Unit III: America in the Great War
Florence Kelly

- Took action to improve the lives of children
- Appointed chief Inspector of factories for Illinois
- Illinois Factory Act, 1893
- Prohibited child labor and limited women's hours
- Leader of the National Consumers League
Jane Addams:

- Reform minded activist
- Created Hull House
Teddy Roosevelt

• William McKinley was assassinated in 1901.
• Theodore Roosevelt becomes President.
• He mediated a settlement in a war between Russia and Japan.
The Peacemaker

• Russia and Japan were competing for Korea.
• Japan destroyed Russia’s fleets but then ran out of men and money.
• Japan went to Teddy Roosevelt in secret and asked him to negotiate peace.
• Japan wanted Sakhalin Island off of the coast of Siberia and money.
• They got half of the island.
Nobel Peace Prize, 1906

- Teddy Roosevelt gets the Peace Prize for negotiating the Treaty of Portsmouth.
Panama Canal

• Needed a canal cut across Central America
• To reduce travel time for commercial and military ships
• Shortcut between the Atlantic and Pacific oceans
Panama Canal

- US needed permission from Columbia to build
- Agreed to buy the French company’s route through Panama for $40 million
- Bunau-Varilla helped to organize a Panamanian rebellion when talks failed
Panama Rebellion

• Nov. 3, 1903: One dozen US warships were present when Panama declared its independence.
• Fifteen days later Panama and US signed a treaty.
• US agreed to pay $10 million plus an annual rent of $250,000—payments to begin in 1913.
Construction

• 43,400 were employed
• 5,600 + were died from accidents or disease
• Total cost: $380 million
• August 15, 1914, the canal opens
• Congress paid Colombia $25 million in compensation
Roosevelt Corollary

• “Speak softly and carry a big stick; you will go far.”
• Theodore Roosevelt added the Corollary to the Monroe Doctrine.
• He stated that disorder in Latin America might “force the US...to the exercise of an international police power.”
• The US would now use force to protect its economic interests in Latin America.
Diplomacy

Dollar
• The U.S. government guaranteed loans made to foreign countries by American businesspeople.

Missionary
• The US had a government it viewed as oppressive, undemocratic, or hostile to U.S. interests.
Roosevelt, Washington, & DuBois

- Booker T. Washington was invited to the White House. He was the co-founder of the Tuskegee Institute.
- The NAACP was formed by Du Bois.
Taft as President

- His one term in office splits the Republican Party
- Conservatives vs. Progressives
- Split over Taft’s support of political boss Joseph Cannon, House Speaker, known as “Uncle Joe”
- Weakened or ignored progressive bills (House Rules Committee)
- The entire House called for a resolution to elect the Committee on Rules and left him off
- Voters concerned about high cost of living
Teddy Roosevelt’s “Bull Moose” Party

Bull Moose Party

• “New Nationalism”
• Federal government would use its power for “the welfare of the people”
• 1912 Roosevelt decided to run for 3rd term
• Formed a 3rd party the “Progressive Party” and nominated Roosevelt
• He was the one and only candidate to run under the Bull Moose Party

Party Platform

• Direct election of Senators
• Adoption in all states of the initiative, referendum, and recall
• Advocated women's suffrage, workmen’s comp, eight-hour workday, minimum wage for women, federal law against child labor, FTC to regulate business
1912 Presidential Choices

- Woodrow Wilson’s New Freedom (Democrat)
- William Taft’s Conservatism (Republican)
- Theodore Roosevelt’s Progressivism (Bull Moose Party)
- Eugene V. Debs (reform-minded Socialist Party political leader)
Mexican Revolution

- Mexican peasants overthrew military dictator Porfirio Diaz (a friend of the US).
- General Huerta took control of the country.
- Wilson refused to recognize the government Huerta formed.
Mexico

Intervention

• Wilson adopted a plan of “watchful waiting.”
• He was looking for an opportunity to move against Huerta.
• Huerta’s government collapsed and Carranza came to power.
• Wilson withdrew troops and recognized his government.

Rebellion in Mexico

• Pancho Villa and Zapata were the rebel leaders.
• John J. Pershing was sent to capture Villa “dead or alive.”
Reference:


