

Chapter 22 Progressive Era**Muckrakers**

- 1 The ideas and ideals of Progressive reformers were NOT represented in which of the following?
 - A. The Keating-Owen Child Labor Act
 - B. The Fourteen Points.
 - C. The Volstead Act
 - D. The National Origins Act
 - E. The Taft-Hartley Act**
- 2 Most Progressives sought all of the following EXCEPT the
 - A. democratization of the political structure.
 - B. reformation of children's labor laws.
 - C. expansion of women's rights
 - D. legislative creation of a socialist commonwealth.**
 - E. application of "scientific methods" to solve social problems.
- 3 Which of the following characterizes the muckrakers of the early twentieth century?
 - A. They were primarily concerned with racial issues.
 - B. They were mostly recent immigrants to the United States.
 - C. They were leading critics of urban boss politics**
 - D. Their influence on public opinion was greatest after the First World War.
 - E. They wrote primarily for an academic audience.
- 4 One reason early twentieth century muckrakers were able to have a significant impact on society was because
 - A. sales and circulation of newspapers and magazines increased**
 - B. most citizens of the United States were already convinced that Jim Crow laws must be overturned
 - C. they had the sympathy and support of industrialists like Andrew Carnegie and John D. Rockefeller
 - D. drought conditions in the Midwest drew attention to social problems
 - E. radio programs devoted to the problems in cities attracted wide listening audiences
- 5 In what way did the muckrakers contribute to the rise of Progressivism in the early years of the twentieth century?
 - A. Their lurid stories of European abuses led directly to American isolationism until World War I
 - B. Their stories glorifying the rich and famous led to the supremacy of laissez-faire economic theories during this period
 - C. Their horror stories of Marxist infiltration into workers' union led to public support for crackdowns against reform-minded unions and alliances

- D. **Their exposés of government and business corruption, abuse, and mismanagement led to widely supported public demands for effective reform**
- E. They created a repugnance for the national press that generalized into a distrust for all government and business institutions.
- 6 The muckrakers
- I were crusading journalists, novelists, historians, sociologists, and philosophers who exposed the corruption in government and business
- II Aroused the public to support consumer protection reforms, direct election of senators, municipal ownership of utilities, and the city-manager system
- III were partly responsible for the success of the Progressive movement in the period before World War I/
- A. I only
- B. II only
- C. III only
- D. I and II only
- E. **I, II, and III**
- 7 The public's response to Upton Sinclair's novel *The Jungle* helped bring about:
- A. antitrust legislation
- B. **the Pure Food and Drug Act**
- C. the Mann Act
- D. a strengthening of the power of urban political machines
- E. the Panic of 1907
- 8 The phrase "Eight hours for work, eight hours for rest, and eight hours for what we will" emphasizes a turn-of-the-century trend toward
- A. More daily devotion to religious activities
- B. A greater emphasis on volunteerism and civic activities among the wealthy industrialists and landowners
- C. A greater emphasis on the Protestant work ethic by the middle and upper classes
- D. **A greater availability of leisure time for working Americans**
- E. The deterioration of moral standards among the middle class at this time.
- 9 Americans who believed in "progressivism" during the early 20th century promoted all of the following EXCEPT
- A scientific management in government
- B involvement of the federal government in the economy
- C moral reform in politics
- D **sustaining the traditional influence of political parties**
- E empowerment of the voters
- 10 "Everybody is talkin' these days about Tammany men growin' rich on graft, but nobody thinks of drawin' the distinction between honest graft and dishonest graft. There's all the difference in the world between the two ... I've made a big fortune out of the game, and I'm gettin' richer every day, but I've not gone in for dishonest graft - blackmailin' gamblers, saloon-keepers, disorderly people, etc.-and neither has any of the men who have made big fortunes in politics."

Which prominent observer and participant in urban politics gave this interview in 1905?

- A Theodore Roosevelt
 - B **George W. Plunkitt**
 - C Peter Finley Dunne
 - D Richard M. Daley
 - E John F. Fitzgerald
- 11 The Progressives attacked a number of social, political, and economic evils in the American system EXCEPT
- A. Child labor
 - B. **The rights of African-Americans**
 - C. Low wages for women
 - D. Unequal wealth
 - E. Gigantic corporations
- 12 In the early twentieth century the largest American cities were characterized by all of the following EXCEPT
- A. corrupt alliances between machine politicians and transit and utility interests.
 - B. **neighborhoods that were increasingly mixed in their economic composition**
 - C. transportation systems that expanded the distance people could live from their work.
 - D. settlement houses and institutional churches that addressed the problems of the urban poor.
 - E. municipal reform movements based on "scientific" government.
- 13 Which of the following statements about American cities between 1890 and 1930 is correct?
- A. **Area of residence increasingly became an indicator of social class.**
 - B. Poor people moved to the outskirts of cities
 - C. Industries shifted from the cities to the suburbs
 - D. Widespread racial integration of communities occurred
 - E. Neighborhoods lost their ethnic identification.
- 14 Progressive Reformers rejected Social Darwinism because they believed that
- A all races were equal in ability
 - B personal development was influenced solely by hereditary factors
 - C **conflict and competition did not necessarily improve society**
 - D science had no role in society
 - E society was fixed by the laws of nature and incapable of significant change
- 15 City bosses and urban political machines in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries did which of the following?
- A They enabled the urban middle class to participate more effectively in politics.
 - B **They provided some welfare for poor immigrants in exchange for political support**

- C They encouraged racial integration of residential neighborhoods
 D They discouraged railroad and highway construction to prevent people from moving out of urban areas.
 E They promoted prohibition and the abolition of prostitution
- 16 A key goal of the Progressive movement was to
 A replace capitalism with socialism
 B transform the United States into an agrarian republic
 C **use government power to regulate industrial production and labor conditions**
 D eliminate class differences in the United States
 E bring about racial integration in public accommodations
- 17 The ideas and ideals of Progressive reformers were NOT represented in which of the following?
 A. The Keating-Owen Child Labor Act
 B. The Fourteen Points.
 C. The Volstead Act
 D. The National Origins Act
 E. **The Taft-Hartley Act**
- 18 Between 1900 and 1920, there was a significant decline in the death rate from all of the following diseases EXCEPT
 A typhoid
 B diptheria
 C tuberculosis
 D intestinal ailments
 E **heart disease**
- 19 The writing of the muckrakers exposed corruption in all of the following areas EXCEPT
 A municipal governments
 B patent medicine
 C child labor
 D meat packing
 E **cigarette manufacturing and advertising**
- 20 The future New York City police commissioner, Theodore Roosevelt, was deeply influenced by a book which revealed the "underside" of the city's slums, entitled
 A *The Financier*
 B *The Bitter Cry of the Children*
 C **How The Other Half Lives**
 D *The Jungle*
 E *Following the Color Line*
- 22 The Triangle Shirtwaist Company of New York City was the site of an important event in 1911, when
 A the American Federation of Labor signed an industry-wide contract
 B **a fire killed over one hundred women garment workers**
 C Jacob Riis exposed unsafe working conditions
 D Boss Tweed was implicated in a bribery scandal
 E a new design for tenement reform was unveiled

23 “The working class and the employing class have nothing in common.”

This statement reflects the beliefs of which early 20th century union?

- A the International Ladies Garment Workers Union
 - B the National Labor Union
 - C the American Federation of Labor
 - D **the Industrial Workers of the World**
 - E the Knights of Labor
- 24 Which of the following might indicate that the sport of baseball was well on its way to becoming a "national pastime" around 1900?
- A baseball evolved from a British game
 - B baseball's rules were established in the 1840's
 - C baseball's fans were mostly working class men
 - D **rival leagues played the first World Series in 1903**
 - E baseball was a less violent sport than football
- 25 The “Ludlow Massacre” refers to
- A **an attack by the state militia on striking miners**
 - B racial violence in New York
 - C urban terrorism
 - D a battle in World War I
 - E a site in the Spanish-American War

African Americans, Women and Progressivism

26 In an 1895 address, Booker T. Washington commented that

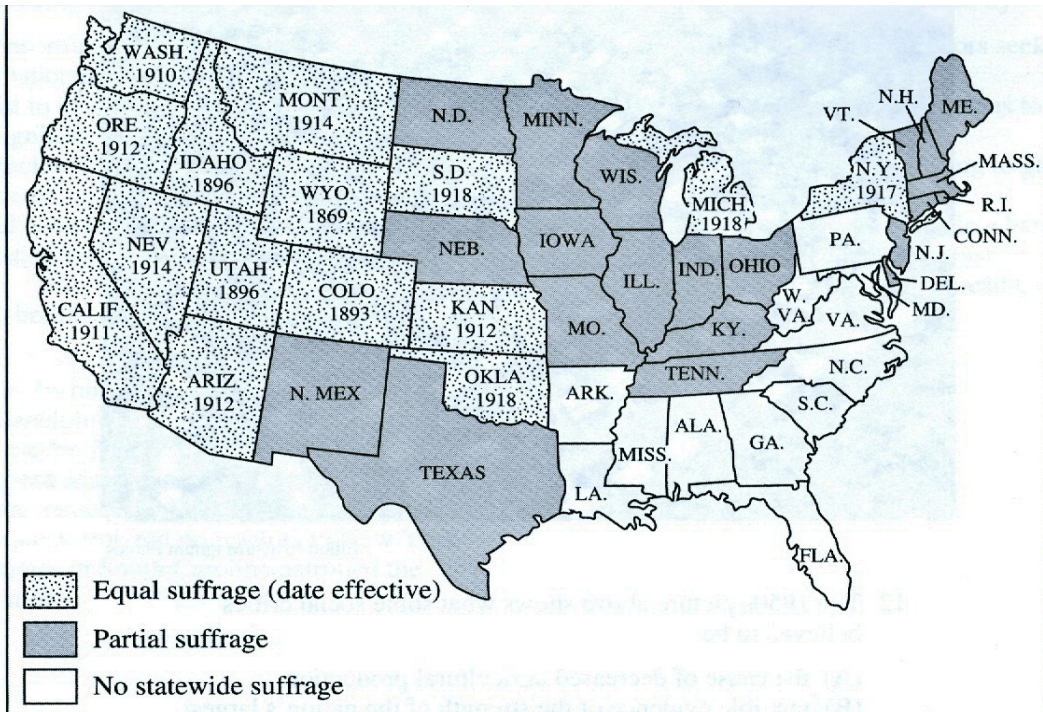
"In all things that are purely social we can be separate as the fingers, yet one as the hand in all things essential to mutual progress."

His comments implied that

- A the right to vote was essential
 - B the United States government must integrate society
 - C **blacks and whites could live separately and still work together**
 - D blacks should return to Africa
 - E a college education was not necessary for black Americans
27. All of the following are accurate statements about the Great Migration of African Americans in the period 1910-1920 EXCEPT
- A hundreds of thousands of black Americans moved to northern cities
 - B one of the incentives was higher wages in the North
 - C the black migration north stopped with the end of World War I
 - D **the majority of African-Americans lived in the South**
 - E New York City became an important part of black culture
- 28 Which of the following arguments was broadly articulated by women reformers to support the women's suffrage movement in the Progressive Era?
- A women voters would soon be corrupted
 - B women would oppose the temperance movement

- C women would oppose immigration restriction
D women's clubs would no longer be needed
E **women had special experiences to bring to public life**
- 29 For many well-educated black women in the early 20th century, the only professional opportunity was
A nursing
B **teaching**
C medicine
D business
E social work
- 30 Margaret Sanger, a reformer in the early 20th century, is best known for her work on behalf of
A women's suffrage
B state orphanages
C children's hospitals
D **birth control**
E settlement houses
- 31 Which of the following was true of the settlement-house workers of the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries?
A. **They included large numbers of middle-class, college-educated women.**
B. They devised programs that departed radically from those of English settlement houses.
C. They established settlement houses in middle-class environments.
D. They avoided political involvement.
E. They endeavored to suppress immigrant cultures.
- 32 The settlement house movement drew its workers primarily from which of the following groups?
A. **Young, affluent college-educated women.**
B. Poor Eastern European immigrants.
C. Disabled veterans of the Spanish-American War
D. Idealistic young men who came to the city largely from rural areas.
E. Often illiterate members of the urban working class.
- 33 According to John Dewey and G. Stanley Hall, progressive education should be
A **directly related to the experience of the child**
B based on memorization and recall of detail
C founded on classical study, especially Greek and Latin
D centered on the role of the teacher
E oriented toward business and vocational training
- 34 Constitutional amendments enacted during the Progressive Era concerned all of the following EXCEPT
A. Imposition of an income tax
B. **Imposition of poll taxes**
C. Extension of suffrage to women
D. Prohibition of the sale of alcoholic beverages
E. Procedures for electing United States Senators

- 35 The Nineteenth Amendment added to the United States Constitution in 1920, did which of the following?
- A. Limited the president to two terms
 - B. Created the federal income tax
 - C. Outlawed the sale and transportation of alcoholic beverages
 - D. **Enfranchised women**
 - E. Ended prohibition.
- 36 Which of the following statements about woman suffrage is true?
- A. The six states of New England were the first to have complete woman suffrage.
 - B. Woman suffrage was introduced in the south during Radical Reconstruction
 - C. No state granted woman suffrage before 1900
 - D. **The only states with complete woman suffrage before 1900 were west of the Mississippi.**
 - E. California and Oregon were the first states to have complete woman suffrage.
- 37 Although the actual reforms that they championed were diverse, women reformers of the Progressive Era generally agreed that the
- A end to prostitution was the key to all other reforms
 - B **involvement of women was essential to successful reforms**
 - C virtues of piety and domesticity were out of fashion
 - D reform organizations must be run by men
 - E federal government must enforce all reforms



- 38 Which of the following generalizations can be supported by the information provided in the map above?
- A **Frontier life tended to promote the acceptance of greater political equality for women**
 - B Fewer women lived in the southeastern states than in other parts of the country; therefore, suffrage was less of an issue
 - C None of the states of the Confederacy granted votes to women before 1920
 - D The Seneca Falls Movement resulted in gains in the area of political and legal rights for women
 - E States that made free public education a priority led the way in extending the vote to women.
- 39 Which of the following was LEAST involved in the struggle for women's rights?
- A Elizabeth Cady Stanton
 - B Alice Paul
 - C Lucretia Mott
 - D Carrie Chapman Catt
 - E **Dorothea Dix**
- 40 In the period 1890-1915, all of the following were generally true about black Americans EXCEPT
- A. Voting rights previously gained were denied through changes in state laws and constitutions.

- B. **Back-to-Africa movements were widely popular among black residents of cities**
- C. Black leaders disagree on the principle strategy for attaining equal rights.
- D. Numerous black people were lynched, and mob attacks on black individuals occurred in both the North and South.
- E. Black people from the rural South migrated to both Southern and Northern cities.
- 41 “Jim Crow” laws were laws that
- A. Effectively prohibited blacks from voting in state and local elections
- B. Restricted American Indians to U.S. government reservations
- C. Restricted open-range ranching in the Great Plains
- D. **established separate segregated facilities for blacks and whites**
- E. Restricted the consumption and distribution of alcohol within the limits of pro-temperance communities.
- 42 Which of the following was among the objectives of Booker T. Washington?
- A. To keep up a constant agitation of questions of racial equality
- B. To encourage blacks to be more militant in demanding their rights
- C. **To encourage blacks to work hard, acquire property, and prove they were worthy of their rights.**
- D. To form an organization to advance the rights of blacks.
- E. To form an organization to advance the rights of blacks
- 43 Which of the following had integration rather than Black separatism as a goal?
- A. **W.E.B. Du Bois and the Niagara movement.**
- B. Marcus Garvey and the Back-to-Africa movement.
- C. Elijah Muhammad and the Black Muslim movement.
- D. Stokely Carmichael and the Black Power movement.
- E. Huey Newton and the Black Panther movement.
- 44 All of the following were objectives of W.E.B. DuBois EXCEPT
- A. the total enfranchisement of all eligible Black citizens
- B. the establishment of an organization to seek legal redress of Black grievances
- C. the establishment of Black power.
- D. cooperation with White people in obtaining Black progress
- E. **the implementation of Booker T. Washington's program for Black progress.**
- 45 Which of the following is true of W.E.B. DuBois?
- A. **He founded the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People**
- B. He was the chief author of the Atlanta Compromise
- C. He was an outspoken critic of the Niagara Movement
- D. He believed that blacks should temporarily accommodate themselves to the whites
- E. He worked closely with Booker T. Washington
- 46 The black leader at the turn-of-the-century who refused to accept second-class citizenship for blacks and founded the National Association for the Advancement

- of Colored People (NAACP) for the purpose of fighting racial discrimination through the courts was
- Marcus Garvey
 - Booker T. Washington
 - George Washington Carver
 - W.E.B. DuBois**
 - Hiram Revels
- 47 The Supreme Court decision in *Plessy v. Ferguson* (1896) did which of the following?
- Denounced business combinations in restraint of trade.
 - Sanctioned separate but equal public facilities for African Americans**
 - Declared that the Fourteenth Amendment applied principally to the protection of corporations
 - Defined the Constitution as color-blind
 - Empowered Congress to cancel treaties with American Indian tribes unilaterally
- 48 The leaders of the Progressive movement were primarily
- farmers interested in improving agricultural production
 - immigrant activists attempting to change restrictive immigration laws
 - representatives of industries seeking higher tariffs
 - workers concerned with establishing industrial unions
 - middle class reformers concerned with urban and consumer issues**
- 49 In his Atlanta Compromise speech, Booker T. Washington called for which of the following?
- African American voting rights
 - An end to racial segregation
 - Support for African American self-help**
 - Educational equality for African Americans
 - Racial integration of religious organizations
- 50 Which of the following emerged during the Progressive Era as the most influential advocate of full political, economic and social equality for Black Americans?
- W. E. B. DuBois**
 - Frederick Douglass
 - Booker T. Washington
 - Ida B. Wells
 - Langston Hughes
- 51 During the Progressive Era, women reformers championed all of the following EXCEPT
- birth control
 - women's suffrage
 - occupational health and safety
 - affirmative action**
 - urban housing
- 52 Booker T. Washington's "Atlanta Compromise" stressed the importance to African-Americans of
- a liberal arts education
 - manual training**
 - legal action to gain full civil rights

- D constant political struggle
E full voting rights
- 53 Between 1910 and 1920, about one-half million African-Americans moved from the South to the North because
- A racism had begun to decline in the North
B the cost of transportation had decreased markedly
C opportunities for farming were greater in the North
D **wartime jobs were available in northern cities**
E black judges were more numerous in the North
- 54 The decision of the San Francisco School Board in 1906 to segregate Asian students in special schools led to the
- A Root-Takahira Agreement
B Taft-Katsua Agreement
C **Gentlemen's Agreement**
D Jones Act E Portsmouth Treaty