**Chapter 28—Progressivism and the Republican Roosevelt, 1901-1912**

**SHORT ANSWER**

*Identify and state the historical significance of the following:*

1. Henry Demarest Lloyd

ANS:

Student answers will vary.

2. Thorstein Veblen

ANS:

Student answers will vary.

3. Jacob Riis

ANS:

Student answers will vary.

4. Lincoln Steffens

ANS:

Student answers will vary.

5. Theodore Dreiser

ANS:

Student answers will vary.

6. Jane Addams

ANS:

Student answers will vary.

7. Lillian Wald

ANS:

Student answers will vary.

8. Ida Tarbell

ANS:

Student answers will vary.

9. Ray Stannard Baker

ANS:

Student answers will vary.

10. Robert M. La Follette

ANS:

Student answers will vary.

11. Hiram Johnson

ANS:

Student answers will vary.

12. Frances Willard

ANS:

Student answers will vary.

13. Florence Kelley

ANS:

Student answers will vary.

14. Louis D. Brandeis

ANS:

Student answers will vary.

15. Upton Sinclair

ANS:

Student answers will vary.

16. John Muir

ANS:

Student answers will vary.

17. Jack London

ANS:

Student answers will vary.

18. Gifford Pinchot

ANS:

Student answers will vary.

19. Eugene V. Debs

ANS:

Student answers will vary.

20. Nelson W. Aldrich

ANS:

Student answers will vary.

21. William Jennings Bryan

ANS:

Student answers will vary.

22. William Howard Taft

ANS:

Student answers will vary.

23. Victor L. Berger

ANS:

Student answers will vary.

24. Richard Ballinger

ANS:

Student answers will vary.

*Define and state the historical significance of the following:*

25. initiative

ANS:

Student answers will vary.

26. referendum

ANS:

Student answers will vary.

27. recall

ANS:

Student answers will vary.

28. "white slave" traffic

ANS:

Student answers will vary.

29. "separate spheres"

ANS:

Student answers will vary.

30. "dry" and "wet" states (or counties)

ANS:

Student answers will vary.

31. trustbusting

ANS:

Student answers will vary.

32. conservation

ANS:

Student answers will vary.

33. preservationism

ANS:

Student answers will vary.

34. dollar diplomacy

ANS:

Student answers will vary.

35. "rule of reason"

ANS:

Student answers will vary.

*Describe and state the historical significance of the following:*

36. muckrakers

ANS:

Student answers will vary.

37. *The Theory of the Leisure Class*

ANS:

Student answers will vary.

38. *How the Other Half Lives*

ANS:

Student answers will vary.

39. *The Shame of the Cities*

ANS:

Student answers will vary.

40. Seventeenth Amendment

ANS:

Student answers will vary.

41. Eighteenth Amendment

ANS:

Student answers will vary.

42. General Federation of Women's Clubs

ANS:

Student answers will vary.

43. Women's Trade Union League

ANS:

Student answers will vary.

44. National Consumers League

ANS:

Student answers will vary.

45. Elkins Act

ANS:

Student answers will vary.

46. Hepburn Act

ANS:

Student answers will vary.

47. Northern Securities case

ANS:

Student answers will vary.

48. *Muller* v. *Oregon*

ANS:

Student answers will vary.

49. *Lochner* v. *New York*

ANS:

Student answers will vary.

50. Triangle Shirtwaist fire

ANS:

Student answers will vary.

51. Women's Christian Temperance Union

ANS:

Student answers will vary.

52. the Square Deal

ANS:

Student answers will vary.

53. *The Jungle*

ANS:

Student answers will vary.

54. Meat Inspection Act

ANS:

Student answers will vary.

55. Pure Food and Drug Act

ANS:

Student answers will vary.

56. Newlands Act

ANS:

Student answers will vary.

57. *The Call of the Wild*

ANS:

Student answers will vary.

58. Sierra Club

ANS:

Student answers will vary.

59. Yosemite National Park

ANS:

Student answers will vary.

60. New Nationalism

ANS:

Student answers will vary.

61. U.S. Forest Service

ANS:

Student answers will vary.

62. Ballinger-Pinchot affair

ANS:

Student answers will vary.

63. Payne-Aldrich Tariff Bill

ANS:

Student answers will vary.

64. Old Guard

ANS:

Student answers will vary.

**MULTIPLE CHOICE**

65. The real heart of the progressive movement was the effort by reformers to

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | preserve world peace. |
| b. | use the government as an agency of human welfare. |
| c. | ensure the Jeffersonian style of government. |
| d. | get the government off the backs of the people. |
| e. | promote economic and social equality. |

ANS: B REF: p. 638

66. The American population in 1900 can best be described as

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | ethnically and racially mixed. |
| b. | reaching nearly 76 million people. |
| c. | one in seven people were foreign-born. |
| d. | None of these |
| e. | All of these |

ANS: E REF: p. 638

67. Match each late-nineteenth-century social critic below with the target of his criticism.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| A. | Thorstein Veblen | 1. | "bloated trusts" |
| B. | Jack London | 2. | slum conditions |
| C. | Jacob Riis | 3. | "conspicuous consumption" |
| D. | Henry Demarest Lloyd | 4. | destruction of nature |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | A-4, B-2, C-3, D-1 |
| b. | A-1, B-3, C-4, D-2 |
| c. | A-3, B-4, C-2, D-1 |
| d. | A-3, B-2, C-1, D-4 |
| e. | A-2, B-1, C-4, D-3 |

ANS: C REF: p. 638 | p. 654

68. Progressivism

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | was closely tied to the feminist movement and women's causes. |
| b. | offered little to the growing women's movement. |
| c. | supported better treatment of women but not women's suffrage. |
| d. | saw racial issues as more important than women's issues. |
| e. | reflected the views of working-class women. |

ANS: A REF: p. 639

69. Female progressives often justified their reformist political activities on the basis of

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | the need to assert female power against male oppression. |
| b. | America's need to catch up with more progressive European nations. |
| c. | women's inherent rights to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. |
| d. | the harsh treatment of working women by employers. |
| e. | their being essentially an extension of women's traditional roles as wives and mothers. |

ANS: E REF: p. 645

70. The religious movement that was closely linked to progressivism was

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | the Young Men's and Young Women's Christian Associations. |
| b. | the missionary movement. |
| c. | conservative evangelicalism. |
| d. | the Social Gospel. |
| e. | the Catholic Action movement. |

ANS: D REF: p. 639

71. Match each early-twentieth-century muckraker below with the target of his or her exposé.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| A. | David G. Phillips | 1. | the United States Senate |
| B. | Ida Tarbell | 2. | the Standard Oil Company |
| C. | Lincoln Steffens | 3. | city governments |
| D. | Ray Stannard Baker | 4. | the condition of blacks |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | A-1, B-2, C-3, D-4 |
| b. | A-4, B-2, C-3, D-1 |
| c. | A-3, B-1, C-2, D-4 |
| d. | A-3, B-2, C-4, D-1 |
| e. | A-1, B-4, C-2, D-3 |

ANS: A REF: p. 640

72. Lincoln Steffens, in his series of articles entitled *The Shame of the Cities*

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | exposed the United States Senate as a millionaires' club. |
| b. | exposed the deplorable condition of blacks in urban areas. |
| c. | laid bare insider trading practices on the stock market. |
| d. | uncovered official collusion in prostitution and white slavery. |
| e. | unmasked the corrupt alliance between big business and municipal government. |

ANS: E REF: p. 640

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

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | formulate a consistent philosophy of social reform. |
| b. | explain the causes of social ills. |
| c. | devise solutions to society's problems. |
| d. | make the public aware of social problems. |
| e. | link up with movements for social justice. |

ANS: D REF: p. 641

74. The leading progressive organization advocating prohibition of liquor was

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | the National Consumers League. |
| b. | Hull House. |
| c. | the General Federation of Women's Clubs. |
| d. | the Progressive Party. |
| e. | the Women's Christian Temperance Union. |

ANS: E REF: p. 646

75. Progressive reformers included which of the following?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | Militarists |
| b. | Pacifists |
| c. | Female settlement workers |
| d. | Labor unionists |
| e. | All of these |

ANS: E REF: p. 641

76. The Seventeenth Amendment to the Constitution was a key progressive reform designed to

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | end the corrupt and family-destroying influence of the liquor industry. |
| b. | make Senators directly elected and end the Senate millionaire's club. |
| c. | prohibit child labor. |
| d. | guarantee the secret Australian ballot in all federal elections. |
| e. | enable the President to be elected directly by the people rather than by the Electoral College. |

ANS: B REF: p. 641 | p. 644

77. According to progressives, the cure for all of American democracy's ills was

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | technical and scientific expertise. |
| b. | a third political party. |
| c. | socialism. |
| d. | a more conservative government. |
| e. | more democracy. |

ANS: E REF: p. 641

78. All of the following were prime goals of earnest progressives *except*

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | the direct election of senators. |
| b. | prohibition. |
| c. | women's suffrage. |
| d. | ending prostitution and white slavery. |
| e. | treating women in the workplace exactly the same as men. |

ANS: E REF: p. 641 | p. 644-645

79. Activists, scholars and politicians mused about why socialism did not take hold in America, giving all of the following as reasons *except*

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | American workers' refusal to see themselves as a separate class. |
| b. | the western frontier provided a safety valve that allowed workers to leave oppressive employers. |
| c. | law and government policy prevented workers from uniting and protesting. |
| d. | workers' remarkably high standard of living. |
| e. | workers had full political economy long before the forces of industrialization developed. |

ANS: C REF: p. 642-643

80. By 1910, all of the following were true about women's efforts to gain the vote *except*

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | Progressives supported the movement. |
| b. | reformers embraced votes for women as a way to elevate the political tone. |
| c. | Prohibitionists thought they could count of votes of enfranchised women. |
| d. | a federal amendment granting the right to vote was about to be passed. |
| e. | states in the West had gradually extended the vote to women. |

ANS: D REF: p. 644

81. The settlement house and women's club movements were crucial centers of female progressive activity because they

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | provided literary and philosophical perspectives on social questions. |
| b. | broke down the idea that women had special concerns as wives and mothers. |
| c. | introduced many middle-class women to a broader array of urban social problems and civic concerns. |
| d. | helped slum children learn to read Dante and Shakespeare. |
| e. | became the launching pads for women seeking political office. |

ANS: C REF: p. 645

82. Which of the following was *not* among the issues addressed by women in the progressive movement?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | Ending special regulations governing women in the workplace |
| b. | Preventing child labor in factories and sweatshops |
| c. | Ensuring that food products were healthy and safe |
| d. | Attacking tuberculosis and other diseases bred in slum tenements |
| e. | Creating child care subsidies for working mothers with preschool children |

ANS: A REF: p. 645

83. In *Muller* v. *Oregon,* the Supreme Court upheld the principle promoted by progressives like Florence Kelley and Louis Brandeis that

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | child labor under the age of fourteen should be prohibited. |
| b. | the federal government should regulate occupational safety and health. |
| c. | women's factory labor should be limited to ten hours a day five days a week. |
| d. | female workers should receive equal pay for equal work. |
| e. | female workers required special rules and protection on the job. |

ANS: E REF: p. 645-646

84. The public outcry after the horrible Triangle Shirtwaist fire led many states to pass

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | laws requiring mandatory fire escape for all businesses employing more than ten people. |
| b. | laws prohibiting women from working in the needle trades. |
| c. | antisweatshop and workers' compensation laws for job injuries. |
| d. | zoning regulations governing where dangerous industrial factories could be located. |
| e. | laws guaranteeing unions the right to raise safety concerns. |

ANS: C REF: p. 646

85. The case of *Lochner* v. *New York* represented a setback for progressives and labor advocates because in its ruling, the Supreme Court

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | declared a law limiting work to ten hours a day unconstitutional. |
| b. | declared unconstitutional a law providing special protection for women workers. |
| c. | declared that prohibiting child labor would require a constitutional amendment. |
| d. | upheld the constitutionality of a law enabling business to fire labor organizers. |
| e. | ruled that fire and safety regulations were local and not state or federal concerns. |

ANS: A REF: p. 646

86. Activists in the anti-liquor campaigns saw saloons and alcohol as intimately linked with

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | prostitution. |
| b. | drunken voters. |
| c. | crooked city officials, paid off by liquor companies. |
| d. | All of these |
| e. | None of these |

ANS: D REF: p. 646

87. The progressive-inspired city-manager system of government

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | brought democracy to urban dwellers. |
| b. | was developed in Wisconsin. |
| c. | was designed to remove politics from municipal administration. |
| d. | made giant strides under the leadership of Hiram Johnson. |
| e. | opened urban politics to new immigrants. |

ANS: C REF: p. 645

88. Progressive reform at the level of city government seemed to indicate that the progressives' highest priority was

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | democratic participation. |
| b. | governmental efficiency. |
| c. | free enterprise. |
| d. | economic equality. |
| e. | urban planning. |

ANS: B REF: p. 645

89. While president, Theodore Roosevelt chose to label his reform proposals as the

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | Fair Deal. |
| b. | Big Deal. |
| c. | Big Stick. |
| d. | New Deal. |
| e. | Square Deal. |

ANS: E REF: p. 647

90. As a part of his reform program, Teddy Roosevelt advocated all of the following *except*

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | guaranteed recognition of labor unions. |
| b. | federal regulation of corporations. |
| c. | consumer protection. |
| d. | conservation of natural resources. |
| e. | federal regulation of railroad rates and an end to shipping rebates. |

ANS: A REF: p. 647 | p. 649

91. Teddy Roosevelt helped to end the 1902 strike in the anthracite coal mines by

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | using the military to force the miners back to work. |
| b. | passing legislation making the miners' union illegal. |
| c. | helping the mine owners to import strike-breakers. |
| d. | appealing to mine owners' and workers' sense of the public interest. |
| e. | threatening to seize the mines and to operate them with federal troops. |

ANS: E REF: p. 647-648

92. The Elkins and Hepburn Acts were designed to

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | regulate municipal utilities and end private utility monopolies. |
| b. | guarantee the purity of food and drugs. |
| c. | provide federal protection for natural resources. |
| d. | improve women's working conditions. |
| e. | end corrupt and exploitative practices by the railroad trusts. |

ANS: E REF: p. 649

93. Teddy Roosevelt believed that large corporate trusts

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | had to all be busted up if the American economy were to thrive. |
| b. | were essential to American national power and economic growth. |
| c. | were simply too powerful to be broken up or regulated. |
| d. | were bad only if they acted as monopolies against the public interest. |
| e. | should be balanced by strong labor unions. |

ANS: D REF: p. 649-650

94. The real purpose of Teddy Roosevelt's assault on trusts was to

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | fragment the political power of big business. |
| b. | prove that the democratic federal government, not private business, governed the United States. |
| c. | halt the trend toward combination and integration in business. |
| d. | establish himself as a bigger trustbuster than William Howard Taft. |
| e. | inspire confidence in small business owners. |

ANS: B REF: p. 649

95. President Roosevelt believed that the federal government should adopt a policy of \_\_\_\_ trusts.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | dissolving |
| b. | ignoring |
| c. | regulating |
| d. | collusion with |
| e. | monitoring |

ANS: C REF: p. 649

96. Passage of the Federal Meat Inspection Act was inspired by the publication of

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | Theodore Dreiser's *The Titan.* |
| b. | Jack London's *The Call of the Wild*. |
| c. | Henry Demarest Lloyd's *Wealth Against Commonwealth.* |
| d. | Jacob Riis's *How the Other Half Lives.* |
| e. | Upton Sinclair's *The Jungle.* |

ANS: E REF: p. 650

97. When Upton Sinclair wrote *The Jungle,* he intended his book to focus attention on the

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | unsanitary conditions that existed in the meat-packing industry. |
| b. | plight of workers in the stockyards and meat-packing industry. |
| c. | corruption in the United States Senate. |
| d. | deplorable conditions in the drug industry. |
| e. | unhealthy effects of beef consumption. |

ANS: B REF: p. 650

98. The Newlands Act, passed under Theodore Roosevelt's administration, was designed to

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | restore abandoned toxic mining sites for agricultural use. |
| b. | open new federal lands to sustainable forestry. |
| c. | reclaim and irrigate unproductive lands. |
| d. | provide protection for fragile western wilderness areas. |
| e. | preserve clean water in the mountain West. |

ANS: C REF: p. 651

99. The first people to work toward preserving nature and the environment were

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | typically members of the upper classes. |
| b. | Native Americans. |
| c. | primarily women. |
| d. | followers and supporters of Theodore Roosevelt. |
| e. | cattle ranchers in the Dakotas. |

ANS: A REF: p. 652

100. According to the text, Teddy Roosevelt's most important and enduring achievement may have been

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | building the Panama Canal. |
| b. | busting the corporate monopoly trusts. |
| c. | mediating an end to the Russo-Japanese War. |
| d. | conserving American resources and protecting the environment. |
| e. | protecting the American consumer. |

ANS: D REF: p. 654

101. The multiple-use conservationists generally believed that

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | preserving scenic beauty and natural wonders was compatible with human activity. |
| b. | the environment could be effectively protected without shutting it off to human use. |
| c. | forests and rivers could be used for recreation but not for economic purposes. |
| d. | federal lands should be divided into economically useful areas, recreational areas, and wilderness. |
| e. | cattlemen, lumbermen, and farmers should all develop sustainable use policies. |

ANS: B REF: p. 655

102. The western preservationists suffered their worst political setback when

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | California refused to control suburban sprawl into fragile mountain and desert areas. |
| b. | private developers were allowed to cut off public access to the Pacific Coast beaches. |
| c. | the city of Los Angeles built canals to bring water from the Sierra Nevada Mountains. |
| d. | the Yosemite National Park was opened to motor vehicles. |
| e. | California's Hetch Hetchy Valley was dammed to supply water to San Francisco. |

ANS: E REF: p. 654

103. Teddy Roosevelt weakened himself politically after his election in 1904 when he

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | got into a quarrel with his popular secretary of war, William Taft. |
| 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. | announced that he would not be a candidate for a third term as president. |

ANS: E REF: p. 655

104. The Panic of 1907 exposed the need for substantial reform in

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | U.S. banking and currency policies. |
| b. | tariff policies. |
| c. | water and land-use protection. |
| d. | the practice of corporate interlocking directorates. |
| e. | Wall Street stock-trading |

ANS: A REF: p. 655-656

105. Theodore Roosevelt is probably most accurately described as a(n)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | ardent defender of American individualism. |
| b. | near-socialist. |
| c. | middle-of-the-road reformer. |
| d. | champion trustbuster. |
| e. | political elitist. |

ANS: C REF: p. 656

106. While president, Theodore Roosevelt

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | enhanced the power and prestige of the presidency. |
| b. | displayed little skill in getting his legislation through Congress. |
| c. | relied more on insider political skills than on public opinion. |
| d. | was highly popular with the business community. |
| e. | held rigidly to ideological principles. |

ANS: A REF: p. 656

107. During his presidency, Teddy Roosevelt did all of the following *except*

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | expand presidential power. |
| b. | shape the progressive movement. |
| c. | aid the cause of the environment. |
| d. | make the federal government a neutral force between business and labor. |
| e. | substantially weaken corporate capitalism. |

ANS: E REF: p. 648 | p. 651 | p. 655 | p. 656

108. As president, William Howard Taft

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | was a good judge of public opinion. |
| b. | held together the diverse wings of the Republican party. |
| c. | was wedded more to the status quo than to progressive change. |
| d. | adopted a confrontational attitude toward Congress. |
| e. | carried on the legacy of Theodore Roosevelt. |

ANS: C REF: p. 657

109. President Taft's foreign policy was dubbed

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | big-stick diplomacy. |
| b. | the Open Door policy. |
| c. | the Good Neighbor policy. |
| d. | dollar diplomacy. |
| e. | sphere-of-influence diplomacy. |

ANS: D REF: p. 657

110. The Supreme Court's rule of reason in antitrust law was handed down in a case involving

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | Northern Securities. |
| b. | United States Steel. |
| c. | General Electric. |
| d. | Armour Meat-Packing. |
| e. | Standard Oil. |

ANS: E REF: p. 658

111. Teddy Roosevelt decided to run for the presidency in 1912 because

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | William Howard Taft had seemed to discard Roosevelt's progressive policies. |
| b. | Taft decided not to run for a second term. |
| c. | Woodrow Wilson appeared to be a very strong Democratic candidate. |
| d. | Senator Robert La Follette encouraged him to do so. |
| e. | the Democratic party was split. |

ANS: A REF: p. 659

**MULTIPLE RESPONSE**

112. In the early 1900s, critics of social injustice who contributed to the progressive movement included

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | socialists. |
| b. | railroad owners. |
| c. | Christians. |
| d. | feminists. |
| e. | journalists. |

ANS: A, C, D, E REF: p. 639-641

113. Most progressives worked toward goals of

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | ending political corruption. |
| b. | strengthening government as a means of democratically controlling society. |
| c. | checking the power of big business. |
| d. | providing greater social justice for ordinary citizens. |
| e. | preventing technology from getting out of control. |

ANS: A, B, C, D REF: p. 639-641 | p. 649

114. Almost all progressives supported such political reforms as

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | the initiative, referendum, and recall. |
| b. | the Australian secret ballot. |
| c. | woman suffrage. |
| d. | direct election of senators. |
| e. | eliminating political parties. |

ANS: A, B, C, D REF: p. 641 | p. 644

115. Early-twentieth-century progressive state governors included

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | Hiram W. Johnson. |
| b. | Robert La Follette. |
| c. | William Howard Taft. |
| d. | Charles Evans Hughes. |
| e. | Nelson Aldrich. |

ANS: A, B, D REF: p. 645

116. President Roosevelt and his chief forestry official, Gifford Pinchot, promoted a view of conservation that involved

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | supporting individual ranchers and loggers against big business. |
| b. | protecting natural resources for long-term enjoyment and use by the American people. |
| c. | permitting multiple uses of protected federal lands and national parks. |
| d. | preventing all public lands from being used for private profit. |
| e. | encouraging authorized private corporations to manage certain national parks. |

ANS: B, C REF: p. 652 | p. 655

117. President Taft intervened militarily in \_\_\_\_ to ease disorders that threatened American investments there.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | Central America |
| b. | Manchuria |
| c. | the Mediterranean |
| d. | the Caribbean |
| e. | the Philippines |

ANS: A, D REF: p. 637 | p. 658

118. President Taft stirred the anger of many progressives when he

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | signed the reactionary Payne-Aldrich Tariff Bill. |
| b. | broke with his original political mentor, former President Theodore Roosevelt. |
| c. | fired forest conservationist Gifford Pinchot from his administration. |
| d. | proved less aggressive at trust busting than Theodore Roosevelt. |
| e. | aligned himself with Republican senatorial reactionaries. |

ANS: A, B, C, E REF: p. 658

**ESSAY**

119. In the view of progressives, what was wrong with American society? What positive solutions did they proposed to address social problems? Be specific.

ANS:

Student answers will vary.

120. Most active progressives were middle-class Americans. Why was progressive reform more attractive to them than to either the working classes or to the wealthier segments of society?

ANS:

Student answers will vary.

121. What were the major sources of the progressive movement? Which of those sources were most significant, and why?

ANS:

Student answers will vary.

122. Why did journalistic muckrakers play such a large role in the progressive movement? What does their strategy of publicizing social problems indicate about the strengths and weaknesses of American progressivism?

ANS:

Student answers will vary.

123. Why did feminists, and middle-class women generally, play such a prominent role in the progressive movement? Were feminist and progressive goals essentially identical, or were there areas where the two movements differed?

ANS:

Student answers will vary.

124. Do you think that the strong emphasis that progressive feminists placed on extending women's maternal instincts into the public arena of child welfare, consumer protection, sanitation, and so on strengthened the movement for women's equality, or did it actually reinforce the idea of separate spheres for men and women?

ANS:

Student answers will vary.

125. Would you label Theodore Roosevelt a radical, liberal, moderate, or conservative? Justify your choice.

ANS:

Student answers will vary.

126. Of the three central goals of Theodore Roosevelt's Square Deal, restricting corporate monopolies, conserving the environment, and protecting American consumers, which one was most central? In which area did Roosevelt achieve the greatest results?

ANS:

Student answers will vary.

127. Theodore Roosevelt is sometimes called the "first modern president." Interpret this phrase, and explain how it fits Roosevelt's conduct of the office.

ANS:

Student answers will vary.

128. Do you think that Theodore Roosevelt's claim that Taft had abandoned his policies was entirely fair? Why or why not?

ANS:

Student answers will vary.

129. Defend or refute the following statement, "Environmentalism and consumer protection were the two causes that revealed the soul of progressivism."

ANS:

Student answers will vary.

130. It has been said of Theodore Roosevelt that "he stood close to the center and bared his teeth at the conservatives of the right and the liberals of the extreme left." Do you think this is an accurate judgment of Roosevelt's politics? Why or why not? To illustrate your argument, cite specific actions taken by Roosevelt.

ANS:

Student answers will vary.

131. One of Theodore Roosevelt's central principles was that the federal government should act as a neutral force protecting the public, national interest against the power of big business, labor, and other special interests. How successful was he in pursuing this ideal? Is it possible for the government to be completely neutral in this way?

ANS:

Student answers will vary.

132. Progressives believed that "the cure for the ills of democracy was more democracy." How did progressive reforms attempt to bring more democracy to American society and government? In what areas were their reforms most successful? In what areas did they largely fail to succeed?

ANS:

Student answers will vary.