

**CHAPTER**  
**9**

Form A

**CHAPTER TEST** *The Progressive Era***Part 1: Main Ideas**

Write the letter of the term or name that best matches each description. (4 points each)

- |                             |                     |
|-----------------------------|---------------------|
| a. Federal Trade Commission | f. Susan B. Anthony |
| b. Federal Reserve System   | g. Florence Kelley  |
| c. Woodrow Wilson           | h. conservation     |
| d. Upton Sinclair           | i. William H. Taft  |
| e. Progressivism            | j. Square Deal      |

- \_\_\_\_\_ 1. reform movement that sought to return control of the government to the people
- \_\_\_\_\_ 2. president of the United States who was a former president of Princeton University and governor of New Jersey
- \_\_\_\_\_ 3. an advocate for improving the lives of women and children
- \_\_\_\_\_ 4. muckraking journalist who exposed the terrible conditions of the meatpacking industry
- \_\_\_\_\_ 5. the movement to protect America's natural resources
- \_\_\_\_\_ 6. the term used to describe the progressive reforms of President Theodore Roosevelt
- \_\_\_\_\_ 7. watchdog agency given the power to stop unfair business practices
- \_\_\_\_\_ 8. president whose actions split the Republican party after he angered both progressives and conservationists
- \_\_\_\_\_ 9. a plan that reformed how American banks were organized
- \_\_\_\_\_ 10. a leader of the woman suffrage movement

CHAPTER  
**9**

Form B

CHAPTER TEST *The Progressive Era*

**Part 1: Main Ideas**

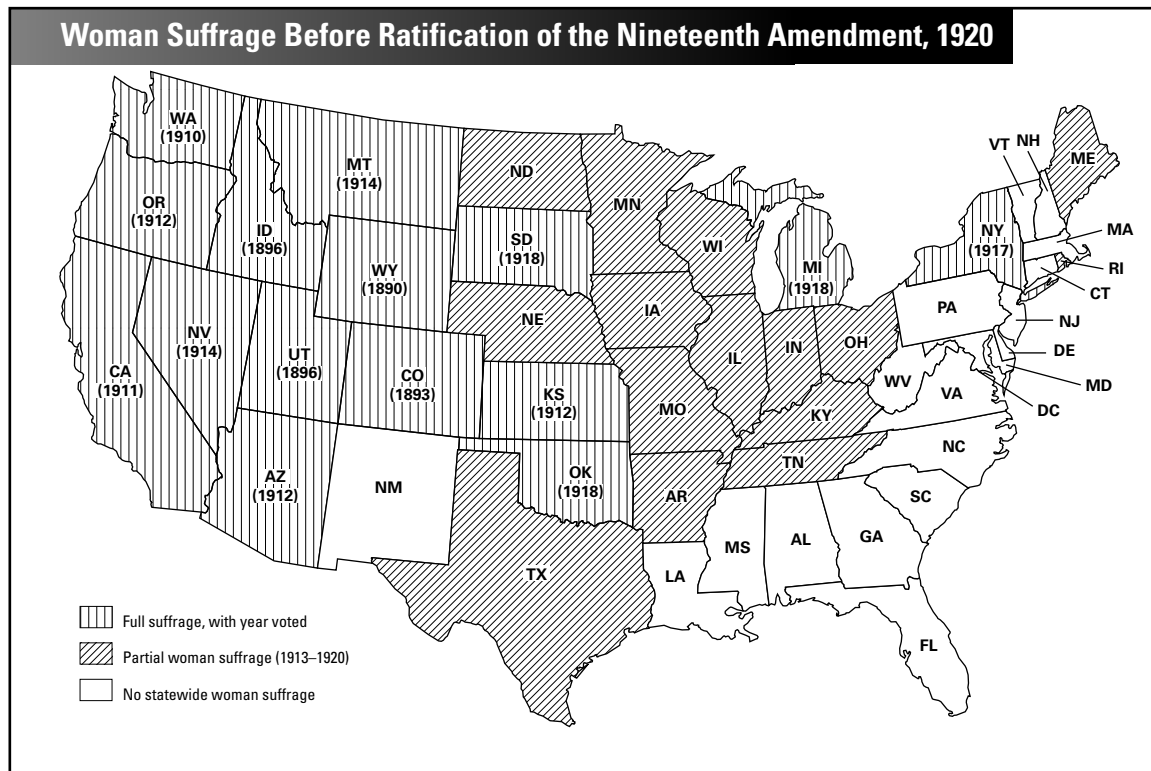
Write the letter of the best answer. (4 points each)

- \_\_\_\_\_ 1. The progressive movement regarded all of the following as worthy goals **except**
- protecting social welfare.
  - promoting business monopolies.
  - creating economic reform.
  - fostering efficiency in the workplace.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 2. Muckrakers were
- politicians.
  - conservationists.
  - suffragists.
  - journalists.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 3. A bill that originates from the people rather than legislators is known as
- a recall.
  - an initiative.
  - a referendum.
  - an amendment.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 4. In the mid-1800s, the majority of women who held jobs worked as
- servants.
  - teachers.
  - clerks.
  - telephone operators.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 5. All of the following were actively involved in securing the right to vote for women **except**
- Elizabeth Cady Stanton.
  - Susan B. Anthony.
  - Florence Kelley.
  - Carrie Chapman Catt.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 6. In *The Jungle*, Upton Sinclair exposed
- dangers faced by coal miners.
  - corrupt business practices of the Standard Oil Company.
  - unsanitary conditions in the meat-packing industry.
  - illegal deals between special interests and the government.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 7. The first person to use the presidency as a “bully pulpit” was
- William H. Taft.
  - Theodore Roosevelt.
  - Woodrow Wilson.
  - William McKinley.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 8. The law that required truthful labels was the
- Pure Food and Drug Act.
  - Meat Inspection Act.
  - Sherman Antitrust Act.
  - Interstate Commerce Act.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 9. The primary goal of the NAACP was
- voting rights for women.
  - better working conditions.
  - regulation of the banking industry.
  - equality among the races.

- \_\_\_\_\_ 10. In the election of 1912, the candidate considered least pleasing to reformers was
- a. Eugene V. Debs.
  - b. Theodore Roosevelt.
  - c. William H. Taft.
  - d. Woodrow Wilson.

**Part 2: Map Skills**

This map shows where and when women could vote in some or all elections, even before the Nineteenth Amendment was passed in 1920. Use the map to complete this section. Write the letter of the best answer. (2 points each)



- \_\_\_\_\_ 11. In total, \_\_\_\_\_ states had full woman suffrage before 1920.
- a. 15
  - b. 25
  - c. 27
  - d. 30
- \_\_\_\_\_ 12. The state of \_\_\_\_\_ granted full woman suffrage in 1893.
- a. Minnesota
  - b. Utah
  - c. Colorado
  - d. Massachusetts
- \_\_\_\_\_ 13. Based on the map, you could infer that Ohio was \_\_\_\_\_ than Pennsylvania in the early 1900s.
- a. more progressive
  - b. less progressive
  - c. home to more women
  - d. less concerned with conservation

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- \_\_\_\_\_ 14. The southwestern state of \_\_\_\_ was more conservative towards woman suffrage than its neighbors.
- a. Arizona
  - b. Texas
  - c. Nevada
  - d. New Mexico
- \_\_\_\_\_ 15. The last states to grant women full suffrage before 1920 were \_\_\_\_\_.
- a. New York, Michigan, and South Dakota.
  - b. Oklahoma, South Dakota, and Michigan.
  - c. North Dakota, Nebraska, and Texas.
  - d. Arizona, Oregon, and Kansas.

Use the map on page 182 to answer the following questions in complete sentences.  
(5 points each)

16. Which region of the United States was generally more progressive on woman suffrage? How do you know?

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17. Would you say that whole regions rather than isolated states tended to agree on woman suffrage? Explain.

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**CHAPTER**  
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Form C

**CHAPTER TEST** *The Progressive Era***Part 1: Main Ideas**

Write the letter of the best answer. (4 points each)

- \_\_\_\_\_ 1. Which of the following was **not** a result of the introduction of the assembly line?  
a. higher worker turnover                      c. decreased productivity  
b. reduced hours of the workday              d. higher wages
- \_\_\_\_\_ 2. Who gained most from the ratification of the Seventeenth Amendment?  
a. party bosses                                      c. state legislators  
b. ordinary citizens                                d. industrial leaders
- \_\_\_\_\_ 3. Which of the following best states the primary goal of prohibitionists?  
a. to eliminate the sale of alcohol to minors  
b. to eliminate the use of alcohol in society  
c. to reduce accidents in the workplace  
d. to reduce the availability of alcohol to minors
- \_\_\_\_\_ 4. Why were early progressive attempts to enact federal bans on child labor unsuccessful?  
a. The bans had little public support.  
b. Labor unions fought the legislation.  
c. Factory owners simply ignored the laws.  
d. The Supreme Court ruled such bans unconstitutional.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 5. Which strategy was **not** employed by woman suffragists to obtain their goal?  
a. They called for female workers to strike.  
b. They advocated a constitutional amendment.  
c. They tested the Fourteenth Amendment in court.  
d. They convinced state legislatures to grant women the right to vote.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 6. Which statement best characterizes Roosevelt's position on trusts?  
a. Some trusts were harmful to the public interest.  
b. All trusts should be busted.  
c. Trusts were of benefit to the public interest.  
d. Trusts were legal and could not be abolished.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 7. Which statement best characterizes the position of Gifford Pinchot toward land conservation?  
a. Unrestricted development was acceptable.  
b. A multi-use land program was possible.  
c. Further privatization should be prohibited.  
d. Conservation should not interfere with industrial expansion.

- \_\_\_\_\_ 8. Which of the following actions led to the defeat of Taft in 1912?
- his overuse of the bully pulpit
  - his failure to continue the trustbusting of Roosevelt
  - his refusal to sign the Payne-Aldrich Tariff
  - his failure to unify the Republican Party
- \_\_\_\_\_ 9. What was the primary motivation for passage of the Sixteenth Amendment?
- to curb the power of corporations
  - to replace revenue lost by enacting lower tariffs
  - to reduce the gap between rich and poor
  - to create a war chest to pay for future wars
- \_\_\_\_\_ 10. What effect did World War I have on the suffragist movement?
- It delayed action as attention turned to the war effort.
  - It had little effect.
  - It caused a split within the NAWSA.
  - It hastened passage and ratification of the Nineteenth Amendment.

## Part 2: Map Skills

This map shows where and when women could vote in some or all elections, even before the Nineteenth Amendment was passed in 1920. Use the map to answer questions 11–15 on page 189. Answer each question on the lines provided. (4 points each)

