CHAPTER 22

The Age of Reform

ANTICIPATION/REACTION

Directions: Before you begin reading this chapter, in the column entitled “Anticipation” place a check mark beside any of the following seven statements with which you now agree. When you have completed your study of this chapter, come back to this section and in the column entitled “Reaction” place a check mark beside any of the statements with which you then agree. Note any variation in the placement of check marks from anticipation to reaction and explain why you changed your mind.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Anticipation</th>
<th>Reaction</th>
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<tr>
<td>1. _____ The original goal of the progressive movement aimed at relieving</td>
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<td>the economic distress of American farmers after the Panic of 1893.</td>
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<td>2. _____ Progressives believed that the problems of U. S. society were</td>
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<td>caused by the structure of its political and economic institutions rather</td>
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<td>than by the character weaknesses of individual Americans.</td>
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<td>3. _____ Generally, progressives were notably radical in their selfless</td>
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<td>efforts on behalf of others, their disdain for capitalism, and their moral</td>
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<td>flexibility.</td>
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<td>4. _____ Women were not allowed to vote in the United States until the</td>
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<td>Nineteenth Amendment was ratified in 1920.</td>
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<td>5. _____ President Theodore Roosevelt believed that the best way to deal</td>
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<td>with large corporations was to break them up into smaller units of free</td>
<td>5. _____</td>
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<td>enterprise.</td>
<td>5. _____</td>
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<td>6. _____ Theodore Roosevelt was the first president to use the power of his</td>
<td>6. _____</td>
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<td>office to help labor unions.</td>
<td>6. _____</td>
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<td>7. _____ Presidents Theodore Roosevelt and Woodrow Wilson were both</td>
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<td>proponents of racial equality and civil rights for African Americans.</td>
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LEARNING OBJECTIVES

After reading Chapter 22 you should be able to:

1. Explain the origins and philosophical basis of the progressive movement and list the successes it had reforming cities and states.
2. Evaluate the Roosevelt administration in regard to its business policies and the Square Deal. What were its most notable achievements?
3. Evaluate the presidency of William Howard Taft as a “progressive” administration, and explain how Taft split the Republican party after 1909.
4. Analyze the election of 1912 regarding political parties, candidates, issues, results, and long-range implications.
5. Evaluate Woodrow Wilson’s presidency using his “New Freedom” campaign message as criteria. Why did non-whites benefit little from his or any other progressive administration?

CHAPTER OVERVIEW

Roots of Progressivism

Historians call the period between the end of the Spanish-American War and American entry into World War I the progressive era. Progressive in this sense refers to reform as a response to industrialism that followed the Civil War. In reality, the roots of progressivism predate 1898, and remnants of the movement continued into the 1920s. Some progressives demanded an end to inefficient and corrupt political machines that were overly influenced by special interest groups; others wished to break up or more strictly regulate the industrial corporations and trusts; still more proposed reforms on behalf of the urban poor, including the abolition of child labor, regulation of working hours and conditions for women, and improved worker safety.

It seemed obvious to progressives that in America’s increasingly urban, industrial, and complex society, people must become more socially minded and the economy more carefully organized. This placed a premium on cooperation and efficiency. In many instances, progressive backing for reform harmonized with intellectual currents of the time—the new social sciences, the Social Gospel, pragmatism—and blended with their ideas for social improvement. Many now turned to putting these ideas into practice.

The Muckrakers

A group of journalists brought the vague apprehensions of many progressives into focus by exposing the abuses of the political, social, and economic systems. These “muckrakers” flooded the press with exposé articles on such topics as insurance companies, college athletics, prostitution, sweatshop labor, and political corruption. Henry Demarest Lloyd and Ida Tarbell, for example, attacked the Standard Oil monopoly in the Atlantic Monthly and McClure’s, respectively. Lincoln Steffens wrote hard-hitting articles (“The Shame of the Cities”) that exposed the ties between big-city machines and business operators.

The Progressive Mind

Progressives tried to arouse the conscience of ordinary people in order to “purify” American life. They believed that human beings were by nature decent and well-intentioned, and claimed that the evils of society lay in the structure of institutions rather than in weaknesses or sinfulness of individuals. Therefore, most progressives believed that government should be made more responsive to the will of citizens who stood for traditional virtues. Despite its democratic rhetoric, progressivism was often paternalistic and sometimes contradictory. Middle-class
reformers frequently oversimplified issues and treated their personal values as standards of absolute truth and morality. They also found it difficult to cooperate with actual working people for whom they purportedly spoke. Though progressives stressed individual freedom, many supported prohibition. Seldom did they challenge fundamental principles of capitalism or try to reorganize society. Many progressives were anti-immigrant and had little to offer African Americans.

“Radical” Progressives: The Wave of the Future

Some progressives espoused more radical views imported from Europe. Eugene V. Debs, for instance, ran for president on the Socialist party ticket, and helped organize a radical union, the Industrial Workers of the World (IWW), that proclaimed that the working class had nothing in common with its employers. The IWW was anti-capitalist, but it never attracted many ordinary workers.

Progressive intellectuals were influenced by Sigmund Freud’s theory of psychoanalysis that would eventually revolutionize manners and morals. “Bohemian” thinkers, nearly all of whom came from middle-class backgrounds and many of whom were genuinely creative people, flocked to New York’s Greenwich Village. The creative and basically optimistic writers of the era included the poets Ezra Pound, who yearned for an American renaissance, and Carl Sandburg, who hailed his native “City of Big Shoulders” while denouncing Chicago’s plutocrats.

Political Reform: Cities First

Progressivism began in the cities, where the anonymity and complexity of life allowed government corruption and inefficiency to flourish. Reformers worked to dismantle political machines from New York to San Francisco, where the legendary lawyer Abe Ruef made a fortune in illegal political activities. Progressive mayors such as Samuel “Golden Rule” Jones in Toledo succeeded in rousing the citizens against corrupt officials. Others obtained “home rule” charters and created research bureaus, deprivitized city utilities, and created new forms of municipal government. The commission system, which began in Galveston, Texas, in 1900, integrated legislative and executive functions in the hands of an elected commission. The city-manager system, first adopted in Dayton, Ohio, authorized a professional, non-partisan manager to administer city affairs.

Political Reform: The States

Progressives found they could not improve the cities unless state legislatures were willing to cooperate, because municipalities are creations of states, and rural majorities, insensitive to urban needs, controlled most state legislatures. Nevertheless, Republican Governor Robert La Follette, who believed that the people would always do the right thing if properly informed, built a model for progressive policies in Wisconsin. Despite the opposition of rail and lumbering interests, La Follette initiated a direct primary election for nominating candidates, a corrupt-practices act, and laws limiting campaign expenditures and lobbying. La Follette’s “Wisconsin Idea” spread across the nation from New Jersey to Oregon, where voters introduced the initiative and referendum designed to make state government more responsive to popular will.
State Social Legislation

The states gradually adopted social legislation to regulate employment practices and working conditions, but before 1900 the collective impact of such legislation was not impressive. Judges often used the Fourteenth Amendment’s restriction against depriving individuals of “life, liberty or property” as grounds for overturning social legislation, and they adopted an increasingly narrow interpretation of state police power.

In *Lochner v. New York*, the Supreme Court ruled the states could not limit bakers to a 10-hour day; individuals could work as many hours as they wished. And after Congress passed a law in 1916 to ban child labor, the Court declared it unconstitutional in *Hammer v. Dagenhart* (1918). Many states acted to improve worker safety, particularly after the 1911 Triangle shirtwaist factory fire in New York City, which claimed the lives of nearly 150 women because the company had no fire escapes and kept its doors locked. By 1917, most states had limited the hours of women industrial workers, and some had set wage standards. In 1908, the Supreme Court had ruled in *Muller v. Oregon*, a landmark case argued by attorney Louis D. Brandeis, that the state could limit women laundry workers to a 10-hour day on grounds that long hours at work undermined the health of women, the well-being of their families, and the good of communities.

Progressives also attacked monopolies in their states. Wisconsin enacted a graduated income tax, established an industrial commission to enforce labor and factory legislation, and created a conservation commission. In New Jersey, Governor Woodrow Wilson’s urging led to legislation establishing a commission with authority to fix rates charged by rail, gas, electric, and telephone companies. However, piecemeal state legislation failed to solve the problems of an ever more complex national economy.

Political Reform: The Woman Suffrage Movement

On the national level, progressives pushed for adoption of a woman suffrage amendment, a goal long pursued by Susan B. Anthony and other feminists. A lack of unity and confusion over the proper role of women had handicapped this effort for years. Nevertheless, feminists gradually obtained voting rights for women in some western states by 1910, and demanded political, social, and economic equality with men. The suffragists then shifted the campaign back to the national level and the Nineteenth Amendment was approved by Congress in 1918 and ratified in 1920.

Political Reform: Income Taxes and Popular Election of Senators

The progressive reform drive found further expression in the Sixteenth Amendment (1913), authorizing a federal income tax, and the Seventeenth Amendment (1913), permitting voters to choose directly their state’s two United States senators. Meanwhile, progressive congressmen, led by George Norris of Nebraska, reformed procedures in the House of Representatives in 1910 by stripping the Speaker of his control over committee assignments and placing such selections in the hands of party caucuses.

Theodore Roosevelt: Cowboy in the White House
Vice-President Theodore Roosevelt assumed the presidency upon the assassination of William McKinley in 1901. Earlier he had served in a number of elective and appointed offices, and he had been a rancher, a soldier, and a writer. He was notably aggressive and argumentative, yet warmhearted and committed to the ideals of public service and national greatness. His elevation to the presidency alarmed some conservatives, yet Roosevelt’s energy, enthusiasm, and sound thinking in crises served the nation well. He often got what he wanted by exercising his executive power rather than by persuading Congress to pass new laws.

Roosevelt’s domestic program included some federal control of big corporations, increasing the regulatory power of the Interstate Commerce Commission, and the conservation of natural resources. To these ends, a number of progressive measures passed Congress. The Newlands Act (1902) funneled proceeds from land sales in the West into irrigation projects. The Department of Commerce and Labor and the Bureau of Corporations were established to discourage monopolies. The Elkins Act (1903) strengthened the ICC against the railroads.

**Roosevelt and Big Business**

Roosevelt acquired a reputation as a “trustbuster,” but this description was only partially accurate because he did not believe in breaking up corporations indiscriminately. He assured corporate leaders that he was not opposed to size per se but to conditions that tended to create monopolies and insisted that regulation was the best way to deal with large corporations. Still, in 1902, he ordered the Justice Department to revive the Sherman Antitrust Act by filing suit against the Northern Securities Company, a western railroad monopoly. The Supreme Court ordered the breakup of the company. Roosevelt then ordered suits against Standard Oil and the American Tobacco Company. At the same time, however, he directed the Bureau of Corporations to work with U.S. Steel and International Harvester to help them voluntarily remedy malpractices and avoid antitrust suits.

**Roosevelt and the Coal Strike**

Roosevelt was the first president to use executive power to benefit organized labor. In 1902, anthracite miners struck for higher wages, an eight-hour day, and recognition of the United Mine Workers. The mine owners refused concessions and prepared to starve the strikers into submission. Roosevelt, who sympathized with the miners and feared a winter coal shortage, called both sides to a conference in Washington. When no settlement resulted, Roosevelt threatened to use federal troops to seize and operate the mines. This threat of government intervention brought the owners to terms: The miners soon returned to work with a 10-percent wage increase and a nine-hour day, while the owners obtained a 10-percent increase in the price of coal and were not required to recognize the union. Everyone received a “square deal,” but Roosevelt was the main winner. Without calling on Congress for support, he expanded executive power and federal authority. His action marked a step forward in the evolution of the modern presidency.
TR’s Triumphs

The popular Roosevelt was easily reelected in 1904, defeating the conservative New York judge Alton B. Parker. Encouraged by his landslide, Roosevelt pressed for further reforms. In 1906, the Hepburn Act expanded the regulatory powers of the Interstate Commerce Commission. Congress passed meat-inspection and pure-food and drug legislation, which had been encouraged by the muckraker Upton Sinclair, whose novel, *The Jungle*, exposed filthy conditions in Chicago’s slaughterhouses. Roosevelt agreed to the packers’ demand that the government pay the costs of inspection. The Food and Drug Administration attempted to enforce the ban on the manufacture and sale of adulterated and fraudulently labeled products.

Roosevelt Tilts Left

Roosevelt never accepted the “lunatic fringe” of the progressive movement, but steadily took more liberal positions in the sense that he consistently defended what he considered the nation’s interests against exploitation by business interests. Conservation of natural resources was one of his passions and perhaps the most significant achievement of his presidency. While president he placed some 150 million acres of forestlands in federal reserves and enforced laws governing grazing, mining, and lumbering.

Conservative, or “Old Guard,” Republicans blamed a business panic in 1907 on Roosevelt’s trustbusting, but the president paid them little heed. In fact, in the years following the panic, he denounced them as “malefactors of great wealth” and endorsed federal income and inheritance taxes, stricter regulation of interstate corporations, and reforms designed to help industrial workers.

William Howard Taft: The Listless Progressive, or More is Less

As his successor, Roosevelt chose Secretary of War William Howard Taft, who easily defeated Democrat William Jennings Bryan’s third and final White House bid in 1908. Though Taft supported progressive legislation, he never absorbed the progressive spirit of his times. He lacked the physical and mental stamina required of a modern president.

Taft followed Roosevelt’s lead in enforcing the Sherman Act, expanding the national forest reserves, and promoting mine safety legislation. He approved legislation for an eight-hour day for workers under government contracts and even asked Congress to lower the tariff, something Roosevelt had avoided. While the House passed lowered tariff legislation favored by Taft, protectionists in the Senate restored high rates on many items. Taft did little to assist progressive senators who objected to the higher rates; instead he signed the Payne-Aldrich tariff measure into law. Taft also got into hot water with conservationists even though he believed in stewardship of natural resources. Secretary of the Interior Richard Ballinger returned to the public domain certain waterpower sites that the Roosevelt administration had withdrawn. Chief forester Gifford Pinchot, a conservationist, objected when he learned that Ballinger was also upholding claims of mining interests to Alaskan coal lands. When Pinchot persisted in criticizing Ballinger, Taft dismissed Pinchot.
Breakup of the Republican Party

Pinchot’s dismissal created a rift between Taft and Roosevelt that shattered the Republican party into progressive and Old Guard factions. Whereas Taft allied himself to the Old Guard, Roosevelt supported the progressives and in 1910 unveiled a comprehensive program of social legislation and expansion of federal power to regulate business that he called the New Nationalism.

In 1912, Roosevelt declared his candidacy for the Republican presidential nomination and won most of the party’s presidential primaries. Because some Taft delegates to the Republican national nominating convention had been chosen under questionable circumstances, Roosevelt challenged the right of 254 delegates to their seats. The Taft-dominated credentials committee awarded enough disputed seats to the president, who won the nomination on the first ballot. Thereafter, Roosevelt ran as a third-party candidate under the Progressive or “Bull Moose” banner. He advocated a number of reforms, including strict regulation of corporations, a tariff commission, national presidential primaries, minimum wage and workers’ compensation laws, and the elimination of child labor.

The Election of 1912

The Democrats nominated Woodrow Wilson, a political scientist and Princeton University president who had been elected governor of New Jersey in 1910. Wilson’s “New Freedom” platform claimed that the national government could best prevent unfair business practices by allowing competition, breaking up trusts, and establishing fair rules for the conduct of free enterprise. Conversely, Roosevelt believed that complexities of the modern world required regulation of the trusts and economic planning; in effect, the employment of Hamiltonian means to achieve Jeffersonian ends. With a united Democratic party, Wilson soundly defeated both Roosevelt and Taft. As representatives of progressivism, Wilson and Roosevelt together polled more than two-thirds of the popular vote.

Wilson: The New Freedom

Woodrow Wilson was an immediate success as president. Among his early legislative victories was the enactment of the Underwood Tariff (1913), which reduced rates to their lowest level since before the Civil War. To compensate for lost revenue, Congress collected the first income taxes under the Sixteenth Amendment, passed in 1913. Wilson signed the Federal Reserve Act (1913), which gave the nation a central banking system for the first time since the 1830s. The measure divided the nation into 12 banking districts, each under the supervision of a “banker’s bank.” All national banks (state banks had the option to join) had to invest six percent of their capital as a reserve requirement. The nerve center of the system was the Federal Reserve Board in Washington, which controlled the amount of money in circulation through the manipulation of the reserve requirement and the rediscount rate, the commission charged to the member banks by the reserve banks.

In 1914, Wilson replaced Roosevelt’s Bureau of Corporations with the Federal Trade Commission, which issued cease and desist orders against “unfair” trade practices. The Clayton Antitrust Act outlawed both price discrimination that fostered monopoly and interlocking
directorates that acted as a subterfuge for controlling competing companies. It also exempted labor unions from antitrust laws and curtailed the use of injunctions in labor disputes. In practice, the actual differences between Wilson’s New Freedom and Roosevelt’s New Nationalism were slight. Both resulted in governmental regulation of the economy. However, there were limits to Wilson’s progressivism: He opposed low-interest government loans to farmers, a federal law prohibiting child labor, and a woman suffrage amendment to the Constitution.

The Progressives and Minority Rights

With few exceptions, progressives, like most members of the middle class, exhibited strong prejudice against non-white people as well as against certain whites, and were generally unconcerned about the conditions of poor immigrants. For instance, in 1913 the Dillingham Commission proposed restrictions on the number of newcomers to be admitted to the United States, particularly those from southern and eastern Europe. Secondly, in the Dead Indian Land Act of 1902, Native Americans were given greater latitude to sell their inherited land allotments. But while greater efforts were undertaken to improve the education of Native American children, progressives assumed that only vocational training would help them. Finally, racial segregation was rigidly enforced in the South. Lynching remained a persistent problem; indeed some 1,100 blacks were murdered by mobs between 1900 and 1914. African Americans were denied both education and their right to vote by Jim Crow laws. Few blacks attended high school. Some southern progressives justified the disfranchisement of African Americans on grounds that it was electoral reform—it prevented corrupt white politicians from purchasing black votes.

Black Militancy

Breaking with the accommodationist rhetoric of Booker T. Washington, William E. B. Du Bois exhorted African Americans to establish their own businesses, run their own newspapers and colleges, write their own literature, and preserve their identity as a people, rather than assimilate meekly into white society. Du Bois called for black education, civil rights, and repeal of racist voting laws. An elitist, he believed that African Americans could overcome the vices of immorality, crime, and laziness through the leadership of its “exceptional men,” or “talented tenth.” In 1909, Du Bois joined with a group of whites to form the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP), the flagship organization in the war against racial discrimination. Du Bois edited the organization’s journal, The Crisis.

Such militancy produced few immediate gains for blacks. Though he had invited Booker T. Washington to dine at the White House, Theodore Roosevelt pursued a “lily-white” policy as the Bull Moose nominee in 1912. President Wilson, a segregationist whose administration was dominated by white southerners, refused even to appoint a privately-funded commission to study racial problems. Wilson’s attitude alarmed Du Bois and other black militants.
PEOPLE, PLACES, AND THINGS

Define the following:

progressive ________________________________________________________________
______________________________________________________________________________
muckrakers ________________________________________________________________
______________________________________________________________________________
“ashcan” artists _____________________________________________________________
______________________________________________________________________________
city manager _____________________________________________________________
______________________________________________________________________________
commission government _____________________________________________________
______________________________________________________________________________
trustbuster ________________________________________________________________
______________________________________________________________________________
“talented tenth” ____________________________________________________________
______________________________________________________________________________

Describe the following:

McClure’s _________________________________________________________________
______________________________________________________________________________
Wisconsin Idea _____________________________________________________________
______________________________________________________________________________

Muller v. Oregon ____________________________________________________________
______________________________________________________________________________
Triangle shirtwaist factory ___________________________________________________
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<table>
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<td>The Jungle</td>
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<tr>
<td>Payne-Aldrich Tariff</td>
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<td>New Nationalism</td>
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<td>New Freedom</td>
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<td>Federal Reserve Act</td>
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<td>Clayton Antitrust Act</td>
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Identify the following:
- Lincoln Steffens
- William “Big Bill” Haywood
- Robert M. “Bob” La Follette
- Susan B. Anthony
- Gifford Pinchot
- William E. B. Du Bois
SELF-TEST

Multiple-Choice Questions

1. The progressive movement sprang from the struggle against all the following EXCEPT
   A. racial injustices towards African Americans and Native Americans.
   B. the influence of giant corporations.
   C. working conditions for child and women labor.
   D. government corruption.

2. Progressive values included all the following EXCEPT
   A. laissez-faire.
   B. individual freedom.
   C. organization.
   A. efficiency.

3. Most progressive leaders were all of the following EXCEPT
   A. radical.
   B. optimistic.
   C. individualists.
   D. middle class.

4. The progressive movement was generally all the following EXCEPT
   A. anti-capitalist.
   B. anti-immigrant.
   C. anti-black.
   A. anti-monopolist.

5. Progressive reformers in the cities adopted one or more of the following EXCEPT
   A. the initiative and referendum.
   B. “gas and water socialism.”
   C. city manager form of government.
   D. city commissioner form of government.

6. The Supreme Court decision in which case was pro-progressive?
   A. *Lochner v. New York*
   B. *Hammer v. Dagenhart*
   C. *Adkins v. Children’s Hospital*
   D. *Muller v. Oregon*
7. Probably the most progressive state and its governor were
   A. Woodrow Wilson and New Jersey.
   B. Robert La Follette and Wisconsin.
   C. Charles Evans Hughes and New York.
   D. Upton Sinclair and California.

8. Upton Sinclair’s novel, *The Jungle*, influenced federal legislation on
   A. railroad legislation.
   B. meat inspection and pure food and drugs.
   C. conservation of natural resources.
   D. child labor protection.

9. Probably Theodore Roosevelt’s most significant achievement as president was his support for
   A. federal meat inspection and pure and food and drugs.
   B. child labor legislation.
   C. railroad regulation.
   D. conservation of natural resources.

10. Although he was a progressive, while he was a member of Roosevelt’s cabinet, William Howard Taft had been disturbed by Roosevelt’s
    A. vigorous enforcement of the Sherman Antitrust Act.
    B. timidity toward railroad regulation.
    C. long list of new reform legislation for enactment by Congress.
    D. sweeping use of executive power.

11. Taft split the Republican party into “Old Guard” and “progressive” wings by his actions in all of the following EXCEPT
    A. Ballinger-Pinchot controversy.
    B. credentials dispute at the 1912 Republican convention.
    C. Payne-Aldrich Tariff.
    D. mine safety legislation.

12. Match the progressive amendment with its subject
    A. Sixteenth  1. prohibition
    B. Seventeenth  2. woman suffrage
    C. Eighteenth  3. income tax
    D. Nineteenth  4. popular election of senators

    A. A3, B1, C4, D2
    B. A1, B2, C3, D4
    C. A3, B4, C1, D2
    D. A4, B3, C2, D1

13. Theodore Roosevelt was best known as president as
    A. a war hero.
    B. a big game hunter.
    C. leader of the “Bull Moose” faction.
    D. a trustbuster.
14. Theodore Roosevelt can be fairly characterized as all the following EXCEPT
   A. aggressive.
   B. argumentative.
   C. broadly curious.
   D. unsound in judgment.

15. During the 1902 coal strike, President Roosevelt threatened to
   A. close down the mines.
   B. dispatch federal troops to seize and operate the mines.
   C. order the owners to recognize the unions’ right to collective bargaining.
   D. send in National Guard troops to break the strike.

16. The heart of President Roosevelt’s “New Freedom” message in 1912 was to
   A. expand federal power to regulate the trusts.
   B. enact a comprehensive program of social legislation.
   C. gain government ownership of business.
   D. break up the trusts and restore competition.

17. During the progressive movement, all of the following occurred EXCEPT
   A. the Dead Indian Land Act opened federally funded trade and vocational schools for
      Native American youth.
   B. a Gentlemen’s Agreement excluded Japanese immigration into the United States.
   C. the Dillingham Commission recommended restrictions on immigration from
      southern and eastern Europe.
   D. Jim Crow laws in the South became more rigid and lynchings more frequent.

18. Included in the “small avalanche of important measures” passed by Congress during
    Wilson’s first two years in the presidency were all the following EXCEPT
    A. Underwood Tariff Act—lowering tariff rates.
    B. Hepburn Act—expanding federal regulation of railroads.
    C. Clayton Antitrust Act—tightening antitrust regulation.
    D. Federal Reserve Act—creating a national banking system.

19. William E. B. Du Bois wanted African Americans to do all the following EXCEPT
    A. lift themselves up by their own bootstraps.
    B. preserve their own identity rather than amalgamate into white society.
    C. follow the leadership of a “talented tenth” of blacks.
    D. stop dreaming of political power, civil rights, and higher education and instead
       realistically adjust and accommodate to living in a white-dominated society.

20. William E. B. Du Bois was a founding member of the
    A. Congress of Racial Equality (CORE).
    B. Student Non-violent Coordinating Committee (SNCC).
    C. National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP).
    D. Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC).
Essay Questions

1. Explain how the progressive movement emerged as a response to post-Civil War industrialism. What was the role of the muckrakers in the progressive movement?

2. Discuss political reforms at the municipal and state levels during the Progressive Era. Identify some key mayors and governors and their accomplishments.

3. Explain how Theodore Roosevelt helped to strengthen the executive function of the presidency, with reference to his policies toward business and the Square Deal.

4. Describe the presidential election of 1912 in reference to parties, nominees, platforms, issues, campaign styles, results, and long-term significance.

5. Explain why the progressive movement offered little hope to blacks and other minority groups desiring to improve their status.

CRITICAL THINKING EXERCISE

Circle the one item in each listing that is unrelated to the other three.

1. reform improvement status quo change
   6. Theodore Roosevelt
      William Howard Taft
      Woodrow Wilson
      William Jennings Bryan

2. progressive “Old Guard” conservationist trust busting
   7. Eugene V. Debs
      Upton Sinclair
      Ida Tarbell
      Lincoln Steffens

3. New Nationalism monopoly New Freedom regulation
   8. New Freedom antitrust centralized banking laissez-faire

4. accommodationist segregation equality “lily-white”
   9. Isadora Duncan
      Eugene O’Neill
      John Bunyan
      Alfred Stieglitz

5. John Mitchell Mary “Mother” Jones Samuel Gompers Carter Woodson
   10. George Baer
       James J. Hill
       J.P. Morgan
       Samuel Gompers