1. **Reforms of the Progressive Movement**
   - Direct primary
   - Initiative, referendum, and recall
   - Direct election of senators

What was the purpose of these reforms?

A. expanding participation in the political process
B. reducing government's influence in the economy
C. giving more power to political parties
D. increasing federal control over the states

2. Which muckraker is known for exposing abuses in the oil industry?

A. Jacob Riis  
B. Lincoln Steffens  
C. Ida Tarbell  
D. Upton Sinclair

3. Who was a notable leader of the women's suffrage movement and held the position of president for National Woman Suffrage Association in 1900-1904 and 1915-1920?

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

4. Which is true about Progressive leader Jane Addams?

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

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

A) hunger strikes.  
B) labor strikes.  
C) social clubs.  
D) a revolution.
6. How did the role of journalism change during the Progressive Era?
   A. Journalism became the leader in the literacy movement.
   B. Journalism helped the captains of industry sell their products.
   C. Journalism opened the door for modern publishing companies.
   D. Journalism uncovered scandals and evoked people's emotions.

7. How did the Progressive Era reforms affect the distribution of power in government?
   A. U.S. Senators were elected directly by the people instead of by state legislatures.
   B. The president was elected by the Electoral College instead of by the Senate.
   C. The federal government gained responsibility for the highway systems.
   D. The federal government granted the power to regulate food and medicine to the states.

8. This table compares the major reform laws passed in 1914.
   
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CLAYTON ANTITRUST ACT, 1914</th>
<th>FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION ACT, 1914</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Prohibited business practices leading to the formation of monopolies.</td>
<td>Created a new agency to ensure business competition.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

   Which goal did Congress have in passing these laws?
   A. Enabling corporations to consolidate under federally appointed supervisors
   B. Establishing the federal government as a regulator of corporate activities
   C. Restricting the growth of corporations to prevent a market crash
   D. Expanding corporate marketplaces by offering subsidies
9. This cartoon depicts President Theodore Roosevelt's involvement with a national scandal.

Source: Bettmann/CORBIS

How did President Roosevelt's response to this scandal influence national policy?

A. The government became involved in protecting individuals from big businesses.
B. The government became involved in providing basic needs for individuals.
C. The government began providing agricultural subsidies.
D. The government began protecting natural resources.

10. The Clayton Antitrust Act of 1914 and the Sherman Antitrust Act both tried to—

A. restrict labor unions.
B. regulate foreign trade.
C. restrict the power of big businesses.
D. regulate the employment of children.

11. Look at the graph below and answer the question that follows.

Child Labor, 1890–1930

What accounted for the trend shown in this graph?

A. a decrease in productivity after World War I
B. an increase in state minimum working ages
C. an increase in skilled laborers from immigration
D. a decrease in children's charitable organizations

12. In the late 1800s, Chicago, Illinois became a major transportation hub of the United States because it was the—

A. largest automobile and flour manufacturing center.
B. main rail center and port of entry for large ocean-liners.
C. major link between western agriculture and eastern industry.
D. main connection between southern cotton plantations and northern mills.
13. The American Society for the Promotion of Temperance was formed in 1826 during the Second Great Awakening. Which later constitutional amendment was most influenced by the society’s beliefs?

A. Sixteenth Amendment: income tax authorization
B. Seventeenth Amendment: direct election of senators
C. Eighteenth Amendment: prohibition of alcohol
D. Nineteenth Amendment: women’s suffrage

14. Why did immigrants support political machines?

A. to have more educational opportunities
B. to reform city governments
C. to get better public housing
D. to gain employment

15. Which of the following statements accurately reflects the reason for the growth of labor unions in the late 1800s?

A. American workers needed strong leadership to improve job performance.
B. Government regulations required the establishment of labor unions.
C. American workers wanted better working conditions and higher wages.
D. Companies wanted to include workers in the collective bargaining process.

16. “Reformers sought to contain the power of the trusts, protect the rights of workers and consumers, and make life more secure for everyone. This group wanted to tame and regulate capitalism but did not want to eliminate it. The ultimate goal was to improve the working conditions of the masses but not give them political control.”

This passage about a reform movement describes which political ideology?

A. nationalism  B. socialism
C. progressivism  D. communism
17. Upton Sinclair's novel *The Jungle*, published in 1906, led President Theodore Roosevelt and Congress to approve—

A. changes in the meatpacking industry with the passage of the Pure Food and Drug Act.

B. federal laws designed to regulate the railroad companies.

C. laws prohibiting the manufacture, distribution, or sale of alcoholic beverages.

D. the creation of new national parks to save wilderness areas for future generations.

18. One day several of us met at the office of one of the refiners, who, I felt pretty sure, was being persuaded to go into the scheme which they were talking up. ... I got pretty excited when I saw how those South Improvement men were pulling the wool over our men's eyes, and making them believe we were all going to the dogs if there wasn't an immediate combination to put up the price of refined [oil] and prevent new people [from] coming into the business, and I made a speech which, I guess, was pretty warlike. Well, right in the middle of it John Rockefeller stopped rocking and took down his hands and looked at me. You never saw such eyes. He took me all in, saw just how much fight he could expect from me, and I knew it.

Ida Tarbell, *The History of The Standard Oil Company*, 1904

Which unfair practices referred to in the statement were stopped with antitrust laws?

A. donations to controversial charities

B. intimidation

C. using wealth to gain political office

D. price-fixing

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

A. the 19th Amendment

B. the 18th Amendment

C. the 17th Amendment

D. the 21st Amendment
20. In the 1880s, Samuel Gompers helped found the American Federation of Labor, which focused on the interests of skilled workers.

Which statement describes an early success of the American Federation of Labor?

A. It forced business owners to improve working conditions.
B. It negotiated with business owners to provide health benefits.
C. It gained federal government protection for striking workers.
D. It convinced the federal government to establish social programs.

21. During the Industrial Revolution, how did the economic hardships of immigrants influence social reform?

A. Businesses sponsored child-care programs.
B. Political machines demanded improved working conditions.
C. Settlement houses were established to provide services to the poor.
D. Federal offices distributed relief payments to unemployed workers.

22. The federal government’s approach to regulating monopolies in the early 1900s was to

A. break up corporate trusts
B. avoid interfering with strikes
C. regulate corporate profits
D. avoid free and open competition

23. This excerpt is from legislation passed by the U.S. Congress in 1890.

```
Every person who shall monopolize, or attempt to monopolize, or combine or conspire with any other person or persons, to monopolize any part of the trade or commerce among the several States, or with foreign nations, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor...
```

What is the historical significance of this legislation?

A. It represents the first attempt by Congress to regulate trade between two or more states.
B. It was the first law that attempted to prohibit one company from controlling an entire industry.
C. It represents the first attempt by Congress to criminalize corruption among corporate officials.
D. It was the first law that attempted to regulate trade between domestic companies and foreign nations.
24. Which event contributed most to the demise of the Knights of Labor?

A. Great Chicago Fire  
B. Haymarket Square Riot  
C. Homestead Strike  
D. Pullman Company Strike

25. Which labor organization of the late 1800s was characterized by the following?

- Welcomed female and African American workers as members
- Supported the 8-hour workday
- Worked to abolish child labor

A. Industrial Workers of the World  
B. Knights of Labor  
C. American Federation of Labor  
D. National Labor Union

26. 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.

—19th Amendment, United States Constitution, 1920

Which movement worked for the passage of the above amendment to the United States Constitution?

A. Equal Rights  
B. Civil Rights  
C. Women’s Suffrage  
D. Social Gospel
27. Use the political cartoon to answer the question.

In the political cartoon, President Theodore Roosevelt is depicted opposing which group?

A. labor unions
B. political reformers
C. civil servants
D. corporate monopolies

28. One of the key goals of the 1913 Federal Reserve Act was to

A. place a banking system under the direct control of Congress.
B. decentralize the banking industry in order to allow for local control of money.
C. protect the banking industry by removing the country from the gold standard.
D. create a banking system that could regulate the amount of money in circulation.

29. A large percentage of the immigrants who came to the United States during the late 19th and early 20th centuries settled in large cities because

A. most of them had lived in cities in their homelands.
B. there were fewer and fewer farms in the United States.
C. the growing industries were usually located in cities.
D. the government encouraged immigrants to settle in big cities.
30. In the first years of the twentieth century, authors researched examples of problems in order to highlight the need for reform. Famous works in this tradition included *Treason of the Senate*, *The Shame of the Cities*, *History of Standard Oil Company*, and *The Jungle*.

The investigative reporters responsible for the works described above were known as—

A. mugwumps.  
B. stalwarts.  
C. populists.  
D. muckrakers.

31. In 1888 Ohio Senator John Sherman introduced an antitrust bill in Congress. The following excerpt is from a speech he delivered on the floor of the Senate.

> The popular mind is agitated with problems that may disturb social order... none is more threatening than... the concentration of capital into vast combinations... Congress alone can deal with them and if we are unwilling or unable there will soon be a trust for every product and a master to fix the price for every necessity of life.

What is Sherman’s analysis of the impact of trusts on the capitalist economy?

A. He suggested the law would help consumers by protecting unrestricted competition among industries.  
B. He proposed punishing monopolies by transferring ownership of corporations to the government.  
C. He proposed to protect economic growth by requiring that profits be distributed to workers.  
D. He suggested that the government was needed to balance the power of concentrated wealth.

32. Which group benefited the most from reform legislation passed during the Progressive Era?

A. African Americans  
B. factory workers  
C. American Indians  
D. big business
33. In 1906 Upton Sinclair’s novel *The Jungle* described the meatpacking industry.

> There was never the least attention paid to what was cut up for sausage; there would come all the way back from Europe old sausage that had been rejected, and that was moldy and white—it would be dosed with borax and glycerine, and dumped into the hoppers, and made over again for home consumption.

—*The Jungle*, Chapter 14

Which statement explains how Upton Sinclair contributed to shaping perceptions about federal government power?

A. He called for national training standards for workers.
B. He encouraged farmers to form a government agency.
C. He demonstrated the need for a national food supplier.
D. He influenced public demand for government regulation of food.

34. Which characteristic of the Industrial Revolution contributed to the rise of labor unions?

A. The competition created by immigrant workers
B. The working conditions found in many factories
C. The results of mass production on agricultural prices
D. The influence of political machines on company towns

35. During the administration of President Theodore Roosevelt, Congress passed two important consumer protection acts that became part of Roosevelt’s Square Deal. These two acts were the—

A. Sherman Antitrust Act and the Volstead Act.
B. Pure Food and Drug Act and the Meat Inspection Act.
D. Pendleton Act and the Interstate Commerce Act.

36. The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two Senators from each State, elected by the people thereof...

—17th Amendment, United States Constitution, 1913

According to the excerpt above, which of the following statements best demonstrates the constitutional change to the United States Senate?

A. Senators would be chosen by a popular election rather than by state legislatures.
B. Large states would no longer have more Senate representation than small states.
C. Senators could no longer be impeached by the House of Representatives.
D. The term of a Senator was changed to six years rather than lifetime appointment.
37. Why was the formation of labor unions an effect of U.S. industrialization in the late 1800s?

A. Unions were needed to guarantee a steady supply of workers.
B. Union membership was required for employment in new industries.
C. Factory owners set up labor unions in order to control their large workforce.
D. Unions organized industrial workers to protest unsafe working conditions and long workdays.

38. One difference between Populists and Progressives involves the fact that Populists were mainly farmers. Progressives, on the other hand, came mostly from the—

A. ranks of political radicals, such as anarchists and socialists.
B. politically conservative class, which wanted to maintain the status quo.
C. middle class of teachers, reporters, social workers, and businessmen.
D. Irish and Italian immigrants, who wanted political and economic equality.

39. Which of these actions did W.E.B. DuBois take during the civil rights movement?

A) He was a lawyer who argued against segregation in Brown v. Board of Education.
B) He allowed himself to be arrested for sitting in the white section of a bus.
C) He began a movement to convince African Americans that they should return to Africa.
D) He helped found an organization to improve the conditions of African Americans.

40. The muckraking journalists associated with the Progressive Era were known primarily for their

A. willingness to expose the corruption of U.S. society.
B. articles supporting the economic benefits of laissez-faire economics.
C. use of the media to advocate the passage of the Equal Rights Amendment.
D. support for the formation of U.S. military alliances with European countries.
41. How did the U.S. Constitution change as a result of the ratification of the 19th Amendment?

A. The right of suffrage was extended to women.
B. Freedom of assembly was restricted.
C. The power of government decreased.
D. Freedom of the press was strengthened.

42. How did labor unions affect the lives of many workers during the late nineteenth century?

A. They won shorter hours and better pay for workers.
B. They helped workers take over ownership of factories and mines.
C. They worked with lawmakers to pass pro-business legislation.
D. They welcomed workers of any race or gender to join in their strikes.

43. The United States Constitution is a living document that changes over time as a result of amendments and Supreme Court decisions. How did the Constitution change as a result of the 19th Amendment?

A. The voting rights of women were expanded.
B. The civil rights of Native Americans were restricted.
C. The civil rights of African-Americans were protected.
D. The voting rights of property owners were expanded.

44. The Seventeenth Amendment changed the procedures for electing which officeholder?

A. president  B. governor
C. representative  D. senator

45. In 1919, what became illegal throughout the United States as a result of the 18th Amendment to the United States Constitution?

A. Poll taxes
B. Political parties
C. Alcoholic beverages
D. Federal income taxes
46. What problem arising from U.S. industrialization did the progressive reformers of the late 19th and early 20th centuries want the federal government to address?

A. use of child labor in the workplace
B. unfair taxes on the wealthy
C. restrictions on the use of natural resources
D. lack of capital for railroad expansion

47. How did political bosses in major industrial cities affect the lives of immigrants to the United States in the late 1800s?

A. The political machines exploited immigrants by buying votes with favors, jobs, and housing.
B. The immigrants created ethnic neighborhoods to insulate themselves from controlling political bosses.
C. The political bosses were outnumbered; the immigrants seized control and passed laws similar to those in Europe.
D. The immigrants were unhappy with the corrupt political machines, and joined anarchist and socialist movements instead.

48. Which of the following groups benefited least from Progressive reforms?

A. Children  B. Farmers  C. Women  D. Industrialists

49. The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two Senators from each State, elected by the people thereof, for six years...

—17th Amendment, United States Constitution, 1913

The amendment to the United States Constitution cited above was passed in response to demands by reformers during the—

50. **Presidential Reforms during the Progressive Movement**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>President</th>
<th>Act</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Theodore Roosevelt</td>
<td>?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>William Taft</td>
<td>Child Labor Act</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Woodrow Wilson</td>
<td>Federal Reserve Act</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Which act completes this chart?

A. Pure Food and Drug Act  
B. Social Security Act  
C. Second Fleet Act  
D. Federal Trade Commission Act

51. How did passing the Sherman Antitrust Act attempt to reform U.S. business practices in the late 1800s?

A. The legislation made business monopolies illegal, though enforcement of the law proved ineffective until later.  
B. The act allowed the federal government the right to seize certain private businesses and place them under public control.  
C. The act prevented U.S. businesses from establishing subsidiaries in foreign countries.  
D. The legislation created a bimetallic standard based on gold and silver.

52. What did the 16th Amendment accomplish?

A. It provided for the popular election of Senators.  
B. It granted suffrage to women.  
C. It prohibited the sale of alcohol.  
D. It established an income tax.

53. As a result of industrialization in the United States in the late 19th and early 20th centuries, progressive reformers sought government regulation of business in order to

A. control economic cycles of inflation and recession.  
B. provide money for public services such as schools and libraries.  
C. restore competition by limiting the power of monopolies and trusts.  
D. prevent companies from moving their factories to other countries.

54. The Progressive movement was most concerned with issues involving—

A. social and economic reforms.  
B. labor and management disputes.  
C. religious and educational reforms.  
D. immigration and foreign trade.
55. Progressive reformers after 1900 sought federal legislation to regulate working conditions and to set a minimum age for child labor. The need for this legislation was prompted by

A. Civil War casualties leading to children taking the jobs of adults.
B. unions restricting membership to adult workers.
C. industrialists using child labor to keep production costs down.
D. lack of job opportunities for children seeking after-school jobs.

56. Who was most supportive of labor unions?

A. Andrew Carnegie
B. William McKinley
C. Eugene Debs
D. Grover Cleveland

57. Now, in view of this entire disfranchisement of one-half the people of this country, their social and religious degradation, in view of the unjust laws above mentioned, and because women do feel themselves aggrieved, oppressed, and fraudulently deprived of their most sacred rights, we insist that they have immediate admission to all the rights and privileges which belong to them as citizens of the United States.

Declaration of Sentiments, 1848

Which principle can be generalized from this quote from the Declaration of Sentiments?

A. Women should have free public education.
B. Women should have the right to religious freedom.
C. Women should have the same rights as men.
D. Women should have special protection in the judicial system.

58. All of the following reform efforts played a part in President Theodore Roosevelt's Square Deal initiative except—

A. safeguarding and expanding national parks.
B. promoting child labor.
C. protecting workers against unfair business practices.
D. destroying business trusts.
59. Which one of the following did the greatest harm to the Knights of Labor and the organized labor movement in the 1880s?

A. The membership policies endorsed by Terence Powderly when he became president of the Knights
B. The bombing incident in Chicago’s Haymarket Square
C. Competition from the American Federation of Labor
D. The election of James G. Garfield as President of the United States

60. Worst of any, however, were the fertilizer men, and those who served in the cooking rooms. These people could not be shown to the visitor—for the odor of a fertilizer man would scare any ordinary visitor at a hundred yards, and as for the other men, who worked in tank rooms full of steam, and in some of which there were open vats near the level of the floor; their peculiar trouble was that they fell into the vats.

Upton Sinclair, The Jungle 1906

Why did muckrakers such as Upton Sinclair encourage Progressive reforms?

A. They wanted the passage of specific bills in Congress.
B. They sought change in dangerous and illegal practices in American industries.
C. They tried to get particular candidates voted into office.
D. They wanted to draw attention to the unfair practices of the banking industry.

61. Theodore Roosevelt’s “Speak softly and carry a big stick” policy relied on the United States having a

A. competitive economy.
B. system of military alliances.
C. strong navy.
D. tax on imports.

62. What did the American Federation of Labor try to achieve in the late 1800s?

A. control of decision making in the market
B. higher wages and better working conditions
C. employee ownership of factories and mines
D. elimination of racial discrimination in the workplace
1. Answer: A
2. Answer: C
3. Answer: B) Carrie Chapman Catt
4. Answer: A) She established Hull House for poor immigrants in Chicago.
5. Answer: A) hunger strikes.
6. Answer: D
7. Answer: A
8. Answer: B
9. Answer: A
10. Answer: C
11. Answer: B
12. Answer: C
13. Answer: C
14. Answer: D
15. Answer: C
16. Answer: C
17. Answer: A
18. Answer: D
19. Answer: C.the 17th Amendment
39. Answer: D) He helped found an organization to improve the conditions of African Americans.

40. Answer: A

41. Answer: A

42. Answer: A

43. Answer: A

44. Answer: D

45. Answer: C

46. Answer: A

47. Answer: A

48. Answer: D

49. Answer: D

50. Answer: A

51. Answer: A

52. Answer: D) It established an income tax.

53. Answer: C

54. Answer: A

55. Answer: C

56. Answer: C

57. Answer: C

58. Answer: B

59. Answer: B

60. Answer: B

61. Answer: C

62. Answer: B