Part 1: Main Ideas

Write the letter of the best answer. (4 points each)

1. Which of the following was not a result of the introduction of the assembly line?
   - a. higher worker turnover
   - b. reduced hours of the workday
   - c. decreased productivity
   - d. higher wages

2. Who gained most from the ratification of the Seventeenth Amendment?
   - a. party bosses
   - b. ordinary citizens
   - c. state legislators
   - d. industrial leaders

3. Which of the following best states the primary goal of prohibitionists?
   - a. to eliminate the sale of alcohol to minors
   - b. to eliminate the use of alcohol in society
   - c. to reduce accidents in the workplace
   - d. to reduce the availability of alcohol to minors

4. Why were early progressive attempts to enact federal bans on child labor unsuccessful?
   - a. The bans had little public support.
   - b. Labor unions fought the legislation.
   - c. Factoy owners simply ignored the laws.
   - d. The Supreme Court ruled such bans unconstitutional.

5. Which strategy was not employed by woman suffragists to obtain their goal?
   - a. They called for female workers to strike.
   - b. They advocated a constitutional amendment.
   - c. They tested the Fourteenth Amendment in court.
   - d. They convinced state legislatures to grant women the right to vote.

6. Which statement best characterizes Roosevelt’s position on trusts?
   - a. Some trusts were harmful to the public interest.
   - b. All trusts should be busted.
   - c. Trusts were of benefit to the public interest.
   - d. Trusts were legal and could not be abolished.

7. Which statement best characterizes the position of Gifford Pinchot toward land conservation?
   - a. Unrestricted development was acceptable.
   - b. A multi-use land program was possible.
   - c. Further privatization should be prohibited.
   - d. Conservation should not interfere with industrial expansion.
8. Which of the following actions led to the defeat of Taft in 1912?
   a. his overuse of the bully pulpit
   b. his failure to continue the trustbusting of Roosevelt
   c. his refusal to sign the Payne-Aldrich Tariff
   d. his failure to unify the Republican Party

9. What was the primary motivation for passage of the Sixteenth Amendment?
   a. to curb the power of corporations
   b. to replace revenue lost by enacting lower tariffs
   c. to reduce the gap between rich and poor
   d. to create a war chest to pay for future wars

10. What effect did World War I have on the suffragist movement?
    a. It delayed action as attention turned to the war effort.
    b. It had little effect.
    c. It caused a split within the NAWSA.
    d. It hastened passage and ratification of the Nineteenth Amendment.

Part 2: Map Skills

This map shows where and when women could vote in some or all elections, even before the Nineteenth Amendment was passed in 1920. Use the map to answer questions 11–15 on page 314. Answer each question on the lines provided. (4 points each)
11. How did the Nineteenth Amendment affect women’s voting rights in California?

12. Why might Wyoming have been called the most progressive state on the issue of woman suffrage?

13. Why might large blocks of states have tended to have similar laws on woman suffrage?

14. Why do you think the East was generally less progressive toward woman suffrage than the Midwest and West?

15. If the Nineteenth Amendment had not passed in 1920, how do you think this map would have looked in 1930? Why?
Part 3: Document-Based Questions

Historical Context: The growth of big business and big cities contributed to many abuses and problems in the late 1800s. The reformers of the Progressive Era attempted to deal with some of these issues.

Study each document carefully and answer the question about it. (4 points each)

Document 1

16. What conclusion is a reader of this advertisement expected to draw about the people who oppose prohibition?

[Advertisement created by the Ohio Dry Federation, 1918]

Who Wants Saloons in Ohio?

Who wants saloons in Ohio?

Figure it out for yourself.
Ask your neighbor. If he has a family of boys and girls, what kind of man is he if he wants saloons in Ohio?
Ask your neighbor at the work bench. What kind of a man is he if he wants saloons in Ohio?

Vote "Yes" for Prohibition November 5th

The Ohio Dry Federation

Advertisement created by the Ohio Dry Federation, 1918
Document 2

In this district [of New York City], with the cooperation of a well-trained and experienced woman investigator, a careful investigation of the condition of 50 families represented in the school was made. The number of children attending school from the 50 families was 79. Of that number there were 24 who had no breakfast of any kind on the days they were visited, while of the 55 more fortunate ones no less than 30 had only bread with tea or coffee. Only 35 of the children had any lunch, or money with which to procure any, 44 missing that meal entirely. . . . I give, in the following table, the particulars relating to 6 families. They are perfectly typical cases and demonstrate very clearly the woeful inadequacy of diet common to children of the poor.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Family</th>
<th>No. of School Children</th>
<th>Breakfast</th>
<th>Lunch</th>
<th>Supper</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Bread and tea only.</td>
<td>None.</td>
<td>Bread and tea.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>None.</td>
<td>Soup from charity.</td>
<td>Coffee and bread.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Coffee and rolls (no butter or jam).</td>
<td>Coffee and bread.</td>
<td>Tea and bread.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Bread and tea only.</td>
<td>None.</td>
<td>Bread and tea only.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>None.</td>
<td>Soup with the soup-meat.</td>
<td>Piece of bread.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Bread and jam with coffee.</td>
<td>None.</td>
<td>Tea and bread with jam.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

—from The Bitter Cry of the Children by John Spago (1906)

17. Why do you think John Spago went to the trouble to gather the information in the chart? How did he want readers to react to the information?
Document 3

Lewis Hine took this photograph at the Indiana Glass Works in 1908. He noted that the time he took the picture was midnight.

18. What effect might Lewis Hine have hoped this photograph would have on the people who saw it in the early 1900s?

19. How do these three documents reflect the spirit of reform that swept the nation around the turn of the 20th century? Which specific reform movements do the documents represent, and what do the movements have in common? Write a brief essay in response to these questions, citing evidence and examples from the three documents. You may use the back of this paper or a separate sheet for your essay. (8 points)

Part 4: Extended Response

Answer each of the following questions in a short essay on the back of this paper or on a separate sheet. (10 points each)

20. During the 1902 coal strike, mine owner George Baer claimed that workers’ rights would be protected by the “Christian men to whom God . . . has given control of the property interests of this country.” If you were a mine worker, would you feel protected? Think About:
   • working conditions in the mines
   • child labor
   • owners’ tactics
   • government response

21. Which president—Roosevelt, Taft, or Wilson—had the most lasting impact on the major progressive issues at the turn of the 20th century? Explain your choice. Think About:
   • use of the bully pulpit
   • trustbusting legislation
   • conservation of natural resources
   • health and safety issues
   • progress toward civil rights for all citizens