

Chapter 21—Progressivism, 1900-1917

1. Among the Progressive era election reforms, the initiative
 - a. provided a means for removing corrupt legislators from office.
 - b. required that voters prove their citizenship and meet other requirements before being allowed to cast their ballots.
 - c. allowed reformers to submit legislative proposals directly to voters in general elections rather than going through the legislature.
 - d. gave voters the right to repeal any unpopular legislation.
 - e. required the direct election of senators.

ANSWER: c

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 3

REFERENCES: Overhauling Election Law and the Electorate

2. Settlement houses
 - a. were boarding houses in which middle-class women lived together before marriage.
 - b. were government-sponsored homes for the poor.
 - c. provided a myriad of social services to impoverished neighborhood residents
 - d. served primarily as social clubs.
 - e. were built by politicians to gain the votes of immigrants.

ANSWER: c

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 1

REFERENCES: Settlement Houses and Clubwomen

3. The first American settlement house was
 - a. founded by Jane Addams and Ellen Gates Starr in 1889, in Chicago.
 - b. Toynbee Hall.
 - c. founded by prominent Chicago businessman Charles Hull.
 - d. founded by muckraker Ida Tarbell.
 - e. founded in Washington, D.C. by the federal government.

ANSWER: a

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 1

REFERENCES: Settlement Houses and Clubwomen

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4. Socialism

- a. never developed support in the United States.
- b. was a European movement that had no relevance to American society and politics.
- c. had a substantial and significant impact on Progressivism.
- d. attracted only college-educated intellectuals.
- e. was eliminated in America before the turn of the century.

ANSWER: c

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: Socialism

5. Which of the following was not a political reform designed to weaken the power of party bosses in national politics?

- a. the introduction of the direct primary the passage of the Nineteenth Amendment,
- b. granting female suffrage
- c. the passage of the Seventeenth Amendment,
- d. mandating the direct election of senators
- e. the introduction of the initiative and the referendum the recall.

ANSWER: b

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: Overhauling Election Law and the Electorate

6. As a result of election-law reform in the late 19th and early 20th century,

- a. blacks in the South were largely disenfranchised.
- b. Asian immigrants were granted voting rights when they became citizens.
- c. all citizens over the age of 18 were granted voting rights.
- d. it became possible to register and vote on the same day.
- e. more immigrants became involved in politics.

ANSWER: a

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: Overhauling Election Law and the Electorate

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7. Theodore Roosevelt became known as a "trust-buster" because he directed the Justice Department to prosecute
- Standard Oil.
 - Northern Securities Company.
 - Hormel Meatpackers.
 - American Telegraph and Telephone.
 - American Tobacco Company.

ANSWER: b

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 1

REFERENCES: Regulating the Economy

8. Which of the following bills was not passed during Theodore Roosevelt's tenure in office?
- Hepburn Act
 - Pure Food and Drug Act
 - Clayton Anti-Trust Act
 - Meat Inspection Act
 - Public Lands Commission

ANSWER: c

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 1

REFERENCES: The Rise and Fall of the New Freedom

9. Who of the following was not a candidate in the 1912 presidential election?
- William Taft
 - Eugene Debs
 - William McKinley
 - Theodore Roosevelt
 - Woodrow Wilson

ANSWER: c

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: The Rise of Woodrow Wilson and the Election of 1912

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10. The nation's first settlement house was in which of the following cities?

- a. New York City
- b. Chicago
- c. Boston
- d. Philadelphia
- e. Atlanta

ANSWER: b

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: Settlement Houses and Clubwomen

11. According to Wilson's New Freedom, trusts should be handled how?

- a. They should be left alone; the market would determine their fate.
- b. Trusts should be regulated to prevent abuses.
- c. Trusts should be broken up by the government.
- d. Trusts were not innately bad; some big business had a positive impact on the nation's economic growth.
- e. Successful trusts could serve as a role model to small businesses.

ANSWER: c

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: The Rise of Woodrow Wilson and the Election of 1912

12. All of the following bills passed during Wilson's first term except

- a. the Kern-McGillicuddy Act (worker compensation for Federal employees).
- b. the Adamson Act (8-hour work day).
- c. the Hepburn Act (railroad regulation).
- d. the Keating-Owen Act (child labor regulations).
- e. Federal Reserve Act (creating a national banking system).

ANSWER: c

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: Progressivism for the People

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13. The Progressives were
- a. all members of the Republican Party.
 - b. isolationists in foreign policy.
 - c. mostly Protestant middle-class idealists and reformers.
 - d. mostly laissez-faire politicians and conservative businessmen.
 - e. mostly farmers.

ANSWER: c

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: Where Reform Incubated

14. As a result of Florence Kelley's investigations, Illinois
- a. cleaned up the meat packing plants.
 - b. taxed the production and sale of alcoholic beverages.
 - c. established free legal clinics for needy people.
 - d. closed down Hull House.
 - e. outlawed child labor and established the eight-hour day for women workers.

ANSWER: e

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: Settlement Houses and Clubwomen

15. All of the following describe saloons in ethnic, working-class neighborhoods except
- a. they drained family finances and contributed to domestic violence.
 - b. they offered workers decent places to eat lunch.
 - c. they offered loans and check cashing services.
 - d. they were supported by progressive reformers as positive assets in working-class communities.
 - e. they offered traditional ethnic food and drinks.

ANSWER: d

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 3

REFERENCES: Settlement Houses and Clubwomen

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16. Which of the following is not a true statement about Eugene V. Debs?
- a. He attempted to organize a working-class movement.
 - b. He believed in and promoted the violent overthrow of capitalism.
 - c. He was the leader of the Socialist Party of America.
 - d. He received nearly one million votes in the 1912 presidential election.
 - e. His radicalism made him popular with Progressive leaders.

ANSWER: e

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: Socialists; The Rise of Woodrow Wilson and the Election of 1912

17. The introduction of the Australian ballot
- a. failed to solve major problems with voting.
 - b. was opposed by Progressive politicians.
 - c. allowed political parties to print ballots and supervise voting.
 - d. ended corruption in American politics.
 - e. required voters to vote in private rather than in public.

ANSWER: e

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 3

REFERENCES: Overhauling Election Law and the Electorate

18. Progressive views on voting rights included the belief that
- a. the vote that should be granted only to those responsible enough to handle it.
 - b. only those deemed "fit" should be allowed to vote.
 - c. immigrants should become citizens before being allowed to vote.
 - d. citizenship should be difficult to achieve.
 - e. all of these choices.

ANSWER: e

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 3

REFERENCES: Overhauling Election Law and the Electorate

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19. The modern civil rights movement began with the
- Seneca Falls convention.
 - founding of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.
 - passage of the Fifteenth Amendment.
 - election of Woodrow Wilson as president of the United States.
 - founding of Tuskegee Institute.

ANSWER: b

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: A New Campaign for Racial Equality

20. The NAACP
- was created and controlled entirely by black activists.
 - advocated violence as a means of ending discrimination.
 - initiated lawsuits challenging segregation and voting discrimination.
 - continued the policy of accommodation established by Booker T. Washington.
 - no longer exists.

ANSWER: c

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: A New Campaign for Racial Equality

21. Theodore Roosevelt's antitrust policy reflected his belief that the
- best solution would be see all monopolies destroyed.
 - economy would profit from an increase in the number of small, family-owned businesses.
 - federal government should not interfere with the economy.
 - federal government should own all monopolies.
 - federal government should only dissolve monopolies that violated the law.

ANSWER: e

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 3

REFERENCES: Regulating the Economy: What They Said: Regulate the Trusts or Break Them Up? Roosevelt and Wilson Square Off

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22. William Howard Taft was a
- a. corrupt, incompetent professional politician.
 - b. strong preservationist in regard to the national forests.
 - c. cautious and conservative leader.
 - d. dynamic, aggressive personality who loved public confrontations.
 - e. Democrat.

ANSWER: c

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 3

REFERENCES: The Taft Presidency: Progressive Disappointment and Resurgence

23. Roosevelt decided not to run for reelection in 1908 because
- a. He had decided to retire.
 - b. He feared he would not win the nomination.
 - c. There were deep rifts between him and old guard conservatives in the Republican Party.
 - d. He had promised four years earlier that he would not run again.
 - e. All of these choices.

ANSWER: e

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 3

REFERENCES: The Taft Presidency: Progressive Disappointment and Resurgence

24. Woodrow Wilson was all of the following except
- a. the first southerner elected president since the Civil War.
 - b. a professional educator with a Ph.D. in political science.
 - c. a deeply religious progressive who believed in peaceful, orderly reform.
 - d. a Democrat
 - e. a firm believer in racial equality.

ANSWER: e

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: The Rise of Woodrow Wilson and the Election of 1912; The Wilson Presidency; The Rise and Fall of the New Freedom

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25. The leading spokesperson for the disabled was

- a. Julia Lathrop.
- b. Helen Keller
- c. Edith Abbott.
- d. Sophonistra Breckinridge.
- e. Florence Kelley

ANSWER: b

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 3

REFERENCES: Socialists

26. Debate among the presidential candidates in 1912 focused on

- a. women's suffrage.
- b. foreign policy.
- c. civil rights.
- d. the trusts.
- e. the railroads.

ANSWER: d

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 1

REFERENCES: The Rise of Woodrow Wilson and the Election of 1912

27. In 1915, the Supreme Court

- a. endorsed the separate but equal principle.
- b. outlawed railroad rebates.
- c. invalidated "grandfather clauses" that allowed certain whites to vote in Oklahoma and Maryland.
- d. declared poll taxes unconstitutional.
- e. declared segregation unconstitutional.

ANSWER: c

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 3

REFERENCES: A New Campaign for Racial Equality

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28. As President, Woodrow Wilson

- a. responded to pleas from the NAACP to use the federal government's power to stop lynching.
- b. opposed the efforts of white southerners in his cabinet to segregate government departments.
- c. sent federal troops to break up the Pullman strike.
- d. used government's power aggressively to aid worker and farmer organizations.
- e. failed to support legislation that would have given labor and farmer organizations immunity from antitrust prosecution.

ANSWER: e

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 3

REFERENCES: The Rise and Fall of the New Freedom

29. President Woodrow Wilson's nominations to the Federal Reserve Board tended to be

- a. men from Wall Street firms and industrial corporations.
- b. progressive reformers.
- c. socialists.
- d. career politicians.
- e. farmers.

ANSWER: a

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: The Rise and Fall of the New Freedom

30. The Federal Reserve Act

- a. broke up powerful private financial institutions that were too powerful.
- b. was a more powerful and centralized authority than a national bank would have been.
- c. prohibited interlocking directories.
- d. provided for government ownership of national banks.
- e. was more in keeping with Roosevelt's concept of New Nationalism than with the promises of Wilson's New Freedom.

ANSWER: e

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 3

REFERENCES: The Rise and Fall of the New Freedom

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31. The Sixteenth Amendment to the United States Constitution

- a. gave women the vote.
- b. gave blacks the vote.
- c. gave the government the power to impose an income tax.
- d. prohibited alcoholic beverages.
- e. provided for the popular election of Senators.

ANSWER: c

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: The Wilson Presidency

32. Which state was the first to grant women the right to vote?

- a. Wyoming
- b. Utah
- c. Colorado
- d. Massachusetts
- e. New York

ANSWER: a

POINTS: 1

33. In response to the 1902 coal miners' strike President Roosevelt

- a. dispatched federal troops to restore order and force the miners back to work.
- b. insisted that mine owners accept arbitration or face federal troops to seizures of their property.
- c. refused to involve the federal government.
- d. defied public opinion by siding with the workers.
- e. nationalized the coal fields.

ANSWER: b

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: Regulating the Economy

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34. Theodore Roosevelt became President
- a. after being elected on the Progressive Party ticket.
 - b. when President McKinley was shot.
 - c. as a result of a disputed election.
 - d. with a majority of the electoral vote but a minority of the popular vote.
 - e. through a Supreme Court decision.

ANSWER: b

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: The Roosevelt Presidency

35. W. E. B. Du Bois
- a. opposed Booker T. Washington's accommodationist philosophy with regard to race relations.
 - b. encouraged the African American community to compromise with white racists.
 - c. opposed the organization of the NAACP.
 - d. called for segregation of the races.
 - e. supported black nationalism.

ANSWER: a

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 1

REFERENCES: A New Campaign for Racial Equality

36. Settlement houses had dual functions: They were neighborhood resources for immigrants and working-class residents, while they also actively participated in the progressive political agenda nationwide.
- a. True
 - b. False

ANSWER: True

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 1

REFERENCES: Settlement Houses and Clubwomen

37. Socialism achieved significant popularity in isolated urban areas in the East, but never had any notable political power in the other states.
- a. True
 - b. False

ANSWER: False

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 1

REFERENCES: Socialists

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38. Progressive-era reform in municipal politics diminished the influence of working-class and minority residents and resulted in more power for the middle and upper classes.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: Reform of City Governments; Overhauling Election Law and the Electorate

39. The Federal Reserve Act reflected Woodrow Wilson's New Freedom principles by breaking up private financial institutions.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 3

REFERENCES: The Rise and Fall of the New Freedom

40. The NAACP was an organization composed entirely of northern blacks whose goals included desegregation and elimination of voting restrictions for blacks throughout the nation.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: A New Campaign for Racial Equality

41. After his first term, President Theodore Roosevelt won the support of working-class Americans because they believed he was willing to use the federal government to arbitrate labor disputes.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: Regulating the Economy

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42. Theodore Roosevelt's concern for the environment is best described as preservationist.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 1

REFERENCES: Conserving the Environment

43. Woodrow Wilson easily won the Democratic nomination in 1912.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: The Rise of Woodrow Wilson and the Election of 1912

44. Popular magazines like *McClure's* appealed to the buying public by publishing sensational stories exposing the ills of American society.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: Muckrakers

45. Most settlement houses were founded by wealthy philanthropists like James B. Duke and Henry Clay Frick.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: Settlement Houses and Clubwomen

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46. Muckrakers were more sympathetic than were the settlement house workers to the problems of the inner-city poor.
- a. True
 - b. False

ANSWER: False

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: Settlement Houses and Clubwomen

47. The city commission form of local government was first used in the aftermath of a destructive tidal wave in Galveston, Texas.
- a. True
 - b. False

ANSWER: True

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 1

REFERENCES: Overhauling Election Law and the Electorate

48. Progressive reforms actually resulted in a decline in voting participation rates between 1896 and 1920.
- a. True
 - b. False

ANSWER: True

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: Overhauling Election Law and the Electorate

49. Women first began voting in the north.
- a. True
 - b. False

ANSWER: False

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: Woman Suffrage

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50. New York lagged behind in municipal progressive reform.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 1

REFERENCES: Wisconsin and New York: State Laboratories of Reform

51. Progress toward racial equality was sluggish.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: A New Campaign for Racial Equality

52. Jane Addams approved of political machines.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: Settlement Houses and Clubwomen

53. Julius Wayland's *Appeal to Reason* reached 750,000 subscribers weekly.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: Socialists

54. Progressive reform arose first in the cities.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 3

REFERENCES: Introduction

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55. The city commission and city manager plans were universally popular.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: Reform of City Governments

56. In the 1912 presidential election, Roosevelt, Wilson and Debs all agreed that American corporations had too much power.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: The Rise of Woodrow Wilson and the Election of 1912

57. The Australian ballot predated the Progressive Era.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: Overhauling Election Law and the Electorate

58. The Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization made it easier to become a U.S. citizen.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 1

REFERENCES: Overhauling Election Law and the Electorate

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59. Western states granted women the right to vote in the interest of egalitarianism.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: Woman Suffrage

60. Suffragists of the Progressive Era maintained that women were morally superior to men.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: Woman Suffrage

61. The women's suffrage movement regained momentum after Carrie Chapman Catt became president of the National American Woman Suffrage Association in 1915.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: Woman Suffrage

62. The Payne-Aldrich Tariff encouraged foreign imports.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: Battling Progressives

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63. The Progressive Party earned the nickname "Bull Moosers" because of Theodore Roosevelt's fondness for hunting.
- a. True
 - b. False

ANSWER: False

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 1

REFERENCES: Roosevelt's Return

64. Woodrow Wilson identified with the Bryan wing of the Democratic Party.
- a. True
 - b. False

ANSWER: False

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: The Rise of Woodrow Wilson and the Election of 1912

65. Woodrow Wilson gained the Democratic presidential nomination in 1912 on the first ballot.
- a. True
 - b. False

ANSWER: False

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: The Rise of Woodrow Wilson and the Election of 1912

66. Wilson did not feel that the tariff issue was a significant one.
- a. True
 - b. False

ANSWER: False

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: The Wilson Presidency

67. Woodrow Wilson mounted an aggressive antitrust campaign after assuming the presidency.
- a. True
 - b. False

ANSWER: False

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: The Rise and Fall of the New Freedom

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68. Woodrow Wilson remained true to his New Freedom principles.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 3

REFERENCES: The Rise and Fall of the New Freedom

69. By 1916, Progressives had not accomplished a great deal.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 1

REFERENCES: Conclusion

70. Roosevelt split from the Republican Party in 1912 and formed the Populist Party.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 1

REFERENCES: Roosevelt's Return

71. Woodrow Wilson nominated Louis Brandeis to the Supreme Court in 1916 in a bid to shore up support from Progressives.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: Progressivism for the People

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72. In New York, Assemblymen Robert F. Wagner and Alfred E. Smith abandoned the progressive reform movement to become machine politicians.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Wisconsin and New York: State Laboratories of Reform

73. Many suffragists in the South and West opposed the franchise for Americans of color.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 1

REFERENCES: Woman Suffrage

74. William Howard Taft had served as Theodore Roosevelt's vice president.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 1

REFERENCES: The Taft Presidency: Progressive Disappointment and Resurgence

75. Robert LaFollette began his political career as a Democrat.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 1

REFERENCES: Progressivism: A Movement for the People?

76. As President, Woodrow Wilson committed the resources of the federal government to the anti-lynching campaign.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: The Rise and Fall of the New Freedom

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77. The charismatic speaker and leader of American socialists was _____.

ANSWER: Eugene Debs

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 1

REFERENCES: Socialists

78. The problems associated with corrupt voting practices, such as bribing voters with food and drink, was solved partially by the introduction of the _____.

ANSWER: secret/Australian ballot
secret ballot
Australian ballot

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: Overhauling Election Law and the Electorate

79. Demands that blacks be restored their voting rights and that segregation be abolished were two of the main tenets of participants in the _____ movement.

ANSWER: Niagara

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 3

REFERENCES: A New Campaign for Racial Equality

80. During his 1904 presidential campaign, Theodore Roosevelt promised every American a(n) _____.

ANSWER: square deal

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 1

REFERENCES: Regulating the Economy

81. The Progressive Era president who managed to pass a tariff-reduction bill was _____.

ANSWER: Woodrow Wilson

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 3

REFERENCES: The Wilson Presidency

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82. By 1910, the social reformer who founded the settlement house movement, _____ was one of the most famous women in the United States.

ANSWER: Jane Addams

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 1

REFERENCES: Settlement Houses and Clubwomen

83. _____ was a former major league baseball player who became the most theatrical evangelical preacher of his day.

ANSWER: Billy Sunday

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: Young Protestants

84. The most important socialist publication during the Progressive Era was _____.

ANSWER: *Appeal to Reason*

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: Young Protestants

85. Walter Rauschenbusch led the _____, movement that emphasized the duty of Christians to work for the social good.

ANSWER: Social Gospel

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: Young Protestants

86. _____ was the first state to grant women the right to vote.

ANSWER: Wyoming

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: Woman Suffrage

87. _____ founded the National Woman's Party in 1916.

ANSWER: Alice Paul

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: Which state was the first to grant women the right to vote?

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88. Clearly, President Wilson moved from his slogan New Freedom to Roosevelt's _____.

ANSWER: New Nationalism

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: The Rise and Fall of the New Freedom

89. The _____ strengthened the Interstate Commerce Commission's powers to review railroad rates.

ANSWER: Hepburn Act

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: Regulating the Economy

90. _____ were journalists who exposed major social problems in American society.

ANSWER: muckrakers

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: Muckrakers

91. Most Progressives were _____ class.

ANSWER: middle

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: Where Reform Incubated

92. Taking the right to vote away from someone or group is known as _____.

ANSWER: disenfranchisement

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 1

REFERENCES: Overhauling Election Law and the Electorate

93. The device for removing public officials from office who had betrayed the public trust was called the _____.

ANSWER: recall

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: Overhauling Election Law and the Electorate

Chapter 21—Progressivism, 1900-1917

94. _____ was an early advocate of scientific management and used it at his automobile manufacturing facility.

ANSWER: Henry Ford

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Scientific Management and the Reform of Work

95. The muckraker _____ produced an expose revealing the shady practices John D. Rockefeller used to transform his Standard Oil Company into a monopoly.

ANSWER: Ida Tarbell

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: Muckrakers

96. Nowhere did the progressives' campaign for social reform flourish as it did in _____.

ANSWER: Wisconsin

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 1

REFERENCES: Wisconsin and New York: State Laboratories of Reform

97. Theodore Roosevelt appointed a(n) _____ to survey public lands, inventory them, and establish permit systems to regulate the kinds and numbers of users.

ANSWER: Public Lands Commission

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: Conserving the Environment

98. Theodore Roosevelt unveiled his New Nationalism at _____.

ANSWER: Osawatimie, Kansas

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: Roosevelt's Return

99. Before running for president, Woodrow Wilson was governor of _____.

ANSWER: New Jersey

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 1

REFERENCES: The Rise of Woodrow Wilson and the Election of 1912

Chapter 21—Progressivism, 1900-1917

100. A race riot in _____ caused some progressive whites to join the Niagara movement to form the NAACP.

ANSWER: Springfield, Illinois

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: A New Campaign for Racial Equality

101. Using the methods suggested by Frederick Taylor's _____, managers recorded every distinct movement a worker made in performing his or her job, with the goal of making work more efficient.

ANSWER: time-and-motion study

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Scientific Management and the Reform of Work

102. _____ believed that African Americans who educated themselves would be accepted as equals by white Americans.

ANSWER: Booker T. Washington

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: A New Campaign for Racial Equality

103. African American heavyweight champion _____ was arrested under the Mann Act for "transporting" the white woman who became his wife across state lines.

ANSWER: Jack Johnson

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 3

REFERENCES: History Through Film: The Great White Hope

104. Henry Ford's use of the _____ lowered the time involved in producing a car, which in turn helped drop the price of his Model T dramatically.

ANSWER: assembly line

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Scientific Management and the Reform of Work

105. The _____ Amendment to the U.S. Constitution prohibited the sale and manufacture of alcoholic beverages.

ANSWER: 18th

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: Settlement Houses and Clubwomen

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106. The progressive reform known as the _____ allowed voters to put legislative proposals before the voters in a general election, rather than waiting for state legislatures to act.

ANSWER: initiative

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: Overhauling Election Law and the Electorate

107. The _____ allowed voters to remove elected official from office if they betrayed the public trust.

ANSWER: recall

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: Overhauling Election Law and the Electorate

108. Editor of the NAACP magazine the *Crisis* was _____.

ANSWER: W.E.B. Du Bois

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 3

REFERENCES: A New Campaign for Racial Equality

109. The two U.S. presidents most associated with the progressive movement were _____ and _____.

ANSWER: Roosevelt, Wilson
Wilson, Roosevelt

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 1

REFERENCES: The Roosevelt Presidency; Regulating the Economy; Progressivism for the People

110. **muckraker**

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Muckrakers

111. **Hull House**

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Settlement Houses and Clubwomen

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112. Australian ballot

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Overhauling Election Law and the Electorate

113. Bull Moosers

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Roosevelt's Return

114. preservationists

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Conserving the Environment

115. conservationists

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Conserving the Environment

116. Federal Reserve Act

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: The Rise and Fall of the New Freedom

117. women's clubs

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Settlement Houses and Clubwomen

118. The Crisis

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: A New Campaign for Racial Equality

119. Northern Securities Company

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Regulating the Economy

Chapter 21—Progressivism, 1900-1917

120. Explain the significance of Hull House to both local and national political culture. Discuss the ways in which women's involvement in Hull House was important.

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Settlement Houses and Clubwomen

121. Compare and contrast socialism and Progressivism. What were their similarities? Where did they differ?

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Where Reform Incubated; Young Protestants; Muckrakers; Settlement Houses and Clubwomen; Socialists; Reform of City Governments

122. Describe municipal political reform, noting key features of the two main plans.

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Reform of City Governments

123. Describe the election of 1912. Why did Theodore Roosevelt run for president? What impact, if any, did he have on the final results?

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: The Rise of Woodrow Wilson and the Election of 1912

124. What led to the emergence of the NAACP? Describe the organization, mentioning both its goals and its tactics for meeting them.

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: A New Campaign for Racial Equality

125. Describe the role of the media in exposing problems and in instigating legislation during the Progressive era.

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Where Reform Incubated; Muckrakers; Settlement Houses and Clubwomen; Socialists

126. Examine the Progressive influence on the expansion of voting rights in the United States. Which groups benefited from Progressive voting reforms? Which groups suffered from those reforms?

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Overhauling Election Law and the Electorate ; A New Campaign for Racial Equality

Chapter 21—Progressivism, 1900-1917

127. The Progressive Era achieved fame in part because far-reaching political and social reform was achieved at all levels of government throughout the United States. Describe the circumstances that led to this "reform fever" and the basic premises underlying the Progressive impulse. Be sure to discuss reforms at each level of government. What, in your opinion, was the most significant reform? Why?

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Reform of City Governments; Reform in the States; Overhauling Election Law and the Electorate; Woman Suffrage; Wisconsin and New York: State Laboratories of Reform; A New Campaign for Racial Equality

128. The Progressive Era is known not only for the political reform achieved at all different levels of government but also for the numerous social movements that emerged in the early twentieth century. For many Americans, participating in these social movements was their initial experience in political activism. Choose three of these movements and describe them. Discuss how they were consistent with larger Progressive ideologies and where they differed.

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Settlement Houses and Clubwomen; Socialists; A New Campaign for Racial Equality

129. Although very different, Presidents Roosevelt, Taft, and Wilson each helped to redefine the role of the chief executive in modern democracy. Discuss each president's administration, focusing specifically on the role each carved for himself and for the federal government. What do you think were their greatest accomplishments? Which president, in your opinion, had the most successful administration?

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: The Roosevelt Presidency; Regulating the Economy; Conserving the Environment; Progressivism: A Movement for the People?; The Taft Presidency: Progressive Disappointment and Resurgence; Battling Congress; Battling Progressives; Roosevelt's Return; The Rise of Woodrow Wilson and the Election of 1912; The Wilson Presidency; The Rise and Fall of the New Freedom; Progressivism for the People

130. Discuss the national political struggles between conservative and reform groups within the Republican and Democratic parties during the period 1900 to 1916.

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: The Roosevelt Presidency; Regulating the Economy; Conserving the Environment; Progressivism: A Movement for the People?; The Taft Presidency: Progressive Disappointment and Resurgence; Battling Congress; Battling Progressives; Roosevelt's Return; The Rise of Woodrow Wilson and the Election of 1912; The Wilson Presidency; The Rise and Fall of the New Freedom