**AP U.S. History—American Imperialism, Progressivism**

**Key Concept 7.3.I: Global conflicts over resources, territories, and ideologies renewed debates over the nation’s values and its role in the world, while simultaneously propelling the United States into a dominant international military, political, cultural, and economic position. (Chapters 27, 28, 29)**

A) The perception in the 1890s that the western frontier was “closed,” economic motives, competition with other European imperialist ventures of the time, and racial theories all furthered arguments that Americans were destined to expand their culture and norms to others, especially the non-white nations of the globe.

Imperialism

Yellow Press/Yellow Journalism

Joseph Pulitzer/*New York World*

William Randolph Hearst/*New York Journal*

*Our Country: Its Possible Future and Its Present Crisis--*Reverend Josiah Strong

*The Influence of Sea Power Upon History, 1660-1783--*Alfred Thayer Mahan

Olney interpretation of The Monroe Doctrine

The Venezuelan Crisis

The Great Rapprochement (U.S./British relations)

Queen Liliuokalani/U.S. involvement in Hawaii/missionizing

B) The American victory in the Spanish-American War led to the U.S. acquisition of island territories, an expanded economic and military presence in the Caribbean and Latin America, engagement in a protracted insurrection in the Philippines, and increased involvement in Asia.

U.S. interests in Cuba

Tariff policy towards Cuba

McKinley Tariff

Wilson-Gorham Tariff

Valeriano Weyler (“The Butcher”)

“You furnish the pictures and I’ll furnish the war.”

The de Lôme Letter

“Remember the Maine”

General William R. Shafter

“Rough Riders”

Teddy Roosevelt

Battles of El Caney/San Juan Hill

William McKinley

Jingoes

Teller Amendment

Commodore George Dewey

Manila, The Philippines

Emilio Aguinaldo

Annexation of Hawaii

Sanford B. Dole

C) Questions about America’s role in the world generated considerable debate, prompting the development of a wide variety of views and arguments between imperialists and anti-imperialists and, later, interventionists and isolationists.

1898 as turning point in American history

dollar diplomacy

Guam

Puerto Rico

The Philippines/”The Philippine Question”

Filipino Insurrection

The Anti-Imperialist League

“The White Man’s Burden”/Rudyard Kipling

*Insular Cases*

Platt Amendment

Guantanamo

Open Door Policy/John Hay

Election of 1900

William McKinley/Teddy Roosevelt (Republican candidates)

William Jennings Bryan (Democratic candidate)

Teddy Roosevelt’s character

Hay-Pauncefote Treaty (1901)

U.S. involvement in Panama revolution

Panama Canal

“Big Stick” diplomacy

Roosevelt Corollary to the Monroe Doctrine

Roosevelt mediation of Russo-Japanese War (1904)

Japanese migration to California/Gentleman’s Agreement

**Key Concept 7.1.II**

**Progressive reformers responded to economic instability, social inequality, and political corruption by calling for government intervention in the economy, expanded democracy, greater social justice, and conservation of natural resources. (Chapters 29,30)**

A) In the late 1890s and the early years of the 20th century, journalists and Progressive reformers—largely urban and middle class and often female—worked to reform existing social and political institutions at the local, state, and federal levels by creating new organizations aimed at addressing social problems associated with an industrial society.

Roots of Progressivism

Muckrakers

*Wealth Against Commonwealth/*Henry Demarest Lloyd

*The Theory of the Leisure Class/*Thorstein Veblen

*How the Other Half Lives/*Jacob Riis

*Bitter Cry of the Children/*John Spargo

*The Shame of the Cities/*Lincoln Steffens

*The History of the Standard Oil Company/*Ida Tarbell

*Following the Color Line*/Ray Stannard Baker

Direct primaries

Initiative

Referendum

Recall

Robert “Fighting Bob” LaFollette

Hiram W. Johnson

Charles Evans Hughes

Jane Addams/Hull House

*Lochner v. New York* (1905)

*Muller v. Oregon* (1908)

Triangle Shirtwaist Fire (1911)

Women’s Christian Temperance Union

Social Gospel

Women’s club movement

B) Progressives promoted federal legislation to regulate abuses of the economy and the environment, and many sought to expand democracy.

Teddy Roosevelt’s Square Deal

Anthracite Coal Strike (1902)

Department of Commerce and Labor (1903)

Bureau of Corporations (1903)

Elkins Act (1903)

Hepburn Act (1906)

Interstate Commerce Commission (new powers) “trust=busting”

“Good” trusts and “bad” trusts

Florence Kelley/sweatshops

*Northern Securities Co. v. United States* (1904)

*The Jungle*/Upton Sinclair

Meat Inspection Act (1906)

Pure Food and Drug Act (1906)

Forest Reserve Act (1891)

Newlands Act (1902)

Sierra Club/John Muir

Gifford Pinchot

Hetch Hetchy Controversy

Forest Service

Bureau of Reclamation

Panic of 1907

Aldrich Vreeland Act (1908)

Election of 1908

William Howard Taft

William Jennings Bryan

“Dollar Diplomacy” (China, the Caribbean)

Taft as trustbuster

Payne-Aldrich Tariff (1909)

Ballinger-Pinchot Controversy

Election of 1912

Teddy Roosevelt--“Bull Moose Campaign”

Woodrow Wilson--“New Nationalism”

Underwood Tariff

“triple wall of privilege”

Federal Reserve Act (1913)

Federal Trade Commission Act (1914)

Clayton Antitrust Act (1914)

Workingmen’s Compensation Act (1916)

Adamson Act (1916)

16th Amendment

17th Amendment

18th Amendment

19th Amendment