

5. Explain the debate over imperialism after the Spanish-American War.
6. How did United States policy in Latin America change between 1890 and 1912?
7. Compare our foreign policies toward Cuba and China around the turn of the last century.
8. How did the United States obtain the Panama Canal?
9. What did Theodore Roosevelt mean by “Speak softly, and carry a big stick”? How did he implement such a policy?

ANSWERS TO MULTIPLE-CHOICE AND TRUE-FALSE QUESTIONS

Multiple-Choice Questions

1-A, 2-B, 3-B, 4-D, 5-B, 6-C, 7-D, 8-C, 9-D, 10-C, 11-B, 12-D, 13-D, 14-C, 15-B

True-False Questions

1-T, 2-F, 3-T, 4-F, 5-T, 6-F, 7-T, 8-F, 9-F, 10-F, 11-T, 12-T, 13-F, 14-F, 15-F

24



THE PROGRESSIVE ERA

CHAPTER OBJECTIVES

After you finish reading and studying this chapter, you should be able to

1. Explain the nature and the goals of the progressive movement.
2. Compare the progressive movement with the populist movement.
3. Describe Roosevelt's brand of progressivism.
4. Account for Taft's mixed record as a progressive.
5. Describe Wilson's efforts for progressive reform.
6. Assess the impact of progressivism on U.S. politics, society, and economy.

CHAPTER OUTLINE

- I. Progressivism
 - A. General features
 1. Aimed against the abuses of the Gilded-Age bosses
 2. More businesslike and efficient than populism
 3. Paradox of regulation of business by business leaders
 4. Not an organized group or party
 - B. Antecedents
 1. Populism
 2. Mugwumps
 3. Socialist critiques
 4. Muckrakers
 - a. Henry Demarest Lloyd and Jacob Riis
 - b. Golden Age of Muckraking

- c. Popular support for reform
 - d. Diagnosis more than remedy
- C. Themes of progressivism
1. Democratizing government
 - a. Direct primaries
 - b. Initiative, referendum, recall, and other local actions
 - c. Direct election of senators
 2. Efficiency and good government
 - a. Frederick W. Taylor and scientific management
 - b. Shorter ballots
 - c. Tax assessments and budgets
 - d. Commission and city-manager forms of city government
 - e. Use of specialists
 3. Regulation of giant corporations
 - a. Complete laissez-faire
 - b. Public ownership
 - c. Trust-busting
 - d. Regulation of big business
 - e. Problem of regulating the regulators
 4. Social justice
 - a. Private charities and state power
 - b. Child labor
 - c. Night work and dangerous occupations
 - d. Erratic Supreme Court
 - e. Stricter building codes and factory inspection acts
 - f. Workmen's compensation
 - g. Pressure for prohibition
- II. Roosevelt's Progressivism
- A. Activism and the art of the possible
 - B. Trust regulation
 1. Opposition to trustbusting
 2. *Northern Securities* case, 1904
 - C. Coal strike of 1902
 1. Cause of strike
 2. Roosevelt and arbitration
 3. Effects of strike and settlement
 - D. Further regulation of business
 1. More antitrust suits
 2. Expedition and Elkins Acts
 3. Bureau of Corporations
 4. Anti-trust suits
 - a. Standard Oil
 - b. American Tobacco
 - E. Election of 1904
1. Republican nomination
 2. Democratic candidate and positions
 3. Campaign and result
- F. Reforms in second term
1. Hepburn Act
 2. Regulation of food and drugs
 - a. Upton Sinclair's *The Jungle*
 - b. Meat Inspection Act
 - c. Pure Food and Drug Act
 3. Conservation
- III. Taft's Administration
- A. Successor to Theodore Roosevelt in 1908
 1. William Howard Taft
 2. Democrats and Bryan
 3. Election outcome
 - B. Taft's background and character
 - C. Tariff reform
 1. Preference for lower rates
 2. Problems in Senate
 3. Reactions to compromise
 - D. Ballinger-Pinchot controversy
 1. Ballinger's actions to undo Roosevelt policies
 2. Roles of Pinchot and Glavis
 3. Impact of the affair
 - E. Taft's role in the rebellion against Speaker Cannon
 - F. Elections of 1910
 - G. Roosevelt's response on his return to the United States
 1. Development of the New Nationalism
 2. Clash over the U.S. Steel suit
 3. TR enters the race
 - H. Taft's achievements
 1. In conservation
 2. Mann-Elkins Act
 3. Other laws
 4. Constitutional amendments
 - I. The election of 1912
 1. The Republican nomination of 1912
 - a. Roosevelt's primary victories
 - b. Taft's nomination
 2. Creation of the Progressive party
- Wilson's Progressivism
- A. Wilson's rise to power
 1. His background
 2. Student of politics

- 3. President of Princeton
 - 4. Governor of New Jersey
 - 5. His nomination
 - B. Election of 1912
 - 1. New Nationalism versus New Freedom
 - 2. Wilson's election
 - 3. Significance of the election
 - a. High mark for progressivism
 - i. First presidential primaries
 - ii. Focus on alternatives
 - b. Democrats back into office
 - c. Southerners into control
 - d. Republican party and conservatism
 - C. Wilsonian reform
 - 1. Wilson's style
 - 2. Courting public support
 - 3. Tariff reform
 - a. Appearance before Congress
 - b. Efforts for Senate support
 - c. Tariff changes in the Underwood-Simmons Act
 - d. Income tax provisions
 - 4. Banking and currency reform
 - a. National Monetary Commission
 - b. Compromises required
 - c. Federal Reserve System
 - d. Defects corrected by the new system
 - 5. Efforts for new antitrust laws
 - a. New Freedom approach
 - b. Federal Trade Commission Act
 - c. Clayton Anti-Trust Act
 - i. Practices outlawed
 - ii. Labor and farm groups
 - d. Disappointments with administration of the new laws
 - 6. The limits of Wilson's progressivism
 - a. Social justice
 - b. African Americans
 - 7. Wilson's return to reform
 - a. Plight of the Progressive party
 - b. Appointment of Brandeis
 - c. Support for land banks and long-term farm loans
 - d. Efforts for cheap rural credit
 - e. Farm demonstration agents and agricultural education
 - f. Federal Highways Act
 - g. Labor reform legislation
- V. The limits of Progressivism

- A. Acceptance of the public-service concept of the state
- B. Elements of paradox
 - 1. Disfranchisement of southern African Americans
 - 2. Manipulation of democratic reforms
 - 3. Decisions by faceless bureaucratic experts
 - 4. Decline of voter participation
 - 5. From optimism to war

KEY ITEMS OF CHRONOLOGY

Jacob Riis's <i>How the Other Half Lives</i>	1890
Sherman Anti-Trust Act	1890
Anti-Saloon League started	1893
<i>U.S. v. E. C. Knight and Company</i>	1895
Commission form of city government created	1901
Elkins Act	1903
National Child Labor Committee organized	1904
Lincoln Steffens's <i>The Shame of the Cities</i>	1904
Supreme Court dissolved Northern Securities Company	1904
Upton Sinclair's <i>The Jungle</i>	1906
Meat Inspection Act	1906
Pure Food and Drug Act	1906
Hepburn Act	1906
City-manager form of city government began	1908
<i>Muller v. Oregon</i>	1908
Ballinger-Pinchot controversy	1910
Mann-Elkins Act	1910
Triangle Shirtwaist fire	1911
Anti-trust suit against U.S. Steel	1911
F.W. Taylor's <i>The Principles of Scientific Management</i>	1911
Break-up of Standard Oil and American Tobacco	1911
Sixteenth Amendment adopted	1913
Seventeenth Amendment adopted	1913
Underwood-Simmons Tariff	1913
Federal Reserve Act	1913
Federal Trade Commission Act	1914
Clayton Antitrust Act	1914
La Follette Seamen's Act	1915
Louis Brandeis appointed to Supreme Court	1916
Federal Farm Loan Act	1916
Federal Highways Act	1916
Keating-Owen Child Labor Act	1916
Adamson Act	1916

TERMS TO MASTER

Listed below are some important people or terms with which you should be familiar after your study of this chapter. Identify each name or term.

1. muckraker
2. Henry Demerest Lloyd
3. Jacob Riis
4. Lincoln Steffens
5. Ida Tarbell
6. direct primary
7. initiative
8. referendum
9. recall
10. Seventeenth Amendment
11. Frederick Winslow Taylor
12. scientific management
13. Robert M. La Follette
14. Wisconsin Idea
15. Sherman Anti-Trust Act
16. gas and water socialism
17. Florence Kelley
18. *Muller v. Oregon*
19. prohibition
20. Anti-Saloon League
21. *U.S. v. E. C. Knight and Company*
22. Northern Securities Company
23. Elkins Act
24. closed shop
25. Hepburn Act
26. Upton Sinclair's *The Jungle*
27. Meat Inspection Act
28. Pure Food and Drug Act
29. Gifford Pinchot
30. William Howard Taft
31. New Nationalism
32. Mann-Elkins Act
33. Woodrow Wilson
34. Progressive party
35. New Freedom
36. Underwood-Simmons Tariff
37. Federal Reserve Act
38. Federal Trade Commission Act
39. Clayton Antitrust Act
40. La Follette Seamen's Act
41. Louis Brandeis
42. Federal Farm Loan Act
43. Federal Highways Act
44. Keating-Owen Child Labor Act
45. Adamson Act

VOCABULARY BUILDING

Listed below are some words or phrases used in this chapter. Look in the dictionary for the meaning of each term you do not know.

- | | |
|------------|--------------|
| coincide | dissolution |
| ferment | disrepute |
| savvy | intrastate |
| resonant | impasse |
| antecedent | gauntlet |
| catalyst | acclamation |
| salient | proclivities |
| caucus | invincible |
| elicit | irk |

- | | |
|-----------------|---------------|
| adulterant | insurgent |
| legacy | scintillating |
| enmity | volatility |
| collusion | inchoate |
| insubordination | insidious |
| exonerate | plaudits |

EXERCISES FOR UNDERSTANDING

When you have finished reading the chapter, answer each of the following questions. If you have difficulty, go back and reread the section of the chapter related to the question.

Multiple-Choice Questions

Select the letter of the choice that best completes the statement.

1. Antecedents contributing to the rise of Progressivism included all of the following *except*
 - A. Mugwump reformers.
 - B. populism.
 - C. isolationism.
 - D. socialism.
2. One of the muckrakers' major achievements was to
 - A. stir up popular support for reform.
 - B. propose solutions to corruption and evil.
 - C. help individual reformers run successfully for office.
 - D. oppose the popular elections of U.S. senators.
3. The Seventeenth Amendment
 - A. gave women the right to vote.
 - B. prohibited the sale of alcoholic beverages.
 - C. made senators popularly elected.
 - D. barred three terms for any president.
4. The progressives' emphasis on efficiency drew on the ideas of
 - A. William Howard Taft.
 - B. Frederick Winslow Taylor.
 - C. Henry Demerest Lloyd.
 - D. Louis Brandeis.
5. Robert La Follette and the "Wisconsin Idea" emphasized
 - A. efficient government.
 - B. breaking up trusts.

- C. racial integration.
 - D. laissez-faire policies.
6. Municipally owned utilities and transportation systems were examples of
- A. laissez-faire economics.
 - B. government regulation.
 - C. socialism.
 - D. trust-busting.
7. The Triangle Shirtwaist fire spurred interest in laws to
- A. ban child labor.
 - B. protect workers from accidents.
 - C. break up trusts.
 - D. allow industrial workers to form unions.
8. To achieve domestic reforms, Theodore Roosevelt depended on
- A. legislation.
 - B. executive action.
 - C. judicial decisions.
 - D. voluntary actions by groups and businesses.
9. Passed in 1906, the Hepburn Act
- A. expanded the ICC's power over railroad rates.
 - B. protected the safety of the nation's medicines.
 - C. reserved public lands as national parks.
 - D. financed the construction of public highways.
10. In *The Jungle* Upton Sinclair sought to
- A. defend slaughterhouse workers.
 - B. promote socialism.
 - C. criticize urban living conditions.
 - D. praise new immigrant workers.
11. A major cause for the split between Taft and Roosevelt was
- A. Taft's antitrust suit against U.S. Steel.
 - B. Roosevelt's growing opposition to government regulation of business.
 - C. Taft's opposition to an income tax.
 - D. the success of the Republicans under Taft in the 1910 elections.
12. "Hamiltonian means to achieve Jeffersonian ends" summarizes the 1912 views of
- A. Woodrow Wilson.
 - B. William Howard Taft.
 - C. Theodore Roosevelt.
 - D. Eugene V. Debs.
13. As designed by Louis Brandeis, Wilson's New Freedom called for
- A. high tariffs to protect industry.

- B. aggressive antitrust action.
- C. government regulation of monopolies.
- D. all of the above

14. The Clayton Anti-Trust Act attempted to regulate trusts by
- A. defining actions of unfair competition.
 - B. placing control in a small group of regulators.
 - C. taking control of trusts from the courts.
 - D. repealing the Sherman Anti-Trust Act.
15. Legislation passed in 1916 did not include the
- A. Keating-Owen Child Labor Act.
 - B. Federal Farm Loan Act.
 - C. Federal Reserve Act.
 - D. Federal Highway Act.

True-False Questions

Indicate whether each statement is true or false.

1. Jacob Riis exposed the corruption in municipal governments in *The Shame of the Cities*.
2. The city manager was an attempt to make local government more democratic.
3. The "Wisconsin Idea" is most closely associated with Woodrow Wilson.
4. In the 1902 coal strike, TR militarized the mines.
5. The antitrust case against the Northern Securities Company involved railroads.
6. The losing Democratic presidential candidate in 1908 was William Jennings Bryan.
7. Gifford Pinchot was a conservationist and an ally of William Howard Taft.
8. Taft brought more antitrust suits in four years than TR did in eight years.
9. Taft protected more public lands in four years than Roosevelt had done in eight.
10. The Sixteenth Amendment authorized an income tax.
11. In the 1912 election, Woodrow Wilson defeated TR and Taft.
12. Before he became president, Woodrow Wilson served as governor of New York.
13. After the election of 1912, the Democrats controlled both the presidency and both houses of Congress.

14. The Underwood-Simmons Tariff of 1913 sought to restore competition by lowering import duties.
15. President Wilson opposed racial segregation.

Essay Questions

1. What were the antecedents to progressivism and why were they important?
2. What were the basic themes or goals of progressivism?
3. Explain the various solutions that progressives proposed to deal with the problems of giant corporations.
4. Why was William Howard Taft not as effective a president as either TR or Wilson?
5. Who were the candidates and what were their positions on the issues in the 1912 presidential election?
6. What were Woodrow Wilson's major domestic accomplishments as president?
7. Was Theodore Roosevelt or Wilson the more successful progressive president? Explain your answer.
8. "The great contribution of progressive politics was the firm establishment and general acceptance of the public-service concept of government." Explain.
9. How did the paradoxical nature of progressive reform limit its success?

ANSWERS TO MULTIPLE-CHOICE AND TRUE-FALSE QUESTIONS

Multiple-Choice Questions

1-C, 2-A, 3-C, 4-B, 5-A, 6-C, 7-B, 8-B, 9-A, 10-B, 11-A, 12-C, 13-B, 14-A, 15-C

True-False Questions

1-F, 2-F, 3-F, 4-F, 5-T, 6-T, 7-F, 8-T, 9-T, 10-T, 11-T, 12-E, 13-T, 14-T, 15-F

25

AMERICA AND THE GREAT WAR

CHAPTER OBJECTIVES

After you finish reading and studying this chapter, you should be able to

1. Describe Wilson's idealistic diplomacy and show the clash of ideals and reality in Mexico.
2. Explain early U.S. reaction to World War I.
3. Account for the entry of the United States into World War I.
4. Explain the status of civil liberties during World War I and during the Red Scare afterward.
5. Explain the process and product of peacemaking after World War I.
6. Account for the failure of the United States to ratify the peace treaty after World War I.
7. Describe the problems of reconversion from World War I to civilian life.

CHAPTER OUTLINE

- I. Wilson and foreign affairs
 - A. His background in diplomacy
 - B. His idealism in diplomacy
 - C. Bryan's cooling-off treaties
 - D. Intervention in Mexico
 1. Overthrow of Diaz
 2. Nonrecognition of the Huerta government
 3. Invasion at Vera Cruz