

Chapter 20 Sample Test

Multiple Choice

Identify the letter of the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.

- _____ 1. The Industrial Workers of the World (IWW) were led by
a. Samuel Gompers. c. Rufus Peckham.
b. W. E. B. Du Bois. d. William “Big Bill” Haywood.
- _____ 2. Which act strengthened federal laws against monopolies?
a. the Pure Food and Drug Act c. the Federal Reserve Act
b. the Clayton Antitrust Act d. the Underwood Tariff Act
- _____ 3. The leader of the progressive crusade against child labor was
a. Florence Kelley. c. Susan Blow.
b. Jane Addams. d. John Dewey.
- _____ 4. The National American Woman Suffrage Association was founded in 1890 by
a. Carrie Chapman Catt and Frances Willard.
b. Carry Nation and Florence Kelley.
c. Elizabeth Cady Stanton and Susan B. Anthony.
d. Alice Paul and Jane Addams.
- _____ 5. In the 1880s Republican reformers came to be known as
a. muckrakers. c. bosses.
b. mugwumps. d. political machines.
- _____ 6. Women in the late 1800s and early 1900s who were denied access to male-dominated professions
a. often played a central role in the progressive movement.
b. received the support of Professor Edward Clarke of Harvard Medical School.
c. also found few opportunities in teaching or social work.
d. became doctors or lawyers instead.
- _____ 7. The 1901 New York State Tenement House Act
a. required tenement owners to live in their buildings.
b. had little effect on housing reform efforts outside New York.
c. outlawed the construction of dark and airless tenements.
d. was declared unconstitutional by the U.S. Supreme Court.
- _____ 8. Which labor organization intended to eventually overthrow capitalism?
a. the Women’s Trade Union League.
b. the Industrial Workers of the World.
c. National Consumers’ League.
d. the American Federation of Labor.
- _____ 9. Labor unions, corporations, and all private citizens were promised a “Square Deal” by President
a. Roosevelt. c. McKinley.
b. Taft. d. Wilson.
- _____ 10. The Crédit Mobilier of America’s scandalous association with members of Congress was brought to the public’s attention by
a. William Marcy Tweed. c. the *Memphis Free Speech*.
b. Ida Tarbell. d. the *New York Sun*.

- _____ 11. The temperance leader who stormed into saloons with an ax was
- Frances Willard.
 - Carry Nation.
 - Susan B. Anthony.
 - Elizabeth Cady Stanton.
- _____ 12. Journalists who wrote about corruption in business and politics, hoping that their articles would lead to public awareness and reform, were nicknamed
- mugwumps.
 - muckrakers.
 - bosses.
 - bull moose.
- _____ 13. “The life of men and women is so cheap and property so sacred. . . . It is up to the working people to save themselves.” This statement was made by
- Marie Van Vorst, who posed as a poor woman to investigate conditions in a South Carolina textile mill.
 - Sadie Frowne, of her 11-hour day in a garment factory in Brooklyn, New York.
 - union organizer Rose Schneiderman, after the Triangle Shirtwaist Fire.
 - Florence Kelley, to board members of the National Consumers’ League.
- _____ 14. Upton Sinclair’s novel *The Jungle* influenced public opinion to such an extent that
- Roosevelt persuaded Congress to pass the Pure Food and Drug Act.
 - many states passed minimum wage laws and maximum hour laws for women.
 - state legislatures passed mine and factory safety laws and new inspection regulations.
 - Wilson convinced Congress to pass the Keating-Owen Child Labor Act.
- _____ 15. In the 1884 presidential election, dissatisfied mugwumps left the Republican Party and threw their support behind
- Rutherford B. Hayes.
 - James A. Garfield.
 - Grover Cleveland.
 - Benjamin Harrison.
- _____ 16. The group that helped African Americans find jobs and housing was the
- Bull Moose Party.
 - National Consumers’ League.
 - NAACP.
 - National Urban League.
- _____ 17. The “physical and spiritual cost to the men and women and children” who were bearing the burden of America’s industrial achievements was featured in the inaugural address of President
- Taft.
 - Wilson.
 - Roosevelt.
 - Cleveland.
- _____ 18. The unfair business practices of the Standard Oil Company were exposed by
- Ida Tarbell.
 - Lincoln Steffens.
 - Upton Sinclair.
 - Ida B. Wells.
- _____ 19. Passed in December 1913, the Federal Reserve Act
- strengthened federal laws against monopolies.
 - allowed the investigation of corporations and court orders to prevent “unfair trade practices.”
 - created a banking system called the Federal Reserve.
 - brought the lowest tariff rates in many years.
- _____ 20. Ulysses S. Grant’s presidency was tainted when members of his administration were jailed for their part in the
- Crédit Mobilier scandal.
 - Tammany Hall election.
 - Boston ballot box scandal.
 - Whiskey Ring.

- _____ 21. Leading reformers Jane Addams and John Dewey belonged to the
- National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.
 - National Urban League.
 - National Child Labor Committee.
 - National Consumers' League.
- _____ 22. The president who doubled the number of national parks, created 16 national monuments, and established 51 wildlife refuges was
- Cleveland.
 - Taft.
 - Roosevelt.
 - Wilson.
- _____ 23. The Wisconsin Idea, which became a model for progressives in other states, was
- Governor Robert M. La Follette's program of reform.
 - John Patterson's system of council-manager government.
 - Mayor Samuel Jones's argument for government as an instrument of progress.
 - Susan Blow's proposal that public kindergartens teach basic social skills.
- _____ 24. The Clayton Antitrust Act and the Keating-Owen Child Labor Act were part of the impressive legislative record of President
- Hayes.
 - Arthur.
 - Cleveland.
 - Wilson.
- _____ 25. The Eighteenth Amendment
- allowed the federal government to collect income taxes.
 - prohibited the use of the grandfather clause.
 - outlawed the production and sale of alcoholic beverages in the United States.
 - gave women the right to vote.
- _____ 26. The recall measure allows voters to
- approve or disapprove legislation already proposed by a state or local government.
 - remove an elected official from office before the end of his or her term.
 - choose candidates directly rather than relying on the choices of party leaders.
 - propose a new law by getting signatures on a petition.
- _____ 27. A large railroad trust that Roosevelt tackled was the
- Northern Securities Company.
 - Standard Oil Company.
 - Niagara Movement.
 - Crédit Mobilier.
- _____ 28. In the late 1800s, city planners improved urban life by
- requiring those seeking government jobs to take examinations.
 - rewarding supporters with some 12,000 jobs.
 - passing zoning laws, creating building-safety codes, and developing public parks.
 - establishing the Society of American Indians.
- _____ 29. One of founders of the NAACP was
- Lincoln Steffens.
 - Upton Sinclair.
 - Booker T. Washington.
 - W. E. B. Du Bois.
- _____ 30. The leader of New York City's political machine in the late 1800s was
- Boss Blaine.
 - Boss Tweed.
 - Boss McClure.
 - Boss Haywood.
- _____ 31. The public could propose new laws by collecting a certain number of signatures on a petition under a measure known as the
- initiative.
 - recall.
 - referendum.
 - direct primary.

- _____ 32. Picketing, hunger strikes, and civil disobedience were methods used by members of the
- mugwumps.
 - Whiskey Ring.
 - National American Woman Suffrage Association.
 - National Woman's Party.
- _____ 33. Immigrants, women, African Americans, and migrant workers were unionized by the
- American Federation of Labor.
 - Industrial Workers of the World.
 - Nineteenth Amendment.
 - Seventeenth Amendment.
- _____ 34. President Wilson appointed to the Supreme Court a progressive lawyer,
- Florence Kelley, the first woman to become a Supreme Court justice.
 - W. E. B. Du Bois, the first African American to become a Supreme Court justice.
 - Louis Brandeis, the first Jewish person to become a Supreme Court justice.
 - Ing Wehteh, the first Chinese American to become a Supreme Court justice.
- _____ 35. Reformers opposed to the spoils system wanted a system that used competitive exams to award government jobs based on
- merit.
 - political connections.
 - party support.
 - knowledge of the U.S. Constitution.
- _____ 36. In his Atlanta Compromise speech, Booker T. Washington
- argued that liberal arts education was more important than job training.
 - explained his philosophy that African Americans should focus on improving their own educational and economic well-being.
 - brought attention to cases of racial prejudice that demanded immediate action by federal and state governments.
 - drew national attention to the lynching of almost 4,000 black men in the South in 1882.
- _____ 37. Samuel Gompers and others like him supported the system called capitalism, in which
- the government could decide how many hours a week a person could work.
 - the government or the workers own and operate a nation's means of production.
 - private businesses run most industries, and competition determines how much goods cost and how much workers are paid.
 - all workers must join a factory's union.
- _____ 38. The first American women to gain the right to vote lived in the
- Northeast.
 - southern states.
 - midwestern states.
 - western states.
- _____ 39. The National Consumers' League fought for
- higher wages and fewer working hours.
 - coal companies in their struggle against striking miners.
 - the rights of American Indians.
 - the preservation of the gold standard.
- _____ 40. America lived by the motto "Get rich; dishonestly if we can, honestly if we must," according to
- Boss Tweed, in an 1888 speech to his political machine.
 - officials of the Union Pacific Railroad in testimony to Congress in 1872.
 - participants in the Whiskey Ring.
 - Mark Twain, describing the Gilded Age.

Matching

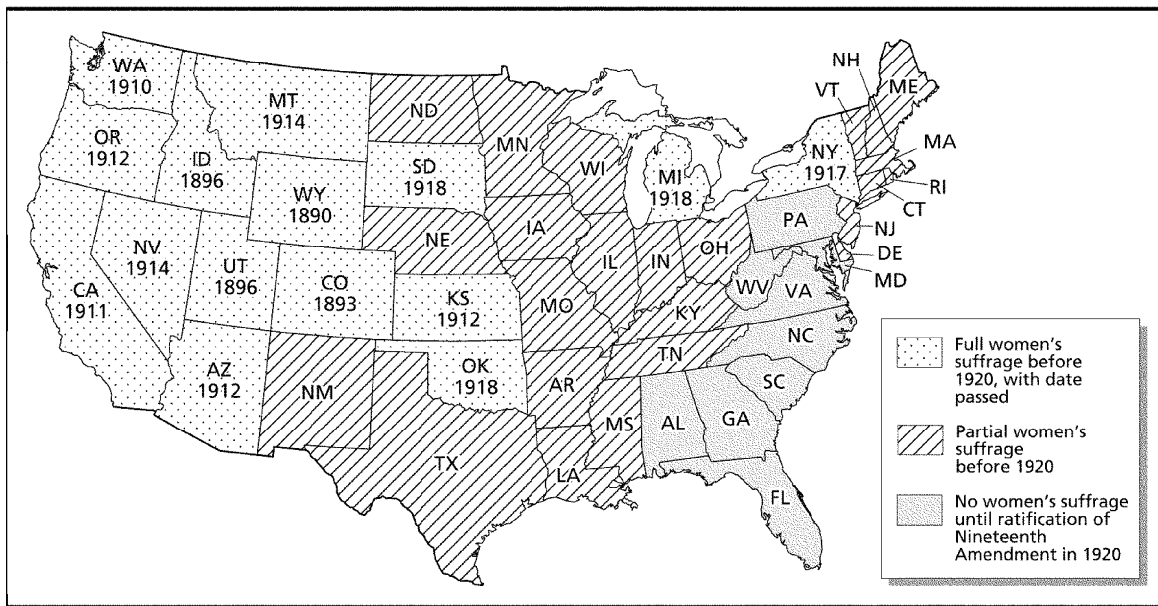
Match each statement with the correct item.

- | | |
|-----------------------------|--------------------------|
| a. Federal Trade Commission | i. Ida Tarbell |
| b. direct primary | j. progressives |
| c. Underwood Tariff | k. Sixteenth Amendment |
| d. referendum | l. Seventeenth Amendment |
| e. Frances Willard | m. Eighteenth Amendment |
| f. arbitration | n. Nineteenth Amendment |
| g. Susan Blow | o. Ida B. Wells |
| h. political machines | |

- ___ 41. allowed citizens to vote on laws already proposed by the state and local governments
- ___ 42. gave women in the United States the right to vote
- ___ 43. wrote many muckraking articles for *McClure's Magazine*
- ___ 44. introduced a version of the modern income tax on personal earnings
- ___ 45. investigated corporations and could prevent unfair trade practices
- ___ 46. guaranteed votes at election time through both legal and illegal methods
- ___ 47. allowed voters to choose candidates directly rather than relying on the choices of party leaders
- ___ 48. allows the federal government to pass direct taxes, such as the income tax
- ___ 49. allowed Americans to vote directly for U.S. senators
- ___ 50. wrote the book *Red Record*, which reported lynching statistics for a three-year period

Short Answer

Women and Suffrage, 1890–1920



51. Which states had no women's suffrage before the ratification of the Nineteenth Amendment?

52. Which state was the first to give women full suffrage?
53. Which New England and Mid-Atlantic states had partial women's suffrage before 1920?
54. What were most progressives' common goals?
55. What reforms did Woodrow Wilson accomplish during his presidency?
56. Why was the suffrage movement opposed by political bosses and many businessmen?
57. How did corrupt bosses and political machines help many immigrants rise above social prejudice and unemployment in the late 1800s?
58. Why did some labor unions favor capitalism while others favored socialism?

Essay

59. Describe how Lawrence Veiller, Florence Kelley, Susan Blow, John Dewey, and Joseph McCormack contributed to the public health and education reforms of the progressive movement.
60. Describe the impact of the progressive movement on African Americans in the United States.

Other

Write T if a statement is true or F if it is false. If a statement is false, explain why.

61. _____ Congress attempted to make immigration from China permanently illegal.
62. _____ President Theodore Roosevelt transferred more land into government reserves than did President William H. Taft.
63. _____ Political bosses were political leaders who controlled elections through bribery and payoffs.
64. _____ During the early 1900s, laws prevented immigrants from moving freely across the United States' borders with Mexico and Canada.
65. _____ Congress approved a constitutional amendment in 1916 to restrict child labor in the United States.
66. _____ The Pendleton Civil Service Act established a merit system that immediately affected almost 90 percent of government jobs in 1883.
67. _____ Arguing that the strike was an issue of major importance to the country, President Roosevelt brought striking coal miners and managers together for arbitration, a formal process to settle disagreements.
68. _____ In 1874, reformers created the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, which brought together women from many different backgrounds in the fight against alcohol abuse.
69. _____ The NAACP won an important Supreme Court case when the Court outlawed the grandfather clause, which had been used to prevent African Americans from voting.
70. _____ Woodrow Wilson was the first president to consider conservation an important national issue.

For each of the following, identify the letter of the best choice. Next, expand on the subject by answering the second question.

71. In *Lochner v. New York*, the Supreme Court ruled against a 10-hour workday law for bakers, saying that states could not
- deprive businesses of property without due process of law.
 - restrict the rights of employers and workers to sign any type of labor agreement.
 - allow master and employee to contract with each other.
 - prevent the economy from operating without government interference.

Why did the Supreme Court uphold laws limiting women's hours in the 1908 case *Muller v. Oregon*? Why was this decision important for progressives?

72. Reformers reacted to the widespread corruption of the Gilded Age by opposing
- the spoils system for filling government jobs.
 - the examination system for filling government jobs.
 - the initiative system for proposing new laws.
 - the referendum system for approving new laws.

Why did reformers oppose this system?

73. The party that built its platform around Roosevelt's New Nationalism was the
- | | |
|----------------------|----------------------|
| a. Democratic Party. | c. Bull Moose Party. |
| b. Republican Party. | d. Socialist Party. |

What did this party's program call for, and how did Wilson's program differ?

74. Businesspeople and professionals wanted to make government more efficient and responsive by
- electing officials in direct primaries.
 - offering the initiative to allow voters to remove an elected official from office.
 - allowing the referendum to propose laws for adoption by city governments.
 - running city government more like a business.

How did some city governments change as a result of these efforts?

75. A highly successful reform organization with 10,000 local branches was the
- Woman's Christian Temperance Union.
 - Society of American Indians.
 - Industrial Workers of the World.
 - National Consumers' League.

How did these reformers help influence legislation on the national level?