**APUSH Unit 10: Progressivism and World War I**

**Progressivism and the Republican Roosevelt, 1901-1912 Chapter 29**

*I can discuss the origins and nature of the progressive movement.* (Pages 664-667)

Greenback Labor Party

Populists

Henry Demarest Lloyd/*Wealth Against Commonwealth* (1894)

Thorstein Veblen/*The Theory of the Leisure Class* (1899)

Jacob Riis/*How the Other Half Lives* (1890)

Theodore Drieser/*The Financier* (1912), *The Titan* (1914)

Role of socialists, social gospel, feminists

Muckrakers

-Lincoln Steffens/”The Shame of the Cities” (1904)

-Ida Tarbell/Standard Oil exposé

-David G. Phillips/”Treason of the Senate” (1906)

-Ray Stannard Baker/*Following the Color Line* (1908)

-John Spargo/*The Bitter Cry of the Children* (1906)

*I can describe how the early progressive movement developed its roots at the city and state level.* (Pages 667-669)

initiative

referendum

recall

Australian ballot

Direct election of U.S. senators

Seventeenth Amendment (1913)

Woman suffrage movement

City manager system

Robert M. (“Fighting Bob”) Lafollette

*I can identify the critical role that women played in progressive social reform.* (Pages 669-672)

Settlement house movement

Women’s club movement

Florence Kelley/National Consumers League

*Muller v. Oregon* (1908)

*Lochner v. New York* (1905)

Triangle Shirtwaist Factory Fire (1911)

Woman’s Christian Temperance Union (WCTU)

Anti-Saloon League (1893)

Eighteenth Amendment (1919)

*I can describe President Teddy Roosevelt’s application of progressive principles to the national economy.* (Pages 672-683)

Teddy Roosevelt’s “Square Deal”

Anthracite Coal Strike (1902)

-issues

-TR response

Department of Commerce and Labor (1903)

Elkins Act (1903)

Hepburn Act (1906)

“good trusts” vs. “bad trusts”

Northern Securities Case (1902)

Upton Sinclair/*The Jungle* (1906)

Meat Inspection Act (1906)

Pure Food and Drug Act (1906)

Desert Land Act (1877)

Forest Reserve Act (1891)

Carey Act (1894)

Gifford Pinchot

Newlands Act (1902)

Conservationists vs Preservationists

John Muir

Hetch-Hetchy controversy

“multiple use resource management”

Panic of 1907 -a “Roosevelt Panic”?

-Aldrich-Vreeland Act (1908)

Election of 1908

-Candidates

-Republican

-Democratic

-Outcome

Assessment of the TR presidency

*I can explain why Taft’s policies offended progressives, including Roosevelt.* (Pages 683-686)

Political challenges facing Taft

Dollar diplomacy

-interest in Manchuria

-intervention in the Caribbean

Taft as trustbuster

Taft’s actions that split the Republican Party

-Payne-Aldrich Tariff (1909)

-Ballinger-Pinchot Controversy

**Wilsonian Progressivism at Home and Abroad, 1912-1916** **Chapter 30**

*I can discuss the key issues of the 1912 election and the basic principles of Wilsonian progressivism.* (Pages 687 to 690)

Election of 1912

-Candidates and Platforms

-Democrat

-Republican

-Progressive

-Outcome

Woodrow Wilson’s background

-political influences

-personality

*I can describe how Wilson successfully reformed the “triple wall of privilege.”* (Pages 691-693)

“Triple wall of privilege”

Underwood Tariff (1913)

Sixteenth Amendment (1913)

Federal Reserve Act (1913)

Federal Trade Commission Act (1914)

Clayton Antitrust Act (1916)

Federal Farm Loan Act (1916)

Warehouse Act (1916)

La Follette Seaman’s Act (1916)

Workingmen’s Compensation Act (1916)

Adamson Act (1916)

*I can identify the basic features of Wilson’s foreign policy and explain how they drew him into intervention in Latin America.* (Pages 693-696)

Repudiation of big stick and dollar diplomacy

Repeal of Panama Canal Tolls Act (1914)

Jones Act (1916)

Intervention in Caribbean

-Haiti

-Dominican Republic

Purchase of Virgin Islands (location/reason)

U.S. intervention in Mexico

-Mexican Revolution

-Victoriano Huerta

-Venustiano Carranza

-Pancho Villa

-John J. (“Black Jack”) Pershing

I can explain how domestic and foreign controversies played into Wilson’s narrow victory over Hughes in 1916. (Pages 696-703)

Outbreak of WWI in Europe

Difficulty of maintaining neutrality

Submarine warfare

*The Lusitania* (1915)

*The Arabic* (1915)

*Sussex* Pledge

Election of 1916

-Candidates and platforms

-Republican

-Democratic

-Results

**The War to End War, 1917-1918 Chapter 31**

I can explain what caused America to enter World War I. (Pages 705-706)

“peace without victory”

renewal of unrestricted submarine warfare (January, 1917)

Zimmermann Note (March, 1917)

Russian Revolution (1917)

*I can describe how Wilsonian idealism turned the war into an ideological crusade that inspired fervor and overwhelmed dissent.* (Pages 706-707)

Wilson’s reasons for entering WWI

Fourteen Points

League of Nations

*I can describe the mobilization of America for war.* (Pages 707-709)

Committee on Public Information

George Creel

Espionage Act (1917)

Sedition Act (1918)

Eugene V. Debs

Industrial Workers of the World (“Wobblies”)

*Schenck vs United States* (1919)

Council of National Defense

War Industries Board/Bernard Baruch

*I can explain the consequences of World War I for labor, women, and African-Americans.* (Pages 709-713)

National War Labor Board/Taft

Gains for labor during WWI

1819 steel strike

African American migration during WWI

-racial strife in East St. Louis and Chicago

National Woman’s Party/Alice Paul

National American Woman Suffrage Association

Nineteenth Amendment (1920)

Women’s Bureau (Department of Labor)

*I can describe America’s economic and military role in the war.* (Pages 713-718)

Food Administration/Herbert Hoover

Voluntary compliance

Victory gardens

Fuel Administration

Liberty Bonds

Nationalization of railroads

Draft/conscription

Battle of Château-Thierry

Second Battle of the Marne

Meuse-Argonne offensive

U.S. contributions to allied victory

*I can analyze Wilson’s attempt to forge a peace based on his Fourteen Points and explain why developments at home and abroad forced him to compromise.* (Pages 718-722)

Delegation to Paris Conference

The Big Four

Irreconcilables

Assessment of the Treaty of Versailles

*I can discuss the opposition of Lodge and others to Wilson’s League and show how Wilson’s refusal to compromise doomed the Treaty of Versailles.* (Pages 722-725)

Reasons for opposition to Versailles Treaty

Wilson’s Tour

Henry Cabot Lodge

Reservationists

Article X

Failure to approve the Treaty of Versailles

Election of 1920

-Candidates and platforms

-Democrats

-Republicans

-Outcome

Effect of collapse of Treaty of Versailles