RLP-USHA · RLP U.S. History A — Founding Ideals, Industrial America and a World Power

Unit 3: Populists, Progressives and an Emerging World Power

Practice Workbook. The same problems, in the same order, as the Practice sections of the online lessons.

Name _____ Period _____

Lesson 3.1 — The Farmers' Revolt — Populism and the Money Question

FLUENCY

1. Order: Bryan's 'Cross of Gold' speech; the Coinage Act ending silver dollars; the Omaha Platform; the Federal Reserve Act; the Panic of 1893.

2. A farmer owes $900. Wheat falls from $0.90 to $0.60 a bushel. How many bushels did the debt equal before and after, and what term names this effect?

APPLICATION

3. Source the Omaha Platform's opening: 'We meet in the midst of a nation brought to the verge of moral, political, and material ruin.' Who adopted it, when, and for what purpose? How should its tone affect how you use it?

4. Bryan's 'Cross of Gold' speech and the Omaha Platform both attack the gold standard. Corroborate: in what ways do they agree, and how do their authors and audiences differ?

5. The People's Party faded after 1896, and the income tax and direct election of senators arrived in 1913. Did Populism cause those amendments?

REVIEW

6. From Unit 2: which 1890 federal law banned combinations 'in restraint of trade'?

Lesson 3.2 — The Progressive Toolkit — Regulation, Amendments, Conservation and Missouri's Reforms

FLUENCY

1. Order: Hepburn Act; Interstate Commerce Act; Missouri women win the vote for president; Sixteenth Amendment; National Park Service created; Children's Bureau.

2. Explain the difference between conservation and preservation using Pinchot and Muir.

APPLICATION

3. Muir wrote in 1912: 'Dam Hetch Hetchy! As well dam for water-tanks the people's cathedrals and churches…' Who was Muir, what was he trying to stop, and what does his religious imagery suggest about his audience?

4. Read the Sixteenth Amendment's phrase 'without apportionment among the several States.' Why was it needed?

5. Missouri added the initiative and referendum to its constitution during Governor Folk's term (1905-1909), and in 1916 St. Louis voters used the initiative to approve a residential segregation ordinance. A student writes that direct democracy is therefore always a tool of exclusion. Evaluate.

REVIEW

6. From Unit 2: which 1906 laws followed The Jungle?

Lesson 3.3 — Seminar — Did the United States Become an Empire?

FLUENCY

1. Order: Platt Amendment; overthrow of Queen Lili'uokalani; first Open Door note; explosion of the Maine; Treaty of Paris signed.

2. What was a 'sphere of influence' in China, and what did the Open Door notes ask the powers to do about it?

APPLICATION

3. Source: 'We hold that the policy known as imperialism is hostile to liberty and tends toward militarism.' Who wrote it, when, and which earlier document does its opening echo? Why?

4. Americans in 1898 blamed Spain for the Maine explosion; a 1976 Navy study suggested an internal accident. What does this show about using newspaper coverage from 1898 as evidence?

5. The Maine exploded in February 1898 and Congress declared war in April. Did the explosion cause the war?

REVIEW

6. From Unit 1: which Semester A document did the Seneca Falls convention, like the Anti-Imperialist League, borrow from?

Lesson 3.4 — Workshop — Big Stick, Dollar and Moral Diplomacy

FLUENCY

1. Order: Panama Canal opens; Roosevelt Corollary; Gentlemen's Agreement; Veracruz occupied; Panamanian revolt.

2. Match each slogan to its president: Big Stick; Dollar Diplomacy; Moral Diplomacy.

APPLICATION

3. Wilson said at Mobile in 1913 that 'the United States will never again seek one additional foot of territory by conquest.' Corroborate this against his actions. What does the comparison show?

4. Taft's 1912 message says his policy 'has been characterized as substituting dollars for bullets.' What was the source's purpose, and what event tests the claim?

5. Colombia's senate rejected a canal treaty in 1903, and Panama revolted that November. Cause or sequence?

REVIEW

6. From Unit 2: which 1886 Supreme Court case about laundry permits showed Chinese Americans winning equal protection in court?

Unit 3 checkpoint

1. Why did indebted farmers support free silver?
   A. To lower tariffs
   B. To expand the money supply and ease the burden of debt
   C. To end the income tax
   D. To protect railroads
2. True or false: The Populist candidate James Weaver won over a million votes in 1892.
3. The _____ Amendment allowed a federal income tax; the _____ Amendment provided for direct election of senators.
4. Who headed the federal Children's Bureau when it was created in 1912?
   A. Jane Addams
   B. Julia Lathrop
   C. Ida Tarbell
   D. Alice Paul
5. True or false: Missouri's Progressive reforms under Governor Joseph Folk included adding the initiative and referendum to the state constitution.
6. What was the main purpose of the Open Door notes?
   A. To annex China
   B. Equal trading access in China and preservation of its territorial integrity
   C. To end Chinese immigration
   D. To ally with Japan
7. What did Spain cede in the Treaty of Paris (1898)?
   A. Cuba only
   B. Puerto Rico, Guam and the Philippines
   C. Hawaii
   D. Panama
8. True or false: The Senate ratified the Treaty of Paris by a large margin.
9. The _____-Bunau-Varilla Treaty gave the United States a Canal Zone; the canal opened in _____.

10. What did the Roosevelt Corollary claim?
    A. No European colonies in Asia
    B. An 'international police power' for the United States in the Western Hemisphere
    C. Free silver
    D. Neutrality in Europe

11. Which statement confuses sequence with cause?
    A. Garfield's assassination by an office-seeker spurred civil-service reform
    B. The Maine exploded in February and war came in April, so the explosion alone caused the war
    C. Deflation made farm debts heavier
    D. Colombia's rejection of the treaty gave Panamanian rebels an opening

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