



APUSH TAKE HOME Reading Quiz 28

Progressivism & the Republican Roosevelt 1901-1912

1. As President, Theodore Roosevelt favored which of the following policies towards the trusts?
 - a. breaking up most of the big business corporations
 - b. federal operation of the largest communication and transportation companies
 - c. breaking up some trusts while allowing other to continue and supporting the federal regulation of big business**
 - d. minimal interference with big business
 - e. governmental ownership of the largest trusts
2. Which of the following best defines the Progressive movement?
 - a. a working-class response to big business
 - b. a conservative reaction to immigration
 - c. a middle-class response to urbanization and industrialization**
 - d. a populist response to falling farm prices
 - e. a Republican response to muckraking
3. The major difference between progressivism and earlier American reform movements was that
 - a. progressivism did not receive any support from politicians at the national level.
 - b. unlike earlier reform movements, progressives thought of government as a major ally.**
 - c. progressive reformers were much more individualistic than earlier reformers.
 - d. earlier movements had been limited to political reform while the progressives concentrated on economic reform.
 - e. progressives were one solid group focused on a single task.
4. Which of the following was *not* one of the causes for the growing split in the Republican party during the administration of William Howard Taft?
 - a. Taft's abandonment of the fight for tariff reduction
 - b. Taft's refusal to pursue further antitrust cases**
 - c. Taft's support of Speaker Joe Cannon
 - d. the firing of Gifford Pinchot
 - e. the popularity of Theodore Roosevelt.
5. Which of the candidates in the 1912 presidential election advocated the most radical changes for American society?
 - a. Theodore Roosevelt.
 - b. Woodrow Wilson.
 - c. William Howard Taft.
 - d. Eugene Debs.**
 - e. William Jennings Bryan
6. Theodore Roosevelt weakened his political career when he
 - a. announced that he would not seek reelection as President in 1908.**
 - b. refused to do anything in response to the "Roosevelt Panic".
 - c. supported the Federal Reserve Act.
 - d. began to reduce his trust-busting activity.
 - e. had a sexual relationship with a twenty-one year old White House intern in the Oval Office.
7. Theodore Roosevelt is probably most accurately described as
 - a. a near socialist.
 - b. a radical reformer.
 - c. a politician who made changes, but readily compromised his beliefs to get things accomplished.**
 - d. a champion "trust-buster."
 - e. weak and ineffective as a President.

8. Which of the following statements is *not* correct?

- a. Taft broke up more trusts than TR.
- b. Wilson was far more of an economic progressive than either Taft or TR.
- c. Taft was not in any way a progressive.**
- d. The foreign policy approaches of TR, Taft and Wilson were markedly different.
- e. TR and Taft disagreed over domestic policy.

9. While 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 inflexible, uncompromising, and stubborn.
- e. was surprisingly unpopular with the public.

10. The muckrakers signified what one progressive called the “real heart” of the progressive movement in that they

- a. opposed extensive publicity.
- b. believed that the cure for the societal ills of American society lay in socialism.
- c. relied upon the dedication and perseverance of the individual for social change.
- d. sought not to overthrow capitalism, but to “cleanse it”.**
- e. saw a revival of Protestant Christianity as the U.S.’s only hope for correcting social wrongs.

11. Most muckrakers believed that their primary function in the progressive attack on American social ills was to

- a. devise solutions to society’s problems.
- b. explain the causes of American social problems to the public.
- c. encourage civil disobedience and demonstration on the behalf of progressive reforms.
- d. make the public aware of social problems.**
- e. none of the above.

12. The progressive movement was instrumental in getting both the 17th and 18th Amendments added to the Constitution. The 17th called for _____, while the 18th 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
- e. prohibition; direct election of senator’s

13. Which of the following is true of the anthracite coal strike in 1902 was that

- a. the coal miner’s union was officially recognized as the legal bargaining agent for the miners.
- b. for a time the mines were seized by the national government and operated by federal troops.
- c. the national government did not automatically decide with the mine owners in the dispute.**
- d. the owners quickly agreed to negotiate with labor representatives in order to settle their differences peacefully.
- e. the government called out federal troops to force the miners back to work.

14. Under William Howard Taft’s “dollar diplomacy,”

- a. the federal government invested taxpayer’s money in foreign nations.
- b. American businesses were encouraged to invest their money in foreign nations.**
- c. American colonies such as Puerto Rico and the Philippines began to regain control of their own financial affairs.
- d. federal money was spent to retain Theodore Roosevelt as a foreign policy consultant.
- e. the United States purchased Manchurian railroads.

15. Theodore Roosevelt decided to run for President again in 1912 because

- a. he hoped to defeat William Jennings Bryan.
- b. he felt that Taft had abandoned progressive policies.**
- c. he was asked to by the Republican Party who was discontent with Taft.
- d. the Bull Moose Party persuaded him to run.
- e. he wanted to ensure that Wilson would not win the election and thought Taft was not strong enough a candidate to defeat him.

16. Which of the following *most* reflects Theodore Roosevelt's chief criticism of muckrakers?
- They influenced only a limited number of voters.
 - They supplied his Democrat opponents with good political ammunition to use against him.
 - They undermined reforms already in progress.
 - Their reporting was unreliable and they lacked sufficient documentation for many of their writings.
 - They were more adept at exposing abuses than at proposing constructive efforts to solve society's problems.**

17. ". . . There would be meat that had tumbled out on the floor where the workers had tramped. There would be meat stored in great piles in rooms; and the water from leaky roofs would drip over it, and thousands of rats would race about on it. The packers would put poisoned bread out for them; they would die; and then rats, bread, and meat would go into the hoppers together. . . .(to make the sausage)."

This quotation was most likely taken from which of the following works?

- The Jungle* -- Upton Sinclair**
- How the Other Half Lives* -- Jacob Riis
- The Shame of the Cities* -- Lincoln Steffens
- The Bitter Cry of the Children* -- John Spargo
- Wealth against Commonwealth* -- Thorstein Veblen

17. Which of the following played a role in the split between Theodore Roosevelt and William Howard Taft?

- Roosevelt's support of the Payne-Aldrich tariff
- Taft's support of the Payne-Aldrich tariff**
- Roosevelt's desire to "bust" the U.S. Steel trust
- Taft's commitment to environmentalism
- none of the above

18. The Progressive (Bull Moose) political platform of 1912 presidential campaign included all of the following objectives *except*:

- a promise to promote woman's suffrage
- the restriction of immigrants to the United States**
- more power for the federal government in supervising and regulating trusts
- support for minimum wage and a social insurance similar to social security
- patriotism

19. Progressives would have been *most* likely to have *opposed* the election of which of the following?

- Theodore Roosevelt in 1904
- William Howard Taft in 1908
- Theodore Roosevelt in 1912
- William Howard Taft in 1912**
- Woodrow Wilson in 1912

20. All of the following were objectives of Progressivism *except*:

- government ownership of major American industries.**
- improving the working conditions of factory laborers.
- fighting corruption in municipal (city) governments.
- protecting the interests of consumers.
- making the government more directly responsible to the electorate.