

Practice Quiz on National Reform, Progressive Era

1. The Progressive movement switched emphasis from the state to the federal level because
 - A) it encountered failure in trying to regulate business at the state level
 - B) it wanted to expand its success in reforming state governments to the federal government
 - C) the Supreme Court had overturned its state reforms
 - D) the trusts had gained influence over Congress
 - E) the federal government experienced a loss of power after 1900
2. The one branch of the U.S. government capable of providing leadership to the national reform movement of the early 1900s was the
 - A) Supreme Court
 - B) House of Representatives
 - C) Senate
 - D) presidency
 - E) district courts
3. President Teddy Roosevelt's philosophy is best described as
 - A) Populism
 - B) Socialism
 - C) Social Darwinism
 - D) conservative Progressivism
 - E) radical Progressivism
4. President Roosevelt saw his reforms as a way to
 - A) bring prosperity to the working class
 - B) return America to the path intended by the Founding Fathers
 - C) prevent radicalism from taking control in the future
 - D) end corruption in government
 - E) pass England as an economic power
5. President Teddy Roosevelt believed that corruption in big business could be controlled by
 - A) destroying corporate power completely
 - B) applying the pressure of an informed public
 - C) breaking up all trusts
 - D) allowing market forces to function
 - E) extending suffrage rights
6. At heart Teddy Roosevelt was a
 - A) trust buster
 - B) trust regulator
 - C) trust builder
 - D) trust monopolist
 - E) trust killer
7. President Teddy Roosevelt's 1904 reform program was called the
 - A) New Federalism
 - B) Square Deal
 - C) Fair Deal
 - D) New Frontier

- E) New Deal
8. Support for the Meat Inspection Act of 1906 was generated by Upton Sinclair's novel,
- A) *The Jungle*
 - B) *Progress and Poverty*
 - C) *The Shame of the Cities*
 - D) *The Bitter Cry of Children*
 - E) *How the Other Half Lives*
9. In 1907, President Teddy Roosevelt proposed all of the following measures except
- A) eight-hour work days
 - B) increased compensation for victims of industrial accidents
 - C) deregulation of the stock market
 - D) inheritance and income taxes
 - E) broader compensation for injured workers
10. President Teddy Roosevelt's conservation policy showed his desire to
- A) all of the answers below
 - B) preserve all public lands in the United States
 - C) side with conservatives in Congress
 - D) halt construction of dams on western rivers
 - E) put the government in charge of natural resource management
11. President Teddy Roosevelt's conservation policies were influenced by
- A) J. P. Morgan
 - B) William Howard Taft
 - C) Upton Sinclair
 - D) Robert La Follette
 - E) Gifford Pinchot
12. The Panic of 1907 showed
- A) the need for looser banking regulations
 - B) the largely uncontrolled nature of banking and the stock market
 - C) the extent to which demand for American goods had outstripped supply
 - D) the weakness of a government-regulated economy
 - E) the strength and consistency of the stock market
13. Taft differed from Teddy Roosevelt in all of the following ways except
- A) he was a passive man
 - B) he was less dynamic
 - C) he was an obese man
 - D) he believed in following the letter of the law
 - E) he believed in completely conservative principles
14. The New Nationalism referred to the
- A) need for patriotism
 - B) granting of more power to state governments
 - C) need for an isolationist foreign policy
 - D) need for federal work relief programs

- E) call for a stronger federal government
15. In Teddy Roosevelt's New Nationalism speech, he called for all of the following reforms except
- A) an end to all trusts
 - B) an income tax
 - C) workers' compensation
 - D) tariff revision
 - E) regulation of child labor
16. Teddy Roosevelt opposed Taft's handling of the antitrust suit against U.S. Steel because
- A) U.S. Steel was not a major violator
 - B) breaking up U.S. Steel would hurt the economy
 - C) it reflected badly on Roosevelt's presidency
 - D) Taft acted too slowly
 - E) he believed trusts should be banned
17. As a politician, Woodrow Wilson possessed all of the following characteristics except
- A) he was willing to compromise
 - B) he was self-righteously moral
 - C) he was energetic and firm
 - D) he was a dynamic leader
 - E) he was committed to reform
18. Woodrow Wilson's program was called the
- A) New Nationalism
 - B) New Freedom
 - C) New Frontier
 - D) Square Deal
 - E) New Deal
19. Wilson won the election of 1912 because
- A) America split along ideological lines
 - B) he won all of the debates
 - C) Teddy Roosevelt became involved in a scandal
 - D) Teddy Roosevelt and Taft split the Republican vote
 - E) Teddy Roosevelt withdrew from the race
20. The Federal Reserve System represented
- A) firm federal control over the banking industry
 - B) an attempt to decentralize banking
 - C) a compromise between public and private interests
 - D) a means of instituting the subtreasury system
 - E) an attempt to weaken the Bank of the United States
21. The Federal Trade Commission Act allowed business regulation through all of the following means except
- A) the seizure of corporations engaged in monopolistic activities

- B) advising of corporations on whether their behavior was acceptable to the government
 - C) the investigation of corporate behavior
 - D) the outlawing of “unfair trade practices”
 - E) an increase in the government’s authority in business issues
22. President Teddy Roosevelt’s foreign policy was dominated by his belief that
- A) all peoples should be granted the right of self-determination
 - B) it is the right and duty of civilized nations to intervene in the affairs of uncivilized nations for the common good
 - C) only free trade can ensure a stable world economy
 - D) the United States’ support of Japan in its rise as an industrialized world power would help ensure world peace
 - E) isolation from foreign affairs would maintain prosperity at home
23. The Roosevelt Corollary to the Monroe Doctrine stated that
- A) European nations could use force to collect debts in Latin America
 - B) the United States would not allow any new European investments in Latin America
 - C) European ships would have to pay for the privilege of using the Panama Canal
 - D) the United States could intervene in the internal affairs of Latin American nations to preserve stability
 - E) free trade was no longer a major facet of American foreign policy
24. The United States originally planned for its inter-ocean canal to go through the country of
- A) Colombia
 - B) Nicaragua
 - C) Mexico
 - D) Guatemala
 - E) El Salvador
25. President Teddy Roosevelt secured the Canal Zone in Panama by
- A) engineering a Panamanian revolt against Colombia
 - B) threatening Panama with the use of force
 - C) negotiating a treaty with Colombia
 - D) invading the capital of Colombia
 - E) urging the English navy to attack Panama
26. The term “Dollar Diplomacy” refers to the
- A) efforts of the Taft administration to gain the support of small Latin American countries by paying off their debts
 - B) paying of bribes to Latin American politicians
 - C) policy of using investment to further U.S. economic interests in Latin America
 - D) spreading of goodwill by U.S. tourists in the Caribbean
 - E) creation of heavily regulated markets in Asia
27. President Wilson used “morality” to justify intervention in all of the following nations except
- A) Haiti
 - B) Guatemala

- C) Dominican Republic
- D) Nicaragua
- E) Mexico