

KEY Lesson 7.1 (Pageant Ch. 29) Express Notes:

Using your textbook OR britannica.com, determine the meaning of the following key events, people, and terms.

Lesson Topic: End of Progressive Era and WWI Part I.

Key Events:

1912: Election of 1912: In this unique election, there were three major candidates: the Democrat challenger Woodrow Wilson, the Republican incumbent William Howard Taft, and the Progressive candidate Teddy Roosevelt who ran against Taft because he viewed Taft's policies as ruining America. Because of this split in the Republican vote, Wilson ends up getting elected.

1914: WWI Breaks Out: The assassination of Austria-Hungary's crown prince Franz Ferdinand triggers a series of battles resulting from the Triple Alliance (between Germany, Austria-Hungary and Italy) declaring war on the Triple Entente (between Britain, Russia and France).

1915: Lusitania sinks: The ocean liner *RMS Lusitania* (built by the same company that built the *Titanic*) was torpedoed and sunk by belligerent German U-Boats on the grounds that the civilian liner was carrying weapons of war between the United States and Britain (they were). 128 Americans were killed in the attack resulting in heightened calls for the U.S. to intervene in the war.

1916: Pancho Villa attacks New México: Pancho Villa is attacking New Mexico due to the political upheaval of the Mexican Revolution. He was fighting the Carranza regime, which he viewed to be illegitimate. Desperate for supplies, Villa attacked Columbus, New México in order to secure the necessary materials to keep up the fight. While his actions were controversial, American film companies like the Mutual Film Company capitalized on Pancho Villa's efforts and made him a celebrity by showcasing his actions in their movies.

Election of 1916: In this election Democratic incumbent Woodrow Wilson ran against Republican challenger Charles Evans Hughes. Wilson ran on the platform of staying out of the war in Europe. In fact, Wilson's slogan was "He kept us out of the war."

1917: U.S. Enters World War I: The United States enters World War I on the side of the Allies (Britain and France) due to unrestricted submarine warfare on the part of the Germans. The fact that the Russians had left the war because of the Bolshevik Revolution also played a major factor because the Germans could now focus all their efforts on defeating the Western Front.

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Key Terms:

Progressive Era:

- **Workingmen's Comp Act:** A social safety net for workers who were injured on the job. It applied to federal employees.
- **Holding Companies:** A business arrangement in which one company owns part of another company in order to extend monopolistic control.
- **Adamson Act:** This law establishes the limit of 8 hour work days with the guarantee of overtime pay for interstate railroad workers.
- **Clayton Antitrust Act:** An extension of the Sherman Antitrust Act with specific guidelines for what qualifies as price fixing, price discrimination, and unfair business practices. The ambiguous wording of the Sherman Antitrust Act allowed for these behaviors to slide in major loopholes. The Clayton Antitrust improves the Sherman Antitrust Act.
- **Underwood Tariff:** This tariff reimposed the income tax.

Election of 1912:

- **New Freedom:** Woodrow Wilson's 1912 election platform of limited government and concise laws demonstrating what the government can and cannot do.
- **New Nationalism:** A political philosophy enacted by Theodore Roosevelt for social justice and economic reform through the extension of government.
- **Federal Reserve Act:** A federal reserve intended to help regulate banks. Not to be confused with the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC) which is a New Deal institution established by Roosevelt. This policy is the first step to regulating banking.
- **Federal Trade Commission Act:** A law which was enforced by Woodrow Wilson with the specific purpose of targeting unfair business practices.

Foreign Policy:

- **Jones Act:** Establishes the Merchant Marine which protects American Businesses.
- **Tampico Incident:** An inciting incident between U.S. forces and Mexican forces during the earliest stages of the Mexican Revolution. The incident nearly started full scale armed conflict between the United States and Mexico.

- **The Lodge Corollary:** A further extension to the Monroe Doctrine which states that no non-Western Hemisphere power has the right to acquire land in the hemisphere either by military conquest or purchase. This was written in response to suspicions that the Japanese were aspiring to buy Baja California from Mexico. When this corollary was added, the purchase deal fell through.
- **Conciliation Treaties:** An attempt made by Wilson to get countries to negotiate before military conflicts. It was negotiated by Secretary of State William Jennings Bryan.
- **Wilson's Moral Diplomacy:** This is Wilson's attempt to reframe American foreign policy through an ethical lens instead of a self-serving imperialist one. By framing American interventions in foreign affairs for the purposes of promoting freedom and self-determination (which he will bring up again in his Fourteen Points), Wilson glosses over more unflattering foreign policy efforts in the past like Roosevelt stealing the isthmus of Panama from Colombia to build the Panama Canal.

World War I:

- **Zimmerman Note:** A covert attempt made by Germany to get Mexico to join World War I by attacking the United States, thus sabotaging any American effort to enter the war on the side of the Allies. After a supposed Central Powers victory, Mexico would get the territories of Texas, California, New Mexico and Arizona back. The telegram was intercepted before it reached Mexico and heightened tensions. This note **did not get** the U.S. into the conflict but it certainly didn't help.
- **Unrestricted Submarine Warfare:** A blatantly aggressive military strategy in which Germany used submarines to attack American civilians and vessels. The sinking of the *RMS Lusitania* is the best example of this. The Germans attacked a civilian vessel and sunk it. This strategy is the official reason the U.S. enters the war against Germany.
- **Harlem Hellfighters:** A segregated African American unit which fought in the trenches.
- **"100 Percent Americanism":** A hyper elevated state of patriotism which percolated through American culture during World War II. Virtually every facet of American society was dedicated to American ideals and the war effort. For example, rallies were established where Americans registered for the draft, Major League Baseball games held "Relief Games" where a portion of their proceeds went to the military and Red Cross.
- **Four Minute Men:** A group of men tasked by the Committee on Public Information to

give four minute speeches to promote the war effort.

- **Selective Services Act:** A new condition of American citizenship which requires all American citizens who are biologically male to register for “the Draft” when they turn 18. These citizens, from the ages of 18 to 45, can then be inscripted into the armed forces in the event of a total war.
- **Conscientious Objector:** A draftee who opposes the war on the grounds of religion or ethics. Most of the time, conscientious objectors can still be drafted into the military but they will be placed in non-combat scenarios. Conscientious objectors who object to those can face legal consequences such as jail time.
- **Deferment:** An exemption from the Draft for either medical reasons or educational reasons. For example, high blood pressure or diabetes can keep someone from being drafted by the military. On the other hand, people who are enrolled in college, depending on their academic status, can also be deferred.
- **Total War:** A twentieth century concept by which all resources a country has from money, to food, to manpower goes to the war effort.
- **Wilson’s Work or Fight:** Wilson’s legal order which instituted Total War in the United States during WWI. American citizens were either employed by “essential wartime industries” or were enlisted in the armed forces.
- **Slacker Raids:** A systematic attempt made by vigilante organizations such as the American Protective League to enforce the Selective Services Act. These organizations would go to recreational centers (movie theaters, restaurants and ballparks) to check to see if attendees had their draft cards. If they did not, they would be placed under citizen’s’ arrest.
- **American Protective League:** A vigilante organization responsible for promoting 100 percent Americanism. They were responsible for slacker raids and other efforts to enforce the rules of total war.
- **Meatless Mondays:** A domestic contribution to Total War by refusing to eat meat during at least one day of the week so that it can be given to the troops on the warfront.
- **Rationing:** A domestic contribution to Total Way by conserving the use of various essential wartime supplies such as food, cloth and money.

<u>Key People:</u>
<u>White Americans:</u>
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Herbert Croly• Louis D. Brandels• William H. Taft• Charles Evans Hughes• Woodrow Wilson• John “Black Jack” Pershing