuba independent, 19 Apr.

Spanish fleet arrives in Santiago, 19 May

MAY

Battle of Manila Bay, 1 May

U.S. Navy blocks Santiago Harbor, 1 June

JUNE

U.S. Navy locates Spanish fleet in Santiago Harbor, 29 May

Battle of Las Guasimas, 24 June

JULY

Battle of Santiago Bay, 3 July

U.S. Army lands at Daiquiri 22 June
Battles of El Caney, Kettle Hill & San Juan Hill, 1 July

Santiago surrenders, 17 July

AUG.

Manila surrenders after token resistance, 14 Aug.

U.S. invades Puerto Rico, little resistance, 25 July

Armistice signed, 12 Aug.

SEPT.

OCT.

Treaty of Paris, 10 Dec.
(Spain ceded Guam, Puerto Rico to U.S.
U.S. buys Philippines from Spain, Cuba
gains independence.)

1899

NOV.

DEC.

The President decided that Cuba would have to be liberated by land forces, and to this end the Army scrambled to raise and train both volunteers and additional Regular troops. An enthusiastic citizenry filled recruiting depots, creating havoc on a organization designed to police Western Plains. Order was eventually imposed on chaos and Shafter sailed for Cuba with 17,000 men on 14 June 1893.

Both the Army and the navy were unprepared when hostilities began. The Navy quickly recovered, and within a week of the declaration of the war Dewey had destroyed the weak Spanish squadron in Manila Bay. Meanwhile, after briefly panicking over a possible Spanish attack against the East Coast, the American Atlantic Squadrons under Admiral Sampson clapped a blockade around Cuba, sealing Cervera's obsolescent squadron in Santiago Harbor.

The landings in Cuba were met with some hesitation. Shafter's forces underestimated their foe and Shafter's Corps launched an assault against strong Spanish forces on San Juan Hill. Small units of the American Soldier, at a tactical advantage secured these positions from Spanish in an untenable

Cervera's fleet tried to escape, and a running engagement on 3 July 1898 ended in the hopelessness of his plight, and on Eastern Cuba on 17 July. American forces took Puerto Rico by 9 August and the Spanish surrendered on 13 August. The next day, unaware that the war was signed, general Merritt's forces captured the last Spanish resistance.

14c

Explain U.S.
involvement in Latin
America, as reflected by
the Roosevelt Corollary
to the Monroe Doctrine
and the creation of the
Panama Canal.

Theodore Roosevelt

- Fought in the Spanish American War
- **Oversaw building of the Panama Canal**
- Led the Rough Riders at the Battle of San Juan Hill
- Issued the Roosevelt Corollary (an extension of the Monroe Doctrine)
- Preservation or Conservation of U.S. Natural resources.



Monroe Doctrine - 1823

- a U.S. doctrine which, on proclaimed that European powers should no longer Colonize or interfere with the affairs of the nations of the Americas.



Roosevelt Corollary

Theodore Roosevelt announced an addition to the Monroe Doctrine.

- He stated, in referring to South and Central America, that the United States had the right and the need
- to **intervene in the internal affairs of states in the Western hemisphere** if they did not get their own affairs in order.



Big Stick Diplomacy

- Teddy Roosevelt's new world diplomacy. "Speak softly and carry a big stick"
- The Big Stick Represents the U.S. Navy.



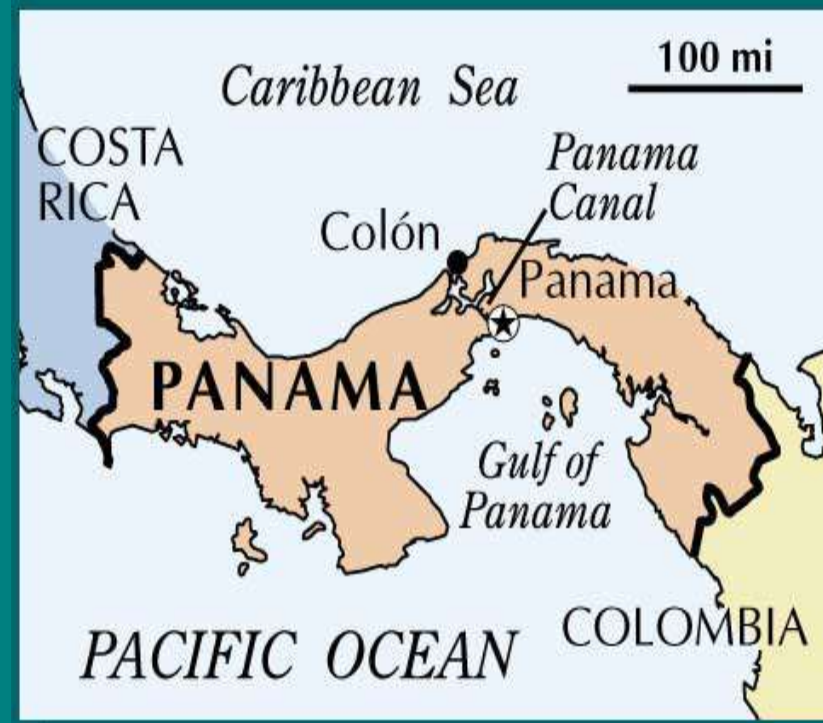
Rough Riders

- Men recruited by Theodore Roosevelt (miners, ex-football players, cowboys) to fight in the Spanish American War.
- Took San Juan Hill in Cuba



Panama Canal

- U.S. tried to buy Panama Canal area from Columbia.
- Columbia refused to sell.
- U.S. helped Panama revolt and overthrow Columbia.
- Panama Sales Canal area to U.S.
- <http://www.hippocampus.org/HippoCampus/mediaVideoLink/?username=myGVS&TopicId=1632>
- <http://www.history.com/videos/panama-canal-locks#deconstructing-history-panama-canal>





Caribbean Sea

COSTA
RICA

Colón

Panama Canal

La Chorrera

PANAMA CITY

David

Santiago

La Palma

Golfo de
Chiriquí

Golfo de
Panamá

Las Tablas

Isla de
Coiba

COLOMBIA

PACIFIC
OCEAN

0 100 km
0 100 miles

Atlantic

(Caribbean)

*Baños
Limon*

*Gatun
Locks*

Rio Chagres

*Gatun
Dam*

*Lake
Gatun*

Rio Chagres

*Madden
Dam*

Alajuela Lake

Culebra Cut

*Centennial
Bridge*

Pedro Miguel Locks

*Miraflores
Lake*

Miraflores Locks

*Bridge of the
Americas*

Pacific (Gulf of Panama)

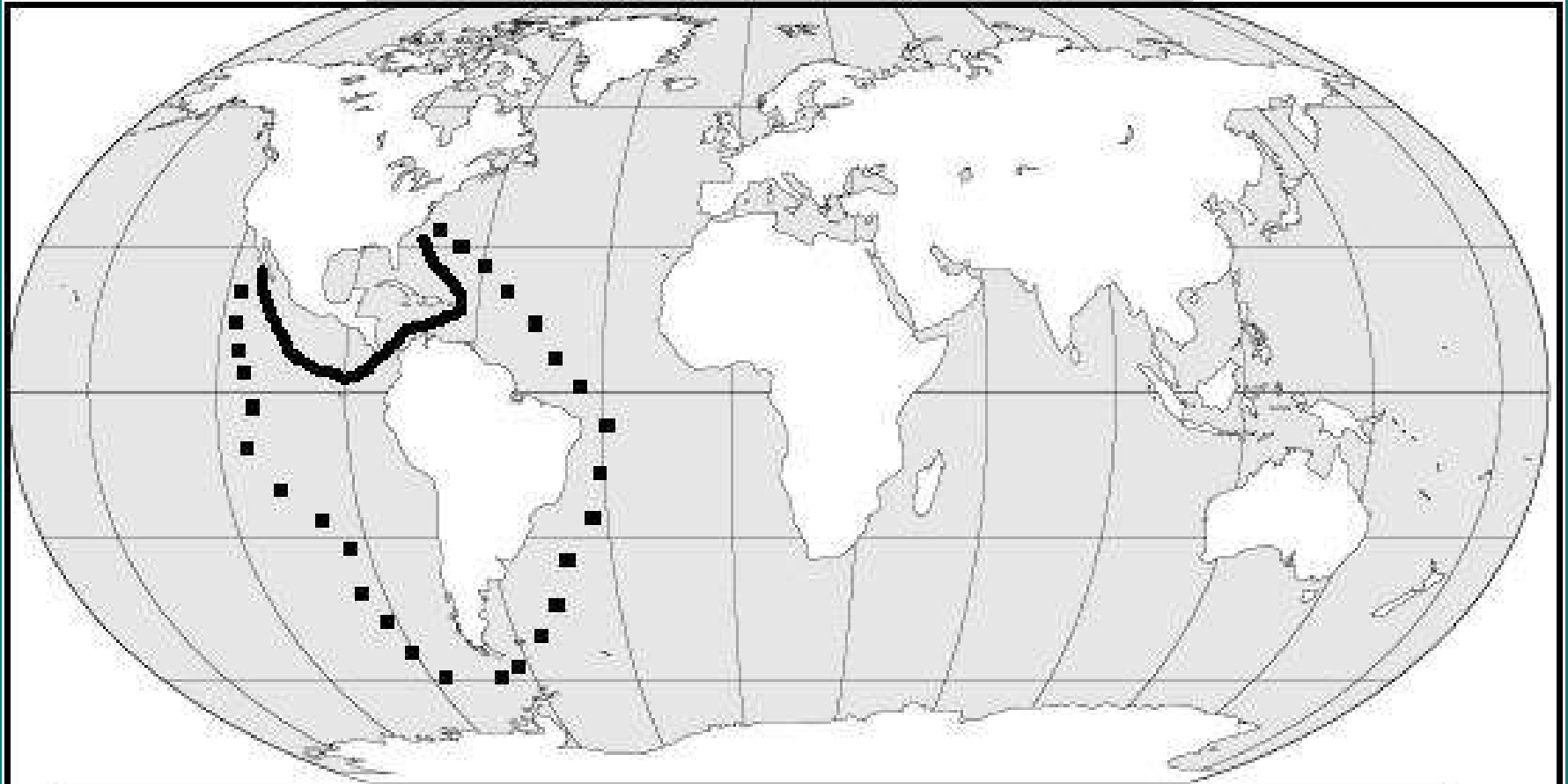
A diagram of the Panama Canal

- Main ship route
- Banana Cut
(service route)



Cut through
Panama to
connect the
Pacific and
Atlantic oceans.
Helped establish
U.S. Position in
global trade and
allowed the U.S.
Navy to move
quickly from
ocean to ocean.

Panama Canal



..... Ocean route before the Panama Canal construction

———— Ocean route after the Panama Canal construction



SSUSH 15