

CHAPTER 30

Wilsonian Progressivism, 1912–1916

1. Wilson and the Election of 1912 (pp. 687–690)

a. Dr. Woodrow Wilson was the progressive ex-president of _____ University and he had previously been governor of the state of _____. In the election of 1912, he was nominated by the _____ Party to run against Taft, the _____ Party nominee, and the jilted Theodore Roosevelt, who formed his own third party called the _____ or “Bull-_____” Party. The authors state that in this election the people were offered the choice between “two varieties of progressivism.” What was the main difference between the following?

(1) Roosevelt’s “New Nationalism”:

(2) Wilson’s “New Freedom”:

b. Taft and Roosevelt split the formerly Republican vote, handing the election to Wilson, who became only the second Democratic president since the Civil War. List three things about Wilson’s background and personality that you found particularly interesting, unusual, or significant:

(1)

(2)

(3)

2. Wilsonian Progressivism (pp. 691–693)

a. The authors highlight Wilson’s impressive progressive reform record in three areas—all dealing with regulating, controlling, or combating what he called the “_____ Wall of Privilege”—i.e. manufacturers, bankers, and conglomerates. Briefly describe one specific example of his moves in each of these areas.

(1) Tariffs and taxes:

(2) A new central bank:

(3) Antitrust policy:

b. What 1916 agricultural acts actually implemented proposals of the long-dead Populist Party?

c. Was Wilson equally “progressive” in his attitudes toward race? Explain.

3. Wilson’s Foreign Adventures (pp. 693–696)

a. Though Wilson was less imperialistic than Roosevelt and rejected the “dollar diplomacy” of his predecessor Taft, he did greatly expand American presence in the Caribbean by sending troops to _____ and the _____ Republic and by purchasing the _____ Islands from Denmark in 1917.

b. Although Wilson refused to protect American investments from expropriation during the Mexican Revolution in 1913, his attempts to influence Mexican politics created resentments and set the stage for an attack by the hothead General “_____” Villa and a military expedition into Mexico in 19____ led by Gen. John J “_____” Pershing (future U.S. general in WWI).

4. World War I Begins in Europe (pp. 696–700)

a. Because of the vast web of entangling alliances in Europe, a general war was touched off in August 19____, when the Archduke Franz Ferdinand of Austria-Hungary was killed by a Serb nationalist in the town of _____ (now the capital of Bosnia). On the one side were Germany and Austria-Hungary, called the _____ Powers, and on the other side were Britain, France, and _____, called the _____. Wilson urged American neutrality, but in the battle for American affections, the _____ (one of the two sides) clearly had the advantage, largely because of cultural and economic ties. Wall Street bankers such as J. P. _____ lent huge sums to the Allies and American firms traded heavily with the British—not being able to do likewise with the Germans mainly because of the British blockade of German ports. The German response was to launch attacks by submarines, known as _____-boats, on merchant shipping entering British waters. Wilson, a moralist and legalist, continued to insist on the right of neutrals to trade with warring parties. A major crisis occurred in 1915 when the Germans sank the British passenger liner _____ with much loss of life, including 128 Americans. *** Considering the Cunard Steamship Co. newspaper ad on p. 701 and the fact that the ship was also carrying supplies of ammunition, do you think the American reaction to this sinking was appropriate or was it overblown? Why?

b. Wilson then got the Germans to agree in the _____ pledge (named after another sunken passenger ship) to give fair warning and to stay away from American ships. Germany, of course, could always change that policy at any time. *** On p. 699, the authors refer to the War of 1812, which Jefferson attempted to avoid by declaring an embargo on trade with warring parties and Madison eventually was sucked into at least in part due to domestic pressure to resist British attacks on American shipping. *** Compare and contrast the lead-up to the War of 1812 to the situation Wilson and the country faced at the outbreak of World War I in Europe.

(1) Similarities:

(2) Differences:

c. If you had been making U.S. policy relative to the increasingly horrific conflagration raging in Europe, what would you have done and why?

5. 1916 Election (pp. 700–703) Roosevelt refused to run in 1916, which killed the _____ Party. Wilson then defeated the Republican candidate, ex-New York governor and Supreme Court justice Charles _____, ironically (in view of what you’ll see in the next chapter happens shortly afterward) on the strength of the slogan “He Kept Us Out of _____.”

VARYING VIEWPOINTS

Who Were the Progressives?

In a way, it's not surprising that historians should disagree about just who were the "progressive" reformers of the early twentieth century. After all, Theodore Roosevelt's "Bull Moose" Party notwithstanding, this was not a coherent, centralized movement led by one identifiable group of people. Many people called themselves "progressives" during this period. In this essay, the authors identify five different perspectives taken by historians on this question. In one or two sentences each, who were the "progressives" according to each of these historical schools? *** Put a (1) by the side of the school of thought that you feel the authors emphasized most in the last two chapters, and put a (5) by the one you think they would most take exception to.

____ 1. Traditional view (first paragraph):

____ 2. "Psychological" view (Hofstadter):

____ 3. "New Left" view (Kolko):

____ 4. "Organizational" school (Weibe/Hays):

____ 5. Gender emphasis (Mancy/Gordon/Skocpol):

CHAPTER 30 TERM SHEET

Wilsonian Progressivism

Pages 687–690

Dr. Woodrow Wilson

Progressive (“Bull Moose”) Party

“New Nationalism”

Herbert Croly

“New Freedom”

Pages 691–693

“Triple Wall of Privilege”

Underwood Tariff (1913)

Sixteenth Amendment

“Elasticity” of the currency

Federal Reserve Bank (1913)

Federal Reserve notes

Federal Trade Commission (1914)

Clayton Anti-Trust Act (1914)

“Populist” farm laws of 1916

Workman’s Compensation Act (1916)

Adamson Act (1916)

Louis D. Brandeis

Pages 693–696

Jones Act (1916)

Haiti and Dominican Republic (1915)

Gen. Victoriano Huerta

Venustiano Carranza

Francisco “Pancho” Villa (1916)

Gen. John “Black Jack” Pershing

Pages 696–700

Central Powers

Allies

Neutrality Proclamation (1914)

Kaiser Wilhelm II

British blockade of Germany

Neutral rights

U-boats

“Lusitania” (1915)

Sussex Pledge (1916)

Pages 700–703

Charles Evans Hughes