



THE AGE OF REFORM

CHAPTER 22

Multiple Choice: (1 point each)

1. The progressive movement sprang from the struggle against all of the following *except*
 - (a) racial injustices toward African Americans and Native Americans.
 - (b) the influence of giant corporations.
 - (c) working conditions for child and women labor.
 - (d) government corruption.
2. Progressive values included all of the following *except*
 - (a) *laissez-faire*.
 - (b) individual freedom.
 - (c) organization.
 - (d) efficiency.
3. Most progressive leaders were all of the following *except*
 - (a) radical.
 - (b) optimistic.
 - (c) individualistic.
 - (d) middle class.
4. The Supreme Court decision in which case was pro-progressive?
 - (a) *Lochner v. New York*
 - (b) *Hammer v. Dagenhart*
 - (c) *Adkins v. Children's Hospital*
 - (d) *Muller v. Oregon*
5. Probably the most progressive state and its governor were
 - (a) Woodrow Wilson and New Jersey.
 - (b) Robert La Follette and Wisconsin.
 - (c) Charles Evans Hughes and New York.
 - (d) Upton Sinclair and California.
6. Upton Sinclair's novel influenced federal legislation on
 - (a) railroad legislation.
 - (b) meat inspection and pure food and drugs.
 - (c) conservation of natural resources.
 - (d) child labor protection.
7. Probably Theodore Roosevelt's most significant achievement as president was his support for
 - (a) railroad legislation.
 - (b) meat inspection and pure food and drugs.
 - (c) conservation of natural resources.
 - (d) child labor protection.
8. Although he was a progressive, while he was a member of Roosevelt's cabinet, William Howard Taft had been disturbed by Roosevelt's
 - (a) vigorous enforcement of the Sherman Anti-Trust Act.
 - (b) timidity toward railroad regulation.
 - (c) long list of new reform legislation for enactment by Congress.
 - (d) sweeping use of executive power.

9. Taft split the Republican Party into “Old Guard” and “Progressive” wings by his actions in all of the following *except*
 - (a) the Ballinger-Pinchot controversy.
 - (b) the credentials dispute at the 1912 Republican convention.
 - (c) the Payne-Aldrich Tariff.
 - (d) the mine safety legislation.
10. Theodore Roosevelt was best known as president as
 - (a) a war hero.
 - (b) a big-game hunter.
 - (c) leader of the “Bull Moose” faction.
 - (d) a trustbuster.
11. Theodore Roosevelt can be fairly characterized as all the following *except*
 - (a) aggressive.
 - (b) argumentative.
 - (c) broadly curious.
 - (d) unsound in judgment.
12. During the 1902 coal strike, President Roosevelt threatened to
 - (a) close down the mines.
 - (b) dispatch federal troops to seize and operate the mines.
 - (c) order the owners to recognize the union’s right to collective bargaining.
 - (d) send in National Guard troops to break the strike.
13. Included in the small “avalanche of important measures” passed by Congress during Wilson’s first two years in the presidency were all the following *except*
 - (a) Underwood Tariff Act—lowering tariff rates.
 - (b) Hepburn Act—expanding federal regulation of railroads.
 - (c) Clayton Anti-Trust Act—tightening anti-trust regulation.
 - (d) Federal Reserve Act—creating a national banking system.
14. W. E. B. Du Bois wanted African-Americans to do all of the following *except*
 - (a) lift themselves up by their own bootstraps.
 - (b) preserve their own identity rather than amalgamate into white society.
 - (c) follow the leadership of a “talented tenth” of blacks.
 - (d) stop dreaming of political power, civil rights, and higher education and instead realistically adjust and accommodate to living in a white-dominated society.
15. W. E. B. Du Bois was a founding member of the
 - (a) Congress of Racial Equality (CORE).
 - (b) Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee (SNCC).
 - (c) National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP).
 - (d) Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC).
16. President Roosevelt branded reporters who tried to uncover injustice as “muckrakers” because
 - (a) he saw them as trying to clean up society.
 - (b) he was annoyed by their excess of zeal.
 - (c) of their work in the slums.
 - (d) of their coverage of the meatpacking industry.
17. Lincoln Steffens, in his series of articles entitled “The Shame of the Cities,”
 - (a) attacked the United States Senate.
 - (b) exposed the deplorable condition of black areas.
 - (c) laid bare the practices of the stock market.
 - (d) unmasked the corrupt alliance between big business and municipal government.

18. Most muckrakers believed their primary function in the progressive attack on social ills was to
 - (a) formulate a consistent philosophy of social reform.
 - (b) explain the cause of social ills.
 - (c) devise solutions to society's problems.
 - (d) make the public aware of social problems.

19. Progressive reformers were mainly men and women from the
 - (a) middle class.
 - (b) lower class.
 - (c) upper class.
 - (d) new wave of immigrants.

20. Political progressivism
 - (a) made little difference in the lives of Americans.
 - (b) died out shortly after Teddy Roosevelt stepped down as president.
 - (c) emerged in both political parties, in all regions, at all levels of government.
 - (d) was more a minority movement than a majority mood.

21. Progressive reform at the level of city government seemed to indicate that, of the following, the progressives' highest priority was
 - (a) democratic government.
 - (b) government efficiency.
 - (c) free enterprise.
 - (d) economic equality.

22. The progressive movement was instrumental in getting both the Seventeenth and Eighteenth amendments added to the Constitution. The Seventeenth called for ____, while the Eighteenth called for ____.
 - (a) prohibition; women's suffrage
 - (b) direct election of senators; prohibition
 - (c) women's suffrage; income taxes
 - (d) income taxes; direct election of senators

23. While he was president, Theodore Roosevelt chose to label his reform proposals as the
 - (a) Fair Deal.
 - (b) Big Deal.
 - (c) Square Deal.
 - (d) New Deal.

24. Teddy Roosevelt helped end the 1902 strike in the anthracite coal mines by
 - (a) using the military to force the miners back to work.
 - (b) passing legislation making the miners' union illegal.
 - (c) helping the mine owners import strike breakers.
 - (d) threatening to seize the mines and operate them with federal troops.

25. The Elkins and Hepburn acts dealt with the subject of
 - (a) regulation of municipal utilities.
 - (b) the purity of food and drugs.
 - (c) conservation of natural resources.
 - (d) railroad regulation.

26. When Upton Sinclair wrote *The Jungle*, he intended his book to focus attention on the
 - (a) unsanitary conditions that existed in the meatpacking industry.
 - (b) plight of workers in the canning factories.
 - (c) corruption in the United States Senate.
 - (d) deplorable conditions in the drug industry.

27. While he was president, Theodore Roosevelt
 - (a) greatly increased the power and prestige of the presidency.
 - (b) showed no skill and little interest in working with Congress.
 - (c) was a poor judge of public opinion.
 - (d) was surprisingly unpopular with the public.
28. Teddy Roosevelt decided to run for the presidency in 1912 because
 - (a) William Howard Taft had seemed to discard Republican policies.
 - (b) Taft decided not to run for a second term.
 - (c) he was drafted by the Republican Party.
 - (d) Senator Robert La Follette encouraged him to do so.
29. Before he was elected president in 1913, Woodrow Wilson had been a
 - (a) Presbyterian minister.
 - (b) state governor.
 - (c) successful businessman.
 - (d) Progressive Republican.
30. When it passed the Underwood Tariff Act in 1913, Congress intended the legislation to
 - (a) lower tariff rates.
 - (b) raise tariff rates.
 - (c) eliminate tariffs as a source of revenue.
 - (d) essentially maintain the existing tariff schedule.
31. The Sixteenth Amendment called for
 - (a) a personal income tax.
 - (b) direct election of senators.
 - (c) prohibition.
 - (d) women's suffrage.
32. The Clayton Anti-Trust Act
 - (a) held that trade unions fell under the anti-monopoly restraints of the Sherman Anti-Trust Act.
 - (b) regarded labor as an article of commerce.
 - (c) helped Congress control interstate commerce.
 - (d) explicitly legalized strikes and peaceful picketing.
33. Progressives suffered a setback in the case of *Lochner v. New York* when the Supreme Court ruled
 - (a) that New York's law establishing a ten-hour day for bakery workers was unconstitutional.
 - (b) that New York could not regulate the liquor industry without a constitutional amendment.
 - (c) that New York could not pass laws giving special protection to female workers.
 - (d) that New York could not establish a municipally-owned electric utility.
34. The new regulatory agency created by the Wilson administration in 1914 that attacked monopolies, false advertising, and consumer fraud was
 - (a) the Federal Trade Commission.
 - (b) the Interstate Commerce Commission.
 - (c) the Federal Reserve System.
 - (d) the Consumer Products Safety Commission.
35. Which of the following was *not* a reform designed to give the people more of a direct voice?
 - (a) initiative and referendum
 - (b) Seventeenth Amendment
 - (c) Eighteenth Amendment
 - (d) direct primary

36. This muckraking novel addressed the abuses that occurred in Chicago's meatpacking industry.
- (a) *The Octopus*
 - (b) *How the Other Half Lives*
 - (c) *Shame of the Cities*
 - (d) *The Jungle*
 - (e) *The History of the Standard Oil Company*
37. Which Supreme Court decision made the Child Labor Act unconstitutional?
- (a) *Lochner v. New York*
 - (b) *Hammer v. Dagenhart*
 - (c) *Muller v. Oregon*
 - (d) *Northern Securities v. United States*
 - (e) *Adkins v. Children's Hospital*
38. The Socialist Party of America
- (a) opposed civil rights legislation.
 - (b) supported government ownership of utility companies.
 - (c) was led by Booker T. Washington.
 - (d) was eventually absorbed into the conservative wing of the Republican Party.
 - (e) advocated for the creation of the Federal Reserve System.
39. Theodore Roosevelt resigned from his position as ____ to organize the Rough Riders.
- (a) vice president
 - (b) secretary of war
 - (c) assistant secretary of war
 - (d) secretary of the navy
 - (e) assistant secretary of the navy
40. Which of the following individuals was **not** a prominent muckraker?
- (a) Ida Tarbell
 - (b) Lincoln Steffens
 - (c) James G. Blaine
 - (d) Upton Sinclair
 - (e) Samuel McClure
41. The focus of Lincoln Steffens' research and writing was
- (a) corruption in city government.
 - (b) filth in the meatpacking plants.
 - (c) monopolies.
 - (d) conservation.
 - (e) unhealthy working conditions.
42. Which one of the following individuals wrote *The Jungle*?
- (a) Booker T. Washington
 - (b) Upton Sinclair
 - (c) W. E. B. Du Bois
 - (d) Samuel Gompers
 - (e) John Dos Passos
43. This disaster forced state and national attention on working conditions in factories and stores.
- (a) Homestead mining strike
 - (b) Farmington fire
 - (c) Ludlow disaster
 - (d) Triangle Shirtwaist Factory fire
 - (e) Hormel stampede

44. The Niagara Movement was headed by
- (a) W. E. B. Du Bois.
 - (b) Booker T. Washington.
 - (c) William Walling.
 - (d) Marcus Garvey.
 - (e) William Lloyd Garrison.
45. The main focus of the Niagara Movement was
- (a) conservation of natural resources.
 - (b) African American rights.
 - (c) the achievement of lower tariffs.
 - (d) Mexican-American civil rights.
 - (e) women's rights.
46. Which one of the following took a gradualist approach to African American concerns?
- (a) Booker T. Washington
 - (b) Upton Sinclair
 - (c) W. E. B. Du Bois
 - (d) Samuel Gompers
 - (e) Raymond Robins
47. Which organization led the fight for equal rights and education?
- (a) WCTU
 - (b) NAACP
 - (c) "Wobblies"
 - (d) SNCC
 - (e) NAWSA
48. Which of the following individuals was a founder of the Industrial Workers of the World?
- (a) Booker T. Washington
 - (b) Upton Sinclair
 - (c) William Haywood
 - (d) Samuel Gompers
 - (e) Mary McDowell
49. The Industrial Workers of the World
- (a) were the most radical American labor union.
 - (b) sought to parallel the American Federation of Labor.
 - (c) had little impact on immigrant workers.
 - (d) were readily accepted by the American business establishment.
 - (e) greatly restricted their membership.
50. The most prominent American socialist during the Progressive Era was
- (a) Theodore Roosevelt.
 - (b) Gifford Pinchot.
 - (c) Eugene V. Debs.
 - (d) Richard Ballinger.
 - (e) John Dewey.
51. According to the progressive reformers in the cities, especially crucial to the success of their cause
- (a) were trained experts.
 - (b) were bankers.
 - (c) were politicians.
 - (d) were basic scientists.
 - (e) were mayors.

52. The president who invited Booker T. Washington to the White House was
- Theodore Roosevelt.
 - William McKinley.
 - William Howard Taft.
 - Woodrow Wilson.
 - Franklin D. Roosevelt.
53. The most famous reform governor of the Progressive Era was
- Robert M. La Follette.
 - “Golden Rule” Jones.
 - Hiram Johnson.
 - Lincoln Steffens.
 - William McKinley.
54. The Supreme Court’s decision in the *Northern Securities* case
- paved the way for several other anti-trust suits.
 - had little effect on the problem of trusts overall.
 - was opposed by Roosevelt.
 - affected only the smaller American trusts.
 - undermined the Sherman Anti-Trust Act and made it more difficult to prosecute trusts.
55. The Hepburn Act of 1906
- was aimed, primarily, at the mining industry.
 - lessened government regulation of industry.
 - strengthened the power of the Interstate Commerce Commission.
 - raised the tariff.
 - banned child labor.
56. *The Jungle* led to the passage of the
- Hepburn Act.
 - Mann-Elkins Act.
 - Pure Food and Drug Act.
 - Elkins Act.
 - Clayton Anti-Trust Act.
57. Roosevelt’s push to regulate the food and drug industry
- was, in part, the result of his reading of popular literature.
 - occurred because of his personal experience with impure drugs.
 - reflected the influence of congressional pressure.
 - was inconsistent with his general attitude toward reform.
 - was a political ploy to win votes.
58. The man who followed Theodore Roosevelt into the White House was
- Woodrow Wilson.
 - William McKinley.
 - William Howard Taft.
 - William Jennings Bryan.
 - Eugene V. Debs.
59. In 1912, Theodore Roosevelt was the candidate of the
- Bull Moose Party.
 - Republican Party.
 - Democratic Party.
 - Know-Nothing Party.
 - Democratic-Progressive Party.

60. Which of the following individuals was *not* a candidate for president in 1912?
- (a) Theodore Roosevelt
 - (b) Woodrow Wilson
 - (c) William Howard Taft
 - (d) Robert M. La Follette
 - (e) Eugene V. Debs
61. The most important domestic law of the Wilson administration was the
- (a) Underwood Tariff.
 - (b) Payne-Aldrich Act.
 - (c) Federal Reserve Act.
 - (d) Pure Food and Drug Act.
 - (e) Clayton Anti-Trust Act.
62. The Clayton Anti-Trust Act of 1914
- (a) outlawed trusts.
 - (b) prohibited interlocking directorates and unfair trade practices.
 - (c) was opposed by the labor movement.
 - (d) was supported by big business.
 - (e) died in committee.
63. As a result of the Triangle Shirtwaist Factory fire, the following positive action was taken:
- (a) improvement of safety conditions and limiting working hours for women.
 - (b) women were allowed to unionize.
 - (c) women received large annual bonuses.
 - (d) women were allowed to remain home with their families.
 - (e) women received health care and paid vacations.
64. What muckraker attacked John D. Rockefeller in *The History of Standard Oil Company*?
- (a) Lincoln Steffens
 - (b) Ida Tarbell
 - (c) Jacob Riis
 - (d) Upton Sinclair
 - (e) Booker T. Washington
65. Who was Roosevelt's hand-picked director of the new United States Forest Service?
- (a) Gifford Pinchot
 - (b) Richard Ballinger
 - (c) Booker T. Washington
 - (d) Ida Tarbell
 - (e) Jacob Riis

True/False: Answer "A" for true and "B" for false.

66. President Theodore Roosevelt was the first president to use the power of his office to help labor unions.
67. Women were not allowed to vote in the United States until the Nineteenth Amendment was ratified in 1920.
68. Muckraking journalists, Social Gospel ministers, and women reformers all aroused Americans' concerns about economic and social problems.
69. President Theodore Roosevelt believed that the best way to deal with large corporations was to break them all up into smaller units of free enterprise.

70. Upton Sinclair's *The Jungle* was intended to arouse consumers' concerns about unsanitary practices in the meatpacking industry.
71. The Ballinger-Pinchot conservation controversy pushed Taft into alliance with the Republican "Old Guard" against pro-Roosevelt progressives.
72. President Taft used his control of the Republican Party machinery to deny Roosevelt the nomination in 1912.
73. Wilson was elected in 1912 primarily because of the division within the Republican Party.
74. Child labor had all but disappeared in the United States by the early 1900s.
75. Progressives were all associated with the Democratic Party.
76. In the Coal Strike of 1902, President Roosevelt played an important role in bringing a negotiated settlement.
77. Theodore Roosevelt can be considered one of the country's first conservationist-minded presidents.
78. William Howard Taft won the presidential election of 1908.
79. William Howard Taft's effectiveness as president was limited by the growing split between the conservative and progressive wings of the Republican Party.
80. Woodrow Wilson was a somewhat backward and uneducated man at the time he ran for president of the United States.