

APUSH TERMS 771-805

771. Secretary of State John Hay, Open Door Policy

September, 1899 - Hay sent imperialist nations a note asking them to offer assurance that they would respect the principle of equal trade opportunities, specifically in the China market.

772. Spheres of Influence

Region in which political and economic control is exerted by a European nation to the exclusion of all others. Spheres of influence appeared primarily in the East, and also in Africa.

773. Boxer Rebellion

1900 - a secret Chinese society called the Boxers because their symbol was a fist revolted against foreigners in their midst and laid siege to foreign legations in Beijing.

774. Most Favored Nation Clause

Part of RTA Act in 1834, allowed a nation to make a special agreement with another nation and give them a preferential low tariff rate.

775. Roosevelt's Big Stick Diplomacy

Roosevelt said, "walk softly and carry a big stick and you will go far" In international affairs, ask first but bring along a big army to help convince them. Threaten to use force, act as international policemen. It was his foreign policy in Latin America.

776. U.S.S. Oregon

Warship involved in Spanish-American blockade in Cuba in 1898. Went from Cuba to the Philippines by going around the Southern tip of South America. Showed that we need a better route between the Atlantic and the Pacific.

777. Clayton-Bulwer Treaty

1850 - Treaty between U.S. and Great Britain agreeing that neither country would try to obtain exclusive rights to a canal across the Isthmus of Panama. Abrogated by the U.S. in 1881.

778. Hay-Pauncefote Treaty

1901 - Great Britain recognized U.S. Sphere of Influence over the Panama Canal Zone provided the canal itself remained neutral. U.S. was given full control over construction and management of the canal.

779. Hay-Bunau-Varilla Treaty

1903 - U.S. guaranteed the independence of the newly-created Republic of Panama.

780. Panama Revolution

The Isthmus of Panama had been part of Columbia. U.S. tried to negotiate with Columbia to build the Panama Canal. Columbia refused, so U.S. encouraged Panama to revolt. Example of Big Stick diplomacy.

781. Panama Canal

Built to make passage between Atlantic and Pacific oceans easier and faster.

782. Venezuelan Crisis

1902 - England, Germany and Italy had blockaded Venezuelan ports because Latin American countries failed to make payments on debts owed to foreign banks. U.S. invoked the Monroe Doctrine and pressured the European powers to back off.

783. Roosevelt Corollary

U.S. would act as international policemen in the Americas; it was an addition to the Monroe Doctrine.

784. "Colossus of the North"

1906 - Relations between U.S. and Canada including a reciprocal trade agreement. Tight relations made the U.S. and Canada a "Colossus."

785. Dominican Republic – financial restrictions

In 1905, the U.S. imposed financial restrictions upon this Caribbean nation. Part of making sure Latin America traded with the U.S. and not Europe.

786. Russo-Japanese War, Treaty of Portsmouth

Japan had attacked the Russian Pacific fleet over Russia's refusal to withdraw its troops from Manchuria after the Boxer Rebellion (1904-1905) War fought mainly in Korea. Japan victorious, the U.S. mediated the end of the war. Negotiating the treaty in the U.S. increased U.S. prestige. Roosevelt received a Nobel Peace Prize for the mediation.

787. Gentlemen's Agreement

In 1907 Theodore Roosevelt arranged with Japan that Japan would voluntarily restrict the emigration of its nationals to the U.S. in exchange for desegregating San Francisco schools.

788. Great White Fleet

1907-1909 - Roosevelt sent the Navy on a world tour to show the world the U.S. naval power. Also to pressure Japan into the "Gentlemen's Agreement."

789. Democracy, efficiency, pragmatism

Three characteristics that the U.S. felt made them superior to other countries. Many U.S. cities in the 1900 to 1920 instituted modern "scientific" political systems, such as the use of professional city managers, to replace inefficient traditional machine politics. The U.S. tried to spread these ideas abroad.

790. "Muckrakers"

Journalists who searched for and publicized real or alleged acts of corruption of public officials, businessmen, etc. Name coined by Teddy Roosevelt in 1906, who got it from a character in the Puritan book *Pilgrim's Progress*.

791. Jacob Riis, *How the Other Half Lives*

Early 1900's writer who exposed the horrible living conditions of immigrants living in tenements; a muckraker novel.

792. Lincoln Steffens (1866-1936), *The Shame of the Cities*

A muckraker novel concerning the poor living conditions in the cities.

793. Frank Norris (1870-1902), *The Octopus*

A leader of the naturalism movement in literature, he believed that a novel should serve a moral purpose. Wrote *The Octopus* in 1901 about how railroads controlled the lives of a group of California farmers. A muckraker novel.

794. Ida Tarbell (1857-1944), *History of the Standard Oil Company*

This 1904 book exposed the monopolistic practices of the Standard Oil Company. Strengthened the movement for outlawing monopolies. A muckraker novel.

795. John Spargo, *The Bitter Cry of the Children*

Journalist and novelist, he wrote of the unfair treatment of children used as child labor. Stressed better education, better schools and teachers. A muckraker novel.

796. Charlotte Perkins Gilman (1860-1935), *Women and Economics*

She urged women to work outside the home to gain economic independence. Attacked the traditional role of homemaker for women.

797. John Dewey (1859-1952):

the school and society, "progressive education", "learning by doing" American philosopher and educator, he led the philosophical movement called Pragmatism. Influenced by evolution, he believed that only reason and knowledge could be used to solve problems. Wanted educational reforms.

798. Oliver Wendell Holmes, Jr.

A famous justice of the Supreme Court during the early 1900s. Called the "Great Dissenter" because he spoke out against the imposition of national regulations and standards, and supported the states' rights to experiment with social legislation.

799. Daniel DeLeon, WWI, Wobblies, "Big Bull" Haywood

DeLeon denounced populists because they believed in free enterprise. Haywood was the leader of the Wobblies. The International Workers of the World (Wobblies) were a militant, radical union. They favored socialism and opposed free enterprise. They were disliked by big business and less radical unions.

800. Federal Reserve Act

Regulated banking to help small banks stay in business. A move away from laissez-faire policies, it was passed by Wilson.

801. Income tax

The first step toward building government revenues and redistributing wealth, a tax that was levied on annual income over a specific amount and with certain legally permitted deductions.

802. Federal Trade Commission, Cease and Desist Orders

A government agency established in 1914 to prevent unfair business practices and help maintain a competitive economy.

803. Clayton Antitrust Act, labor's Magna Carta

1914 - Extended the Sherman Antitrust Act of 1890 to give it more power against trusts and big

business. It outlawed practices that had a dangerous likelihood of creating a monopoly, even if no unlawful agreement was involved.

804. Secretary of State William Jennings Bryan (1860-1925)

Served as Secretary of State under Wilson from 1913-1915, he resigned in protest of U.S. involvement in WW I.

805. Louis Brandeis (1856-1941), "Brandeis Brief"

A lawyer and jurist, he created the "Brandeis Brief," which succinctly outlines the facts of the case and cites legal precedents, in order to persuade the judge to make a certain ruling.