

**Ch. 29 Reading Guide: Wilsonian Progressivism in Peace & War (pg. 663-689)****Learning Targets**

**Target #1:** I can identify examples of new efforts to reform U.S. society, politics, and its economic system; List innovations in technology and communication that allowed for a growth of mass culture; AND recognize examples of how America began to transition into a position of international power.

**Target #2:** I can explain (using historical thinking skills) examples of new efforts to reform U.S. society, politics, and its economic system; Explain (using historical thinking skills) how innovations in technology and communication allowed for a growth of mass culture in American society; AND describe how participation in a series of global conflicts propelled the U.S. into a position of international power while stirring up domestic debates over the nation's proper role in the world.

**Big Ideas:**

- Although a Democrat, Wilson continued the era's Progressive traditions by tackling America's tariffs, the banks, and trusts.
- While attempting to take the "moral high ground" in foreign policy, Pres. Wilson was tested to use American force in South America and in Europe.
- WW1 saw America's national government take a "hands on" approach over American society and the economy to help win the war.
- WW1 presented new opportunities for women and African Americans that would reshape American life for future generations.

**Prediction Statement (50 words or less):** What is one prediction you have about what you will learn based on the big ideas above?

**Key Questions:****Wilson Tackles the Tariff (pg. 663-664)**

Know: Woodrow Wilson, Underwood Tariff, 16th Amendment

**1. While reducing tariff rates across the board (Underwood Tariff), how did the federal government make up for the lost revenue?**

**Wilson Battles the Bankers (pg. 664)**

Know: Federal Reserve Act

**2. How did the Federal Reserve Act change America's banking system?**

**The President Tames the Trusts (pg. 664-665)**

Know: Sherman AntiTrust Act, Clayton AntiTrust Act

**3. How did the Clayton AntiTrust Act (194) tackle trusts/monopolies, AND what unexpected provisions for workers were in the Clayton Anti-Trust Act?**

<p><b><u>New Directions in Foreign Policy</u></b> <b>(pg. 666)</b> Know: Imperialism, Moral Diplomacy, Jones Act</p> <p><b>4. How was Pres. Wilson different from his Pro-Imperialist predecessors, (Roosevelt &amp; Taft) in regards to foreign policy? (Examples?)</b></p>	
<p><b><u>Moralistic Diplomacy in Mexico</u></b> <b>(pg. 667-669)</b> Know: Victoriano Heurta, Moral Diplomacy, Pancho Villa</p> <p><b>5. Why could it be said that Pres. Wilson used “Moral” Diplomacy in the crisis in Mexico?</b></p>	
<p><b><u>Thunder Across the Sea (p.669-670)</u></b> Know: WW1, Allied Powers, Central Powers</p> <p><b>6. Why was it difficult for many Americans to stay neutral in “thought as well as deed” from Europe’s major conflict (WW1)?</b></p>	
<p><b><u>America Earns Blood Money</u></b> <b>(pg. 670-672)</b> Know: <i>Lusitania</i>, Sussex Pledge</p> <p><b>7. Despite trading with both Germany &amp; Britain in the early stages of WW1, how did Britain ensure U.S. ships went to Britain?</b></p> <p><b>8. How did Britain’s action on the ‘High Seas’ eventually “lasso” the U.S. into WW1?</b></p>	
<p><b><u>War by Act of Germany (pg. 673-674)</u></b> Know: Zimmerman Telegram, Russian Revolution 1917</p> <p><b>9. Although many events provoked U.S. patience during the early years of WW1, why was Russia’s exit so significant to American entrance into WW1?</b></p>	

<p><b><u>Wilson's Fourteen Potent Points (pg. 675)</u></b>          Know: Woodrow Wilson, Fourteen Points, League of Nations, self-determination  <b>10. How did Wilson's Fourteen Points attempt to create a lasting peace (and prosperity) in Europe...and even around the globe? (briefly explain at least 2 examples)</b></p>	
<p><b><u>Manipulating Minds &amp; Stifling Dissent (pg. 675-676)</u></b>          Know: propaganda, Committee on Public Information, Espionage Act, Sedition Act, <i>Schenck v U.S.</i>  <b>11. How did the national government "convince" Americans on a mass-scale to support the war effort?</b>   <b>12. What negative "side-effects" arose as a result of increased "patriotic fever" during the WW1 years?</b></p>	
<p><b><u>Workers in Wartime (pg.678-679)</u></b>          Know: War Industries Board, Industrial Workers of the World, Great Migration, Prohibition  <b>13. How were labor unions affected by WW1?</b>   <b>14. How did some American cities like Chicago, St. Louis, and Detroit respond to the mass migration of African Americans into northern cities during and following WW1?</b></p>	
<p><b><u>Suffering Until Suffrage (pg.679-680)</u></b>          Know: 19th Amendment, Sheppard-Towner Maternity Act  <b>15. Why could WW1 be considered a catalyst (stimulant) for women's rights/equality...AND how did women's workplace opportunities fare after WW1?</b></p>	

<p><b><u>An Idealist Amid the Imperialists (pg.686-687)</u></b>          Know: Treaty of Versailles, Woodrow Wilson, League of Nations, Wilson’s Fourteen Points  <b>16. In the peace meetings following WW1, in what ways were Wilson’s goals different than his European counterparts?</b></p>	
<p><b><u>Wilson’s Battle for Ratification (pg.687-688)</u></b>          Know: Treaty of Versailles, Woodrow Wilson, League of Nations  <b>17. For what reason(s) did the Congress reject U.S. membership in Wilson’s League of Nations? (simply list them)</b></p>	

### Summary Exit Ticket:

#### Continuity or Change Over Time: (3 parts)

**#1. Analyze, using historical context, an economic change or continuity during the WW1 years (1914-1919).**

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**#2. Analyze, using historical context, a social change or continuity during the WW1 years (1914-1919).**

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**#3. Analyze, using historical context, a political change or continuity during the WW1 years (1914-1919).**

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