

**Part I: Multiple Choice (5 points each)**

1. How did the American progressive movement begin and evolve?
  - A. It originated at the federal level of government and worked its way down to rank-and-file Americans.
  - B. It began at the federal level of government and essentially stayed there.
  - C. It began at the grassroots level and percolated up to the national level of government.
  - D. It started at the local level and had very little effect on state and national governments.
  
2. Which of the following was NOT characteristic of progressivism?
  - A. It sought radical changes in American life.
  - B. It meant to humanize and regulate big business.
  - C. Its members were fundamentally optimistic about human nature.
  - D. Its members were willing to intervene in other people's lives.
  - D. It emphasized the role of the environment in human development.
  
3. The term *muckrakers* refers to Progressive Era journalists who were known for
  - A. failing to criticize corporate and political malfeasance.
  - B. refusing to expose social injustice.
  - C. writing stories about corporate and political wrongdoing.
  - D. working to prevent needed political and legislative reforms.
  
4. Many of the leaders of the progressive movement
  - A. opposed professional work and workers.
  - B. urban, middle class and well educated.
  - C. tended toward radical views of reform.
  - D. opposed the expansion of women's rights.
  - E. were determined to have a negative effect on big business.
  
5. Progressive Era municipal reformers favored:
  - A. citywide elections, nonpartisanship, and professional city administrators.
  - B. citywide elections, partisan politics, and professional city administrators.
  - C. district elections, nonpartisanship, and professional city administrators.
  - D. citywide elections, partisan politics, and elected mayors.

6. Which of the following statements describes the primary difference between preservationists and conservationists in the early twentieth century?
- A. Preservationists sought to protect the wilderness from all commercial exploitation, while conservationists advocated its efficient use.
  - B. Conservationists sought to protect the wilderness from all commercial exploitation, while preservationists advocated its efficient use.
  - C. Preservationists openly supported Roosevelt's environmental policies, while conservationists did not.
  - D. Preservationists secured Roosevelt's support, while conservationists did not.
7. Which of the following describes a significant difference between William Howard Taft's presidency and that of Theodore Roosevelt?
- A. Unlike Roosevelt, Taft refused to compromise with business leaders.
  - B. Taft believed it was up to the courts, not the president, to arbitrate social issues.
  - C. Unlike Roosevelt, Taft wanted to strengthen the powers of the executive branch.
  - D. Taft completely ignored the tariff issue, which was the hallmark of the Roosevelt administration.
8. What factor explained Woodrow Wilson's victory in the 1912 presidential election?
- A. The progressive platform put forward by the Democratic Party led to his victory.
  - B. His incredible popularity as a man of the people engaged more voters in the political process.
  - C. His laissez-faire attitude toward big business netted him huge campaign contributions from corporate America.
  - D. Theodore Roosevelt entered the race as a third party candidate and split the Republican vote.
9. To compensate for the revenue that would be lost as a result of the new Underwood tariff, in 1913 the House of Representatives passed
- A. an act permitting Wilson to request money from J. P. Morgan.
  - B. federal taxes on liquor and cigarettes.
  - C. the federal income tax.
  - D. the Federal Reserve Act of 1913.
10. What was the fundamental difference between the philosophies of Booker T. Washington and W. E. B. Du Bois during the progressive period?
- A. Washington focused on education and economic progress, while Du Bois emphasized civil rights and black leadership.
  - B. Washington focused on civil rights and black leadership, while Du Bois emphasized education and economic progress.
  - C. Du Bois lobbied for militant protest while Washington argued for nonviolent protest.
  - D. Du Bois believed that African Americans would be better off living in the South while Washington wanted African Americans to leave the South.

## Part II: Fill-in-the-blank (2 points each)

1. The Progressive Era was \_\_\_\_\_.
2. The twin evils of society according to the Progressives were \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.
3. Most progressives agreed that the only societal institution which could provide the regulation and control necessary to modern society was the \_\_\_\_\_.
4. Progressivism first began on \_\_\_\_\_.
5. The progressive measure that gave voters the right to remove a public official from office through special election was \_\_\_\_\_.
6. Progressives came to regard one state as the center of reform and its governor as the leading progressive. The most progressive state and governor were \_\_\_\_\_/\_\_\_\_\_.
7. The president who became the most powerful symbol of reform impulse at the national level was \_\_\_\_\_.
8. Support for the Meat Inspection Act of 1906 was generated by Upton Sinclair's novel, \_\_\_\_\_.
9. \_\_\_\_\_ was the most significant domestic initiative of Woodrow Wilson's presidency.
10. The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) demanded an immediate end to racial discrimination using \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ as their main weapons.

## Part III: Short answer questions (20 points each)

Answer each question with four or more sentences.

1. What issues and beliefs helped unite the diverse group of reformers known as progressives?
2. How did President Theodore Roosevelt's insistence on regulating the trusts change the relationship between business and government? Cite an example of that change.