Chapter 29
Wilsonian Progressivism at Home and Abroad, 1912-1916

A. True or False
Where the statement is true, mark T. Where it is false, mark F, and correct it in the space immediately below.

___ 1. Wilson won the election of 1912 largely because the Republican party split in two.

___ 2. In the 1912 campaign, Wilson’s “New Freedom” favored a socially activist government and preserving large regulated trusts, while Roosevelt’s “New Nationalism” favored small enterprise and strict antitrust laws.

___ 3. Wilson believed that the president should provide national leadership by appealing directly to the people.

___ 4. Wilson successfully used his popular appeal to push through progressive reforms of tariffs, monetary system, and trusts.

___ 5. Wilson’s progressive outlook showed itself clearly in his attempt to improve the conditions and treatment of blacks.

___ 6. Wilson initially attempted to overturn the imperialistic big-stick and dollar-diplomacy foreign policies of Roosevelt and Taft, especially in Latin America.

___ 7. Wilson consistently refused to send American troops to intervene in the Caribbean.

___ 8. Wilson’s initial policy toward the revolutionary Mexican government of General Huerta was to show his disapproval without sending in American troops.

___ 9. The mediation of three Latin American nations saved Wilson from a full-scale war with Mexico.

___ 10. General Pershing’s expedition was sent into Mexico to bring the pro-American faction of Mexican revolutionaries to power.

___ 11. In the early days of World War I, more Americans sympathized Germany than with Britain.

___ 12. The American economy benefited greatly from supplying goods to the Allies.

___ 13. After the Lusitania’s sinking, the Midwest and the West favored war with Germany, while the East generally favored attempts at negotiation.
14. After the sinking of the *Sussex*, Wilson successfully pressured Germany into stopping submarine attacks against neutral shipping.

15. In the 1916 campaign, Wilson ran on the slogan “He kept us out of War,” while his opponent Hughes tried to straddle the issue of a possible war with Germany.

**B. Multiple Choice**

Select the best answer and write the proper letter in the space provided.

1. The basic contrast between two progressive candidates, Roosevelt and Wilson, was that
   a. Roosevelt wanted genuine political and social reforms, while Wilson wanted only to end obvious corruption.
   b. Roosevelt wanted to promote free enterprise and competition, while Wilson wanted the federal government to regulate the economy and promote social welfare.
   c. Roosevelt wanted the federal government to regulate the economy and promote social welfare, while Wilson wanted to restore economic competition and social equality.
   d. Roosevelt wanted to focus on issues of jobs and economic growth, while Wilson wanted social legislation to protect women, children, and city-dwellers.

2. Wilson won the election of 1912 primarily because
   a. his policies were more popular with the public.
   b. Taft and Roosevelt split the former Republican vote.
   c. the Socialists took nearly a million votes from Roosevelt.
   d. he was able to win over many of the Roosevelt supporters to his cause.

3. Wilson’s primary weakness as a politician was
   a. his lack of skill in public speaking.
   b. his inability to grasp the complexity of governmental issues
   c. his tendency to be inflexible and refuse to compromise.
   d. his lack of overarching political ideals.

4. The “triple wall of privilege” that Wilson set out to reform consisted of
   a. farmers, shippers, and the military.
   b. the tariffs, the banks, and the trusts.
   c. the universities, private dining clubs, and political bosses.
   d. congressional leaders, lobbyists, and lawyers.

5. During the Wilson administration, Congress exercised the authority granted by the newly enacted Sixteenth Amendment to pass
   a. prohibition of liquor. b. women’s suffrage  c. blacks’ suffrage  d. a federal income tax

6. The new regulatory agency created by the Wilson administration in 1914 that attacked monopolies, false advertising, and consumer fraud was
   a. the Federal Trade Commission. b. the Interstate Commerce Commission
7. While it attacked business monopolies, the Clayton Anti-Trust Act exempted from antitrust prosecution
   a. industries essential to national defense.  b. agricultural and labor organizations
c. the oil and steel industries.  d. professional organizations of doctors and lawyers.

8. Wilson effectively reformed the banking and financial system by
   a. establishing a third Bank of the United States to issue and regulate the currency.
b. taking the United States off the gold standard.
c. establishing a publicly controlled Federal Reserve Board with regional banks under bankers’ control.
d. transferring authority to regulate banking and currency to the states and the private sector.

9. Wilson’s progressive policies and laws substantially aided all of the following groups EXCEPT
   a. workers.  b. blacks  c. farmers  d. children

10. Wilson’s initial attitude toward the Mexican revolutionary government was
    a. to refuse recognition of General Huerta’s regime but avoid American intervention.
b. to intervene with troops on behalf of threatened American business interests.
c. to provide military and economic assistance to the Huerta regime.
d. to mobilize other Latin American governments to oust Huerta.

11. The threatened war between the United States and Mexico in 1914 was avoided by the mediation of the ABC powers, which consisted of
   a. Australia, Britain, and China  b. Africa, Brazil, and Cuba
c. Argentina, Brazil, and Chile  d. the Association of British Commonwealth of nations

12. General Pershing’s expedition into Mexico was sent in direct response to
    a. the refusal of Huerta to abandon power.
b. the threat of German intervention in Europe.
c. the arrest of American sailor in the Mexican port of Tampico.
d. the killing of American citizens in New Mexico by “Pancho” Villa.

13. The sympathy of a majority of American for the Allies against Germany was especially conditioned by
    a. British bribes and payoffs to American journalists.
b. the German’s involvement in overseas imperialism.
c. the German invasion of neutral Belgium.
d. the British refusal to use poison gas warfare.

14. After the Lusitania, Arabic, and Sussex sinkings, Wilson successfully pressured the German government to
    a. end the use of submarine against British warships.
b. end its attempt to blockade the British Isles.
c. publish warnings to all Americans considering traveling on unarmed ships.
d. cease from sinking neutral merchant and passenger ships without warning.
15. Wilson’s effective slogans in the campaign of 1916 was
   a. “The full dinner pail.”
   b. “Free and unlimited coinage of silver in ratio of sixteen to one.”
   c. “A war to make the world safe for democracy.”
   d. “He kept us out of war.”

C. Identification
Supply the correct identification for each numbered description.

_______ 1. Four-footed symbol of Roosevelt’s Progressive third party in 1912
_______ 2. A fourth political party, led by a former labor union leader, that garnered nearly a million votes in 1912
_______ 3. Wilson’s political philosophy of restoring democracy through trust-busting and economic competition.
_______ 5. A 12-member agency appointed by the president to oversee the banking system under a new federal law of 1913.
_______ 6. New presidentially appointed regulatory commission designed to prevent monopoly and guard against unethical trade practices.
_______ 7. Wilsonian law that tried to curb business monopoly while permitting labor and agricultural organizations.
_______ 8. Wilsonian reform law that followed the old Populist idea of government-backed interest loans to farmers.
_______ 9. Troubled Caribbean island nation where a president’s murder led Wilson to send in the marines and assume American control of the police and finances.
_______ 10. Term for the three Latin American nations whose mediation prevented war between the U.S. and Mexico in 1914.
_______ 11. World War I Alliance headed by Germany and Austria-Hungary.
_______ 12. The coalition of powers—led by Great Britain, France and Russia—that opposed Germany and its partners in World War I.
_______ 13. New underwater weapon that threatened neutral shipping and apparently violated traditional norms of international law.
14. Large British passenger liner whose sinking in 1915 prompted some Americans to call for against Germany.

15. Germany’s carefully conditional agreement in 1916 not to sink passenger and merchant vessels without warning.

16. Key electoral state whose tiny majority for Wilson tipped the balance against Hughes in 1916.

D. Matching People, Places, and Events

Match the person, place, or event in the left column with the proper description in the right column by inserting the correct letter on the blank line.

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Woodrow Wilson</td>
<td>A. Small European nation in which an Austro-Hungarian heir was killed, leading to the outbreak of World War I</td>
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<td>2. Theodore Roosevelt</td>
<td>B. Mexican revolutionary whose assaults on American citizens and territory provoked a U.S. expedition into Mexico</td>
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<td>3. Samuel Gompers</td>
<td>C. Ports where clashes between Mexicans and American military forces nearly led to war in 1914</td>
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<td>4. Louis D. Brandies</td>
<td>D. Carribean Islands purchased by U.S. from Denmark in 1917</td>
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<td>5. Virgin Islands</td>
<td>E. Narrowly unsuccessful presidential candidate who tried to straddle both sides of the fence regarding American policy toward Germany</td>
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<td>6. General Huerta</td>
<td>F. Small European nation whose neutrality was violated by Germany in early days of World War I</td>
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<td>7. Venustiano Carranza</td>
<td>G. Commander of the American military expedition into Mexico in 1916-1917</td>
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<td>8. Vera Cruz</td>
<td>H. Southern-born intellectual who pursued strong moral goals in the politics and the presidency</td>
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<td>9. “Pancho” Villa</td>
<td>I. Leading progressive reformer and the first Jew named to the U.S. Supreme Court</td>
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<td>12. Serbia</td>
<td>L. Labor Leader who hailed the Clayton Anti-Trust Act as the “Magna Carta of labor”</td>
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<td>13. Kaiser Wilhelm II</td>
<td>M. Second revolutionary Mexican president, who took aid from the United States but strongly resisted American military intervention in his country</td>
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<td>14. Haiti</td>
<td>N. Autocratic ruler who symbolized ruthlessness and arrogance to many pro-Allied Americans</td>
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<td>15. Charles Evans Hughes</td>
<td>O. Mexican revolutionary whose bloody regime Wilson refused to recognize and who nearly ended up fighting</td>
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### Matching Cause and Effect
Match the historical cause in the left column with the proper effect in the right column by writing the correct letter on the blank line.

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Cause</th>
<th>Effect</th>
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<tr>
<td>__ 1. The split between Taft and Roosevelt.</td>
<td>A. Caused most Americans to sympathize with Allies rather than the Central Powers</td>
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<td>__ 2. Wilson’s presidential appeals to the public over the head of Congress.</td>
<td>B. Helped push through sweeping reforms of the tariff and banking system in 1913</td>
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<td>__ 3. The Federal Reserve Act</td>
<td>C. Enabled the Democrats to win a narrow presidential victory in the election of 1916</td>
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<td>__ 4. Conservative justices of the Supreme Court</td>
<td>D. Allowed Wilson to win a minority victory in 1912</td>
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<td>__ 5. Political turmoil in Haiti and Santo Domingo (Dominican Republic)</td>
<td>E. Declared unconstitutional progressive Wilsonian measures dealing with child labor and labor unions</td>
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<td>__ 6. The Mexican Revolution</td>
<td>F. Caused President Wilson and other outraged Americans to demand an end to unrestricted submarine Warfare</td>
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<td>__ 7. “Pancho Villa’s” raid on Columbus, New Mexico</td>
<td>G. Created constant political instability south of the border and undermined Wilson’s hopes for better U.S. relations with Latin America</td>
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<td>__ 8. America’s close cultural and economic ties with Britain</td>
<td>H. Was the immediate provocation for General Pershing’s punitive expedition into Mexico</td>
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<td>__ 9. Germany’s sinking of the <em>Lusitania, Arabic, and Sussex</em></td>
<td>I. Finally established an effective national banking system and a flexible money supply</td>
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<td>__ 10. Wilson’s apparent success in keeping America at peace through diplomacy</td>
<td>J. Caused Wilson to send in U.S. marines to restore order and supervise finances</td>
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