**Woodrow Wilson**

Directions: The 36 statements which follow summarize the life and times of Woodrow Wilson, the 28th President. As you read each sentence, decide which word or phrase in parentheses correctly describes President Wilson and the United States during the early 1900s. Underline your choice. The first person to correctly underline all phrases in the statements will win a prize!

1. Before becoming President of the United States, Woodrow Wilson spent eight years as (**a lawyer; the President of Princeton University in New Jersey**).
2. Wilson gained political experience and national attention while serving as the (**chief justice of the Supreme Court; governor of New Jersey**).
3. He earned the Democratic nomination for President at the party’s (**delegate assembly; national convention**).
4. Wilson won an easy victory in the November presidential election. The opposing Republican Party split its support between Conservative Republican William H. Taft and Progressive Republican (**Theodore Roosevelt; William McKinley**).
5. Wilson received 435 of the 531 (electoral votes; popular votes).
6. In politics, such a one-sided victory is called a (**tidal wave; landslide**).
7. Not only did the Democrats put their candidate in the White House, they also won control of (**Congress; every state legislature**).
8. The Democrats were able to pass many important laws during Wilson’s (**arbitration; administration**).
9. President Wilson’s reform program, which sought change through the passage of new laws, came to be known as the (New Deal; New Freedom).
10. Just 11 days after his inauguration, he held the nation’s first presidential (**press conference; television interview**), at which he outlined his legislative program.
11. In order to carry out President Wilson’s legislative program, (**Congress; the President’s Cabinet**) passed many new laws during the next several years.
12. To bring down prices paid by American consumers for various manufactured goods, Congress passed the Underwood Tariff Act. It significantly (**lowered; raised**) tariff rates for the first time since the Civil War.
13. The Federal Reserve Act created a central bank, called the Federal Reserve, and 12 district banks to regulate credit and improve banking services. A Federal Reserve Board was established to control the amount of money in circulation, set interest rates on loans, and help local banks which were short of money. President Wilson believed that this new banking system would give all parts of the country – not just the (**East; Midwest**) – a chance to expand its business and industry.
14. The Federal Trade Commission was established to investigate the operations of certain businesses for the purpose of (**preventing the growth of monopolies; enforcing minimum wage laws**).
15. The Clayton Anti-Trust Act, unlike the earlier Sherman Anti-Trust Act, listed specific practices by (**farmers; big business**) which were considered unfair and monopolistic.
16. Congress passed the Adamson Act, which gave railroad workers an eight-hour day. The idea of an eight-hour workday, long supported by (**big business; labor unions**), eventually spread to other industries.
17. The Child Labor Act (**limited working hours; increased weekly** **wages**) for children employed by factories and mining companies.
18. Three amendments were added to the United States Constitution during Woodrow Wilson’s administration. The 17th Amendment said the two senators that each states sends to Congress will be directly elected by (**the legislature; the voters**) of each state.
19. The 18th Amendment made it illegal to manufacture and sell (**harmful drugs; alcoholic beverages**).
20. The 19th Amendment gave (**blacks; women**) the right to vote.
21. At the urging of President Wilson, Congress enacted the Jones Bill which greatly increased the amount of self-government the U.S. granted (**the Philippines; Cuba**).
22. Relations between the United States and (**Mexico; Puerto Rico**) reached a low point when Wilson ordered troops under General John J. Pershing to try to capture Pancho Villa. He had raided American settlements in the Southwest.
23. The United States intervened in Nicaragua, sent troops to Haiti, and set up an American military government in the (**Dominican Republic; Hawaiian Islands**).