

## Chapter 30

### 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.

### 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.
- \_\_\_\_ 4. The low-tariff measure enacted after Wilson aroused favorable public opinion.
- \_\_\_\_ 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.

**F. 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.

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

### **PART III: APPLYING WHAT YOU HAVE LEARNED**

1. What were the essential qualities of Wilson's presidential leadership, and how did he display them in 1913–1914?
2. What were the results of Wilson's great reform assault on the "triple wall of privilege"—the tariff, the banks, and the trusts?
3. How was Wilson's foreign policy an attempt to expand idealistic progressive principles from the domestic to the international arena? Why did Wilson's progressive democratic idealism lead to the kind of U.S. interventions he professed to dislike?
4. What were the causes and consequences of U.S. entanglement with Mexico in the wake of the Mexican Revolution? Could the U.S. have avoided involvement in Mexican affairs?
5. Why was it so difficult for Wilson to maintain America's neutrality from 1914–1916?
6. How did Wilson's foreign policy differ from that of the other great progressive president, Theodore Roosevelt? (See Chapter 27.) Which president was more effective in foreign policy and why?
7. "Wilsonianism" is defined as the inclination to use U.S. foreign policy as a means of spreading American political and economic values throughout the whole world. In what ways does Wilson's foreign policy from 1913–1916 fit this definition? In what ways was his administration's policy during this period *not* Wilsonian?