

“The New South” - Political

- “Redeemers” – White Democrats
- Political power controlled by oligarchy – “Bourbons”
- Lowered taxes, reduced spending, diminished state services (schools “not a necessity”)

“The New South” - Economic

- Supporters of a “New South” called for industrialization
 - Textiles, tobacco processing, iron and steel
 - Railroad development
- Limitations
 - Few opportunities for African Americans
 - Wages below Northern levels
 - Morality of “convict-lease” system

Tenants and Sharecroppers

- Sharecropping: tenants are provided with land, tools, a house, etc. – landlord promised large share of crop
- Crop-Lien System:
 - Tenants and sharecroppers obtain food and supplies on credit from local merchants

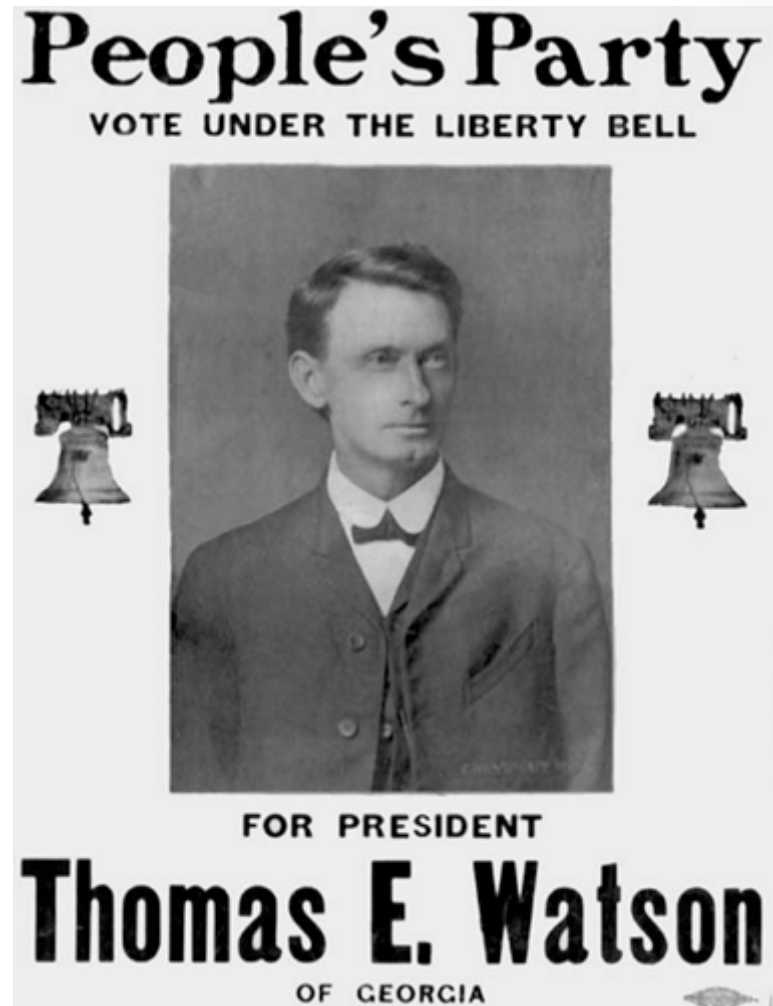


The Birth of Jim Crow

- *Plessy vs. Ferguson* (1896)
 - Court declared that separate but equal accommodations did not deprive blacks of equal rights
- Worked around 15th Amendment to disenfranchise blacks
 - Poll taxes, literacy tests
- Institutionalized segregation
- Increase in white violence against blacks - lynchings

The People's Party - Populists

- Southern and Northwestern Alliances agreed to loose merger
- Held national convention – issued Olca Demands, amounted to political platform
- Creation of new party: The People's Party, better known as “The Populists”



Populist Constituency

- Appealed principally to small farmers, sharecroppers, tenant farmers
- Failed to attract substantial support from labor interests
 - Exception: Rocky Mountain miners
- “Free Silver” advocates
- Leaders: rural middle class

Populist Ideas

- System of “subtreasuries”
- Establishment of network of warehouses where farmers could deposit their crops
 - Using crop as collateral, they could borrow money from the government and sell goods when prices went up
- Abolition of national banks
- End absentee ownership of land
- Direct election of senators
- Regulation and government ownership of railroads, telephones, telegraphs

Roosevelt's Foreign Policy

- Active approach to foreign policy
 - “Speak softly, but carry a big stick”
- Distinction between “civilized” and “uncivilized” nations
 - “civilized” produced industrial goods
 - “uncivilized” provided raw materials and markets
- “civilized” nations had the right to intervene in “uncivilized” nations

Taft and “Dollar Diplomacy”

- Worked aggressively to invest in less developed regions
 - Especially in Latin America
- Supported insurgency in Nicaragua
 - Bankers offered loans to the freed nation – increased financial leverage over the country



Wilson and Foreign Policy

- Little experience or interest in international affairs at first
 - Established military government in Dominican Republic
 - Quelled revolution in Haiti
 - Bought Virgin Islands from Denmark
- Moral Diplomacy:
 - Opposed Huerta regime in Mexico
 - Seized Mexican port of Veracruz
 - Expedition to pursue Pancho Villa
 - Narrowly avoided war with Mexico

“Progressivism”

- Means different things to different people – wide range of issues
 - Role of women
 - Temperance
 - Labor
 - Immigration
 - Politics
 - Industrialization
 - Basic Impulses: opposition to monopoly, need for social unity in the face of corruption and injustice
- Largely a reaction to rapid industrialization and urbanization, and the problems it created
- Broke political stalemate, shook up American culture

The Social Gospel

- Protestant movement – engagement of religion and reform
- Outrage over economic and social injustice combined with sense of social responsibility
 - Ex. The Salvation Army, Father John Ryan



The Settlement House Movement

- Based on belief that ignorance, poverty, and crime were a result of living in an unhealthy environment
- Jane Addams – Hull House
- Sought to help immigrant families adapt to new culture
 - Teach them how to create a middle-class lifestyle for themselves
 - Efforts of college women



Key Role of Women

- The “New Woman”
 - Domestic life becoming less time consuming
 - Smaller families
- Many shunned traditional marriage – single women among most prominent reformers
 - “Boston Marriages” with one another
- Higher levels of education



Women's Suffrage

- Opponents believed in maintenance of separate “spheres” for men and women
- National American Woman Suffrage Association (NAWSA)
- Conservative arguments for suffrage
 - Argued that suffrage would not violate separate spheres
 - “maternal influence”
 - Immigrants and blacks had suffrage



Women's Suffrage

- Achieved full suffrage with the 19th Amendment in 1920
- Some feminists still called for an “Equal Rights” Amendment
 - Alice Paul (NWP)

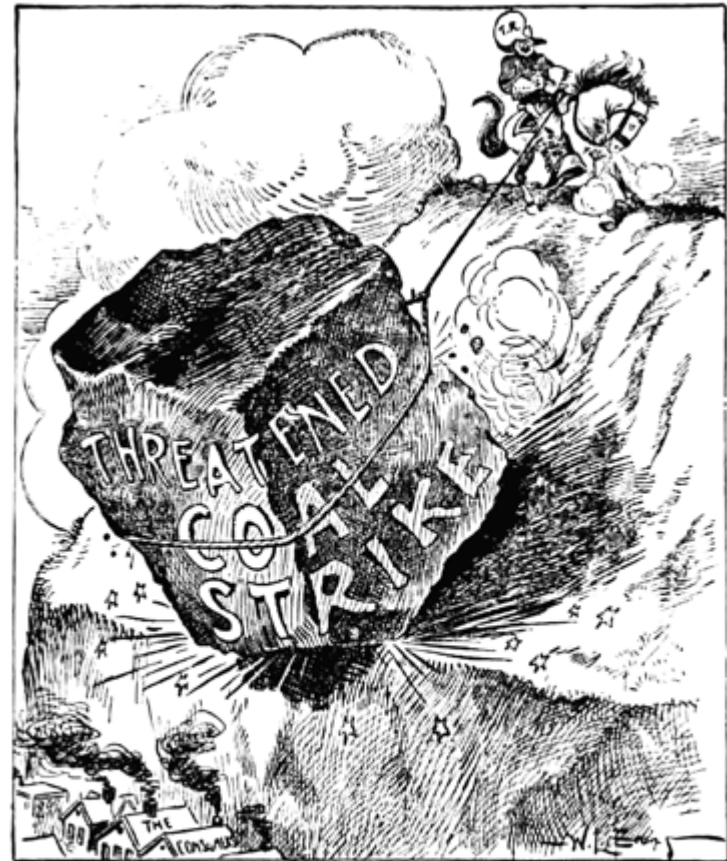


Demands for Labor Reform

- State commission prepared report on fire and general condition on industrial workplace
 - Called for major reforms
- NY state legislature passed strict regulations on factory owners and established mechanisms for enforcement
 - Supported by Tammany Hall Democrats

Roosevelt and Labor

- Considered labor's position – shift from the past
 - Offered federal arbitration when United Mine Workers went on strike
 - When mine operators refused, he threatened to send troops to resume operations
 - Arbitrators awarded a 10% pay raise and a nine-hour day



A NEW TASK FOR THE ROUGH RIDER
(In the spring of 1906 a threatened coal strike engaged the attention of the President.)
From the *Leader* (Cleveland)

Political Reform – Assault on the Parties

- Progressives believed government was necessary, yet unfit, for true social reform
- Attacks against Republican and Democrat domination, party bosses
 - Secret ballot introduced in some states



Municipal Reform

- Muckrakers and urban middle-class challenged powerful city bosses
- Challenged by special interests and city newspapers
- Some successes:
 - Galveston, Texas – mayor and council replaced by elected, nonpartisan commission
 - “City-Manager Plan” – elected officials hired an outside expert to take charge of government
 - Election of progressive mayors – Tom Johnson



Statehouse Progressivism

- Initiative: allowed reformers to submit legislation directly to voters
- Referendum: actions of legislature could be returned to electorate for approval
- Direct Primary: allow electorate to choose candidates
- Recall: voters could remove an official from office
- Restrictions on lobbying by business interests
- 17th Amendment: Direct election of senators
- Robert La Follette: Wisconsin



Before



Party leaders choose candidates for state and local offices.



State legislatures choose U.S. senators.



Only members of the state legislature can introduce bills.



Only legislators pass laws.



Only courts or the legislature can remove corrupt officials.

Reforms

Direct Primaries

Voters select their party's candidates.

17th Amendment

U.S. senators are elected by popular vote.

Initiative

Voters can put bills before the legislature.

Referendum

Voters can vote on bills directly.

Recall

Voters can remove elected officials from office.

After

Power moves to voters.



Decentralization and Regulation

- Push back against excessive corporate consolidation
- Federal government should break up largest combinations and enforce balance
- Louis Brandeis: *Other People's Money*
 - “bigness” was a threat to freedom
- Others believed in “good trusts” and “bad trusts”

“Trust Busting”

- Invoked Sherman Antitrust Act against Northern Securities Company
- No serious commitment to reverse trend towards economic consolidation

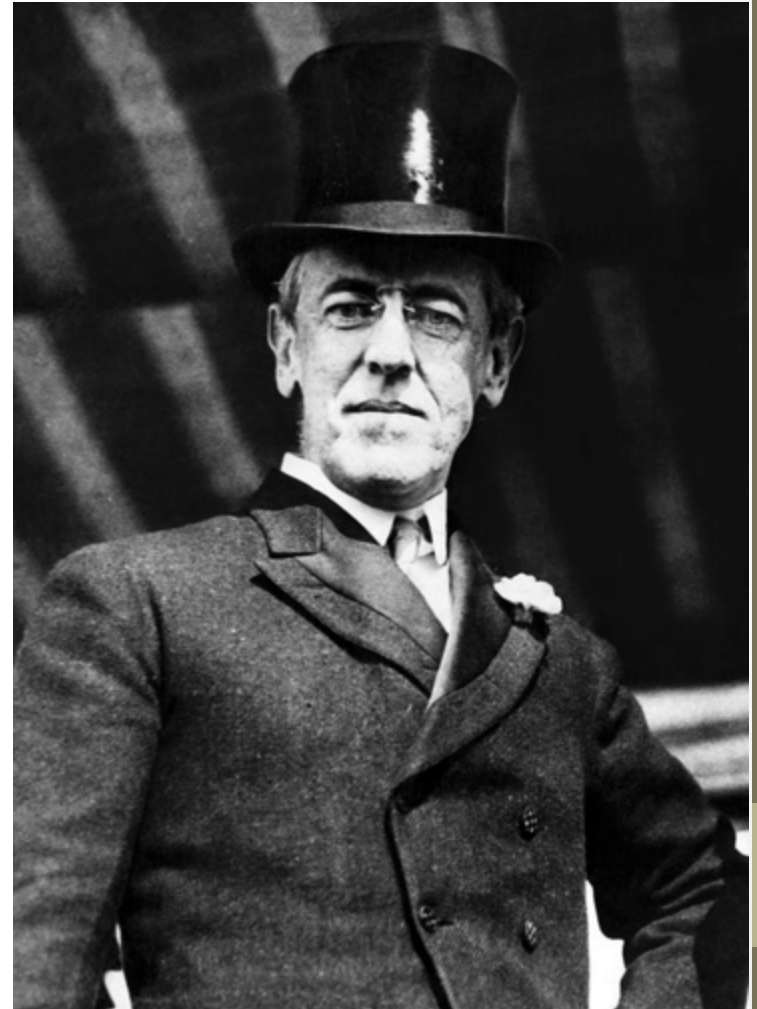


“The Square Deal”

- Committed to reform during second term
- Committed to a “square deal” for Americans
- Targeted railroads: The Hepburn Act – restored some regulatory authority
- Pure Food and Drug Act: restricted sale of dangerous and ineffective medicines
 - Meat Inspection Act

The Scholar as President

- Concentrated executive power
- Underwood-Simmons Tariff: significantly lowered rates
- Graduated income tax to make up revenue
- Federal Reserve Act: created twelve regional banks
 - Issued new “Federal Reserve notes”
 - Established Federal Reserve Board



Wilson and Monopoly

- Federal Trade Commission Act: created a regulatory agency to help businesses determine in advance if their actions would be acceptable to the government
- Clayton Antitrust Act: meant to limit trusts – greatly weakened by conservative opponents

Opportunities for African Americans

- Growing middle class
- Booker T. Washington:
 - education essential *before* equality
 - Focus on practical skills, not liberal arts



African Americans and Reform

- New approach of W.E.B. Dubois – rejected ideas of Booker T. Washington
 - Education was meaningless without political equality
 - Shouldn't be content with vocational education
 - Helped found the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP)
 - Fought for equal rights in the court system



Causes of the Great War

- Competing alliances in Europe
 - Triple Alliance: Germany, Austria-Hungary, Italy
 - Triple Entente: Britain France, Russia
- Anglo-German rivalry
- Nationalist movements within Austria Hungary

The Dominoes Fall

- Sarajevo, June 28, 1914: A Serbian terrorist assassinates Austrian Archduke Franz Ferdinand – heir apparent to the throne
 - Austrian government issues ultimatum to Serbia, invades Serbia
- August 1: As Austria's ally, Germany declares war on Russia as Russia mobilizes to support Serbia
- August 3: Germany declares war on France, an ally of Russia, and immediately launches an invasion through neutral Belgium
- August 4: Great Britain, an ally of France, declares war on Germany

Wilson's Neutrality

- U.S. will remain neutral for three years
- Wilson: “remain neutral in thought as well as deed”
- American sympathies were divided
 - Economic and cultural ties to Great Britain – British propaganda
 - Ethnic influences



Tensions Grow

- U.S. ignores German blockade – becomes “arsenal of the Allies”
 - Germans use submarine warfare to stem flow of supplies to Britain
 - May 7, 1915 – Germans sink British passenger liner, *Lusitania*
 - March 1916 – Germans sink unarmed French merchant ship, *Sussex*
- Sussex Pledge – Germans promised not to sink merchant or passenger ships without due warning



Immediate Causes of U.S. Entry

- Germans resumed unrestricted submarine warfare – “freedom of the seas”
- Zimmerman Telegram: secret offer to Mexico from Germany
- Russian Revolution: Russian revolutionaries overthrew the czar and negotiated peace with Germany



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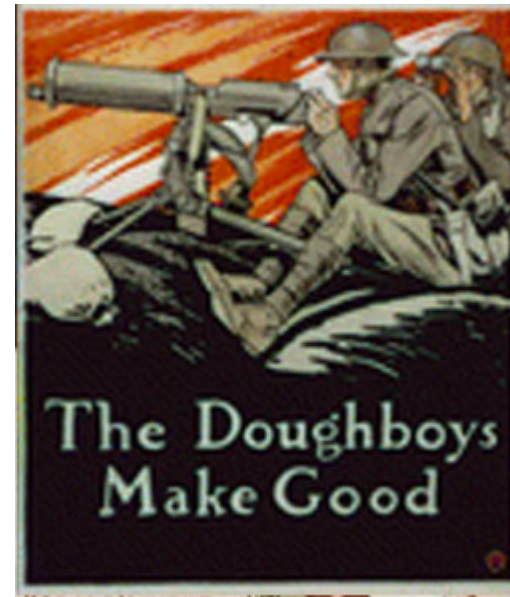
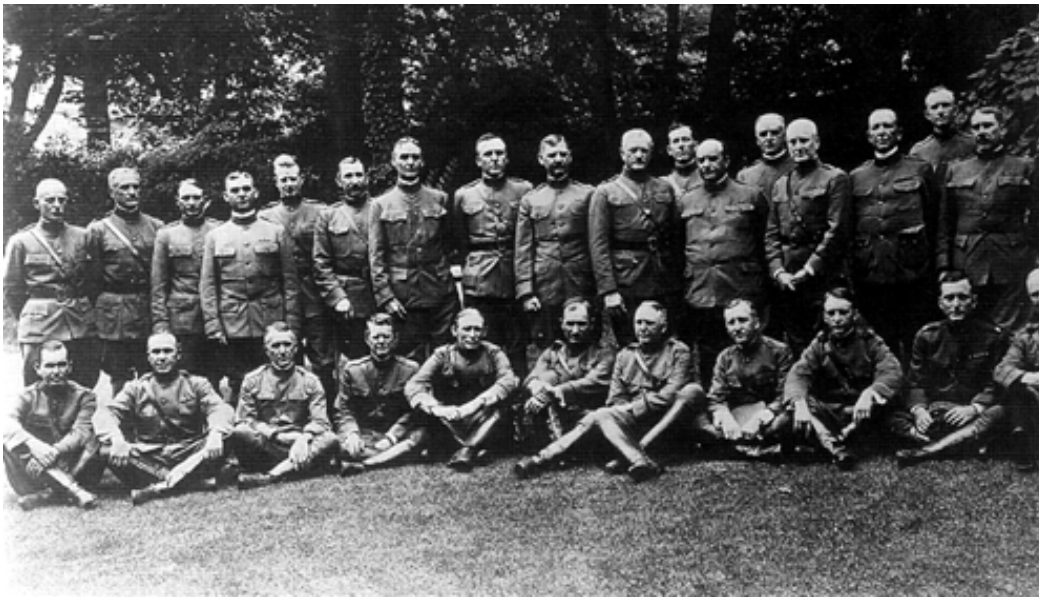
SOME PROMISE!

April 1917



Mobilization

- Immediate effect on the conflict at sea – convoy system
- 120,000 in the army, 80,000 in the National Guard
 - Little to no combat experience
 - Selective Service Act: the draft
- American Expeditionary Force
 - Diverse – women and African Americans



Organizing the Economy for War

- Financed the war through “Liberty Bonds” and and new taxes
- “War Boards” – divided economy functionally
 - Food Administration – Herbert Hoover
 - War Industries Board: coordinated government purchase of military supplies – led by Bernard Baruch



Labor and the War

- National War Labor Board: arbitrated disputes between workers and employers
 - Granted concessions to laborers
 - Labor militancy continued – Ludlow Massacre
- More jobs for women – Women in Industry Board (became Women's Bureau)



Economic and Social Results

- Economic boom – employment opportunities for women and minorities
- The “Great Migration” – African Americans migrate from the South to Northern industrial cities by the thousands
 - Escape poverty and discrimination – lure of manufacturing jobs
 - Increased black population led to race riots



Public Opinion and Civil Liberties

- Sentiment about the war was divided
- Peace movement - Women's Peace Party
- Committee on Public Information – George Creel
 - Distributed patriotic propaganda
- Espionage Act (1917)
- Sabotage Act (1918)
- Sedition Act (1918)



Public Opinion and Civil Liberties

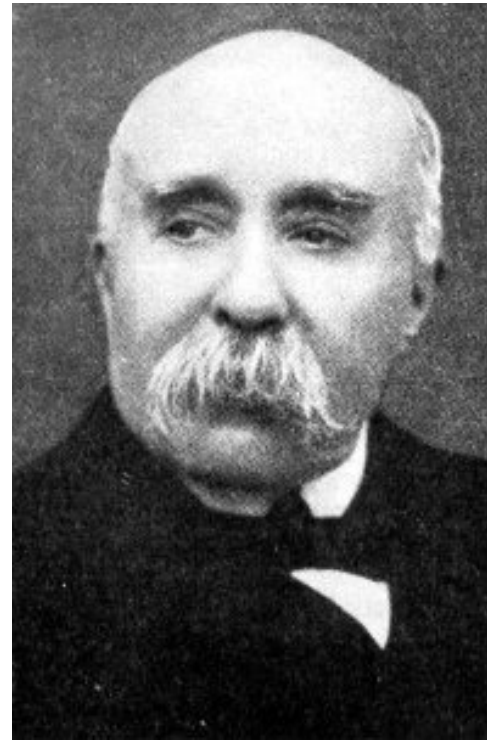
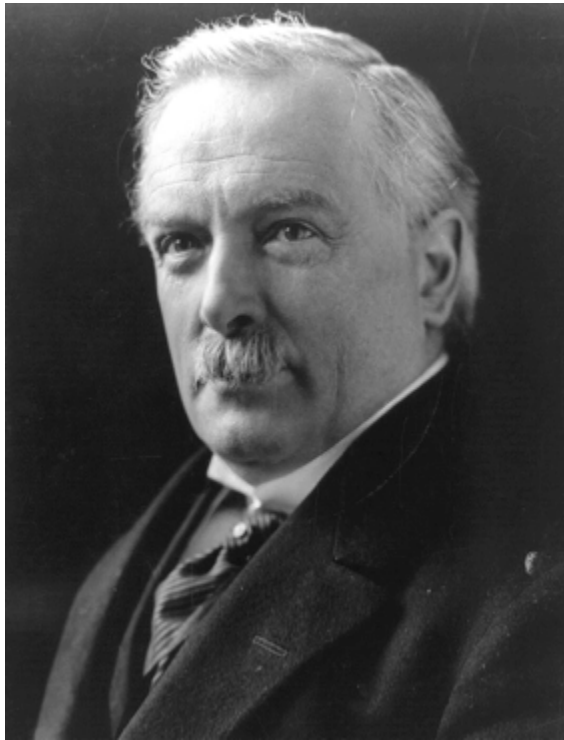
- State and local governments, corporations, universities, and private citizens repressed dissenters
 - Eugene Debs imprisoned for 10 years
 - Mobs “disciplined” those who challenged the war
 - Immigrants, especially German-Americans, were frequent targets
- “100 Percent Americanism”
- Schenk v. United States (1919)
 - upheld Espionage Act
 - Free speech could be limited when it represented a “clear and present danger” to society

The Fourteen Points

- Wilson's war aims – plan for peace
 - Idealistic vision
- 8 specific recommendations for adjusting postwar boundaries
 - Based on self-determination
- 5 general principles to govern international conduct in the future
 - Freedom of the seas, open covenants, reduction of arms, free trade, impartial mediation of colonial claims
- League of Nations – would help implement policies and avoid another war

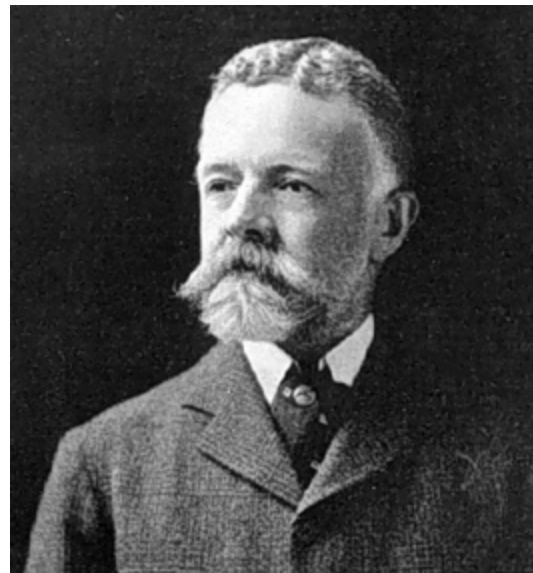
Early Obstacles

- Britain and France insisted that Germany be punished
 - Blamed for the war
- Republicans gained control of both houses of Congress



The Ratification Battle

- Faced opposition at home – questioned commitment to “internationalism”
- Wilson refused to compromise
- Irreconcilables: opposed agreement of principle
- Henry Cabot Lodge: “reservationist”



Wilson's Ordeal

- Wilson appealed to the public for support
 - Cross-country speaking tour
- Suffered a stroke before he could finish his tour
 - Refused any amendments to the treaty
- Senate rejected the treaty and League membership

