[**Chapter 28 Progressivism and the Republican Roosevelt**](http://apush3.tumblr.com/post/35864412695/chapter-28-progressivism-and-the-republican-roosevelt)

1.      As one progressive explained, the ‘real heart’ of the progressive movement was to use the government as an agency of human welfare

2.      Progressives who were among the strongest critics of injustice in early-twentieth-century America, received much of their inspiration from the Greenback Labor party and the Populists

3.      Match each late-19th century social critic below with the target of his criticism.

Thorstein Veblen -‘conspicuous consumption’

Jack London- destruction of nature

Jacob Riis-‘slum conditions’

Henry Demarest Lloyd-‘bloated trusts’

4.      Progressivism supported many reforms advocated by feminists

5.      President Theodore Roosevelt branded reporters who tried to uncover injustice as ‘muckrakers’ because he was annoyed by their excessive zeal

6.      Female progressives often justified their reformist political activities on the basis of their being essentially an extension of women’s traditional roles as wives and mothers.

7.Match the earl 20th century muckraker below with the target of his or her expose.

David Phillips- the U.S. Senate

Ida Tarbell-the Standard Oil Company

Lincoln Steffens-city governments

Ray Stannard Baker-the conditions of blacks

8.      Lincoln Steffens, in his series of articles entitled ‘The Shame of the Cities,’ unmasked the corrupt alliance between big business and municipal government

9.      The muckrakers signified much about the nature of the progressive reform movement because they sought not to overthrow capitalism but to cleanse it with democratic controls

10.  Most muckrakers believed that their primary function in the progressive attack on social ills was to make the public aware of social problems.

11.  The leading progressive organization advocating prohibition of liquor was the Women’s Christian Temperance Union.

12.  Progressive reformers were mainly men and women from the middle class.

13.  Political progressivism emerged in both major parties, in all regions, at all levels of government

14.  According to progressives, the cure for American democracy’s ills was more democracy.

15.  To regain the power that the people had lost to the ‘interests,’ progressives advocated all of the following*;*initiative, referendum, recall, and direct election of U.S. senators.

16.  All of the following were prime goals of earnest progressive; the direct election of U.S. senators, prohibition, woman suffrage, and ending prostitution and ‘white slavery’.

17.  The progressive movement was instrumental in getting both the 17th and 18thamendments added to the Constitution.  The 17th called for direct election of U.S. senators, and the 18th called for prohibition.

18.  The progressive movement was instrumental in getting the Seventeenth amendment added to the Constitution, which provided for direct election of senators.

19.  The settlement house and women’s club movements were crucial centers of female progressive activity because they introduced many middle-class women to a broader array of urban social

20.  The following are among the issues addressed by women in the progressive movement; preventing child labor in factories and sweatshops, insuring that food products were healthy and safe, attacking tuberculosis and other diseases bred in slum tenements, and creating pensions for mothers with dependent children.

21.  In *Muller vs. Oregon*, the Supreme Court upheld the principle promoted by progressives like Florence Kelly and Louis Brandeis that female workers required special rules and protection on the job.

22.  The public outcry after the horrible Triangle Shirtwaist fire led many states to pass restrictions on female employment in the clothing industry.

23.  The case of *Lochner v. New York* represented a setback for progressives and labor advocates because the Supreme Court in its ruling declared a law limiting work to 10 hours a day unconstitutional.

24.  The progressive-inspired city-manager system of government was designed to remove politics from municipal administration.

25.  Progressive reform at the level of city government seemed to indicate that the progressives’ highest priority was governmental efficiency.

26.  While president, Theodore Roosevelt chose to label his reform proposals as the Square Deal.

27.  As a part of his reform program, Teddy Roosevelt advocated all of the following;control of corporations, consumer protection, conservation of natural resources, and an end to railroad rebates.

28.  Theodore Roosevelt helped to end the 1902 strike in the anthracite coal mines by threatening to seize the mines and to operate them with federal troops.

29.  One unusual and significant characteristic of the anthracite coal strike in 1902 was that the national government did not automatically side with the owners in the dispute.

30.  The Elkins and Hepburn acts dealt with the subject of railroad regulations.

31.  Theodore Roosevelt believed that trusts were here to stay with their efficient means of production.

32.  The real purpose of Theodore Roosevelt’s assault on trusts was to prove that the government, not private business, ruled the country.

33.  President Roosevelt believed that the federal government should adopt a policy of regulating trusts.

34.  Passage of the Federal Meat Inspection Act was facilitated by the publication of Upton Sinclair’s *The Jungle.*

35.  When Upton Sinclair wrote The Jungle, he intended his book to focus attention on the plight of workers in the stockyards and meat-packing industry.

36.  Of the following legislation aimed at resource conservation, the only one associated with Theodore Roosevelt’s presidency was the Newlands Act.

37.  According to the text, Theodore Roosevelt’s most enduring, tangible achievement may have been his efforts supporting the environment.

38.  The idea of ‘multiple-use resource management’ included all of the following practices;recreation, sustained-yield logging, summer stock grazing, and watershed protection.

39.  Theodore Roosevelt weakened himself politically after his election in 1904 when he announced that he would not be a candidate for a third term as president.

40.  The panic of 1907 stimulated reform in banking policy.

41.  Theodore Roosevelt is probably most accurately described as a middle-of-the-road politician.

42.  While president, Theodore Roosevelt greatly increased the power and prestige of the presidency.

43.  During his presidency, Theodore Roosevelt did all of the following; expand presidential power, shape the progressive movement, provide an international perspective, and tame capitalism.

44.  As president, William Howard Taft was wedded more to the status quo than to change.

45.  President Taft’s foreign policy was dubbed dollar diplomacy.

46.  The Supreme Court’s ‘rule of reason’ in restraint-of-trade cases was handed down in a case involving Standard Oil.

47.  Theodore Roosevelt decided to run for the presidency in 1912 because William H. Taft had seemed to discard Roosevelt’s policies.