

#21: The Progressive Era

1. The progressives were
 - A) challenging the fundamental principles of capitalism.
 - B) a totally brand-new movement.
 - C) never a single group seeking a single objective.
 - D) united in their vision of how to reform America.
2. One of the roots of progressivism was the late-nineteenth-century
 - A) effort to regulate and control big business.
 - B) decline in immigration.
 - C) attempt to build an overseas empire.
 - D) harmony between management and labor.
3. A major economic development between 1897 and 1904 was the
 - A) devaluation of the dollar.
 - B) acceleration of the tendency toward industrial concentration.
 - C) successful unionization of basic industries such as steel.
 - D) major depression brought on by Cleveland's tight money policies.
4. Many in the middle class were attracted to progressive reforms because they
 - A) sought to join conservative business forces in their triumph over working-class socialism.
 - B) feared that their sense of personal importance and ambitions were undermined by aggressive labor unions.
 - C) could make a pragmatic alliance with the "new" urban immigrants who were the backbone of new militant labor unions.
 - D) felt their ambitions and sense of importance were undermined by the new giant corporations.
5. "There is not one left; none but all of us... We have to pay in the end." This denunciation of the "American character" came from the editor of which of the following publications?
 - A) *McClure's*
 - B) *Atlantic Monthly*
 - C) *The New York Times*
 - D) *McCall's*
6. A leading magazine editor and crusading reformer of the early twentieth century was
 - A) Eugene V. Debs.
 - B) S. S. McClure.
 - C) Theodore Roosevelt.
 - D) E. A. Ross.

7. Theodore Roosevelt called the progressive-era journalists who investigated corruption and fraud in American business and politics
- A) muckrakers.
 - B) yellow journalists.
 - C) paper tigers.
 - D) whistle blowers.
8. Progressive reformers tended to believe that
- A) social evils were due to human sinfulness.
 - B) social evils were due to human weakness.
 - C) the solution to social problems was to change faulty institutions.
 - D) social evils were God's ways of testing his people.
9. The painters, such as Robert Henri and George Luks, who sympathized with the progressive reforms and who painted city slum scenes were called the
- A) progressive realists.
 - B) abstract expressionists.
 - C) Ashcan artists.
 - D) socialist realists.
10. How did the theories of Sigmund Freud affect the ideas and behavior of progressive intellectuals?
- A) They were especially influenced by Freud's essentially dark view of human nature.
 - B) They strongly agreed with his view that almost all human behavior was determined by an individual's genetic inheritance.
 - C) They often used Freud's ideas as an excuse to reject Victorian prudery.
 - D) They agreed with him that eternal archetypes were the fundamental factors in understanding psychology.
11. The progressives attempted their first political reforms in the
- A) Senate.
 - B) cities.
 - C) South.
 - D) House of Representatives.
12. Samuel M. "Golden Rule" Jones, Tom L. Johnson, and Seth Low were all
- A) progressive mayors.
 - B) machine politicians.
 - C) progressive governors.
 - D) Greenwich Village intellectuals.
13. The _____ plan was an urban reform, pioneered in Dayton, Ohio, whereby city affairs were administered on a nonpartisan basis by a professional.
- A) mayoralty
 - B) city manager
 - C) home rule
 - D) city commission

14. Russian immigrant and political activist Emma Goldman
- A) strongly opposed birth control.
 - B) lived and died in almost total obscurity.
 - C) was careful to avoid arrest for her activities.
 - D) was in many ways a typical American immigrant.
15. The banner "progressive" state during the early years of the twentieth century was
- A) New York.
 - B) California.
 - C) Wisconsin.
 - D) Massachusetts.
16. Robert La Follette was particularly associated with
- A) muckraking journalism and character assassination of leading businessmen.
 - B) municipal socialism and labor organizing.
 - C) prohibitions on selling alcohol and tobacco.
 - D) promotion of specialized technical knowledge and legislative reference services to promote progressive reform.
17. Legislation protecting workers against on-the-job accidents was inspired by the disastrous
- A) Iroquois Theater fire.
 - B) Hormel Packinghouse collapse.
 - C) Triangle Shirtwaist Factory fire.
 - D) San Francisco earthquake and fire.
18. Headed by Florence Kelley and associated with lawyer Louis Brandeis, the most effective women's organization of the Progressive Era was the
- A) Consumer's League.
 - B) Women's Trade Union League.
 - C) League of Women Voters.
 - D) National American Woman Suffrage Association.
19. In *Muller v. Oregon* (1908) attorney Louis Brandeis presented a "Brandeis brief" to the Supreme Court, which was based on
- A) English, not American, common law.
 - B) abstract, rational principles, not legal precedent.
 - C) economic and sociological evidence.
 - D) American legal precedent.
20. On the national level, the Progressive Era saw the completion of the struggle for
- A) unemployment insurance.
 - B) black voting rights.
 - C) old age and survivor's insurance.
 - D) woman suffrage.

21. Late-nineteenth-century feminists were handicapped in their campaign for woman suffrage by
- A) strong opposition in western states.
 - B) their demand for an equal rights amendment.
 - C) Victorian sexual inhibitions.
 - D) their support for equal pay for equal work.
22. Most states that did not have woman suffrage by 1914 and opposed the Nineteenth Amendment in the House of Representatives were in the
- A) South.
 - B) Midwest.
 - C) North.
 - D) far West.
23. One of the suffragists' more successful justifications was the "purity" argument that
- A) women's moral superiority would clean up politics if they were given the vote.
 - B) because women were no more pure or impure than men, they had nothing to lose by voting.
 - C) women must first purify politics through religion, then they should get the vote.
 - D) women's moral superiority would be endangered by voting unless illiterate blacks and immigrants were disfranchised.
24. As opposed to his successors from Hayes to McKinley, Theodore Roosevelt was
- A) dignified, soft-spoken, and passive.
 - B) energetic, aggressive, and outspoken.
 - C) uneducated, reticent, and impetuous.
 - D) sensitive, predictable, and apathetic.
25. Theodore Roosevelt believed that the most effective means of dealing with big corporations was to
- A) rely on the laws of supply and demand.
 - B) nationalize basic industries.
 - C) regulate rather than eliminate them.
 - D) take a hands-off approach.
26. Roosevelt reacted to the creation of the Northern Securities Company by
- A) suing to have it dissolved under the Sherman Antitrust Act.
 - B) summoning J. P. Morgan and James J. Hill to the White House for a tongue-lashing.
 - C) threatening to nationalize the railroads involved unless they voluntarily dissolved their merger.
 - D) hailing it as an example of responsible behavior by big business.
27. Since the 1930s most historians have agreed that the progressives
- A) sought and achieved revolutionary changes to check concentrated industrial power.
 - B) were actually conservatives who wanted to preserve capitalism.
 - C) did not completely succeed with their reform efforts, especially in challenging the trusts.
 - D) presented their reforms as mere window dressing to distract the public.
28. The first progressive president and the advocate of the "Square Deal" was
- A) William McKinley.
 - B) Woodrow Wilson.
 - C) Theodore Roosevelt.
 - D) William H. Taft.

29. The primary result of the 1906 Hepburn Act was to
- A) prohibit child labor in goods sold in interstate commerce.
 - B) make the Federal Food and Drug Administration more powerful and active.
 - C) preserve millions of wilderness acres in the West.
 - D) make the Interstate Commerce Commission more powerful and active.
30. Upton Sinclair's novel *The Jungle* exposed
- A) filthy conditions in Chicago slaughterhouses.
 - B) corruption in Philadelphia's police department.
 - C) insider manipulations in the stock market.
 - D) bribery and fraud in Boston elections.
31. Roosevelt sent officials to Chicago to investigate the condition of its slaughterhouses based on which of the following books?
- A) Kurt Vonnegut, Jr.'s *Slaughterhouse-Five*
 - B) Upton Sinclair's *The Jungle*
 - C) Jack London's *Stockyard!*
 - D) Hamlin Garland's *Crumbling Idols*
32. During his second term, when the progressive movement became steadily more liberal, Theodore Roosevelt
- A) criticized it as socialistic.
 - B) refused to advance beyond his earlier moderate reforms.
 - C) also took more liberal positions.
 - D) flirted with socialism.
33. Theodore Roosevelt handpicked _____ to succeed him and carry out his policies.
- A) William McKinley
 - B) Woodrow Wilson
 - C) Charles Evans Hughes
 - D) William Howard Taft
34. Taft's major liability as president was his
- A) sweeping use of executive power.
 - B) total reversal of Roosevelt's major policies.
 - C) impetuous, aggressive, and spiteful personality.
 - D) lack of physical and mental stamina.
35. Taft got into political hot water in the 1910 Ballinger-Pinchot controversy, which dealt with
- A) railroad legislation.
 - B) life-insurance scandals.
 - C) conservation.
 - D) adulterated food.
36. The politician who advocated a New Nationalism was
- A) Theodore Roosevelt.
 - B) William Howard Taft.
 - C) Robert La Follette.
 - D) Woodrow Wilson.

37. "The betterment we seek must be accomplished...mainly through the National Government." This 1910 call for the expansion of federal power was made by progressive
- A) William McKinley.
 - B) Theodore Roosevelt.
 - C) William H. Taft.
 - D) William Jennings Bryan.
38. In 1912 the breakup of the Republican party produced an independent third party, the Progressives, led by
- A) Louis Brandeis.
 - B) William Howard Taft.
 - C) Albert J. Beveridge.
 - D) Theodore Roosevelt.
39. Woodrow Wilson advocated a program called the
- A) New Nationalism.
 - B) Square Deal.
 - C) Fair Deal.
 - D) New Freedom.
40. Woodrow Wilson's 1912 platform included
- A) political centralization.
 - B) close economic integration.
 - C) strict regulation and control of corporations.
 - D) restoration of competition.
41. "If America is not to have free enterprise, then she can have freedom of no sort whatever." This vague argument by whom appealed to voters in the 1912 election who feared both the growing power of corporations and the full government control of them?
- A) Theodore Roosevelt
 - B) William H. Taft
 - C) Woodrow Wilson
 - D) William Jennings Bryan
42. When it was passed in 1913, the Federal Reserve Act
- A) gave the country a central banking system for the first time since Andrew Jackson.
 - B) decentralized and democratized the federal banking system.
 - C) removed America from the gold standard for the first time.
 - D) immediately weakened the power of the great New York banks.
43. As part of the New Freedom, the _____ Act prohibited both price discrimination, which encouraged monopolies, and interlocking directorates created to control competition.
- A) Hepburn
 - B) Sherman Antitrust
 - C) Clayton Antitrust
 - D) Federal Trade

44. In his first term as president, Woodrow Wilson
- A) used his power imaginatively and aggressively.
 - B) courageously fought against racial segregation.
 - C) failed to achieve most of his goals because of congressional opposition.
 - D) was an inept and uninspiring leader.
45. What happened to Wilson's New Freedom once he was president?
- A) The differences between the New Freedom and the New Nationalism tended to disappear in practice.
 - B) Wilson insisted upon enacting it in a rigid and doctrinaire way.
 - C) Wilson was so poor a politician that he was unable to persuade Congress to pass any legislation he wanted.
 - D) Wilson used it as an excuse for entering the Great War.
46. When it came to non-whites, white progressives tended to be
- A) firm defenders of their civil rights.
 - B) strongly prejudiced against them.
 - C) advocates of special job and welfare programs for them.
 - D) indifferent and unconcerned about them.
47. One of the most prominent black militants of the Progressive Era was
- A) Booker T. Washington.
 - B) W. E. B. Du Bois.
 - C) Oswald Garrison Villard.
 - D) Michael Jordan.
48. Of whom was W. E. B. Du Bois speaking when he said: "He belittles the emasculating effects of caste distinctions, and opposes the higher training and ambitions of our brightest minds"?
- A) Frederick Douglass
 - B) Marcus Garvey
 - C) Booker T. Washington
 - D) Carter G. Woodson
49. The organization formed in 1909 by a group of liberal whites and blacks to eradicate racial discrimination was the
- A) Southern Christian Leadership Conference.
 - B) National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.
 - C) Urban League.
 - D) Congress of Racial Equality.
50. Which statement about the progressives' reaction to black militancy is correct?
- A) Theodore Roosevelt was a founding member of the NAACP.
 - B) Woodrow Wilson was actively hostile to blacks.
 - C) Theodore Roosevelt believed that justice for blacks in the South would come only by federal intervention.
 - D) Woodrow Wilson sponsored the first significant civil rights legislation since Reconstruction.