CHAPTER 20

The Progressive Era, 1890–1920

CORE OBJECTIVES

1. Explain the varied motives of progressive reformers.
2. Explain the various sources of thought and activism that contributed to the progressive movement.
3. Identify the specific goals of progressive reformers and the ways that they advanced these public goals.
4. Describe the contributions of Presidents Theodore Roosevelt and William Howard Taft to the progressive movement, and explain how and why the two men came to disagree.
5. Describe the progressive policies of President Woodrow Wilson, and explain why and how they differed from those of Presidents Roosevelt and Taft.

TRUE/FALSE QUESTIONS

1. Many reformers were motivated by conservative religious beliefs.

ANS: T

TOP: The Progressive Impulse

REF: p. 706

DIF: Moderate

OBJ: 1. Explain the varied motives of progressive reformers.

1. Progressives generally believed government should not interfere with big business.

ANS: F

TOP: Depression and Populism

REF: p. 708

DIF: Moderate

OBJ: 1. Explain the varied motives of progressive reformers.

1. Socialism was an antecedent to progressivism.

ANS: T

TOP: “Honest Government” Activism and Socialism

REF: p. 708

DIF: Moderate

OBJ: 1. Explain the varied motives of progressive reformers.

1. The popular election of senators required a constitutional amendment.

ANS: T

TOP: Reforms in the Political Process

REF: p. 716

DIF: Difficult

OBJ: 3. Identify the specific goals of progressive reformers and the ways that they advanced these public goals.

1. The phrase “Square Deal” is associated with Theodore Roosevelt.

ANS: T

TOP: Roosevelt’s Taming of Big Business

REF: p. 723

DIF: Moderate

OBJ: 4. Describe the contributions of Presidents Theodore Roosevelt and William Howard Taft to the progressive movement, and explain how and why the two men came to disagree.

1. One of Taft’s major issues became his support for high tariffs.

ANS: F

TOP: Taft and Tariffs

REF: p. 730

DIF: Difficult

OBJ: 4. Describe the contributions of Presidents Theodore Roosevelt and William Howard Taft to the progressive movement, and explain how and why the two men came to disagree.

1. William H. Taft achieved the most significant tariff reduction of any progressive president.

ANS: F

TOP: Taft and Tariffs

REF: p. 730

DIF: Difficult

OBJ: 4. Describe the contributions of Presidents Theodore Roosevelt and William Howard Taft to the progressive movement, and explain how and why the two men came to disagree.

1. Many of the most prominent progressives endorsed Roosevelt’s bid to be the first president representing a third party, the “Bull Moose” Progressive party.

ANS: T

TOP: The Taft–Roosevelt Feud

REF: p. 732

DIF: Moderate

OBJ: 4. Describe the contributions of Presidents Theodore Roosevelt and William Howard Taft to the progressive movement, and explain how and why the two men came to disagree.

1. Woodrow Wilson was a minister’s son who grew up in the South.

ANS: T

TOP: Wilson’s Dramatic Rise

REF: p. 733

DIF: Easy

OBJ: 5. Describe the progressive policies of President Woodrow Wilson, and explain why and how they differed from those of Presidents Roosevelt and Taft.

1. William Howard Taft finished second in the presidential election of 1912.

ANS: F

TOP: The Election of 1912

REF: p. 734

DIF: Difficult

OBJ: 5. Describe the progressive policies of President Woodrow Wilson, and explain why and how they differed from those of Presidents Roosevelt and Taft.

1. Woodrow Wilson was elected president in 1908.

ANS: F

TOP: The Election of 1912

REF: p. 734

DIF: Easy

OBJ: 5. Describe the progressive policies of President Woodrow Wilson, and explain why and how they differed from those of Presidents Roosevelt and Taft.

1. Wilson was a weak president who trusted Congress to adopt the proper policies.

ANS: F

TOP: A Burst of Reform Bills

REF: p. 736

DIF: Moderate

OBJ: 5. Describe the progressive policies of President Woodrow Wilson, and explain why and how they differed from those of Presidents Roosevelt and Taft.

1. The Underwood-Simmons bill created the first regular federal income tax.

ANS: F

TOP: The Tariff and the Income Tax

REF: p. 737

DIF: Moderate

OBJ: 5. Describe the progressive policies of President Woodrow Wilson, and explain why and how they differed from those of Presidents Roosevelt and Taft.

1. Theodore Roosevelt considered the Federal Trade Commission to be the cornerstone of his anti-trust program.

ANS: F

TOP: Anti-Trust Actions

REF: p. 738

DIF: Moderate

OBJ: 5. Describe the progressive policies of President Woodrow Wilson, and explain why and how they differed from those of Presidents Roosevelt and Taft.

1. Federal money for farm demonstration agents was approved in the Adamson Act.

ANS: F

TOP: Labor Legislation

REF: p. 742

DIF: Moderate

OBJ: 5. Describe the progressive policies of President Woodrow Wilson, and explain why and how they differed from those of Presidents Roosevelt and Taft.

MULTIPLE-CHOICE QUESTIONS

1. Which of the following was not a big business that attracted cheap laborers to their factories during the Progressive period?
   1. Railroads
   2. Steel manufacturing
   3. Coal mining
   4. Oil refineries
   5. Farming

ANS: E

REF: pp. 705–706

TOP: Cultural History | Introduction

DIF: Easy

OBJ: 1. Explain the varied motives of progressive reformers.

MSC: Applying

NAT: Historical Period

1. Which of the following was ***not*** a motive of reformers?
   1. To end corruption in business
   2. To restore faith in political parties
   3. To end what many thought was a crisis of democracy
   4. To abolish slavery
   5. To close the gap between rich and poor

ANS: D

REF: p. 706

TOP: Cultural History | Introduction

DIF: Moderate

OBJ: 1. Explain the varied motives of progressive reformers.

MSC: Remembering

NAT: Historical Period

1. Which of the following would have been considered an average progressive during that period?
   1. Christian moralists
   2. Bankers
   3. Entrepreneurs
   4. Small business owners
   5. Southern Bourbons

ANS: A

REF: pp. 706–707

TOP: Cultural History | The Progressive Impulse

DIF: Moderate

OBJ: 1. Explain the varied motives of progressive reformers.

MSC: Analyzing

NAT: Historical Period

1. During the Progressive Era, who was considered a leading reformer?
   1. Willa Cather
   2. Upton Sinclair
   3. Samuel Gompers
   4. Jane Addams
   5. William Prescott

ANS: D

REF: p. 706

TOP: Cultural History | A Progressive Impulse

DIF: Moderate

OBJ: 1. Explain the varied motives of progressive reformers.

MSC: Evaluating

NAT: Historical Period

1. How was the foundation of the progressive movement different than that of the Populist movement?
   1. The progressive movement was based on addressing rural issues.
   2. The Populist movement was based on addressing issues that farmers had with Congress.
   3. The progressive’s goal was to reform the political system so that minorities would be represented.
   4. The progressive movement was based on addressing issues that occurred in urban areas.
   5. The Populist movement desired to replace capitalism with socialism.

ANS: D

REF: p. 706

TOP: Cultural History | The Progressive Impulse

DIF: Moderate

OBJ: 1. Explain the varied motives of progressive reformers.

MSC: Understanding

NAT: Events and Processes

1. What was the progressive approach to social problems?
   1. Investigate, educate, legislate
   2. Implement, eradicate, execute
   3. Evaluate, syndicate, socialize
   4. Conform, conform, conform
   5. Eradicate, legislate, regulate

ANS: A

REF: p. 707

TOP: Cultural History | The Progressive Impulse

DIF: Hard

OBJ: 1. Explain the varied motives of progressive reformers.

MSC: Applying

NAT: Historical Period

1. According to your textbook, what often limited reformers like Theodore Roosevelt and Woodrow Wilson’s actions?
   1. Their belief in the supremacy of the “Anglo-Saxon race”
   2. Their belief in the inherent honesty in mankind
   3. Their belief that it was not the role of government to affect social change
   4. Their belief that it was not their jobs to work to better society
   5. Their belief that capitalism would enrich people to reach higher social statuses if they just worked harder

ANS: A

REF: p. 707

TOP: Cultural History | The Progressive Impulse

DIF: Easy

OBJ: 1. Explain the varied motives of progressive reformers.

MSC: Applying

NAT: Events and Processes

1. Which of the following was not a goal of late 19th century progressives?
   1. Honest government
   2. Effective regulation of businesses
   3. Better lives for Americans
   4. Efficient government
   5. Equality for minorities

ANS: E

REF: p. 707

TOP: Cultural History | The Varied Sources of Progressivism

DIF: Moderate

OBJ: 1. Explain the varied motives of progressive reformers.

MSC: Analyzing

NAT: Events and Processes

1. What ignited the progressive movement?
   1. The collapse of the B & O Railroad
   2. The worst economic downturn in U.S. history
   3. The gap between rich and poor growing wider
   4. The lack of opportunities for unskilled laborers
   5. The lack of representation in Congress for minorities

ANS: B

REF: p. 707

TOP: Economic Development | Depression and Populism

DIF: Moderate

OBJ: 1. Explain the varied motives of progressive reformers.

MSC: Applying

NAT: Historical Period

1. In 1900 \_\_\_\_\_\_ of 82 million Americans lived in poverty.
   1. 10 million
   2. 25 million
   3. 43 million
   4. 50 million
   5. 63 million

ANS: A

REF: p. 708

TOP: Economic Development | Depression and Populism

DIF: Moderate

OBJ: 1. Explain the varied motives of progressive reformers.

MSC: Remembering

NAT: Change and Continuity

1. Many of the reforms pushed by the Populists
   1. had disastrous effects when implemented.
   2. were very successful in changing society.
   3. were implemented by the progressives.
   4. had no effect on their intended areas.
   5. were later ruled unconstitutional by the Supreme Court.

ANS: C

REF: p. 708

TOP: Cultural History | Depression and Populism

DIF: Moderate

OBJ: 2. Explain the various sources of thought and activism that contributed to the progressive movement.

MSC: Applying

NAT: Change and Continuity

1. Individuals labeled *Mugwumps* were best associated with which concept?
   1. Honest government
   2. Social Darwinism
   3. Laissez-faire capitalism
   4. Communism
   5. Invisible Hand theory

ANS: A

REF: p. 708

TOP: Cultural History | “Honest Government” Activism and Socialism

DIF: Moderate

OBJ: 2. Explain the various sources of thought and activism that contributed to the progressive movement.

MSC: Understanding

NAT: Historical Period

1. Which of the following was not part of the “good government” movement of the Progressive Era?
   1. Ending segregated schools
   2. Providing access to electricity
   3. Ensuring all drinking water was clean
   4. Providing for regular garbage collection
   5. Implementing mass transit systems

ANS: A

REF: p. 708

TOP: Social History | “Honest Government” Activism and Socialism

DIF: Hard

OBJ: 2. Explain the various sources of thought and activism that contributed to the progressive movement.

MSC: Analyzing

NAT: Change and Continuity

1. The concept of socialism is most associated with
   1. Vladmir Lenin.
   2. Karl Marx.
   3. Josef Stalin.
   4. Josef Broz Tito.
   5. Upton Sinclair.

ANS: B

REF: p. 708

TOP: Social History | “Honest Government” Activism and Socialism

DIF: Easy

OBJ: 2. Explain the various sources of thought and activism that contributed to the progressive movement.

MSC: Applying

NAT: Change and Continuity

1. One way that American socialists differed from European socialists was that
   1. European socialists tended to incite riots.
   2. American socialists did not advocate for government ownership of businesses.
   3. European socialists published their beliefs in the forms of paperback books.
   4. American socialists created political parties aimed at overthrowing the government.
   5. European socialists were rarely successful.

ANS: B

REF: p. 708

TOP: Social History | “Honest Government” Activism and Socialism

DIF: Easy

OBJ: 2. Explain the various sources of thought and activism that contributed to the progressive movement.

MSC: Remembering

NAT: Change and Continuity

1. The group of journalists who drew attention to the abuses in society and published them in stories were known collectively as
   1. Mugwumps.
   2. Loco Focos.
   3. Muckrakers.
   4. Shivercrats.
   5. Dixiecrats.

ANS: C

REF: p. 709

TOP: Social History | Muckraking Journalism

DIF: Moderate

OBJ: 2. Explain the various sources of thought and activism that contributed to the progressive movement.

MSC: Applying

NAT: Change and Continuity

1. The father of the muckrakers, and their style of writing, could be considered
   1. Upton Sinclair.
   2. Theodore Roosevelt.
   3. Wilfred Brimley.
   4. Samuel McClure.
   5. Ida Tarbell.

ANS: D

REF: p. 709

TOP: Social History | Muckraking Journalism

DIF: Hard

OBJ: 2. Explain the various sources of thought and activism that contributed to the progressive movement.

MSC: Applying

NAT: Change and Continuity

1. This belief during the Progressive Era persuaded followers to pursue their ideals to effect the coming of the “Kingdom of God.”
   1. Social Darwinism
   2. Social capitalism
   3. Social gospel
   4. Social security
   5. Social engineering

ANS: C

REF: p. 710

TOP: Social History | Religious Activism

DIF: Moderate

OBJ: 2. Explain the various sources of thought and activism that contributed to the progressive movement.

MSC: Applying

NAT: Change and Continuity

1. The groups behind the YWCA and YMCA created their programs because
   1. they believed that Christianity had gotten too far from the lower economic classes.
   2. they believed that Christ had called them to better their bodies through fitness.
   3. they believed that the Devil could be better resisted by stronger people.
   4. they believed that they were countering socialist movements by atheists.
   5. they believed that they could avoid sicknesses among the lower classes by being healthier.

ANS: A

REF: p. 710

TOP: Social History | Religious Activism

DIF: Hard

OBJ: 2. Explain the various sources of thought and activism that contributed to the progressive movement.

MSC: Applying

NAT: Change and Continuity

1. Who is best associated with the Hull House?
   1. Jane Addams
   2. Ida Tarbell
   3. Upton Sinclair
   4. Besty Braddock
   5. Angela Sims

ANS: A

REF: p. 711

TOP: Social History | Religious Activism

DIF: Easy

OBJ: 2. Explain the various sources of thought and activism that contributed to the progressive movement.

MSC: Remembering

NAT: Change and Continuity

1. How did Lincoln Steffens propose ending the abuses toward society during the Progressive Era?
   1. Overthrow the government
   2. Provide for the direct election of senators
   3. Vote for the socialist candidates
   4. Make democracy more democratic
   5. Abolish slavery

ANS: D

REF: p. 715

TOP: Social History | Reforms in the Political Process

DIF: Moderate

OBJ: 3. Identify the specific goals of progressive reformers and the ways that they advanced toward these goals.

MSC: Applying

NAT: Change and Continuity

1. Which of the following was not a method adopted during the Progressive Era to improve government?
   1. Initiative
   2. Recall
   3. Term limits
   4. Direct primary
   5. Referendum

ANS: C

REF: pp. 715–716

TOP: Social History | Reforms in the Political Process

DIF: Moderate

OBJ: 3. Identify the specific goals of progressive reformers and the ways that they advanced toward these goals.

MSC: Understanding

NAT: Change and Continuity

1. Frederick Winslow Taylor and the gospel of efficiency is best associated with which concept?
   1. Scientific management
   2. Social Darwinism
   3. Reform capitalism
   4. Neo-conservatism
   5. Gospel of wealth

ANS: A

REF: p. 716

TOP: Social History | Efficiency Movement in Business and Government

DIF: Moderate

OBJ: 3. Identify the specific goals of progressive reformers and the ways that they advanced toward these goals.

MSC: Analyzing

NAT: Historical Period

1. What new method of governing cities was first implemented in Galveston, Texas, after a hurricane destroyed the city?
   1. The commission system
   2. The spoils system
   3. The viceroy system
   4. The city-manager system
   5. The Ohio system

ANS: A

REF: p. 717

TOP: Social History | Efficiency Movement in Business and Government

DIF: Moderate

OBJ: 3. Identify the specific goals of progressive reformers and the ways that they advanced toward these goals.

MSC: Understanding

NAT: Change and Continuity

1. A system of governance in which a trained administrator was appointed to run a city was called a
   1. mayoral plan.
   2. county judge plan.
   3. city-manager plan.
   4. city council plan.
   5. commission system.

ANS: C

REF: p. 717

TOP: Social History | Efficiency Movement in Business and Government

DIF: Moderate

OBJ: 3. Identify the specific goals of progressive reformers and the ways that they advanced toward these goals.

MSC: Applying

NAT: Change and Continuity

1. The biggest stumbling block to progressivism during the Progressive Era was
   1. Congress.
   2. state legislatures.
   3. big business.
   4. the president.
   5. the Supreme Court.

ANS: C

REF: p. 718

TOP: Social History | Regulation of Business

DIF: Easy

OBJ: 3. Identify the specific goals of progressive reformers and the ways that they advanced toward these goals.

MSC: Analyzing

NAT: Change and Continuity

1. Which of the following was not an example of a group created during the Progressive Era to promote social justice?
   1. National Consumers League
   2. General Federation of Women’s Club
   3. Chicago Women’s Club
   4. Women’s Christian Temperance Union
   5. Young Women’s Christian Association

ANS: E

REF: p. 719

TOP: Social History | Promotion of Social Justice

DIF: Hard

OBJ: 3. Identify the specific goals of progressive reformers and the ways that they advanced toward these goals.

MSC: Understanding

NAT: Events and Processes

1. During the Progressive Era, what was the most popular form of reform?
   1. Temperance
   2. Reforming child labor
   3. Abolishing sweatshops
   4. Providing universal female suffrage
   5. Limiting the work day to ten hours

ANS: A

REF: p. 719

TOP: Social History | The Campaign against Drinking

DIF: Moderate

OBJ: 3. Identify the specific goals of progressive reformers and the ways that they advanced toward these goals.

MSC: Applying

NAT: Change and Continuity

1. Need for reforming the workplace was brought to national attention in 1911 when a fire broke out at
   1. Union Carbide refinery.
   2. the Triangle Shirtwaist factory.
   3. *McCall’s* magazine publisher.
   4. George Pullman’s factory in Philadelphia.
   5. United States Steel manufacturing.

ANS: B

REF: p. 721

TOP: Social History | Labor Legislation

DIF: Easy

OBJ: 3. Identify the specific goals of progressive reformers and the ways that they advanced toward these goals.

MSC: Remembering

NAT: Historical Period

1. The Sixteenth Amendment to the Constitution provided for
   1. direct election of senators.
   2. universal suffrage for women.
   3. an income tax.
   4. prohibition.
   5. abolishment of slavery.

ANS: C

REF: p. 722

TOP: Social History | The “Progressive” Income Tax

DIF: Moderate

OBJ: 3. Identify the specific goals of progressive reformers and the ways that they advanced toward these goals.

MSC: Applying

NAT: Historical Period

1. The first “progressive” president was
   1. William McKinley.
   2. Theodore Roosevelt.
   3. William Howard Taft.
   4. Woodrow Wilson.
   5. Warren G. Harding.

ANS: B

REF: p. 723

TOP: Cultural History | Progressivism under Roosevelt and Taft

DIF: Moderate

OBJ: 4. Describe the contributions of Presidents Theodore Roosevelt and William Howard Taft to the progressive movement, and explain how and why the two men came to disagree.

MSC: Remembering

NAT: Historical Period

1. President Theodore Roosevelt accomplished the majority of his progressive agenda
   1. by convincing Congress to pass legislation.
   2. by working with Congress to compromise on legislation.
   3. through executive actions.
   4. through state initiatives.
   5. through a popular speaking tour.

ANS: A

REF: p. 723

TOP: Political History | Roosevelt’s Taming of Big Business

DIF: Hard

OBJ: 4. Describe the contributions of Presidents Theodore Roosevelt and William Howard Taft to the progressive movement, and explain how and why the two men came to disagree.

MSC: Understanding

NAT: Events and Processes

1. President Theodore Roosevelt’s presidential plan was called the
   1. New Frontier.
   2. New Deal.
   3. Square Deal.
   4. Fair Deal.
   5. Final Frontier.

ANS: C

REF: p. 723

TOP: Political History | Roosevelt’s Taming of Big Business

DIF: Hard

OBJ: 4. Describe the contributions of Presidents Theodore Roosevelt and William Howard Taft to the progressive movement, and explain how and why the two men came to disagree.

MSC: Applying

NAT: Change and Continuity

1. The first monopoly broken up by President Theodore Roosevelt was
   1. U.S. Steel.
   2. Northern Securities Company.
   3. IGN Railroad.
   4. American Oil Corporation.
   5. General Electric.

ANS: B

REF: p. 724

TOP: Political History | Roosevelt’s Taming of Big Business

DIF: Easy

OBJ: 4. Describe the contributions of Presidents Theodore Roosevelt and William Howard Taft to the progressive movement, and explain how and why the two men came to disagree.

MSC: Applying

NAT: Events and Processes

1. President Theodore Roosevelt intervened personally to break which strike?
   1. 1902 coal strike
   2. 1904 Pullman strike
   3. 1900 Pinkerton strike
   4. 1876 Haymarket strike
   5. 1906 Standard Oil strike

ANS: A

REF: p. 724

TOP: Political History | The 1902 Coal Strike

DIF: Hard

OBJ: 4. Describe the contributions of Presidents Theodore Roosevelt and William Howard Taft to the progressive movement, and explain how and why the two men came to disagree.

MSC: Remembering

NAT: Events and Processes

1. What book brought to light the abuses in the United States meatpacking industry in the early 20th century?
   1. Ida Tarbell’s *The Octopus*
   2. Jane Weaver’s *For Whom the Bell Tolls*
   3. Upton Sinclair’s *The Jungle*
   4. Henry Adams’ *Not Here*
   5. Elizabeth Cady Stanton’s *Through My Eyes*

ANS: C

REF: p. 726

TOP: Political History | Regulation of the Railroad, Food, and Drug Industries

DIF: Easy

OBJ: 4. Describe the contributions of Presidents Theodore Roosevelt and William Howard Taft to the progressive movement, and explain how and why the two men came to disagree.

MSC: Analyzing

NAT: Events and Processes

1. Whereas President Theodore Roosevelt saw himself as a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, President Taft saw himself as a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
   1. victor of politics, target of character assassination
   2. spirit of freedom, champion of reform
   3. crusader of reform, judge-like administrator
   4. capitalist, socialist
   5. candidate of the people, candidate of big business

ANS: C

REF: p. 729

TOP: Political History | The Transition from Roosevelt to Taft

DIF: Hard

OBJ: 4. Describe the contributions of Presidents Theodore Roosevelt and William Howard Taft to the progressive movement, and explain how and why the two men came to disagree.

MSC: Evaluating

NAT: Events and Processes

1. President Taft won office because
   1. he was supported by Roosevelt.
   2. he ran on an anti-reform ticket.
   3. the people were tired of Theodore Roosevelt and voted against him.
   4. he was the only candidate who ran for office.
   5. the democrats ran an unknown candidate for office.

ANS: A

REF: p. 729

TOP: Political History | The Transition from Roosevelt to Taft

DIF: Moderate

OBJ: 4. Describe the contributions of Presidents Theodore Roosevelt and William Howard Taft to the progressive movement, and explain how and why the two men came to disagree.

MSC: Applying

NAT: Events and Processes

1. What incident set off the Taft–Roosevelt feud?
   1. The breakup of Standard Oil
   2. The loss of the *Lusitania* and Taft’s refusal to declare war on Germany
   3. The Ballinger-Pinchot controversy
   4. The abolishment of slavery
   5. Roosevelt’s refusal to follow the two-term tradition

ANS: C

REF: p. 730

TOP: Political History | The Ballinger-Pinchot Controversy

DIF: Moderate

OBJ: 4. Describe the contributions of Presidents Theodore Roosevelt and William Howard Taft to the progressive movement, and explain how and why the two men came to disagree.

MSC: Evaluating

NAT: Events and Processes

1. Because of the Roosevelt–Taft feud, Theodore Roosevelt decided to
   1. not seek a third term in office.
   2. break a pledge he had made to not seek another term in office.
   3. not nominate Taft to be chief justice.
   4. support Woodrow Wilson for president in 1912.
   5. refuse to return to the United States while Taft was still president.

ANS: B

REF: p. 731

TOP: Political History | The Taft–Roosevelt Feud

DIF: Moderate

OBJ: 4. Describe the contributions of Presidents Theodore Roosevelt and William Howard Taft to the progressive movement, and explain how and why the two men came to disagree.

MSC: Understanding

NAT: Events and Processes

1. Whereas Theodore Roosevelt’s New Nationalism plan wanted to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ trusts, Woodrow Wilson’s New Freedom plan wanted to\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ them.
   1. eliminate, regulate
   2. regulate, eliminate
   3. promote, contain
   4. encourage, limit
   5. contain, encourage

ANS: B

REF: p. 734

TOP: Political History | The Election of 1912

DIF: Hard

OBJ: 5. Describe the progressive policies of President Woodrow Wilson, and explain why and how they differed from those of Presidents Roosevelt and Taft.

MSC: Applying

NAT: Change and Continuity

1. The reason that Woodrow Wilson won the presidency in 1912 was
   1. that God ordained it.
   2. because Taft and Roosevelt split the Republican vote.
   3. because the voters knew Wilson would not take them to war in Europe.
   4. because the people were tired of Republican presidents.
   5. that he ran a better campaign than his opponents.

ANS: B

REF: p. 734

TOP: Political History | The Election of 1912

DIF: Moderate

OBJ: 5. Describe the progressive policies of President Woodrow Wilson, and explain why and how they differed from those of Presidents Roosevelt and Taft.

MSC: Understanding

NAT: Events and Processes

1. Which political party ran as a third party in the 1912 election?
   1. Libertarian
   2. Independent
   3. Socialist
   4. Reform
   5. American

ANS: C

REF: p. 735

TOP: Political History | The Election of 1912

DIF: Moderate

OBJ: 5. Describe the progressive policies of President Woodrow Wilson, and explain why and how they differed from those of Presidents Roosevelt and Taft.

MSC: Remembering

NAT: Events and Processes

1. Which statement best describes President Wilson?
   1. He found it hard to understand and work with people who did not agree with him.
   2. He was more interested in being loved than being right.
   3. He saw the presidency as a balance between Congress and the Supreme Court.
   4. He was the first imperial president.
   5. He did not believe the Constitution constrained his powers as president.

ANS: A

REF: p. 736

TOP: Political History | A Burst of Reform Bills

DIF: Moderate

OBJ: 5. Describe the progressive policies of President Woodrow Wilson, and explain why and how they differed from those of Presidents Roosevelt and Taft.

MSC: Understanding

NAT: Events and Processes

1. What reason did Wilson give for proposing tariff reform?
   1. To force American companies to compete with cheaper foreign goods
   2. To combat misuse of the tariff by corporations
   3. To pressure Germany to lower their hostility toward England
   4. To smooth the way for the passage of the income tax
   5. He believed it was no longer needed

ANS: B

REF: p. 737

TOP: Political History | The Tariff and the Income Tax

DIF: Moderate

OBJ: 5. Describe the progressive policies of President Woodrow Wilson, and explain why and how they differed from those of Presidents Roosevelt and Taft.

MSC: Applying

NAT: Change and Continuity

1. This lowered tariff rates for the first time since the Civil War.
   1. Hart-Smoot Act
   2. Dingley Tariff
   3. Underwood-Simmons Tariff
   4. Mongrel Tariff
   5. Federal Reserve Act

ANS: C

REF: p. 737

TOP: Political History | The Tariff and the Income Tax

DIF: Moderate

OBJ: 5. Describe the progressive policies of President Woodrow Wilson, and explain why and how they differed from those of Presidents Roosevelt and Taft.

MSC: Applying

NAT: Events and Processes

1. Part of Wilson’s anti-trust program was
   1. the abolishment of the Interstate Commerce Commission.
   2. the creation of the Bureau of Corporations.
   3. the creation of the Federal Trade Commission.
   4. the abolishment of the Railroad Commission.
   5. the reenactment of the Bank of the United States.

ANS: C

REF: p. 737

TOP: Political History | The Tariff and the Income Tax

DIF: Moderate

OBJ: 5. Describe the progressive policies of President Woodrow Wilson, and explain why and how they differed from those of Presidents Roosevelt and Taft.

MSC: Applying

NAT: Events and Processes

1. In 1914, what did Wilson do to anger progressives?
   1. Allowed trusts to be reformed
   2. Announced that his New Freedom plan was complete
   3. Backtracked on tariff reform
   4. Abolished segregation
   5. Enacted immigration restrictions

ANS: B

REF: p. 738

TOP: Political History | Progressives’ Disappointments with Wilson

DIF: Moderate

OBJ: 5. Describe the progressive policies of President Woodrow Wilson, and explain why and how they differed from those of Presidents Roosevelt and Taft.

MSC: Understanding

NAT: Events and Processes

1. Wilson’s definition of progressivism applied to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ only.
   1. the white
   2. the rich
   3. the poor
   4. immigrants
   5. native-born Americans

ANS: A

REF: p. 739

TOP: Political History | Progressivism for Whites Only

DIF: Moderate

OBJ: 5. Describe the progressive policies of President Woodrow Wilson, and explain why and how they differed from those of Presidents Roosevelt and Taft.

MSC: Applying

NAT: Events and Processes

1. President Wilson argued that women’s suffrage
   1. should be enacted by federal legislation.
   2. should be enacted by the states.
   3. should be enacted by constitutional amendment.
   4. should not be allowed.
   5. was not an important issue.

ANS: B

REF: p. 740

TOP: Political History | The Vote for Women

DIF: Moderate

OBJ: 5. Describe the progressive policies of President Woodrow Wilson, and explain why and how they differed from those of Presidents Roosevelt and Taft.

MSC: Understanding

NAT: Events and Processes

ESSAY QUESTIONS

1. Describe the origin of the progressive movement. What were the motives of the progressives?

ANS: Answers will vary.

1. Write an essay discussing the expanding role of the federal government during the Progressive Era. In what ways was the power of the government expanding? Why was that power being expanded?

ANS: Answers will vary.

1. In what ways could the progressive movement be considered paradoxical?

ANS: Answers will vary.

1. Write an essay discussing the political changes wrought by the progressive movement.

ANS: Answers will vary.

1. Analyze the changes in business caused by the progressives.

ANS: Answers will vary.

1. How did the progressives accomplish their goals? In your discussion, include specific reformers and their strategies.

ANS: Answers will vary.

1. Write an essay exploring the “efficiency movement” and how it both impacted industry and politics.

ANS: Answers will vary.

1. Write an essay exploring the many “firsts” of Woodrow Wilson and his presidency.

ANS: Answers will vary.

1. Write an essay discussing the various themes of progressivism.

ANS: Answers will vary.

1. Compare and contrast Roosevelt’s New Nationalism and Wilson’s New Freedom. In what ways were they similar? In what ways were the different? How might one account for those differences?

ANS: Answers will vary.

1. Analyze the issue of race during the progressive era.

ANS: Answers will vary.

1. Which one of the progressive presidents was the most progressive? Which was the least progressive? Explain.

ANS: Answers will vary.

1. What changes did progressivism bring to America? How was America different in 1920 from what it had been in 1900 because of progressivism?

ANS: Answers will vary.

1. Discuss the issue of conservation and what President Theodore Roosevelt did to promote this important issue.

ANS: Answers will vary.

1. Describe the relationship between Theodore Roosevelt and William Howard Taft. Show how the two men eventually found themselves running against each other for president.

ANS: Answers will vary.

1. In what ways was the election of 1912 significant?

ANS: Answers will vary.

MATCHING QUESTIONS

*Match each person with one of the following descriptions.*

1. Was the original “efficiency expert”
2. Was the Democratic presidential candidate in 1904
3. Wrote *The Jungle*
4. Was a Socialist party presidential candidate
5. Was the Progressive party presidential candidate in 1912
6. Influenced New Nationalism with *The Promise of American Life*
7. Implemented the New Freedom program
8. Was the owner of best-selling *McClure’s* magazine
9. Was chief justice of the United States after being president
10. Was the first Jewish member of the Supreme Court
    * + 1. Louis D. Brandeis

ANS: J

1. Herbert Croly

ANS: F

1. Eugene V. Debs

ANS: D

1. Sam McClure

ANS: H

1. Alton B. Parker

ANS: B

1. Theodore Roosevelt

ANS: E

1. Upton Sinclair

ANS: C

1. William H. Taft

ANS: I

1. Frederick W. Taylor

ANS: A

1. Woodrow Wilson

ANS: G