

EOI Review

13th Amendment – Abolished slavery

14th Amendment – Citizenship - All people born in the United States are citizens

15th Amendment – The right of citizens to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude.

Historians debate whether Reconstruction was a success or a failure.

The economic rebuilding of the South began at this time, and the nation was permanently reunited.

Political rights of African Americans disappeared and **de jure segregation** became the law in southern states.



Organized secret societies like the **Ku Klux Klan** appeared in the South, despite continued military occupation.

They used terror and violence to keep African Americans from voting.

Disenfranchisement of African Americans

Poll Tax – a tax to vote.



Must pass **literacy test** to vote.

Grandfather clauses.

Friday April 3

1. Fire Video - Mindmap or Chart how is “Richard Nixon back again” = 1968 Election.
2. CH 5 & 6 Worksheet and Quiz
3. CH 7 Worksheet due Monday.

If you remember the review material, then it is probably looking good for the EOI - if you don't recall something, you probably need to take some time and review on your own. Take care of yourself !!!

Chief Seattle from the Pacific Northwest

In an **1854** speech:

The Big Chief at Washington sends us greetings of friendship and goodwill. His people are many.

They are like the grass that covers vast prairies.

My people are few. They resemble the scattering trees of a storm-swept plain. The great, and I

presume—good Chief sends us word that he

wishes to buy our lands but is willing to allow us enough to live comfortably. This indeed appears just, even generous, for the

Red Man no longer has rights that he need respect. . . Your

proposition seems fair and I think that my people will accept it and will retire to the **reservation** you offer them. Then we will dwell

apart in peace. Your time of decay may be distant, but it will surely come, for even White Man cannot be exempt from the

common destiny. We may be brothers after all. We will see.





Chief Red Cloud

Speech at Cooper Union in New York, **1870**

When you first came we were very many, and you were few; now you are many, and we are getting very few, and we are poor. You do not know who appears before you today to speak. I am a representative of **the original American race**, the first people of this continent.... We have given you nearly all our lands, and if we

had any more land to give we would be very glad to give it. We have nothing more. **We are driven into a very little land**, and we want you now, as our dear friends, to help us with the government of the United States.

We want honest men, and we want you to help to **keep us in the lands that belong to us** so that we may not be a **prey to those who are viciously disposed**. I am going back home.

Chief Joseph of the Nez Perce Indians

In **1877** Chief Joseph led his people from Oregon on a 1,500 mile journey trying to reach Canada to flee capture by the U.S. Army. Approximately 30 miles from Canadian border in Montana, he was stopped by Colonel Nelson A. Miles. Chief Joseph surrendered to Colonel Miles, laying down his weapon he stated, **“From this day forward, I will fight no more forever.”**



Quanah Parker

Chief of the Comanche's, he led raids against buffalo hunters at Adobe Wells in **1874**. US troops fought against Parker during the **Red River Campaign 1874-75**.

He surrendered at Fort Sill in 1875. He learned English, became a **reservation** judge, lobbied Congress and pleaded the cause of the Comanche Nation. Among his friends were cattleman **Charles Goodnight** and **President Theodore Roosevelt**.

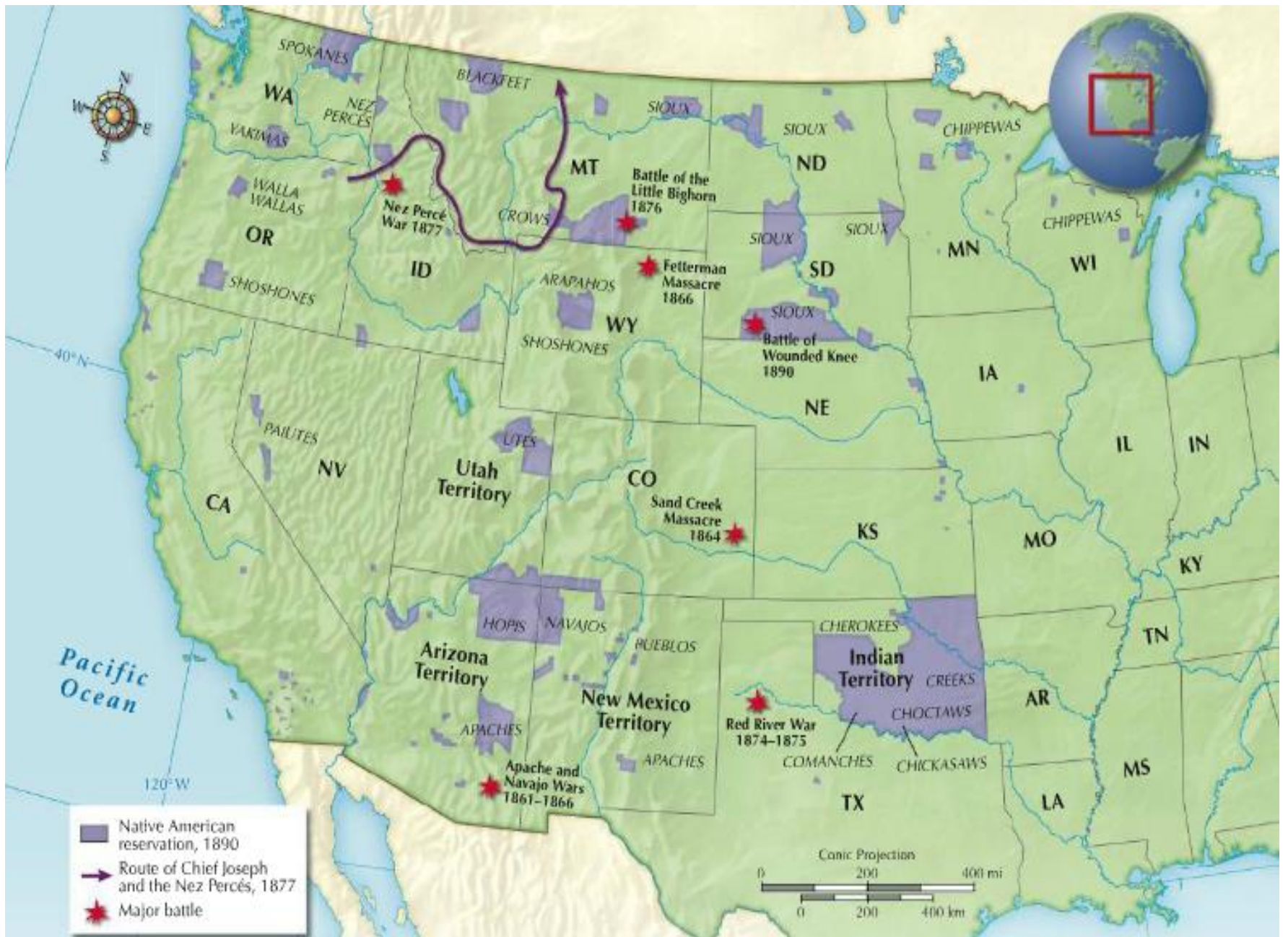


Native Americans were forced to **assimilate.**

Though they had been pushed onto reservations where their native cultures were banned, some reformers believed Native Americans needed to be sent to boarding schools to be “like all other Americans.”



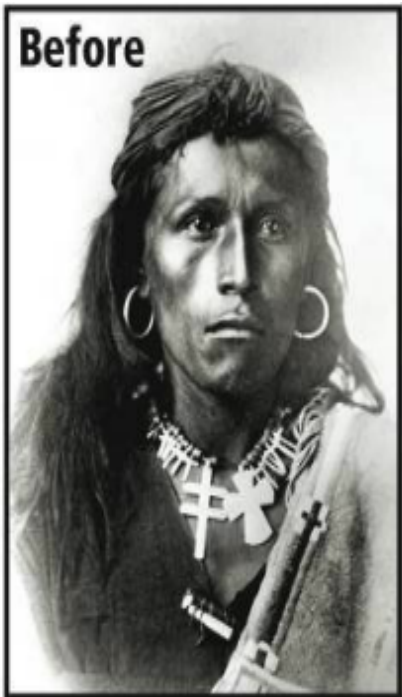
*Before and after entering **Carlisle Indian School***



Dawes Severalty Act

Carved up Native American lands into individual allotments with the head of household receiving 160 acres. Indians would be granted citizenship. Remaining lands would be sold off, with the proceeds of sale placed in an Indian education fund.

Before



After



Document D

"Why should I murmur [lament, mourn] at the fate of my people? Tribes are made up of individuals and are no better than they. Men come and go like the waves of a sea. A tear, a *tamanawus* [guardian or familiar spirit (*Chinook*)], a dirge [funeral song], and they are gone from our longing eyes forever. Even the white man, whose God walked and talked with him, as friend to friend, is not exempt from the common destiny. We *may* be brothers after all. We shall see."

— *Chief Seattle's Speech*, "Seattle Sunday Star,"
October 29, 1887

2. Which term would a historian mostly likely use in reference to the photographs in Document B?

- F** assimilation
- G** coexistence
- H** displacement
- J** repatriation

4. In Document D, how does Chief Seattle comfort himself over the fate of his people, the Puget Sound Native American nations?

- F** Chief Seattle states that all peoples must come and go.
- G** Chief Seattle states that his people will revenge their fate.
- H** Chief Seattle states that his people and white men will never be friends.
- J** Chief Seattle states that people are watched over by *tamanawus*, or guardian spirits.

Wounded Knee

South Dakota 1890,
Native Americans
were practicing the
Ghost Dance which
made the white
men
uncomfortable.

Soldiers were called
to disarm and break

up the Sioux encampment. Shooting started and resulted
in 25 troops killed and 146 Native American men women
and children lay dead in the snow. Many were shot in the
back trying to escape the shooting.



Chinese Exclusion Act – 1882 – Barred further entry of Chinese laborers into the country

Nativism – people born in the U.S. who wanted to keep American free from immigrants.

Americanization – the move to transform immigrants into Americans by having them learn English, dress like Americans, embrace American customs and culture.

Ellis Island

If you came
from Europe,
the main point
of entry was
through New
York City



Most of the immigrants who passed through **Ellis Island** were **poor**. They crammed by the thousands aboard steamships that took weeks to cross the Atlantic Ocean. Most spent all the money they had just to ride in third class — called **steerage**.



The first test the immigrants had to pass became known as the "six second medical exam." As the immigrants climbed the stairs to the Great Hall, doctors stood at the top and watched. They were looking for anyone having difficulty coming up the steps.



If their problem was curable, immigrants were sent to the island's hospital. If it was not, the steamship company that brought them would have to pay to send them back.

Robber Barons or Captains of Industry

Andrew Carnegie – *Gospel of Wealth* –

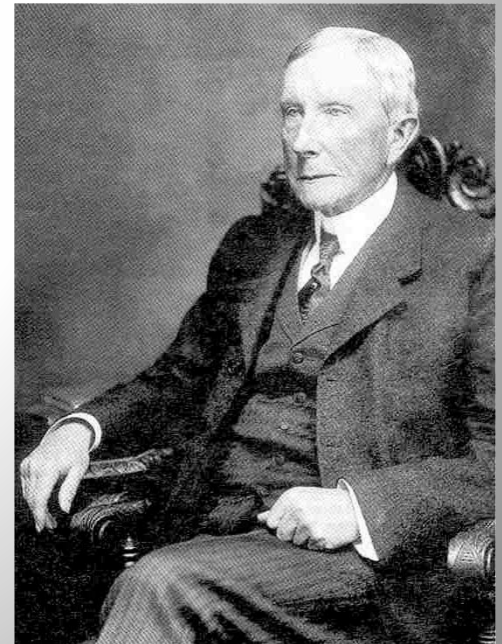
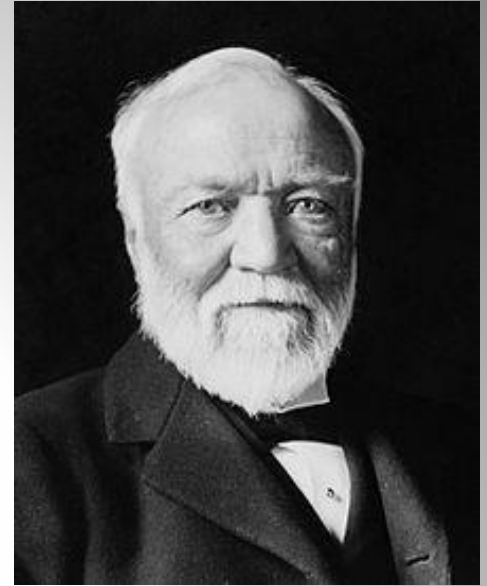
Carnegie Steel

Believed it was the **responsibility of the wealthy to share the wealth**. Established libraries, etc. for the use and benefit of the public.

What is the proper mode of administering wealth after the laws upon which civilization is founded have thrown it into the hands of the few... There are but three modes in which surplus wealth can be disposed of. It can be left to the families of the decedents; or it can be bequeathed for public purposes; or, finally, it can be administered during their lives by its possessors.

John D. Rockefeller – Standard Oil Company –

Ruthless businessman. Standard Oil at one time controlled 95% of the refineries in the country.



Bessemer Process

Made steel stronger and could be used for taller buildings like the skyscraper. The invention of the elevator also helped to encourage the development of skyscrapers. Carnegie using the Bessemer Process and vertical integration soon became the leading producer of steel.



Labor Unions

Labor Union	Industry and Activity
Knights of Labor	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• included workers from any trade• devoted to reform• Terence V. Powderly encouraged boycotts and negotiation.
American Federation of Labor (AFL)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• included skilled workers• focused on specific issues• founded by Samuel Gompers

The **ICC** and the **Sherman Antitrust Act** began a trend toward government limits on corporate power.

ICC	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Interstate Commerce Commission oversaw railroad operations
Sherman Antitrust Act	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Passed by the Senate in 1890• Outlawed trusts that operated “in restraint of trade or commerce among the several states”

Sherman Anti-Trust

Passed in 1890 prohibited any “**contract, combination, in the form of trust** or otherwise, or conspiracy in restraint of trade or commerce.”

Although a federal law against monopolies was now on the books, it was too vaguely worded to stop the development of trusts in the 1890s. Furthermore, the Supreme Court in *United States v. E. C. Knight Co.* (1895) ruled that the Sherman Antitrust Act could be applied only to commerce, not to manufacturing.

As a result, the U.S. Department of Justice secured few convictions until the law was strengthened during the Progressive era (TR).

**So corporations are protected under
the Fourteenth Amendment.**

**Tell me again how a newly freed
slave and Halliburton are similar.**



Thomas Edison – Established a laboratory in Menlo Park, New Jersey for the purpose of inventing new technologies. This lab came up with phonograph, the incandescent lamp (the first practical electric light bulb), the dynamo for generating electric power, the mimeograph machine and the motion picture camera.

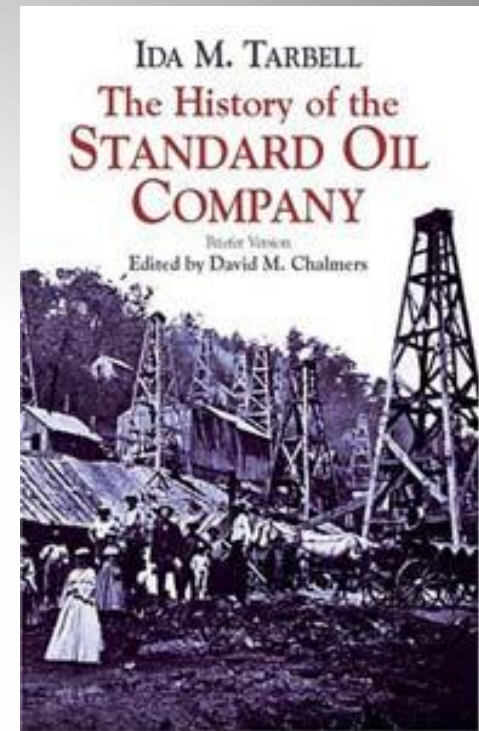


Alexander Graham Bell – invented the telephone
George Westinghouse – Air brakes for railroads, transformer for producing high-voltage alternating current.

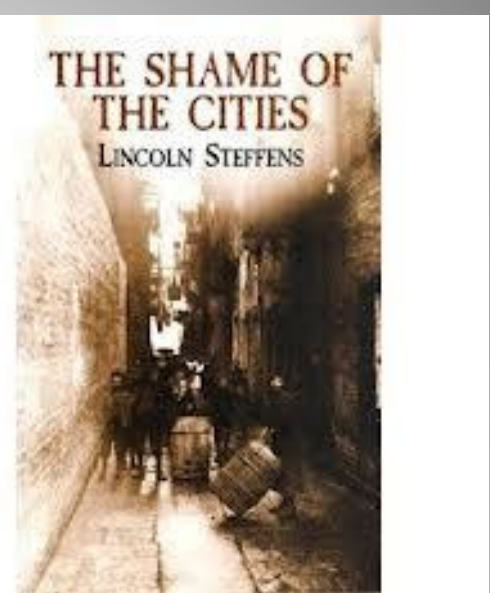


Ida Tarbell – exposed the unscrupulous practices of Standard Oil.

Upton Sinclair – wrote *The Jungle* exposing the filthy, unsanitary conditions in the Meat Packing Industry. This book caused President Teddy Roosevelt to launch an investigation which led the government to pass the Meat Inspection Act. Followed by the Food and Drug Act.



Lincoln Steffens – published a book exposing the corruption in city governments.



Jacob Riis – published *How the Other Half Lives* through his photos showed the terrible conditions of the tenement buildings.





Haymarket Square Riot 1886 - Chicago

Workers on strike and anarchists met in Haymarket Square to protest for an eight-hour day. A bomb was thrown which killed seven policemen. The Knights of Labor, being the most visible labor union at the time lost popularity and membership.

Pullman Strike – 1894 - The Pullman factory manufactured Pullman Railroad cars. George Pullman owned a model company town. Because of a recession, Pullman cut wages, however he refused to cut the rents these workers



paid for the housing he provided. The workers went on strike and asked the **American Railroad Union led by Eugene V. Debs** for help. Debs railroad workers refused to attach Pullman cars to trains which tied up rail transportation across the nation. Because the trains were carrying **U.S. mail, the government ordered Debs to attach the cars.** When he refused, he was jailed and sentenced to six months. The government sent in federal troops to help break the strike. Debs emerged from jail a **Socialist.**

Direct Primary – Robert La Follette introduced direct primary. Anyone wishing to seek office will be voted on directly by the voters and the majority winner will represent that political party.

Initiative -- a method by which voters could compel the legislature to consider a bill (usually by a collection of voter signatures).

Referendum – a method that allowed citizens to vote on proposed laws printed on their ballots.

Recall – allowed voters to remove a corrupt or unsatisfactory politician from office by majority vote before that official's term had expired.

William Jennings Bryan -- Democratic candidate for President in 1896 delivered his famous ***Cross of Gold Speech***. The farmers, wanting inflation to lessen the impact of their debts, were against the government removing silver from the national currency and going to a gold standard.



Roosevelt Conservation

Roosevelt made great efforts to protect the nation's natural resources.

Roosevelt made repeated use of the Forest Reserve Act of 1891 to set aside 150 million acres of federal land as a national reserve that could not be sold to private interests.

In 1902 Roosevelt passed the Newlands Reclamation Act, a law providing money for the sale of public land for irrigation projects in western states.

In 1908, the President hosted a White House conference on conservation. Established a National Conservation Commission led by Gifford Pinchot. Pinchot later appointed first director of the U.S. Forest Service.



T 16th Amendment – Direct Income Tax

E 17th Amendment – Direct Election of Senators by the people.

P 18th Amendment -- Prohibition – No manufacturing, sale, or transportation of alcohol.

S 19th Amendment – Women’s right to vote.

21st Amendment – Repeal Prohibition

Plessy v. Ferguson 1896

Police arrested Homer Plessy for refusing to leave a railroad car that prohibited “colored” people. Under Louisiana law, Plessy was “colored” because he was 1/8 black. The Court ruled that the race-based “Jim Crow” laws did not violate the Constitution as long as the states proffered separate but equal treatment.

Jim Crow laws are constitutional,
Separate but Equal is OK

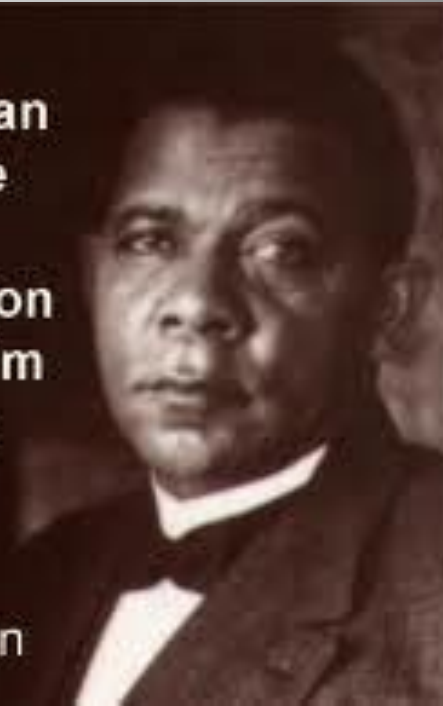


NEGRO EXPULSION FROM RAILWAY CAR, PHILADELPHIA.

Booker T. Washington

Washington was born into slavery on a southern plantation. By 1900 he was the head of the Tuskegee Institute in Alabama. Gave an outstanding speech at the Atlanta Exposition in 1895.

Washington argued that blacks' needs for education and economic progress were of foremost importance, and they should concentrate on learning industrial skills for better wages. After first securing an economic base, then a social and political equality would happen.

A black and white portrait of Booker T. Washington, an African American man wearing a suit and tie, looking slightly to the right.

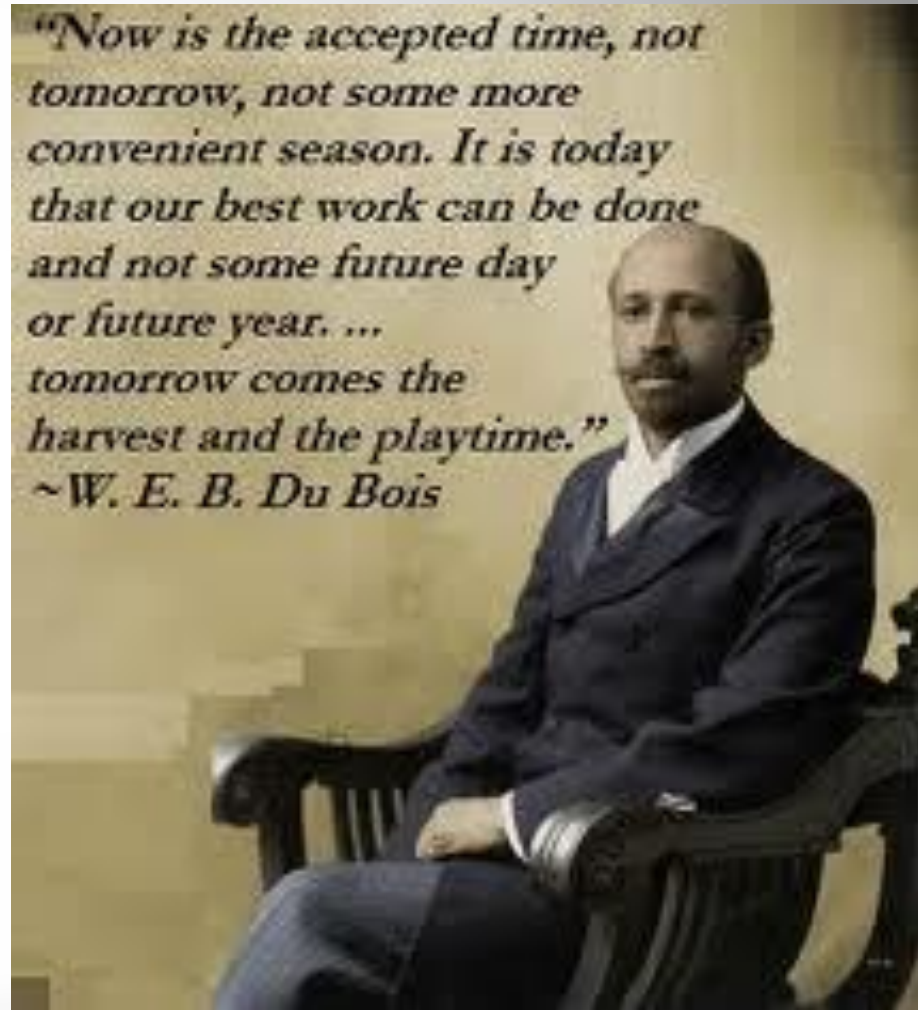
Few things help an individual more than to place responsibility upon him, and to let him know that you trust him.

Booker T. Washington

W.E.B. Du Bois

W.E.B. Du Bois was a northerner with a college education. Du Bois demanded equal rights for African Americans. He argued that political and social rights were a prerequisite for economic independence. Demanded equal rights now, not sometime.

He was also a leader of the NAACP.



Marcus Garvey

Garvey advocated individual and racial pride for African Americans and developed political ideas of black nationalism.



He established an organization for **black separatism**, economic self-sufficiency, and a **back-to-Africa movement**. Garvey's sale of stock in the Black Star Steamship line led to



Federal charges of fraud. In 1925, he was tried, convicted, and jailed. Later, he was **deported to Jamaica** and his movement collapsed.

Women's Suffrage

Susan B. Anthony – fought for women's right to vote and own property.

Alice Paul – fought for equal rights for women. Founded National Women's Party. Demonstrated even held hunger strikes while in prison.

Jane Addams – also fought for women's suffrage, founded Hull House, and was an advocate for child labor laws.



Temperance Movement

The Women's Christian Temperance Union (**WCTU**) was formed in 1874. Advocating total abstinence from alcohol and under the leadership of **Frances E. Willard**. **Carry A. Nation of Kansas** created a sensation by raiding saloons and smashing barrels of beer with a hatchet – **Anti-Saloon League**.

The 18th Amendment prohibited the sale and manufacturing of alcohol, but was repealed in 1933 with the 21st Amendment.

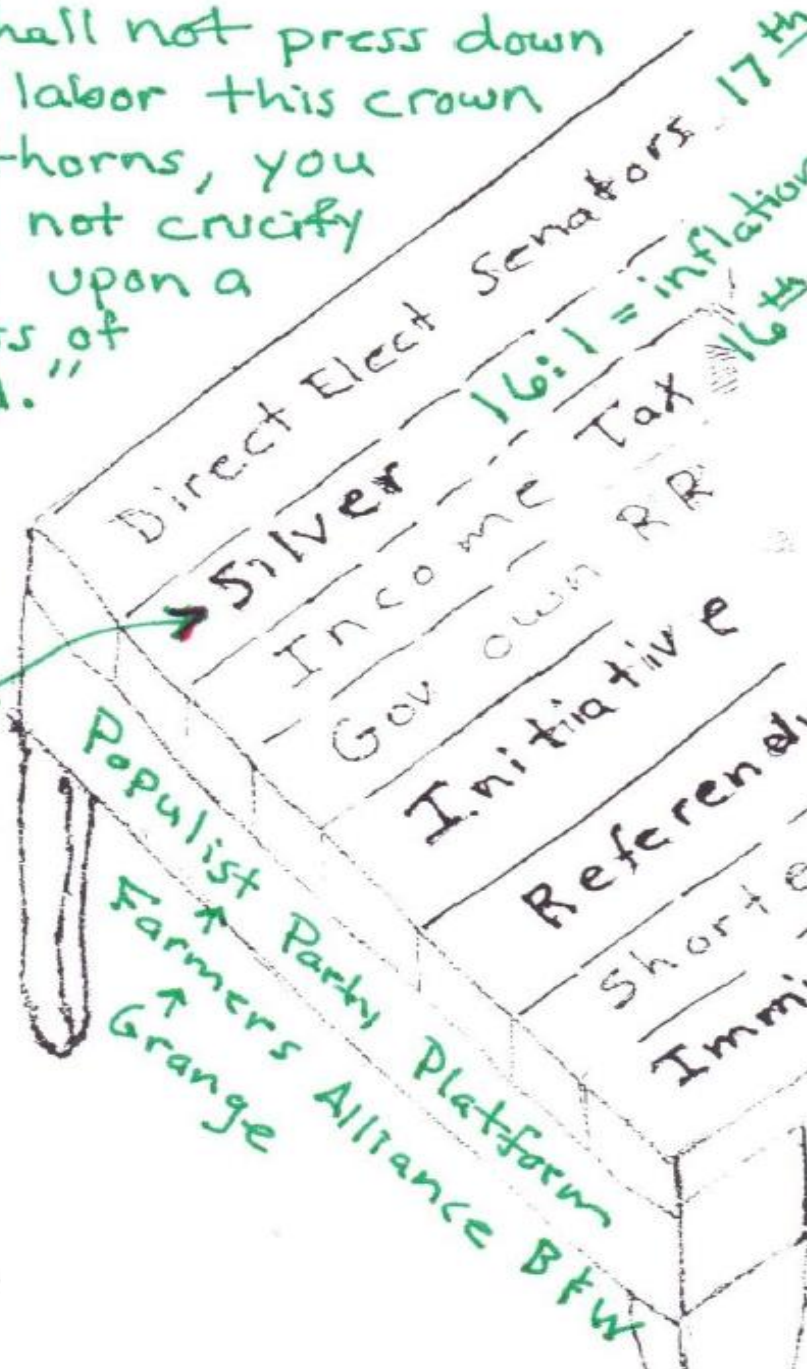


"You shall not press down upon labor this crown of thorns, you shall not crucify man upon a cross of gold."

1896 Cross of Gold Speech
W.J. Bryan



Crime of '73



appeal to
city
workers

im·pe·ri·al·ism (ĭm-pîr'ē-ə-lĭz'əm) *n.*

1. Policy of extending a nation's authority by territorial acquisition or by establishment of economic and political hegemony over other nations.

2. The system, policies, or practices of such a government.





The term imperialism is most commonly identified with 19th-century colonialism and the carving of the globe into "*spheres of influence*" by the European powers.

Imperialism was motivated by economic, political, and moral beliefs.

The dark side of imperialism... *Opium Wars* – turn your enemy into addicts and you might win the battle.

Captain Alfred T. Mahan

Mahan wrote an important book, *The Influence of Sea Power Upon History* (1890), in which he argued that a strong navy was crucial to a country's ambitions of securing foreign markets and becoming a world power. His book persuaded Congress to finance the construction of modern steel ships and encourage the acquisition of overseas islands to use as coaling and supply stations.



White Man's Burden

Rudyard Kipling

*Take up the White Man's burden---
Ye dare not stoop to less---
Nor call too loud on Freedom
To cloak you weariness.*

In short, the wealthy Americans must help to uplift (and exploit) the underprivileged, underfed, and under clad of the world.



Yellow Journalism

Actively promoting war fever in the United States were sensationalistic city newspapers with their bold and lurid headlines of crime, disaster, and scandal. “Yellow Journalism,” as this



Type of newspaper reporting was called, went to new extremes as two New York newspapers—Joseph Pulitzer’s *New York World* and William Randolph Hearst’s *New York Journal*—printed exaggerated and false accounts of **Spanish atrocities in Cuba**. Believing what they read, many American’s urged Congress to intervene in Cuba.

Spanish-American War

Spanish atrocities in Cuba, the sinking of the *USS Maine*, and the De Lome letter led the United States to declare war on Spain.

The **Teller Amendment** – stated the U.S. was going to war with Spain to only free the Spanish.

The war lasted about four months. The Treaty of Paris

ended the war and gave the **United States Guam, Puerto Rico, Guantanamo Bay, Guam, and the Philippines** for which we paid Spain \$20 million. The war shows the U.S. as a rising world power.



Cuba

Following the Spanish-American War, U.S. troops remained in Cuba until 1901 when Cuba accepted the Platt Amendment. The **Platt Amendment** required Cuba to agree

1. Never to sign a treaty with a foreign power that impaired its independence
2. Never to build up an excessive public debt
3. To permit the United States to intervene in Cuba's affairs to preserve its independence and maintain law and order
4. To allow the U.S. to maintain naval bases in Cuba, including one at Guantanamo Bay.

The Platt Amendment made Cuba a U.S. **protectorate**; in other words, its foreign policy would be, for many years, subject to U.S. oversight and control.

The Philippines

The people of the Philippines were outraged that their hopes for national independence from Spain were now being denied by the United States. Filipino nationalist leader **Emilio Aguinaldo** had fought alongside U.S. troops during the Spanish-American War. Now he led bands of guerrilla fighters in a war against U.S. control.

It took U.S. troops three years and cost thousands of lives on both sides before the insurrection finally ended in 1902.



Anti-Imperialist League

The Anti-Imperialist League sprang into being to fight the McKinley administration's **expansionist** moves. The Filipinos thirsted for freedom; to annex them would violate the "**consent of the governed**" philosophy in the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution. Despotism abroad might well beget despotism at home. Imperialism was costly and unlikely ever to turn a profit. Finally, annexation would propel the United States into the political and military cauldron of East Asia.

Anti-Imperialist leaders included **Mark Twain, Samuel Gompers and Andrew Carnegie.**

Recognition of U.S. Power



The decisive U.S. victory in the Spanish-American War filled Americans with national pride. Southerners shared in this pride and became more attached to the Union after their bitter experience in the 1860s. At the same time, France, Great Britain, and other European nations came to recognize that the United States was a **first-class power** with a strong navy and a new willingness to take an active role in international affairs.

Foreign Policy – Teddy Roosevelt

Big Stick Diplomacy

Roosevelt once said, “speak softly and carry a big stick.” By acting boldly and decisively in a number of situations, Roosevelt attempted to build the reputation of the U.S. as a world power. Imperialists applauded his every move, but critics of the big-stick policy disliked breaking from the tradition of noninvolvement in global politics.



Panama Canal

Because of the Spanish-American War the United States realized a canal through Central America was necessary for the defense of the U.S. The U.S. tried to buy Panama from Colombia, but they refused our offer.



The United States then backed Panama in their revolution to free themselves from **Colombia**. The United States immediately acknowledged Panama's independence and signed a treaty to purchase a 10 mile wide 60 miles long strip to build a canal. It took from 1903 to 1914 to build the canal.

Roosevelt Corollary (proposition or addition) to the Monroe Doctrine

Rather than let Europeans intervene in Latin America—a blatant violation of the Monroe Doctrine—Roosevelt declared in December 1904 that the United States would intervene instead, whenever necessary. It meant the United States would send gunboats to a Latin American country that was **delinquent in paying its debts**.



The long-term result of such interventions was poor U.S. relations with the entire region of Latin America.

Foreign Policy – William Howard Taft

Dollar Diplomacy

Taft adopted a foreign policy that was mildly expansionist but **depended more on investors' dollars than on the navy's battleships.** His policy of trying to promote U.S. trade by

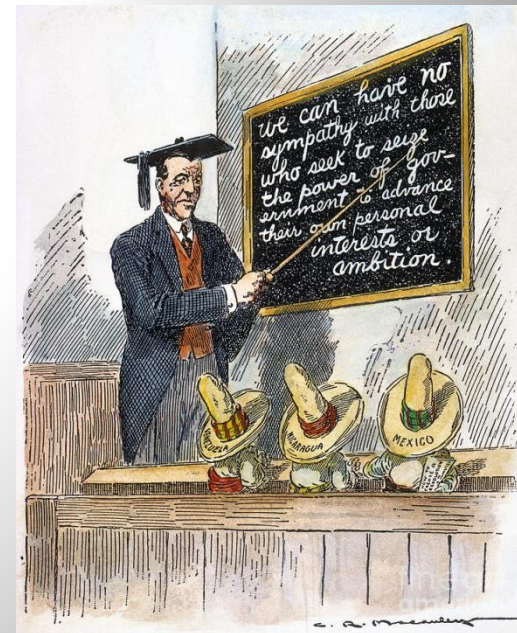


Supporting American enterprises abroad was given the name *dollar diplomacy*.

Foreign Policy – Woodrow Wilson

Moral or Missionary Diplomacy

Woodrow Wilson called for a *New Freedom* in government and promised a **moral approach** to foreign affairs. Wilson said he opposed imperialism and the big-stick and dollar-diplomacy policies of his Republican predecessors. Wilson had limited success applying a high moral standard to foreign relations. He hoped to demonstrate that the United States respected other nations' rights and would support the **spread of democracy**.



1912 – Presidential Election

Theodore Roosevelt

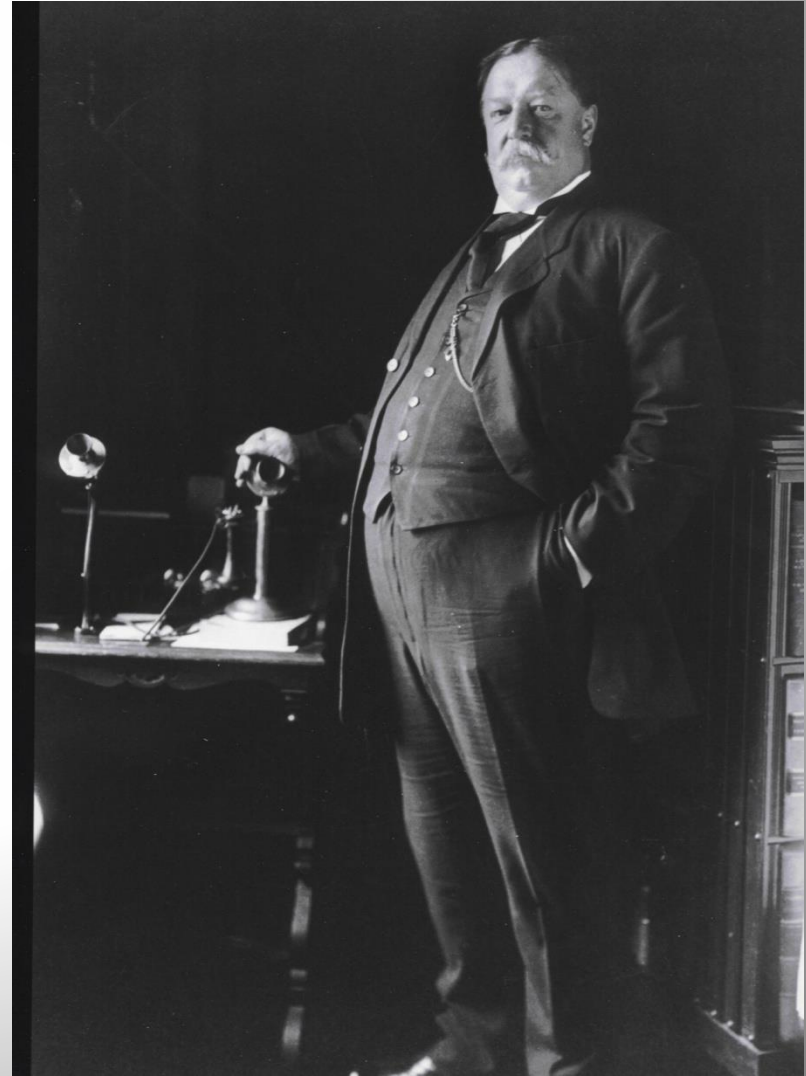
Progressive members of the Republican Party split away and formed the **Progressive Party** or “**Bull Moose Party**.” Their nominee was Theodore Roosevelt.



1912 – Presidential Election

William Howard Taft

During the mid-term elections in 1910, Taft supported conservative candidates which angered the Progressive members of the Republican Party. By 1912 the Republican Party was split between the Progressives and the Conservatives. However Taft was re-nominated by the Republican Party.



1912 – Presidential Election

Woodrow Wilson

Democrats nominated a newcomer who had first been elected to office in 1910 as governor of New Jersey. Wilson pledged a **New Freedom**, which would limit both big business and big government, bring about reform by **ending corruption**, and revive competition by **supporting small business**.

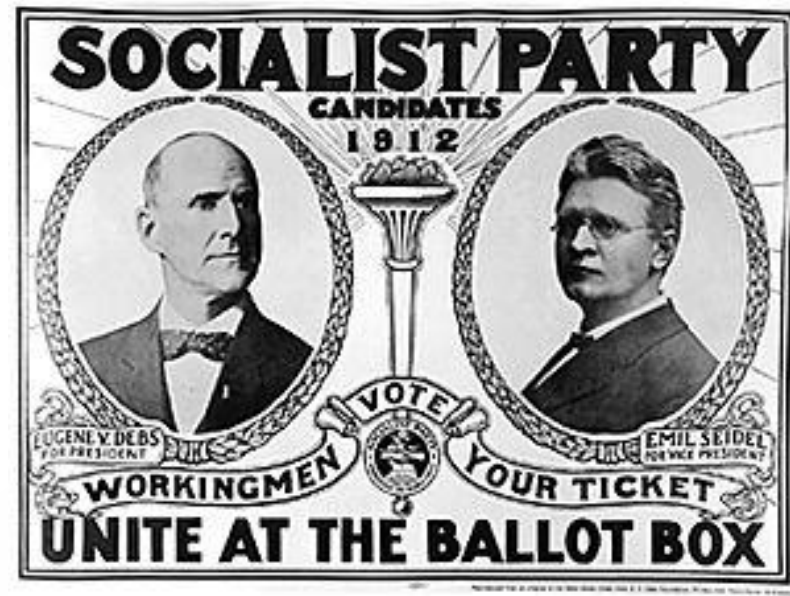


1912 – Presidential Election

Eugene V. Debs

A former railway union leader (**ARU**) who adopted socialism while jailed for the **Pullman Strike**. He was an outspoken critic of business and a champion of labor.

Most people dubbed Debs as too radical. Helped found Socialist and International Workers of the World (**IWW or Wobblies**). Ran for POTUS 5 times.



1912 – Presidential Election Results

With the Republicans split, Wilson won easily with 435 electoral votes. Roosevelt received 88, Taft 8, and Debs 0.

Percentage of popular vote:

Wilson – 41%

Roosevelt – 27%

Taft – 23%

Debs – 6%



McKinley

1897-1901

- ↳ approved annexation of Hawaii
- ↳ authorized a "splendid little war" (John Hay @) against Spain to "stop barbarities", protect Americans in Cuba + protect commerce.
- ↳ Teller told not imper. (Platt limited indep)
 - ↳ Cuba
- ↳ govern Puerto Rico w/ Foraker Act = limited voice
- ↳ 1899 J.H.'s Open Door Policy = foot in door in China "spheres of influence" or free trade: Boxers
- ↳ American-Philippine War - Gov Taft.
- ↳ Pre-election TR as VP = overwhelming victory = mandate
- ↳ Insular Cases = Const. does not follow flag = no rights guaranteed.

W.H. Taft

1909-13

- Maintain Open Door Policy and expand American commerce
- "substituting dollars for bullets" enhances "the free opportunity in foreign markets" = Dollar Diplomacy
- more American investment = less foreign = fewer bullets
- big stick still used, 2x Nicaragua

Teddy Roosevelt

1901-1909

- ★ Big Stick diplomacy = strong military for balance of power + add to strength = Great White Fleet to send message.
- ★ White Man's Burden = duty to lift up lesser people/nations
- ★ Roosevelt Corollary to Monroe Doctrine (addition or update)
 - ↳ have military to "police" Western Hemisphere
 - ↳ Amer. interest is "interest of humanity" = ethnocentric = superior culture.
- ★ Hay Treaty fails - TR sends fleet to aid Panama insurrection, recog. new state. Bogota angered; Panama \$10M + \$250K
 - ↳ Gorgas eradicates disease -
- ★ Cuba 1902 Platt Amendment = "right to intervene" + Guantanamo or Gitmo.
- ★ 1905 Portsmouth Treaty ends Russo-Japanese War (J. surprise attack R. fleet at Port Arthur)
- ★ 1906 Gentlemen's Agreement + bin Japan and San Francisco - schools won't segregate, J. limits emigration.
- ★ 1907 Great White Fleet = flex muscle and send message to J.

WWilson 1913-21

- > Moral or Missionary Diplomacy = Dollar Diplomacy allows exploitation, more like Lincoln = the man before the dollar.
 - ↳ "we must show ourselves friends" to enhance their move toward "constitutional liberty"
 - ↳ teach them (Latin America) to elect good leaders: [rejected Huerta of Mexico]
- > Intervened and used big stick several times - Haiti, Dom. Republic, Mexico, Cuba
- > sent Pershing after Pancho Villa

AFP

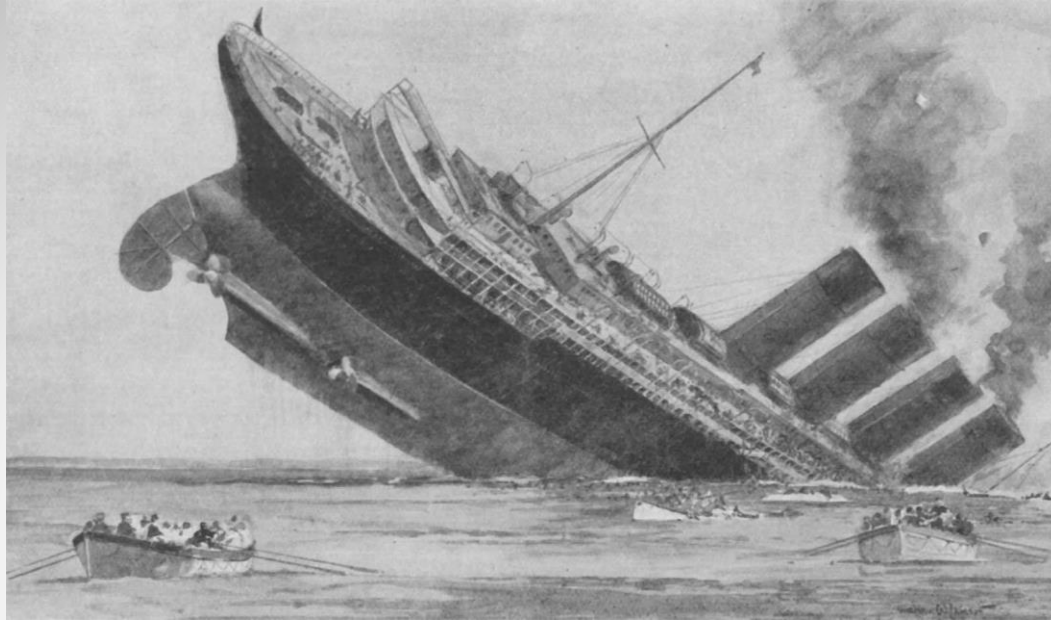
World War I – America's Neutrality

War break out in Europe and President Wilson declares U.S. neutral. Great Britain was the first to declare a naval blockade against Germany by mining the North Sea and seizing ships—including U.S. ships—attempting to run the blockade. President Wilson protest British seizure of American ships as a violation of a neutral nation's right to freedom of the seas.



JOHN BULL USES THE AMERICAN FLAG FOR PROTECTION.— From the *America* (New York) March 11, 1911

World War I -- *Lusitania*



The first major crisis challenging U.S. neutrality and peace was the torpedoing and sinking of a British passenger liner, the *Lusitania*, on May 7, 1915. Most of the passengers drowned, including 128 Americans. Wilson responded by sending Germany a strongly worded diplomatic message warning that Germany would be held to “strict accountability” if it continued its policy of sinking unarmed ships.

Sussex Pledge



In August 1915, two more Americans lost their lives at sea as a result of a German submarine attack on another passenger ship, the *Arabic*. This time, Wilson's note of protest prevailed upon the German government to pledge that no other unarmed passenger ships would be sunk without warning. Germany kept its word until March 1916 when a German torpedo struck an unarmed merchant ship, the *Sussex*. Wilson threatened and Germany backed down agreeing to the Sussex Pledge rather than risk U.S. entry into the war.

Unrestricted Submarine Warfare

Most important in the U.S. decision for war was a sudden change in German military strategy. The German high command had decided in early January 1917 to resume unrestricted submarine warfare.



They recognized the risk of the United States entering the war but believed that, by cutting off supplies to the Allies, Germany could win the war before Americans could react. Germany communicated its decision to the U.S. government on January 31. A few days later, Wilson broke off U.S. diplomatic relations with Germany.

Zimmermann Telegram

Intercepted by British intelligence, a telegram to Mexico from the German foreign minister, Arthur Zimmermann, proposed that Mexico ally itself with Germany in return for Germany's pledge to help Mexico recover lost territories: Texas, New Mexico, and Arizona. This angered the American people and convinced Wilson that Germany fully expected a war with the United States.



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SOME PROMISE!

April 1917

U.S. Declares War

On April 2, 1917, President Wilson addressed Congress and asked for a declaration of war. His speech condemned Germany's submarine policy as "warfare against mankind" and declared: "The world must be made safe for democracy." On April 6, an overwhelming majority in Congress voted for war.



The United States at War - Homefront

Bernard Baruch used his contacts in industry to help win the war. Under his direction, the War Industries Board set production priorities and established centralized control over raw materials and prices.



The United States at War – Homefront



As men were drafted into the army, the jobs they vacated were often taken by women, thousands of whom entered the workforce for the first time. Their contributions to the war effort, both as

volunteers and wage earners, finally convinced President Wilson and Congress to support the Nineteenth Amendment.

World War I - Propaganda



Great Migration



Job opportunities in wartime America, together with the upheavals of the revolution in Mexico, caused thousands of Mexicans to cross the border to work in agriculture and mining. Most were employed in the Southwest, but a significant number also traveled to the Midwest for factory jobs.

African Americans also took advantage of job opportunities opened up by the war and migrated north.



Selective Service Act 1917

Under the Selective Service Act, passed by Congress in June 1917, about 2.8 million men were eventually called by lottery. The draftees provided over half the total 4.7 million Americans who were issued a uniform during the war. Of these more than 2 million were transported overseas to join the British and the French in the trenches on the Western Front.



Wilson's Fourteen Points

- Recognition of freedom of the seas
 - An end to the practice of making secret treaties
 - Reduction of national armaments
 - An “impartial adjustment of all colonial claims”
 - Self-determination for the various nationalities with the Austro-Hungarian empire
 - “A general association of nations ... for the purpose of affording mutual guarantees of political independence and territorial integrity to great and small states alike”
- The last being the one Wilson most valued a League of Nations



League of Nations

Republican senators raised objections to the League, arguing that U.S. membership in such a body might interfere with U.S. sovereignty and might also cause European nations to interfere in the Western Hemisphere (a violation of the Monroe Doctrine). One of the biggest opponents was Senator Henry Cabot Lodge. Wilson had the option of either accepting Lodge's reservations or fighting for the treaty as it stood. He chose to fight. It was never ratified by Congress.



Espionage Act of 1917 and Sedition Act of 1918

These acts reflected current fears about Germans and antiwar Americans. Especially visible among the nineteen hundred prosecutions pursued under these laws were antiwar Socialists and members radical Industrial Workers of the World (IWW). Kingpin Socialist Eugene V. Debs was convicted under the Espionage Act in 1918, and sentenced to ten years in federal penitentiary. IWW leader William D. ("Big Bill") Haywood and 99 associates were similarly convicted. Virtually any criticism of the government could be censored and punished.

Schenck v. United States

Schenck was arrested for handing out pamphlets encouraging young men not to sign up for the draft. The Supreme Court ruled that during times of emergencies freedom of speech could be revoked when such speech posed a “clear and present danger” to the nation.



First Red Scare

In 1919, there was widespread unhappiness with the peace process and also growing fears of socialism fueled by the Communist takeover in Russia and labor unrest at home. The anti-German hysteria of the war years turned suddenly into anti-Communist hysteria.



A series of unexplained bombings caused Attorney General A. Mitchell Palmer to establish a special office under J. Edgar Hoover to gather information on radicals. Palmer also ordered mass arrests of anarchists, Socialists, and labor agitators. From November 1919 through January 1920, over 6,000 people were arrested, based on limited criminal evidence. Most of the suspects were foreign born and many were deported.