

### **Chapter Twenty-Nine**

Wilsonian Progressivism at Home and Abroad, 1912-1916

## The basic contrast between the two progressive candidates, Roosevelt and Wilson, was that

- 1. Roosevelt wanted genuine political and social reforms, while Wilson wanted only to end obvious corruption.
- 2. Roosevelt wanted to promote free enterprise and competition, while Wilson wanted the federal government to regulate the economy and promote social welfare.
- 3. Roosevelt wanted the federal government to regulate the economy and promote social welfare, while Wilson wanted to restore economic competition and social equality.
- 4. Roosevelt wanted to focus on issues of jobs and economic growth, while Wilson wanted social legislation to protect women, children, and city-dwellers.

The basic contrast between the two progressive candidates, Roosevelt and Wilson, was that

 Roosevelt wanted the federal government to regulate the economy and promote social welfare, while Wilson wanted to restore economic competition and social equality.

Hint: See page 680.

## The candidate who finished second in both electoral and popular votes in 1912 was

- 1. President William Howard Taft.
- 2. former President Theodore Roosevelt.
- 3. New Jersey Governor Woodrow Wilson.
- 4. Socialist candidate Eugene V. Debs.

The candidate who finished second in both electoral and popular votes in 1912 was

2. former President Theodore Roosevelt.

Hint: See page 681.

# Strong features of the background that Woodrow Wilson brought to politics were

- 1. his extensive experience with ordinary people and his struggle to rise in the world.
- 2. his personal knowledge of business and experience with foreign policy.
- 3. his strong religious upbringing and his skill with both the oral and written word.
- 4. his knowledge of ethnic voters and his popularity with urban bosses.

Strong features of the background that Woodrow Wilson brought to politics were

3. his strong religious upbringing and his skill with both the oral and written word.

Hint: See page 681.

### The "triple wall of privilege" that Wilson set out to reform consisted of

- 1. farmers, shippers, and the military.
- 2. the tariffs, the banks, and the trusts.
- 3. the universities, private dining clubs, and political bosses.
- 4. congressional leaders, lobbyists, and lawyers.

### The "triple wall of privilege" that Wilson set out to reform consisted of

2. the tariffs, the banks, and the trusts.

Hint: See page 683.

# The Federal Reserve System that Wilson passed through Congress essentially solved the long-standing American problem of

- 1. providing adequate reserves of coal and oil in case of war.
- 2. developing and maintaining an adequate gold reserve to back the currency.
- 3. regulating unfair trade practices and misleading advertising.
- 4. regulating the banks and establishing a stable but flexible currency.

The Federal Reserve System that Wilson passed through Congress essentially solved the long-standing American problem of

4. regulating the banks and establishing a stable but flexible currency.

Hint: See pages 683-684.

# The fundamental purpose of the Federal Trade Commission was to regulate

- 1. unfair trade practices, misleading advertising, and the adulteration of consumer products.
- 2. the railroads, telephones, and telegraph system.
- international trade between the United States and Europe.
- 4. direct marketers and door-to-door salesmen.

# The fundamental purpose of the Federal Trade Commission was to regulate

1. unfair trade practices, misleading advertising, and the adulteration of consumer products.

Hint: See page 684.

# Woodrow Wilson initially attempted to reverse the foreign policies of Theodore Roosevelt and William Howard Taft by

- 1. challenging the peace settlement that Roosevelt had negotiated between Russia and Japan.
- 2. vigorously opposing imperialistic American actions in China and Latin America.
- 3. declaring that American would not tilt toward Britain in its conflict with Germany.
- 4. declaring that he would no longer support a "two-ocean" American navy.

Woodrow Wilson initially attempted to reverse the foreign policies of Theodore Roosevelt and William Howard Taft by

2. vigorously opposing imperialistic American actions in China and Latin America.

Hint: See page 685.

Into which of the following Latin American countries did Woodrow Wilson not ending up dispatching American troops?

- 1. Haiti.
- 2. Mexico.
- 3. Panama.
- 4. the Dominican Republic.

Into which of the following Latin American countries did Woodrow Wilson not ending up dispatching American troops?

3. Panama.

Hint: See pages 685–687.

The dangerous "string" that Germany attached to its "Sussex pledge" to refrain from attacking Allied shipping was

- 1. that Germany would freeze all American assets and detain American citizens in Germany if the United States sent military aid to Britain.
- 2. that the Allies had to end their anti-German propaganda in America.
- 3. that Americans could no longer travel on neutral passenger ships.
- 4. that the Allies had to modify what Germany considered an illegal blockade against Germany.

The dangerous "string" that Germany attached to its "Sussex pledge" to refrain from attacking Allied shipping was

4. that the Allies had to modify what Germany considered an illegal blockade against Germany.

Hint: See page 691.

### Wilson's most effective slogan in the campaign of 1916 was

- 1. "The full dinner pail."
- 2. "Free and unlimited coinage of silver in the ratio of sixteen to one."
- 3. "A war to make the world safe for democracy."
- 4. "He kept us out of war."

### Wilson's most effective slogan in the campaign of 1916 was

4. "He kept us out of war."

Hint: See page 693.