

TWENTY

THE PROGRESSIVES

Review Questions

These questions are to be answered with essays. This will allow you to explore relationships between individuals, events, and attitudes of the period under review.

1. Explain the three "impulses" of the progressive movement. What specific programs embodied those impulses?
2. Progressives professed to believe that government at all levels should be strong, efficient, and democratic so that it could better serve the people. What changes in the structure and operation of government did progressives advocate to achieve these aims? Can the attempts at civil service reform in the nineteenth century be seen as a precursor of this type of progressive program?
3. To what extent did muckrakers, Social Gospel reformers, settlement house volunteers, social workers, and other experts reflect the central assumptions of progressivism?
4. Explain how progressivism affected women and, conversely, how women affected progressivism.

Chapter Self Test

After you have read the chapter in the text and done the exercises in the Study Guide, take the following self test to see if you understand the material you have covered. Answers appear at the end of the Study Guide.

MULTIPLE-CHOICE QUESTIONS

Circle the letter of the response that best answers the question or completes the statement.

1. Three of the following statements express general beliefs of the progressives. Which is the exception?
 - a. An optimistic vision that society is capable of improvement
 - b. A belief that growth and progress should not occur recklessly as they had in the late nineteenth century.
 - c. A conviction that direct, purposeful human intervention in social and economic affairs was needed to order and improve society and play an important role in improving and stabilizing society.
 - d. A dedication to the theory that the natural law of the marketplace and the doctrines of laissez-faire and Social Darwinism would help solve societal problems.
2. Ida Tarbell and Lincoln Steffens were most closely associated with:
 - a. muckraking.
 - b. the Social Gospel.
 - c. Social Darwinism.
 - d. sociological jurisprudence.
3. One of the most significant examples of the Social Gospel at work was:
 - a. Tammany Hall.
 - b. the Salvation Army.
 - c. the Chamber of Commerce.
 - d. the General Federation of Women's Clubs.

4. The Social Gospel:
 - a. helped bring to progressivism a powerful moral component.
 - b. became the dominant philosophy in urban reform.
 - c. was dismissed by serious reformers as irrelevant moralization.
 - d. was rejected as materialistic by Pope Leo XIII.
5. One of the strongest elements of progressive thought stressed that ignorance, poverty, and even criminality resulted mainly from:
 - a. a person's "fitness" for survival.
 - b. inherent moral or genetic failings.
 - c. the workings of divine providence.
 - d. the effects of an undesirable environment.
6. Jane Addams's Hull House was established for the purpose of:
 - a. treating the insane.
 - b. rehabilitating drug addicts.
 - c. aiding the urban poor, especially immigrants.
 - d. disseminating scientific-farming information.
7. The professional roles available to women in the early twentieth century were:
 - a. widely expanded by custom and law into virtually every field of work.
 - b. restricted entirely to the settlement houses and social work.
 - c. free of the organizational trends characterizing the male professional world.
 - d. most often those involving "helping" or "domestic" activities associated with traditionally female roles.
8. The women's club movement tended to attract its membership primarily from:
 - a. the rural poor.
 - b. recent immigrants.
 - c. the urban working classes.
 - d. the urban middle and upper classes.
9. In general, the women's club movement:
 - a. confined its activities to social and cultural activities.
 - b. seldom adopted positions on controversial public issues.
 - c. overtly challenged the prevailing assumptions about the proper role of women in society.
 - d. played an important role in winning passage of state laws regulating conditions of housing and the workplace.
10. The advocates of women's suffrage significantly increased their general public support during the progressive era when they put increased emphasis on the argument that women's suffrage would:
 - a. lead to full social and economic power for women within a generation.
 - b. increase political power and office-holding opportunities available to women.
 - c. bring more women into the industrial work force, thereby countering recession.
 - d. enhance the likelihood of the successful enactment of other progressive reform causes.
11. During the first two decades of the twentieth century, before the ratification of the Nineteenth Amendment, women gained the right to vote in at least some elections in:

- a. all the states.
 - b. only a few states in the Far West.
 - c. the majority of the states.
 - d. one of the states.
12. The most important professional opportunity open to educated African American women in the early years of the twentieth century was:
- a. law.
 - b. medicine.
 - c. education.
 - d. journalism.
13. The secret ballot was adopted by most states:
- a. right after the Constitution was ratified.
 - b. during the rise of "Jacksonian Democracy."
 - c. during the Reconstruction period.
 - d. during the late nineteenth century.
14. During the progressive period, a new form of city government was developed in which the elected city officials hired a professionally trained administrator to run the government. This administrator was usually known as the:
- a. strong mayor.
 - b. city manager.
 - c. municipal commissioner.
 - d. urban administrative specialist.
15. Which of the following was *not* a progressive electoral reform measure?
- a. recall
 - b. initiative
 - c. referendum
 - d. election by district or ward
16. Robert M. La Follette was significant in the progressive period of American history as:
- a. an investigative reporter.
 - b. a reform mayor of Cleveland.
 - c. a reform governor of Wisconsin.
 - d. a corrupt city boss of New York.
17. Which of the following was *not* an electoral reform adopted by some states in the Progressive Era?
- a. initiative and referendum
 - b. direct primary elections
 - c. banning of interest groups
 - d. recall of elected officials

18. Party in response to progressive political reforms, the:
- a. power of party organizations collapsed.
 - b. turnout of eligible voters increased.
 - c. influence of special-interest groups increased.
 - d. influence of party bosses disappeared.
19. Which of the following groups was most opposed to the ratification of the Eighteenth Amendment (alcohol prohibition)?
- a. Catholic immigrants
 - b. rural fundamentalists
 - c. settlement house workers
 - d. The Women's Christian Temperance Union
20. The anti-immigration movement that emerged during the progressive period was fueled by three of the following arguments. Which is the *exception*?
- a. Immigrants were creating unmanageable urban problems.
 - b. Unrestricted immigration was a threat to the nation's racial purity.
 - c. The new immigrants were much less assimilable than were earlier immigrants.
 - d. A completely open immigration policy was contrary to American tradition.

TRUE-FALSE QUESTIONS

Read each statement carefully. Mark true statements "T" and false statements "F."

1. "Muckraker" was the nickname given by progressives to politicians who were accused of bribery and corruption.
2. As a general rule, progressive reformers opposed placing governmental power in the hands of nonpartisan, nonelite officials who were insulated from electoral politics.
3. As a general rule, Social Darwinists stressed the role of inherent characteristics, and progressives stressed the role of environment in explaining why poor people failed to succeed economically.
4. In the 1920s, women tended to vote cohesively for candidates who supported isolationism, economic regulation, and prohibition.
5. During the progressive era, even urban political machines such as Tammany Hall advocated some reforms like improvement of working conditions and protection for child workers.
6. The settlement house movement provided an opportunity for educated women to get together for intellectually stimulating retreats in a rural setting.
7. Professional women who entered the work force during the progressive era tended to be concentrated in the so-called helping professions such as teaching and nursing.
8. The electoral devices of initiative, referendum, and direct primary were instituted in several states in order to give more political power to the average voter rather than to the incumbent legislators.
9. In general, the increasing influence of interest groups during the progressive era strengthened the power of the two political parties.
10. In general, the support for prohibition of alcoholic beverages was weakest in the urban areas of the northeastern states.
11. America's entry into World War I helped provide the final push for the adoption of the national prohibition of alcoholic beverages.

12. The years from 1900 to 1914 reflected a steadily declining European immigration to the United States.
13. Distinct from other reformers in the progressive era, some socialists proposed that an essential element for reform of the American economy was government ownership of some basic industries.
14. In the early years of the twentieth century, the Industrial Workers of the World (IWW) became significant as the most influential organization promoting safety in the workplace.
15. In his book *Other People's Money* (1913), Louis D. Brandeis argued that big business was inevitable and that big government was necessary to regulate it on an ongoing basis.
16. Booker T. Washington was more inclined than W. E. B. DuBois to stress the need for African Americans to seek higher education, cultural enrichment, and political equality.
17. The Niagara Movement brought together leading African Americans and supportive whites in an effort that led to the establishment of the NAACP.
18. Eugenics was an alleged science that asserted the superiority of some races due to heredity.
19. The Supreme Court case of *Eugene v. Debs* established the right of socialists to run for office.
20. "Taylorism" advocated increased labor efficiency in factories.

TERMS, CONCEPTS, NAMES

<p>"Muckrakers" Ida Tarbell Lincoln Steffens "Social Gospel" Salvation Army Children's Bureau Women's suffrage Elizabeth Cady Stanton National American Suffrage Association Nineteenth Amendment Equal Rights Amendment Split ticket Commission Plan Municipal Reform City-Manager Plan Tom Johnson</p>	<p>Initiative, Referendum, Direct Primary, Recall Woodrow Wilson Robert M. LaFollette "Interest groups" Charles Frances Murphy Triangle Shirtwaist Fire Western Progressives Booker T. Washington W.E.B. DuBois Niagara Movement National Farm Bureau Federation "Women's professions" "New woman" "Boston marriages" Herbert Croly</p>	<p>Clubwomen National Association of Colored Women "Mother's pensions" "Talented tenth" Temperance Crusade Women's Christian Temperance Union Anti-Saloon League Eighteenth Amendment Eugenics <i>The Passing of the Great Race</i> Socialist Party Eugene V. Debs Industrial Workers of the World Louis B. Brandeis. Herbert Croly</p>
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CONTROVERSY AND DEBATE

- ~~Resolved: Progressivism was largely an effort by a relatively small and privileged group of business and professional men to limit the overbearing power of large new corporations and labor unions.~~
- ~~Resolved: In light of African-American history, Booker T. Washington's advice to African Americans was better than W.E.B. DuBois'.~~
- ~~Resolved: The church should stay out of social issues.~~
- ~~Resolved: Some types of labor are inappropriate for women.~~
- ~~Resolved: "Society will be better off in the hands of highly trained engineers."~~
- ~~Resolved: A Socialist Party would bring about a more just America.~~
- ~~Resolved: Alcohol is a great evil in America.~~
- ~~Resolved: Too many immigrants will weaken American society.~~

CREATIVE EXTENSIONS

Muckrakers

~~Have students read Roosevelt's speech on muckrakers, and then write their own muckraking speech on a true abuse of justice that they know of in their school, home, or community. Let them use inflammatory statements, exaggerations, and emotional rhetoric in order to incite outrage. Discuss the value of such journalism. Have students read the best out loud.~~

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sometimes seemed that for him reform was more a style than a dogma. Although Roosevelt clearly envisioned a more activist national government, the shifts and contradictions embodied in his policies toward trusts, labor, and conservation reflect the complexity and diversity of progressivism. Despite being Roosevelt's hand-picked successor, President William Howard Taft managed to alienate Roosevelt and other progressive Republicans by his actions regarding tariffs, conservation, foreign policy, trusts, and other matters. In 1912, Roosevelt decided to challenge Taft for the presidency. When he failed to secure the Republican nomination, Roosevelt formed his own Progressive Party. With the Republicans divided, Woodrow Wilson won the presidency. In actuality, Wilson's domestic program turned out to be much like the one Roosevelt had advocated in the Caribbean, Wilson continued the pattern of intervention that Roosevelt and Taft had established.

Review Questions

These questions are to be answered with essays. This will allow you to explore relationships between individuals, events, and attitudes of the period under review.

1. In what ways did Theodore Roosevelt transform the role of the presidency and the national government? What specific programs resulted from his vigorous executive leadership?
2. Were the differences between the Taft administration and those of Roosevelt and Wilson more a matter of beliefs and objectives or of personalities and leadership style?
3. Considering Roosevelt's and Wilson's personalities and proposals, what do you think would have happened to domestic reform and foreign relations if Roosevelt had won the Republican nomination in 1912 and become president again?
4. Based on the section "The American Environment: Saving the Forests," what was the message of George Perkins Marsh's *Man and Nature*? How well did America heed his warnings in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries?

Chapter Self Test

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MULTIPLE-CHOICE QUESTIONS

Circle the letter of the response that best answers the question or completes the statement.

1. The outcome of the government's case against the Northern Securities Company in 1904 was that:
 - a. Theodore Roosevelt gave up the attempt to bust the trusts.
 - b. this railroad monopoly was ordered to be dissolved.
 - c. the Sherman Antitrust Act was declared unconstitutional.
 - d. the Sherman Antitrust Act was ruled inapplicable in this case.

2. The expression "square deal," as used by Theodore Roosevelt, meant that the federal government would:
 - a. combat racial injustice.
 - b. provide jobs for everyone.
 - c. be favorable to labor unions.
 - d. treat all interests impartially.
3. With respect to government-controlled public lands, Roosevelt generally favored:
 - a. absolute preservation in their natural states.
 - b. leasing for unrestricted private exploitation.
 - c. conservation with carefully managed development.
 - d. outright sale to private developers who could use the land in any way they wished.
4. The central issue in the Pinhol-Ballinger controversy was:
 - a. the tariff.
 - b. conservation.
 - c. trust busting.
 - d. the right of labor to bargain collectively.
5. The New Nationalism of Theodore Roosevelt called for:
 - a. strengthening the regulatory powers of the federal government.
 - b. returning to the laissez-faire principles of the late nineteenth century.
 - c. investing the states with the largest responsibility for controlling the trusts and regulating industry.
 - d. a vigorous program of trust busting to restore free competition and thus obviate the need for government regulation.
6. The New Freedom of Woodrow Wilson called for:
 - a. strengthening regulatory powers of the federal government.
 - b. returning to laissez-faire principles of the late nineteenth century.
 - c. investing the states with large responsibility for controlling trusts and regulating industry.
 - d. a vigorous program of trust busting to restore free competition.
7. In the election of 1912, the Progressive party was known by the nickname:
 - a. bull moose.
 - b. Half-breed.
 - c. Mugwump.
 - d. teddy bear.
8. The effect of the Progressive Party's entrance into the presidential election of 1912 was to:
 - a. make no difference whatsoever in the outcome.
 - b. split the Republican vote and allow the Democrat to win.
 - c. split the Democratic vote and allow the Republican to win.
 - d. prevent any of the three parties from gaining a majority in the electoral college.

9. The Underwood-Simmons tariff, one of the first major pieces of legislation passed in Wilson's administration, was significant in that it:
- was passed over the president's veto.
 - caused a major split in the Democratic party.
 - substantially lowered the tariff and enacted an income tax.
 - actually raised average rates, although called a reform measure.
10. An important feature of the Federal Reserve Act of 1913 was that it:
- made the recurrence of a major depression impossible.
 - provided for a more elastic currency in the form of Federal Reserve notes.
 - required all banks in the nation to become members of the Federal Reserve system.
 - established a central bank in which individuals could safely deposit their savings.
11. One of the most important functions of the Federal Trade Commission was to:
- bust trusts.
 - promote American exports.
 - guarantee the rights of labor.
 - regulate businesses and prevent unfair trade practices.
12. Although Wilson had campaigned in 1912 on the principles of the New Freedom, in practice his first term went far toward enacting key principles of the:
- New Deal.
 - New Nationalism.
 - western conservationists.
 - Republican Old Guard.
13. In 1916, Congress passed the Keating-Owen Act to regulate child labor. Congress attempted to justify this legislation under its power to:
- tax.
 - promote the general welfare.
 - regulate interstate commerce.
 - protect the health and safety of all citizens.
14. Theodore Roosevelt's mediation was important at the Portsmouth peace conference of 1905, which:
- ended the Sino-Japanese War.
 - ended the Russo-Japanese War.
 - settled the Franco-German dispute over Morocco.
 - settled the Venezuela boundary dispute with Great Britain.
15. The aphorism "Speak softly and carry a big stick" was used by Roosevelt in reference to his:
- foreign policy.
 - policy toward labor unions.
 - technique when on safari in Africa.
 - political strategy toward the Democrats.

16. The main purpose of the Roosevelt corollary to the Monroe Doctrine was to:
- renounce the use of military force in Latin America.
 - provide legal grounds for the extension of America's colonial empire in Latin America.
 - justify U.S. military intervention in Latin America if necessary to forestall interference by European nations.
 - provide a timetable for the withdrawal of U.S. troops from Caribbean islands.
17. When Panamanian rebels started a revolt against the government of Colombia in 1903, the United States:
- remained strictly neutral.
 - intervened on the side of Colombia.
 - intervened on the side of the rebels.
 - called for a meeting of the Pan-American Union.
18. William Howard Taft's policy of encouraging private American investments in underdeveloped regions of the world was given what label by some commentators?
- Dollar Diplomacy
 - Missionary Diplomacy
 - The White Man's Burden
 - The Good Neighbor Policy
19. Wilson refused to recognize the regime of Victoriano Huerta in Mexico because:
- he disapproved of its action in murdering political opponents.
 - it would have been politically unpopular in the United States.
 - he feared it was too leftist and would nationalize U.S. investments.
 - he considered it a rebel government in exile, not the legitimate government.
20. The result of the American military expeditions into Mexico in 1914 and 1916 was to:
- drive out German influence.
 - remove a dictator and restore democracy.
 - embitter U.S.-Mexican relations for several years.
 - lead to more than a decade of occupation by the U.S. Army.

TRUE-FALSE QUESTIONS

Read each statement carefully. Mark true statements "T" and false statements "F."

- Theodore Roosevelt became president as a result of the assassination of William McKinley.
- As president, Roosevelt contended that big businesses or trusts were an unnatural occurrence in the economy and that the federal government had the obligation to "bust" them down to a more natural size.
- By offering to mediate a major coal strike, Roosevelt was moving to take the federal government away from an anti-labor stance toward a more neutral approach.
- Roosevelt opposed the Pure Food and Drug Act and the Meat Inspection Act because they interfered with the laissez-faire rights of business.
- The novel *The Jungle* helped inspire Congress to pass the bill authorizing the building of the Panama Canal.

6. The conservation movement was internally divided between those who stressed preservation and those who stressed managed exploitation of natural resources.
7. The founder of the Sierra Club was John Muir.
8. Roosevelt blamed the panic of 1907 on bankers and financiers and refused to cooperate with them in any efforts to revive the economy.
9. Roosevelt and William Howard Taft had been long-time rivals in the Republican Party before Taft became Roosevelt's vice president.
10. In the period between the time he left the White House and the outbreak of World War I, Roosevelt drifted away from progressivism and became more and more conservative in his approach to national policy issues.
11. Woodrow Wilson's so-called New Freedom program called for more effort to break up big-business combinations than Roosevelt's New Nationalism did.
12. The Federal Reserve Act made individual bank failures less likely but had little effect on the nation's basic circulating currency.
13. The Clayton Act significantly increased the power of the Justice Department to initiate antitrust lawsuits.
14. After the initial spate of action, Wilson seemed to back away from promoting reform legislation. Theodore Roosevelt believed that the United States should reduce its world commitments and concentrate instead on domestic reform.
15. Roosevelt's closest adviser was Louis Brandeis.
16. "Yellow Peril" referred to the increasing isolationism among the American people who feared the cost of sending troops abroad.
17. The "Great White Fleet" was the nickname given to the naval flotilla that Roosevelt dispatched on a round-the-world tour to display American power.
18. General John J. Pershing led American troops into northern Mexico in pursuit of Pancho Villa.
19. "The American Environment" essay focused on the effort to reduce industrial pollution in American rivers.
- 20.

TERMS, CONCEPTS, NAMES

Seventeenth Amendment	Colonel Edward M. House	"Uncivilized and civilized nations"
Theodore Roosevelt	Underwood-Simmons Tariff	"Open Door"
"Trust-buster"	Sixteenth Amendment	Portsmouth Conference
Northern Securities Company	Federal Reserve Act	Russo-Japanese War
1902 United Mine Worker's Strike	Federal Trade Commission Act	"Yellow Peril"
"Square deal"	Clayton Anti-Trust Act	"Great White Fleet"
Hepburn Railroad Regulation Act 1906	Louis Brandeis	"Roosevelt Corollary"
Forest Reserve Act	Keating-Owen Act	Panama Canal
J.P. Morgan	Senator Robert LaFollette	Hay-Pauncefote Treaty
William H. Taft	Pure Food and Drug Act	John Hay
Payne-Alchrich Tariff	<i>The Jungle</i>	"Canal zone"
Pinchoc-Ballinger Controversy	Meat Inspection Act	"Dollar Diplomacy"
"New Nationalism"	Grifford Pinchot	Porfirio Diaz
Progressive Party	John Muir	Pancho Villa
Woodrow Wilson	National Reclamation Act	General John Jay Pershing
"New Freedom"	George Perkins Marsh	
	"Speak softly, but carry a big stick"	

In order to compare and contrast the progressive ideas and actions of Theodore Roosevelt, William Howard Taft, and Woodrow Wilson, have students fill in Grid 22.1 with appropriate key terms. This provides students with a visual comparison of the three presidents as well as their domestic and foreign policies.

Grid 22.1

	Theodore Roosevelt	William H. Taft	Woodrow Wilson
Domestic Policies			
Foreign Affairs			

CONTROVERSY AND DEBATE

- Resolved: Theodore Roosevelt was more "progressive" than Wilson.
- Resolved: Woodrow Wilson was more accomplished than Theodore Roosevelt.
- Resolved: The Theodore Roosevelt-W. H. Taft conflict was more personally than political perspective.
- Resolved: Progressive Reforms were inadequate to deal with America's problems.
- Resolved: Americans need government to protect them from corporate abuse.