

1. One difference between the Progressives of the early twentieth century and the Populists from the 1880s and 1890s is
 - A) Progressives never gained the political power that the Populists possessed.
 - B) The goals of Progressives—social justice, educational reform, and reorganization of the legal system—were slanted toward more of an urban population.
 - C) The Progressives were more concerned with trust-busting and limiting the power of the wealthy industrialists than the Populists.
 - D) The Progressives were big supporters of the gold standard.
 - E) The Progressives did not apply the methodical and scientific approach to reform that the Populists practiced.
2. Trustbusting, the suffragettes, and the Pure Food and Drug Act are associated with the
 - A) New Deal
 - B) Gilded Age
 - C) Great Society
 - D) Progressive Era
 - E) Reconstruction
3. Of the following factors, which was the most influential in causing worker unrest?
 - A) Worker safety conditions
 - B) Low wages
 - C) Child labor
 - D) The maximum number of working hours
 - E) The increased number of job cuts as a result of mechanization
4. How did state courts support the industrial practice of refusing to increase the wage of the typical worker?
 - A) Courts legalized the use of force by business owners in suppressing worker protests.
 - B) Courts approved of lenient immigration restrictions which would increase the number of workers accepting employment for low salaries.
 - C) Courts denied workers the right to collective bargain for high wages.
 - D) Courts worked with legislators to adopt a permanent wage rate.
 - E) Courts stiffened the laws on union formation.
5. Which region became the first to pass laws that specified the minimum age and maximum number of working hours for child labor?
 - A) NorthWest
 - B) Southeast
 - C) Midwest
 - D) Northeast
 - E) SouthWest
6. The 1904 article *The Shame of the Cities* by Lincoln Steffens typified muckraker philosophy because it attacked which of the following issues?
 - A) Contamination and inadequate sanitation procedures used in the Chicago meatpacking plants
 - B) Corruption and illegal dealings of political bosses
 - C) Monopolistic history of the Standard Oil Company
 - D) Horrible living conditions of city slums and tenements
 - E) Illegal business transactions of large railroad magnates in the West
7. Progressive era reforms were supported mainly by what demographic?
 - A) Middle class Americans
 - B) Farmers and industrial laborers
 - C) Big business owners
 - D) Radical minority groups
 - E) Religiously motivated reformers
8. The publishing of Upton Sinclair's *The Jungle* resulted in the
 - A) Meat Inspection Act
 - B) Payne-Aldrich Tariff
 - C) Clayton Antitrust Act
 - D) Federal Farm Loan Act
 - E) Child Labor Act
9. Jacob Riis' *How the Other Half Lives* was notable compared to other muckrakers' writings because it
 - A) took on problems faced by immigrants
 - B) used photographs to illustrate poverty, illness and crime
 - C) attacked government practices towards workers
 - D) implicated safety standards instituted by the government
 - E) contrasted public notions about what was happening in the cities

10. Settlement houses were most closely associated with what Progressive Era personality?
- A) Frank Norris B) Upton Sinclair
C) Jane Addams D) Carrie Nation
E) Margaret Sanger
11. Jane Addams supported all of the following positions EXCEPT
- A) the abolition of child labor
B) safe working conditions in factories
C) the repeal of prohibition
D) making school attendance compulsory
E) the recognition of labor unions
12. Which of the following groups would be most likely to support the Anti-Saloon League?
- A) Catholics B) Irish
C) Jews D) Russians
E) Women
13. The 18th Amendment, which prohibited the sale, transportation, and production of alcohol, was most likely a result of which of the following?
- A) Social Gospel movement
B) Mann Act
C) Woman's Christian Temperance Union
D) U.S. Chamber of Commerce
E) National Consumers League
14. The 17th Amendment (1913) marked a major victory for Progressive political reformers because
- A) it prohibited the sale, production, and consumption of alcohol
B) it provided for the direct election of senators as opposed to the old practice of being elected by state legislatures
C) it gave women the right to vote
D) it limited the length of the presidential term
E) it gave Congress the right to collect taxes on incomes
15. One difference between the socialists and the Progressives is
- A) the Socialists wanted reform to be implemented in the Midwest and West
B) the Socialists wanted to correct injustices in the American business system and punish those wealthy industrialists who forced the working class people to suffer.
C) the Socialists were more extreme than the Progressives, believing that true reform could only be achieved by establishing a whole new society.
D) the Socialists believed that reform should be more politically-focused, whereas the Progressives were primarily concerned with social injustice.
E) Socialists like Eugene Debs and Florence Kelley gained support by publishing essays and articles in newspapers and magazines.
16. The governor of Wisconsin, Robert M. La Follette, became famous as a forceful Progressive because
- A) he was a former muckraker journalist for McClure's magazine
B) he was influential in improving the factory conditions at the Miller Beer Brewery
C) he established a city government consisting of five elected commissioners when he replaced the ineffective and corrupt mayor of Milwaukee
D) he initiated a reform program which included direct primaries, regulation of railroad rates, and more reasonable taxes
E) his novel, *The Octopus* (1901), was instrumental in bringing about government reform of economy
17. The *initiative* was a political reform advocated by Progressives to do which of the following?
- A) Permit voters to propose new laws
B) Allow voters to remove offending officials and judges from office before their terms had expired
C) Give voters the right to accept or reject a law before it was passed
D) Limit the tenure of public office
E) Lay out the groundwork for the requirements of holding public office

18. The muckrakers advocated reform of the political-boss system employed in many American cities through
- A) creation of a board of directors consisting of city residents who would watch over the political boss
 - B) close federal government regulation of political bosses
 - C) adoption of a city constitution that limited the length of tenure in public office
 - D) establishment of more party caucuses
 - E) nomination of political candidates through direct primaries
19. As reformers, the muckrakers at the beginning of the twentieth century were unusual because
- A) they accomplished their goals on a national level despite gaining the majority of its support from small farming regions of the West
 - B) many of them were immigrants, marking the first time in American history that immigrants attained political prowess
 - C) they made their intentions known by exposing social, economic, and political corruption through journalism—newspaper articles, novels, and magazine essays
 - D) many of them had held high positions in the large American industries
 - E) they encouraged reform for all of America including urban and rural areas of the United States.
20. Regarding woman suffrage, which of the following statements is correct?
- A) The first states to accept woman suffrage were in the west.
 - B) New England was the first region to completely accept woman suffrage.
 - C) Massachusetts was the first state to accept woman suffrage.
 - D) Women were not allowed to vote in Mississippi until 1930.
 - E) Women were allowed to vote in North Carolina before the 20 Amendment was passed.
21. Which of the following is NOT associated with Margaret Sanger?
- A) legalized contraceptive use
 - B) American Birth Control League
 - C) Hull House
 - D) Planned Parenthood
 - E) Eugenics
22. Which amendment permitted the creation of an income tax?
- A) Fifteenth amendment
 - B) Sixteenth amendment
 - C) Seventeenth amendment
 - D) Eighteenth amendment
 - E) Nineteenth amendment
23. Why did Progressives feel the need for the implementation of a tax?
- A) The federal government declared that it would need an additional source of revenues to institute the reforms desired by the Progressives.
 - B) Many felt it was necessary for the government to have funds that could be used in case of national emergencies.
 - C) They believed it was necessary to limit the wealth of the industrialists.
 - D) It would provide a means of increasing the power of the central government, something the Progressives strongly wanted.
 - E) They believed the creation of a new tax could raise funds which would jumpstart struggling industries.
24. What was one result of the presidencies of Theodore Roosevelt, William Howard Taft, and Woodrow Wilson?
- A) Presidents would often be graded by their choices of cabinet members.
 - B) The size of the federal government greatly increased.
 - C) Government debt increased to huge levels unseen during peacetime.
 - D) Congress reasserted itself and often overruled the executive.
 - E) The State Department became more important than the Defense Department.

25. In the United States, many of the reform movements of the early 1900s were primarily the result of
- A) the decentralization of the federal government
 - B) the increase in taxation
 - C) the formation of labor unions
 - D) the decline of immigration
 - E) industrialization and the growth of cities
26. Which of the following Presidents incorporated Progressive philosophy into his respective administration?
- I. William McKinley
 - II. Theodore Roosevelt
 - III. William Howard Taft
- A) I only
 - B) II and III only
 - C) I and II only
 - D) I and III only
 - E) I, II, and III
27. The initiative, referendum, recall, and direct primary were all intended to
- A) further enhance the checks and balances system of the three branches of government
 - B) give political parties more control of the electoral process
 - C) grant more political authority to the citizens
 - D) eliminate the corruptive boss system practiced in many American cities
 - E) increase government regulation of industry
28. In 1906, President Theodore Roosevelt persuaded Congress to pass the Hepburn Act of 1906 which
- A) provided for federal regulations of the sanitation in meatpacking plants
 - B) prohibited the manufacture, sale, and transportation of incorrectly labeled foods and drugs
 - C) empowered the Interstate Commerce Commission (ICC) by permitting it to set its own freight and railroad rates
 - D) forced company officials to testify in court cases dealing with the illegal actions of their respective corporations
 - E) established a policy of conservation that included the designation of national parks, federal irrigation projects, and creation of a branch of government to overlook America's natural resources
29. The reserve of land for national forests and the Newlands Reclamation Act, which established irrigation projects in the West, are associated with which president?
- A) Theodore Roosevelt
 - B) Franklin Delano Roosevelt
 - C) Woodrow Wilson
 - D) Calvin Coolidge
 - E) Herbert Hoover
30. What was an unexpected outcome of the assassination of President McKinley by an anarchist?
- A) Roosevelt's succession ultimately led him to become the first president to serve more than two terms.
 - B) Roosevelt's succession marked a change from foreign isolationism to American imperialism.
 - C) Roosevelt's succession gave newfound political power and leadership to the Progressive movement.
 - D) U.S. relations with Asia faltered, but ties to Latin America were strengthened.
 - E) Trust-busting efforts were increased, but conservation efforts were curtailed.
31. Which of the following best describes how Theodore Roosevelt saw big business?
- A) An evil which must be eliminated
 - B) A boon which helps the American economy
 - C) A tool to help American expand internationally
 - D) A necessary factor in the economy which must be planned around
 - E) A problem which should be left for the states
32. Which of the following was part of Theodore Roosevelt's conservation efforts during his presidency?
- I. Creation of federal irrigation projects
 - II. Establishment of national parks and forests
 - III. Establishment of the National Conservation Commission to oversee the nation's resources
- A) II only
 - B) I and II only
 - C) II and III only
 - D) III only
 - E) I, II, and III

33. President Roosevelt's political campaign to concede more to labor unions and to the American people became famous from which of the following slogans?
- A) "Dollar Diplomacy"
 - B) "New Deal"
 - C) "Return to normalcy"
 - D) "Square Deal"
 - E) "Great Society"
34. The Coal Miners Strike of 1902 was significant because
- A) it was the first time in American labor history that the labor union proved victorious, getting all of its demands met by the business owners
 - B) it resulted in the merging of the two largest labor unions in the United States, the AFL and CIO
 - C) it marked the first time that the federal government intervened in a labor dispute without favoring the side of the business owner
 - D) the violent protest encouraged Congress to establish a series of laws that stipulated how to resolve labor disputes before they became violent
 - E) it was the first time federal government intervened without having to use military force to suppress the protest
35. Despite being labeled as a trustbuster, Theodore Roosevelt believed which of the following?
- A) Trusts could not be eliminated because they were necessary for the welfare of the national economy.
 - B) The power of monopolies should be limited by permitting good trusts and breaking up bad trusts.
 - C) Any trusts in industries that did not have a powerful labor union could continue to operate.
 - D) All trusts that maintained safe factory conditions were not forced to split up.
 - E) All monopolies in the older industries like railroads, meatpacking, and oil were protected from his antitrust reforms.
36. William Howard Taft lost the election of 1912 because of which of the following?
- A) Conservative Republicans were frustrated with Taft's radically Progressive reforms.
 - B) Woodrow Wilson's campaign promises appealed to the conservative republicans and the progressives.
 - C) The Socialist candidate, Eugene Debs claimed many of the radically progressive votes that Taft had won in the previous election.
 - D) Many Progressives defected to the Bull Moose Party where Theodore Roosevelt was running again.
 - E) Taft was forced to abandon his campaign when health concerns arose.
37. Which of the following were reforms initiated during the Taft presidency?
- A) Hepburn Act and Pure Food and Drug Act
 - B) Meat Inspection Act and Prohibition
 - C) Prohibition and women's suffrage
 - D) Direct election of senators and creation of a federal income tax
 - E) Immunity of Witness Act and the Platt Amendment
38. What was a difference between Theodore Roosevelt and William H. Taft with respect to trustbusting?
- A) Taft was much more conservative, often practicing a laissez-faire approach to regulating big business.
 - B) Roosevelt believed that large trusts had to be dissolved while Taft aimed to regulate big businesses without having to resort to dissolution immediately.
 - C) Taft was actually more of a trustbuster than Roosevelt, creating twice as many antitrust proceedings as Roosevelt had, and signing a number of long-deferred measures, including a corporation tax.
 - D) Taft permitted good trusts while seeking to split up bad trusts that exploited consumers.
 - E) Taft deferred the regulation of big businesses to the Bureau of Corporations while Roosevelt took on many antitrust cases on his own.

39. In one of his first actions as President, William H. Taft angered Progressives by passing the Payne-Aldrich Act which
- A) made the regulations on factory safety more lenient for business owners
 - B) denied the Interstate Commerce Commission the extra power it was granted by Theodore Roosevelt
 - C) approved of a flat tax which favored the upper classes
 - D) raised tariffs on goods, when Progressives were looking for ways to reduce rates
 - E) legalized a personal income tax
40. Woodrow Wilson won the 1912 election over William Howard Taft and Theodore Roosevelt thanks in large part to
- A) popular support for interventionist foreign policy
 - B) Taft's decision to run as a Progressive incumbent
 - C) a split of Republican votes between Taft and Roosevelt
 - D) the House of Representatives' control when elections end in a plurality
 - E) the Republican Party's dissatisfaction with Roosevelt's politics
41. Please choose the best answer out of the possible choices.
- Teddy Roosevelt ran in the 1912 presidential election as the Progressive Party candidate because
- A) he believed campaigning under the "Bull Moose" Party, as the Progressive Party was known, would make better use of his reputation for being tough and able.
 - B) he felt the success of his first years in office ensured him enough popular support to win a third term.
 - C) he had split with the Republican Party, which had nominated President Taft for reelection.
 - D) he actually supported Woodrow Wilson for the presidency.
 - E) he felt his chosen presidential successor failed to continue key antitrust action.
42. How did Woodrow Wilson's view of big business differ from those of his competitors in the election of 1912?
- A) He believed that big business was bad for labor but necessary.
 - B) He believed that big business was morally evil.
 - C) He believed that big business should not be regulated.
 - D) He believed that big business would cause international conflict.
 - E) He believed that big business could be destroyed by supporting unions.
43. What was a difference between the "New Nationalism" advocated by Theodore Roosevelt and Woodrow Wilson's "New Freedom"?
- A) Wilson's "New Freedom" called for a comprehensive reform program that gave the U.S. government supervisory power over the economy.
 - B) Wilson's "New Freedom" emphasized states' rights and warned against a dangerous expansion of government powers.
 - C) Roosevelt "New Nationalism" was more conservative than what Woodrow Wilson advocated.
 - D) Roosevelt's "New Nationalism" encouraged a laissez-faire policy by the federal government when dealing with the national economy.
 - E) Wilson's "New Freedom" favored the middle and upper classes.
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