

Major Historical Movements

The Grangers and the Populist Party 1867-1896. Page 125

The Grangers were formed by farmers to protest unfair practices by the Railroads that controlled the rates in a monopolistic way that hurt the farmers.

The Grangers and Populists Party	
Main Goals:	
Accomplishments:	

The Progressive Movement Early 1900s page 126

Made up of middle-class reformers who lived in cities, these reformers looked to correct the political and economic abuses that result from rapid industrialization. They wanted to use the power of Government to stop abuses their ideas were contrary to the economic ideas of Laissez-faire that looked to government to keep its hands off business.

MUCKRAKERS	
Name	Book or Goal
Upton Sinclair	
Jane Addams	
Jacob Riis	

Major Reforms of the Progressives page 127

Secret Ballot:
Election Reforms:
Direct Election of Senators
Direct Party Primaries

Progressive Presidents Accomplishments pages 127-128

Teddy Roosevelt	Woodrow Wilson
1.	1.
2.	2.
3.	

The Women's Suffrage Movement page 128 -129

How Women Were Treated in the 1800s	
Legally	
Socially	
Economically	

- LUCRETIA MOTT AND ELIZABETH CADY STANTON-
- SENECA FALLS CONVENTION-
- DECLARATION OF SENTIMENTS -
- During WWI and WWII women-
- The NINETEENTH AMENDMENT-.

The Progressive Movement ended in 1917 with the start of WWI. The passage of the prohibition of alcohol, a goal of the Women's Temperance Movement brought to an end the passage of Progressive ideas as Americans turned their attention to a new found prosperity during the 1920s.

Spanish American War 1898 pages 129-130

Cuba, 90 miles off the coast of Florida, was one of Spain's last colonial possessions in Latin America. In 1894, Cubans rebelled to obtain their independence. Spain brutally crushed the rebellion. Several factors led the U.S. to intervene:

Causes of the Spanish American War
Humanitarian Concerns
Yellow Journalism
Economic Interests
Sinking of the <i>Maine</i>

Results of the Spanish American War
U.S. Emerged as
U.S. took over

Imperialism (America Builds a Colonial Empire) pages 130-132

Reasons for Imperialism (Overseas Expansion)
Economic Reasons
Belief in Moral Superiority
Desire to be a World Power

U.S. Imperialism	
Pacific Region	Actions Taken
Japan	
China	Spheres of Influence:
	Open Door Policy:

U.S. Imperialism	
Latin American Region	Actions Taken
Roosevelt Corollary	
"Big Stick Policy"	
Panama Canal	

The United States in World War I pages 133-134

America had traditionally followed a foreign policy of isolationism and noninvolvement in European Affairs since the time of George Washington's Farewell Address. Yet concern over trade with Europe and concern for the future of democracy eventually brought Americans into WWI.

Causes of WWI in Europe	
Immediate Cause	The Assassination of
M	
A	
I	
N The underlying causes of WWI in Europe	

Reasons for U.S. Involvement in WWI
Ties with Allies-
German Actions-
Freedom of the Seas / Unrestricted Submarine Warfare-
The Zimmerman Telegram-

The Peace Settlement
Wilson's Fourteen Points-
League of Nations-
Treaty of Versailles
Harshness of the Treaty of Versailles
American Refusal to Join the League of Nations

The Roaring Twenties 1920-1929 pages 135-136

Factors Underlying the Prosperity of the 1920s

Rise of the Automobile	
Development of other Industries and Consumer Products.	
Improved Production	
Government Policies	

Cultural Changes of the 1920s

Women and Flappers	
Hero Worship	
Harlem Renaissance	
Prohibition / 18 th Amendment	
Rise of Organized Crime/ 21 st Amendment	

Threat to Civil Liberties

- 1920s saw an attack on peoples rights as immigrants and racial minorities became targets of hostility. The first **RED SCARE** came about as people feared

- African Americans were often victims of mob lynching and the KKK or **KU KLUX KLAN** reemerged during the 1920s and were hostile to African Americans, Catholics, Jews and immigrants often using violence against them.

America in the Great Depression 1929-1940 Pages 137-139

Depressions are when many businesses fail and people lose their jobs. The Great Depression was the worst depression in American history. At times during the depression up to 25% of the work force was unemployed and could not find a job.

Causes of the Great Depression	
Overproduction	Use of Installment loans to buy consumer goods:
Poor Banking Practices	
Stock Market Speculation	Buying Stocks on Margin:

The Dust Bowl

The Dust Bowl took place in the U.S. in an area known as the _____ farmers were affected by a series of droughts that dried up crops and made the soil turn to dust. One million people lost their farms and migrated to California as farm workers.

The Dust Bowl



Franklin Roosevelt's New Deal

- Unhappy with **HERBERT HOOVER'S LAISSEZ-FAIRE ECONOMIC POLICY** Americans turned to FDR to help during the depression.
- FDR's **NEW DEAL** was a series of laws passed the first 100 days of his presidency when he promised programs to help Americans. The new deal put forth the idea that government had a major responsibility for making the nations economy run smooth and helping citizens in times of trouble.
- Roosevelt's plan had three components:
 - **RELIEF**- short term steps to help people with food and clothing
 - **RECOVERY**- Measures to help restore the economy
 - **REFORM**- Measures to correct problems that led to the Depression (banking and Stock Market reforms.)

- The most important Act of the New Deal was the **S_____ S_____ A_____ OF (1935)** that established funds to help Americans in case of disability and money for r_____.
- Roosevelt tried to **PACK THE SUPREME COURT** because justices were ruling his programs u_____. In 1937, he proposed adding six new justices to the court so he would have a majority friendly to his **N_____ D_____ P_____**. People saw it as an unjust attempt to get past the separation of powers and the plan failed.

The Spirit of '37



Explain the main idea of the political cartoon above.
