

# Daily Review#4



What were the goals of progressives at the turn of the 20<sup>th</sup> Century?

If you do not have a privacy folder, please get one off podium 😊

Name	
Period	
Date	
Daily Review	

Assignment	Date
1.	
2.	

Don't forget to write your set #!

## BONUS

• Choose One:

1. What were the goals of the Progressive Era? 5pts

OR

2. A cowboy rides into town on Friday, stays 3 days and leaves on Friday. How is this possible? 2pts

# America at the Turn of the 20<sup>th</sup> Century

SSUSH 14



Teddy  
Roosevelt  
1901-1909



William Howard Taft  
1909-1913



Woodrow  
Wilson  
1913-1921

# Theodore Roosevelt (Pres. From 1900 – 1909)

- ▶ Promised the American people a “Square Deal”
  - Promise to keep the wealthy and powerful from taking advantage of small business owners and the poor



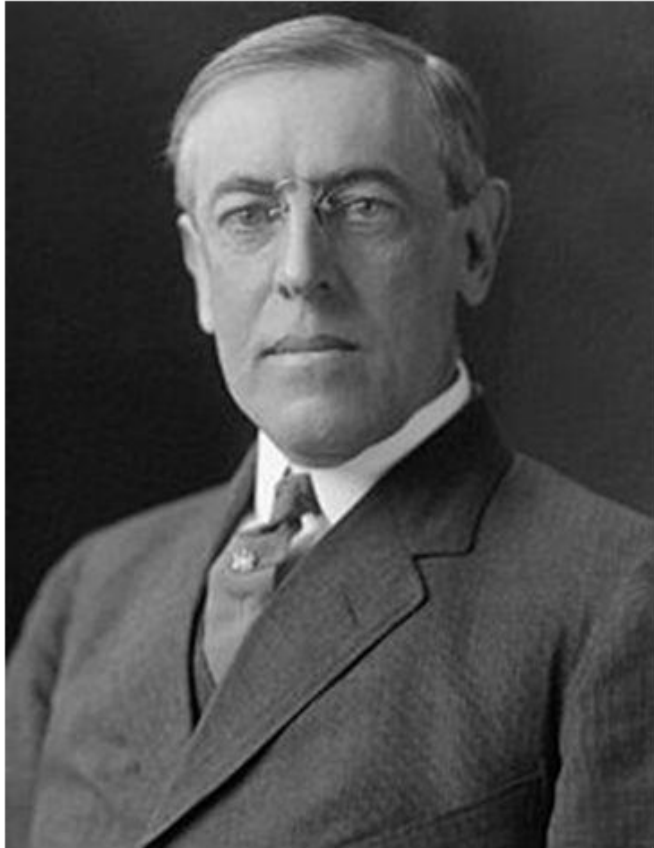


# William Howard Taft




- **Republican** President and Teddy's successor (1908)
  - *"The welfare of the farmer and the worker is vital to that of the whole country"*—Taft
- **Political Reform**
  - Limits power of big business in government
- **Social Reform**
  - Adds to national forests
  - **Child's Bureau**: investigate child labor
- **Economic Reform**
  - Promises to lower **tariffs**
  - Raises them instead (!!)  
and angers Roosevelt

# Woodrow Wilson



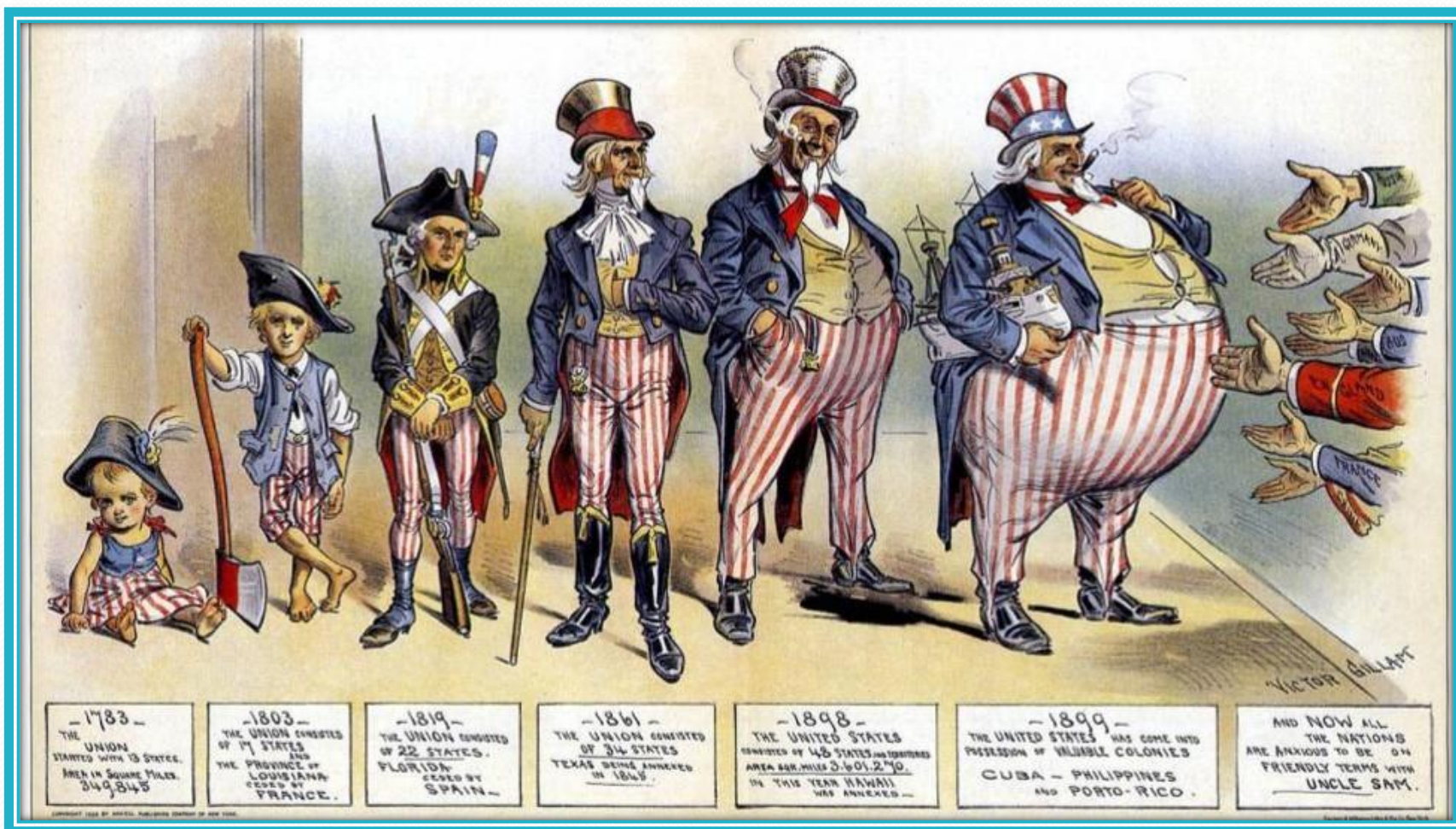
- **Democrat** president elected 1912
  - *“The ear of a leader must ring with the voices of the people”* —Woody
- **Social Reform**
  - Abolishes Child labor
  - **18<sup>th</sup> Amendment:** Prohibition of Alcohol
- **Economic Reform**
  - **Federal Reserve System:** system to regulate banks
  - **16<sup>th</sup> Amendment:** income tax
- **Political Reform**
  - **17<sup>th</sup> Amendment:** direct election of Senators
  - **19<sup>th</sup> Amendment:** WOMEN’S SUFFRAGE!



SSUSH 14 – The student will explain America’s evolving relationship with the world at the turn of the 20<sup>th</sup> Century.



# SSUSH 14 – The student will explain America’s evolving relationship with the world at the turn of the 20<sup>th</sup> Century.





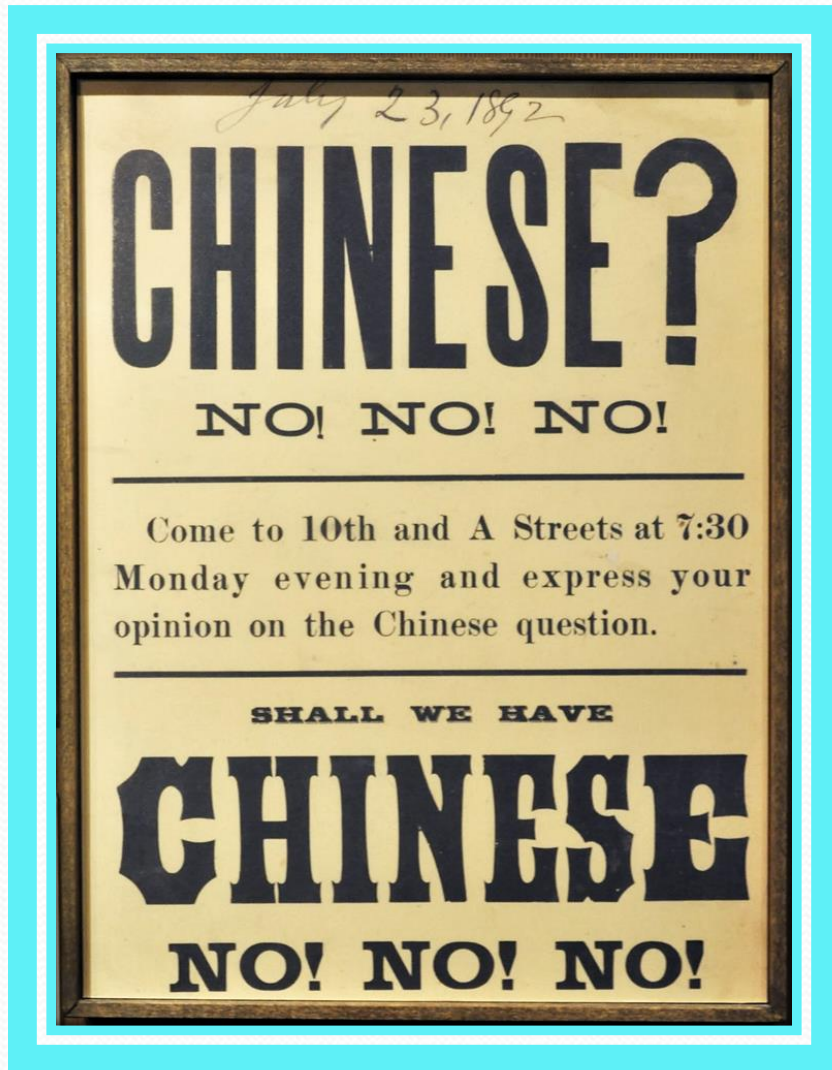
## a) Explain the Chinese Exclusion Act of 1882 and anti-Asian immigration sentiment on the west coast.



- Most Chinese immigrants to the U.S. entered into the country on the west coast---Angel Island
- Originally many Chinese came to the U.S. to escape poverty and civil war in China and to help build the transcontinental railroad
- By the 1870s however, there was strong opposition to Chinese immigration due to the fear of losing jobs to Chinese laborers



# Chinese Exclusion Act 1882

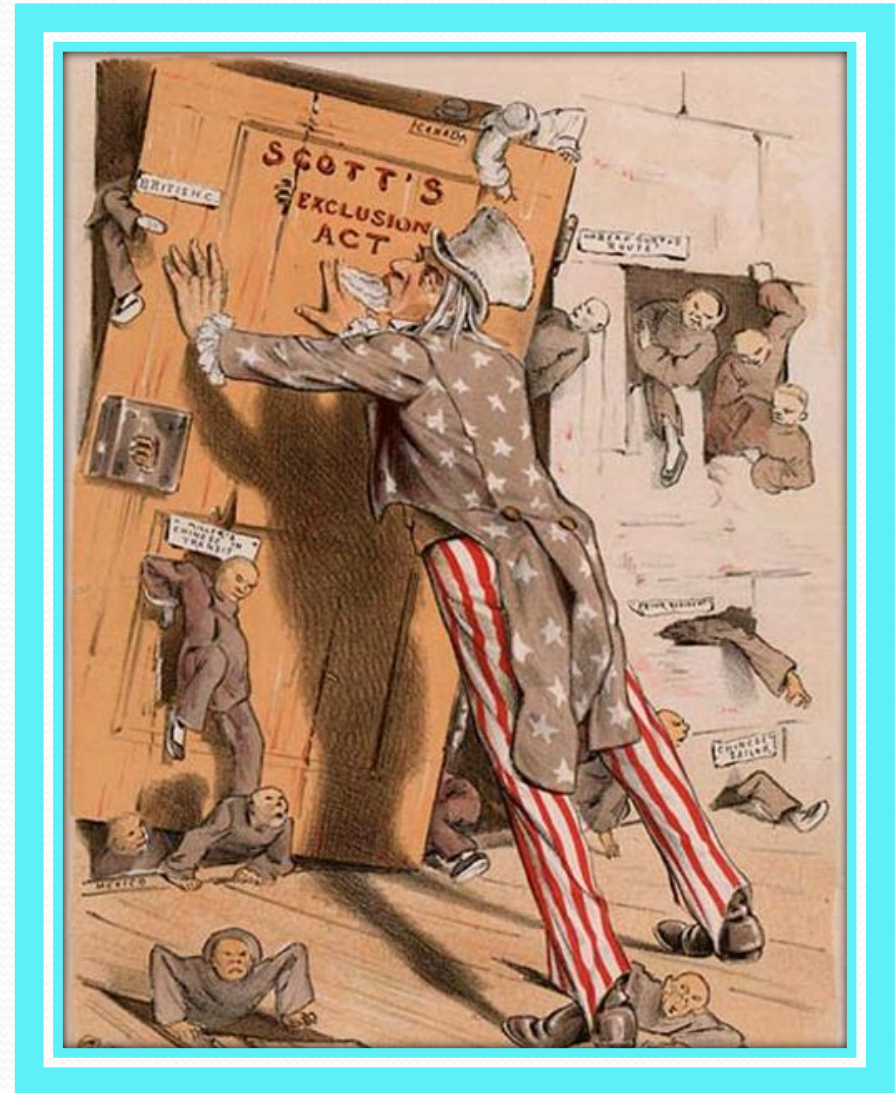


- Chinese were **tolerated** as long as jobs / gold were plentiful.
- First significant Chinese immigration occurred during the California **Gold Rush** 1848-1855
- Second wave occurred during the building of the **Transcontinental Railroad** 1862-1869



# Chinese Exclusion Act

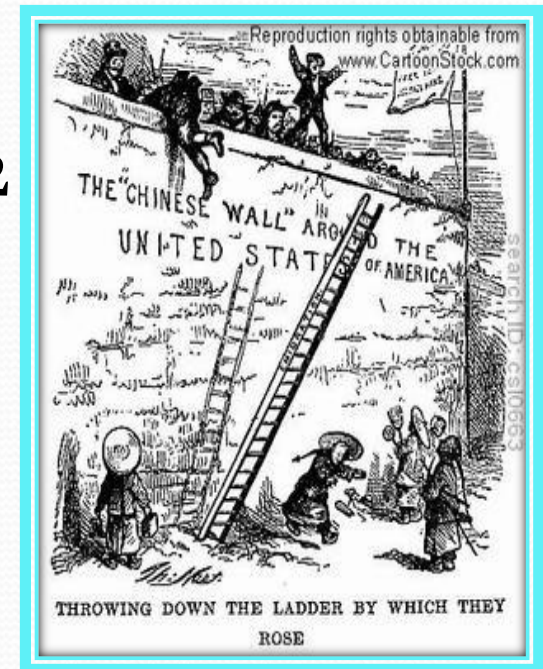
- Chinese were run out of mines and moved into ethnic ghettos like **China Town** in San Francisco
- Chinese workers did low end labor such as restaurants and laundries
- An economic **depression** hit the west coast in the 1870's – this increased **violence** and **racism** toward Chinese immigrants.





# Chinese Exclusion Act 1882

- Congress passed the Exclusion Act:
  - The first restrictive immigration law in the U.S.
  - Forbade immigration by Chinese for ten years
  - Forbade Chinese already in U.S. from becoming citizens
  - Remained in effect until 1943
- Act was made permanent in 1902
- Repealed in 1943



# Imperialism versus Isolationism



**Question:** What were the goals of American Imperialism?

1. Nationalism
2. Militarism (Power)
3. New Markets
4. New Resources



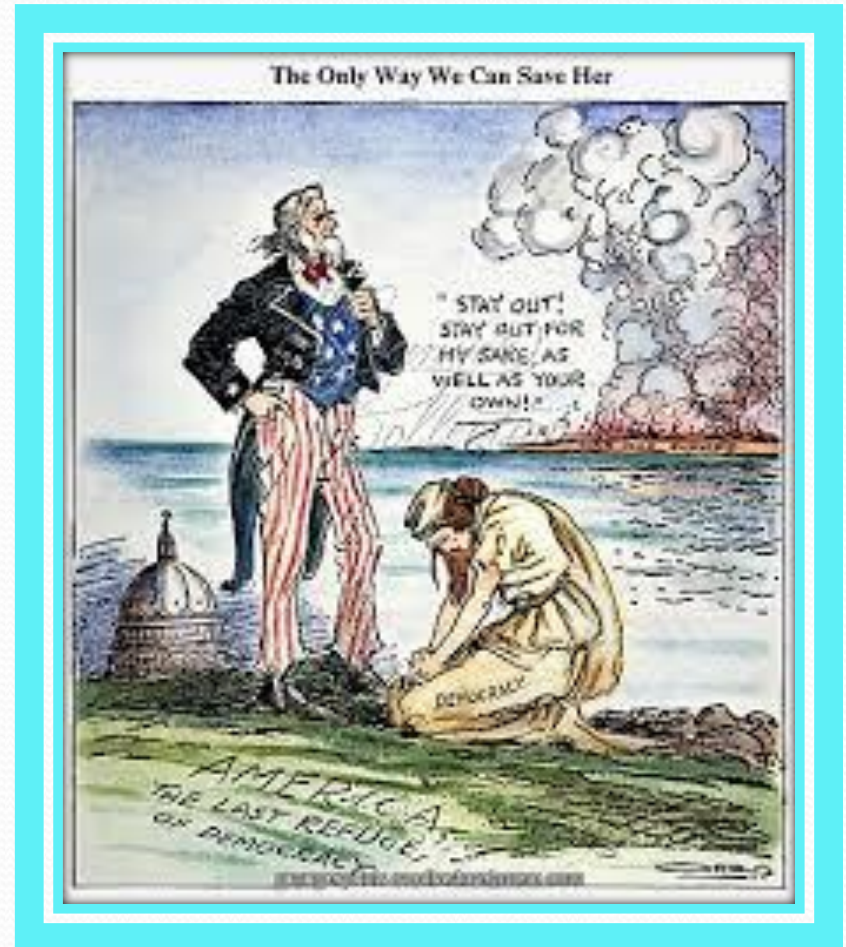
# Imperialism

- The idea of **Manifest Destiny** had been achieved by the start of the Civil War.
- Industrial Revolution had made American an emerging world power **economically** and **militarily**.
- **Imperialism** is the belief that the U.S. should expand its territory overseas to:
  - Gain more economic **markets** and growth
  - For national security and nationalistic spirit
  - Belief that we had an obligation to **civilize** and take democracy to the rest of the world.



# Isolationism

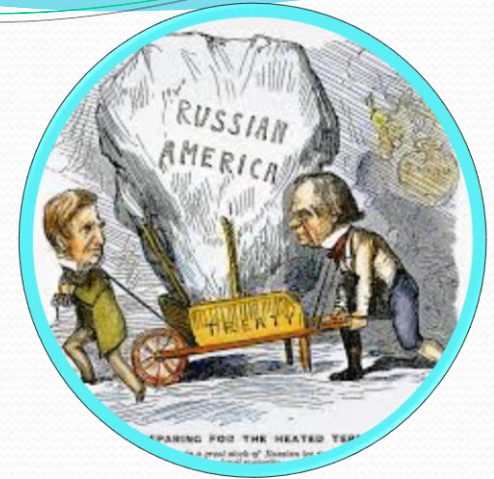
- Some in America did not seek to expand our influence.
- **Isolationism** – belief that it was not in the best interest of American to acquire and exercise control over foreign territories.
- Expansion contradicted the very principles of **freedom** and **self-government** that the U.S. was founded upon.





# Beyond the Continent

- America began to reach outside the North American continent for new territories.
- **Alaska** was purchased from Russia in 1867 for \$7.2 million
- **Hawaiian Islands** provided sugar and other products to the U.S.
- Local residents of American and European dissent complained of **corruption** and **incompetence** in the government.
- U.S. troops landed to prevent violence and the new government asked for annexation by the U.S
- President Cleveland refused saying the overthrow of the Queen was **illegal**





- Hawaii was annexed in 1898 when President McKinley took office and became the fiftieth state in 1959.

### “Another Shotgun Wedding”

A woman (Hawaii) and Uncle Sam are getting married, kneeling before the minister (Pres. McKinley) who is reading from a book entitled "Annexation Policy". The bride seems ready to bolt.





# Queen Liliuokalani



- **Last** Queen of Hawaii –
- 1838-1917
- Served less than two years before forced to **abdicate** the throne
- Upon her death established a trust to help orphaned children that is still in existence today.

# Daily Review #5

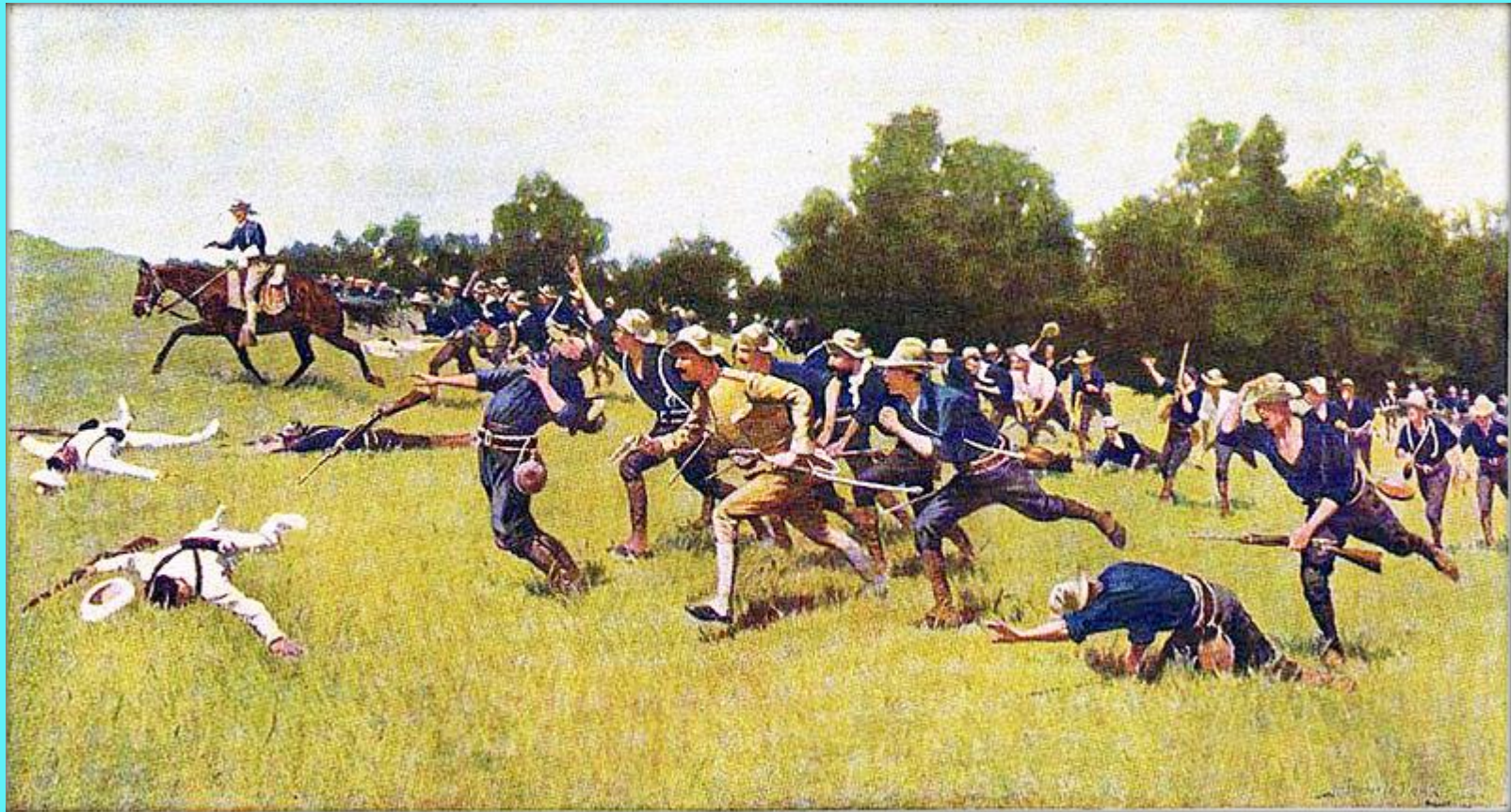


- Identify 2 reasons America wanted to annex Hawaii





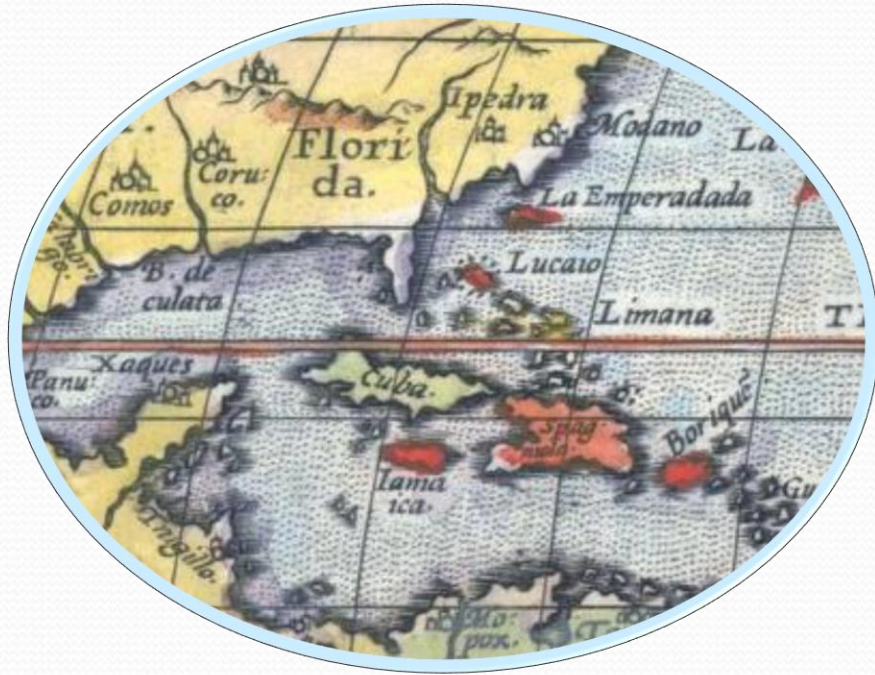
b) Describe the Spanish American War, the war in the Philippines, and the debate over American expansionism



Charge up San Juan Hill by the Rough Riders – Spanish American War



# Origins of Spanish American War



- The Tariff of 1894, which put restrictions on sugar imports to the United States, severely hurt the economy of Cuba which was then a Spanish colony. Angry nationalists began a revolt against the Spanish colonial regime.



# Cuban War for Independence

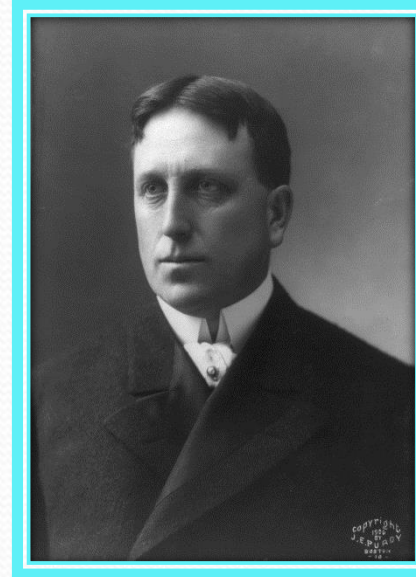
- 1895-1898
- Revolutionaries trained in the U.S. under the leadership of **Jose Marti**.
- Marti was impatient to start revolution after he saw the U.S. annex Hawaii – did not want that for Cuba.
- Cuba **economically** tied to the U.S.
- Spain harshly **punished** Cuba for its independence movement:
  - Reconcentration camps
- US wants to protect financial interests



Jose Marti

# Yellow Journalism

- Downplays **legitimate** news in favor of eye-catching headlines that sell more newspapers
- **William Randolph Hearst** & **Joseph Pulitzer** competed to have the most outrageous headlines that would sell more newspapers.



William R.  
Hearst  
*New York  
Journal*



Joseph Pulitzer  
*New York World*



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

EDITION FOR GREATER NEW YORK

**NEW YORK JOURNAL**  
AND ADVERTISER.

The Journal will give \$50,000 for information furnished in a satisfactory way, that will assist the police in the persons who took the Maine.

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NO. 1,272. NEW YORK, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1904.—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!

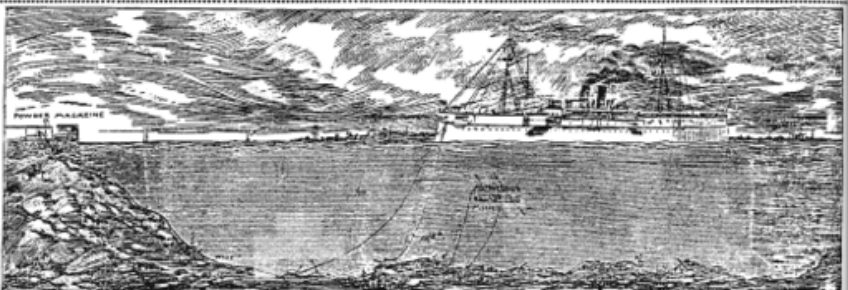
The New York Journal offers a reward of \$50,000 cash for information furnished to it in a satisfactory way, which will assist in the detection and conviction of the persons who caused the destruction of the Maine. The \$50,000 cash will be paid to the person who first furnishes information that will assist in the detection and conviction of the persons who caused the destruction of the Maine.

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

Large Number of Officers of the Maine, who were on board at Havana, believe that it is the secret opinion of many Spaniards in the Cuban capital that the Maine was destroyed and 260 of her men killed by means of a submarine mine or sunken torpedo. This is the opinion of several American naval officers. The Spaniards, it is believed, are anxious to have the Maine destroyed and the 260 men killed by means of a submarine mine or sunken torpedo. This is the opinion of several American naval officers. The Spaniards, it is believed, are anxious to have the Maine destroyed and the 260 men killed by means of a submarine mine or sunken torpedo.

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.

863,956 The World, 863,956  
NEW YORK, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1904.

**MAINE EXPLOSION CAUSED BY BOMB OR TORPEDO**

Capt. Sigsbee and Consul-General Lee Are in Doubt—The World Has Sent a Special Tug, With Submarine Divers, to Havana to Find Out—Lee Asks for an Immediate Court of Inquiry—260 Men Dead.

A SUPPRESSED DESPATCH TO THE STATE DEPARTMENT, THE CAPTAIN SAYS THE ACCIDENT WAS MADE POSSIBLE BY AN ENEMY.

Det. C. Pendleton, Just Arrived from Havana, Says He Overheard Talk There of a Plot to Blow Up the Ship—Capt. Zaleski, the Dynamite Expert, and Other Experts Report to the World that the Wreck Was Not Accidental—Washington Officials Ready for Vigorous Action if Spanish Responsibility Can Be Shown—Divers to Be Sent Down to Make Careful Examinations.

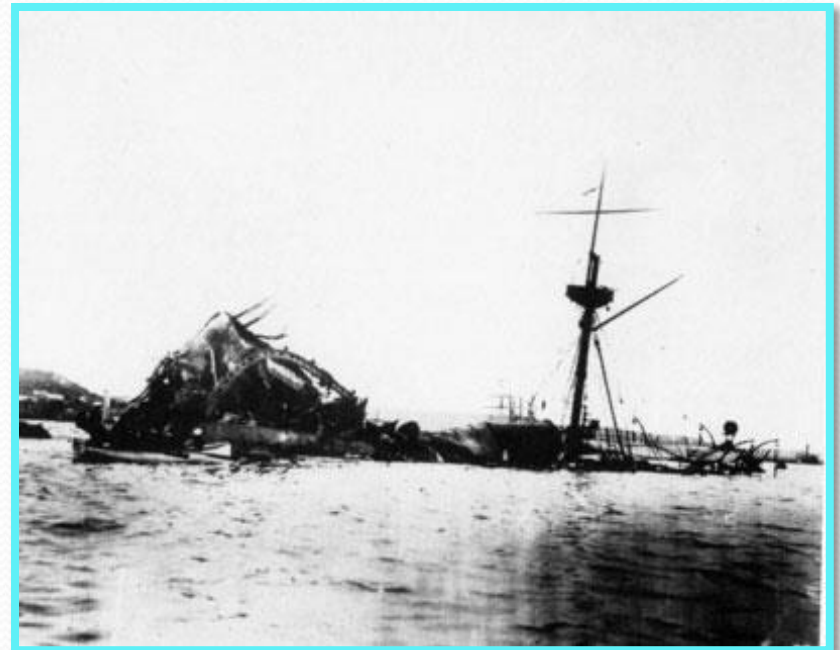


NAVY DEPARTMENT HAS ORDERED THE INVESTIGATION OF THE EXPLOSION OF THE MAINE TO BE CONSIDERED AS A CASE OF WAR AND NOT AS A CASE OF ACCIDENT.

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# U.S.S. Maine

- Warship sent to **Havana** to support Cubans and to evacuate Americans
- **Explosion** sinks ship and kills 260 Americans
- Spain claims an internal explosion sank ship
- American says Spain blew the ship up.
- Event causes America to **declare war!**





# Road to Spanish American War



## Why Declare War?

1. Yellow Journalism
2. Sinking of the Maine
3. Protect American Interest
4. *De Lomé Letter*

- Many Americans supported the Cuban rebels and put pressure on the U.S. government to aid the rebels and declare war on Spain
- In 1898, President McKinley, fearing destruction of American interests in Cuba, and mounting pressure from Congress, declared war on Spain
- The American Navy blockaded Cuba and prepared to attack the Spanish controlled Philippine Islands

# Dewey Takes Manila Bay

## Battle of Manila Bay, Philippines

May 1,  
1898

Spanish fleet  
defeated in a  
matter of  
hours; no U.S.  
killed sailors.



1,011,068 The World 1,011,068

### DEWEY SMASHES SPAIN'S FLEET

Great Naval Battle Between Asiatic Squadron and Spanish Warships Off Manila.

HERO OF THE BEST SPANISH VESSELS  
KIPED OUT, STRESS SEVE.

The Damage Done to the American South Disposed Only Naval—Hundreds of the Enemy Ship in the Encounter.



LONDON, Portugal, May 1, 11 P. M.—The Spanish fleet was completely destroyed off Manila, Philippines, according to trustworthy advice received here.

MANILA, May 1, 11 (Special)—President McKinley expressed great satisfaction over the report that General Dewey's squadron had destroyed the Spanish fleet. He congratulated Dewey on his victory and the Spanish fleet. He congratulated Dewey on his victory and the Spanish fleet. He congratulated Dewey on his victory and the Spanish fleet.

THE TWO SPANISH VESSELS CAPTURED BY DEWEY

ADMIRAL MONTOJO ADMITS HIS UTTER DEFEAT

In a Report to Spain He Says Many Ships Were Burned and Sunk and the Losses in Officers and Men "Incumbent"

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# DE LOME LETTER

- The *New York Journal* published a private letter written by Enrique de Lome, the Spanish minister to the U.S.
- A Cuban rebel had leaked the letter criticizing McKinley as “weak”
- The embarrassed minister resigned, BUT Americans were angry the Spanish had insulted their president.



Ex. Minister De Lome



# Causes of the Spanish-American War 1898

Cuban Rebellion against Spain	Yellow Journalism	Spanish brutality against Cubans	de Lome letter	the <i>Maine</i>	U.S. declares war
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•1868 Cubans declare indep. against Spain</li> <li>•Guerilla war fails</li> <li>•Many flee to U.S. to plan new attack</li> <li>•Jose Marti -writer/poet -trained troops for new invasion of Cuba -rebellion of 1895 seized control of E. Cuba -Republic of Cuba</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•<i>New York Journal</i> and William Randolph Hearst</li> <li>•<i>New York World</i> and Joseph Pulitzer</li> <li>•Competed for circulation through sensationalist stories</li> <li>•Exaggerated stories</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•“Weyler the Butcher”</li> <li>-sent Cubans to reconcentration camps</li> <li>-caused 1,000s of deaths</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Spanish ambassador Enrique de Lome</li> <li>•Writes private letter describing McKinley as weak</li> <li>•<i>NY Journal</i> prints letter</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Feb. 1898</li> <li>•<i>Maine</i> explodes in Havana Harbor</li> <li>•266 U.S. officers/sailors die</li> <li>•Spain blamed for explosion</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Jingoism: aggressive nationalism</li> <li>•April 1898 -Congress declares Cuba independent -Congress declares war on Spain</li> </ul>



# Rough Riders

- All volunteer **Cavalry** unit lead by Theodore Roosevelt.
- Most know for the famous “**charge up San Juan Hill**” during the war.
- July 01, 1898
- Treaty of Paris 1898



# The Battle of San Juan Hill

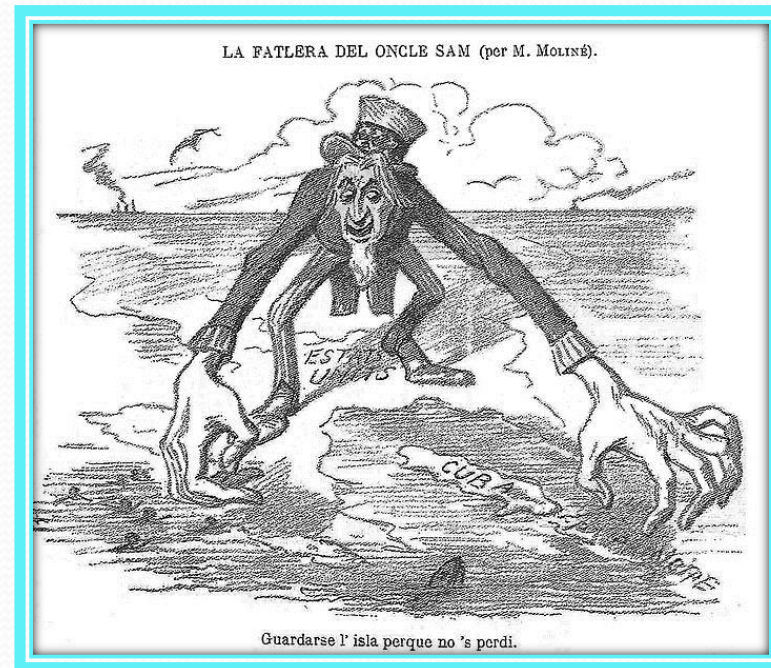
- Rough Riders Had to Charge Up San Juan Hill to Get Control of Cuba:
  - African Americans of the 10<sup>th</sup> Cavalry Charged 1<sup>st</sup>
  - Very Successful Despite the Odds!
  - Rough Riders Joined the 10<sup>th</sup> Cavalry (African Americans) & Finished the Spanish Off!
- Americans Win Spanish-American War!





# Splendid Little War

- Spanish American War lasted less than **4 months**.
- America attacked Spanish colonies around the world – Caribbean Islands and the Philippines.
- American quickly becomes an imperial power gaining the territories of:
  - **Cuba**
  - **Puerto Rico**
  - **Guam**
  - **Philippines**



- Treaty of Paris (1898) – Ended war with following terms:
  - Cuba is independent
  - U.S. gets Puerto Rico, Guam, and the Philippines
  - U.S. pays Spain \$20 million
- As a result of the Sp-Am War:
  - U.S. now owns an empire
  - Ends U.S. isolationism
  - U.S. emerges as a world power
- Philippine-American War
  - After Sp-Am War, Filipinos were angry that the U.S. simply replaced the Spanish as a controlling power
  - Emilio Aguinaldo led a revolt against U.S. forces in 1899.





# War in the Philippines

- Americans understood **occupying** Cuba and Puerto Rico because they were in our backyard.
- Philippines were on the other side of the planet.
- **Emilio Aguinaldo** launched a resistance movement against America
- **Guerilla** war lasted for two years
- America government introduced **reforms** and **improvements** that turned the Filipino people to U.S.
- Remained a territory of the U.S. until after WWII.

# Speak Softly and carry a Big Stick



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



# Big Stick Diplomacy

- Also known as the **Roosevelt Corollary**
- The idea of negotiating peacefully, simultaneously threatening with the "**big stick**", or the military.
- This was added to the Monroe Doctrine saying that the U.S. had the right to intervene in the region of a nation had trouble paying its debts.
- Did not want **debt collection** to be used as a reason to occupy another nation by European Powers
- U.S. would not threaten others but would **defend** its interest in Central America.



# Panama Canal

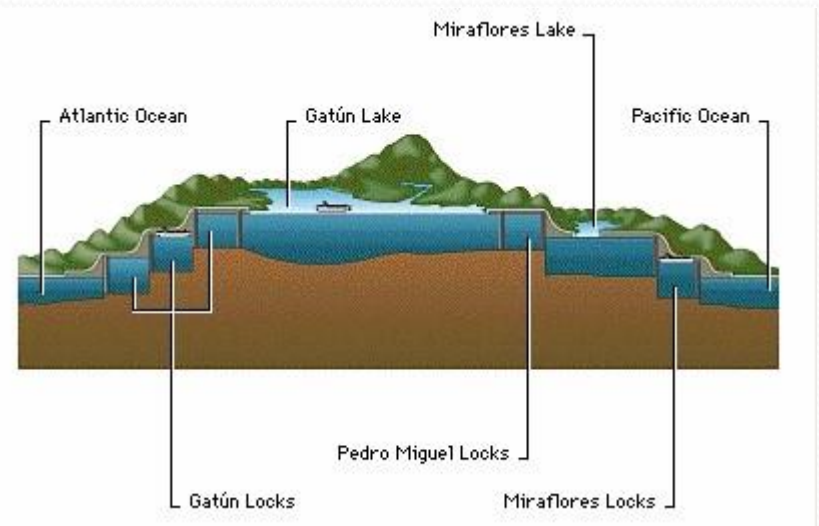




- Panama Canal - A canal built by the U.S. cutting across Central America to reduce travel time and provide a short cut between the oceans for commercial and military ships.
  - U.S. chose Panama for the canal, which belonged to Colombia. They refused our offer...wanted more \$.
  - US helps Panama rebel against Colombia
  - Panama accepts our offer (\$10m and \$250,000 a year)

# Panama Canal

- Built from 1904 -1914
- New York to San Francisco = **5,900 miles**
- 22,500 before canal
- U.S. backed a **revolt** by the Panamanian people against Columbia
- Panama **leased** the land needed for the canal to the U.S.





# Exit Slip #1

- Why build the canal?



# CW#6: Spanish American War

- Divide up the Documents A-I
- Take 10mins to analyze your documents
- Complete the corresponding row for your documents
- Share your information with the group.
  - ONLY 1 TABLE SPEAKER at a Time
  - Speaker A will go first 2min buzzer then Speaker B.....
    - Speakers, please speak clearly and softly so your entire table can record your EXPERT information





## Exit Slip #2

Analyze  
the  
political  
cartoon

