

I Progressives Drive Reform

- A. Progressives wanted to reform the relationship between government and industry.
- B. Socially conscious journalist called "muckrakers" dramatized the need for reform.
- C. Cartoonist used a "Rake" to identify muckraking journalist
- D. Lincoln Steffens and Claude Wetmore write about the corruption they found in big cities like St. Louis.
- E. Writer Upton Sinclair wanted to reveal the horrible working conditions in the meat packing industry. However, his book did more to make food safe, instead of workers.
- F. Jane Addams founded Hull House in Chicago. Known as "settlement houses" they provided social services for newly arrived immigrants.
- G. Between 1870 and 1910 more children went to school and fewer children are working.
- H. John Dewey criticized American schools. Many of his ideas are now the norm in school in the U.S.
- I. After Galveston Texas is destroyed by a hurricane in 1900, the people start a new kind of city government, called a "Commission" style government.
- J. Referendums allow voters to approve or reject laws passed by a legislature.

II Women Gain Rights

- A. Between the years of 1870-1900 the percentage of women in the work force rose.
- B. The Temperance Movement is led by women, their goal is to ban the sale of alcohol.

III Striving for Equality

- A. In the Supreme Court case, Plessy v. Ferguson, the court decided that segregation was not Unconstitutional. By 1910 segregation was the norm across the country.
- B. Booker T. Washington believed that African Americans would receive equal treatment when they have earned it.
- C. W.E.B. DuBois believed that African Americans should immediately demand equal treatment under the law.
- D. Mexican Americans suffered discrimination in many industries.
- E. To reward Native Americans for military service in WWI, Congress passes the American Indian Citizenship Act of 1924
- F. California laws restricted the rights of Japanese immigrants to own land.

IV Reformers in the White House

- A. Theodore Roosevelt's "Square Deal" insured that small business owners would have fair opportunities to compete.
- B. Congress passes the Meat Inspection Act and the Pure Food and Drug Act in 1906 these two laws were very closely related.
- C. The National Reclamation Act of 1902 leads to the construction of Hoover Dam.
- D. It was expected that Taft would continue Roosevelt's policies. But Taft began to go in his own direction.
- E. Roosevelt was a life long Republican, but in 1912 he ran for President as a member of the Progressive Party.
- F. Because Roosevelt ran as a third party candidate, he splits the Republican vote. This helped Woodrow Wilson become President by earning the majority of the Electoral votes, not the popular vote.
- F. President Wilson puts forth the "New Freedom" program, to help small business compete with big business.

V American Influence Grows

- A. Senator Albert J. Beveridge calls for an expansion of foreign trade.
- B. Alfred T. Mahon is known today for transforming the US into a Naval power.
- C. Social Darwinism is the belief that life consist of competitive struggles in which only the fittest survive.
Applying this to ethnic races and nations justified the belief that certain races were superior to others.
- D. People who believed in "Manifest Destiny" were examples of Social Darwinism.
- E. The discovery of gold in Alaska creates a significant rise in population between 1880-1900.

VI The Spanish American War

- A. The USS Maine blows up in the Havana Harbor.
- B. The phrase "Remember the Maine" encouraged anger toward Spain and leads to war in 1898.
- C. The US blockades Cuba, leaving other islands like Jamaica unaffected by the blockade.
- D. The Rough Riders, under the command of Theodore Roosevelt charge up San Juan Hill under heavy fire from the Spanish Army.
- E. The American Anti-imperialist League condemned imperialism as a crime. The occupation of the Philippines was open disloyalty to the principles that the US stands for.
- F. Puerto Rico, Guam, and the Philippines are referred to as the US's "Ocean Possessions".
The US gains these islands after victory over Spain in the war.
- H. During President McKinley term the US becomes more imperialistic.
- I. 1898 is a turning point for the US. They now have become an imperial power with colonies.

VII The United States Emerges as a World Power

- A. The Boxer rebellion starts near Shanghai, this are is controlled by Britain.
- B. The Foraker Act is passed in 1900, it allows for the appointment of a governor for Puerto Rico
- C. The Roosevelt Corollary to the Monroe Doctrin calls for the US to use "police power" in Latin America if needed.
- D. Taft wanted to rely less on "bullets" and more on "dollars" in international relations.
- E. Wilson called his diplomatic policy "Moral Diplomacy".