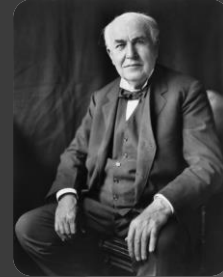


The Industrial Revolution happened because of the inventions such as the spinning jenny and the steam engine. By the late 1800s, advances in both industry and technology were occurring faster than ever before. In turn, the demands of growing industries spurred even greater advances in technology. A surge of scientific discovery pushed frontiers of knowledge forward. At the same time, in industrialized countries, economic growth produced many social changes.

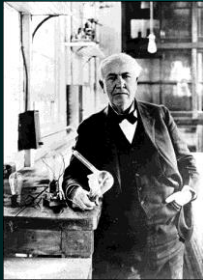
26.4 NINETEENTH CENTURY PROGRESS

Thomas Edison

- Patented more than 1,000 inventions
- Inventions:
 - Research laboratory is probably his most important invention.
 - Phonograph
 - Lightbulb
 - Kinetoscope (for motion pictures)



Thomas Alva Edison

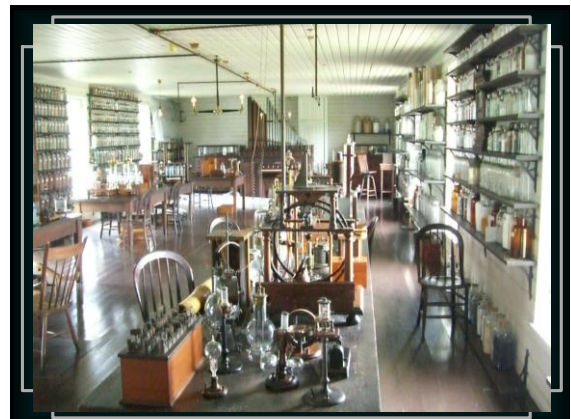


"Wizard of Menlo Park"

"Wizard of Menlo Park"

Edison Inventions helped to shape modern society

- More than 1,000 inventions patented
 - Light bulb
 - Phonograph
 - Incandescent electric lamp
- Starter for automobiles that eliminated hand crank
 - Batteries
- Perfected stock ticker
- New York City first city to powered by electricity
 - The motion picture camera and projector
 - First used "hello" as phone greeting
 - Helped Alexander G. Bell with the telephone



The Light Bulb



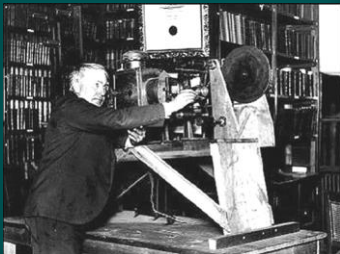
The Phonograph (1877)



The Ediphone or Dictaphone



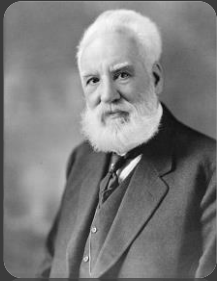
The Motion Picture Camera



Edison the Innovator

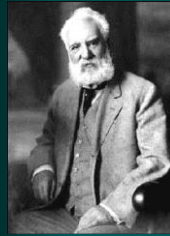
- Industries Started:
 - Electric Light and Power
 - Sound Recording
 - Motion Pictures
- Industries to which he made major contributions:
 - Telecommunications
 - Battery
 - Chemical
 - Cement
 - Mining
- Corporate Research and Development Labs

Alexander Graham Bell



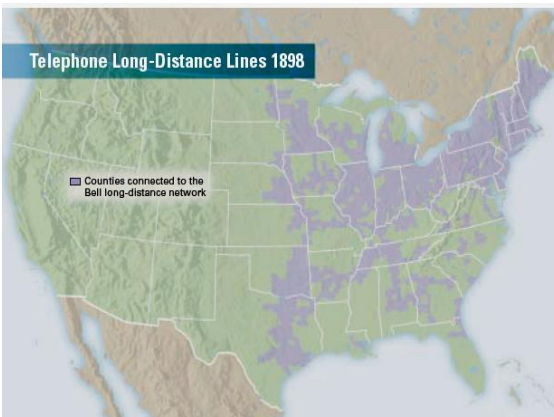
- Was a teacher of deaf students.
- He invented the telephone in his spare time.
- Displayed the device at the Philadelphia Centennial Exposition of 1876.

Alexander Graham Bell



Telephone (1876)

Telephone Long-Distance Lines 1898

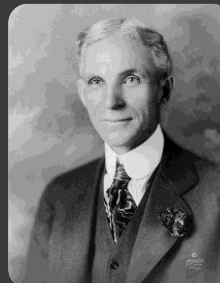


Guglielmo Marconi

- Used theoretical discoveries about electromagnetic waves to create the first radio in 1895.
- It initially sent messages using Morse Code through the air without the use of wires. Early radios were quickly used by ships at sea.



Henry Ford



- Automobiles were already invented in Germany using the gasoline engine.
- Ford made the car affordable by using standardized interchangeable parts and manufacturing them on an assembly line.
- Price of Model T Ford eventually dropped to \$300.

Model T Automobile



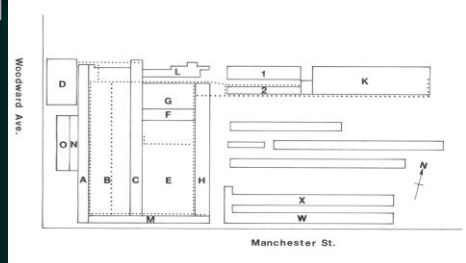
Henry Ford



Ford Model T prototype, 1908



Ford Highland Park Plant, Building A under construction, 1909



Plan of Ford Highland Park Plant, 1914

- A, M, and H are four story factory buildings
- B and E are one story machine shops
- C and F are glass-roofed cranes
- K, L, and T are foundry buildings
- Dotted line is the monorail conveyor system



Machining the bottom of Model T cylinder blocks, 1913

FORD TIMES FOR OCTOBER

By the use of the lathe it is possible to "turn" the cylinder block in other words, at the point of the tool which are exactly alike, to turn a new part can be obtained for an old one broken part without any turning or shaping.

By the use of the lathe a machine can be adapted for the special work and it will make much cheaper than a standard tool than we have one built to order. A large proportion of the work in the Ford Plant has been planned to this way, saving the cost of their production.

Drillpresses are employed in the Ford Department, designed for use with, and furnished at high speed, machine carry out the designs.

High speed tool steel of which the cutting tools are made, is especially hard. With treatment of this about twice as fast as with the old-fashioned "blue" steel, which were in use in practically all machine shops a long time ago.

Machine design depends the most on frequent practice by which the machine is built to measure, and



Drilling 45 holes in a Model T engine block, from four directions, 1913



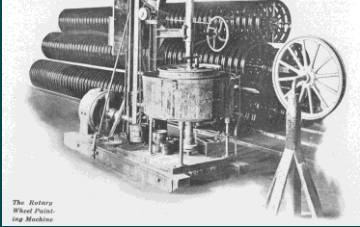
Assembling Model T radiator cores, 1913

that are used in all departments of the Ford factory.

All wheels used on Ford Model T cars are shipped into the factory unfinished, direct from the manufacturer. Upon being received, they are at once placed in stock to be called for by the painting department as they

surplus point and evenly distributing the liquid on all parts of the wheel.

This rotation process lasts for about three quarters of a minute, when the wheel is taken off and set to dry. It takes an even twenty-four hours for the wheels to dry their first coat, after which they are ready for the second or color coat of paint. Before putting on the



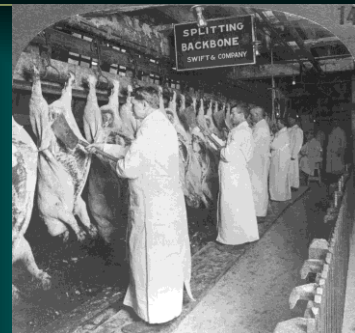
Painting Model T wheels, 1911



Station assembly of Model T dashboards, 1913



Station assembly of Model T chassis, 1913



Disassembly line for hogs, 1915

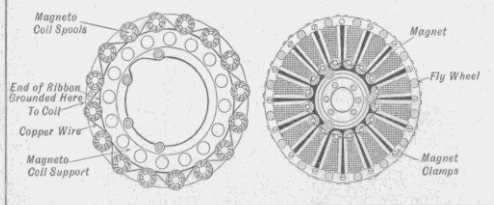


Fig. 21.—Views Showing Construction of Stationary Magneto Coil Carrying Member at Left and Rotary Magnet Carrier that Also Acts as the Motor Flywheel at Right.

Model T flywheel magneto



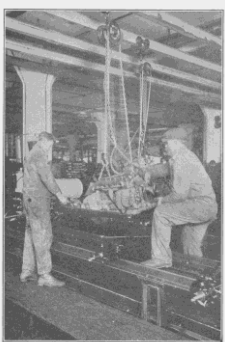
Assembly line for putting magnets on Model T flywheels, 1913



Assembly line for Model T dashboards, 1914



Model T chassis assembly line, installing gas tanks, 1914



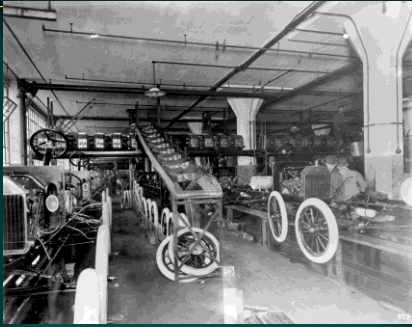
Lowering Motor to Place on Chassis
Looking southwest shows overhead chain-hoist rails

Model T chassis assembly line
Installing engines, 1913

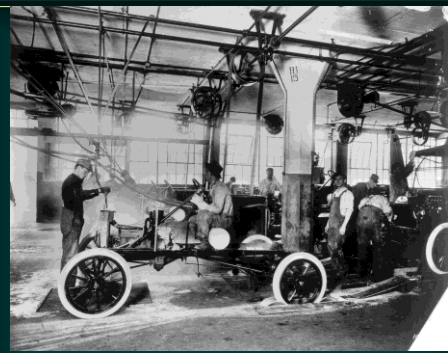


FIG. 18. PUTTING ON THE DASH

Model T chassis assembly line, installing dashboards, 1914



Model T chassis assembly line, installing wheels and radiators, 1914



Model T chassis assembly line, starting the engine, 1914



Assembly line installation of tops on Model T bodies, 1915



Job seekers outside Highland Park Plant Building M, after the announcement of the \$5 Day.

Wilbur and Orville Wright



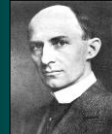
Wilbur



Orville

- Both were bicycle mechanics from Dayton, Ohio.
- They solved the age-old riddle of flight.
- December 17, 1903, they flew a gasoline-powered flying machine at Kitty Hawk, North Carolina
- The longest flight only lasted 59 seconds.

The Airplane

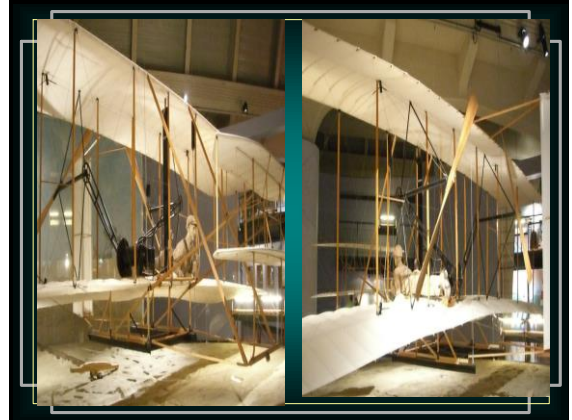


Wilbur Wright



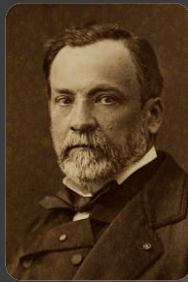
Orville Wright





Louis Pasteur

- Discovered that the fermentation process of alcohol was caused by microscopic organisms he called bacteria.
- He developed pasteurization or heating to kill germs in liquids such as milk.



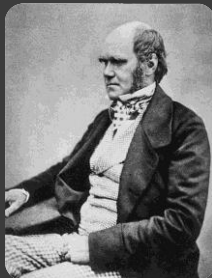
Joseph Lister

- Having read Pasteur's work, he concluded that germs might explain why patients die of infection after surgery.
- He began using antiseptics to sterilize wounds and surgical instruments.



Charles Darwin

- Developed the evolutionary theory of natural selection which challenged the idea of creation.
- He used this theory to explain the variety in plant and animal species.
- His book is titled *On the Origin of the Species by Means of Natural Selection*.



Gregor Mendel

- Austrian monk who discovered that there is a pattern to the way that certain traits are inherited.
- He began the science of genetics.



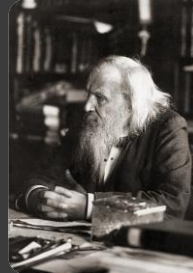
John Dalton

- Theorized that all matter is made of tiny particles called atoms.
- Showed elements contain only one kind of atom, which has a specific weight.
- Compounds have more than one kind of atom.



Dmitri Mendeleev

- Organized a chart on which all the known elements were arranged in order of weight.
- Today it is called the Periodic Table of Elements.



Marie and Pierre Curie



- This husband and wife team discovered radium and polonium. These elements released energy which Marie Curie named "radioactivity."
- The Curies shared the Nobel Prize for chemistry in 1903.
- Pierre Curie died when hit by a horse drawn vehicle in 1906.
- Marie Curie won the Nobel Prize again in 1911.
- She died in 1936 from the effects of working with radiation without safety precautions. She is known to have carried radioactive isotopes in her pockets, and stored them in her desk drawers. It was unknown at the time that radiation had such negative health effects.

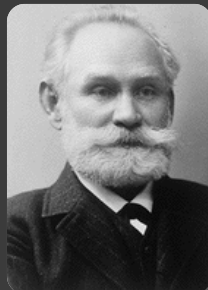
Ernest Rutherford

- Rutherford suggested that atoms were made up of yet smaller particles.
- Each atom, he said, had a nucleus surrounded by one or more particles called electrons.



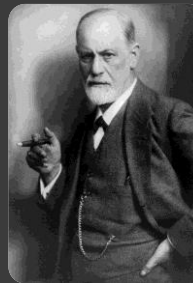
Ivan Pavlov

- Russian physiologist who believed that human actions were often unconscious reactions to experiences and could be changed by training.
- He experimented with dogs getting them to salivate at the ringing of a bell. This is called "conditioning."



Sigmund Freud

- A pioneer in psychology.
- Freud believed that the unconscious mind drives how people think and act.
- He founded a type of therapy called psychoanalysis.



Mass Culture—sometimes called “popular culture” or “pop culture”

- “A set of cultural values and ideas that arise from common exposure of a population to the same cultural activities, communications media, music and art, etc. Mass culture becomes possible only with modern communications and electronic media. A mass culture is transmitted to individuals, rather than arising from people’s daily interactions, and therefore lacks the distinctive content of cultures rooted in community and region. Mass culture tends to reproduce the liberal value of individualism and to foster a view of the citizen as consumer.”

Retrieved from *Online Dictionary of the Social Studies* on April 6, 2011, <http://bitbucket.icaap.org/dict.pl?term=MASS%20CULTURE>

Vaudeville

- Vaudeville was a theatrical genre of variety entertainment in the United States and Canada from the early 1880s until the early 1930s. Each performance was made up of a series of separate, unrelated acts grouped together on a common bill. Types of acts included popular and classical musicians, dancers, comedians, trained animals, magicians, female and male impersonators, acrobats, illustrated songs, jugglers, one-act plays or scenes from plays, athletes, lecturing celebrities, minstrels, and movies.

Rialto Square Theater, Joliet, Illinois

- The Rialto Square Theater in Joliet, Illinois (my hometown) is a famous Vaudeville theater. A restoration campaign occurred in the 1970s, and the theater became property of the City of Joliet as a historical landmark. The theater has been transformed into a prominent cultural center in Illinois



Rialto's rotunda



Rialto ushers, circa 1926



Orpheum Theater, Tulsa, OK



Examples of well-known Vaudeville acts

- **Abbott and Costello** (comedians)
- **Morey Amsterdam** (cello playing and comedy)
- **Jack Benny** (comedian)
- **Edgar Bergen** (ventriloquist) and **Charlie McCarthy** (the dummy)
- **Bob Hope** (comedian/actor)



The Three Stooges

- Better known for their film shorts, *The Three Stooges* got their start on the Vaudeville circuit, employed by Ted Healy. They were then called *Ted Healy and his Stooges*. The original three were Moe, Larry, and Shemp who appeared in the film *Soup to Nuts* in 1930 (above right). Shemp left the act in 1932 to be replaced by Jerome "Curly" Howard because of disagreements with Healy. They eventually separated from Healy's act. When Curly's stroke forced him into retirement in 1946, Shemp returned to the act until his death in 1955. Joe Besser replaced Shemp.



Jerome "Curly" Howard



Joe Besser

Movies

Original kinetoscope with the viewer at the top

Fred Ott's Sneeze a five – second film (1894), and the first for which Edison received a copyright.

35 mm filmstrip of the Edison production *Butterfly Dance* (ca. 1894–95), featuring Annabelle Whitford Moore, in the format that would become standard for both still and motion picture photography around the world.

Projecting Kinetoscope, circa 1914

Spectator Sports/Olympics

- United States
 - Professional football and baseball
- Europe
 - Professional soccer
 - Professional cricket
 - Spreads to Australia, India, and South Africa
- International Olympic Games began in 1896



Cy Young baseball card, circa 1911



English Cricketer, W.G. Grace in 1883.



Re-enactment of an 1886 baseball game.



Royal Engineers in 1872 (Association Football in the UK)

America Becomes a Colonial Power

Ms. Susan M. Pajer
Horace Greeley HS

Darrell Duncan
Merrol Hyde Magnet School

IMPERIALISM

- ❖ Under **imperialism**, stronger nations attempt to create empires by dominating weaker nations.
- ❖ The late 1800s marked the peak of European **imperialism**, with much of Africa and Asia under foreign domination.
- ❖ A policy of extending your rule over foreign countries
- ❖ A major departure of the US policy of "**isolation**" to **involvement** in world affairs.

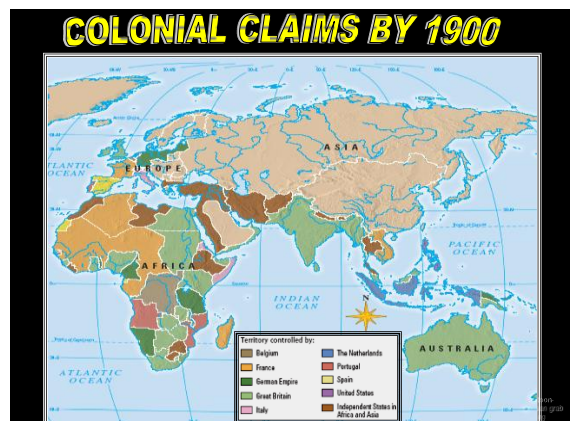
IMPERIALISM

What are the factors involved in a country becoming imperialists?

- ❖ **Economic**
The growth of industry increased the need for natural resources.
- ❖ **Commerce**
New markets and expansion of trade into Asia & Latin America.
- ❖ **Nationalistic**
European nations competed for large empires was the result of a rise in nationalism
- ❖ **Military**
Europe had better armies than Africa and Asia, and it needed bases around the world to refuel and supply navy ships.
- ❖ **Humanitarian**
Desire/duty to spread western civilizations to other countries.



European nations colonizing—US needed to do the same or become an insignificant country.....

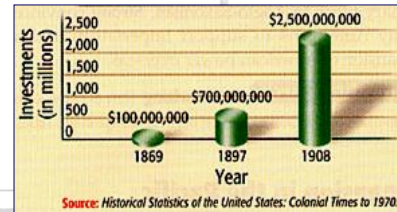


IMPERIALISM

The New Manifest Destiny

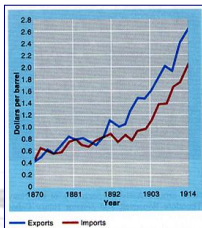
- ❖ Trade into Asia & Latin America
- ❖ Keep up with Europe
- ❖ Annex strategic islands in the S. Pacific and Caribbean Sea.
- ❖ Trade center of the world
- ❖ Build a canal
- ❖ International policeman
- ❖ Large naval presence

1. Commercial/Business Interests



U.S. Foreign Investments: 1869-1908

1. Commercial/Business Interests



American Foreign Trade: 1870-1914

2. Military/Strategic Interests

Alfred T. Mahan → *The Influence of Sea Power on History: 1660-1783*



2. Military/Strategic Interests



Alfred T. Mahan → *The Influence of Sea Power on History: 1660-1783*

3. Social Darwinist Thinking



The Hierarchy of Race

3. Social Darwinist Thinking



The White Man's Burden

4. Religious/Missionary Interests



American
Missionaries
in China, 1905



Rev. Josiah Strong
Our Country: Its's Possible
Future and It's Present Crisis

EXPANSION ARGUMENTS

Source: Josiah Strong, *Our Country: Its Possible Future and Its Present Crisis...*
American Home Missionary Society, 1885....

It seems to me that God, with infinite wisdom and skill, is training the Anglo-Saxon race for an hour sure to come in the world's future....The unoccupied arable lands of the earth are limited, and will soon be taken. Then will the world enter upon a new stage of its history----
the final competition of races, for which the Angle-Saxon is being schooled....

EXPANSION ARGUMENTS

Source: Josiah Strong, *Our Country: Its Possible Future and Its Present Crisis...*
American Home Missionary Society, 1885....

Then this race of unequalled energy, with all the majesty of numbers and the might of wealth behind it----the representative, let us hope, of the largest liberty the purest Christianity, the highest civilization...will spread itself over the earth.... If I read not amiss, this powerful race will move down

EXPANSION ARGUMENTS

Source: Josiah Strong, *Our Country: Its Possible Future and Its Present Crisis...*
American Home Missionary Society, 1885....

upon Mexico, down Central and South America, out upon the islands of the sea, over upon Africa and beyond. And can any one doubt that the result of this competition of races will be the ***"survival of the fittest"?***

5. Closing the American Frontier



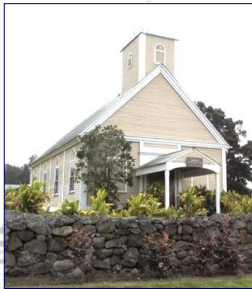
WAR FEVER?

- Germany – Samoan Island Bases
- Italy – 11 Italians Lynched in New Orleans
- Chile – Death of two American Sailors at Valparaiso
- Canada – Seal hunting, Pribilof Islands in Alaska

WHY?

Hawaii: "Crossroads of the Pacific"

U. S. Missionaries in Hawaii



Imiola Church – first built in the late 1820s

U. S. View of Hawaiians



Hawaii becomes a U. S. Protectorate in 1849 by virtue of economic treaties.

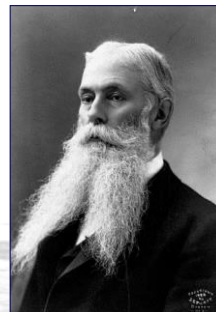
Hawaiian Queen Liliuokalani



**Hawaii for the
Hawaiians!**

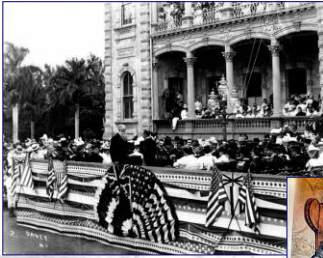


U. S. Business Interests In Hawaii



- ★ 1893 – American businessmen backed an uprising against Queen Liliuokalani.
- ★ **Sanford Ballard Dole** proclaims the Republic of Hawaii in 1894.

To The Victor Belongs the Spoils

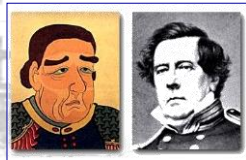


Hawaiian
Annexation
Ceremony, 1898



Japan

Commodore Matthew Perry Opens Up Japan: 1853



The Japanese View
of Commodore
Perry

Treaty of Kanagawa: 1854



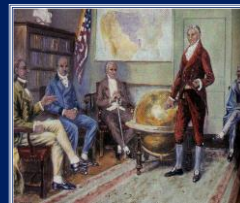
Gentleman's Agreement: 1908



- ★ A Japanese note agreeing to deny passports to laborers entering the U.S.
- ★ Japan recognized the U.S. right to exclude Japanese immigrants holding passports issued by other countries.
- ★ The U.S. government got the school board of San Francisco to rescind their order to segregate Asians in separate schools.

★ 1908 → Root-Takahira Agreement.

MONROE DOCTRINE



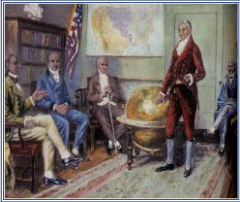
•In foreign affairs Monroe proclaimed the fundamental policy that bears his name, Monroe Doctrine.

•Monroe was responding to the threat that Europe might try to aid Spain in winning back her former Latin American colonies.

•Monroe and Secretary of State John Quincy Adams wanted to protect new "republics" in the Western Hemisphere.

•Great Britain, with its powerful navy, also opposed re-conquest of Latin America and suggested that the United States join in proclaiming "hands off."

MONROE DOCTRINE



•Adams advised, "It would be more candid ... to avow our principles explicitly to Russia and France, than to come in as a cock-boat in the wake of the British man-of-war."

•Monroe accepted Adams's advice.

•Not only must Latin America be left alone, he warned, but also Russia must not encroach southward on the Pacific coast. "... *the American continents,*"

•He stated, "by the free and independent condition which they have assumed and maintain, are henceforth not to be considered as subjects for future colonization by any European Power."

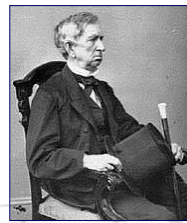
Lodge Corollary to the Monroe Doctrine: 1912

- ★ Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, Sr. (R-MA)
- ★ Non-European powers, like Japan, would be excluded from owning territory in the Western Hemisphere.



"Seward's Folly": 1867

Alaska



\$7.2 million

"Seward's Icebox": 1867



Cuba

SPANIARDS SEARCH WOMEN ON AMERICAN STEAMERS



De Lôme Letter



- ★ Dupuy de Lôme, Spanish Ambassador to the U.S.
- ★ Criticized President McKinley as *weak and a bidder for the admiration of the crowd, besides being a would-be politician who tries to leave a door open behind himself while keeping on good terms with the jingoes of his party.*

Theodore Roosevelt

- ★ Assistant Secretary of the Navy in the McKinley administration.
- ★ Imperialist and American nationalist.
- ★ Criticized President McKinley as *having the backbone of a chocolate éclair!*
- ★ Resigns his position to fight in Cuba.



The "Rough Riders"



- American citizens threatened by revolution in Cuba.
- Pres. McKinley sent USS Maine to rescue US citizens.





Photo # NH 61236 USS Maine explodes



**Remember the Maine
and to Hell with Spain!**



**Funeral for Maine
victims in Havana**

The wreck of USS Maine in Havana Harbor, 16 Feb. 1898,
the morning after the explosion. [NH 46775]

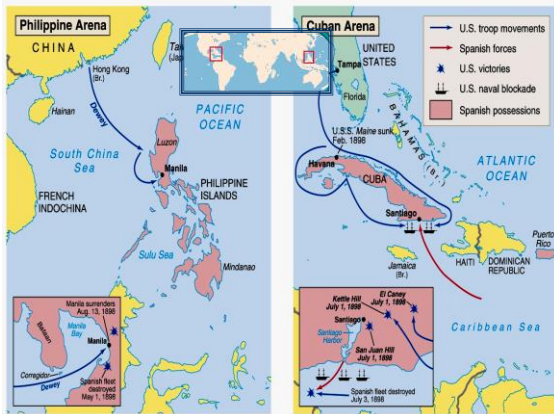


The Spanish-American War

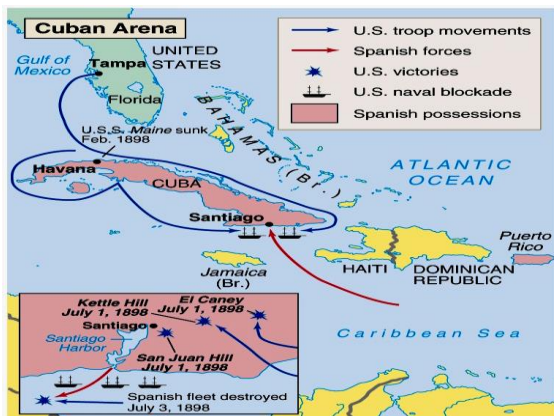
**"A
Splendid
Little
War"**

- **May 1, 1898:** The United States launched a surprise attack in Manila Bay and destroyed Spain's entire Pacific fleet in seven hours.
- **July 1:** Roosevelt led the Rough Riders up San Juan Hill.
- **July 3:** The United States Navy sank the remaining Spanish ships.

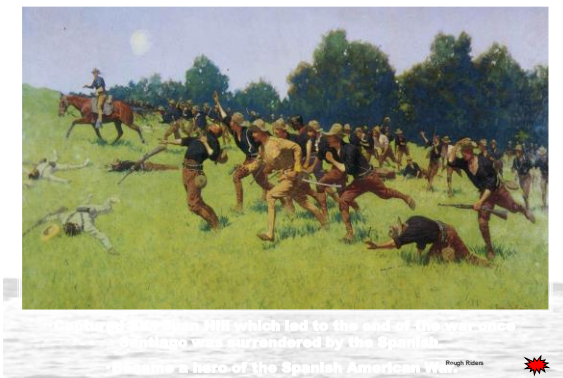


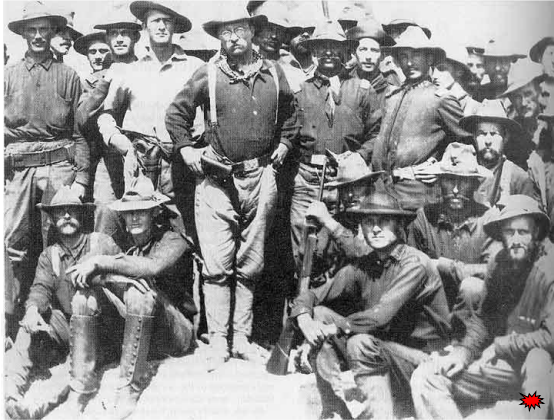


Dewey Captures Manila!



ROOSEVELT'S ROUGH RIDERS





•Cost of war in terms of loss of life and money was minimal
•US became a world power as a result of this war.

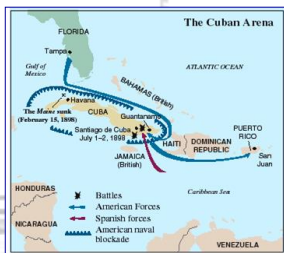
•Gained the following areas:

•Philippines

•Guam

•Puerto Rico

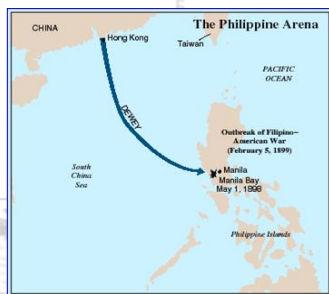
The Spanish-American War (1898): "That Splendid Little War"



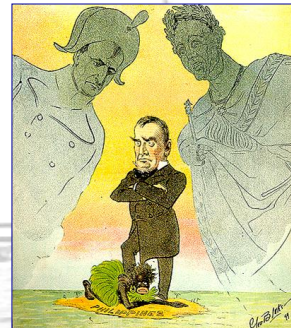
How prepared was the US for war?

The Philippines

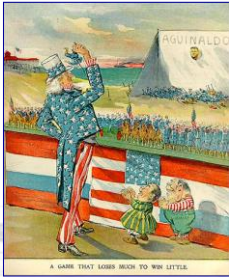
The Spanish-American War (1898): "That Splendid Little War"



Is He To Be a Despot?



Emilio Aguinaldo



★ Leader of the Filipino Uprising.

★ July 4, 1946:
Philippine independence



William H. Taft, 1st Gov.-General of the Philippines



Great administrator.



Our "Sphere of Influence"



The Treaty of Paris: 1898

- ★ Cuba was freed from Spanish rule.
- ★ Spain gave up Puerto Rico and the island of Guam.
- ★ The U. S. paid Spain \$20 mil. for the Philippines.
- ★ The U. S. becomes an imperial power!



EXPANSION ARGUMENTS

FOR EXPANSION

- Keep up with European nations
- Desire for prestige
- Theory of racial superiority
- Provide market for surplus goods and investments

Imperialists

- Theodore Roosevelt
- William McKinley
- William Randolph Hearst
- Joseph Pulitzer

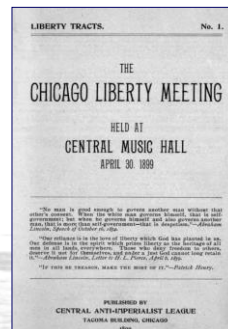
AGAINST EXPANSION

- America's vastness provided enough of an outlet for the country's energies
- America should not rule over other peoples

Anti-Imperialist League

- Mark Twain
- Andrew Carnegie
- Susan B. Anthony

The American Anti-Imperialist League



- ★ Founded in 1899.
- ★ Mark Twain, Andrew Carnegie, William James, and William Jennings Bryan among the leaders.
- ★ Campaigned against the annexation of the Philippines and other acts of imperialism.

AGAINST EXPANSION

Source: Platform of the American Anti-Imperialist League, 1899

“Much as we abhor the war of “criminal aggression” in the Philippines, greatly we regret that the blood of the Filipinos is on America hands, we more deeply resent the betrayal of American institutions at home.....

AGAINST EXPANSION

Whether the ruthless slaughter of the Filipinos shall end next month or next year is but an incident in a contest that must go on until the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution of the US are rescued from the hands of their betrayers.

AGAINST EXPANSION

Those who dispute about standards of value while the foundation of the Republic is undermined will be listened to as little as those who would wrangle about the small economies of the household while the house is on fire.

AGAINST EXPANSION

The training of a great people for a century, the aspiration for liberty of a vast immigration are forces that will hurl aside those who is the delirium of conquest seek to destroy the character of our institutions.”

Cuban Independence?

Teller Amendment (1898)



Platt Amendment (1903)



Senator Orville Platt

1. Cuba was not to enter into any agreements with foreign powers that would endanger its independence.
2. The U.S. could intervene in Cuban affairs if necessary to maintain an efficient, independent govt.
3. Cuba must lease **Guantanamo Bay** to the U.S. for naval and coaling station.
4. Cuba must not build up an excessive public debt.

**DILEMMA--Did
U. S. citizenship
follow the flag??**

Puerto Rico

Puerto Rico: 1898

★ 1900 - **Foraker Act**.

- PR became an "unincorporated territory."
- Citizens of PR, not of the US.
- Import duties on PR goods

★ 1901-1903 → **the Insular Cases**.

- Constitutional rights were not automatically extended to territorial possessions.
- Congress had the power to decide these rights.
- Import duties laid down by the Foraker Act were legal!

Puerto Rico: 1898

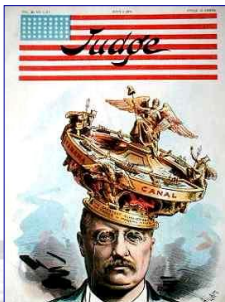
★ 1917 - **Jones Act**.

- Gave full territorial status to PR.
- Removed tariff duties on PR goods coming into the US.
- PRs elected their own legislators & governor to enforce local laws.
- PRs could NOT vote in US presidential elections.
- A resident commissioner was sent to Washington to vote for PR in the House.

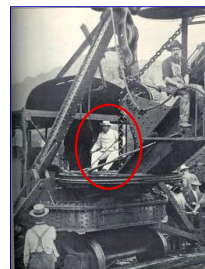


Panama

Panama: The King's Crown



- ★ 1850 → **Clayton-Bulwer Treaty**.
- ★ 1901 → **Hay-Pauncefote Treaty**.
- ★ Philippe Bunau-Varilla, agent provocateur.
- ★ Dr. Walter Reed.
- ★ Colonel W. Goethals.
- ★ 1903 → **Hay-Bunau-Varilla Treaty**.



TR in Panama
(Construction begins in 1904)

Panama Canal



The Roosevelt Corollary to the Monroe Doctrine: 1905

Chronic wrongdoing... may in America, as elsewhere, ultimately require intervention by some civilized nation, and in the Western Hemisphere the adherence of the United States to the Monroe Doctrine may force the United States, however reluctantly, in flagrant cases of such wrongdoing or impotence, to the exercise of an international police power.



Speak Softly, But Carry a Big Stick!



Stereotypes of the Chinese Immigrant

China



Oriental [Chinese]
Exclusion Act,
1887

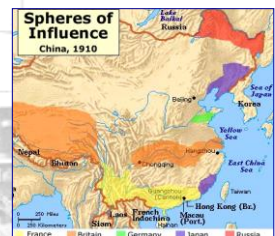


The Boxer Rebellion: 1900



- ★ The Peaceful Harmonious Fists.
- ★ "55 Days at Peking."

The Open Door Policy

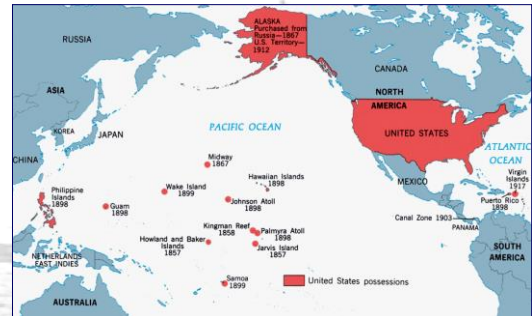


- ★ Secretary John Hay.
- ★ Give all nations equal access to trade in China.
- ★ Guaranteed that China would NOT be taken over by any one foreign power.

The Open Door Policy

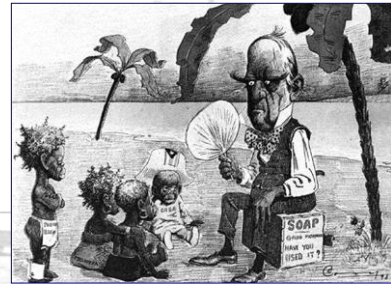


America as a Pacific Power



America's New Role

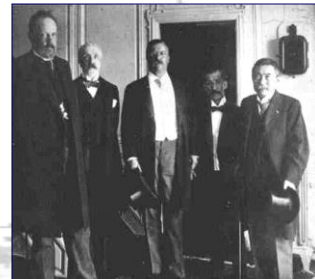
The Cares of a Growing Family



Constable of the World



Treaty of Portsmouth: 1905



Nobel Peace Prize for Teddy

The Great White Fleet: 1907



Taft's "Dollar Diplomacy"

- ★ Improve financial opportunities for American businesses.
- ★ Use private capital to further U. S. interests overseas.
- ★ Therefore, the U.S. should create stability and order abroad that would best promote America's commercial interests.

Mexico

Santa Anna

- 1821 and 1829 he fought against the Spanish
- 1833 became president
 - ▣ Switched sides on different issues



The Texas Revolt

- Many Americans moved to Texas (Mexico) for cheap land
- As the Anglo population grew so did tension
- Stephen Austin encouraged a revolt in 1835
- The Alamo
 - ▣ Texas defeated
- Battle of San Jacinto
 - ▣ Santa Anna captured by Sam Houston but returned to Mexico



Battle of San Jacinto defeated Santa Anna and won Texas independence.



Surrender of Santa Anna to Sam Houston



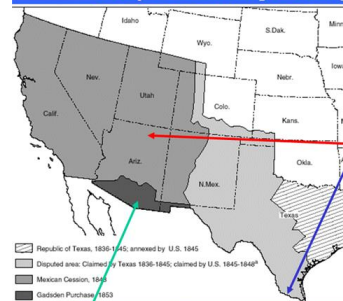
War and Fall of Santa Anna

- Santa Anna returned to power
 - ▣ Fought the US over control of Texas
 - ▣ Lost after two years of war
 - ▣ 1848 Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo

Mexican Cession of 1848



Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo – 1848 (Video)



- Mexico recognized the Texas-Mexico border as the **Rio Grande**.
- Mexico ceded the **Mexican Cession** to the United States.
- Today, the **Mexican Cession** includes the states of CA, NV, UT, and parts of AZ, NM, CO, and WY.
- The United States paid Mexico \$15 million.

Gadsden Purchase

The United States bought southern New Mexico and Arizona for \$10 million.

Juárez and La Reforma

- Benito Juárez
 - ▣ Political influence
 - ▣ Worked to serve the people
 - ▣ La Reforma, liberal reform movement
 - Redistribution of land, separation of church and state, increased educational opportunities
 - ▣ Liberals vs. Conservatives
 - Many battles led to a Liberal victory and Juárez as president



The French Invade Mexico

- Conservatives conspired with the French
- Under Napoleon III, the French took over Mexico in 1862
- War proved to be too costly and so the French withdrew
- Juárez reappointed as President
 - ▣ Rebuilt, opened new roads, railroads, telegraph system, educational system



Napoleon III of France (above)



Maximilian I of Mexico (below)

Porfirio Díaz and "Order and Progress"

- Served those that supported him, elections were not necessary
- Terrorized non supporters
- "Order and Progress"
- Railroads expanded, banks were built, currency stabilized
- Farmers did not put land to good use, poverty rose



Revolutionary Leaders

Francisco "Pancho" Villa



- Revolutionary general in the north.
- Immensely popular
- "Robin Hood" policy of taking from rich and giving to poor.

Emiliano Zapata



- Revolutionary general in the south.
- Determined to see land returned to peasants.
- Wanted laws reformed to protect rights of peasants.
- "Land of Liberty" his battle cry.
- His assassination brought an end to the civil war.

• Both came from poor families.
• Both were assassinated

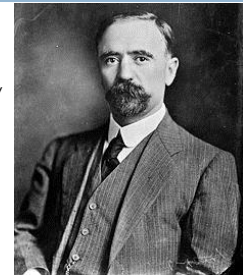
Searching for *Banditos*



General John J. Pershing with Pancho Villa in 1914.

Revolution and Civil War

- Francisco Madero
 - Educated in U.S. and France
 - Sought democracy
 - Presidential candidate in 1910
 - He was arrested and exiled to U.S. by Díaz.
 - In 1911, after Díaz agreed to step down, Madero was elected president.
 - He was considered too liberal for some and too conservative for others.
 - Villa and Zapata later opposed him after initially supporting him by force.
 - Madero resigned on February 19, 1913.
 - He was murdered, probably on the orders of General Victoriano Huerta, three days later.



General Victoriano Huerta

- Unpopular with many people including Villa and Zapata



The Mexican Revolution: 1910s

- ★ Victoriano Huerta seizes control of Mexico and puts Madero in prison where he was murdered.
- ★ Venustiano Carranza, Pancho Villa, Emiliano Zapata, and Alvaro Obregon fought against Huerta.
- ★ The U.S. also got involved by occupying Veracruz and Huerta fled the country.
- ★ Eventually Carranza would gain power in Mexico.

The Mexican Revolution: 1910s

Emiliano Zapata



Venustiano Carranza



Pancho Villa



Francisco I. Madero



Porfirio Diaz

Mexican Constitution

- Adopted in 1917
 - Promoted education, land reforms, worker's rights
 - Carranza overthrown by Obregon in 1920
 - 1928, Obregon assassinated
 - Sought peace under the power of the Institutional Revolutionary Party

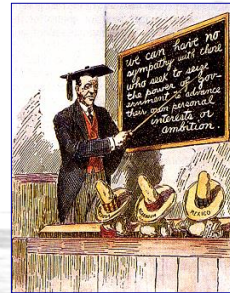
Reforms of Mexican Constitution of 1917

| Land | Religion | Labor | Social Issues |
|--|--|--|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Breakup of large estates • Restrictions on foreign ownership of land • Government control of resources (oil) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • State takeover of land owned by the Church | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Minimum wage for workers • Right to strike • Institution of labor unions | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Equal pay for equal work • Limited legal rights for women (spending money and bringing lawsuits) |

SKILLBUILDER: Interpreting Charts

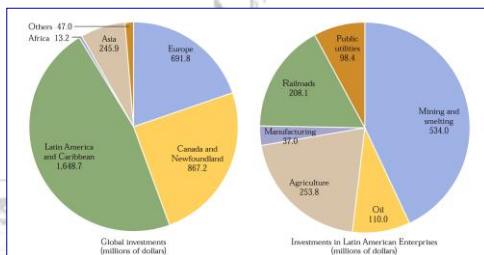
1. Making Inferences Which reforms do you think landowners resented?
2. Recognizing Effects Which reforms benefited workers?

Wilson's "Moral Diplomacy"



- ★ The U. S. should be the conscience of the world.
- ★ Spread democracy.
- ★ Promote peace.
- ★ Condemn colonialism.

U. S. Global Investments & Investments in Latin America, 1914



U. S. Interventions in Latin America: 1898-1920s



Uncle Sam: One of the "Boys?"

