

Day 1: As we often did: Lets start out with a song Tour The States

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=E2CNZIIIVlg> If you don't have access to the interweb, try to remember the song from class and hum along...

Try and name the states on Seterra <https://online.seterra.com/en>

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Day 1. While America was growing, Big Business, Immigration and New Inventions the nation still struggled with discrimination. Read through these notes; please notice additional input via the *italic* font. If you have the ability, take a look at the videos that I have added that help explain the information.

Here is a short video refreshing us on the Jim Crow Laws made by a middle school student.

- <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=CSq1r2hi9uU>

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Racial Segregation and the Rise of "Jim Crow"

During Reconstruction, **African Americans** began to enjoy some new rights. For the first time in many states, blacks and whites held government positions, ate in the same restaurants, rode in the same railway cars, used the same public facilities, and voted in the same elections. However, this did not last for long. White citizens became concerned as they found themselves in competition with African Americans for jobs and housing and there was more social interaction than ever before. Many white citizens wanted things to return to the way they had been *before* Reconstruction.

Because of the growing concerns of white citizens, the freedoms and rights promised to African Americans were slowly taken away after Reconstruction. By the late 1800s and early 1900s, **discrimination** against African Americans was widespread throughout the South.

Other groups, like **poor whites and American Indians**, also experienced discrimination. In fact, American Indians were not considered citizens until 1924!

- *Remember, people didn't think the same way as we do now.*

"Jim Crow" Laws

During this time, special laws, which became known as **Jim Crow** laws, were passed by Southern legislatures to discriminate primarily against African Americans. These laws made **racial segregation** (the separation of people, usually based on race or religion) legal in many communities and states. They affected African Americans by **enforcing unequal opportunities** in housing, education, employment, and government.

Racial Segregation and the Rise of "Jim Crow" (cont'd)

The Effect of "Jim Crow" Laws

Housing: Laws were passed that upheld segregation of housing and neighborhoods.

- The owners of apartment buildings were not allowed to rent space to African-Americans in buildings where white families lived.
- Landlords signed legal agreements with other landlords promising not to rent or sell real estate to African-Americans.

** This had nothing to do with money, even if a person had a truckload of money; they still would not sell/rent to them.*

Education: Laws were passed that made it illegal for African American children and white children to attend the same schools.

- Separate free schools were built for the education of African-Americans.
- Textbooks used by African-American children could not be used later by white children.

** Our old school (Windsor Middle School) was a serrated school.*

Employment: Laws were passed enforcing the hiring and treatment of African-American employees.

- Many employers kept African Americans confined to menial, unskilled positions.
- Employers were required to have separate bathroom and lunchroom facilities for African-American employees.
- *Even if a person were qualified (they had the education & experience) they would not be hired.* *Has anyone seen the movie: Hidden Figures? It takes place here in our*



area – Hampton. . . If you can watch it, it is entertaining and helps explain how people lived and worked in this time frame.

Government: Laws were passed that made it almost impossible for African Americans and poor whites to vote or hold public office.

- All voters had to pay a poll tax of \$6.00
- Election officials were allowed to give voters a test that they had to pass in order to vote (Literacy Test).

Remember talking about how important voting is. Representatives who get voted into office make laws. They pass laws that their voters want, and if you can't vote, you are not necessarily represented.

The Poll Taxes forced poor/African Americans to choose between voting and helping their families.

Literacy Tests: Remember that a lot of children had to work and didn't get educations. Also, even if they were able to answer the test questions, people who didn't necessarily want them to pass graded the tests.

Name the four key areas that Jim Crow laws affected people.

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____

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Day 2

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Okay, now we'll look at two key people who were fighting for civil rights (Rights of Citizens) during this time.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=MLkyCAcizdk>

Racial Segregation and the Rise of "Jim Crow" The African American Response to Racial Segregation and "Jim Crow" Laws

Although Jim Crow laws angered African Americans, some prominent African American leaders differed in their responses to discrimination.

☛ These two people both were trying to get equal civil rights for all Americans, but they went at it from different directions. Remember about how we've discussed "Different Perspectives."

Booker T. Washington, a former slave, **accepted the social separation of the races**. He believed that African Americans should live, work, and learn separately from White Americans. He also believed that African Americans could achieve equality through **vocational education** and he encouraged them to attend trade schools instead of colleges. He saw the opportunity to earn a living and own property as more important than acquiring civil rights. As a result, he founded the *Tuskegee Institute*, which today is a prestigious Southern university. Although academic subjects were taught at the school, the emphasis was on the learning of practical skills such as farming, carpentry, brickmaking, shoemaking, printing, and cabinetmaking.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=5XBqPKI9EGw>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=PfOcKn9BVuc>

Short Videos on Booket T. Washington.

Booker T. Washington was older, a former slave and had to fight his way up from slavery. His perspective was FRIST to get equality by being able to make money and take care of your family. THEN worry about having the same social rights. He was willing to put up with discrimination while they got economical abilities.

W.E.B. DuBois, another prominent African American leader, opposed Booker T. Washington's views. He believed that Washington's views supported a view held by many White Americans that the African American race was inferior. As a result, he became an advocate for the **full political, civil, and social rights** of African Americans. His meetings with other promoters of equal rights led to the foundation of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) in the early 1900s. Short Videos on W.E.B DuBois:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=hpPkQ9rTBo4>

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=TGOEED_MexI

** W.E.B. DuBois was from a wealthy Northern family and highly educated. He had a different perspective than that of B.T. Washington and wanted full civil rights immediately!*

Many African Americans were angered by the discrimination and segregation they faced after Reconstruction. As a result they formed groups to fight against Jim Crow laws. They wrote letters, held meetings, and organized protests. They also began to start their own businesses, print their own newspapers, and train to become doctors, lawyers, and teachers. Jim Crow laws caused many African Americans to work together to improve their lives and their communities.

1. How do you think Booker T. Washington and W.E. B. DuBois' backgrounds impacted their views on fighting discrimination?

2. Which of the two do you think was had the better approach and why?

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Day 3. *Now we move into how America moved from being mostly an agricultural country, where most of the people in the U.S. lived in the country, to became a huge business country, where more people lived in the cities than in the country. We'll look at some of the biggest and most impactful big businesses and what helped them grow so big and fast. We'll look at who the leaders of these industries were.*

BUT FIRST, A SONG <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=kc-zU9WHVO0>

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An Industrial Nation is Born

Following the Civil War, the United States was transformed, or changed from a largely **agricultural society into a powerful industrial nation**. The rise of big business and the growth of industry began to impact (*change*) where Americans lived and how they made their livings.

There were several factors that led to the rise of **big business** after the Civil War. One of these factors was the **beginning of national markets**. These markets were created by advances in transportation. Before railroads began to crisscross the country, small businessmen could only afford to transport and sell their products to local markets. (*You guys know this stuff about the RRs pretty well*) The growth of railroads, however, made it possible for businesses to sell and ship their products to markets all across the nation. National markets quickly turned small businesses into big businesses. Some of the first big businesses in America were in the fields of **oil production, steel manufacturing, and railroad building**. *We're going to add the Automobile too.*

Remember how we had someone in class making stoves in Windsor, VA? They went from having a little shop, with 4 or 5 employees to making 100's of stoves a month, by 100s of employees. They used catalogs and advertisements to get customers (markets) all around the country. Stoves were delivered by the RR. Creating the Stove Queen/King with \$\$\$\$\$\$

As the national market grew, powerful men called **captains of industry** began to appear and impact the rise of big business. These men built and became the leaders of prosperous industrial organizations. Some of these captains of industry included **John D. Rockefeller**, who

dominated and controlled much of the nation's **oil industry**; **Andrew Carnegie**, https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=_eaJpeg2syc who built the largest **steel business** in the United States; and **Cornelius Vanderbilt**, an entrepreneur who made his fortune in the **shipping and railroad industries**. **Henry Ford** did not invent the automobile, but he came up with a way to make them affordable. "Back in the day" cars were only for the very wealthy. They cost as much as a house. He used an assembly line, where the frame of the car moved slowly down the line and many people would put one part on it. He built a large plant in Dearborn, Michigan where he made thousands of affordable cars and put a lot of people to work. <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=POXqGsgAtaY> - How Ford became Big Business!

A man named **J.P. Morgan** was a very important banker. He was in charge of powerful banks that could loan the other Captains of Industry huge amounts of money to fund their industries.

I should add that many people called these CAPTAINS OF INDUSTRY – Robber Barons. Some people saw them as ruthless and coldhearted men who used their wealth to rob smaller businesses and crush competitions. They didn't have much regard for their workers and treated them poorly. They used an old term for medieval royalty who took advantage of people.

We were supposed to go through this graphic organizer/CLOZE exercise together so here are the answers, you can write them in.

Carnegie – Steel- Pittsburgh, PA- controlled – 25%

Rockefeller – Oil – company – trust or monopoly – 95%

Ford – Automobiles – assembly line – Dearborn, Michigan

Vanderbilt – Railroads – Markets – transportation – Railroads – miles of tracks – Captains of Industry

Robber Barons

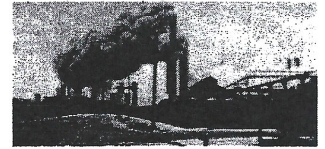
The Rise of Big Business

Captain's of Industry or Robber Barons, you decide!



Andrew Carnegie

Carnegie Steel



Andrew Carnegie

Andrew Carnegie found a cheaper way to make _____.
His 1st mill was located in _____.
Carnegie _____ every step of the steel making process.
Carnegie's Steel Company produced _____ of the nation's steel mill. He gave much of his fortune away.



John D. Rockefeller

Standard Oil

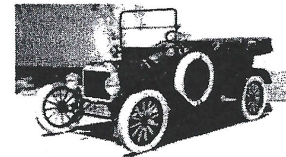


Rockefeller earned his fortune in _____.
Rockefeller's _____ had formed a _____ in the Oil Industry.
By 1880 Standard Oil controlled _____ of the nation's oil business.



Henry Ford

Ford Motor



Henry Ford mass produced _____ and sold them cheaper than anyone else.
In 1913 Ford began to use the _____ which made it faster and cheaper to make cars.
Ford's plant was located in _____.
Automobile related industries began to boom:



Cornelius
Vanderbilt

Railroads



Vanderbilt controlled most the _____.
This was important because national _____ were created by advances in _____ like the railroad

_____ grew so did the wealth of their owners. By 1890 there were more than 4,000 _____ in
US. Rockefeller, Carnegie, Vanderbilt, and Ford were referred to as _____.
Many people called them _____ for making their fortunes by driving competitors out of business.

Day 4: *As we often did: Lets start out with a song* **Tour The States**

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Day 4. *Many Businesses that started as little places were becoming larger and larger. They became larger and bought up smaller companies. As they grew they started using techniques to assist in that growth:*

BUT FIRST, A Different SONG <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=nMG4xwX8DsI> - RAP

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An Industrial Nation is Born

Advertising also played a part in the rise of big business. As national markets grew, businesses began to brand, *(Remember how the cowboys used heated iron to make a mark – or brand - on their cows in order to tell which cow belonged to which ranch?)* or name their goods in order to distinguish them from the competition. Growing companies soon began to pay for announcements that would draw public attention to their products and services. These early ads appeared on theater programs, maps, calendars, and in newspapers and magazines.

Lower production costs also contributed to the rise of big business in the United States. As companies began to expand and compete, they needed to produce larger amounts of their product at a price that consumers would like. Because hiring skilled craftsmen was expensive, more and more businesses began to use new, efficient factories and machines to produce their products. This new method of production called for the hiring of less expensive, unskilled workers. As a result, products could be produced in mass quantity at lower costs.

Here is a video of the Ford Plant that shows an assembly line – and how Ford was able to make cars affordable for the average person. <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=S4KrIMZpwCY>

This is a good overview of the way some people saw the "Captains"

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=st3_8LEQvck

Day 5: *As we often did: Lets start out with a song* **Tour The States**

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Day 5. There are a few things that allowed American businesses to grow so big – these things are what made us the most powerful industrialized nation in the world.

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An Industrial Nation is Born (cont'd)

A number of factors led to the growth of industry in the United States. Some of these factors included **access to raw materials and energy**, an **available work force**, **new inventions**, and **financial resources**.

The tremendous growth of the railroad system greatly impacted the growth of other industries. In addition to shipping manufactured goods across the country, railroads gave growing businesses and industries **access to the raw materials and energy** they needed. Railroads connected factories with raw materials like iron-ore, coal, oil, and wood needed to run their machines and produce their products.

Industrial growth was also impacted by an **available work force**. As industries grew, so did their need for workers. Due to the huge number of immigrants arriving in the United States during the late 1800s, a large work force was readily available. These immigrants rushed to the new industrial cities in search of jobs and a chance for a better life.

New inventions also affected the growth of industry in the United States. Some inventions like the steam engine, electricity, and the light bulb made factories safer and more productive. Other inventions, like the blast furnace, revolutionized an already prosperous steel industry. Cheaper, stronger steel would advance the transportation and construction industries.

The **availability of financial resources** also helped industries expand and prosper. As industries grew, owners found that they needed more and more money to keep their businesses running. To raise money they encouraged people to invest in their companies. Americans began

to buy shares of stocks from businesses. As a stockholder, a person was part owner in the business and received part of the profit from the business.

An Industrial Nation is Born (cont'd)

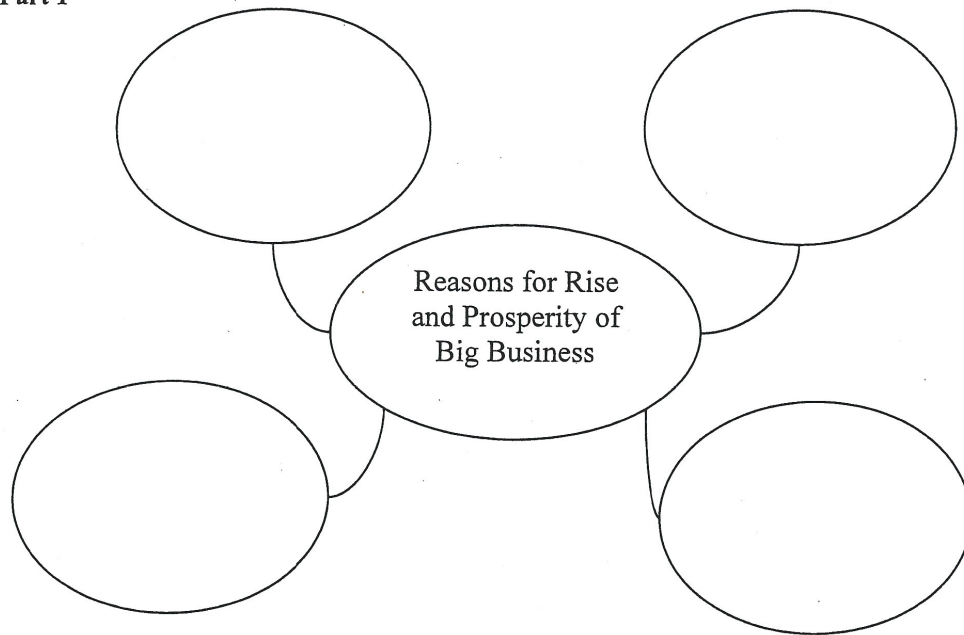
The **rise of industry and big business** also influenced life on American farms. **Mechanical inventions such as the reaper** reduced the number of farm laborers needed to produce and harvest crops. By the early 1900s, one farmer could do the work of 30 men. This mechanization also increased the amount of land that a farmer could work from about a hundred acres to over five hundred acres. As a result, productivity increased. However, as the number of farming jobs decreased due to new labor-saving inventions, farm laborers and small farmers moved to the new industrial cities where jobs were plentiful.

Americans who remained in rural areas also benefited from **industrialization**. Consumer goods not easily obtained in the past were now available through **mail order companies** like Sears, Roebuck and Montgomery Ward. Mail order catalogues brought the city department stores to small towns and farming communities all across the nation. Cities, too, benefited from industrialization. Industrial development created **increased labor needs** which made jobs plentiful in American cities.

Name _____

USII.4d

Part 1



Part 2 Lists

Which factors resulted in industrial growth?

What 3 Big Businesses existed after 1877?

Part 3

How did industrialization and the rise in big business influence life on American farms?

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Day 6.

The Impact of the Progressive Movement on the Nation

With the rise of big business and industrialization came new problems for the nation and calls for reform. This period in American history, known as the **Progressive Movement**, marked a shift from an agricultural society to an urban society. With this shift came new concerns about the negative effects of industrialization, the rise of organized labor, workplace reforms, women's rights, and the Temperance Movement.

This era was known as the progressive era, where people fought for better lives for working people.

Mr. Betts - <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ddce6KWpcGg>

Negative Effects of Industrialization – *So the country is growing, more people, more industry, new inventions, growing cities and...people's lives are not getting very much better.*

As industries grew, so did their need for workers. As a result, thousands of American citizens and immigrants rushed to the new industrial cities in search of new jobs and a chance for a better life. With so many people looking for work, factory owners could hire workers who were willing to put in long hours for very **low wages**. Wages were so low that it became impossible for a worker to support his family. In order to pay the rent and put food on the table, many parents were forced to **send their children to work (child labor)** instead of school. Children as young as eight worked six days a week, eight to twelve hours a day for less than a dollar a day. They worked in factories, mills, coal mines, picked fruit, shined shoes, and sold newspapers.

Child Labor Videos: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=U2M9i1Wy6IU>
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=_tY1gk6J6zc

* If children don't get an education, like children back then, because they started working at age 10, How could they get a better job and earn enough money so their children didn't have to work at such a young age?

In addition to low wages and long hours, Americans also had to deal with **unsafe working conditions**. Factories and mills were filled with new machines that were very dangerous to operate. As a result, thousands of workers were injured and hundreds more were killed each year. In addition, many Americans worked in crowded, unsanitary buildings where exit doors were locked to keep workers in and fresh air out. Locked doors also resulted in hundreds of worker deaths when fires broke out and escape was impossible.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=FguWSsW21CQ> - **THE TRIANGLE SHIRTWAIST FACTORY FIRE**

This fire was New York City's worst accident until 9/11! It upset so many people that demanded laws be made to protect workers.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=SILpcE7wffo&list=PLD80F568A1EFD1C6E> - A good "old time" style video on how dangerous it was to work back then.

The owners of the factories, mills and mines didn't care too much about their workers. They know that there were a lot of immigrants and other workers that they could use, so if you got hurt that was your concern. There were no laws that protected workers. They didn't have to spend money for protective equipment, safety guards on machinery and safety training

* What safety equipment can you think of around your house, the school, public buildings? _____

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Day 7.

*This era also was known as the “**Gilded Age**” because on the out side, America was looking wonderful! There were new inventions, electric lights and telephones, but the average working family was barely getting by, they were working long hours with little pay and often in dangerous conditions. So little pay that they had to send their children to work (Not so they could get a nicer car, but so they could EAT!*

So people started looking for ways to get the owners of the companies to treat them better. One way that they came up with something called a UNION.

<https://youtu.be/ISNYstqOET8>

The Impact of the Progressive Movement on the Nation - The Rise of Organized Labor

As Americans became more and more concerned about their working conditions, some began to join together against the unfair practices of the powerful industries and big businesses. Together they formed **organized labor unions**. A labor union is an organization that protects a worker's rights to fair wages, a shorter work day, and safe working conditions.

One such labor union was the **American Federation of Labor** or **AFL**. Organized in 1886, this labor union represented skilled workers such as cigar makers, plumbers, carpenters, bricklayers and machinists. Its president and founder, a cigar maker by the name of Samuel Gompers, organized many different skilled labor unions into one large federation of unions. He knew that in order to fight back against big business, he would need a big labor union. By 1920 the AFL had over four million members. Because of its size, many business leaders began to listen to the AFL's demands for a better American workplace.

In some cases, however, wealthy owners ignored the demands of unions for better treatment of workers. As a result, workers would stop working, or **strike**, until their demands were met. Some strikes were peaceful but some had deadly consequences. The **Homestead Strike** was one of the most violent strikes during the Progressive Movement. It took place at the Carnegie Steel Mill in Homestead, Pennsylvania after a manager announced an eighteen percent pay cut. During the strike, a gun battle erupted. Sixteen people died and many others were injured.

Most workers left the union and returned to work after the strike. It took over thirty years for steel unions to regain their power to represent steel workers.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ewu-v36szIE> The Labor Movement in the United States

The average work day back then was 12 – 14 hours per day, 6 days per week = 78 hour week.

How long is the **average** work day today? _____ for _____ days a week = _____ hours per week.

No, they did not get paid “overtime” back then.

•

Progressive Movement Workplace Reforms

During the late 1800s and the early 1900s, more and more Americans realized that **drastic reforms were needed in the workplace**. These **Progressives**, as they were called, wanted to expose the many problems facing the American worker and make life better for all Americans. They fought for improved safety conditions, reduced work hours, and restrictions on child labor. As a result of their efforts, the American workplace began to change. New laws set safety standards for the workplace and businesses had to contribute money to the government to help pay workers who were injured on the job. Laws were also passed to limit the number of hours in a workday. Other laws restricted the number of hours children could work and set a minimum age for employment.

The Impact of the Progressive Movement on the Nation

The Temperance

The reforms of the Progressive Movement did not stop in the work place. Many reformers were **opposed to the making and consuming of alcohol** in the United States. Members of this group called the **Temperance Movement** believed that if alcohol was prohibited, or not allowed, it would lower crime rates, reduce poverty, and increase the overall quality of American life. On January 16, 1919, their cause was strengthened when the **18th Amendment** to the Constitution ended the legal manufacture, transportation, and sale of alcoholic beverages in the United States. Fourteen years later, however, the 18th Amendment was repealed and prohibition ended. In addition to being hard to enforce, it had actually supported an increase in criminal activities and the amount of alcohol that was being consumed.

Some very well meaning people looked for a way to solve a lot of society's problems. They came up with PROHIBITION. We'll learn how this "solution" had unintended consequences.

Another way people tried to make progress, or make society better was to fight for women to have civil rights – especially the right to VOTE. And as we have covered, our government representatives get elected by voters. If you don't or can't vote, they may not represent you as much as they represent those voters who got them their jobs.

During this time there were other reformers, like **Susan B. Anthony** and **Elizabeth Cady Stanton**, who worked for **women's suffrage**, or women's rights.

In the area of education, **Susan B. Anthony** called for equal opportunities for all. She campaigned for the equal treatment of boys and girls. As a result, women's colleges opened their doors all across the nation. By the late 1800s, over forty thousand women were enrolled in colleges or institutes of higher learning. Due to these reforms, women now had **more educational opportunities**.

In the mid-1800s, Susan B. Anthony met **Elizabeth Cady Stanton**. Stanton organized the first women's rights convention in Seneca Falls, New York in 1848. During the convention a statement of women's rights called the "Declaration of Sentiments" was drafted. Together, Stanton and Anthony led the struggle for a **woman's right to vote**. Anthony also wrote books and lectured to spread her beliefs. She devoted fifty years of her life to the woman's suffrage movement. Finally in 1920, fourteen years after her death, the **19th Amendment** to the Constitution of the United States was passed. Women now had the right to vote.

Womens Suffrage Video: <https://www.pbs.org/video/womens-suffrage-7neirw/>

- What things in society do you think women have a different perspective of than men?

Did women have the same rights as men back in the early 1900s ? _____

How do you thing that changed? Explain

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Day 8

As America was growing and becoming industrialized, the world was also changing. Back in the age of exploration, Spain “discovered” America, and the islands in the Caribbean Sea (Southeast of Florida) and South and Central America. One of the islands in the Caribbean Sea is called Cuba. The Spanish used this island a large plantation to grow sugar \$\$\$\$\$\$.

Thanks Mr. Betts for this video:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=zjv-SS8FXNE>

The Spanish American War: Reasons and Results

As the citizens of the United States emerged from the Civil War, the people of Cuba began a struggle of their own. In 1868 **Cubans began to demand their independence from Spain.**

At first the United States chose *not* to get involved. *The U.S. had just gotten out of the Civil War and didn't want to start fighting again...* This changed when fighting erupted again in the 1890s.

As renewed fighting spread across the island nation in 1895, Spain forced the citizens of Cuba to move to central locations where they would be under the control of the Spanish army. Unfortunately, these crowded living conditions resulted in thousands of deaths due to lack of food and medicine and unsanitary living conditions. (The Spanish couldn't tell who were the peaceful citizens and who were the rebels, so they built camps and told everyone to be in the camp by nightfall. Anyone outside the camps were assumed to be rebels and killed. Unfortunately, the Spanish didn't have enough food and sanitation facilities in the camps, which caused many citizens to get sick and die! Of course this treatment turned many more citizens against the Spanish...) **Americans became sympathetic and called for government support of Cuban rebels** who were fighting for their independence from Spain.

Eagerness for war increased as some U.S. newspapers published exaggerated news reports of the events taking place in Cuba. (*The job of newspapers is to MAKE MONEY and Inform the public. The more people that they could get to read their newspapers, the more money they could make.*) Deceitful or dishonest publishers saw the conflict as a chance to increase newspaper sales. They used enormous black headlines, colored paper, and graphic illustrations of the alleged brutality of the Spanish. This **yellow journalism** caused Americans to demand that the United States government get involved. (*The papers took small incidents and wrote them into super exaggerated stories in order to catch reader's attention. It worked, and with the aid of exaggerated drawings (they didn't have photos in newspapers yet) the "brutal Spanish overlords in Cuba were hated in America.*)

By the late 1890s, America had also become a big investor in Cuban sugar and tobacco crops. (*American businessmen would pay farmers in Cuba to grow \$ugar and then they would sell the sugar for a lot of \$\$\$*) Many of these investors became concerned as they saw American property and interests being destroyed as the fighting increased. (*The rebels couldn't attack the Spanish straight forward, so they hurt their businesses – like sugar farms*) Anxious to **protect American business interests** in Cuba, they urged the government to intervene.

Early in 1898, President William McKinley sent an American battleship, to Cuba to protect American lives and interests. The **U.S.S. Maine** mysteriously exploded in **Havana Harbor** on February 15 killing over 200 American sailors. Although Spain denied involvement, tensions between the two countries increased. Two months later the **United States declared war on Spain.**

Within four months, the **Spanish American War** was over. The war ended 400 years of Spanish rule over the island of Cuba. **Cuba became an independent country.** The United States' main goal had been accomplished. In addition, the **United States emerged as a new world power** and **gained possession of the Spanish territories of Guam, Puerto Rico, and the Philippine Islands.**

The Spanish – American War in 3 minutes:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=SmamZOAAJ0M>

USII.5a. Day 9.

If you have the ability to print these papers out, do so and use our notes and reading the “Remember the Main “ worksheet.

If you can't print them out, answer them on a separate piece of paper.

The answers will be in the next lesson for you to compare with.

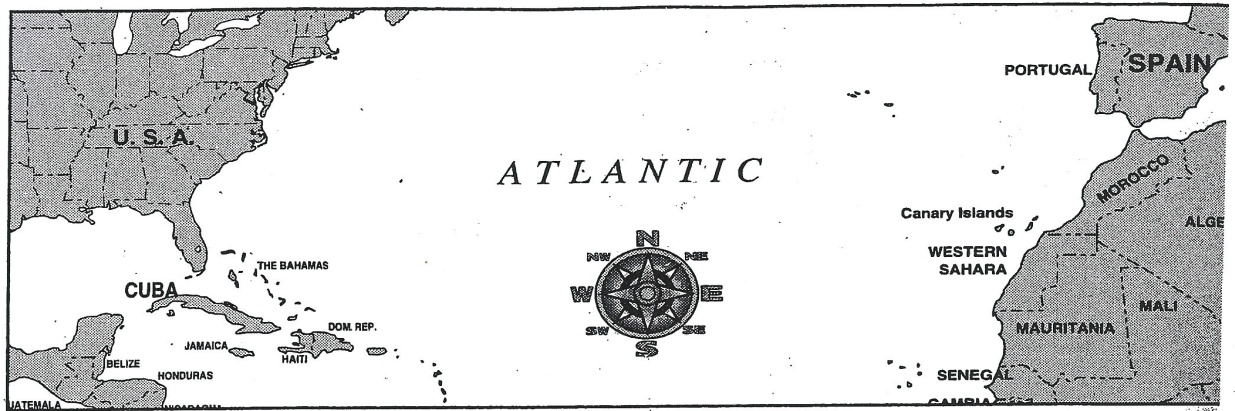
In addition, here is a short video on how the the U.S. got Hawaii :

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=as7Hw0uuYeY>

Here is one on how we got Alaska: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=qUTDYFNjNkI>

Remember The Maine!

The role of the United States in international affairs changed during the late 1800s. The United States emerged as a world power after the victory over Spain the Spanish American War. The conflict lasted from April through August 1898.



The International Courier

December 18, 1920

A War for Independence?

In the 1800s, some Americans wanted to acquire Cuba, a country under Spanish rule. Following the Civil War,

interest in acquiring Cuba declined, but the United States was still unhappy with the way Spain ruled Cuba.



Map Skill Builder

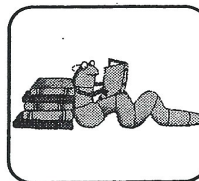
Name the two countries that fought over Cuban independence and circle them on the map:

Causes of the Spanish American War include:

- Protection of American business interests in Cuba
- American support of Cuban rebels to gain independence from Spain

Rising tensions because of the sinking of the USS *Maine* in Havana Harbor

- Exaggerated news reports of events, called yellow journalism



yellow journalism:

a style of journalism that uses news stories sensationally or unethically to attract readers

A Quick Review For You!

Circle the correct answers.

A. Economic interests and public opinion often influence United States involvement in international affairs:

TRUE FALSE

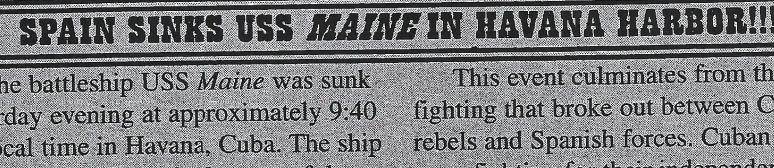
B. American businesses being in Cuba is an example of:

U.S. public relations

U.S. economic interests

C. "Yellow journalism" can influence public opinion:

TRUE FALSE



The Sensational Press December February 16, 1898

SPAIN SINKS USS *MAINE* IN HAVANA HARBOR!!!

The battleship USS *Maine* was sunk yesterday evening at approximately 9:40 pm local time in Havana, Cuba. The ship sank immediately to the bottom of the harbor, where hundreds of sailors perished!

Locals reported a small boat leaving the vicinity of the battleship, leading us to believe that a Spanish mine may have been involved.

This event culminates from the 1895 fighting that broke out between Cuban rebels and Spanish forces. Cuban rebels were fighting for their independence from Spain.

Some U.S. newspapers (but certainly not this one!) printed exaggerated accounts of Spanish oppression. Americans demanded that the United States intervene.

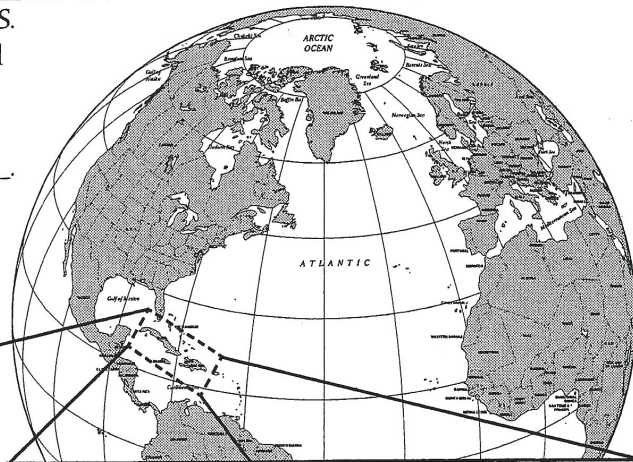
Yellow Journalism! Take a small incident that happened in school and exaggerate it way out of proportion to make it a “Yellow Journalism” style news report.

Headline: _____

Story:



Name the harbor where the U.S. battleship USS *Maine* sank and circle it on the map:



The Conservative Press

December 18, 2001

You Should Still Remember the Maine

"Remember the *Maine*" became a popular slogan that echoed across the nation. War was officially declared against Spain in April 1898. The fighting lasted only a few months. By August, the war was over. More than 5,000 soldiers and sailors had lost their lives, but fewer

than 400 were actually killed in battle—over 90% of the casualties were due to disease!

The Treaty of Paris was signed in December 1898. Spain granted Cuba its freedom and ceded Guam, Puerto Rico, and the Philippines to the United States.

Causes & Results - Spanish American War - USII 4a

Name _____ Date _____

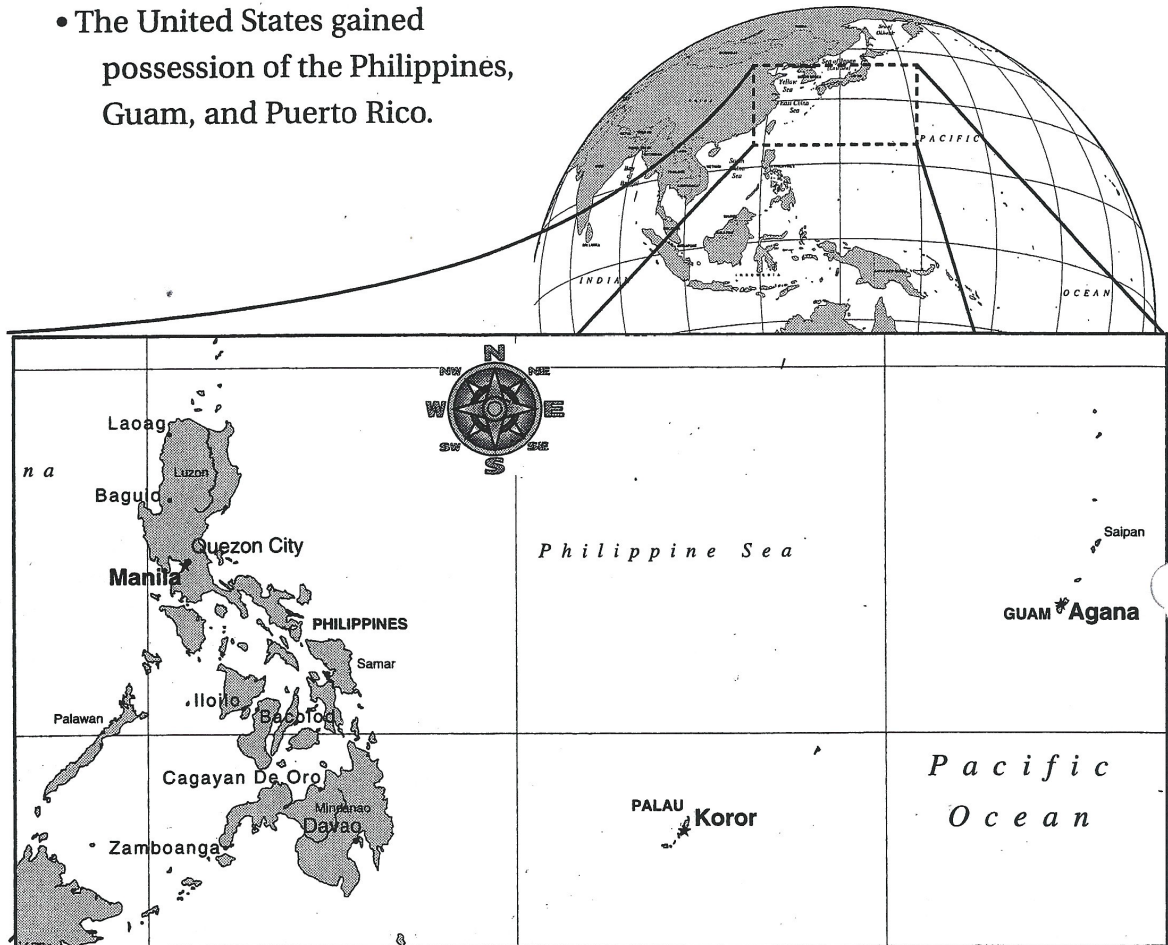
Write each of the following statements in the correct box - either causes or results of the Spanish American War. Some of the statements will not apply to either box and therefore will not be used.

- | | |
|--|--------------------------------|
| 1. Protection of American business interests in Cuba | 6. Cuba gained independence |
| 2. U.S. became a world power | 7. U.S. took control of Cuba |
| 3. Desire to take control of sugar industry | 8. U.S. got Philippines |
| 4. Support of Cuban rebels' fight for independence | 9. U.S. got Guam & Puerto Rico |
| 5. Tensions caused by sinking of USS Maine | 10. Exaggerated news reports |

<u>Causes</u> for Spanish American War	<u>Results</u> of Spanish American War

Results of the United States' victory in the Spanish American War included:

- The United States emerged as a world power.
- Cuba gained independence from Spain.
- The United States gained possession of the Philippines, Guam, and Puerto Rico.



Fill in the blanks and circle the missing territories on the map.

The territories the United States gained through the 1898 Treaty of Paris were Puerto Rico, _____, and _____.

Day 10: As we often did: Lets start out with a song Tour The States

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=E2CNZIIIVlg> If you don't have access to the interweb, try to remember the song from class and hum along...

Try and name the states on Seterra <https://online.seterra.com/en>

See if you can keep track of your best times to fill in each section of the country – Compare them to you friends on social media.

You can take them regions at a time or all 50. Go for the Midwest and West and South.

If you don't have access to the interweb, look back at our U.S. Map and do your best.

USII.5b

Day 10

So here is the work with answers from Day 9. Take a moment and see what you got correct and what /why you didn't.

This Man's Biography Reads Like An Action -Adventure Novel!
But First: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=N4hV1OBeC4g>

The Impact of President Theodore Roosevelt's Foreign Policies

With the assassination of President McKinley in 1901, Theodore Roosevelt became the youngest man to ever serve as President of the United States. He brought new excitement and power to the Presidency as he led the country for the next eight years. During this period, Roosevelt's strong **foreign policy** moved America out of its traditional *isolationism* of the 19th century and into a position of *global power* for the 20th century.

Theodore Roosevelt's motto was "**speak softly and carry a big stick; you will go far**" He believed that a president should attempt to solve international matters in a peaceful way but must be willing to use force when necessary. He felt that if the United States made a show of force to the rest of the world, other nations would think again before challenging America militarily. As a result of Roosevelt's motto, the press described Roosevelt's style of foreign policy as **Big Stick Diplomacy**. Many political cartoons of the time show the president swinging a big club to make others do as he wished.

Roosevelt demonstrated his strong foreign policy by declaring the **Roosevelt Corollary to the Monroe Doctrine** in 1904. This addition to the Monroe Doctrine stated that the United States **had the right to interfere in the economic matters of Latin American, South American, and Caribbean nations**. This corollary also kept foreign governments from setting up military bases in these areas. **It claimed the right of the United States to exercise international police power**. According to the corollary, that meant that the United States would serve as the "policeman" of the Western Hemisphere.

This is a video on the Panama Canal and how it works:

<https://www.history.com/topics/landmarks/panama-canal-locks-video>

One of the greatest accomplishments of Roosevelt's foreign policy was the **building of the Panama Canal**. After enlarging the U. S. Navy by adding 10 battleships and 4 armored cruisers, Roosevelt decided it was now time to create a shorter passage between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans to minimize the time it took to sail from coast to coast. Roosevelt began negotiating with the country of Colombia for the right to build a canal across the Isthmus of Panama. When the Colombian Senate refused, Roosevelt supported a Panamanian revolution in 1904. This revolution succeeded in establishing the free nation of Panama. Less than two weeks later, the United States and Panama signed a treaty which gave the United States the use and control of a strip of land across Panama for the price of \$10 million and an annual payment of \$250,000. It took ten years to build the \$400,000 million canal. When the Panama Canal opened in 1914, it shortened the voyage from New York to San Francisco by more than 8,000 miles!

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Why dig the canal? https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=WR_hCMR2Xvc

The Impact of President Theodore Roosevelt's Foreign Policies (cont'd)

During Roosevelt's years in office, he transformed the United States into a nation with influence around the world. He worked to strengthen the armed forces and make them more modern. Due to the establishment and control of the Panama Canal, **the United States became the dominant power in Central America**. Roosevelt's foreign policies brought the country international recognition and established him as a role model for later 20th century presidents.

A MAN

A PLAN *What is unique about this ?*

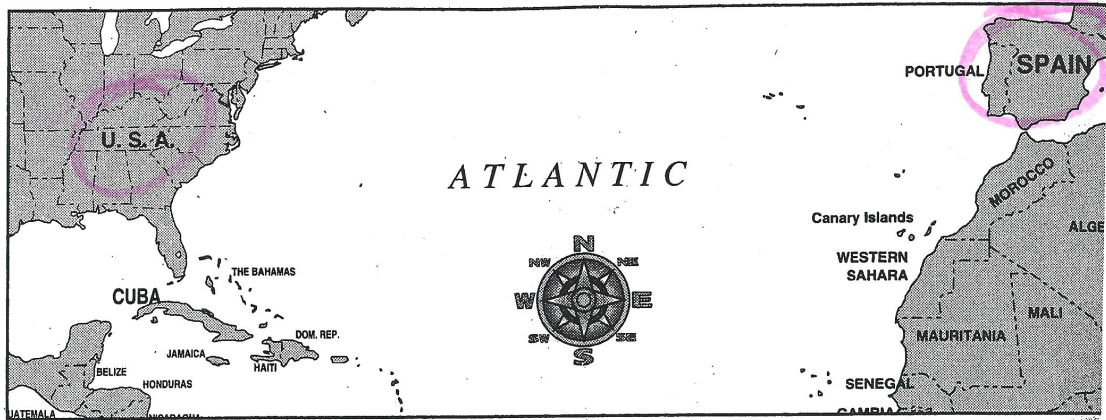
A CANAL

PANAMA

Remember The Maine!

14

The role of the United States in international affairs changed during the late 1800s. The United States emerged as a world power after the victory over Spain the Spanish American War. The conflict lasted from April through August 1898.



The International Courier

December 18, 1920

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Map Skill Builder

Name the two countries that fought over Cuban independence and circle them on the map:

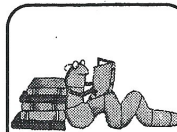
USA
SPAIN

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- Exaggerated news reports of events, called **yellow journalism**



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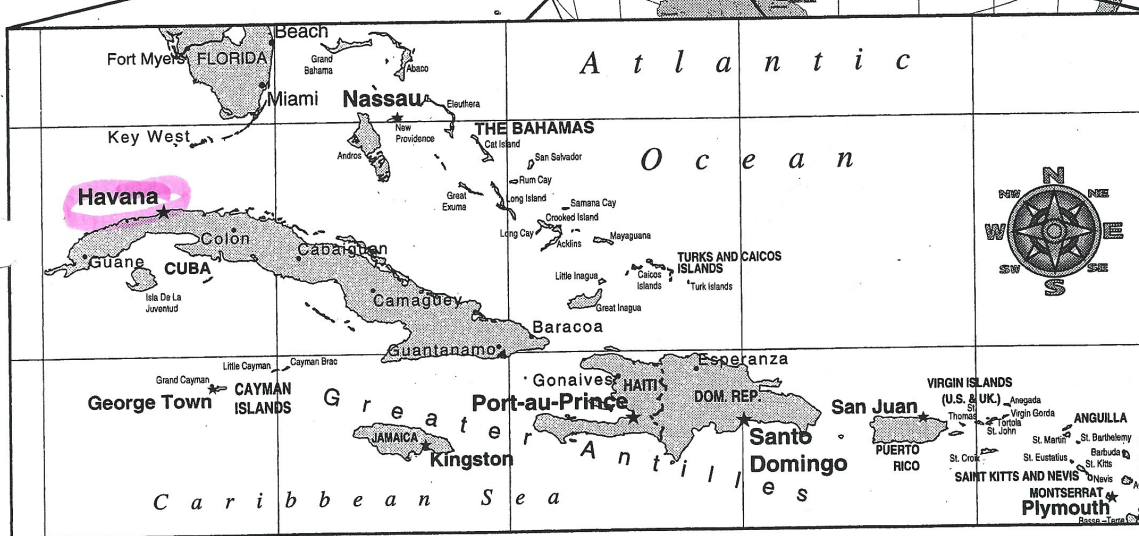
Headline: _____

Story:



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Havana



The Conservative Press

December 18, 2001

You Should Still Remember the Maine

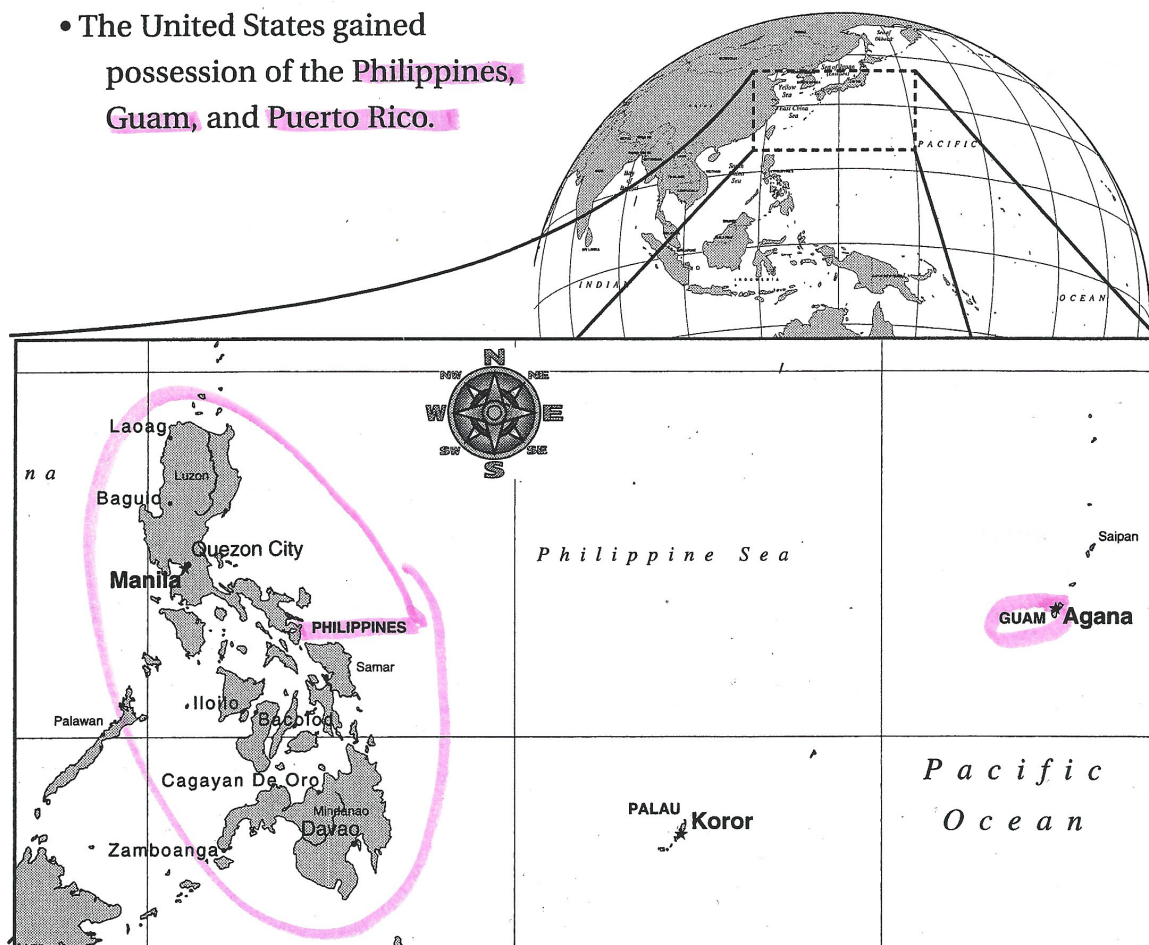
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Results of the United States' victory in the Spanish American War included:

- The United States emerged as a **world power**.
- **Cuba gained independence** from Spain.
- The United States gained possession of the **Philippines**, **Guam**, and **Puerto Rico**.



Fill in the blanks and circle the missing territories on the map.

The territories the United States gained through the 1898 Treaty of Paris were Puerto Rico, Guam, Philippines, and _____.

Causes & Results - Spanish American War - USII 4a

Name _____ Date _____

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<u>Causes</u> for Spanish American War	<u>Results</u> of Spanish American War
1 4 5 10	2 6 8 9