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Chapter 19  
Chapter Outline

- I. An era of intervention
  - A. Theodore Roosevelt and Roosevelt Corollary
    - 1. Panama
      - a. U.S.-backed separation of Panama from Colombia
      - b. U.S. acquisition of Panama Canal Zone
      - c. Construction of Panama Canal
      - d. Roosevelt Corollary [to the Monroe Doctrine]
    - 2. Dominican Republic
    - 3. Cuba
  - B. William Howard Taft and Dollar Diplomacy
    - 1. Nicaragua
    - 2. Honduras
    - 3. Dominican Republic
  - C. Woodrow Wilson and "moral imperialism"
    - 1. Haiti
    - 2. Dominican Republic
    - 3. Mexico
      - a. Mexican Revolution under leadership of Francisco Madero
      - b. Assassination of Madero and outbreak of Civil War
      - c. Wilson dispatch of troops, skirmishes with Pancho Villa
- II. America and the Great War
  - A. Outbreak of European war
    - 1. Assassination of Archduke Franz Ferdinand
    - 2. Allied Powers (Britain, France, Russia, Japan) versus Central Powers (Germany, Austria-Hungary, Ottoman Empire)
    - 3. Protracted, bloody stalemate
  - B. Implications of European war
    - 1. Undermining of faith in human progress and reason
    - 2. Indication of power of nationalism in modern world
  - C. American response: Neutrality and preparedness
    - 1. Mixed sentiments
      - a. Sympathy for Allied Powers
        - i. British roots
        - ii. Association of Britain with democracy, Germany with tyranny
      - b. Opposition to Allied Powers, and/or U.S. involvement
        - i. German, Irish, Russian (anti-czarist) roots
        - ii. Antiwar feminists, pacifists, social reformers
    - 2. The road to war
      - a. Initial declaration of neutrality
      - b. British and German blockades
      - c. American business ties to Britain
      - d. Sinking of *Lusitania*
      - e. "Preparedness" policy
      - f. German suspension of submarine warfare against neutrals
      - g. Reelection of Wilson; "He Kept Us Out of War"
      - h. German resumption of open submarine warfare
      - i. Zimmerman Note
      - j. First Russian Revolution (Menshevik); overthrow of czar
      - k. American declaration of war against Germany
  - D. From American entry to Armistice
    - 1. Second Russian Revolution (Bolshevik)

- a. Vladimir Lenin's break with Allies
    - b. Withdrawal of Russia from war
  - 2. Wilson's Fourteen Points
  - 3. Defeat of German advance; Allied counteroffensive
  - 4. German surrender
- III. The war at home
  - A. The progressive's war
    - 1. Economic rationalization
    - 2. Spirit of national unity and purpose
    - 3. Social justice
  - B. The wartime state—expansion of federal powers
    - 1. Military conscription
    - 2. Economic intervention
      - a. Areas
        - i. War production (War Industries Board)
        - ii. National transportation (Railroad Administration)
        - iii. Coal and oil (Fuel Administration)
        - iv. Farming and food preparation (Food Administration)
        - v. Labor relations (National War Labor Board)
      - b. Varied degrees of intervention
        - i. Coordination of overall war production (WIB)
        - ii. Control of some sectors (railroads)
        - iii. Regulation of some sectors (coal, oil, labor relations)
      - c. Partnership between business and government
        - i. Guaranteed profit
        - ii. Suspension of antitrust
      - d. Labor-management-government cooperation
        - i. Uninterrupted production
        - ii. Federal mediation
        - iii. Labor's right to organize
        - iv. Improved wages and working conditions
    - 3. Raising of revenue
      - a. Corporate and income tax increases
      - b. Liberty bonds
- C. The propaganda war
  - 1. Widespread opposition to American entry
    - a. Industrial Workers of the World
    - b. Socialist party
  - 2. Committee on Public Information; George Creel
    - a. Modes of propaganda
      - i. Pamphlets
      - ii. Posters
      - iii. Advertisements
      - iv. Motion pictures
      - v. Four-Minute speeches
    - b. Themes
      - i. Social cooperation
      - ii. Expanded democracy and freedom
      - iii. Demonization of Germans
- D. Revitalization of Progressive causes
  - 1. The coming of woman suffrage
    - a. Optimism that wartime patriotism will gain women the vote
    - b. Insistence that women should enjoy "democracy" at home
      - i. National Women's party
      - ii. Alice Paul

- c. Support from Wilson
    - d. Postwar ratification of Nineteenth Amendment
  - 2. Prohibition
    - a. Sources of support
      - i. Employers
      - ii. Urban reformers
      - iii. Women
      - iv. Anti-immigrant Protestants
      - v. Anti-Germans
    - b. Progress
      - i. Passage of state laws
      - ii. Postwar ratification of Eighteenth Amendment
- E. Liberty in wartime; repression of dissent
  - 1. Instruments
    - a. Federal government
      - i. Espionage Act
      - ii. Sedition Act
    - b. State governments
    - c. Coercive patriotism; vigilante organizations
  - 2. Themes
    - a. Definition of "patriotism" as support for government, war, economic status quo
    - b. Definition of "un-Americanism" as labor radicalism, opposition to war
  - 3. Means
    - a. Criminalization of dissent; conviction of Eugene V. Debs
    - b. Investigations of suspected dissidents
    - c. Mass arrests
    - d. Public harassment and intimidation
    - e. Suppression of labor protest
    - f. Terror
  - 4. Minimal reaction from Progressives
- F. The "race problem"
  - 1. Progressive-era conceptualization
    - a. Ethnic groups as "races"
    - b. Inbred "racial" characteristics
    - c. Racial diversity as threat to American civilization
  - 2. Progressive solutions
    - a. Mainstream
      - i. "Americanization"
      - ii. Eugenics
    - b. Insistence by some on respect for other cultures
  - 3. Wartime Americanization
    - a. Government-sponsored
    - b. Pressure on immigrants to demonstrate patriotism
    - c. The Anti-German Campaign—suppression of German-American culture
  - 4. Heightened interest in immigration restriction, eugenics
- G. Ambiguous status of groups neither black nor white
  - 1. Mexicans in Southwest
  - 2. Puerto Ricans
  - 3. Asian-Americans
- H. The color line; status and response of African-Americans
  - 1. Progressive era
    - a. Barriers to political rights, employment opportunity, consumer economy

- b. Progressives' indifference or aversion to black freedom
        - i. Activists
        - ii. Intellectuals
        - iii. Presidents
      - c. W. E. B. Du Bois and revival of black protest
        - i. Du Bois background
        - ii. *The Souls of Black Folk*
        - iii. Challenge to Booker T. Washington accommodationism
        - iv. "Talented tenth"
        - v. Niagara movement
        - vi. National Association for the Advancement of Colored People
    - 2. World War I era
      - a. Optimism that wartime patriotism would gain blacks equal rights
        - i. "Close ranks"
        - ii. Minimal gains
      - b. The "great migration" and the "promised land"
        - i. Scale and direction
        - ii. Motivations and aspirations
        - iii. Disappointing realities
      - c. Racial violence, North and South
      - d. New spirit of militancy
        - i. Silent Protest Parade
        - ii. Garveyism
- IV. 1919
  - A. Upheaval world wide
    - 1. Inspirations and manifestations
      - a. Russian Revolution
      - b. Spread of communist-led governments
      - c. General strikes
      - d. Peasant movements
      - e. Anti-colonial campaigns
    - 2. Underlying aspirations
      - a. Socialism
      - b. "Industrial democracy"
      - c. National self-determination
    - 3. Counter-mobilization
      - a. Allied intervention in Soviet Union
      - b. Limits of Wilson's internationalism
    - 4. Receding of postwar radicalism around world
  - B. Upheaval in America
    - 1. Breadth and magnitude
    - 2. Spirit and themes
      - a. Appropriation of wartime rhetoric of freedom and democracy
      - b. Social and ideological diversity
    - 3. Leading instances
      - a. Seattle general strike
      - b. Boston police strike
      - c. Coal strike
      - d. Steel strike
    - 4. Anti-union mobilization
      - a. Employers
      - b. Government
      - c. Private organizations
    - 5. Defeats of postwar strikes
    - 6. Red Scare

- a. Methods
      - i. Federal raids on offices of labor and radical organizations; Palmer Raids
      - ii. Arrests
      - iii. Deportations
      - iv. Secret files
    - b. Outcomes
      - i. Devastation of labor and radical organizations
      - ii. Broad outrage over abuse of civil liberties
- V. Forging of postwar international order
  - A. Wilson's at Versailles
    - 1. Rapturous reception in Paris
    - 2. Hardheaded diplomacy at Versailles
  - B. Treaty of Versailles
    - 1. The Wilsonian moment
      - a. League of Nations
      - b. New sovereign nations in Europe
    - 2. Harsher elements
      - a. French occupation of Saar basin and Rhineland
      - b. Restrictions on German military
      - c. Crippling reparations for Germany
    - 3. Limits of national sovereignty
      - a. Denial of independence for French and British colonies
      - b. League of Nations "mandates" for former Ottoman lands
      - c. Reallotment of former German colonies
  - C. Seeds of instability for twentieth-century world
  - D. Wilsonian internationalism in postwar America
    - 1. Short-term setbacks
      - a. League of Nations debate
      - b. Wilson's stroke, incapacity
      - c. Senate rejection of Versailles treaty
      - d. Eclipse of Progressivism; "return to normalcy"
    - 2. Long-term legacy for American foreign policy
      - a. Blend of idealism and power politics
      - b. Appeals to democracy, open markets, global mission
      - c. Impulse for military intervention abroad