

ADDITIONAL READING EXERCISE TWO

Instructions: For this exercise, students will read a variety of documents relating to the Progressive Era. Links to online versions of these documents are provided at http://profbutler.watermelon-kid.com/students/reading/1302_reading.htm#2). Referring to this material, students will answer the following questions on a Scantron Form 882-E.

- 1) In Chapter VII of his book *Up From Slavery*, Booker T. Washington remarked that the term “Black Belt” referred to:
 - a.) The rich dark soil of Alabama.
 - b.) The fact that blacks outnumbered whites in the region where Tuskegee was located.
 - c.) The fact that all the men in Tuskegee wore leather belts made from Buffalo hide.
 - d.) Both A and B above

- 2) In Chapter VII of his book *Up From Slavery*, Booker T. Washington thought that Tuskegee was an ideal place to locate a educational institution for blacks because:
 - a.) It was in the midst of the great bulk of the black population.
 - b.) The white people of the town possessed a degree of culture and education.
 - c.) The black population had not degraded and weakened their bodies by vice.
 - d.) Relations between the two races were pleasant.
 - e.) All the above.

- 3) In Chapter VII and VIII of his book *Up From Slavery*, Booker T. Washington reveals that his school first met for classes:
 - a.) In a brand new brick building specially constructed for that purpose.
 - b.) In an old abandoned church.
 - c.) In an old abandoned mansion.
 - d.) In a dilapidated barn.

- 4) Which of these statements is **NOT** true about Tuskegee Institute? (See chapters IX and X of *Up From Slavery*).
 - a.) Both whites and blacks provided assistance to the school.
 - b.) Tuskegee students constructed some of the school’s first buildings.
 - c.) Washington had to pawn his watch to get money for an important project.
 - d.) Local whites tried to run Washington out of town for being “uppity.”

- 5) According to Booker T. Washington in Chapter XIV of his book *Up From Slavery*, which United States President seemed not to possess any racial prejudice?
 - a.) Benjamin Harrison
 - b.) Grover Cleveland
 - c.) William McKinley
 - d.) Theodore Roosevelt

- 6) In Chapter XVII of his book *Up From Slavery*, Booker T. Washington reveals he was given an honorary Master of Arts degree by:
- Princeton University
 - Brown University
 - Harvard University
 - All the above
- 7) What did the *Newlands Reclamation Act* do?
- Allowed Southerners to receive payment for the financial loss of their slaves
 - Authorized federal irrigation projects in the Southwest
 - Gave New Englanders funds to “re-claim” exhausted clam beds
 - None of the above
- 8) What did the *1903 Elkins Act* do?
- Increased the size of the Interstate Commerce Commission
 - Put an end to railroad rebates
 - Weakened the authority of the Interstate Commerce Commission
 - Abolished the Interstate Commerce Commission
- 9) True (A) or False (B): In chapter three of *The Souls of Black Folks*, W.E.B. Dubois was critical of Booker T. Washington.
- 10) True (A) or False (B): In Theodore Roosevelt’s *Corollary to the Monroe Doctrine*, he said the United States should exercise “police power,” i.e., intervene in the internal affairs of other Western Hemisphere countries, if it became necessary in certain cases.
- 11) What did the *1906 Hepburn Act* do?
- Increased the size of the Interstate Commerce Commission (ICC)
 - Gave the ICC authority to set maximum rates
 - Brought other common carriers under ICC control
 - All of the above
- 12) In chapter nine of *The Jungle*, how much “hush money” did author Upton Sinclair say was paid each week to inspectors so that the meat packers could slaughter and sell tubercular cattle?
- \$100
 - \$500
 - \$1,000
 - \$2,000
- 13) In chapter nine of *The Jungle*, what did author Upton Sinclair reveal sometimes went into Durham’s Pure Leaf Lard?
- Sawdust
 - Rat feces
 - Workers who fell into the lard vats
 - All the above

- 14) In chapter fourteen of *The Jungle*, what did author Upton Sinclair reveal was put into the sausage made by Chicago meat packers?
- Meat that had fallen into sawdust where consumptive (tubercular) workers had spit throughout the workday
 - Dead rats
 - Poisoned bread that had been put out to kill rats
 - All the above
- 15) In his March 10, 1906 letter to President Theodore Roosevelt, what did author Upton Sinclair advise?
- That the meat packinghouses be razed to the ground and replaced by modern facilities.
 - That federal inspectors disguise themselves as workers if they wanted to see what conditions were really like in the packinghouses.
 - That the President should go to Chicago himself to see the packinghouses.
 - All the above.
- 16) What did the 1906 *Meat Inspection Act* do?
- Required live animals to be inspected prior to slaughter.
 - Required slaughtered animal carcasses to be inspected.
 - Established cleanliness standards for slaughterhouses.
 - All the above.
- 17) What did the 1906 *Pure Food and Drug Act* do?
- Created the Food and Drug Administration (FDA)
 - Required a doctor's prescription for certain drugs
 - Required warning labels on bottles of habit-forming drugs
 - All of the above
- 18) On page 3 of Ida Tarbell's *Character Study of John D. Rockefeller*, she criticizes the oil magnate for the contrast between his alleged religious principles and his:
- Fondness for frivolous pursuits such as drinking and card playing
 - Willingness to accept rebates from the railroads
 - Unwillingness to contribute to the church
 - All the above
- 19) True (A) or False (B): In chapter eight of his *Theory of the Leisure Class*, author Thorsten Veblen argued that the inherently conservative nature of the wealthy acts as a retarding influence upon social development.

- 20) When he gave his “New Nationalism” speech at Osawatomie, Kansas in 1910, former President Theodore Roosevelt said that if Abraham Lincoln’s observations regarding the relationship between capital and labor, had been original with him (TR), he might be strongly denounced as a:
- a.) Socialist
 - b.) Communist
 - c.) Democrat
 - d.) Anarchist
- 21) In his “New Nationalism” speech, former President Theodore Roosevelt said, “in every wise struggle for human betterment,” the principal goal was to:
- a. Make every man a millionaire
 - b. Guarantee the social and political supremacy of wealthy conservatives
 - c. Pay workers as little as possible
 - d. Achieve equality of opportunity
- 22) In his “New Nationalism” speech, who did former President Theodore Roosevelt say was twisting “the methods of free government into machinery for defeating the popular will?”
- a) Democrats
 - b) Republicans
 - c) Labor Unions
 - d) Special Interests
- 23) In his “New Nationalism” speech, how did former President Theodore Roosevelt define the “Square Deal?”
- a) Fair play under the present rules
 - b) A change in the rules, in order to work for equality of opportunity
 - c) A change in the rules, in order to work for reward for equally good service
 - d) All the above
- 24) In his “New Nationalism” speech, former President Theodore Roosevelt came out in favor of:
- a) Federal regulation of all corporations doing interstate business
 - b) Holding a corporation’s officers personally liable for the corporation’s wrongdoing
 - c) Federal regulation of combinations controlling the necessities of life
 - d) All the above
- 25) In his “New Nationalism” speech, former President Theodore Roosevelt expressed his belief that if a man was paid a decent wage and enjoyed a reasonable amount of leisure time, he would be:
- a) Happy
 - b) A better citizen
 - c) More likely to vote for him
 - d) All the above

- 26) In *The New Freedom* (Chapter X: “The Way to Resume is to Resume”), President Woodrow Wilson said that the Progressives’ efforts to assure that the “government be made representative of the people and responsive to their demands” was being denounced as “radicalism” by who?
- a) Men who found “their private game in politics” was in danger of being “spoiled”
 - b) Arch-Conservatives
 - c) Men who misinterpreted and misused the Constitution
 - d) All the above
- 27) In *The New Freedom* (Chapter XII: “The Liberation of a People’s Vital Energies”), what did President Woodrow Wilson say was necessary to assure fair play for individuals in their relationship with the trusts?
- a) Watchful, resolute government interference
 - b) Workers had to join labor unions
 - c) Workers had to be given a place on the boards of corporations
 - d) All the above
- 28) In *The New Freedom* (Chapter III: “Freemen Need No Guardians”), President Woodrow Wilson said that up until his time, the government had been consulting who or what about the passage of certain laws?
- a) The bankers
 - b) The big manufacturers
 - c) The heads of big railroad combinations
 - d) All of the above
- 29) In *The New Freedom* (Chapter III: “Freemen Need No Guardians”), what did President Woodrow Wilson say he wanted to do to “the little coterie that has determined what the government of the nation should do?”
- a) Break them up
 - b) Regulate them
 - c) Send them to jail
 - d) All the above
- 30) In what year was the *NAACP* founded?
- a.) 1905
 - b.) 1909
 - c.) 1914
 - d.) 1920
- 31) What event prompted the founding of the *NAACP*?
- a.) The lynching of a black man in Dallas, Texas.
 - b.) Race riots in Atlanta Georgia in 1903.
 - c.) Race riots in Springfield, Illinois in 1908
 - d.) All the above.

- 32) Which of these prominent Americans was involved in the founding of the *NAACP*?
- a.) Jane Addams
 - b.) W.E.B. Dubois
 - c.) Lincoln Steffens
 - d.) All the above
- 33) What was the name of the movement headed by W.E.B. Dubois that preceded the formation of the *NAACP*?
- a.) The “Colored People’s Movement”
 - b.) The “Niagara Movement”
 - c.) The “Tuskegee Movement”
 - d.) The “Negro Citizens’ Movement”
- 34) Which one of the following statements is **NOT** true about the *Federal Reserve System*?
- a) The Federal Reserve System is subject to oversight by Congress
 - b) The Federal Reserve System was created by Congress to provide the nation with a safer, more flexible, and more stable monetary and financial system
 - c) The Federal Reserve System consists of a Board of Governors in Washington D.C. and 12 regional banks.
 - d) The Federal Reserve System is a private, “for profit” corporation.
- 35) The *1916 Keating-Owen Child Labor Act* set which age as the minimum allowable age for child labor?
- a) Eight
 - b) Ten
 - c) Twelve
 - d) Fourteen
- 36) What was contained in the so-called “Zimmerman Telegram?”
- a) A proposal by Germany to have Mexico enter the First World War on the side of Germany
 - b) A proposal to re-conquer Mexico’s lost territories
 - c) An announcement that the Germans were beginning unrestricted submarine warfare on Feb. 1, 1917
 - d) All the above
- 37) What reason did President Woodrow Wilson give for asking Congress to declare war against Germany in 1917?
- a) The sinking of the *Lusitania* in 1915
 - b) The Zimmerman Telegram
 - c) The sinking of American ships by German U-boats (submarines)
 - d) All the above

- 38) In his war speech to Congress, President Woodrow Wilson said the world needed to be made safe for:
- Business
 - International Trade
 - Democracy
 - All the above
- 39) Which one of the following statements is **NOT** true about the First World War Draft (*Selective Service Law*)?
- Before the draft was instituted, only 32,000 men had volunteered
 - Initially, men between the ages of 21 and 30 had to register
 - Just like in the Civil War, a draftee could “buy” his way out of service
 - Almost 24 million men registered for the draft
- 40) What did the *1918 Sedition Act* do?
- Made it unlawful to incite insubordination or disloyalty in the military.
 - Made it unlawful to interfere with the recruiting or enlistment of soldiers.
 - Made it unlawful to publish any “abusive” language pertaining to the United States’ form of government, the Constitution, or the U.S. Armed Forces.
 - All the above.
- 41) What remark made in a speech by Eugene Debs led to his arrest on June 30, 1918 for violating the Sedition Act?
- He told his listeners that they were fit for something besides cannon fodder.
 - He called Woodrow Wilson a dirty rotten liar.
 - He urged his listeners to picket the White House.
 - All the above.
- 42) In his *Fourteen Points*, President Woodrow Wilson called for:
- Massive reparation payments by the Germans.
 - U.S. occupation of Germany until 1930
 - The execution of the German Kaiser
 - The formation of a general association of nations
 - All the above
- 43) In Part VIII (Reparations) of the *Treaty of Versailles*, Germany:
- Accepted responsibility for the war
 - Accepted responsibility for the damage it caused
 - Agreed to give the British government the skull of a Sultan the Germans had removed from Africa
 - All the above

- 44) See Part I, Chapter 1 of *Jailed For Freedom*: With which Christian faith was militant suffragist leader Alice Paul affiliated?
- a.) Presbyterian
 - b.) Quaker
 - c.) Roman Catholic
 - d.) Baptist
- 45) See Part II, Chapter 1 of *Jailed For Freedom*: What did the suffragists do the day before Woodrow Wilson's inauguration in March 1913?
- a.) They held a huge parade down Pennsylvania Avenue.
 - b.) They chained themselves to the White House fence.
 - c.) They rioted on the grounds of the United States Capitol.
 - d.) They met with President-elect Wilson to ask him to support a Constitutional amendment guaranteeing women the right to vote.
- 46) See Part II, Chapter 1 of *Jailed For Freedom*: What did Woodrow Wilson do when a deputation of women, including Alice Paul, met with him at the White House in the spring of 1913?
- a.) He promised to ask Congress for a Constitutional amendment guaranteeing women the right to vote.
 - b.) He said he was adamantly opposed to Woman Suffrage.
 - c.) He made a rude comment about Ms. Paul's hat.
 - d.) He promised to consider the subject of Woman Suffrage.
- 47) See Part II, Chapter 2 of *Jailed For Freedom*: Which one of the following statements is **NOT** true.
- a.) In 1916 the Republican Party included a vague and indefinite plank in their party's platform regarding Woman Suffrage.
 - b.) In 1916 the Democratic Party's platform recommended that the individual states extend suffrage to women.
 - c.) In 1916 former Democratic presidential candidate William Jennings Bryan initially opposed Woman Suffrage, then came out for it.
 - d.) In 1916 President Wilson came out strongly in favor of a Constitutional amendment guaranteeing the right of women to vote.
- 48) See Part III, Chapter 3 of *Jailed For Freedom*: What happened when suffragists picketed the White House?
- a.) They were arrested for purportedly obstructing traffic.
 - b.) Nothing.
 - c.) President Wilson was so embarrassed he invited them in for tea.
 - d.) Mrs. Wilson went out and joined them.

- 49) See Part III, Chapter 10 of *Jailed For Freedom*: What happened when the some of the imprisoned suffragists, including Alice Paul, went on a hunger strike after their demands to be treated as political prisoners were not met?
- a.) They were immediately released with an apology from the warden.
 - b.) Prison authorities reconsidered their demands.
 - c.) They were force-fed in a very rough manner.
 - d.) They were allowed to starve to death.
- 50) The *Nineteenth Amendment* was ratified in time for American women to vote nationwide in which Presidential election?
- a) 1916
 - b) 1920
 - c) 1924
 - d) 1928