

**CHAPTER**  
**9**

**GUIDED READING** *Wilson's New Freedom*

**Section 5**

As you read about President Wilson's approach to reform, take notes to answer the questions.

<b>What were the aims of each piece of legislation or constitutional amendment?</b>	
1. Federal Trade Act	
2. Clayton Antitrust Act	
3. Underwood Tariff	
4. Sixteenth Amendment	
5. Federal Reserve Act	

6. Which three new developments finally brought the success of the woman suffrage movement within reach?
7. Which constitutional amendment recognized women's right to vote?

8. How did Wilson retreat on civil rights?
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**Section 5**

**RETEACHING ACTIVITY** *Wilson's New Freedom*

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**Reading Comprehension**

Complete each sentence with the appropriate term or name.

Idaho	holding companies	labor unions
supported	Underwood Act	Nineteenth Amendment
segregationists	Square Deal	Princeton University
farm organizations	opposed	World War I
New Freedom	Kansas	monopolies

1. Before entering politics, Woodrow Wilson served as president of \_\_\_\_\_.
2. \_\_\_\_\_ was the name of Wilson's progressive programs.
3. The ultimate goal of the Clayton Antitrust Act was stopping the creation of \_\_\_\_\_.
4. Under the Clayton Act, \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ no longer would be subject to antitrust laws.
5. Wilson worked to ensure passage of the \_\_\_\_\_, which would substantially reduce tariff rates for the first time since the Civil War.
6. By 1910, women had voting rights in Wyoming, Utah, Colorado, Washington, and \_\_\_\_\_.
7. All women won the right to vote with passage of the \_\_\_\_\_.
8. Wilson upset civil rights proponents by placing \_\_\_\_\_ in charge of some federal agencies.
9. As president, Woodrow Wilson \_\_\_\_\_ federal antilynching legislation.
10. As \_\_\_\_\_ came to dominate Wilson's second term in office, the Progressive Era came to an end.