

INTRODUCTION AND SUMMARY OF PROGRAM TWO

PROGRAM TWO 1908 - 1918

Change in America was to become the constant for 20th century America. Science increased the boundaries of knowledge and introduced the fruits of technology. Telephones, computers and the internet made communication instantaneous; electricity brought about a host of inventions and gadgets that made living easier; planes and automobiles shortened the time between continental distances.

Never was change more prevalent than in the first two decades of the century. The agrarian based economy grudgingly gave way to industry; cars and trucks replaced horse drawn wagons. Spurred by journalists, reform minded politicians began the long slow clean up of America's own house with anti-trust legislation, governmental reforms, consumer protection laws. At the same time industry launched new businesses and Hollywood gave the nation a brand new form of entertainment. The American Negro, tired of Jim Crow laws, formed an organization for the advancement of colored people. But by the end of the second decade, war loomed, threatening American peace and prosperity. Reform faltered as American isolationism ended.

Program Two covers the Progressive evolution and the United States' trip into the international arena. Topics include Ford's Model T; founding of the NAACP and Hollywood; passage of the income tax amendment and the amendment for the direct election of senators; America's preparation for World War I and the nation's entry into that bloody conflict, once billed hopefully and yet vainly as the 'war to end all wars.'

Turning Point #1

1908 - Ford Introduces the Model T

STUDENT GOALS - In this section the students learn:

- The story of Henry Ford is the most American of stories in that it highlighted the difference between the way United States and Europe viewed the developing technologies of the 20th century. In the U.S. the goal was to make these new technologies available to everyone. No one person embodied this notion of universal consumerism better than Henry Ford.
- A tinkerer and inventor, Henry Ford launched the Ford Motor Company with a capital of \$100,000 in 1903.
- He would later achieve spectacular success with the introduction in 1908 of the Model T and the assembly line for manufacture.
- Ford had developed an ideal principle for production: "The way to make automobiles is to make one automobile like another automobile, to make them all alike."
- The car reached into almost every facet of American life, and became, in fact, a symbol of American freedom

Points for Teachers:

- Of the Model T, Ford said, "Buyers can purchase in any color as long as it's black."
- Ford summed up his philosophy this way, "Don't cheapen the product; don't cheapen the age; don't overcharge the public. Put brains into the method, and more brains and still more

brains--do things better than ever before; and by this means all parties to business are served and benefited."

- By 1920 there were more than 8 million registered cars in the United States. The car industry reached into almost every facet of American life. This statistic reflects more than the men and women employed directly by the automobile manufacturing industry; there were also the car mechanics, service station attendants, motel and hotel and resort owners, bus drivers, taxi drivers. By 1920, millions of people throughout the United States directly or indirectly owed their livelihoods to the manufacture of automobiles.

Related Segments from other Turning Points include:

- 1713 - Capt. Andrew Robinson Designs and Constructs a Schooner
- 1750 - The Flatboat and Conestoga Wagon Make Their Appearance in Pennsylvania
- 1807 - Robert Fulton Awakens the World to the Steamboat
- 1831 - Cyrus McCormick Demonstrates his Mechanical Reaper
- 1893 - First Gas Powered Automobile is Demonstrated
- 1903 - Wright Brothers Fly at Kitty Hawk
- 1926 - Goddard Initiates the Space Age

Turning Point #2

1909 W.E.B. Du Bois Finds the NAACP

STUDENT GOALS - In this section the students learn:

- W.E.B. Du Bois founded the NAACP as a means to combat the racism and segregation prevalent in the United States at the turn of the 20th century.
- With this organization he proposed a radically different approach to Black rights and equality. Du Bois championed an educated Black elite that would lead ex-slaves and subsequent generations to social and economic freedom.
- His ideas contrasted sharply with Booker T. Washington's emphasis on industrial training for Blacks and silence on the question of equality.
- Throughout the 20th century the NAACP would continue to fight for a truly color blind society.

Points for Teachers:

- W. E. B. Du Bois wrote in his book, 'The Souls of Black Folk,' "The problem of the twentieth century is the problem of the color line, the question as to how far differences of race will hereafter be made the basis of denying to over half the world the right of sharing to their utmost ability.
- Du Bois summed up the major social question facing Americans in the 20th century in one word - equality.
- Equality for all cut across age, gender, sexual orientation, economics and sports. It would define a nation as no other question could and it would take 100 years to answer.
- At the end of reconstruction in 1880, Southern white leadership reasserted itself. The backlash against Blacks was severe. Freedom won by war and rights earned under the Constitution vanished as Federal troops left the South. Through a series of state laws, the southern white political leadership circumvented Constitutional safeguards, instituting Jim

Crow laws which effectively took away those rights granted by the Constitution and segregated the South's black population.

- Beginning in 1881, Booker T. Washington, founder of the Tuskegee Institute, proposed that Blacks put aside desires for political and social equality and concentrate on industrial training.
- In 1903 lynching of Blacks became epidemic throughout the United States. Roosevelt issued a public denunciation of lynching. But in spite of his sympathy for the plight of Blacks, he had little faith in the efforts to reform racism in the United States.

Related Segments from other Turning Points include:

- 1739 - Black Uprising in South Carolina
- 1793 - Congress Enacts a Fugitive Slave Law
- 1865 - Formation of the Ku Klux Klan
- 1881 - Booker T. Washington Opens Tuskegee Institute
- 1896 - Plessy v. Ferguson Case Upholds Segregation
- 1936-38 - Jesse Owens and Joe Louis Debunk Hitler's Claim of Aryan Superiority
- 1954 - Brown v. Board of Education
- 1955 - Rosa Parks is Arrested
- 1963 - Martin Luther King's 'I Have a Dream Speech'
- 1965 - Black Urban Riots Begin

Turning Point #3

1911 - Hollywood Founded:

STUDENT GOALS - In this section the students learn:

- Hollywood began as an answer to an attempt to monopolize the movie industry on the East Coast. Studios in New York and Chicago made it difficult for entrepreneurs to shoot their own films.
- In 1908, Thomas Edison and his partners set up a monopoly to control distribution, filming and pricing, further cementing the industry to its East Coast origins.
- Immigrants, mostly from Europe, saw great opportunities in the movie business and went west to Los Angeles where they set up their own studios, escaping control of Edison's monopoly.
- In the 20th century, Hollywood grew from its humble beginnings as a fig orchard to a glamorous place of stars, while its ideas and influence expanded to fill up a nation and later a world.

Points for Teachers:

- Hollywood began in 1887 as a 120 acre plot in the middle of a fig orchard. In time this acreage became a small community that was incorporated into Los Angeles.
- Edison's monopoly did not last long. Immigrants, mostly from Europe saw great opportunities in the movie business.
- Foremost among these early entrepreneurs was German immigrant Carl Laemmle. Unfettered by the puritanical ideals of Edison and his monopoly, Laemmle drew upon sensational tales of Europe to sell tickets to his movies.

- Laemmle created a star system of actors, launching publicity campaigns around them and cloaking them in glamour. His first big star was Florence Lawrence and from that moment on movies also meant movie stars.

Related Segments from other Turning Points include:

- 1879 - Thomas Edison Demonstrates the Incandescent Lamp
- 1880 - George Eastman Patents Kodak Roll Film
- 1926 - David Sarnoff Founds NBC
- 1960 - Nixon/Kennedy Televised Debates

Turning Point #4

1913 – 16th Amendment Allows Progressive Income Tax

STUDENT GOALS - In this section the students learn:

- With the changing role of the Presidency, the government became more involved in the lives of American citizens. This new role required more money to institute reforms.
- In turn, this called for an income tax which could only be allowed through an amendment to the Constitution.

Points for Teachers:

- Taxation was handled in the Constitution by Article One, Section Two and Section Nine. Congress though given the power to lay and collect taxes, Duties Imposts and Excises was prevented from implementing an income tax. Section Two stated, "Direct Taxes shall be apportioned among the several states which may be included within this Union according to their respective numbers." Section Nine stated, "No capitation, or other direct, Tax shall be laid unless in proportion to the census or enumeration herein before directed to be taken."
- The decision to have an amendment to the Constitution arose from the Supreme Court's decision in 1895 in Pollock v. Farmers' Loan & Trust Co., in which Congress's attempt in 1894 to levy an income tax uniformly throughout the United States was ruled unconstitutional.

Related Segments from other Turning Points include:

- 1787 - The United States Constitution is Created
- 1789 - James Madison Proposes the Bill of Rights

Turning Point #5

1913 – 17th Amendment Caps a Period of Election Reforms

STUDENT GOALS - In this section the students learn:

- The founders of the United States believed the people could not be trusted to choose their representatives wisely. So they prevented the common people from participating in the direct election of the President by creating the electoral college; and they sought the indirect election of Senators through appointment by the states' legislatures.
- Only Representatives from the House were elected by popular vote.
- By the end of the 19th century, Populists and others dissatisfied with the indirect method of electing Presidents and Senators (who owed their positions to State political machines and

the wealthy individuals who backed them) sought to redress this outrage through Primaries and the direct election of Senators.

Points for Teachers:

- Framers of the Constitution sought the indirect election of Senators through appointment by the states' legislatures as a means to balance the excesses of the popularly elected House of Representatives.
- Taking their cue from the legislative structure of Great Britain with its House of Commons and House of Lords, the Framers determined that the House elected popularly would be subject to the whims of the multitudes and sought a means to check popular or mob rule.
- James Madison, who helped devise the structure of congress wrote, "Before taking effect, legislation would have to be ratified by two independent power sources: the people's representatives in the House and the state legislatures' agents in the Senate."
- Special interests would be thwarted by the need to have two houses concur in all legislation.
- The argument on the other side was that corruption was nominal and that the support of direct election of Senators was actually by special interests who could not control state legislatures.

Related Segments from other Turning Points include:

- 1787 - The United States Constitution is Created
- 1789 - James Madison Proposes the Bill of Rights
- 1789 - George Washington Elected as First President
- 1796 - John Adams Becomes the Second President of U.S. Inaugurating the Two-party System

Turning Point #6

1914--Clayton Anti-Trust Act Passed

STUDENT GOALS - In this section the students learn:

- Trusts allowed men like John D. Rockefeller, through his company Standard Oil, to circumvent 19th century laws that forbid corporations from owning other companies and assets in other states.
- Allowed the wealthy to control an entire industry nationwide and the economy of the United States.
- The Progressive movement took on these trusts.
- Politicians rode its crest into office and maintained popular support by instituting reforms against the overwhelming power of the trusts.
- Passed by the U.S. Congress in 1914, the Clayton Anti-Trust Act was the crowning achievement of the Progressive movement.

Points for Teachers:

- The trusts controlled the marketplace to the economic benefit of the operators of the trusts. At its peak Standard Oil controlled one-thirty-seventh of the nation's economy all for the benefit of John D. Rockefeller.
- In 1911, Louis Brandeis, testifying before the Committee on Interstate commerce, stated, "I think we are in a position, after the experience of the last twenty years to state two things: In

the first place, that a corporation may well be too large to be the most efficient instrument of production and of distribution, and in the second place, whether it has exceeded the point of economic efficiency or not, it may be too large to be tolerated among people who desire to be free."

- The Federal Trade Commission and the Clayton Anti-Trust Act sparked the imagination of the country and the government.
- In 1916 Wilson and the Democrats succeeded in pushing through reform legislation that helped the working class.
- Congress passed and Wilson signed into law the Federal Farm Loan Act, the Child Labor Act and the eight hour day for eight hour pay for railroad labor.
- The liberal journalist, Oswald Garrison Villard, wrote that Wilson was "rigid in keeping big business at arm's length. Never in memory had the White House refused to receive the most powerful businessmen in the United States. They were literally outcasts."

Related Segments from other Turning Points include:

- 1869 - Completion of the Transcontinental Railroad
- 1870 - Rockefeller Incorporates Standard Oil Co. of Ohio

Turning Point #7

1914—1917 America Prepares for World War I

STUDENT GOALS - In this section the students learn:

- The role the United States played as World War I engulfed Europe.
- With the war in Europe, Wilson kept the United States on a careful course of neutrality in spite of U-boat attacks against American shipping.
- At the same time, he argued for the America's traditional rights to trade with all combatants in Europe, using the "existing rules of international law and the treaties of the United States."
- Eventually, the war in Europe inevitably affected the United States and the conciliatory diplomacy practiced by Wilson gave way to American preparation for war.
- Finally, the Zimmerman telegram proposing an alliance with Germany and Mexico and the renewal of German U-boat activity brought America into the conflict in April 1917.

Points for Teachers:

- What guided Woodrow Wilson's foreign policy was termed 'Moral Diplomacy'. Wilson said, "The force of America is the force of Moral principle."
- Wilson instituted an idealistic program by negotiating treaties with Great Britain, France and 27 other countries for submitting all disputes among the signatories to permanent commissions of investigation. This ideal would later grow into the League of Nations.
- "Defense of democracy" was viewed as a reason for war.

Related Segments from other Turning Points include:

- 1849 - Treaty Between the U.S. and the Hawaiian Islands
- 1854 - Commodore Perry Lands in Japan
- 1898 - Sinking of the Maine
- 1917 - America Enters World War I
- 1906 - Upton Sinclair's Novel 'The Jungle' is Published

Turning Point #8

1917 America Enters World War I

STUDENT GOALS - In this section the students learn:

- On April 6, 1917, the United States ended its neutrality and entered the war on the side of the allied powers.
- Troops sent under the command of General Pershing fought well at such famous battles as Chateau Thierry and Belleau Wood.
- Aerial combat was the most romantic part of the war and provided to America its first true war hero since Grant and Roosevelt: Eddie Rickenbacker.
- Trench warfare, on the other hand, was a grueling tortuous affair dominated by artillery barrages and machine gun fire. Gas shells were the most serious hazard facing the infantry. The usual type was chlorine or mustard gas.
- Foolhardy charges against entrenched positions resulted in the deaths of millions on both sides.
- The United States' participation brought her onto the world's stage and gave her a place at the peace table in France.

Points for Teachers:

- American participation was light by comparison. Only 50,000 Americans lost their lives in the year and few months they fought in Europe. Mostly, American participation was a romantic endeavor—the colonies coming to the aid of the old world that spawned them.
- Most every school boy and girl can recite General John 'Black Jack' Pershing's famous remark when he entered Paris in 1917: "Lafayette, we are here." His words signified the American tradition of riding to the rescue--men in white hats, the town marshal, the rugged frontiersman who braves the foul weather and terrain and to rescue the nation.
- It is difficult to say definitively that America's entry into the war brought victory to the Allies. By 1918, both sides of the conflict were exhausted, but Germany no longer had the men or the will to continue.
- But America's involvement with the world was short-lived. By 1921 with Republican repudiation of the League of Nations and the prosperity of the roaring twenties, the U.S. once again heeded George Washington's advice and returned to isolationism.

Related Segments from other Turning Points include:

- 1702 - Colonists Sack St. Augustine
- 1739 - The War of Jenkins Ear Begins
- 1754-1763 - The French and Indian War
- 1763 - Ottawa Chief Pontiac's War for Independence
- 1775 - The Battle of Lexington and Concord
- 1775 - George Washington Assumes Command of Continental Army
- 1776 - Washington crosses the Delaware
- 1777 - Second Battle of Saratoga
- 1777-78 - The Winter at Valley Forge
- 1778 - George Rogers Clark captures Kaskaskia
- 1781 - Siege of Yorktown

- 1783 - The Treaty of Paris and the End of Revolutionary War
- 1797 - U.S.S. Constitution is Launched
- 1811 - Battle of Tippecanoe
- 1814 - Washington is Captured and Burned by the British
- 1814 - Star Spangled Banner is Written
- 1815 - Battle of New Orleans
- 1832 - Black Hawk War Ends with Massacre at Bad Axe River
- 1836 - Alamo Falls
- 1846 - United States Declares War on Mexico
- 1861 - Eleven States Comprise the Confederacy
- 1863 - Lincoln Delivers his Gettysburg Address
- 1865 - Lee Surrenders at Appomattox
- 1898 - Sinking of the Maine
- 1914 -1917 - America Prepares for World War I
- 1941 - Japanese bomb Pearl Harbor
- 1944 - D-Day “Operation Overlord”
- 1950 - President Truman Sends American Troops to the Aid of South Korea
- 1950 - 1953 The Korean War
- 1962 - Cuban Missile Crisis
- 1964 - Vietnam War: Congress Passes the Gulf of Tonkin Resolution
- 1968 - Vietnam War II: The Tet Offensive
- 1973 - Vietnam III: Ends War
- 1983 - The Grenada Conflict
- 1990 - The Gulf War Demonstrates American Military Supremacy

RESOURCES – INTERNET SITES

Turning Point #1

1908-Henry Ford Introduces Model T

1. Ford Motor Company: The official Ford Motor Company Web site. <http://www.ford.com/>
2. Showroom of Automotive History: The Model T
<http://www.hfmgv.org/exhibits/showroom/1908/model.t.html>
3. Model T Ford Club International page: History and Lore <http://www.modelt.org/tlore.html>
4. Reader's Companion to American History - -MODEL T FORD
http://college.hmco.com/history/readerscomp/rcah/html/ah_060400_modeltford.htm

Turning Point #2

1909 - W.E.B. Du Bois Finds NAACP

1. NAACP- National History. http://www.uh.edu/naacp/nat_history.html
NAACP Timeline http://www.naacp.org/past_future/naacptimeline.shtml
 3. The Legacy of WEB Du Bois
<http://www.usnewsclassroom.com/resources/activities/act000918.html>
WEB Du Bois Department History and Documents. <http://www.umass.edu/afroam/dephist.html>
- Gale - Free Resources - Black History Month - Biographies: Born in Great Barrington, Massachusetts on February 23, 1868, Du Bois received a bachelor's, and also served as a

professor of economics and history at Atlanta

http://www.galegroup.com/free_resources/bhm/bio/dubois_w.htm

Turning Point #3

1911 - Hollywood Founded

1. HOME MOVIES: A History of the American Industry 1897-1979: 1899 - 2001. by Alan Kattelle Author, Home Movies: A History of the American Industry.

http://www.oldfilm.org/ed/essays/Kattelle_Film_Gauges.htm

2. Amazon.com: Books:: A History and Filmography of ...

<http://www.amazon.com/exec/obidos/tg/detail/-/0899504078?v=glance>

Turning Point #4

1913 – 16th Amendment Allows Progressive Income Tax

1. FindLaw: US Constitution: Sixteenth Amendment

<http://caselaw.findlaw.com/data/constitution/amendment16/>

2. The History of the 16th Amendment <http://www.cats.org/articles/16hist.html>

3. The History of the 16th Amendment <http://www.cats.org/articles/16hist1.html>

4. Notes on the Amendments - The US Constitution Online

<http://www.usconstitution.net/constamnotes.html>

Turning Point #5

1913 - 17th Amendment Caps a Period of Election Reforms

1. Notes on the Amendments - The US Constitution Online

<http://www.usconstitution.net/constamnotes.html>

2. US Senate History Briefings: 17th Amendment

http://permanent.access.gpo.gov/lps12426/www.senate.gov/learning/brief_15a.html

3. Reference Links: Teaching the Bill of Rights, The 17th Amendment

The 14th Amendment History of 14th Amendment, History of 17th Amendment

http://constitution-first.org/reference_links.htm

1) Amendment XVII: US Constitution Amendment XVII

<http://www.u-s-history.com/pages/h772.html>

5. FindLaw: US Constitution: Seventeenth Amendment

<http://caselaw.findlaw.com/data/constitution/amendment17/>

Turning Point #6

1914 -Clayton Anti-Trust Act

1. Great American History Fact-Finder - Clayton Anti-Trust Act a law intended to plug loopholes in the Sherman Anti-Trust stated that unions were not monopolies under the Anti-

Trust laws http://college.hmco.com/history/readerscomp/gahff/html/ff_038900_claytonantit.htm

2. Clayton Antitrust Act Resources at Questia - The Online Library

http://www.questia.com/popularSearches/clayton_antitrust_act.jsp

3. Antitrust Act Teaching History Online

<http://www.spartacus.schoolnet.co.uk/USAtitrust.htm>

Turning Point #7

1914-1917 America Prepares for WWI

1. First World War.com - A multimedia history of World War One
<http://www.firstworldwar.com/>
2. The First World War: Encyclopaedia of the First World War, Education on the Internet & Teaching History Online... <http://www.spartacus.schoolnet.co.uk/FWW.htm>

Turning Point #8

1917- America Enters WWI

1. First World War.com - A multimedia history of World War One
<http://www.firstworldwar.com/>
2. The First World War: Encyclopaedia of the First World War, Education on the Internet & Teaching History Online... <http://www.spartacus.schoolnet.co.uk/FWW.htm>

SEE BLACKLINE MASTER #2A - TEST QUESTIONS

ANSWERS TO TEST QUESTIONS – PROGRAM TWO: 1908 – 1918

1-a, 2-a, 3-a, 4-b, 5-c, 6-d, 7-b, 8-d, 9-b, 10-e, 11-a, 12-c, 13-a, 14-b, 15-a, 16-d.

SEE BLACKLINE MASTER #2B - TIMELINE