Progressive Movement

1. What was the economic situation for farmers in the late 1800s?
   - A. Prices for crops decreased, and costs for farmers increased.
   - B. Prices for crops decreased, and costs for farmers decreased.
   - C. Prices for crops increased, and costs for farmers increased.
   - D. Prices for crops increased, and costs for farmers decreased.

Progressive Movement

2. Which law did Congress pass in 1890 to prohibit monopolies and trusts?
   - A. the Pendleton Act
   - B. the Dawes Act
   - C. the Mann-Elkins Act
   - D. the Sherman Antitrust Act

Pretest - U.S. History

3. In addition to prohibiting discrimination on the basis of race, color, religion, or national origin, what did the Civil Rights Act of 1964 establish?
   - A. exceptions for job-related discrimination
   - B. penalties for practicing affirmative action
   - C. legal consequences for discrimination
   - D. an official definition of housing discrimination

Pretest - U.S. History

4. Why were Native Americans forced to live on reservations in present-day Oklahoma during the Nineteenth Century?
   - A. to hunt the growing number of buffalo herds that blanketed the plains
   - B. to gain land that would give them better agricultural opportunities
   - C. to make room for expanding white settlement in the eastern U.S.
   - D. to take advantage of ranching and mining opportunities in the West

Pretest - U.S. History

5. Which of these people played a major role in helping to gain women the right to vote?
   - A. Eleanor Roosevelt
   - B. Susan B. Anthony
   - C. Rosa Parks
   - D. Margaret Sanger

Progressive Movement

6. The Sierra Club was established as an advocate for which political movement?
   - A. Abolition
   - B. Feminism
   - C. Conservation
   - D. Capitalism

Pretest - U.S. History

7. There comes a time when people get tired of being trampled over by the iron feet of oppression. . . . I want it to be known that we're
going to work with grim and bold determination to gain justice on the buses in this city. And we are not wrong...

—Martin Luther King, Jr., 1965

According to this excerpt, what idea did Martin Luther King, Jr., oppose?

- A. higher fees charged to African American bus riders
- B. limited city bus routes for African American riders
- C. restrictions on the hiring of minority bus drivers
- D. segregated seating on Montgomery’s city buses

**Progressive Movement**

8. Which amendment resulted in U.S. senators being elected directly by the voting public?

- A. the 19th Amendment
- B. the 18th Amendment
- C. the 17th Amendment
- D. the 21st Amendment

**Pretest - U.S. History**

9. Which president was responsible for dropping the atomic bombs on Japan at the end of World War II?

- A. John F. Kennedy
- B. Harry S. Truman
- C. Franklin D. Roosevelt
- D. Dwight D. Eisenhower

**Pretest - U.S. History**

10. The war was fought on American territory.
• 5,000 former slaves joined the Continental Army.
• Britain lost interest in fighting a long, costly war.

The list above contains reasons the Americans won the Revolutionary War. What other reason contributed to their success?

- A. The Americans had a larger navy.
- B. American soldiers were better trained.
- C. Most Native Americans aided the U.S.
- D. France supported the United States.

**Progressive Movement**

11. Which of the following terms describes the process by which citizens can introduce legislation by signing a petition?

- A. referendum
- B. initiative
- C. recall
- D. primary election

**Pretest - U.S. History**

12. Which statement most accurately explains the result of the Connecticut Compromise?

- A. It resolved the debate over slavery and commercial trade.
- B. It settled the dispute over the Electoral College.
- C. It settled a debate over representation in Congress.
- D. It established the Northwest Ordinance of 1787.
Pretest - U.S. History

13. Which of these people played a major role in helping to gain women the right to vote?

- A. Susan B. Anthony
- B. Eleanor Roosevelt
- C. Rosa Parks
- D. Margaret Sanger

Progressive Movement

14. Who was a notable leader of the women's suffrage movement and held the position of president for National American Woman Suffrage Association in 1900-1904 and 1915-1920?

- A. Alice Paul
- B. Dolley Madison
- C. Susan B. Anthony
- D. Carrie Chapman Catt

Progressive Movement

15. Which of these best describes why a large percentage of farmers in the late 1800s had high amounts of debt?

- A. Many farmers had been land speculators and lost money when the value of land decreased.
- B. Many farmers had borrowed large amounts of money to pay for land and farm equipment.
- C. Many farmers lost large sums of money in the stock market during the Panic of 1873.
- D. Many farmers could not manage money and did not work enough to make a profit.

Pretest - U.S. History

16. Which of the following was one of the results of the Spanish-American War?

- A. The U.S. established itself as a global power.
- B. The U.S. suffered a significant loss of life.
- C. The U.S. became less interested in foreign affairs.
- D. The U.S. gave up a great deal of territory to Spain.

Pretest - U.S. History

17. Which battle in the American Revolution resulted in the surrender of the British forces?

- A. Battle of Charleston
- B. Battle of Yorktown
- C. Battle of Trenton
- D. Battle of Saratoga

Progressive Movement

18. While advocating for women's rights, Susan B. Anthony was arrested for

- A. applying for a job.
- B. attempting to buy property.
- C. running for political office.
- D. voting in an election.

Progressive Movement

19. Which political party was formed in 1874 and opposed the shift to currency backed by silver or gold?

- A. The Free Soil Party
- B. The Democratic-Republican Party
- C. The Greenback Party
- D. The Whig Party
Pretest - U.S. History

20. Which states were added in the Union in 1820 as part of a compromise to keep the balance of slave and free states?
   - A. Maine and California
   - B. Missouri and Maine
   - C. Kansas and Missouri
   - D. West Virginia and Ohio

Progressive Movement

21. During Woodrow Wilson's term as governor of New Jersey, he implemented many progressive reforms such as a workmen's compensation law, a commission that regulated transportation and public utilities, and electoral reform. Wilson's accomplishments as governor helped him to
   - A. be elected president in the 1912 election.
   - B. become the CEO of a large corporation.
   - C. become a U.S. Senator representing New Jersey.
   - D. be nominated to serve on the U.S. Supreme Court.

Progressive Movement

22. In which Supreme Court decision did the court uphold the right for states to regulate railroads and grain elevators?
   - A. McCulloch v. Maryland
   - B. Marbury v. Madison
   - C. Plessy v. Ferguson
   - D. Munn v. Illinois

Pretest - U.S. History

23. Which 18th century political party is described in the box above?
   - • favored a strong national government
   - • favored a national bank
   - • was supported by bankers, merchants and other businessmen
   - A. Populist
   - B. Whig
   - C. Federalist
   - D. Democratic-Republican

Pretest - U.S. History

24. How did industrialization during the late 1800s contribute to the development of organized labor?
   - • by paying individuals high wages and great benefits
   - • by reducing the demand for new machinery in factories
   - • by contributing to the growth of college business programs
   - • by creating low-skill jobs that made employees easy to replace
   - A. by paying individuals high wages and great benefits
   - B. by reducing the demand for new machinery in factories
   - C. by contributing to the growth of college business programs
   - D. by creating low-skill jobs that made employees easy to replace

Pretest - U.S. History

25. Which of the following best describes the U.S. foreign policy of containment used during the Cold War?
   - A. The U.S. hoped to become more allied with the Soviet Union.
   - B. The U.S. wanted to prevent the spread of communism.
   - C. The U.S. worked to maintain peace throughout the world.
   - D. The U.S. wanted to become less involved in foreign affairs.
26. Which treaty brought an end to World War I but failed to maintain a lasting peace in Europe?

- A. Treaty of Ghent
- B. Treaty of Versailles
- C. Treaty of London
- D. Treaty of Paris

27. Which term best describes journalists who worked to expose abuses of corporate power, thereby gathering public support for regulation and reform, during the Progressive Era?

- A. suffragists
- B. muckrakers
- C. trustbusters
- D. unionizers

28. Which of the following best completes this list?

- A. the granting of voting rights to women
- B. the election of the president by popular vote
- C. the institution of poll taxes for all elections
- D. the direct election of U.S. Senators

29. In the 1840s, the slogan "54-40 or Fight!" was used to support American annexation of

- A. Oregon.
- B. California.
- C. Texas.
- D. New Mexico.

30. The Progressive Movement was characterized by

- A. the belief that the United States should involve itself more actively in foreign affairs and become expansionist.
- B. politically active farmers who were united by a platform to abandon the gold standard for currency.
- C. constant civil disobedience on the part of activists determined to secure equality for African Americans.
- D. efforts to better American society through reform, expanded democracy, science, and government regulation.

31. What was the effect of the large migration of African Americans to U.S. industrial centers between 1940 and 1950?

- A. wealth of minority groups
Pretest - U.S. History

32. Which factor was a major cause of the Great Depression of the 1930s?
   - A. excessive borrowing to buy stocks leading to the stock market crash of 1929
   - B. increased taxes to pay veterans as demanded by the American Bonus Army in 1932
   - C. farmers raising crop prices with the creation of the Federal Farm Marketing Board in 1930
   - D. high protective tariff rates brought on by the McKinley Tariff of 1890

Progressive Movement

33. In which Supreme Court decision did the court rule that a state could not regulate railroad rates because the railroad carried freight across state lines?
   - A. Dred Scott v. Sandford
   - B. Gibbons v. Ogden
   - C. Miranda v. Arizona
   - D. Wabash v. Illinois

Pretest - U.S. History

34. Which states were added in the Union in 1820 as part of a compromise to keep the balance of slave and free states?
   - A. West Virginia and Ohio
   - B. Kansas and Missouri
   - C. Missouri and Maine
   - D. Maine and California

Progressive Movement

35. President Theodore Roosevelt was very interested in the conservation movement that had evolved during the late 1800s. Which of the following best describes Roosevelt's role in the conservation movement?
   - A. He became interested in renewable sources of energy and worked to increase energy efficiency.
   - B. He expanded the national park system and supported government policies that managed natural resources.
   - C. He created new laws to reduce the amount of pollution emitted from factories.
   - D. He promoted recycling programs and encouraged people to consume less.

Progressive Movement

36. The Populists were mainly supported by which group of people?
   - A. merchants
   - B. farmers
   - C. miners
   - D. bankers

Pretest - U.S. History

37. The basic ideas behind the Nullification Crisis were also among the basic ideas behind which of the following American events?
   - A. the Chinese Exclusion Act
   - B. the Dawes Act
   - C. the Mexican War
   - D. the Civil War
38. During World War I, why did Germany feel it was justified in attacking the British passenger ship *Lusitania*?

- A. It was Germany's policy to attack civilians.
- B. German passenger ships were also attacked during the war.
- C. The British were also using it to transport war materials.
- D. The *Lusitania* had fired upon German ships.

39. Which factor was a major cause of the Great Depression of the 1930s?

- A. farmers raising crop prices with the creation of the Federal Farm Marketing Board in 1930
- B. increased taxes to pay veterans as demanded by the American Bonus Army in 1932
- C. high protective tariff rates brought on by the McKinley Tariff of 1890
- D. excessive borrowing to buy stocks leading to the stock market crash of 1929

40. The leaders of which three countries were known as the "Big Three" during World War II?

- A. Germany, Italy, and Japan
- B. United Kingdom, France, and Germany
- C. United States, United Kingdom, and Soviet Union
- D. United States, Canada, and Mexico

41. Why were Native Americans forced to live on reservations in present-day Oklahoma during the Nineteenth Century?

- A. to make room for expanding white settlement in the eastern U.S.
- B. to take advantage of ranching and mining opportunities in the West
- C. to hunt the growing number of buffalo herds that blanketed the plains
- D. to gain land that would give them better agricultural opportunities

42. Who was the Confederate general who surrendered to the North, ending the Civil War in April 1865?

- A. James Longstreet
- B. Robert E. Lee
- C. Richard Ewell
- D. Thomas "Stonewall" Jackson

43. What plan was supported by Franklin D. Roosevelt to get people working during the Great Depression?

- A. New Frontier
- B. New Deal
- C. Great Society
- D. Fair Deal

44. Which of the following best explains why the United States became involved in the Vietnam War?

- A. The U.S. mainland had been attacked by the Vietnamese.
- B. The U.S. wanted to prevent the spread of communism in Southeast Asia.
- C. The U.S. wanted to control all of North and South Vietnam.
- D. The U.S. was helping North Vietnam defend itself from South Vietnam.
Progressive Movement

45. Which law did Congress pass in 1906 to improve food safety?
   - A. the Meat Inspection Act
   - B. the Interstate Commerce Act
   - C. the Federal Farm Loan Act
   - D. the Sherman Antitrust Act

Progressive Movement

46. Which of the following best completes the diagram?

Which of the following best completes the diagram?
   - A. Reasons for the Founding of the NAACP
   - B. Goals of Women's Suffragists
   - C. Progressive Era Voting Reforms
   - D. Ways in which Government Corruption Occurred

Pretest - U.S. History

47. How did the First Great Awakening contribute to the emergence of American identity?
   - A. It helped establish religious pluralism.
   - B. It helped establish consent of the governed.
   - C. It helped establish an emphasis on education.
   - D. It helped establish separation of church and state.

Pretest - U.S. History

48. Which president was responsible for dropping the atomic bombs on Japan at the end of World War II?
   - A. Franklin D. Roosevelt
   - B. John F. Kennedy
   - C. Dwight D. Eisenhower
   - D. Harry S. Truman

Pretest - U.S. History

49. The concept of "big stick diplomacy," which is the threat of using military force in foreign policy, is most associated with which person's presidency?
   - A. Theodore Roosevelt
   - B. Harry S. Truman
   - C. Herbert Hoover
   - D. Woodrow Wilson

Pretest - U.S. History
50.

The war was fought on American territory.
- 5,000 former slaves joined the Continental Army.
- Britain lost interest in fighting a long, costly war.

The list above contains reasons the Americans won the Revolutionary War. What other reason contributed to their success?

- A. The Americans had a larger navy.
- B. American soldiers were better trained.
- C. Most Native Americans aided the U.S.
- D. France supported the United States.

Progressive Movement

51.

- relief for farm workers
- lowering of income taxes
- public control of resources
- ?

The chart above lists issues that Robert La Follette supported. Which of the following would best complete the chart?

- A. reform of the judicial system
- B. ending of corporate monopolies
- C. strengthening of the government
- D. increase in international trade

Progressive Movement

52. Which is one of the political reforms that Progressive leaders advocated?

- A. They wanted the voting age to be 18.
- B. They only wanted wealthy people to become politicians.
- C. They wanted to end the political corruption that existed in many cities.
- D. They wanted to reduce the number of people who were eligible to vote.

Progressive Movement

53. Upton Sinclair’s novel The Jungle was intended as a criticism of the capitalist system; it

- A. helped to rid the United States of "wage slavery."
- B. led to greater oversight of the meatpacking industry.
- C. led to improved living conditions for the working class.
- D. led to improved working conditions for women and children.

Pretest - U.S. History

54.

There comes a time when people get tired of being trampled over by the iron feet of oppression. . . . I want it to be known that we’re going to work with grim and bold determination to gain justice on the buses in this city. And we are not wrong. . . .

—Martin Luther King, Jr., 1965

According to this excerpt, what idea did Martin Luther King, Jr., oppose?

- A. higher fees charged to African American bus riders
- B. restrictions on the hiring of minority bus drivers
- C. limited city bus routes for African American riders
- D. segregated seating on Montgomery’s city buses
Progressive Movement

55. Why were farmers in favor of government regulation of railroads?
   - A. The farmers felt that they were being charged too much to ship their crops.
   - B. The farmers wanted government subsidies to pay for refrigerator cars.
   - C. The farmers felt that there were not enough rail lines to meet their needs.
   - D. The farmers wanted better conditions when they rode on trains.

Progressive Movement

56. To which idea did Susan B. Anthony devote her life's work?
   - A. gaining suffrage for women
   - B. achieving equal pay for women
   - C. the Civil Rights movement
   - D. helping the urban poor

Pretest - U.S. History

57. During World War II, what was the major reason for relocating many Japanese-Americans to government-run internment camps?
   - A. the fear that Japanese-Americans might betray the U.S.
   - B. the desire to build a stronger army to fight the Germans
   - C. the need for workers in factories at the internment camps
   - D. the desire of most Japanese-Americans to escape to Japan

Progressive Movement

58. The Progressive Era was responsible for implementing reforms in America's labor laws. Which reform occurred during the Progressive Era?
   - A. Minimum wage laws were enacted nationally.
   - B. Employers accepted the concept of an eight-hour day.
   - C. Age discrimination in employment was banned.
   - D. The National Labor Relations Act was passed.

Progressive Movement

59.

- lack of sanitation
- overcrowded conditions
- widespread poverty

The box above describes the living conditions that were faced by people who lived where?
   - A. in tenements
   - B. on homesteads
   - C. on reservations
   - D. on plantations

Progressive Movement

60. The Interstate Commerce Act of 1887 authorized the federal government to regulate the railroad industry. Which group of people was most supportive of government regulation of the railroad industry?
   - A. teachers
   - B. miners
   - C. farmers
   - D. railroad owners
Pretest - U.S. History

61. Which industry was most affected by the Pullman Strike of 1894?
   ○ A. railroad
   ○ B. steel
   ○ C. oil
   ○ D. coal

Pretest - U.S. History

62. Which battle in the American Revolution resulted in the surrender of the British forces?
   ○ A. Battle of Charleston
   ○ B. Battle of Saratoga
   ○ C. Battle of Trenton
   ○ D. Battle of Yorktown

Progressive Movement

63. Which was one of the voting reforms that the Populists advocated?
   ○ A. They wanted people to pay poll taxes before they could vote.
   ○ B. They wanted the president to be elected by popular vote.
   ○ C. They supported the direct election of U.S. Senators.
   ○ D. They supported granting women the right to vote.

Progressive Movement

64. • graduated income tax
     • eight-hour workday
     • direct election of U.S. senators

The items in the box above were supported by which political party?
   ○ A. The Populist Party
   ○ B. The Free Soil Party
   ○ C. The Republican Party
   ○ D. The Democratic Party

Pretest - U.S. History

65. Which of the following is one of the reasons that the United States invaded Iraq in 2003?
   ○ A. The U.S. believed that Iraq was protecting al Qaeda and Osama bin Laden.
   ○ B. The U.S. believed that Iraq possessed weapons of mass destruction.
   ○ C. The U.S. wanted to liberate Kuwait which had been invaded by Iraq.
   ○ D. The U.S. wanted to take control of Iraq's oil fields.

Progressive Movement

66. After the Seventeenth Amendment was ratified in 1913, how were U.S. senators selected?
   ○ A. by a direct vote of the people
   ○ B. by a lottery system
   ○ C. by the U.S. House of Representatives
   ○ D. by the Electoral College

Progressive Movement

67. Which is true about Progressive leader Jane Addams?

https://www64.studyisland.com/cfw/test/print-practice-worksheet/a854b?CFID=23582778&CFTOKEN=}
A. She wrote the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.
B. She fought against the Prohibition movement in the U.S.
C. She established Hull House for poor immigrants in Chicago.
D. She was the first female to serve on the U.S. Supreme Court.

Progressive Movement

68. What did the 16th Amendment accomplish?
   - A. It established an income tax.
   - B. It prohibited the sale of alcohol.
   - C. It granted suffrage to women.
   - D. It provided for the popular election of Senators.

Progressive Movement

69. You shall not press down upon the brow of labor this crown of thorns, you shall not crucify mankind upon a cross of gold.

—William Jennings Bryan
Democratic National Convention of 1896

Which statement most accurately explains this quotation?
   - A. William Jennings Bryan was showing support for the Colored Farmers Alliance.
   - B. William Jennings Bryan was demanding support for Christian education.
   - C. William Jennings Bryan was describing the problems of the Greenback Party.
   - D. William Jennings Bryan was expressing opposition to the gold standard.

Progressive Movement

70. In 1900, Eugene Debs, a labor union leader, ran for president under a new political party. The party's ideas were based on the platform of labor reform. What was the name of Debs' political party?
   - A. the Union Brotherhood Party
   - B. the Socialist Democratic Party
   - C. the New Republican Party
   - D. the Labor Union Reform Party

Pretest - U.S. History

71. Which Supreme Court ruling determined that segregation in the public school system was unconstitutional?
   - A. Roe v. Wade
   - B. Plessy v. Ferguson
   - C. Marbury v. Madison
   - D. Brown v. Board of Education

Progressive Movement
Which practice does the photo above show that Progressive leaders were trying to regulate?

- A. assembly lines
- B. union organization
- C. child labor
- D. indentured servitude

**Progressive Movement**

**73.** Which photojournalist brought attention to the horrible conditions in which immigrants lived in his work *How the Other Half Lives: Studies Among the Tenements of New York*?

- A. Alfred Thayer Mahan
- B. Upton Sinclair
- C. Jacob Riis
- D. Ida Tarbell

**Pretest - U.S. History**

**74.** The 13th, 14th, and 15th Amendments granted greater political rights to

- A. women.
- B. former slaves.
- C. children.
- D. former soldiers.

**Progressive Movement**

**75.** Alice Paul was a suffragist leader that formed the National Women's Party in 1916 and was known for leading

- A. social clubs.
- B. labor strikes.
- C. a revolution.
- D. hunger strikes.

**Answers**

1. A
2. D
3. C
4. C
5. B
6. C

**Explanations**

https://www64.studyisland.com/cfwtest/print-practice-worksheet/a854b?CFID=23582778&CFTOKEN...
1. Prices for crops decreased to the point that crops were selling at prices that were lower than what it had cost farmers to produce the crops. American farmers faced increased competition from farmers in other countries such as Canada and Russia. Since there was such a great supply of crops, prices fell. At the same time, costs for such things as farm equipment and freight charges on railroads increased. Farmers often had large amounts of debt. In order to improve their situation, farmers began to form groups that were involved in political efforts such as the move to have railroads regulated by the government.

2. The Sherman Antitrust Act was the first federal law that dealt with monopolies and trusts. The Sherman Antitrust Act stated that any contract made "in restraint of trade or commerce among the several States, or with foreign nations, is hereby declared to be illegal." It also stated that "Every person who shall monopolize, or attempt to monopolize, or combine or conspire with any other person or persons, to monopolize any part of the trade or commerce among the several States, or with foreign nations, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor."

6. The Sierra Club was founded in 1892 by John Muir as an environmental organization. The goals of the group were defined as protection of the wilderness, the responsible use of natural resources, and education on the benefits of conservation.

8. The 17th Amendment was a Progressive Era amendment that was ratified on May 31, 1913, and provided for the popular election of Senators.

11. The initiative gives voters the power to introduce new laws. If a certain number of citizens signs a petition, then the proposed law goes onto a ballot, and the citizens are able to approve it or reject it. The initiative is used by many states.

14. Carrie Chapman Catt was a notable leader of the women's suffrage movement in the early 1900s. She and others won women's right to vote by holding meetings, protests, and speaking before government leaders. Catt held the position of president for National American Woman Suffrage Association in 1900-1904 and 1915-1920.

15. In the 19th century, there were many technological innovations that made farming easier. Many farmers had taken out loans to pay for new equipment and land. Prices for crops had fallen in the late 1800s, and many farmers had difficulties repaying their loans. Farmers began forming groups such as the Farmers' Alliance in order to fight for the interests of the farmers.

18. Susan B. Anthony was among the women's rights activists who used protests and passive resistance to further her cause. Anthony illegally voted in the presidential election of 1872. She was arrested and charged a fine, but she refused to pay the fine and asserted that her act of voting was protected by the 14th Amendment.

19. During the Civil War, Congress had issued paper money that was not backed by silver or gold. These paper notes were called greenbacks. The issuance of greenbacks had caused inflation and had cut the value of the dollar in half. After the war was over, Congress began taking the greenbacks out of circulation and wanted the currency to be backed by silver or gold. The Greenback Party was opposed to the shift to a metallic standard. Many members of the Greenback Party were farmers who had large amounts of debt. They had a difficult time repaying their debts.

21. Woodrow Wilson was elected governor of New Jersey in 1910. He served as governor from 1911 to 1913. Wilson was elected governor because he promised many progressive reforms. While he was in office, he accomplished many of the promises he had made during his campaign. In 1912, Wilson ran for president of the United States. During his campaign for president, he also promised many reforms. His success in reforming government in New Jersey helped him to be elected president.

22. In the *Munn v. Illinois* decision of 1877, the Supreme Court ruled that states had the right to regulate certain businesses within their borders. In this case, the Supreme Court upheld an Illinois state law that regulated grain elevator rates.

27. Journalists who exposed poor working conditions and injustice were known as muckrakers. Famous muckrakers included Upton Sinclair and Jacob Riis. Sinclair brought about government regulation of the meat-packing industry with his book *The Jungle*.

28. Before the ratification of the 17th Amendment, U.S. senators were chosen by their state legislatures. The Populists felt that the state legislatures were controlled by Big Business and thought citizens should have more power. The Populists believed that senators should be chosen by the people in a direct election, and this was included in their party platform. In 1913, the 17th Amendment was ratified, requiring U.S. senators to be directly elected by voters in their state.

30. The Progressive Movement was an important third party reform movement that hoped to make American society better. To do this, its leaders believed in expanded democracy (election reform), government regulation (especially of industry), and the promise of science.

33. In the *Wabash v. Illinois* case of 1886, the Supreme Court ruled that the state of Illinois could not regulate railroad rates because the railroads carried freight across state lines. The court ruled that only Congress could regulate rates for interstate railroads.
35. Theodore Roosevelt contributed to the conservation movement by expanding the amount of land that was used for national parks and national forests. He realized that natural resources, especially forests, needed to be managed in a way so that they would not be depleted. During Roosevelt's administration, Gifford Pinchot, the head of the National Forest Service, came up with a plan for how to manage logging by private developers in the nation's forests.

36. In the late 1800s, many farmers had high amounts of debt due to the fact that prices for crops had fallen while costs to produce crops had increased. Groups such as the Farmers' Alliance were formed to help farmers. Eventually they became politically involved in order to bring about changes in the government that would be beneficial to farmers. In 1892, the People's Party was formed by farm leaders and some city workers. Members of the People's Party were known as Populists.

45. When Upton Sinclair's book, *The Jungle*, was published in 1906, it drew attention to the appalling conditions in slaughterhouses. The Meat Inspection Act of 1906, which was passed later in the same year, required that meat be inspected and set sanitary standards for the meat-packing industry.

46. During the Progressive Era, there were many people who felt that the government was corrupt and that the election process needed to be reformed. The initiative, the referendum, and the recall were three of the voting reforms advocated by progressives because they believed these reforms would make voting more democratic.

51. Robert La Follette was a candidate for the Progressive Party in the election of 1924. One major goal of La Follette was to end corporate monopolies and trusts. This was a platform of La Follette's Progressive Movement.

52. At the beginning of the 20th century, many city governments were corrupt. Cities were often run by political bosses who influenced voters to vote for certain people and then filled city jobs with political supporters. Progressive leaders worked to end the corruption of the political bosses. New forms of government appeared such as the commission form of government and the city-manager form of government.

53. The vivid descriptions of the meatpacking industry put the spotlight on corruption in the capitalist system. Although Sinclair hoped the novel would change the poverty in which workers lived, its only real impact was felt in meatpacking regulations, which addressed cleanliness, inspection, and product purity.

55. The only option that most farmers had to ship their crops to market was to use the railroads. Many farmers thought that the rates charged by railroads were unfair, and the farmers were in favor of government regulation of railroad rates. Railroads also owned many of the warehouses and grain elevators that were used by farmers.

56. Susan B. Anthony devoted her life's work to gaining suffrage for women. She even got congressional consideration of a Constitutional amendment in 1878, but had little support for her goal at this early date. Anthony worked before the Progressive Movement gained steam, but the groundwork she laid for the women's suffrage movement helped make it a reality in 1920.

58. The eight-hour work day was accepted in 1912. Minimum wage laws and the National Labor Relations Act, which covers most collective agreements in the private sector, were implemented in the 1930s, during the Great Depression. Age discrimination in employment was banned by law in the 1960s.

59. In the late 1800s, many immigrants came to the United States and settled in large cities. These people often lived in apartment buildings known as tenements. Tenements were crowded and lacked sanitation and proper ventilation.

60. Farmers were forced to pay high prices to the railroads in order to ship their crops. Additionally, the prices for crops had fallen and many farmers had large amounts of debts. Many farmers believed they were being charged unfair rates by the railroad companies and welcomed the federal regulation of the railroads.

63. Before the ratification of the 17th Amendment, U.S. senators were chosen by their state legislatures. The Populists felt that the state legislatures were controlled by Big Business and thought citizens should have more power. The Populists believed that senators should be chosen by the people in a direct election, and this was included in their party platform. In 1913, the 17th Amendment was ratified which required that U.S. Senators be directly elected by voters in their state.

64. Members of the People's Party, known as Populists, met in Omaha, Nebraska, in 1892. The party created a platform, known as the Omaha Platform, which included ten points. Populists were supported by farmers and other people who felt that government policies favored big business.

66. Before the ratification of the Seventeenth Amendment, each state's legislature could choose who would represent the state in the U.S. Senate. Many Progressive leaders felt that this process was unfair and wanted senators to be elected directly by the people. The Seventeenth Amendment was proposed in 1912 and was ratified in 1913.

67. Jane Addams was a prominent Progressive leader in Chicago. She opened Hull House there, a settlement house that served poor immigrants living in slum conditions. Addams was a supporter of the Prohibition movement.

68. The 16th Amendment was a Progressive Era amendment that was ratified on February 25th, 1913. It provided for the establishment for an income tax: "The Congress shall have power to lay and collect taxes on income."
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69. Believing that currency backed by silver would lead to a more stable economy, William Jennings Bryan voiced his opposition to the gold standard in his famous "Cross of Gold" speech. He delivered this speech at the Democratic National Convention in 1896. Bryan was supported by the Democrats and the Populists in the 1896 election, but he lost to William McKinley, and the country remained on the gold standard.

70. In 1900, Eugene Debs ran for president as a member of the Socialist Democratic Party, which was based on the platform of labor reform. Later, Debs became the most famous Socialist in American politics. Debs also ran for president several more times under a different party. Though he never won the presidency, Debs' work was very successful.

72. Progressive leaders had many goals for labor reform, including child labor regulation. The boys in the picture above are typical of many child workers during the early 20th century. Progressives hoped to get kids out of the factories and into schools.


75. Alice Paul organized suffragist parades for the sake of women's rights. She was a bold woman who was imprisoned three times for her protests and led hunger strikes in prison. In 1916, Paul formed the National Women's Party, which fought hard for a constitutional amendment that would extend suffrage to women. In 1920, the 19th Amendment was passed, giving women the right to vote.