

Chapter 9- The Progressive Movement + "The Crime of Poverty + "The Declaration of Sentiments"

Multiple Choice

Identify the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.

Chapter 9- The Progressive Era

1. Most Progressives agreed that the government should
 - a. nationalize industries.
 - b. abolish home rule in cities and states.
 - c. protect workers and help the poor.
 - d. outlaw unions.
2. Which of the following reformers would **not** be considered a muckraker?
 - a. Theodore Roosevelt
 - b. Ida Tarbell
 - c. Upton Sinclair
 - d. Lincoln Steffens
3. In 1906, Upton Sinclair's novel entitled *The Jungle* exposed dangerous workplace conditions
 - a. in the meatpacking industry.
 - b. for women in the garment industry.
 - c. for children working long hours.
 - d. for miners in West Virginia and Colorado.
4. **Urban and/or local reformers** focused on all of the following **except**
 - a. Environmental conservation
 - b. Social welfare
 - c. Monopolies in utilities
 - d. Political machines
5. All of the following were examples of ways **State reformers** attempted to give more voice to voters **except**
 - a. Recall
 - b. Referendum
 - c. Initiative
 - d. The 18th amendment
6. **Federal** progressive reforms focused on each of the following areas **except**
 - a. Attacking monopolies
 - b. Removing political machines
 - c. Environmental protection
 - d. Establishing consumer protections
7. President Roosevelt's Progressive record included all the following except
 - a. conservation of forest land.
 - b. break-up of several trusts deemed harmful to the public.
 - c. regulation of food and drugs.
 - d. establishment of the Federal Reserve System.
8. President Taft continued Roosevelt's progressive program by
 - a. actively promoting women's right to vote.
 - b. pursuing antitrust cases.
 - c. selling several million acres of Alaska's public lands.
 - d. abolishing Jim Crow practices in federal offices.
9. The Women's Rights Movement pushed for all of the following **except**
 - a. The creation of Women only colleges
 - b. Equal pay for equal work
 - c. Voting rights
 - d. Property and income rights

10. A basic anti-suffrage argument was that women would
 - a. prevent prohibition.
 - b. fail to exercise their voting rights.
 - c. become too masculine.
 - d. refuse to pay taxes.
11. Which of the following was **not** a strategy used by suffragists in their efforts to gain voting rights?
 - a. Convincing states to grant suffrage
 - b. Sit-ins in Congress
 - c. Push for a federal amendment
 - d. Use of civil disobedience
12. Which of the following caused a split in the women's suffrage campaign?
 - a. Alice Paul's aggressive strategy
 - b. Carrie Chapman Catt's "Winning Plan"
 - c. the decision to press for a constitutional amendment
 - d. World War I
13. Which of the following did **not** contribute to the passage of women's suffrage?
 - a. WWI
 - b. NAWSA
 - c. The 18th amendment
 - d. Bradwell v. Illinois
14. This is seen as the last major reform of the Progressive Era.
 - a. The Meat Inspection Act
 - b. The Clayton Anti-Trust Act
 - c. The National Reclamation Act
 - d. The 19th Amendment
15. Opponents of the Progressive Movement most commonly objected to which of the following?
 - a. Increase government control of their daily lives
 - b. The increase tariffs associated with Progressivism
 - c. Increased focus on racial equality
 - d. Progressive support of big business
16. This event brought the momentum of the Progressive Era to a halt.
 - a. The election of Woodrow Wilson
 - b. WWI
 - c. The assassination of President Garfield
 - d. The Great Depression
17. The progressive movement focused mainly on the problems of
 - a. African Americans.
 - b. urban residents.
 - c. tenant farmers.
 - d. nonunionized workers.
18. Reformers of the Progressive Era achieved their goals in which of the following areas?
 - a. Improving racial equality
 - b. Solving many issues in urban areas
 - c. Improving inequalities in distribution of wealth
 - d. Eliminating political machines from city government

Henry George- “The Crime of Poverty”

19. What does Henry George mean when he says,

“The vice, the crime, the ignorance, the meanness born of poverty, poison, so to speak the very air which rich and poor alike must breathe.”?

- a. Crime is the source of all poverty
- b. Poverty effects the entire community
- c. Poverty creates pollution
- d. Poverty is a crime

20. The title of Henry George’s speech is, “The Crime of Poverty”. George uses the following statement to clarify his title,

“...but the thing I should like to show you is that poverty is a crime. I do not mean that it is a crime to be poor. Murder is a crime; but it is not a crime to be murdered; and a man who is in poverty, I look upon, not as a criminal in himself, so much as the victim of a crime for which others, as well perhaps as himself, are responsible.”

What is the central point behind Henry George’s title?

- a. The poor are criminals
- b. It is the poor who are solely responsible for their situation
- c. The poor are victims; they have no responsibility for their situation
- d. Poverty is a social crime for which there is a shared responsibility

21. Henry George states,

“I say that there is no natural reason why we should not all be rich, in the sense not of having more than each other, but in the sense of all having enough to completely satisfy all physical wants; of all having enough to get such an easy living that we could develop the better part of humanity...”

What is George’s central point in this statement?

- a. There is no reason why anyone should be without the basic needs of life
- b. Everyone can be rich like Carnegie
- c. Everyone should have all their wants and desires fulfilled
- d. Everyone could have more than their neighbor

Declaration of Sentiments

22. On what document is the “Declaration of Sentiments” based?

- a. the Constitution
- b. the Declaration of Independence
- c. the Emancipation Proclamation
- d. the Freedom Papers

23. In the middle section of the “Declaration,” Stanton begins several paragraphs with the phrase “He has...” What is the purpose of these paragraphs?

- a. to lower the status of men
- b. to cause women to stop and think
- c. to show how men have aided women
- d. to explain the grievances women have against men

24. “After depriving her of all rights as a married woman, if single and the owner of property, he has taxed her to support a government which recognizes her only where her property can be made profitable to it.”

What is Stanton saying here?

- a. A married woman cannot have property, and a single woman will have her property taxed.
 - b. Neither single nor married women can have property, but they are considered property.
 - c. Women have certain property rights if they can make money on their land.
 - d. Women who had land had it taken away from them.
25. Use the quote below to answer the next two questions.

“Whenever any form of government become destructive of these ends, it is the right of those who suffer from it to refuse allegiance to it, and to insist upon the institution of a new government, laying its foundation on such principles, and organizing its powers in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their safety and happiness.”

According to the above quote, what do women have the right to do?

- a. Form a new government
- b. Break laws
- c. Ignore men
- d. Complain about their situation

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Answer Section

MULTIPLE CHOICE

1. C
2. A
3. A
4. A
5. D
6. B
7. D
8. B
9. A
10. C
11. B
12. A
13. D
14. D
15. A
16. B
17. B
18. B
19. B
20. D
21. A
22. B
23. D
24. A
25. A