

# Progressive Movement

1. What was the impact of muckraker journalist Ida Tarbell's *History of the Standard Oil Company*?

- A. It led to the passage of the Sherman Anti-Trust Act.
  - B. It led to better working conditions for women and children.
  - C. It led to the breakup of the company as a monopoly.
  - D. It led to the passage of the Pure Food and Drug Act.
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2. Which of these **best** describes why a large percentage of farmers in the late 1800s had high amounts of debt?

- A. Many farmers had been land speculators and lost money when the value of land decreased.
  - B. Many farmers lost large sums of money in the stock market during the Panic of 1873.
  - C. Many farmers could not manage money and did not work enough to make a profit.
  - D. Many farmers had borrowed large amounts of money to pay for land and farm equipment.
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3. Upton Sinclair's novel *The Jungle* was intended as a criticism of the capitalist system; it

- A. led to improved living conditions for the working class.
  - B. helped to rid the United States of "wage slavery."
  - C. led to greater oversight of the meatpacking industry.
  - D. led to improved working conditions for women and children.
- 

4. Why were farmers in favor of government regulation of railroads?

- A. The farmers wanted better conditions when they rode on trains.
  - B. The farmers felt that they were being charged too much to ship their crops.
  - C. The farmers felt that there were not enough rail lines to meet their needs.
  - D. The farmers wanted government subsidies to pay for refrigerator cars.
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5. On March 25, 1911, a fire broke out at the Triangle Shirtwaist Factory in New York City. 146 garment workers died because they were unable to escape from the upper floors of the building. What impact did this fire have on the garment industry?

- A. Groups lobbied for a national minimum wage.
  - B. Groups worked to end child labor.
  - C. Groups called for the break-up of unions.
  - D. Groups advocated safer working conditions for factory workers.
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6. Which is true about Progressive leader Jane Addams?

- A. She was the first female to serve on the U.S. Supreme Court.
  - B. She fought against the Prohibition movement in the U.S.
  - C. She wrote the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.
  - D. She established Hull House for poor immigrants in Chicago.
- 

7. Which political party was formed in 1874 and opposed the shift to currency backed by silver or gold?

- A. The Greenback Party
  - B. The Whig Party
  - C. The Democratic-Republican Party
  - D. The Free Soil Party
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8. The Interstate Commerce Act of 1887 authorized the federal government to regulate the railroad industry. Which group of people was most supportive of government regulation of the railroad industry?

- A. teachers
  - B. railroad owners
  - C. farmers
  - D. miners
- 

9. Which law did Congress pass in 1906 to improve food safety?

- A. the Federal Farm Loan Act
  - B. the Sherman Antitrust Act
  - C. the Interstate Commerce Act
  - D. the Meat Inspection Act
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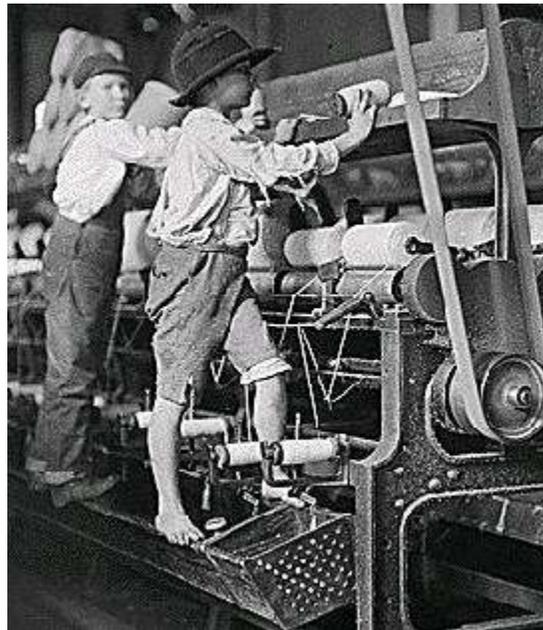
10. President Theodore Roosevelt was very interested in the conservation movement that had evolved during the late 1800s. Which of the following best describes Roosevelt's role in the conservation movement?

- A. He expanded the national park system and supported government policies that managed natural resources.
  - B. He promoted recycling programs and encouraged people to consume less.
  - C. He became interested in renewable sources of energy and worked to increase energy efficiency.
  - D. He created new laws to reduce the amount of pollution emitted from factories.
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11. Who was a notable leader of the women's suffrage movement and held the position of president for National American Woman Suffrage Association in 1900-1904 and 1915-1920?

- A. Susan B. Anthony
  - B. Alice Paul
  - C. Dolley Madison
  - D. Carrie Chapman Catt
- 

12.



Which practice does the photo above show that Progressive leaders were trying to regulate?

- A. assembly lines

- B. indentured servitude
  - C. union organization
  - D. child labor
- 

13. While advocating for women's rights, Susan B. Anthony was arrested for

- A. attempting to buy property.
  - B. voting in an election.
  - C. applying for a job.
  - D. running for political office.
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14.

- |  |
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| <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• graduated income tax</li><li>• eight-hour workday</li><li>• direct election of U.S. senators</li></ul> |
|--|

The items in the box above were supported by which political party?

- A. The Free Soil Party
  - B. The Democratic Party
  - C. The Republican Party
  - D. The Populist Party
- 

15. In a referendum, citizens get to vote

- A. on whom they want to serve as the president of the United States.
  - B. on whom they want to represent them in the legislature.
  - C. to remove elected officials from office who they feel have been doing a bad job.
  - D. to approve or reject a law that has been proposed in the legislature.
- 

16.

- lack of sanitation
- overcrowded conditions
- widespread poverty

The box above describes the living conditions that were faced by people who lived where?

- A. on plantations
  - B. in tenements
  - C. on homesteads
  - D. on reservations
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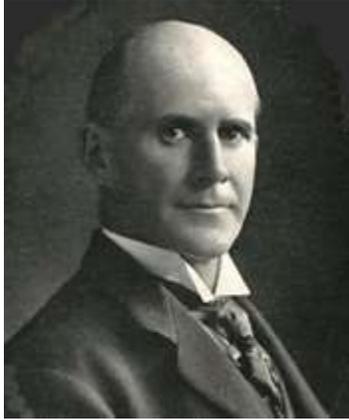
17. What group was formed in the late 1800s to help the interests of farmers?

- A. The Knights of Labor
  - B. The American Temperance Society
  - C. The Grange
  - D. The American Colonization Society
- 

18. In which Supreme Court decision did the court rule that a state could not regulate railroad rates because the railroad carried freight across state lines?

- A. *Gibbons v. Ogden*
  - B. *Wabash v. Illinois*
  - C. *Dred Scott v. Sandford*
  - D. *Miranda v. Arizona*
- 

19.



In 1900, Eugene Debs, a labor union leader, ran for president under a new political party. The party's ideas were based on the platform of labor reform. What was the name of Debs' political party?

- A. the Union Brotherhood Party
  - B. the Labor Union Reform Party
  - C. the Socialist Democratic Party
  - D. the New Republican Party
- 

20. In which Supreme Court decision did the court uphold the right for states to regulate railroads and grain elevators?

- A. *Plessy v. Ferguson*
  - B. *McCulloch v. Maryland*
  - C. *Marbury v. Madison*
  - D. *Munn v. Illinois*
- 

21. After the Seventeenth Amendment was ratified in 1913, how were U.S. senators selected?

- A. by a direct vote of the people
  - B. by a lottery system
  - C. by the U.S. House of Representatives
  - D. by the Electoral College
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22. What did the 16th Amendment accomplish?

- A. It granted suffrage to women.

- B. It prohibited the sale of alcohol.
  - C. It established an income tax.
  - D. It provided for the popular election of Senators.
- 

**23.** The Progressive Era was responsible for implementing reforms in America's labor laws. Which reform occurred during the Progressive Era?

- A. The National Labor Relations Act was passed.
  - B. Age discrimination in employment was banned.
  - C. Employers accepted the concept of an eight-hour day.
  - D. Minimum wage laws were enacted nationally.
- 

**24.** The Sierra Club was established as an advocate for which political movement?

- A. Abolition
  - B. Feminism
  - C. Capitalism
  - D. Conservation
- 

**25.** To which idea did Susan B. Anthony devote her life's work?

- A. achieving equal pay for women
  - B. the Civil Rights movement
  - C. helping the urban poor
  - D. gaining suffrage for women
- 

**26.** Alice Paul was a suffragist leader that formed the National Women's Party in 1916 and was known for leading

- A. social clubs.
  - B. hunger strikes.
  - C. a revolution.
  - D. labor strikes.
-

27. Which term *best* describes journalists who worked to expose abuses of corporate power, thereby gathering public support for regulation and reform, during the Progressive Era?

- A. suffragists
  - B. muckrakers
  - C. unionizers
  - D. trustbusters
- 

28. Which law did Congress pass in 1906 to require that food and drugs be labeled correctly?

- A. the Sherman Antitrust Act
  - B. the Pendleton Act
  - C. the Pure Food and Drug Act
  - D. the Interstate Commerce Act
- 

29.

**United States Constitution  
Amendment XIX**

The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of sex.

Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

Though not alive when this amendment was passed, who of the following had the greatest impact on its creation?

- A. Shirley Chisholm
  - B. W.E.B. DuBois
  - C. Eugene Debs
  - D. Susan B. Anthony
- 

30.

### Reforms Supported by the Populist Party

- an end to high tariffs
- greater limits on immigration
- the establishment of an 8-hour workday
- ?

Which of the following best completes this list?

- A. the election of the president by popular vote
  - B. the direct election of U.S. Senators
  - C. the granting of voting rights to women
  - D. the institution of poll taxes for all elections
- 

31. Which photojournalist brought attention to the horrible conditions in which immigrants lived in his work *How the Other Half Lives: Studies Among the Tenements of New York*?

- A. Alfred Thayer Mahan
  - B. Ida Tarbell
  - C. Jacob Riis
  - D. Upton Sinclair
- 

32. Which amendment resulted in U.S. senators being elected directly by the voting public?

- A. the 21st Amendment
  - B. the 18th Amendment
  - C. the 19th Amendment
  - D. the 17th Amendment
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33. Which was one of the voting reforms that the Populists advocated?

- A. They supported granting women the right to vote.
- B. They wanted the president to be elected by popular vote.
- C. They wanted people to pay poll taxes before they could vote.
- D. They supported the direct election of U.S. Senators.

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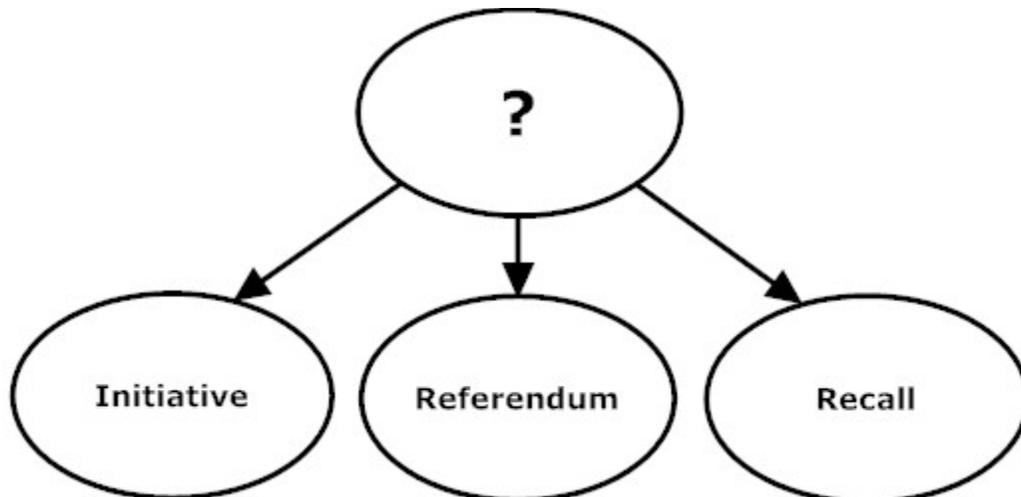
34. The Populists were mainly supported by which group of people?

- A. miners
  - B. farmers
  - C. merchants
  - D. bankers
- 

35. In the 1896 presidential election, the Democratic Party nominated William Jennings Bryan as their candidate. Bryan was also supported by which other political party?

- A. American Party
  - B. Free Soil Party
  - C. Populist Party
  - D. Republican Party
- 

36.



Which of the following best completes the diagram?

- A. Progressive Era Voting Reforms
  - B. Ways in which Government Corruption Occurred
  - C. Goals of Women's Suffragists
  - D. Reasons for the Founding of the NAACP
-

37.

You shall not press down upon the brow of labor this crown of thorns, you shall not crucify mankind upon a cross of gold.

—William Jennings Bryan  
Democratic National Convention of 1896

Which statement *most accurately* explains this quotation?

- A. William Jennings Bryan was demanding support for Christian education.
  - B. William Jennings Bryan was showing support for the Colored Farmers Alliance.
  - C. William Jennings Bryan was expressing opposition to the gold standard.
  - D. William Jennings Bryan was describing the problems of the Greenback Party.
- 

38. The Progressive Movement was characterized by

- A. efforts to better American society through reform, expanded democracy, science, and government regulation.
  - B. the belief that the United States should involve itself more actively in foreign affairs and become expansionist.
  - C. constant civil disobedience on the part of activists determined to secure equality for African Americans.
  - D. politically active farmers who were united by a platform to abandon the gold standard for currency.
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39.

- Suffrage for women
- Prohibition
- Child labor laws
- \_\_\_\_\_

Which of the following was also a notable accomplishment of the Progressive Era?

- A. The New Deal
- B. Election reform

- C. Truancy laws
  - D. Civil rights
- 

40. Which is one of the political reforms that Progressive leaders advocated?

- A. They wanted to reduce the number of people who were eligible to vote.
  - B. They wanted the voting age to be 18.
  - C. They only wanted wealthy people to become politicians.
  - D. They wanted to end the political corruption that existed in many cities.
- 

41. What was the economic situation for farmers in the late 1800s?

- A. Prices for crops increased, and costs for farmers increased.
  - B. Prices for crops decreased, and costs for farmers increased.
  - C. Prices for crops decreased, and costs for farmers decreased.
  - D. Prices for crops increased, and costs for farmers decreased.
- 

42. During Woodrow Wilson's term as governor of New Jersey, he implemented many progressive reforms such as a workmen's compensation law, a commission that regulated transportation and public utilities, and electoral reform. Wilson's accomplishments as governor helped him to

- A. become a U.S. Senator representing New Jersey.
  - B. be nominated to serve on the U.S. Supreme Court.
  - C. become the CEO of a large corporation.
  - D. be elected president in the 1912 election.
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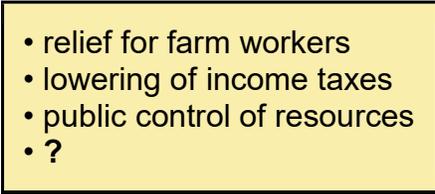
43. Which of the following terms describes the process by which citizens can introduce legislation by signing a petition?

- A. recall
  - B. primary election
  - C. referendum
  - D. initiative
-

44. Which law did Congress pass in 1890 to prohibit monopolies and trusts?

- A. the Mann-Elkins Act
  - B. the Dawes Act
  - C. the Sherman Antitrust Act
  - D. the Pendleton Act
- 

45.

- 
- relief for farm workers
  - lowering of income taxes
  - public control of resources
  - ?

The chart above lists issues that Robert La Follette supported. Which of the following would best complete the chart?

- A. reform of the judicial system
  - B. strengthening of the government
  - C. increase in international trade
  - D. ending of corporate monopolies
-