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| <p>1. The Sherman Antitrust Act and the Clayton Antitrust Act were both designed to</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>A) establish safe working conditions in factories</li><li>B) promote fair competition in business</li><li>C) force industry to use natural resources wisely</li><li>D) decrease Federal income taxes on corporations</li></ul> <p>2. A major reason for the creation of the Federal Reserve System (1913) was to</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>A) regulate the supply of money in the economy</li><li>B) lend money directly to consumers at low interest rates</li><li>C) finance public works projects</li><li>D) invest government money in private industries</li></ul> <p>3. During the Progressive Era, Presidents Theodore Roosevelt, William Howard Taft, and Woodrow Wilson broke with the policies of late 19th century presidents concerning</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>A) colonial expansion</li><li>B) federal ownership of railroads</li><li>C) laissez-faire economic practices</li><li>D) civil rights for African Americans</li></ul> | <p>4. A similarity between the Bank of the United States, created in 1791, and the present-day Federal Reserve System is that both were established to</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>A) set tariff rates</li><li>B) regulate the money supply</li><li>C) achieve balanced budgets</li><li>D) restrict the gold supply</li></ul> <p>5. During the late 19th and early 20th centuries, the Populist and Progressive movements proposed an increased</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>A) commitment by the Federal Government to big business</li><li>B) public acceptance of government corruption</li><li>C) use of Federal Government power to correct social and economic problems</li><li>D) effort to reduce discrimination against minority groups in employment</li></ul> |
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