**[Chapter 29 Wilsonian Progressivism at Home and Abroad](http://apush3.tumblr.com/post/35864459515/chapter-29-wilsonian-progressivism-at-home-and-abroad)**

1.       Before he was elected president in 1912, Woodrow Wilson had been state governor.

2.       As governor of New Jersey, Woodrow Wilson established a record as passionate reformer.

3.       In 1912, Woodrow Wilson ran for the presidency on a Democratic platform that included antitrust legislation, monetary reform, tariff reductions, and support for small businesses.

4.       When Jane Addams placed Teddy Roosevelt’s name in nomination for the presidency in 1912, it symbolized the rising political status of women.

5.       Teddy Roosevelt’s New Nationalism supported a broad program of social welfare and government regulation of business.

6.       Woodrow Wilson’s New Freedom favored small enterprise and entrepreneurship.

7.       In 1912 presidential election was notable because it gave the voters a clear choice of political and economic philosophies.

8.       Match each 1912 presidential candidate below with his political party

Woodrow Wilson- Democratic

Theodore Roosevelt- Progressive

William Howard Taft- Republican

Eugene V. Debs- Socialist

9.       According to the text, the runaway philosophical winter in 1912 election was progressivism.

10.   In 1912, Woodrow Wilson became the first person born in the south elected to the presidency since the Civil War.

11.   Woodrow Wilson was most comfortable surrounded by academic scholars.

12.   Woodrow Wilson’s attitude toward the masses can be best described as having faith in them if they were properly educated.

13.   Woodrow Wilson’s political philosophy included all of the following; faith in the masses, a belief that the president should provide leadership for Congress, a belief that the president should appeal over the heads of legislatures to the sovereign people, and a belief in the moral essence of politics.

14.   As a politician Woodrow Wilson was inflexible and stubborn.

15.   Congress passed the Underwood Tariff because President Wilson aroused public opinion to support it passage.

16.   In 1913, Woodrow Wilson broke with a custom dating back to Jefferson’s day when he personally delivered his presidential address to Congress.

17.   When Woodrow Wilson because president in 1912, the most serious shortcoming in the country’s financial structure was that currency was inelastic.

18.   When Congress passed the Underwood Tariff Bill in 1913, it intended the legislation to lower tariffs.

19.   The Sixteenth Amendment provided for a personal income tax.

20.   The Federal Reserve Act of 1913 guaranteed a substantial measure of public control over the American Banking system through the final authority given to the presidentially appointed Federal Reserve Board.

21.   The Federal Reserve Act gave the Federal Reserve Board the authority to issue paper money and increase the amount of money in circulation.

22.   The Clayton Anti-Trust Act explicitly legalized strikes and peaceful picketing.

23.   Because of the benefits that it conferred on labor, Samuel Gompers called the Clayton Anti-Trust Act “labor’s Magna Charta”.

24.   The first Jew to sit on the United State Supreme Court, appointed by Woodrow Wilson, was Louis D. Brandeis.

25.   Woodrow Wilson showed the limits of his progressivism by accelerating the segregation of blacks in the federal bureaucracy.

26.   Woodrow Wilson’s early efforts to conduct anti-imperialist U.S. foreign policy were first undermined when he sent American marines to Haiti.

27.   Moralistic best characterizes Woodrow Wilson’s approach to American foreign policy diplomacy.

28.   President Woodrow Wilson refused to intervene in the affairs of Mexico until American sailors were arrested in the port of Tampico.

29.   Before his first term ended, Woodrow Wilson had militarily intervened in or purchased all of the following countries; Haiti, the Dominican Republic, the Virgin Islands, Mexico.

30.   Woodrow Wilson’s administration refused to extend formal diplomatic recognition to the government in Mexico headed by Victoriano Huerta.

31.   As World War I began in Europe, the alliance system placed Germany and Austria-Hungary as leaders of the Central Powers, while Russia and France were among the Allies.

32.   From 1914 to 1916, trade between the United States and Britain pulled the American economy out of recession.

33.   With the outbreak of World War I in 1914, the great majority of Americans earnestly hoped to stay out of the war.

34.   One primary effect of World War I on the United States was that it conducted an immense amount of trade with the Allies.

35.   President Wilson insisted that he would hold Germany to “strict accountability” the loss of American ships and lives to submarine warfare.

36.   German submarines began sinking unarmed and unresisting merchant and passenger ships without warning in retaliation for the British naval blockade of Germany.

37.   The Progressive “Bull Moose” party died when Teddy Roosevelt refused to run as the party’s presidential candidate in 1916.

38.   In the Sussex Pledge, Germany promised not to sink passenger ships without warning.

39.   When Woodrow Wilson won reelection in 1916, he received strong support from the working class.