

Study Guide Ch. 29-A (pages 679-688)
Wilsonian Progressivism 1912-1916

AP US HISTORY

NOTE: Pages 689-694 will be covered with chapter 30.

Theme: After winning a three- way election focused on different theories of progressivism, Wilson successfully pushed through a sweeping program of domestic economic and social reform in his first term

Theme: Wilson’s attempt to promote an idealistic progressive foreign policy failed, as dangerous military involvements threatened in both Latin America and the North Atlantic.

Summary: Wilson and his New Freedom defeated Roosevelt and his New Nationalism in a contest over alternative forms of progressivism. Eloquent, idealistic former professor Wilson successfully carried out a broad progressive economic reform of the tariff, finances, and the trust. He also achieved some social reforms that benefited the working classes, but not blacks.

Wilson’s attempted to implement progressive moral goals in foreign policy what less successful, as he stumbled into military involvements in the Caribbean and revolutionary Mexico.

Identify and state the historical significance of each of the following:

“Bull Moose” party	Clayton Anti-Trust Act of 1914
“New Nationalism”	Federal Farm Loan Act 1916
Woodrow Wilson	La Follette Seaman’s Act 1916
“New Freedom”	Workingmen’s Compensation Act of 1916
Underwood Tariff Bill	Adamson Act of 1916
Sixteenth Amendment	Sec. of State William Jennings Bryan
Louis D. Brandeis	Haiti
Federal Reserve Act 1913	General Victoriano Huerta
Federal Trade Commission Act 1913	Pancho Villa

Answer:

1. Identify the candidates and issues of the election of 1912. Do you agree with the author’s assertion that Wilson was “clearly a minority president?” why? or why not?
2. What did the Democrat, Woodrow Wilson bring to the progressive movement as president?

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
- _____ 4. A twelve-member agency appointed by the president to oversee the banking system under a new federal law of 1913
- _____ 5. New presidentially appointed regulatory commission designed to prevent monopoly and guard against unethical trade practices
- _____ 6. Wilsonian law that tried to curb business monopoly while encourage labor and agricultural organization
- _____ 7. Wilsonian reform law that established an eight-hour day for railroad workers
- _____ 8. 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
- _____ 9. Term for three Latin American nations whose mediation prevented war between the United States and Mexico in 1914

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.

- | | |
|--------------------------------|---|
| _____ 1. Thomas Woodrow Wilson | A. Mexican revolutionary whose assaults on American citizens and territory provoked a U.S. expedition into Mexico |
| _____ 2. Theodore Roosevelt | B. Port cities where clashes between Mexicans and American military forces nearly led to war in 1914 |
| _____ 3. Samuel Gompers | C. Caribbean territory purchased by the United States from Denmark in 1917 |
| _____ 4. Louis D. Brandeis | D. Southern-born intellectual who pursued strong moral goals in politics and the presidency |
| _____ 5. Virgin Islands | E. Leading progressive reformer and the first Jew named to the U.S. Supreme Court |
| _____ 6. General Huerta | F. Energetic progressive and vigorous nationalist who waged a third-party campaign in 1912 but refused to do so again in 1916 |
| _____ 7. Venustiano Carranza | G. Labor leader who hailed the Clayton Anti-Trust Act as the "Magna Carta of Labor" |
| _____ 8. Tampico and Vera Cruz | H. Huerta's successor as Mexican president, who took aid from the United States but strongly resisted American military intervention in Mexico |
| _____ 9. "Pancho" Villa | I. Mexican revolutionary whose bloody regime Wilson refused to recognize and who nearly ended up fighting the United States in 1914 |

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

Cause

- ___1. The split between Taft and Roosevelt
- ___2. Wilson's presidential appeals to the public over the heads of Congress
- ___3. The Federal Reserve Act
- ___4. Conservative justices of the Supreme Court
- ___5. Political turmoil in Haiti and Santo Domingo
- ___6. The Mexican revolution
- ___7. "Pancho" Villa's raid on Columbus, New Mexico

Effect

- A.** Helped push through sweeping reforms of the tariff and banking system in 1913
- B.** Allowed Wilson to win a minority victory in the election of 1912
- C.** Nullified progressive Wilsonian measures dealing with labor unions and child labor
- D.** Created constant political instability south of the border and undermined Wilson's hopes for better U.S. relations with Latin America
- E.** Provoked General Pershing's punitive expedition into Mexico
- F.** Finally established an effective national banking system and a flexible money supply
- G.** Caused Wilson to send in U.S. marines to restore order and supervise finances

Answers

Identification

- 1. Bull moose
- 2. Socialist party
- 3. New Freedom
- 4. Federal Reserve Board
- 5. Federal Trade Commission
- 6. Clayton Anti-trust Act
- 7. Adamson Act/ Railway Labor Act
- 8. Haiti
- 9. ABC Powers

Matching People, Places, Events

- 1. D
- 2. F
- 3. G
- 4. E
- 5. C
- 6. I
- 7. H
- 8. B
- 9. A

Matching Cause and Effect

- 1. B
- 2. A
- 3. F
- 4. C
- 5. G
- 6. D
- 7. E