1. 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.

2. Match each early-twentieth-century muckraker below with the target of his or her exposé.
   A. David G. Phillips
   B. Ida Tarbell
   C. Lincoln Steffens
   D. Ray Stannard Baker
   1. the United States Senate
   2. the Standard Oil Company
   3. city governments
   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

3. The muckrakers signified much about the nature of the progressive reform movement
   because they
   A) counted on drastic political change to fight social wrongs.
   B) thrived on publicity rather than social change.
   C) believed that the cure for the ills of American democracy lay in less democracy and
      more government control.
   D) sought not to overthrow capitalism but to cleanse it with democratic controls.
   E) refused to look beyond middle-class concerns.

4. 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.
5. Political progressivism
   A) made little difference in American life.
   B) died out shortly after Teddy Roosevelt stepped down as president.
   C) emerged in both major parties, in all regions, at all levels of government.
   D) was more a minority movement than a majority mood.
   E) began in Northeastern big cities.

6. To regain the power that the people had lost to the “interests,” progressives advocated all of the following except
   A) initiative.
   B) referendum.
   C) recall.
   D) socialism.
   E) direct election of U.S. senators.

7. 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.

8. 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.

9. The Elkins and Hepburn acts dealt with the subject of
   A) regulation of municipal utilities.
   B) the purity of food and drugs.
   C) conservation of natural resources.
   D) women's working conditions.
   E) railroad regulation.
10. The real purpose of Teddy Roosevelt's assault on trusts was to
   A) fragment big business.
   B) prove that the government, not private business, ruled the country.
   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.

11. 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.

12. 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 surprisingly unpopular with the public.
   E) held rigidly to ideological principles.

13. 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.

14. Teddy Roosevelt decided to run for the presidency in 1912 because
   A) William Howard Taft had seemed to discard Roosevelt's policies.
   B) Taft decided not to run for a second term.
   C) he was drafted by the Republican party.
   D) Senator Robert La Follette encouraged him to do so.
   E) the Democratic party was split.
15. As governor of New Jersey, Woodrow Wilson established a record as
   A) mild conservative.
   B) reactionary.
   C) man who could readily work with Democratic party bosses.
   D) social radical.
   E) passionate reformer.

16. Teddy Roosevelt's New Nationalism
   A) pinned its economic faith on competition and the breakup of large monopolies.
   B) opposed the growth of labor unions.
   C) sought to raise tariffs to protect American industry.
   D) supported a broad program of social welfare and government regulation of business.
   E) favored state rather than federal government activism.

17. Woodrow Wilson's New Freedom
   A) advocated social—welfare programs.
   B) opposed fragmentation of big industrial combines.
   C) favored small enterprise and entrepreneurship.
   D) supported minimum—wage laws.
   E) opposed banking and tariff reform.

18. Match each 1912 presidential candidate below with his political party.
   A. Woodrow Wilson  
   B. Theodore Roosevelt  
   C. William Howard Taft  
   D. Eugene V. Debs
   1. Socialist  
   2. Democratic  
   3. Republican  
   4. Progressive

   A) A—1, B—2, C—4, D—3
   B) A—1, B—3, C—4, D—2
   C) A—4, B—3, C—2, D—1
   D) A—3, B—1, C—2, D—4
   E) A—2, B—4, C—3, D—1
19. Woodrow Wilson's political philosophy included all of the following except
A) faith in the masses.
B) scorn for the ideal of self—determination for minority peoples in other countries.
C) a belief that the president should provide leadership for Congress.
D) a belief that the president should appeal over the heads of legislators to the sovereign people.
E) a belief in the moral essence of politics.

20. When Congress passed the Underwood Tariff Bill in 1913, it intended the legislation to
A) lower tariff rates.
B) raise tariff rates.
C) eliminate tariffs as a source of revenue.
D) essentially maintain the existing tariff schedule.
E) aid American farmers.

21. The Federal Reserve Act gave the Federal Reserve Board the authority to
A) issue paper money and increase the amount of money in circulation.
B) close weak banks.
C) take the U.S. dollar off the gold standard.
D) collect income taxes directly from employees' paychecks.
E) establish government—owned public banks.

22. The first Jew to sit on the United States Supreme Court, appointed by Woodrow Wilson, was
A) Felix Frankfurter.
B) Arsene Pujo.
C) Abraham Cahan.
D) Louis D. Brandeis.
E) Bernard Baruch.

23. Which term best characterizes Woodrow Wilson's approach to American foreign policy diplomacy?
A) imperialistic
B) moralistic
C) realistic
D) balance—of—power
E) isolationist
24. Woodrow Wilson's administration refused to extend formal diplomatic recognition to the government in Mexico headed by
   A) Porfirio Diaz.
   B) Venustiano Carranza.
   C) Pancho Villa.
   D) Victoriano Huerta.
   E) Emiliano Zapata.

25. In the Sussex pledge, Germany promised
   A) not to sink passenger ships.
   B) to maintain the territorial integrity of France.
   C) to halt its naval blockade of Britain.
   D) to halt all submarine warfare.
   E) not to sink passenger ships without warning.

26. The Zimmermann note involved a proposed secret agreement between
   A) Britain and France.
   B) Russia and Germany.
   C) Germany and Mexico.
   D) Mexico and France.
   E) Germany and Canada.

27. President Woodrow Wilson persuaded the American people to enter World War I by
   A) appealing to America's tradition of intervention in Europe.
   B) convincing the public of the need to make the world safe from the German submarine.
   C) pledging to make the war “a war to end all wars” and to make the world safe for democracy.
   D) promising territorial gains.
   E) declaring that only the navy would be involved in combat.
28. Match each civilian administrator below with the World War I mobilization agency that he directed.

A. George Creel
B. Herbert Hoover
C. Bernard Baruch
D. William Howard Taft

1. War Industries Board
2. Committee on Public Information
3. Food Administration
4. National War Labor Board

A) A-4, B-1, C-3, D-2
B) A-2, B-4, C-1, D-3
C) A-3, B-2, C-1, D-4
D) A-2, B-3, C-1, D-4
E) A-1, B-2, C-4, D-3

29. During World War I, civil liberties in America were
A) protected by the Espionage Act.
B) limited, but no one was actually imprisoned for his or her convictions.
C) extended to everyone in this country, because the war was fought for democracy.
D) protected for everyone except German Americans.
E) denied to many, especially those suspected of disloyalty.

30. During World War I, the government's treatment of labor could be best described as
A) fair.
B) strict and financially unrewarding.
C) extremely brutal.
D) so good the right to form unions was finally granted.
E) decent for native Americans but harsh for ethnic groups.

31. Most of the money raised to finance World War I came from
A) confiscation of German property.
B) income taxes.
C) tariffs.
D) sale of armaments to Britain and France.
E) loans from the American public.
32. The two major battles of World War I in which United States forces engaged were
   A) Ypres and the Ardennes Forest.
   B) Verdun and the Somme.
   C) Gallipoli and Locarno.
   D) Jutland and Trafalgar.
   E) St. Mihiel and the Meuse-Argonne Offensive.

33. Woodrow Wilson's ultimate goal at the Paris Peace Conference was to
   A) stop the spread of communism.
   B) blame no one for starting the war.
   C) force Germany to pay reparations for the war.
   D) establish the League of Nations.
   E) destroy the Austrian and Russian empires.

34. In the United States, the most controversial aspect of the Treaty of Versailles was
   A) arms limitation.
   B) open diplomacy.
   C) the permanent U.S. alliance with France.
   D) self-determination of peoples.
   E) Article X.

35. The Senate likely would have accepted American participation in the League of Nations if
   Wilson had
   A) stuck to the principles of his own Fourteen Points.
   B) guaranteed that American troops would never be used in League peacemaking
      operations.
   C) actively campaigned for support from the American public.
   D) been willing to compromise with League opponents in Congress.
   E) run for re-election and won on a pro-League platform.
Answer Key - Unit 9 Practice Test

1. B
2. A
3. D
4. E
5. C
6. D
7. B
8. E
9. E
10. B
11. E
12. A
13. D
14. A
15. E
16. D
17. C
18. E
19. B
20. A
21. A
22. D
23. B
24. D
25. E
26. C
27. C
28. D
29. E
30. A
31. E
32. E
33. D
34. E
35. D