1. The Northern Securities Company case involved a merger in which of the following industries?
   a. Steel
   b. Railroads
   c. Coal mining
   d. Banking
   e. Oil refining

2. Which of the following became the first billion-dollar company?
   a. U.S. Steel
   b. Westinghouse
   c. Standard Oil
   d. American Tobacco
   e. Morgan Bank and Trust

3. Which of the following statements regarding the coal strike of 1902 is true?
   a. Roosevelt hesitated to intervene, preferring to let the two sides settle the issue on their own.
   b. The strike lasted through the bitterly cold winter of 1902.
   c. Under threat of military intervention, the two sides agreed to a pay increase but no union recognition.
   d. Management at the Pennsylvania mines had defeated a strike in 1900 and were determined to do so again.
   e. Both A and C

4. Roosevelt’s successes included all of the following except
   a. endorsing the Elkins Act.
   b. passing the Social Security Act.
   c. creating the Department of Commerce.
   d. improving the meatpacking industry.
   e. All of these were accomplished.

5. The Roosevelt Corollary was an extension of which of the following policies and/or doctrines?
   a. Manifest Destiny
   b. Monroe Doctrine
   c. Open Door Policy
   d. Hay-Bunau-Varilla Treaty
   e. Adams Doctrine
   f. Which of the following statements regarding the 1904 election is true?

6. Roosevelt won reelection by a landslide.
   a. The Socialists received 15 percent of the popular vote.
   b. Voter turnout was the largest in history.
   c. Both A and B
   d. Both B and C

7. During the Progressive Era, what principle of government was established?
   a. That government is best that governs least.
   b. The federal government should leave most matters of business regulation to the states.
   c. The government is responsible for the general welfare of the nation.
   d. Representative democracy should make way for direct democracy.
   e. The Supreme Court has the right of judicial review.

8. What was the label applied to journalists who investigated American life, seeking to expose corruption and questionable practices?
   a. Muckrakers
   b. Yellow journalists
   c. Sensationalists
9. Which Wisconsin politician was the leading symbol of state reform during the Progressive Era?
   a. Robert M. LaFollette
   b. Mary Elizabeth Lease
   c. Woodrow Wilson
   d. Theodore Roosevelt
   e. William Jennings Bryan

10. What Upton Sinclair novel describes in graphic detail the filthy conditions in early twentieth-century meatpacking houses?
    a. The Jungle
    b. Looking Backward
    c. The Octopus
    d. Sister Carrie
    e. 1984

11. In the area of world politics, Roosevelt did not
    a. mediate the war of 1904–1905 between Russia and Japan.
    b. send delegates to the Algeciras Conference, which dealt with the fate of Morocco.
    c. declare war on Korea when the government there attacked U.S. missionaries.
    d. send the Great White Fleet around the world.
    e. carry out secret negotiations without Congress’s knowledge.

12. Which of the following is descriptive of Roosevelt’s conservation efforts?
    a. He saved the Grand Canyon from development and set aside land for national parks.
    b. He passed the Newlands Reclamation Act to provide irrigation to the West.
    c. He fired Gifford Pinchot from the U.S. Forestry Service when he was found guilty of bribery.
    d. Both A and B
    e. Both B and C

13. Who was Theodore Roosevelt’s hand-picked successor for the presidency?
    a. Gifford Pinchot
    b. Warren G. Harding
    c. Henry Stimson
    d. William Jennings Bryan
    e. William Howard Taft

14. Which of the following statements is true?
    a. All socialists were Progressives.
    b. All Progressives were socialists.
    c. All socialists promoted the idea of a revolution.
    d. There were no socialists in America.
    e. No socialist was ever elected president during the Progressive era.

15. Theodore Roosevelt became known as a “trust-buster” because he directed the Justice Department to prosecute
    a. Standard Oil.
    b. Northern Securities Company.
    c. Hormel Meatpackers.
    d. American Telegraph and Telephone.
    e. American Tobacco Company.
16. Which of the following statements best describes the central tenets of Theodore Roosevelt’s “New Nationalism”?
   a. renewed commitment to deregulate free-market capitalism
   b. regulation of business and industries by private industry councils
   c. strengthening of federal government for the purpose of monitoring business and industry
   d. a return to a premarket rural economy
   e. government ownership of the major means of production.

17. Who of the following was not a candidate in the 1912 presidential election?
   a. William Taft
   b. Eugene Debs
   c. William McKinley
   d. Theodore Roosevelt
   e. Woodrow Wilson

18. The Progressives were
   a. all members of the Republican Party.
   b. isolationists in foreign policy.
   c. mostly Protestant middle-class idealists and reformers.
   d. mostly laissez-faire politicians and conservative businessmen.
   e. mostly farmers.

19. In the early years of his presidency, Woodrow Wilson wanted to
   a. regulate business, so as to protect the rights of workers.
   b. assist business and the banking industry in self-regulation.
   c. push a strong antiregulation agenda.
   d. veto the Clayton Act.
   e. nationalize the railroads.

20. All of the following bills passed during Wilson’s first term except
   a. the Kern–McGillicuddy Act.
   b. the Adamson Act.
   c. the Hepburn Act.
   d. the Keating–Owen Act.
   e. Federal Reserve Act.

21. After Wilson’s and Roosevelt’s tenures in office, which of the following statements could not be said to be true?
   a. The federal government gained more power.
   b. The tariff was eliminated.
   c. A federal banking system was established.
   d. The role of the president was redefined and strengthened.
   e. A new commitment to conservation had emerged.

22. William Howard Taft was a
   a. corrupt, incompetent professional politician.
   b. strong preservationist in regard to the national forests.
   c. cautious and conservative leader whose specialty was constitutional law.
   d. dynamic, aggressive personality who loved public confrontations.
   e. Democrat.

23. All of the following contributed to the 1912 split in the Republican party except
   a. Progressive dissatisfaction with the Payne–Aldrich tariff.
   b. controversy over efforts to limit the power of the Speaker of the House of Representatives.
   c. old guard opposition to Taft’s conservation policy.
   d. conservative manipulation of the nominating convention in favor of Taft.
e. Gifford Pinchot’s opposition to the Taft administration.

24. W. E. B. Du Bois
   a. opposed Booker T. Washington’s accommodationist philosophy with regard to race relations.
   b. encouraged the African American community to compromise with white racists.
   c. opposed the organization of the NAACP.
   d. called for segregation of the races.
   e. supported black nationalism.

25. The Sixteenth Amendment to the United States Constitution
   a. gave women the vote.
   b. gave blacks the vote.
   c. gave the government the power to impose an income tax.
   d. prohibited alcoholic beverages.
   e. provided for the popular election of Senators.

ANS: UNIT 3

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