

Topic 4: Benchmark Key Terms (Group 2) – Progressivism and the Jazz Age

1. William Taft: The 27th President of the United States, serving from 1909 to 1913, known for his focus on trust-busting and the establishment of the federal income tax through the 16th Amendment.
2. Woodrow Wilson: The 28th President of the United States, serving from 1913 to 1921, recognized for his leadership during World War I and his advocacy for the League of Nations.
3. Upton Sinclair: An American author and journalist whose novel "The Jungle," published in 1906, exposed unsanitary conditions in the meatpacking industry, leading to significant reforms in food safety regulations.
4. Gifford Pinchot: An American forester and politician who served as the first chief of the U.S. Forest Service and was a key figure in the conservation movement during the early 20th century.
5. Sacco and Vanzetti: Two Italian immigrants and anarchists who were convicted of murder in the 1920s, their trial and execution became symbols of the racial and political tensions of the era.
6. Assembly Line: A manufacturing process that involves the use of a sequence of workers and machines to assemble products efficiently, popularized by Henry Ford in automobile production.
7. Installment Buying: A consumer finance method that allows individuals to purchase goods by making a series of payments over time, which became popular in the 1920s and contributed to the rise of consumer culture.
8. Consumerism: The social and economic ideology that encourages the acquisition of goods and services in ever-increasing amounts, significantly shaping American culture in the 20th century.
9. Washington Naval Conference: A 1921–1922 international conference held to address naval disarmament and prevent a naval arms race among major world powers, resulting in significant treaties.
10. London Conference: A 1930 conference aimed at addressing global economic issues, including currency stabilization and trade, involving major world powers.
11. Kellogg-Briand Pact: An international agreement signed in 1928 that attempted to prevent war by making it illegal to use war as a tool of national policy, though it ultimately proved ineffective.

True or False Quiz

1. **William Taft** was the 26th President of the United States.
2. **Woodrow Wilson** served as President during World War I.
3. **Upton Sinclair** wrote "The Great Gatsby," a novel about the American Dream.
4. **Gifford Pinchot** was an advocate for the conservation of natural resources.
5. **Sacco and Vanzetti** were celebrated as heroes during their trial in the 1920s.
6. The **assembly line** is a manufacturing method that speeds up production by using a sequential process.
7. **Installment buying** allows consumers to pay for goods in full at the time of purchase.
8. **Consumerism** promotes the idea of acquiring goods and services beyond basic needs.
9. The **Washington Naval Conference** aimed to reduce naval armaments among major powers.
10. The **London Conference** was focused solely on military alliances in Europe.
11. The **Kellogg-Briand Pact** was an effective treaty that completely eliminated war.
12. **William Taft** is known for his aggressive foreign policy known as "dollar diplomacy."
13. **Woodrow Wilson** introduced the New Deal during his presidency.
14. **Upton Sinclair** was a prominent figure in the muckraking movement.
15. **Gifford Pinchot** was opposed to the idea of preserving natural parks and forests.

Do Not Scroll Below This Point. The Answers Are on The Next Page.

True or False Quiz

1. **William Taft** was the 26th President of the United States.
False (He was the 27th President.)
2. **Woodrow Wilson** served as President during World War I.
True
3. **Upton Sinclair** wrote "The Great Gatsby," a novel about the American Dream.
False (He wrote "The Jungle," which exposed conditions in the meatpacking industry.)
4. **Gifford Pinchot** was an advocate for the conservation of natural resources.
True
5. **Sacco and Vanzetti** were celebrated as heroes during their trial in the 1920s.
False (They faced significant backlash and were executed, viewed as victims of bias.)
6. The **assembly line** is a manufacturing method that speeds up production by using a sequential process.
True
7. **Installment buying** allows consumers to pay for goods in full at the time of purchase.
False (It allows consumers to make payments over time.)
8. **Consumerism** promotes the idea of acquiring goods and services beyond basic needs.
True
9. The **Washington Naval Conference** aimed to reduce naval armaments among major powers.
True
10. The **London Conference** was focused solely on military alliances in Europe.
False (It addressed global economic issues and trade.)
11. The **Kellogg-Briand Pact** was an effective treaty that completely eliminated war.
False (It attempted to prevent war but ultimately proved ineffective.)
12. **William Taft** is known for his aggressive foreign policy known as "dollar diplomacy."
True
13. **Woodrow Wilson** introduced the New Deal during his presidency.
False (The New Deal was introduced by Franklin D. Roosevelt.)
14. **Upton Sinclair** was a prominent figure in the muckraking movement.
True
15. **Gifford Pinchot** was opposed to the idea of preserving natural parks and forests.
False (He was a strong advocate for conservation efforts.)