

Chapter 26-30 Study Guide

Directions: Part 1 of the study guide is given to you in hopes that you will use this in preparation for the upcoming chapter exam. It is not required and will not be graded. It is expected that you will be able to give a statement of definition for each term and also provide a statement about the significance of each.

Part I Identifying Key Terms

Notable People

Helen Hunt Jackson

Alfred Thayer Mahan

Jacob Riis, include notable
work(s)

Upton Sinclair include notable
work(s)

Woodrow Wilson

Charles Evans Hughes

William Randolph Hearst

John

Hay

Terms and Events

Clayton Anti-Trust Act

New Nationalism vs. New

Freedom

Gifford Pinchot

Coxey's Army

Jingoism

Imperialism

Gentlemen's Agreement

Populism

Seventeenth Amendment

Eighteenth Amendment

Antitrust ("trustbusting")

Conservation v.

Preservationism

Insular Cases

Federal Reserve Act

Mueller v. Oregon

Part II Review Questions

Directions: Check your understanding of this chapter by answering the following questions in about four sentences each.

1. Explain the development of federal policy towards Native Americans in the late 19th century. In your discussion, include change over time and be certain to discuss the Dawes Severalty Act.
2. Explain the impact of the closing of the frontier and the long-term significance of the frontier for American history. Include in your response clarification regarding Frederick Jackson Turner and the Turner Thesis.
3. Describe how America became involved with Cuba and explain why a reluctant President McKinley was forced to go to war with Spain. As part of your response, discuss the USS *Maine*, significance of yellow journalism, and the coverage of the sinking of the *Maine*.
4. Analyze the long-term consequences and significance of the Spanish-American War. As part of your response, comment on the Anti-Imperialist League and the degree to which it demonstrated majority or minority opinion.
5. Explain the US “Open Door” policy in China. As part of your response, include comments on Secretary of State John Hay, clarify the concept of spheres of influence, and the desire of the United States to keep open the China market.
6. Describe the aggressive steps Roosevelt took to build a canal in Panama and explain why his “corollary” to the Monroe Doctrine aroused such controversy.
7. Discuss the origins and nature of the progressive movement. Who were the Progressives?
8. Describe how early progressive movement developed its roots at the city and state level.
9. Analyze why Taft’s policies offended progressives, including Roosevelt. What three events split the republican party?
10. Discuss the key issues of the pivotal 1912 election and the basic principles of Wilsonian progressivism.

Part III Chronological Awareness

Directions: Place the following events in the correct chronological order. Provide the year of each event. Since the events are given to you in a sequence that is out of chronological order, please reorder the events correctly. In the event that one or more of the events listed below do not have a single year in which it took place, provide the appropriate date ranges. Please rewrite this list in the correct chronological order, providing the year of the event, occurrence, or trend.

1. Teller Amendment
2. Clayton Anti-Trust Act
3. *Insular Cases*
4. Triangle Shirtwaist Factory Fire
5. Pure Food and Drug Act
6. Hull House founded
7. Dawes Severalty Act
8. Ballinger-Pinchot Controversy
9. Federal Reserve Act
10. Underwood Tariff
11. Platt Amendment
12. Spanish-American War begins

Part IV Multiple Choice Practice

Directions: Each of the questions or incomplete statements below is followed by five suggested or completions. Select the one that is best in each case and then circle the correct answer from the choices given.

1. During the closing decades of the nineteenth century, farmers complained about all of the following EXCEPT
 - (A) rising commodity prices
 - (B) high interest charges
 - (C) high freight charges
 - (D) high storage costs
 - (E) large middlemen profits
2. Which of the following was a goal of the Populist movement?
 - (A) free coinage of silver
 - (B) reform of child labor laws
 - (C) using modern science to solve social problems
 - (D) eliminating the electoral college as a method of choosing the nation's president
 - (E) national legislation outlawing racial discrimination.
3. The Election of 1892 is significant because of
 - (A) William Jennings Bryan's challenge to the Eastern establishment
 - (B) the election of the first Democratic President since Buchanan
 - (C) the strong gains by a nationally organized Socialists Party
 - (D) the election of a strong Democrat as a President
 - (E) the strong gains by the Populist party in the West.
4. During the late 1800s many Westerners demanded an increase in the supply of currency to achieve which of the following goals?
 - I. higher prices for farm goods
 - II. a reduction on their burden of debt
 - III. a reduction of the power of eastern bankers
 - IV. the expansion of silver mining
 - V. lower prices for manufactured goods
 - (A) I, II, and III only
 - (B) I, II, III, and IV only
 - (C) I, II, and IV only
 - (D) I, III, and IV only
 - (E) all of the above
5. The Cleveland Administration angered farmers when it responded to the depression of the 1890s by
 - (A) authorizing welfare payments too workers but not to farmers
 - (B) taking the U S off the gold standard
 - (C) increasing the amount of silver purchased by the federal government for use as currency
 - (D) repealing the Sherman Silver Purchase Act and maintaining the gold standard
 - (E) raising the tariff on foreign imports.
6. The farmers' movement lost momentum at the end of the 1890s for all of the following reasons EXCEPT
 - (A) the failure of the People's party in the 1896 election
 - (B) massive immigration into urban areas that led to higher prices for agricultural products
 - (C) crop failures in Europe led to an increase in United States grain exports
 - (D) the 1898 gold strike that increased the United States government's supply of gold and eased farmers' access to credit.
 - (E) the absorption of the populists by the American Federation of Labor
7. As a result of the Spanish-American War, the United States gained possession of Puerto Rico, Guam, and

- (A) the Philippines
 - (B) Cuba
 - (C) Bermuda
 - (D) the Panama Canal Zone
 - (E) Hawaii
8. The Open Door Policy of the early twentieth century called for
- a. the continuation of the Monroe Doctrine in the Western Hemisphere.
 - b. the opening of the United States markets to foreign goods.
 - c. the elimination of passports for international travel.
 - d. unlimited European immigration into the United States.
 - e. open access to China for American investment and commercial interests.
9. All of the following were goals to the Progressive movement EXCEPT
- a. to decrease the role of special interest groups in government
 - b. to make the government more honest and responsive
 - c. to increase popular participation in government
 - d. to create a less active role for the federal government
 - e. to get the government responsible for the social welfare of the citizens
10. During his administration he brought over eighty indictments against the trusts, added over a million acres to the National Forest Reserves, and personally sponsored an amendment for an income tax law. He alienated the progressive reformers, however, by his action on the tariff.
This statement refers to
- (A) William Jennings Bryan
 - (B) William McKinley
 - (C) Theodore Roosevelt
 - (D) William H. Taft
 - (E) Woodrow Wilson

Note: Incomplete study guides will receive a 10 point penalty. This will not be allowed to be made up via a redo. Organize your time and work on your study guide a little bit at a time. Substantially incomplete study guides will be graded, but considered late, and only allowed to be redone up to 25 points.

Study Guide Grading Rubric. 50 points.

20 points Review Questions. 4 questions will be selected from those above. Each will be worth 5 points.

10 points. Multiple Choice: This section is worth 10 points. 1 point will be deducted for each incorrect response.

10 points – Chronology – This section is worth 10 point. Points will be deducted for each incorrect response.

10 points. Overall completion. 10 points will be awarded for completion of all questions and parts.