

All Possible Questions You Will Find in Reading Quiz D

These questions are used as quizzes. These questions are **also** 1/3 of the questions for the objective part of the Exam that ends Unit 2, with the other 2/3rds coming from the two other quizzes in this Unit.

These questions are from Chapter 20 and 21.

- D 1. Robert M. LaFollette is the leading symbol of what area of reform during the Progressive Era?
- City
 - State
 - Nation
 - Trusts.
- D 2. The Populist and Progressive reform became an amendment because the Supreme Court had previously declared this revenue measure to be unconstitutional. The Sixteenth Amendment provided for:
- woman suffrage.
 - a direct income tax.
 - the direct election of senators.
 - prohibition.
 - black suffrage.
- D 3. This Populist and Progressive reform became an amendment because both reform groups believed the government, as it was, served special interests, not the public interest. The Seventeenth Amendment provided for:
- woman suffrage.
 - a direct income tax.
 - the direct election of senators.
 - prohibition.
 - black suffrage.
- D 4. Magazines, such as *McClure's*, employed these journalists to expose corruption and questionable practices.
- muckrakers
 - yellow journalists
 - "the yellow press"
 - "the red press"
- D 5. Areas investigated by muckrakers for newspapers and magazines (such as *McClure's*) included all **EXCEPT**:
- Food products regulated by the Department of Agriculture (Dr. Harvey Wiley)
 - Meatpacking (Upton Sinclair)
 - City government (Lincoln Steffens)
 - Standard Oil (Ida Tarbell)
- D 6. After 1900, blacks
- found their situation improved substantially because lynching ceased.
 - received equal opportunities for quality education because of the Supreme Court decision in *Plessy v. Ferguson*.
 - often worked in the South under conditions of servitude.
 - developed new leaders (such as the organization the NAACP and the individual W.E.B. DuBois) who rejected the acceptance of segregation associated with Booker T. Washington
 - both c and d
- D 7. Which of the following was **true** of immigration during the period of Progressivism?
- Immigration from Southeastern Europe was quickly and completely blocked.
 - Labor unions supported immigration, since immigrants could take the lowest paying factory jobs.
 - Immigrants settled pretty much equally in urban and rural areas.
 - Some Progressives supported immigration restriction on the grounds that the new immigrants threatened the traditional virtues they were trying to endorse.
- D 8. Which of the following was **not** a social change that took place in the early 1900s in America?
- Women had fewer children.

- b. Divorce became easier and more common for women.
 - c. Clothes for women became less confining.
 - d. Major unions organized women aggressively, pushing hard for equal pay.
- D 9. Which of the following does **not** describe the woman suffrage movement in the early 1900s?
- a. Suffragists, such as Alice Paul, wanted to pursue more aggressive tactics to win the vote for women.
 - b. Women began to aim toward a constitutional amendment to gain the vote, rather than working state by state.
 - c. The liquor industry supported women's right to vote, hoping to win more business from them.
 - d. Suffragettes argued that their votes would offset votes of urban immigrants and racial minorities.
- D 10. Businesses used which of the following methods to control their workers?
- a. open shops
 - b. court injunctions against strikers
 - c. paternalism
 - d. all of the above
- D 11. "Scientific management" or Taylorism
- a. was developed by Henry Ford.
 - b. tried to teach workers how to do a specific job without wasted motion.
 - c. was opposed by businesses because of its ties to unions.
 - d. was welcomed by workers because it allowed them the freedom to concentrate on one task only.
- D 12. In the Ludlow Massacre, troops shot into a tent city. The fire in those tents resulted in the deaths of 11 children. The strike involved:
- a. shirtwaist production workers.
 - b. rail car employees.
 - c. steel workers.
 - d. iron ore workers.
- D 13. With the exception on some issues during the administrations of Theodore Roosevelt, this party is associated favoring protective tariffs, rejecting support for farmers and labor, and, in general, supporting business.
- a. Republican Party
 - b. Democratic Party
 - c. Socialist Party or the Socialist Nationalist Party
 - d. Progressive Party or Bull Moose Party
 - e. Prohibition Party
- D 14. This President, assassinated in his second term, is associated with expanding the power of the American Presidency with his actions in the Boxer Rebellion and the Spanish-American War in his first term, and with his defeat of William Jennings Bryan in both 1896 and 1900.
- a. William McKinley
 - b. Theodore Roosevelt
 - c. William Howard Taft
 - d. Woodrow Wilson
 - e. E. V. Debs
- D 15. During the administration of Theodore Roosevelt, with what country did the United States agree on their respective spheres of influence in Korea and the Philippines?
- a. Mexico
 - b. Panama
 - c. China
 - d. Japan
 - e. United States
- D 16. In the area of world politics, which of these did Roosevelt **not** do?
- a. He mediated the war of 1904 - 1905 between Russia and Japan.
 - b. He stated the Roosevelt Corollary on the U. S. exercising police power in the Americas.
 - c. He declared war on Korea when the government there attacked American missionaries.
 - d. He sent the "Great White Fleet" around the world.
 - e. He spoke of speaking softly while carrying a big stick.
- D 17. What country lost Panama when Panama declared itself independent and was recognized by the United States?
- a. Mexico
 - b. Columbia

- c. China
 - d. Japan
 - e. United States
- D 18. What country, previously controlled by Columbia, declared itself independent and thereby became the way for American vessels to save months of transportation time?
- a. Mexico
 - b. Panama
 - c. China
 - d. Japan
 - e. United States
- D 19. This President is associated with the Square Deal and later the New Nationalism, with his assisting labor as well as industry in the Anthracite Coal strike, and with his policy of aiding or stopping trusts dependent on his view of their acting in the public interest.
- a. William McKinley
 - b. Theodore Roosevelt
 - c. William Howard Taft
 - d. Woodrow Wilson
 - e. E. V. Debs
- D 20. Roosevelt's successes included all of the following **EXCEPT**
- a. endorsing the Elkins Act.
 - b. passing a Social Security act.
 - c. creating the Department of Commerce.
 - d. improving the meat-packing industry.
 - e. strengthening the Sherman Anti-Trust law with the Northern Securities Company case.
- D 21. This individual ran for President for the Socialist Party in 1904 (402,000 votes), in 1908 (420,000 votes), and in 1912 (900,672 votes).
- a. William McKinley
 - b. Theodore Roosevelt
 - c. William Howard Taft
 - d. Woodrow Wilson
 - e. E. V. Debs
- D 22. Which of the following is **not** true of "Dollar Diplomacy" and its use?
- a. Taft believed American investment in underdeveloped areas would bring peace and stability.
 - b. The United States lent money to Nicaragua, but a revolution broke out there and U.S. marines had to be sent in to restore order.
 - c. The United States began buying up stock in the Bank of Japan to control that country's finances.
 - d. The United States lent money to Honduras to prevent undue British influence there.
 - e. All of these are true of dollar diplomacy.
- D 23. This President is associated with being caught between the Theodore Roosevelt wing of the Republican Party and the big business wing of that party on varied issues including the tariff and conservation (in the Ballinger-Pinchot dispute). He had problems with the press and tended to write his speeches at the last minute.
- a. William McKinley
 - b. Theodore Roosevelt
 - c. William Howard Taft
 - d. Woodrow Wilson
 - e. E. V. Debs
- D 24. In matters of foreign policy, Woodrow Wilson
- a. had a great deal of experience, having served as Secretary of State under Taft.
 - b. had little experience in dealing with other countries.
 - c. deferred to a small group of advisors and left most decision-making in their hands.
 - d. both a and c
- D 25. This main party was associated, in general, with lowering protective tariffs and, by the 1910s, with control of monopolies as *they evolved*.

- a. Republican Party
 - b. Democratic Party
 - c. Socialist Party or the Socialist Nationalist Party
 - d. Progressive Party or Bull Moose Party
 - e. Prohibition Party
- D 26. This third party was associated with such policies as supporting women's suffrage, limiting child labor, allowing consolidation of trusts if they acted both to create profit and to serve the public interest, implementing workmen's compensation laws--and rejecting African-Americans to get the Southern vote.
- a. Republican Party
 - b. Democratic Party
 - c. Socialist Party or the Socialist Nationalist Party
 - d. Progressive Party or Bull Moose Party
 - e. Prohibition Party
- D 27. This President is associated with the New Freedom and with his push for a Federal Trade Commission to oversee business practices, including of trusts as *they evolved*, and with racial segregation in the South.
- a. William McKinley
 - b. Theodore Roosevelt
 - c. William Howard Taft
 - d. Woodrow Wilson
 - e. E. V. Debs
- D 28. The Federal Reserve Act passed during Woodrow Wilson's term set up a board with the ability to
- a. determine the amount of money in circulation.
 - b. respond to cyclical business changes.
 - c. expand or contract the nation's credit.
 - d. all of the above
 - e. none of the above
- D 29. In 1916 Pancho Villa successfully raided towns in what country?.
- a. Mexico
 - b. Panama
 - c. China
 - d. Japan
 - e. United States
- D 30. Pancho Villa of _____ successfully raided United States towns in 1916.
- a. Mexico
 - b. Columbia
 - c. China
 - d. Japan
 - e. United States

These questions are in some cases based on questions in the test database for American Passages.

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