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The Gilded Age

1. The Gilded Age was the era from _____ to _____
 - a. 1861-1865
 - b. 1865-1877
 - c. 1870-1900
 - d. 1900-1912
 - e. The 1920s
2. The Gilded Age came _____ the Civil War.
 - a. before
 - b. after
3. In the U.S., what was the era during the late 19th century?
 - a. The Gilded Age
 - b. The Industrial Age
 - c. both
 - d. neither
4. What is *gilded*?
 - a. anything that has been overlaid with gold or silver
 - b. it has the appearance of being more beautiful than it actually is
 - c. something that appears to be something it is not
 - d. all of the above
 - e. only A and B
5. Why was it named the "Gilded Age"?
 - a. The U.S. was on the gold standard.
 - b. Mining gold was at its peak in the Wild West.
 - c. Despite appearances, there was poverty and corruption.
 - d. both A and B
6. The term "Gilded Age" refers to a period in which
 - a. glamour hid corruption.
 - b. U.S. currency was backed by gold.
 - c. it was the golden age of democracy.
 - d. wealthy women lived in a gilded cage.
 - e. immigrants believed the streets were paved with gold.
7. Which symbol best illustrates the Gilded Age?
 - a. *H.M.S. Titanic*
 - b. The good ship Lollipop
 - c. *U.S.S. Maine*
 - d. *U.S.S. Arizona*
 - e. *The Lusitania*

The Answers

1. c
2. b
3. c
The Gilded Age is the Industrial Age.
4. d
5. c
6. a
7. a

Economics of the Gilded Age

8. The railroads, steel industry, and oil industry dominated
- a. the economy.
 - b. politics.
 - c. both
 - d. neither
9. What does it take to open a factory?
- a. land
 - b. labor
 - c. capital
 - d. entrepreneurship
 - e. all of the above
10. The Gilded Age was the era of
- a. industrialization.
 - b. immigration.
 - c. urbanization.
 - d. political corruption.
 - e. all of the above
11. Industrialization transformed the _____ of the United States.
- a. economy
 - b. politics
 - c. culture
 - d. all of the above
 - e. none of the above
12. Beginning in 1886, it fought to raise wages and shorten hours.
- a. Knights of Labor
 - b. American Federation of Labor
 - c. Industrial Workers of the World
13. During the Gilded Age, where did industries arise?
- a. near the customers
 - b. near the natural resources
 - c. along the Atlantic seacoast
14. During the Gilded Age, where did industrial cities arise?
- a. near the customers
 - b. near the natural resources
 - c. along the Atlantic seacoast
15. During the Gilded Age, which was an industrial city?
- a. Pittsburgh
 - b. Chicago
 - c. both
 - d. neither

16. During the Gilded Age, where did immigrants settle? 16. b
a. on the farms 17. a
b. in the industrial cities 18. c
17. Which region experienced the most industrialization?
a. North
b. South
c. West
18. Which region experienced mechanized farming and overproduction of wheat?
a. North
b. South
c. West

Politics in the Gilded Age

19. During the Gilded Age, which industry was the most powerful in Congress and the state legislatures? 19. e
a. oil c. textiles e. railroads 20. b
b. steel d. tobacco 21. a
20. Overall, the Gilded Age was an era of political 22. a
a. reform. 23. b
b. corruption. Social Security came as a result of the Great Depression in the 1930s.
21. During the Gilded Age, government followed policies favorable to
a. Big Business. 24. a
b. organized labor. 25. a
c. both 26. b
d. neither
22. What was the biggest scandal of the Gilded Age? 27. b
a. Credit Mobilier
b. Teapot Dome 28. c
c. Watergate
23. Which law was *not* passed during the Gilded Age?
a. Pendleton Act
b. Social Security Act
c. Sherman Anti-trust Act
24. During the period from 1860 to 1932, which was the majority party?
a. Republican c. Populist e. Socialist
b. Democratic d. Progressive
25. During the Gilded Age, which was the party of Big Business?
a. Republican c. Populist e. Socialist
b. Democratic d. Progressive
26. During the Gilded Age, which political machine ran the big cities?
a. Republican c. Populist e. Socialist
b. Democratic d. Progressive
27. During the Gilded Age, which was the party of cities and the immigrants?
a. Republican c. Populist e. Socialist
b. Democratic d. Progressive
28. The farmers' party of the 1890s was the _____ Party.
a. Republican c. Populist e. Socialist
b. Democratic d. Progressive

29. Which third party challenged the two-party system in the 1890s? 29. c
 a. Republican c. Populist e. Socialist
 b. Democratic d. Progressive 30. c
30. Farmers formed a third party in order to fight 31. b
 a. the railroads. 32. a
 b. political corruption. 33. a
 c. both 34. a
 d. neither
31. By 1900, the Populists finally closed up shop and joined the 35. a
 a. Republicans 36. b
 b. Democrats
 c. both 37. b
 d. neither
32. Which law set up the Civil Service system?
 a. Pendleton Act
 b. Sherman Anti-trust Act
 c. both
 d. neither
33. Which law ended the spoils system?
 a. Pendleton Act
 b. Sherman Anti-trust Act
 c. both
 d. neither
34. Which system hands out jobs based on political favors?
 a. the spoils system
 b. the civil service system
 c. both
 d. neither
35. "I am opposed to government interference in economic affairs."
 a. Laissez-faire economics
 b. Social Darwinism
 c. both
 d. neither
36. "I believe in survival of the fittest!"
 a. Laissez-faire economics
 b. Social Darwinism
 c. both
 d. neither
37. Which region experienced Jim Crow laws?
 a. North
 b. South
 c. West

Famous People of the Gilded Age

38. Who named the "Gilded Age"?
a. Mark Twain c. U.S. Grant e. Thorstein Veblen
b. Mark Hanna d. Buffalo Bill
39. In his book, *The Theory of the Leisure Class*, _____ that business elites displayed conspicuous consumption.
a. Mark Twain c. U.S. Grant e. Thorstein Veblen
b. Mark Hanna d. Buffalo Bill
40. Who was *not* president during the Gilded Age?
a. Ulysses S. Grant
b. Rutherford B. Hayes
c. Grover Cleveland
d. Franklin Roosevelt
e. William McKinley
41. Who did *not* make his fortune during the Gilded Age?
a. John D. Rockefeller
b. Andrew Carnegie
c. Armour & Swift
d. The Duke family
e. Bill Gates
42. The industrialists of the Gilded Age are known as the
a. captains of industry.
b. robber barons.
c. both
d. neither
43. During the Gilded Age, his administration had the most political corruption.
a. Ulysses S. Grant c. James Garfield
b. Rutherford B. Hayes d. Grover Cleveland
44. Elected during the most disputed election in U.S. history
a. Ulysses S. Grant c. James Garfield
b. Rutherford B. Hayes d. Grover Cleveland
45. Elected twice - but not in a row.
a. Ulysses S. Grant c. James Garfield
b. Rutherford B. Hayes d. Grover Cleveland
46. His death brought about the Pendleton Act.
a. Ulysses S. Grant c. James Garfield
b. Rutherford B. Hayes d. Grover Cleveland
47. The Whiskey Ring scandal.
a. Ulysses S. Grant c. James Garfield
b. Rutherford B. Hayes d. Grover Cleveland
38. a
39. e
40. d
41. e
42. c
"Robber barons" is a pejorative term. Highly negative.
43. b
44. b
The Compromise of 1877: Hayes could be president if he ended Reconstruction in the South.
45. d
46. c
He was assassinated by a disappointed office-seeker.
47. a
If it's a scandal, it's always Grant.

48. The Credit Mobilier scandal.
a. Ulysses S. Grant c. James Garfield
b. Rutherford B. Hayes d. Grover Cleveland
49. This Democratic reformer broke the railroad strike of 1894!
a. Ulysses S. Grant c. James Garfield
b. Rutherford B. Hayes d. Grover Cleveland
50. He was the hero of the Civil War
a. Ulysses S. Grant c. James Garfield
b. Rutherford B. Hayes d. Grover Cleveland
51. He benefitted from the Compromise of 1877.
a. Ulysses S. Grant c. James Garfield
b. Rutherford B. Hayes d. Grover Cleveland
52. He ended Reconstruction.
a. Ulysses S. Grant c. James Garfield
b. Rutherford B. Hayes d. Grover Cleveland

48. a

49. d

Grover, Grover, Grover:
What were you thinking?

50. a

51. b

52. b

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The Western Frontier

The Big Picture

1. Which best describes economic growth during and after the Civil War?
 - a. Large machinery was adapted for use on cattle ranches.
 - b. The pace of industrial change accelerated.
 - c. Construction of railroads gradually declined.
 - d. Industrialization was confined to the Northeast.
 - e. Communications was the key to industrialization.

2. During the Gilded Age, the U.S. government spurred the economic development of the West by
 - a. financing canals.
 - b. building highways.
 - c. granting land to railroad companies.
 - d. financing factories in cities like Denver.
 - e. allowing unlimited immigration.

3. In the late 19th century, which method of transportation contributed most to westward migration?
 - a. cars
 - b. canals
 - c. railroads
 - d. steamboats

4. In the late 19th century, the Western economy was shaped by
 - a. farming
 - b. mining
 - c. cattle ranching
 - d. manufacturing
 - e. both B and C

The Answers

1. b
2. c
3. c
4. e

1. The Transcontinental Railroads

The Causes

5. The transcontinental railroads were built for all the following reasons, *except*:
- a. unite the nation
 - b. economic development
 - c. spur industrialization
 - d. transport natural resources
 - e. urbanization was the key to industrialization

5. e
Urbanization is a *result* of industrialization.

6. e
The 16th Amendment (income tax) was not passed until 1916.

7. e
See #8.

How they were financed

6. From 1870 to 1900, the federal government encouraged business expansion by doing all of the following things, *except*:
- a. High tariffs helped manufacturing
 - b. Keeping the U.S. on the gold standard
 - c. Land grants to the railroads
 - d. Subsidies to the railroads
 - e. The income tax

8. a

9. a

10. a

7. All of the following statements about the first transcontinental railroad are true, *except*:
- a. Building a railroad across the continent was expensive.
 - b. The distance was very great.
 - c. The railroad would have to cross the Rockies and Sierra Nevadas.
 - d. Private investors did not have enough capital to finance the railroad.
 - e. The federal government refused to finance the first transcontinental railroad.

8. In 1862, what did the U.S. government do to encourage the building of the Transcontinental Railroad. What were they?
- a. Land grants and subsidies
 - b. Tariffs and the gold standard
 - c. both
 - d. neither

9. The federal government gave the railroads free land in the West: 20 square miles of land for every mile of track laid.
- a. True
 - b. False

10. Congress loaned money to the railroad companies for every mile of track that was constructed.
- a. True
 - b. False

How they were built

11. Construction began at Omaha, Nebraska. From there, they built west to Promontory Point, Utah. The average railroad construction worker was an Irish immigrant. This work was relatively easy - workers built across the flat Great Plains. Which railroad was it? 11. b
a. Central Pacific b. Union Pacific 12. a
13. a
14. d
12. Construction began at Sacramento, California. From there, they built east to Promontory Point, Utah. The average railroad construction worker was a Chinese immigrant. This worker was far harder - workers had to cut through the Sierra Nevada Mountains. Which railroad was it? 15. c
16. b
17. c
18. c
13. The best source of information for identifying the location of the major mountain ranges in the United States is a(n) 19. c
a. atlas c. dictionary 20. e
b. almanac d. encyclopedia

The Railroad Lines

14. The first transcontinental railroad ran from _____ to _____.
a. St. Louis; Denver c. Omaha; Utah
b. Sacramento; Utah d. Omaha; Sacramento
15. The Union Pacific ran from _____ to _____.
a. St. Louis; Denver c. Omaha; Utah
b. Sacramento; Utah d. Omaha; Sacramento
16. The Central Pacific ran from _____ to _____.
a. St. Louis; Denver c. Omaha; Utah
b. Sacramento; Utah d. Omaha; Sacramento
17. Which railroad ran from New Orleans to Los Angeles?
a. The Union Pacific
b. The Central Pacific
c. The Southern Pacific
18. Which railroad ran through San Antonio and El Paso?
a. The Union Pacific
b. The Central Pacific
c. The Southern Pacific
19. Which railroad had to avoid the Grand Canyon?
a. The Union Pacific
b. The Central Pacific
c. The Southern Pacific
20. Abilene, Wichita, Dodge City are all places in what state?
a. Texas c. New Mexico e. Kansas
b. Oklahoma d. Colorado

The Results

21. What were results of the Transcontinental Railroad? 21. e
- a. Towns sprung up along the railroad 22. a
 - b. It united the east and west coasts.
 - c. It spurred industrialization throughout the U.S. 23. c
 - d. Railroads became the most powerful industry in America.
 - e. all of the above 24. c
22. As a result of the transcontinental railroads, the ____ was industrialized.
- a. North
 - b. South
 - c. both
 - d. neither
23. The transcontinental railroad made what possible?
- a. the movement of raw materials to factories
 - b. the rapid distribution of goods throughout the country
 - c. both
 - d. neither
24. The transcontinental railroads transformed life in the U.S. How so?
- a. They established time zones throughout the country.
 - b. They dramatically reduced the time needed to cross the continent.
 - c. both
 - d. neither

2. The Cattle Industry

The cattle drives

25. Most cattle drives began where?
a. Kansas City, Kansas
b. San Antonio, Texas
c. Dodge City, Kansas
d. Billings, Montana
26. Most cowboys drove cattle to what state?
a. Kansas
b. Missouri
c. Chicago, Illinois
d. Oklahoma
27. Which was the most popular cattle trail?
a. The Shawnee Trail
b. The Chisholm Trail
c. The Western Trail
d. The Goodnight-Loving Trail
28. Cowboys drove cattle from Texas to what?
a. the railroad
b. the slaughterhouse
29. All the cattle trails ended up at the railroads.
a. True
b. False
30. The beef cattle were put on the railroads.
a. True
b. False
31. What caused the end of the cattle drives?
a. range wars
b. barbed wire
c. the railroads
d. the plow and reaper
32. The decline of "open range" ranching in the West resulted primarily from
a. low beef prices.
b. barbed wire.
c. overgrazing.
d. range wars.
e. the railroads.
33. Which was *not* a cowtown in the Wild West?
a. Abilene
b. Dodge City
c. Cheyenne
d. Chicago
34. Which city had the largest stockyards in the U.S.?
a. Abilene
b. Dodge City
c. Cheyenne
d. Chicago
35. What made Chicago the nation's No. 1 meatpacking city?
a. barbed wire
b. refrigerated railroad cars
25. b
The cattle drives began in Texas.
26. a
The railroad ran through Kansas.
27. b
28. a
29. a
30. a
31. b
32. b
No matter what the choices, the answer is always the same: barbed wire!
33. d
34. d
35. b

3. The Mining Industry

36. In 1849, the gold rush took place where?
- a. Sacramento, California
 - b. The Comstock Lode
 - c. The Black Hills
 - d. The Klondike
37. In 1859, silver and gold were struck at Virginia City, Nevada.
- a. Sacramento, California
 - b. The Comstock Lode
 - c. The Black Hills
 - d. The Klondike
38. In 1876, a gold rush sparked the Sioux Wars. Custer guarded the gold miners and provoked the Battle of Little Bighorn.
- a. Sacramento, California
 - b. The Comstock Lode
 - c. The Black Hills
 - d. The Klondike
39. In the 1890s, there was a gold rush in Alaska and northwestern Canada.
- a. Sacramento, California
 - b. The Comstock Lode
 - c. The Black Hills
 - d. The Klondike

4. The Sioux Wars

The Causes

40. What caused the Indian Wars of the 1870s? The federal government
- a. forced Indian tribes onto smaller reservations.
 - b. allowed gold miners to enter Indian lands.
 - c. failed to honor past treaties.
 - d. all of the above
41. At 20, he became a buffalo hunter, supplying meat for the railroad workers. A crack shot, he killed 4,000 buffaloes in just 18 months. Who was he?
- a. Wyatt Earp
 - b. William Cody
 - c. Wild Bill Hickok
 - d. "Pap" Singleton
 - e. Nat Love
42. Which statement is true?
- a. The buffalo caused train wrecks.
 - b. The railroads wanted to exterminate the buffalo.
 - c. both
 - d. neither
43. As a result of the _____, the buffalo disappeared from the Great Plains.
- a. U.S. Army
 - b. cattle ranchers
 - c. railroads
 - d. pioneer-settlers
 - e. gold-seekers
44. As a result of the _____, Congress decided to put the Sioux on reservations.
- a. U.S. Army
 - b. cattle ranchers
 - c. railroads
 - d. pioneer-settlers
45. Native Americans depended upon the buffalo for
- a. food.
 - b. clothing.
 - c. tents.
 - d. all of the above
 - e. none of the above
46. Which statement is true?
- a. During the 1870s, the railroad brought an end to the Oregon Trail.
 - b. By the 1880s, the frontier was gone.
 - c. both
 - d. neither

40. d

41. b
Buffalo Bill Cody

42. c

43. c

44. c

45. d

46. c

47. Fort Laramie was the central headquarters of the U.S. Army along the
a. Oregon Trail.
b. route of the transcontinental railroad.
c. both
d. neither
48. The Sioux did not like pioneers on the Oregon Trail because
a. there were so many of them.
b. the wagon trains scared off the animals.
c. pioneers left campfires lit, causing wildfires.
d. pioneers spread fatal diseases among the Sioux.
e. all of the above
49. The Sioux followed hunted buffalo in
a. Montana
b. Wyoming
c. North Dakota
d. South Dakota
e. All of the above
50. The ____ Great Plains was the hunting grounds of the Sioux.
a. northern
b. southern
51. Fighting the Sioux was harder than fighting Native Americans back East because the Sioux
a. rode on horseback.
b. used rifles.
c. were skilled warriors.
d. all of the above
e. none of the above
52. In the 1860s, the transcontinental railroad was built through Sioux territory.
a. True b. False
53. Buffalo hunters were hired by the railroad to slaughter millions of buffalo to
a. keep the buffalo from roaming onto the railroad tracks.
b. starve the Sioux onto reservations.
c. Both are true.
d. Neither is true.
54. As the buffalo died off, many Sioux moved onto reservations to obtain food.
a. True b. False

47. c

48. e

49. e

This is the northern Great Plains.

50. a

51. d

52. a

53. c

54. a

The Treaty of Laramie, 1868

55. What was the Laramie Treaty? 55. c
- a. The Sioux promised not to attack the transcontinental railroad. 56. a
 - b. No whites would be allowed in the Black Hills of South Dakota,. 57. c
 - c. both 58. c
 - d. neither 59. c
56. The Black Hills were regarded as ____ by the Sioux. 59. c
- a. sacred 60. c
 - b. hunting grounds 61. e
 - c. both 62. c
 - d. neither
57. Which statement is true?
- a. The Northern Pacific Railroad was built in the 1870s.
 - b. The U.S. Army built forts along the tracks to protect the railroad from Sioux attack.
 - c. both
 - d. neither
58. What happened in the Black Hills?
- a. Under the Laramie Treaty, whites were not allowed in the Black Hills.
 - b. General Custer escorted 1,000 goldminers into the Black Hills.
 - c. both
 - d. neither
59. What happened in 1876 in the Black Hills?
- a. The U.S. government asked the Sioux to sell the Black Hills.
 - b. The Sioux refused to sell the Black Hills.
 - c. both
 - d. neither
60. What happened in 1876 in the Black Hills?
- a. The railroad lobbyists wanted the U.S. Army to force the Sioux onto reservations.
 - b. Crazy Horse and Sitting Bull refused to live on a reservation.
 - c. both
 - d. neither
61. What did President Grant do?
- a. His administration was full of scandals.
 - b. Congressmen took bribes from the railroads.
 - c. In 1876, he declared war on the Sioux.
 - d. He sent his Civil War generals to fight the Sioux.
 - e. all of the above
62. The Sioux refused to live on reservations because they
- a. were a migratory people, who followed the game.
 - b. would be dependent on the U.S. government for food.
 - c. both
 - d. neither

Little Bighorn, 1876

63. Who was George Custer? 63. c
a. He became a general at the age of 23 during the Civil War.
b. He was an arrogant man. 64. c
c. both 65. d
d. neither 66. d
64. What do we know about General Custer? 67. a
a. He was sent to round up the Sioux and force them onto a reservation.
b. He held a high opinion of the military skills of the Sioux. 68. e
c. both Just the reverse: The guarded
d. neither stabbed Crazy Horse in the
back.
65. What mistake did General Custer make? 69. f
a. He did not wait for his commanding officer.
b. He did not scout the size of the Indian force.
c. He split his men into three small groups - far from each other.
d. all of the above
66. What did General Custer not know?
a. The Sioux village stretched for 3 miles.
b. It consisted of 3,000 experienced Sioux warriors.
c. Custer attacked the largest gathering of warriors in U.S. history.
d. all of the above
67. All of the following statements about General George Custer are true, *except*:
a. Custer defeated Crazy Horse.
b. The battle took less than an hour.
c. Custer and every one of his soldiers was killed.
d. It was the Battle of Little Bighorn.
e. It is known as "Custer's Last Stand."
68. All of the following statements about Crazy Horse in 1877 are true, *except*:
a. His wife was dying of tuberculosis at a fort near Omaha, Nebraska.
b. His only child had recently died of the same disease.
c. The U.S. Army gave him a guarantee of safe conduct into and out of
Fort Robinson.
d. When he arrived at Fort Robinson, he was led to a room with bars on
the windows.
e. He bolted and stabbed a soldier in the back.
69. All of the following statements about Sitting Bull are true, *except*:
a. In 1876, after the Battle at Little Bighorn, he fled to Canada.
b. In 1885, he joined Buffalo Bill's Wild West Show and toured the
U.S. and Europe.
c. In 1890, he lived on the Standing Rock Reservation in South Dakota.
d. He held Ghost Dances to pray for a return of the buffalo.
e. General Nelson Miles went there to arrest him and shot him in the back.
f. All of the statements are true.

Wounded Knee, 1890

70. What happened at Wounded Knee? 70. e
- a. After Sitting Bull's murder, many Sioux fled the reservation. 71. d
 - b. The U.S. Army trapped them at Wounded Knee. 72. c
 - c. As the soldiers disarmed the Sioux, someone shot a pistol. 73. b
 - d. The army slaughtered all 200 men, women, and children. 74. c
 - e. all of the above 75. b
71. What was the purpose of U.S. Army forts? To protect
- a. pioneer settlers
 - b. gold miners
 - c. railroad workers
 - d. all of the above
 - e. none of the above
72. Who was responsible for the disappearance of the buffalo?
- a. pioneer settlers
 - b. gold miners
 - c. the railroads
 - d. All of the above
 - e. None of the above
73. Whenever something valuable was discovered on Indian lands, the U.S. government
- a. abided by its treaty.
 - b. moved the Indian nations.
 - c. both
 - d. neither
74. Which describes the events at Wounded Knee?
- a. Hundreds of Indians were killed by the U.S. Army.
 - b. They were killed after they had surrendered their weapons.
 - c. both
 - d. neither
75. Which is regarded as the "Last Stand of the Indians"?
- a. Little Bighorn
 - b. Wounded Knee

People

76. The man who provided overall leadership of the Sioux. 76. b
a. Crazy Horse c. Chief Joseph
b. Sitting Bull d. Chief Seattle 77. a
77. Sioux chief who defeated Custer at Little Bighorn. 78. c
a. Crazy Horse c. Chief Joseph 79. b
b. Sitting Bull d. Chief Seattle 80. a
78. Leader of the Nez Perce, who said: "I will fight no more, forever."
a. Crazy Horse c. Chief Joseph
b. Sitting Bull d. Chief Seattle
79. Wrote about broken treaties between the United States and Native Americans.
a. Sarah Winnemucca c. Sacajawea
b. Helen Hunt Jackson d. Wilma Mankiller
80. Environmentalist who helped found the Sierra Club.
a. John Muir
b. Rachel Carson
c. Teddy Roosevelt

Quotations

81. *"What treaty that the white man ever made with us have they kept? Not one. When I was a boy the Sioux owned the world; the sun rose and set on their land; they sent 10,000 men to battle. Where are the warriors today? Who slew them? Where are our lands? Who owns them? What law have I broken? Is it wrong for me to love my own? Is it wicked for me because my skin is red? Because I am a Sioux; because I was born where my father lived; because I would die for my people and my country?"* Who said this?
81. b
82. c
83. d
84. a
85. b
86. c
- a. Crazy Horse c. Chief Joseph
b. Sitting Bull d. Chief Seattle

82. *"Our chiefs are killed. The old men are all dead. The little children are freezing to death. My people, some of them, have run away to the hills and have no blankets, no food. No one knows where they are, perhaps freezing to death. I want to have time to look for my children and see how many of them I can find. Maybe I can find them among the dead. Hear me, my chiefs. My heart is sick and sad. From where the sun now stands I will fight no more forever."*
Who said this?
- a. Crazy Horse c. Chief Joseph
b. Sitting Bull d. Chief Seattle

83. *"When the last red man has vanished from this earth, and his memory is only a story among the whites, these shores will swarm with the invisible dead of my people. And when your children's children think they are alone in the fields, the forests, the shops, the highways, or the quiet of the woods, they will not be alone. At night when the streets of your town and cities are quiet, and you think they are empty, they will throng with the returning spirits that once throned them, and that still love these places. The white man will never be alone."*
Who said this?
- a. Crazy Horse c. Chief Joseph
b. Sitting Bull d. Chief Seattle

84. *"It is a good day to die! Strong hearts, brave hearts, to the front! Weak hearts and cowards to the rear."*
Who said this?
- a. Crazy Horse c. Chief Joseph
b. Sitting Bull d. Chief Seattle

85. Which land is known as the Indian Territory?
- a. Texas c. Montana e. Nevada
b. Oklahoma d. Wyoming

86. What was the Oklahoma Land Rush?
- a. The last land rush took place in 1889.
b. It was in the "Indian Territory."
c. both
d. neither

5. The Results

87. In the late nineteenth century, what caused the total destruction of the Plains Indians' culture? 87. b
- a. the superior technology of the U.S. Army 88. c
 - b. destruction of the buffalo 89. a
 - c. the railroads 90. d
 - d. reservations 91. c
 - e. alcohol 92. c

The Dawes Act, 1887

88. All of the following statements about the Dawes Act are true, *except*:
- a. Reservation land should be owned by individuals, not by the tribe.
 - b. If an individual accepts land, he becomes a citizen of the United States.
 - c. both
 - d. neither
89. The main purpose of the Dawes Act was to
- a. grant full citizenship and voting rights.
 - b. allow tribal groups authority over their own affairs.
 - c. destroy tribal bonds and traditional cultural values.
 - d. increase the land holdings of tribes on the Great Plains.
90. By 1900, Native Americans on the western frontier
- a. maintained control of their communal lands.
 - b. welcomed the Bureau of Indian Affairs.
 - c. became farmers under the Dawes Act.
 - d. were forced onto reservations.
91. During the late 19th century, the federal government did all of the following, *except*:
- a. Tribal lands were divided among individuals.
 - b. The federal government encouraged Indians to become farmers.
 - c. Native Americans were forced to abandon their traditional culture.
 - d. The government sold tribal lands to both Indians and white settlers.
92. In order to force the next generation of Indians into abandoning their traditional customs, the federal government
- a. gave each family its own land.
 - b. taught modern methods of farming.
 - c. sent Indian children to faraway boarding schools.
 - d. allowed bilingual schools on each reservation.
 - e. encouraged young people to enter factory work.

Settlers on the Great Plains

93. How would you describe the Great Plains?
a. grasslands c. desert
b. wetlands d. tundra
94. Which federal law caused settlers to move to the Great Plains?
a. Dawes Act
b. Homestead Act
c. Morrill Act
95. Which federal law gave 160 acres of land to anyone who farmed it for five years?
a. Dawes Act
b. Homestead Act
c. Morrill Act
96. Which federal law gave land to states to build state universities?
a. Dawes Act
b. Homestead Act
c. Morrill Act
97. White settlers migrating to the West introduced the Plains Indians to
a. fishing c. disease
b. farming d. hunting
98. In the 19th century, Western farmers raised
a. a single cash crop.
b. diversified crops.
99. Frontier life was harsh and frontier communities were characterized by
a. suspicion of outsiders
b. cooperation among neighbors.
c. peaceful relations with Indians.
d. all of the above
e. none of the above
100. From 1860 to 1900, how did the federal government encourage the settlement of the West?
a. the Dawes Act
b. the Homestead Act
c. both
d. neither
101. From 1860 to 1900, the federal government encouraged the settlement of the West by
a. offering free land to settlers.
b. granting tracts of land to railroad companies.
c. both
d. neither
93. a
94. b
95. b
96. c
97. c
98. a
Like wheat or corn.
99. b
100. b
The Dawes Act was for Native Americans. They had already "settled" the West!
101. c

102. Which region of the U.S. was settled last? 102. c
a. New England 103. d
b. The Great Lakes
c. The Great Plains 104. c
d. The Far West 105. a

New technology 106. b

103. During the late 19th century, the mechanization of farming resulted in 107. c
a. higher food prices. 108. c
b. preservation of the family farm.
c. increased hiring of farm laborers.
d. the success of large-scale commercial farms.

104. Who invented barbed wire?
a. John Deere c. Joseph Glidden
b. Cyrus McCormick

105. Who developed a plow that mechanized turning over prairie soil?
a. John Deere c. Joseph Glidden
b. Cyrus McCormick

106. Who developed a reaper that helped speed up grain harvesting?
a. John Deere c. Joseph Glidden
b. Cyrus McCormick

107. Which invention brought a halt to the cattle drives?
a. steel plow c. barbed wire
b. the reaper d. railroads

108. This famous architect created buildings that fit into the landscape. He was known for his "prairie house" architectural style.
a. Wilbur Wright
b. Orville Wright
c. Frank Lloyd Wright

6. The Frontier Thesis

109. Who put forward the "Frontier Thesis"? 109. b
a. Henry Steele Commager c. Jacques Barzun 110. c
b. Frederick Jackson Turner d. Thomas Carlyle 111. d
110. What was the "Frontier Thesis"? 112. e
a. The frontier was responsible for American-style democracy.
b. The frontier provided a safety valve for discontented citizens. 113. c
c. both
d. neither
111. According to the Turner thesis, the frontier encouraged all of the following *except*:
a. social and political democracy.
b. a practical approach to problems.
c. a safety valve for the urban unemployed.
d. class warfare between labor and management.
e. a wasteful attitude toward natural resources.

Native Americans

112. She was the author of the book, *Century of Dishonor*.
a. Sarah Winemucca
b. Annie Oakley
c. Calamity jane
d. Sacajawea
e. Helen Hunt Jackson
113. The book *Century of Dishonor* referred to what?
a. the Sioux
b. the U.S. Army
c. federal Indian policy

7. Chronological order

114. Which came first? 114. a
a. gold discovered in the Black Hills 115. b
b. Battle of Little Bighorn 116. a
115. Which came first? 117. a
a. Wounded Knee 118. a
b. the Ghost Dance movement
116. Which came first?
a. The Homestead Act
b. The Dawes Act
117. Put the following events into chronological order:
A. The Homestead Act
B. Treaty of Laramie
C. Gold rush in the Black Hills
D. Battle of Little Bighorn
E. The Dawes Act
- a. A, B, C, D, E
b. B, C, D, E, A
c. C, D, E, A, B
d. D, E, A, B, C
e. E, A, B, C, D
118. Put the federal Indian policies into chronological order:
A. The Great Plains is a desert, fit only for the Indian nations.
B. The railroads will destroy the food source of the Plains Indians.
C. The Indians should be confined to reservations beyond the reach of the railroad.
D. The Indians must accept permanent residence on small reservations.
E. Tribal lands on the reservation should be given to individual families.
- a. A, B, C, D, E
b. B, C, D, E, A
c. C, D, E, A, B
d. D, E, A, B, C
e. E, A, B, C, D

If you answer them in order, you will score well. They are in logical order.
If you jumble them up, you will score less well. That's how it's done on the real test.

The Industrial Age

1. The Causes

The Answers

1. Which caused the other three?
 - a. growth of cities
 - b. growth of industrialization
 - c. increase in the middle class
 - d. increase in farm production
2. To spur industrialization in the 19th century, the federal government
 - a. raised tariffs.
 - b. legalized rebates.
 - c. regulated industry.
 - d. formed farm cooperatives.
3. To spur industrialization in the 19th century, the federal government
 - a. legalized trusts.
 - b. regulated Big Business.
 - c. formed farm cooperatives.
 - d. financed construction of the railroads.
4. All of the following *directly* contributed to the rapid growth of industry between 1865 and 1900, *except*:
 - a. land - for building mines, mills, and factories
 - b. labor - a large workforce
 - c. farms - to feed the workforce
 - d. capital - investment capital
 - e. entrepreneurship - the captains of industry
5. Which is *not* a factor of production?
 - a. land
 - b. labor
 - c. farms
 - d. capital
 - e. entrepreneurship
6. Which did *not* contribute to industrialization?
 - a. unskilled labor
 - b. natural resources
 - c. immigration restrictions
 - d. inventiveness and ingenuity

1. b
2. a
3. d
4. c
5. c
6. c

2. The Results

7. The Industrial Revolution caused a(n) ____ transformation of the United States. 7. d
a. economic 8. e
b. political 9. c
c. social 10. d
d. all of the above 11. b
e. none of the above 12. c
8. Rapid industrialization caused which problems?
a. monopoly practices in industry.
b. corruption in politics.
c. unhealthy living conditions in the cities
d. dangerous working conditions in factories.
e. all of the above
9. In the U.S., industrialization caused a(n)
a. decrease in immigration.
b. steady increase in unemployment.
c. increase in the political power of business.
d. decrease in the movement of the population.
10. Industrialists of the Gilded Age contributed to economic growth by
a. lowering tariffs.
b. supporting organized labor.
c. preserving the public interest.
d. establishing large corporations.
e. pushing for government ownership of railroads.
11. Which propelled the U.S. into becoming the No. 1 industrial nation of the world?
a. government
b. corporations
c. farms
d. trade unions
12. During the Gilded Age, how did industrial growth affect American society?
a. Traditional values disappeared.
b. There was a great migration from North to South.
c. A greater percentage of people lived in urban areas.
d. The majority of immigrants moved to rural communities.

3. The Inventors

Energy & Power

13. He invented the modern version of the steam engine. 13. a
- a. James Watt 14. a
 - b. Alexander Graham Bell 15. c
 - c. Thomas Edison 16. c
 - d. George Westinghouse 17. c
 - e. Wilbur and Orville Wright 18. c
14. His invention allowed factories, mines, and mills to be powered by steam engines.
- a. James Watt
 - b. Alexander Graham Bell
 - c. Thomas Edison
 - d. George Westinghouse
 - e. Wilbur and Orville Wright
15. His invention allowed factories, mines, and mills to be powered by electricity.
- a. James Watt
 - b. Alexander Graham Bell
 - c. Thomas Edison
 - d. George Westinghouse
 - e. Wilbur and Orville Wright
16. He invented the light bulb.
- a. Samuel Morse
 - b. Alexander Graham Bell
 - c. Thomas Edison
 - d. George Westinghouse
 - e. Wilbur and Orville Wright
17. He founded General Electric: "GE, we bring good things to light . . ."
- a. Samuel Morse
 - b. Alexander Graham Bell
 - c. Thomas Edison
 - d. George Westinghouse
 - e. Wilbur and Orville Wright
18. The "Wizard of Menlo Park."
- a. Samuel Morse
 - b. Alexander Graham Bell
 - c. Thomas Edison
 - d. George Westinghouse
 - e. Wilbur and Orville Wright

19. *"Genius is 1% inspiration and 99% perspiration."* Who said this? 19. c
- a. Samuel Morse 20. c
 - b. Alexander Graham Bell
 - c. Thomas Edison 21. c
 - d. George Westinghouse
 - e. Wilbur and Orville Wright 22. b
20. Until then, people used kerosene lamps which did not light up the room very well.
- a. Samuel Morse
 - b. Alexander Graham Bell
 - c. Thomas Edison
 - d. George Westinghouse
 - e. Wilbur and Orville Wright
21. He invented the phonograph and the motion-picture projector.
- a. Samuel Morse
 - b. Alexander Graham Bell
 - c. Thomas Edison
 - d. George Westinghouse
 - e. Wilbur and Orville Wright
22. In the late 19th century, U.S. industry converted from steam-powered factories to electricity-powered factories as a result of the work of
- a. James Watt
 - b. Thomas Edison
 - c. Robert Fulton
 - d. George Westinghouse
 - e. Alexander Graham Bell

Communication

23. He invented the telegraph and the Western Union telegram. 23. a
a. Samuel Morse 24. a
b. Alexander Graham Bell 25. b
c. Thomas Edison 26. b
d. George Westinghouse 27. b
e. Wilbur and Orville Wright
24. He was a pioneer in communication before the Civil War. 28. b
a. Samuel Morse 29. b
b. Alexander Graham Bell
c. Thomas Edison
d. George Westinghouse
e. Wilbur and Orville Wright
25. He was a pioneer in communication after the Civil War.
a. Samuel Morse
b. Alexander Graham Bell
c. Thomas Edison
d. George Westinghouse
e. Wilbur and Orville Wright
26. "Mr. Watson: Come here - I need you." Who said this?
a. Samuel Morse
b. Alexander Graham Bell
c. Thomas Edison
d. George Westinghouse
e. Wilbur and Orville Wright
27. He invented an electronic alphabet that could carry messages.
a. Samuel Morse
b. Alexander Graham Bell
c. Thomas Edison
d. George Westinghouse
e. Wilbur and Orville Wright
28. He began his career as a teacher of deaf children.
a. Samuel Morse
b. Alexander Graham Bell
c. Thomas Edison
d. George Westinghouse
e. Wilbur and Orville Wright
29. He founded AT&T - American Telephone and Telegraph.
a. Samuel Morse
b. Alexander Graham Bell
c. Thomas Edison
d. George Westinghouse
e. Wilbur and Orville Wright

4. The modern corporation

Definition

30. A specific branch of manufacture. 30. d
a. proprietorship c. trust e. corporation 31. e
b. partnership d. industry 32. b
31. What competitive advantage does a corporation have over a small business?
All of the following, *except*: 33. b
a. larger size 34. b
b. more capital 35. b
c. more investors 36. a
d. limited liability 37. a
e. immunity from prosecution
32. In the United States, corporations became the dominant form of business organization because
a. government regulated corporations.
b. industry required capital.
c. proprietorships were complex.
d. of investors' unlimited liability.

Combinations

33. When you take over all of the ingredients in the steelmaking process (from coal mines to iron ore ships), this is known as ____ integration.
a. horizontal
b. vertical
34. When one corporation controls all of the factories in one industry, this is known as
a. vertical integration.
b. horizontal integration.
35. Standard Oil controlled 95% of the refineries in the oil industry. This is
a. vertical integration
b. horizontal integration
36. When a corporation controls every step of the manufacturing process for a single product.
a. vertical integration
b. horizontal integration
37. U.S. Steel controlled every step of the steel-making process, from the iron mines and coal mines, to the ore ships and the steel mills. This is
a. vertical integration
b. horizontal integration

38. One corporation gains control of every step of the manufacturing process for a single product. This is known as ____ integration. 38. a
a. vertical 39. b
b. horizontal 40. d
39. One corporation gains control of one aspect of an entire industry. This is known as ____ integration. 41. a
a. vertical 42. d
b. horizontal 43. c
40. During the Gilded Age, businesses combined into large corporations in order to 44. c
a. invest in foreign countries.
b. raise wages for factory workers.
c. increase dividends to investors.
d. increase efficiency in production methods.
e. avoid government intervention in economic affairs.
41. What is "economy of scale"? The larger the corporation, the ____ the product.
a. cheaper
b. more expensive
42. Rebates and pooling were unfair business practices in the ____ industry.
a. oil c. coal e. agricultural
b. steel d. railroad
43. A trust is
a. a form of monopoly.
b. a combination of corporations.
c. both
d. neither
44. A trust is designed to
a. reduce competition.
b. control prices.
c. both
d. neither

5. The “Captains of Industry”

45. All of the following statements about the industrial and banking giants are true, *except*:
- a. They lived during the Gilded Age. 45. e
 - b. In one way or the other, they were involved with the railroads. 46. b
 - c. They believed in Social Darwinism. 47. d
 - d. They engaged in cut-throat competition. 48. c
 - e. They were economically powerful, but politically weak. 49. b
46. The majority of the captains of industry were 50. a
- a. inventors.
 - b. organizers of industry.
47. What was the pejorative (negative) term for industrialists of the late 19th century?
- a. Lazy Fares
 - b. Mugwumps
 - c. Ward Heelers
 - d. Robber Barons
 - e. Social Darwinists
48. The Rockefeller Foundation, Carnegie Hall, and the Frick Museum are examples of
- a. anthropology
 - b. philosophy
 - c. philanthropy
49. Most of the captains of industry
- a. inherited wealth.
 - b. were self-made men.
50. Which author wrote rags-to-riches stories?
- a. Horatio Alger
 - b. Horatio Hornblower
 - c. Edward Bellamy
 - d. Henry George

The Railroad Industry

51. He had a railroad empire in the West. 51. b
a. Cornelius Vanderbilt d. John D. Rockefeller
b. Leland Stanford e. J. P. Morgan 52. a
c. Andrew Carnegie f. Gustavus Swift 53. e
He financed everything.
52. He had a railroad empire in the East. 54. c
a. Cornelius Vanderbilt d. John D. Rockefeller
b. Leland Stanford e. J. P. Morgan 55. f
c. Andrew Carnegie f. Gustavus Swift 56. c
53. In the 1890s, he financed railroads. 57. b
a. Cornelius Vanderbilt d. John D. Rockefeller
b. Leland Stanford e. J. P. Morgan 58. a
c. Andrew Carnegie f. Gustavus Swift 59. a
54. He made steel for railroad tracks.
a. Cornelius Vanderbilt d. John D. Rockefeller
b. Leland Stanford e. J. P. Morgan
c. Andrew Carnegie f. Gustavus Swift
55. Invented refrigerated railroad cars.
a. Cornelius Vanderbilt d. John D. Rockefeller
b. Leland Stanford e. J. P. Morgan
c. Andrew Carnegie f. Gustavus Swift
56. He originally worked for the Pennsylvania Railroad.
a. Cornelius Vanderbilt d. John D. Rockefeller
b. Leland Stanford e. J. P. Morgan
c. Andrew Carnegie f. Gustavus Swift
57. He owned the Central Pacific Railroad.
a. Cornelius Vanderbilt d. John D. Rockefeller
b. Leland Stanford e. J. P. Morgan
c. Andrew Carnegie f. Gustavus Swift
58. He was snubbed by the elite of New York City.
a. Cornelius Vanderbilt d. John D. Rockefeller
b. Leland Stanford e. J. P. Morgan
c. Andrew Carnegie f. Gustavus Swift
59. He owned the New York Central Railroad.
a. Cornelius Vanderbilt d. John D. Rockefeller
b. Leland Stanford e. J. P. Morgan
c. Andrew Carnegie f. Gustavus Swift

60. He was one of the "Big Four" - along with Mark Hopkins, Collis Huntington, and Charles Crocker.

- a. Cornelius Vanderbilt
- b. Leland Stanford
- c. Andrew Carnegie
- d. John D. Rockefeller
- e. J. P. Morgan
- f. Armour & Swift

60. b

61. b

62. a

63. a

He was a tough old buzzard.

61. He began as a merchant in the California gold rush.

- a. Cornelius Vanderbilt
- b. Leland Stanford
- c. Andrew Carnegie
- d. John D. Rockefeller
- e. J. P. Morgan
- f. Armour & Swift

62. Who was the the first railroad baron?

- a. Cornelius Vanderbilt
- b. Andrew Carnegie
- c. John D. Rockefeller
- d. J. P. Morgan
- e. James Duke
- f. Armour & Swift

63. *"You have undertaken to cheat me. I won't sue you, for the law is too slow. I'll ruin you."* Who said this?

- a. Cornelius Vanderbilt
- b. Leland Stanford
- c. Andrew Carnegie
- d. John D. Rockefeller
- e. J. P. Morgan
- f. Armour & Swift

The Steel Industry

64. Who was a steel industrialist? 64. b
a. Cornelius Vanderbilt d. J. P. Morgan
b. Andrew Carnegie e. James Duke
c. John D. Rockefeller f. Armour & Swift 65. b
65. Who founded the first steel mills in the U.S.? 66. e
a. Cornelius Vanderbilt d. J. P. Morgan
b. Andrew Carnegie e. James Duke
c. John D. Rockefeller f. Armour & Swift As a banker and financier, he had the capital to accomplish this. 67. a
66. Founded U.S. Steel, the world's first billion-dollar corporation. 68. b
a. Cornelius Vanderbilt d. John D. Rockefeller
b. Leland Stanford e. J. P. Morgan
c. Andrew Carnegie f. Armour & Swift 69. b
67. Which man was a pioneer-inventor in the steel industry? 70. e
a. Henry Bessemer b. Andrew Carnegie 71. c
68. Who pioneered in the *use* of the Bessemer process? 72. c
a. Cornelius Vanderbilt d. J. P. Morgan
b. Andrew Carnegie e. James Duke
c. John D. Rockefeller f. Armour & Swift 73. c
69. Who gave away his fortune? 74. b
a. Cornelius Vanderbilt d. J. P. Morgan
b. Andrew Carnegie e. James Duke
c. John D. Rockefeller f. Armour & Swift
70. Which statement about Andrew Carnegie is true?
a. He engaged in cut-throat competition.
b. He crushed all competition in the steel industry.
c. The railroads cut his freight rates and raised those of his competitors.
d. His competitors went out of business.
e. all of the above
71. Which industrialist was the biggest philanthropist?
a. Cornelius Vanderbilt c. Andrew Carnegie e. Armour & Swift
b. John D. Rockefeller d. J.P. Morgan
72. Who was the author of *The Gospel of Wealth*?
a. John D. Rockefeller c. Andrew Carnegie e. William G. Sumner
b. Walter Rauschenbush d. Billy Sunday
73. Which industrialist was involved in the Homestead Steel Strike of 1892?
a. Cornelius Vanderbilt c. Andrew Carnegie e. Armour & Swift
b. John D. Rockefeller d. J.P. Morgan
74. The steel industry's No. 1 customer was the ____ industry.
a. oil c. meatpacking
b. railroad d. banking

The Banking Industry

75. Who was the No. 1 banker in America? 75. d
a. Cornelius Vanderbilt d. J. P. Morgan
b. Andrew Carnegie e. James Duke 76. e
c. John D. Rockefeller f. Armour & Swift 77. e
76. There was no Federal Reserve, so the U.S. government depended on his money. 78. b
a. Cornelius Vanderbilt d. John D. Rockefeller 79. d
b. Leland Stanford e. J. P. Morgan 80. f
c. Andrew Carnegie f. Armour & Swift 81. d
He had the capital to do it.
77. During the 1890s, he used his money to prevent the U.S. economy from taking a nosedive. When it came to America, he was always bullish: He invested in America.
a. Cornelius Vanderbilt d. John D. Rockefeller
b. Leland Stanford e. J. P. Morgan
c. Andrew Carnegie f. Armour & Swift
78. Which did *not* happen during the Panic of 1893?
a. People tried to redeem greenback dollars for gold.
b. The U.S. gold supply ran out.
c. 5,000 banks failed.
d. 15,000 businesses went bankrupt.
e. 18% of the workforce was unemployed.
79. Which financier loaned the U.S. government money during the 1893 Depression?
a. Cornelius Vanderbilt d. J. P. Morgan
b. Andrew Carnegie e. James Duke
c. John D. Rockefeller f. Armour & Swift
80. In which year was there an economic depression?
a. 1819
b. 1837
c. 1857
d. 1873
e. 1893
f. all of the above
81. Who was the financier who organized U.S. Steel in 1901?
a. Cornelius Vanderbilt d. J. P. Morgan
b. Andrew Carnegie e. James Duke
c. John D. Rockefeller f. Armour & Swift

The Oil Industry

82. Who was an oil industrialist? 82. c
a. Cornelius Vanderbilt d. J. P. Morgan
b. Andrew Carnegie e. James Duke 83. c
c. John D. Rockefeller f. Armour & Swift 84. d
83. Who founded Standard Oil? 85. d
a. Cornelius Vanderbilt d. J. P. Morgan 86. d
b. Andrew Carnegie e. James Duke
c. John D. Rockefeller f. Armour & Swift 87. d
Standard Oil was broken up into
Standard Oil of Ohio, Standard
Oil of Indiana, Standard Oil of
New Jersey, etc.
84. He controlled 95% of all the oil in the United States.
a. Cornelius Vanderbilt d. John D. Rockefeller
b. Leland Stanford e. J. P. Morgan
c. Andrew Carnegie f. Armour & Swift
Today, we call it Exxon.
85. He was the first to understand and use horizontal integration.
a. Cornelius Vanderbilt d. John D. Rockefeller
b. Leland Stanford e. J. P. Morgan
c. Andrew Carnegie f. Armour & Swift
88. d
Rockefeller caused many laws
to be created.
86. He created the first trust.
a. Cornelius Vanderbilt d. John D. Rockefeller
b. Leland Stanford e. J. P. Morgan
c. Andrew Carnegie f. Armour & Swift
87. His company was broken up by the Sherman Anti-Trust Act.
a. Cornelius Vanderbilt d. John D. Rockefeller
b. Leland Stanford e. J. P. Morgan
c. Andrew Carnegie f. Armour & Swift
88. "Law! What do I care about the law? Ain't I got the power?"
Who said this?
a. Cornelius Vanderbilt d. John D. Rockefeller
b. Leland Stanford e. J. P. Morgan
c. Andrew Carnegie f. Armour & Swift

The Meatpacking Industry

89. Who made a fortune in meatpacking? 89. f
a. Cornelius Vanderbilt d. J. P. Morgan
b. Andrew Carnegie e. James Duke 90. f
c. John D. Rockefeller f. Armour & Swift 91. e
90. Who pioneered the use of refrigerated railroad cars? 92. e
a. Cornelius Vanderbilt d. J. P. Morgan
b. Andrew Carnegie e. James Duke
c. John D. Rockefeller f. Armour & Swift

The Tobacco Industry

91. Who founded the American Tobacco Company?
a. Cornelius Vanderbilt d. J. P. Morgan
b. Andrew Carnegie e. James Duke
c. John D. Rockefeller f. Armour & Swift
92. Who made a fortune with cigarette factories?
a. Cornelius Vanderbilt d. J. P. Morgan
b. Andrew Carnegie e. James Duke
c. John D. Rockefeller f. Armour & Swift

Quotations

93. *"Pioneering don't pay."* Who said this? 93. c
a. Cornelius Vanderbilt d. John D. Rockefeller
b. Leland Stanford e. J. P. Morgan 94. d
c. Andrew Carnegie f. Armour & Swift He was a strong Baptist.
95. e
94. *"God gave me my money. I believe the power to make money is a gift from God . . . I believe it is my duty to make money and still more money and to use the money I make for the good of my fellow man according to the dictates of my conscience."* Who said this? 96. e
a. Cornelius Vanderbilt d. John D. Rockefeller 97. b
b. Leland Stanford e. J. P. Morgan John D. Rockefeller said this.
c. Andrew Carnegie f. Armour & Swift 98. b
95. *"Any man who has to ask about the annual upkeep of a yacht can't afford one."* Who said this?
a. Cornelius Vanderbilt d. John D. Rockefeller
b. Leland Stanford e. J. P. Morgan
c. Andrew Carnegie f. Armour & Swift
96. *"Never be on the bear side but on the bull side when the United States is in question."* Who said this?
a. Cornelius Vanderbilt d. John D. Rockefeller
b. Leland Stanford e. J. P. Morgan
c. Andrew Carnegie f. Armour & Swift
97. "The growth of a large business is merely a survival of the fittest. The American Beauty rose can be produced in the splendor and fragrance which bring cheer to its beholder only by sacrificing the early buds which grow up around it. This is not an evil tendency in business. It is merely the working-out of a law of nature and a law of God."
- The speaker believes that corporations are
a. harmful.
b. beneficial.
98. "The man who dies rich, dies disgraced." - Andrew Carnegie
By this, Carnegie meant that a rich man should
a. not accumulate wealth and property.
b. become a philanthropist.
c. both
d. neither

6. Survival of the fittest

Economic Philosophy

99. During the Gilded Age, what was the political philosophy of big business?
a. laissez-faire capitalism
b. mercantilism
c. Marxism
d. welfare-state capitalism
e. Social Darwinism
100. What was the economic philosophy of the corporations?
a. expansionism
b. laissez-faire
c. Republicanism
d. isolationism
e. Social Darwinism
101. During the late 19th century, industrialists wanted Congress to
a. raise tariffs.
b. regulate railroad rates.
c. enforce anti-trust laws.
d. pass a graduated income tax.
e. place restrictions on immigrants.
102. A government tax on imports and exports.
a. tariff
b. income tax
c. property tax
d. excise tax
e. subsidy
103. Under free enterprise capitalism, prices are set by
a. banks.
b. producers.
c. consumers.
d. government.
e. supply and demand.
104. Which institution was responsible for America's phenomenal economic growth in the latter half of the 19th century?
a. government
b. corporations
c. both
d. neither
105. During the 19th century, what was the policy of the federal government?
a. unlimited immigration
b. tariffs to protect U.S. industries
c. subsidies to build the railroads
d. no regulation of the free enterprise capitalism
e. all of the above

99. a

100. b

101. a

102. a

103. e

104. b

But the government helped.
See the next question.

105. e

106. During the 19th century, the U.S. government followed a policy of
- a. supporting economic development.
 - b. regulating business.
 - c. both
 - d. neither
107. During the 19th century, the captains of industry wanted the federal government involved in
- a. prices, quality and competitive practices.
 - b. tariffs, immigration, and railroad subsidies.
 - c. both
 - d. neither
108. As of 1900, which statement *best* describes the status of industry?
- a. Corporations engaged in monopoly practices.
 - b. U.S. industry was threatened by foreign competition.
 - c. Most industries were controlled by proprietorships.
 - d. U.S. industry outdistanced Germany and Japan, but not England.
 - e. Government regulations were strangling the development of industry.
109. Supporters of laissez-faire believe that government should
- a. control competition.
 - b. outlaw limited liability.
 - c. recognize trade unions.
 - d. allow business to function without restrictions.
110. During the Gilded Age, laissez-faire capitalism caused
- a. industrial competition.
 - b. the growth of small business.
 - c. economic domination by corporations and trusts.
 - d. an improved relationship between labor and management.
111. Which policy is "economic nationalism" at work?
- a. protective tariffs
 - b. welfare programs
 - c. anti-trust legislation
 - d. nativism
 - e. trade unionism
112. During the Gilded Age, the captains of industry wanted the federal government to
- a. allow unlimited immigration from Europe.
 - b. pass high tariffs to protect industry.
 - c. help finance the transcontinental railroads.
 - d. follow a policy of laissez-faire economics.
 - e. all of the above

106. a

107. b

108. a

109. d

110. c

111. a

Government protects U.S. industry from foreign competition.

112. e

Social Philosophy

113. Charles Darwin explained his theory of biology: In the natural world, there is fierce competition among animals. Only the strongest of the species survive. American businessmen applied this theory to business and called it
- a. Social Darwinism.
 - b. The Gospel of Wealth.
 - c. The Social Gospel.
 - d. *Laissez-fair* economic policy
 - e. Government regulation of business
114. If a company survived the cut-throat competition of the business world, it was the fittest company. The federal government, therefore, should do nothing to interfere with business competition. Let nature take its course! This was
- a. Social Darwinism.
 - b. The Gospel of Wealth.
 - c. The Social Gospel.
 - d. *Laissez-fair* economic policy
 - e. Government regulation of business
115. Andrew Carnegie wrote a book explaining his philosophy of business. Among other things, he told his fellow industrialists and bankers that they should give away their money. What was the title of his book?
- a. Social Darwinism
 - b. The Gospel of Wealth
 - c. The Social Gospel
 - d. *Laissez-fair* economic policy
 - e. Government regulation of business
116. What was the social philosophy of the corporations?
- a. Social Darwinism.
 - b. The Gospel of Wealth.
 - c. The Social Gospel.
 - d. *Laissez-fair* economic policy
 - e. Government regulation of business
117. American industrialists of the late 19th century used the theory of Social Darwinism to
- a. support organized labor.
 - b. justify monopolistic actions.
 - c. promote the minimum wage.
 - d. encourage charitable organizations to help the poor.
118. By 1900, how did industrialists explain that they deserved the wealth that they had accumulated?
- a. Charles Darwin's theory of natural selection.
 - b. Sigmund Freud's theory of human psychology.
 - c. Karl Marx's philosophy of the rise of capitalism.
 - d. Louis Pasteur's theory of the biological process.
 - e. William Graham Sumner's theory of "survival of the fittest."

119. A theory in sociology that individuals or groups achieve advantage over others as the result of genetic or biological superiority. 119. a
- a. Social Darwinism. 120. a
 - b. The Gospel of Wealth. 121. d
 - c. The Social Gospel. 122. a
 - d. *Laissez-fair* economic policy 123. b
 - e. Government regulation of business
120. The belief that race accounts for differences in human character or ability and that a particular race is superior to others. 124. a
- a. Social Darwinism 125. c
 - b. The Gospel of Wealth 126. c
 - c. The Social Gospel
 - d. *Laissez-fair* economic policy
 - e. Government regulation of business
121. The study of human social behavior, especially the study of the origins, organization, institutions, and development of human society.
- a. eugenics c. biology e. psychology
 - b. genetics d. sociology
122. The study of hereditary improvement of the human race by controlled selective breeding.
- a. eugenics c. biology e. psychology
 - b. genetics d. sociology
123. When Social Darwinists spoke of “survival of the fittest,” they were referring to
- a. biology.
 - b. society.
124. Social Darwinists believed that
- a. the poor were responsible for their circumstances.
 - b. government should regulate business.
 - c. class distinctions should be ignored.
 - d. the income tax should redistribute income.
 - e. economic success is largely a matter of luck.
125. Social Darwinists believed all of the following, *except*:
- a. The Anglo-Saxon race is superior.
 - b. Other races are inferior.
 - c. The new immigrant is racially superior to past immigrants.
 - d. The new immigrant is racially inferior to the native-born.
 - e. Immigrants create slums, crime, delinquency, poverty, and epidemics.
126. Social Darwinism was used to explain what?
- a. why some people were rich
 - b. why some were poor.
 - c. both
 - d. neither

127. Social Darwinism was used to explain what? 127. e
 a. People in a society must compete for survival. 128. e
 b. Only the strong survive. 129. c
 c. Property was a sign of fitness. 130. c
 d. The rich were naturally superior. 131. a
 e. all of the above
128. Social Darwinism was used to explain what? 132. c
 a. People in a society must compete for survival. 133. d
 b. The weak were unfit. 134. a
 c. Poverty was a sign of being unfit. Let the Superior Man run his
 d. The poor were naturally inferior. business without government
 e. all of the above interference.
129. Social Darwinism was used to explain what?
 a. why some countries are rich
 b. why some countries are poor
 c. both
 d. neither
130. Social Darwinism was used to explain what?
 a. There are Superior Races - the Anglo-Saxon race.
 b. There are Inferior Races - immigrants from Eastern Europe.
 c. both
 d. neither
131. A Social Darwinist ____ believe in racial stereotypes.
 a. does
 b. does not
132. Which statement is true?
 a. Social Darwinists believed in eugenics.
 b. Eugenics is the study of hereditary improvement of the human race
 by controlled selective breeding.
 c. both
 d. neither
133. Which statement about the Nazis is true?
 a. In the 1920s, they believed in Social Darwinism.
 b. They believed in the superiority of the German race.
 c. They believed that other nations were inferior races.
 d. all of the above
 e. only B and C
134. A Social Darwinist believed in
 a. laissez-faire economics.
 b. government regulation of business.
 c. both
 d. neither

135. A Social Darwinist believed that monopolies
a. have made American great.
b. are a threat to democracy and free enterprise.
136. A Social Darwinist ____ believe in "survival of the fittest."
a. does
b. does not
137. A Social Darwinist believes that inferior races ____ have children.
a. should
b. should not
138. A Social Darwinist believes that inferior races are by nature
a. harmless.
b. criminals.
139. A Social Darwinist wants to ____ immigration.
a. increase
b. decrease
140. During the Gilded Age, business leaders believed in Social Darwinism because it reinforced their belief that
a. economic competition must be regulated.
b. economic success demonstrates fitness to lead.
c. mineral wealth should be shared with the nation.
d. the government must protect the public interest.
e. monopoly is contrary to the free enterprise system.
141. Social Darwinism would most likely be supported by
a. immigrants
b. African Americans
c. the wealthy industrialists
d. all of the above
e. none of the above
142. "The survival of the fittest is the preservation of favored races in the struggle for life." This is the philosophy of
a. Social Darwinism.
b. The Gospel of Wealth
c. The Social Gospel
d. *Laissez-fair* economic policy
e. Government regulation of business
143. "We have unmistakable proof that throughout all past time, there has been a ceaseless devouring of the weak by the strong." This is the philosophy of
a. Social Darwinism.
b. the Gospel of Wealth.
c. the Social Gospel.
d. *laissez-fair* economic policy.
e. government regulation of business.

144. "The first man gets the oyster; the second man gets the shell." This is the philosophy of
- a. Social Darwinism.
 - b. the Gospel of Wealth.
 - c. the Social Gospel.
 - d. *laissez-fair* economic policy.
 - e. government regulation of business.
144. a
145. a
146. a
147. a
148. b

145. "We accept and welcome the concentration of business, industrial and commercial, in the hands of a few; and the law of competition between these, as being not only beneficial, but essential for the future progress of the race." This is the philosophy of
- a. Social Darwinism.
 - b. the Gospel of Wealth.
 - c. the Social Gospel.
 - d. *laissez-fair* economic policy.
 - e. government regulation of business.

146. "Immense power is acquired by assuring yourself in your secret reveries that you were born to control affairs." This is the philosophy of
- a. Social Darwinism.
 - b. the Gospel of Wealth.
 - c. the Social Gospel.
 - d. *laissez-fair* economic policy.
 - e. government regulation of business.

147. "God gave me my money. I believe the power to make money is a gift from God. I believe it is my duty to make money and still more money and to use the money I make for the good of my fellow man according to the dictates of my conscience." This is the philosophy of
- a. Social Darwinism.
 - b. the Gospel of Wealth.
 - c. the Social Gospel.
 - d. *laissez-fair* economic policy.
 - e. government regulation of business.

148. "So long as all the increased wealth which modern progress brings goes but to build up great fortunes, to increase luxury and make sharper the contrast between the House of Haves and the House of Want, progress is not real and cannot be permanent." This is the philosophy of
- a. Social Darwinism.
 - b. the Gospel of Wealth.
 - c. the Social Gospel.
 - d. *laissez-fair* economic policy.
 - e. government regulation of business.

149. "Years ago I recognized my kinship with all living things, and I made up my mind that I was not one bit better than the meanest on the earth. I said then and I say now, that while there is a lower class, I am in it; while there is a criminal element, I am of it; while there is a soul in prison, I am not free."

This is the philosophy of

- a. Social Darwinism.
- b. the Gospel of Wealth.
- c. the Social Gospel.
- d. *laissez-fair* economic policy.
- e. government regulation of business.

150. The Social Gospel movement was primarily interested in

- a. fighting alcohol abuse and sexual permissiveness.
- b. blaming the poor for poverty, crime, and disease.
- c. saving souls in tent revivals.
- d. persuading Christians to bring about social justice.
- e. spreading the Gospel among immigrants who could not speak English.

151. Reform-minded ministers of the Social Gospel believed that

- a. Social Darwinism is morally wrong.
- b. "Survival of the Fittest" is morally wrong.
- c. both
- d. neither

152. Reform-minded ministers of the Social Gospel believed that

- a. Jesus worked for social justice.
- b. Christians should help improve the daily lives of those who are wretchedly poor.
- c. both
- d. neither

153. Which believed in the philosophy of "I am my brother's keeper"?

- a. Social Darwinism.
- b. The Gospel of Wealth.
- c. The Social Gospel.
- d. *Laissez-fair* economic policy
- e. Government regulation of business

154. Which believed in following the Golden Rule?

- a. Social Darwinism.
- b. The Gospel of Wealth
- c. The Social Gospel
- d. *Laissez-fair* economic policy
- e. Government regulation of business

149. c
This is a famous quotation from Eugene V. Debs, labor leader and head of the Socialist Party.

150. d

151. c

152. c

153. c

154. c

155. We were taught under the old ethic that man's business on this earth was to look out for himself. That was the ethic of the jungle; the ethic of the wild beast. 155. c

Take care of yourself, no matter what may become of your fellow man. Thousands of years ago the question was asked: Am I my brother's keeper? Yes, I am." 156. c

This is the philosophy of

- a. Social Darwinism.
- b. the Gospel of Wealth.
- c. the Social Gospel.
- d. *laissez-fair* economic policy.
- e. government regulation of business.

156. "Do all the good you can, by all the means you can, in all the ways you can, in all the places you can, at all the times you can, to all the people you can, as long as ever you can." This is the philosophy of

- a. Social Darwinism.
- b. the Gospel of Wealth.
- c. the Social Gospel.
- d. *laissez-fair* economic policy.
- e. government regulation of business.

157. All of the following statements about Charles Darwin are true, *except*:
- a. He was a British naturalist.
 - b. In the 1830s, he took a voyage on a ship, the *H.M.S. Beagle*.
 - c. It was a British scientific expedition.
 - d. In 1859, he wrote a book about his findings: *Origin of the Species*.
 - e. He was the founder of the philosophy known as Social Darwinism.
158. All of the following statements about Charles Darwin are true, *except*:
- a. He developed the Theory of Evolution.
 - b. Over millions of years, all species of plants and animals evolved from a few common ancestors.
 - c. The evolution occurred through a process of natural selection.
 - d. In nature, there is competition for food and only the fittest species survived.
 - e. Darwin applied the idea of "survival of the fittest" to human beings.
159. All of the following statements about Charles Darwin are true, *except*:
- a. Darwin created a revolution in biology.
 - b. Darwin created an uproar among people who were religious fundamentalists.
 - c. His theory contradicted *Genesis* in the Bible.
 - d. Evangelists like Billy Sunday were outraged by Darwin's theory.
 - e. Darwin created Social Darwinism.
160. Who invented Social Darwinism?
- a. Charles Darwin
 - b. Billy Sunday
 - c. William Marcy Tweed
 - d. William Graham Sumner
161. Who believed that God had given them their wealth?
- a. Andrew Carnegie
 - b. George F. Baer
 - c. John D. Rockefeller
 - d. all of the above
 - e. none of the above
162. Sociologist who believed that the white race was superior to all others.
- a. William Graham Sumner
 - b. Henry George
 - c. Frederick Jackson Turner
 - d. Alfred Thayer Mahan
 - e. Walter Rauschenbusch
163. Who believed that the immigrants caused the city's social ills?
- a. Social Gospel
 - b. Social Darwinism
157. e
158. e
159. e
160. d
Professor of sociology
161. d
162. a
163. b

Which philosophy?

164. During the Gilded Age, the federal government agreed with businessmen. Congress said: "We won't regulate businesses." This is known as
- a. Social Darwinism.
 - b. The Gospel of Wealth.
 - c. The Social Gospel.
 - d. *Laissez-fair* economic policy
 - e. Government regulation of business
165. The Sherman Anti-Trust Act is an example of
- a. Social Darwinism.
 - b. The Gospel of Wealth.
 - c. The Social Gospel.
 - d. *Laissez-fair* economic policy
 - e. Government regulation of business
166. "While the law of competition may be sometimes hard for the individual, it is best for the race, because it insures the survival of the fittest . . . We accept and welcome , therefore, as conditions to which we must accommodate ourselves: Great inequality of environment, the concentration of business (industrial, and commercial) in the hands of a few, and the law of competition between these, as being not only beneficial, but essential for the future progress of the race." The author believes in
- A. Social Darwinism
 - B. *Laissez-fair* economic policy
 - C. The Social Gospel
 - D. Government regulation
- a. A and B
 - b. B and C
 - c. C and D
 - d. All of the above
 - e. None of the above
167. Andrew Carnegie's book was entitled "The Gospel of Wealth." What did Andrew Carnegie hold sacred?
- a. The Bible
 - b. Freedom of religion
 - c. The right to own property
 - d. The right to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness

7. Chronology

168. Which came first?
a. Railroad industry
b. Steel industry
169. Which came first?
a. railroad industry
b. steel rails
170. Which came first?
a. telegraph
b. telephone
171. Which came first?
a. corporations
b. American Federation of Labor
172. Which came first?
a. Bessemer process
b. the modern steel industry
173. Which came first?
a. steam engine
b. light bulb
174. Which came first?
a. Social Darwinism
b. *The Origin of the Species*
175. Which came first?
a. the modern meatpacking industry
b. refrigerated railroad cars
176. Which came first?
a. the modern corporation
b. horizontal and vertical integration
177. Which came first?
a. Carnegie Steel
b. U.S. Steel
177. Which came first?
a. Western Union
b. AT&T
178. Which came first?
a. Drakes oil strike at Titusville, PA.
b. John D. Rockefeller's Standard Oil
168. a
Before steel, they used iron to build the railroads.
169. a
170. a
171. a
172. a
173. a
174. b
Darwin's book.
175. b
176. a
177. a
Carnegie first; he was bought out by J.P. Morgan.
178. a

179. Which came first?
a. the trust
b. the corporation

180. Which came first?
a. mercantilism
b. laissez-faire capitalism

181. Which came first?
a. unlimited liability
b. limited liability

179. b
A trust is a combination of corporations.

180. a

181. a
An individual proprietorship and a partnership both had unlimited liability.

The corporation was invented to limit the liability of the investors.

If you answer them in order, you will score well. They are in logical order.
If you jumble them up, you will score less well. That's how it's done on the real test.

The Immigrants, 1880-1920

1. Three waves of immigrants

The Answers

1. These immigrants came from Western Europe: England, France, the Netherlands, Sweden. Most lived along the East Coast. They became farmers or craftsmen. They came during which era?

- a. 1600-1840
- b. 1840s
- c. 1880-1920

1. a

2. b

3. c

4. a

5. a

2. These immigrants came from Western Europe. The Irish became laborers in the East Coast cities. The Germans became farmers in the Great Lakes states. They came during which era?

- a. 1600-1840
- b. 1840s
- c. 1880-1920

6. e

7. c

3. These immigrants came from Eastern and Southern Europe. The Eastern Europeans moved to industrial cities like Pittsburgh and Chicago. The Southern Europeans moved to Boston and New York. Both worked in factories. They came during which era?

- a. 1600-1840
- b. 1840s
- c. 1880-1920

4. The immigration of 1880-1920 was one of the greatest mass migrations in the history of the world.

- a. True
- b. False

5. When did Congress first open the gates for massive immigration?

- a. 1880s
- b. 1890s
- c. 1900s
- d. 1910s
- e. 1920s

6. When did Congress shut off immigration?

- a. 1880s
- b. 1890s
- c. 1900s
- d. 1910s
- e. 1920s

7. During the Gilded Age, the U.S. experienced

- a. one of the greatest mass migrations in the history of the world.
- b. a flood of 20 million immigrants into America.
- c. both
- d. neither

The "New Immigrants"

8. In 1880, the typical immigrants were
- a. an Englishman and a Frenchman.
 - b. an Irishman and a German.
 - c. an Italian and a Russian Jew.
9. Which group was not part of the "New Immigrants"?
- a. Russians
 - b. Italians
 - c. Irish
 - d. Poles
 - e. Lithuanians
10. The "New Immigrants" were
- a. Jewish
 - b. Catholic
 - c. Protestant
 - d. all of the above
 - e. only A and B
11. The "New Immigrants" came from ____ in Europe.
- a. cities
 - b. villages
12. The "New Immigrants" had worked as ____ in Europe.
- a. industrial workers
 - b. peasants
13. The "New Immigrants" worked as ____ in the U.S.
- a. industrial workers
 - b. peasants
14. Which statement about the "new immigrants" is *not* true?
- a. The new immigrants were much poorer than earlier immigrants.
 - b. They arrived with only enough money to pay for a train ride to their destination in the the U.S.
 - c. Ethnic groups did not mix.
 - d. Immigrant families moved into their own ethnic neighborhoods.
 - e. Different ethnic groups lived in the same neighborhood.
15. Between 1890 and 1915, the majority were "new immigrants" because they were
- a. younger than earlier immigrants.
 - b. forced to settle on farms in the Midwest
 - c. from China, Japan, and other Asian countries.
 - d. culturally different from earlier waves of immigrants
8. c
9. c
The Irish came in the 1840s during the Irish Potato Famine.
10. e
11. b
12. b
13. a
14. e
15. d
Language - The "New Immigrants" did not speak English or a Romance language.
Religion - The "New Immigrants" were not Protestant. They were Catholic or Jewish.

16. In the late 19th century, the two largest immigrant groups were
- A. Irish
 - B. Germans
 - C. Russian Jews
 - D. Italians
 - E. Chinese
- a. A and B
 - b. B and C
 - c. C and D
 - d. D and E
 - e. E and A
17. In the late 19th century, most immigrants came from
- a. Asia
 - b. Africa
 - c. Latin America
 - d. Northern and Western Europe
 - e. Southern and Eastern Europe
18. Which country lies in Eastern Europe?
- a. Italy
 - b. Greece
 - c. Russia
19. Between 1890 and 1920, they were called "new immigrants" because they
- a. settled the new frontier.
 - b. were from the British Isles.
 - c. came from different regions of Europe.
 - d. were the first immigrants of the 20th century.
20. Between 1865 and 1900, most immigrants came from
- a. Northern and Western Europe.
 - b. Southern and Eastern Europe.
 - c. Asia.
 - d. Africa.
 - e. Latin America.
21. The new immigrants were regarded as being "different." How so?
- a. language
 - b. religion
 - c. race
 - d. all of the above
 - e. only A and B

16. c

17. e

18. c

Italy and Greece are in *Southern* Europe.

Southern Europe

Those warm and sunny countries that border the Mediterranean Sea.

Eastern Europe

Those countries that were once behind the "Iron Curtain."

19. c

20. b

21. e

2. The Causes

The push

22. One who flees in search of refuge, as in times of war, political oppression, or religious persecution. 22. a
a. refugee 23. b
b. pogrom 24. e
23. An organized, often officially encouraged massacre or persecution of a minority group, especially one conducted against Jews. 25. c
a. refugee 26. c
b. pogrom Jobs, jobs, jobs
27. e
24. What pushed people out of their native land? 28. c
a. war
b. ethnic strife
c. famine
d. disease
e. all of the above
25. Which ethnic group faced religious persecution in Russia?
a. Irish
b. Germans
c. Jews
d. Italians
e. Chinese
26. What was the No. 1 reason immigrants came to the U.S.?
a. social equality
b. political freedom
c. economic opportunity
d. cultural diversity
e. religious freedom
27. Which statement is true?
a. There was a labor shortage in the U.S.
b. U.S. factories sent labor agents to Europe to recruit workers.
c. Employers paid their way by ship.
d. The immigrants came by ship, in steerage.
e. all of the above
28. What pushed Jewish people out of Europe?
a. war
b. ethnic strife
c. religious persecution
d. famine
e. disease
f. all of the above

29. Which group faced religious persecution in Eastern Europe? 29. b
a. Italians 30. d
b. Russian Jews 31. c

The pull 32. c

30. Congress did not limit immigration during the late 19th century because 33. b
a. people were needed to settle the West. 34. b
b. farmers in the Midwest needed farm laborers. 35. b
c. there was a labor shortage in the Deep South. 36. c
d. industrialization created more jobs than there were people.
e. the Democratic political machine wanted more votes in the cities.
31. Congress allowed massive immigration in order to
a. settle the West.
b. populate the cities.
c. provide industrial workers.
d. raise troops for World War I.
e. improve relations with foreign governments.
32. Who wanted immigrants to work in the cities?
a. trade union leaders
b. Democratic political bosses
c. Republican industrialists
d. followers of Social Darwinism
e. ministers of the Social Gospel
33. Who paid the passage of the immigrants?
a. U.S. government
b. employers
c. immigrant societies
d. the Progressive Party
e. the immigrants themselves
34. Which statement about immigration in the late 1800s is true?
a. Most immigrants were illegal aliens.
b. Industrialization required unskilled labor.
c. Few immigrants came from western Europe.
d. Organized labor supported unlimited immigration.
e. The European immigrants were highly-skilled workers.
35. During the late nineteenth century, where did the majority of immigrants settle?
a. the rural regions of the Atlantic and Pacific coasts
b. eastern and Midwestern cities to work in factories
c. both
d. neither
36. At the turn of the century, why did most immigrants settle down?
a. Industrial jobs were readily available.
b. Immigrants were too poor to buy farmland.
c. both
d. neither

37. At the turn of the century, why did most immigrants settle in cities?

- a. The cities had welfare programs.
- b. Trade unions welcomed the immigrants.
- c. both
- d. neither

37. d

Jobs, jobs, jobs

38. a

38. In the 19th century, why did Congress follow a policy of unrestricted immigration for Europeans?

- a. Industry needed unskilled workers.
- b. Americans desired cultural diversity.
- c. both
- d. neither

39. c

39. During the late nineteenth century, the majority of immigrants

- a. eventually returned to their homelands.
- b. settled on free homesteads on the Great Plains.
- c. worked in factories in Northern and Midwestern cities.
- d. became dockworkers on the Pacific coast.
- e. settled down as sharecroppers in the South.

The exception to the rule

40. According to the Chinese Exclusion Treaty of 1880, the U.S. government promised to protect Chinese immigrants who already lived in the United States. 40. a
a. True b. False 41. a
41. The Chinese Exclusion Act (1882) and the Gentlemen's Agreement with Japan (1907) are examples of 42. b
a. nativism
b. internationalism
c. humanitarianism
42. The Chinese Exclusion Act of 1882 is most closely associated with
a. building the transcontinental railroad.
b. hostility to foreigners in western states.
c. Jim Crow segregation in the South.
d. segregated schools in San Francisco.
e. the racial situation in eastern cities.

3. The Results

Economic

43. Who welcomed the immigrants as workers? 43. c
- a. trade union leaders 44. c
 - b. Democratic political bosses 45. e
 - c. Republican industrialists 46. c
 - d. followers of Social Darwinism 47. e
 - e. ministers of the Social Gospel
44. In the late 19th century, labor leaders believed that immigrants
a. should join the trade unions. The AF of L excluded all unskilled workers.
b. were incapable of assimilation.
c. took jobs from American workers. The AF of L was only for skilled workers.
d. put pressure on limited social services.
e. should join the native-born in labor solidarity.
45. All of the following statements about immigrants in the 1880s are true, *except*:
a. They came to work in factories, mines, and mills.
b. U.S. companies sent labor agents to Europe to recruit workers.
c. U.S. companies promised jobs and promised paid their way by ship.
d. America was considered to be a land of opportunity.
e. Wages in Europe were higher than in the United States.
46. All of the following statements about immigrants in the 1880s are true, *except*:
a. Through hard work, a person could get ahead.
b. Children could go to school and have a better future than their parents.
c. The streets were paved with gold.
d. Life in the U.S. was much better than back home.
e. People got jobs, made money, and rarely went back home.
47. All of the following statements about immigrants in the 1880s are true, *except*:
a. They helped to build the American economy.
b. They worked in the coal and steel industry.
c. They worked in the factories.
d. They were mostly unskilled workers.
e. They joined the American Federation of Labor.

Nativism

48. In the West, immigrants from ____ experienced the worst hostility.
- a. Asia
 - b. Africa
 - c. Latin America
 - d. Northern and Western Europe
 - e. Southern and Eastern Europe
49. Who regarded the immigrants as socially inferior?
- a. trade union leaders
 - b. Democratic political bosses
 - c. Republican industrialists
 - d. followers of Social Darwinism
 - e. ministers of the Social Gospel
50. When it came to immigrants, the Ku Klux Klan believed in
- a. assimilation
 - b. segregation
 - c. nativism
51. In the 1920's, the growth of the Ku Klux Klan and the passage of restrictive immigration laws reflected a growing American belief in
- a. trade unionism
 - b. internationalism
 - c. liberalism
 - d. nativism
52. The Nativists were big in the 1840s and 1880s.
- a. True
 - b. False
53. Which speaker is a nativist?
- a. "God bless America."
 - b. "Go West, young man."
 - c. "Remember the Alamo!"
 - d. "Help Wanted - Irish Need Not Apply"
 - e. all of the above
54. Which law did the nativists love?
- a. The Chinese Exclusion Act
 - b. The Gentlemen's Agreement
 - c. The National Origins Act
 - d. all of the above
 - e. none of the above
55. Nativism was directed mainly at
- a. African Americans.
 - b. Native Americans.
 - c. immigrant workers
48. a
49. d
50. c
51. d
52. a
The Know-Nothings were strong in the 1840s.
- The Social Darwinists were strong in the 1880s.
53. d
Do not confuse *nativism* with *nationalism*.
- The *nationalist* says: "God bless America."
54. d
All of them excluded immigrants.
a. excluded the Chinese
b. excluded the Japanese
c. excluded Eastern Europeans and Southern Europeans
55. c

56. Who wanted immigrants to vote their way?

- a. trade union leaders
- b. Democratic political bosses
- c. Republican industrialists
- d. followers of Social Darwinism
- e. ministers of the Social Gospel

56. b

57. c

58. b

59. c

57. "Immigrants take our jobs. We hate them."

Who said this? Those who believed in

- a. assimilation
- b. segregation
- c. nativism

60. a

Too poor to pay for the ship and then the train.

Too poor to buy a farm.

58. Nativists disliked immigrants because their religion was "different."

What religion did immigrants of the 1880s practice?

- A. Protestant
- B. Catholic
- C. Jewish
- D. Muslim

- a. A and B
- b. B and C
- c. C and D
- d. All of the above
- e. None of the above

59. Nativists disliked immigrants because they

- a. became unskilled laborers in factories.
- b. were peasants who had never owned their own farms.
- c. both
- d. neither

60. The immigrants of the 1880s were poorer than immigrants before them.

- a. True
- b. False

Beyond nativism

61. Who wrote the poem at the base of the Statue of Liberty? 61. b
a. Emma Goldman c. Ida Tarbell
b. Emma Lazarus d. Jane Addams 62. b

62. "Give me your tired, your poor,
Your huddled masses yearning to breathe free,
The wretched refuse of your teeming shore.
Send these, the homeless, tempest-tost to me.
I lift my lamp beside the golden door!" 63. c
64. c
65. e

These words were written by whom?

- a. Emma Goldman c. Ida Tarbell
b. Emma Lazarus d. Jane Addams

63. "Give me your tired, your poor,
Your huddled masses yearning to breathe free,
The wretched refuse of your teeming shore.
Send these, the homeless, tempest-tost to me.
I lift my lamp beside the golden door!"

These words appear at the base of what monument?

- a. The Washington Monument
b. The Jefferson Memorial
c. The Statue of Liberty
d. The Golden Gate Bridge
e. The Golden Arch in St. Louis

64. "Give me your tired, your poor,
Your huddled masses yearning to breathe free,
The wretched refuse of your teeming shore.
Send these, the homeless, tempest-tost to me.
I lift my lamp beside the golden door!"

The poem is driven by

- a. nativism. c. humanitarianism.
b. nationalism. d. anti-Semitism.

65. All of the following statements about Jews in Russia are true, *except*:
a. In the 1880s, the government persecuted its Jewish citizens.
b. The Russian tsar began a series of *pogroms*.
c. A *pogrom* is a violent attack on a Jewish community.
d. Russian Jews were beaten to death.
e. The Russian government allowed freedom of religion.

66. When an immigrant learns English and becomes a part of the mainstream of life, this is known as
- a. assimilation
 - b. segregation
 - c. nativism
67. Which institution made the greatest contribution to helping immigrants assimilate?
- a. the public schools
 - b. settlement houses
 - c. the YMCA
 - d. Hull House
 - e. Churches that followed the Social Gospel
68. "The immigrants helped build industrial America. Our many peoples make us a great nation."
The author of this statement could best be described as a supporter of
- a. nativism.
 - b. ethnocentrism.
 - c. cultural pluralism.
 - d. limited social mobility.

4. "The Melting Pot"

69. The melting pot refers to
- nativism.
 - assimilation.
 - cultural pluralism.

"America is God's Crucible, the great Melting Pot where all the races of Europe are melting and reforming! Here you stand, good folk, think I, when I see them at Ellis Island, here you stand in your fifty groups with your fifty languages and histories, and your fifty blood hatreds and rivalries, but you won't be long like that brothers, for these are the fires of God you've come to - these are the fires of God. A fig for your feuds and vendettas. German and Frenchman, Irishman, and Englishman, Jew and Russian - into the crucible with you all! God is making the American. The real American has not yet arrived. He is only in the crucible, I tell you - he will be the fusion of all the races, the coming superman."

70. The speaker believes in what?
- nativism
 - assimilation
 - cultural pluralism

"These southern and eastern Europeans are of a very different type from the north European who preceded them. Our task is to amalgamate these peoples as a part of our American race, and to implant in these children, so far as can be done, the Anglo-Saxon conception of righteousness, law and order and popular government, and to awaken in them reverence for our democratic institutions and for those things in our national life which we as a people hold to be of abiding worth."

71. The speaker believes in what?
- nativism
 - assimilation
 - cultural pluralism

"There is no room in this country for hyphenated Americanism. Some of the very best Americans I have ever known were naturalized Americans, Americans born abroad. But a hyphenated American is not an American at all. This is just as true of the man who puts 'native' before the hyphen as of the man who puts German or Irish or English or French before the hyphen. The one absolutely certain way of bringing this nation to ruin would be to permit it to become a tangle of squabbling nationalities."

72. The speaker believes in what?
- nativism
 - assimilation
 - cultural pluralism

69. b

70. b
If you believe in the melting pot, then you automatically believe in assimilation.

71. b

72. b

73. A person who regards himself as an *African-American*, believes in what? 73. c
a. nativism 74. c
b. assimilation
c. cultural pluralism 75. a

74. A person who regards herself as an *Italian-American*, believes in what? 76. c
a. nativism 77. b
b. assimilation
c. cultural pluralism 78. c

"It is erroneous to fly to the conclusion that the inferiorities and evils that do exist are caused by the 'race' of the immigrant."

75. What sort of person believed that inferiority arises from race?
a. Social Darwinist
b. follower of the Social Gospel
c. the Gospel of Wealth

"Even under the conditions of Russian persecution the Jew was permitted to speak his own language and to live in many senses an independent cultural life. But if a conception of Americanism as here outlined is to be followed, such rights would be taken from him, in this country whose distinct and peculiar excellence lies in its gift of freedom. The result of such a program of **Americanization** is a tyranny over the beliefs and minds of men worse than the economic and political slavery from which they fled. It is possible to speak of justice, duty, service and loyalty, of law, order and government in other languages than English. Yet too often does the "Americanization" theory imply that righteousness is Anglo-Saxon exclusively and that foreign languages ought therefore not to be tolerated."

76. The speaker believes in what?
a. nativism
b. assimilation
c. cultural pluralism
77. The "Americanization" program was all about what?
a. nativism
b. assimilation
c. cultural pluralism
78. Today, America's public schools practice which philosophy?
a. nativism
b. assimilation
c. cultural pluralism

5. Terms

79. A person who leaves one country to settle permanently in another is a(n)
a. migrant
b. immigrant
c. both
d. neither
80. To absorb immigrants into American culture.
a. integration c. assimilation e. deportation
b. segregation d. naturalization
81. The process whereby a minority group gradually adopts the customs and attitudes of the prevailing culture.
a. integration c. assimilation e. deportation
b. segregation d. naturalization
82. When an immigrant becomes an American citizen.
a. integration c. assimilation e. deportation
b. segregation d. naturalization
83. When the federal government sends an immigrant back to his/her country of origin.
a. integration c. assimilation e. deportation
b. segregation d. naturalization
84. The process of how a foreign-born person becomes a U.S. citizen.
a. integration c. assimilation e. deportation
b. segregation d. naturalization
85. The process where a minority ethnic group adopts the customs and attitudes of the prevailing culture.
a. integration c. assimilation e. deportation
b. segregation d. naturalization
86. To absorb immigrants into the mainstream culture.
a. integration c. assimilation e. deportation
b. segregation d. naturalization
87. Immigrants lose their own ethnic culture and adopt the American culture.
a. integration c. assimilation e. deportation
b. segregation d. naturalization
79. b
An *immigrant* moves from one country to another.

A *migrant* moves within a country.
80. c
81. c
82. d
83. e
84. d
85. c
86. c
87. c

6. Chronology

88. Which came first?
a. massive industrialization
b. massive immigration
89. Which came first?
a. massive urbanization
b. massive immigration
90. Put these into chronological order.
A. Industrialization
B. Immigration
C. Urbanization
- a. A, B, C
b. B, C, A
c. C, A, B
d. B, A, C
e. C, B, A
91. Which came first?
a. the California gold rush
b. Chinese Exclusion Act
92. Which came first?
a. unlimited immigration from Europe
b. the National Origins Act of 1924
93. Which came first?
a. Catholic immigrants
b. nativists
94. Which came first?
a. the Statue of Liberty
b. Emma Lazarus' poem, "The New Colossus"
95. Which came first?
a. massive immigration
b. the Americanization movement
88. a
You must have jobs, jobs, jobs before the immigrants move here.
89. b
You must have lots and lots of people before the cities grow and new industrial cities arise.
90. a
They are in chronological order.
91. a
This is the reason the Chinese immigrants came to the U.S.
92. a
The law shut off immigration.
93. a
The nativists were Protestants. The WASPs (white Anglo-Saxon Protestants) hated Catholics and Jews.
94. a
She wrote the poem specifically for the statue.
95. a
First you had massive numbers of immigrants, then you "had" to Americanize them.

If you answer them in order, you will score well. They are in logical order.
If you jumble them up, you will score less well. That's how it's done on the real test.

The Labor Movement

1. The problems

The nature of work

1. The use of machines in industry in the late nineteenth century
 - a. required an educated work force.
 - b. allowed craftsmen to maintain their dominance over production.
 - c. raised the price of goods.
 - d. made it possible for manufacturers to hire unskilled labor.

Wages & Hours

2. By 1900, wages were extremely low because
 - a. there was a surplus of workers.
 - b. factory machinery replaced workers.
 - c. economic depressions drove wages down.
 - d. all of the above
 - e. only B and C
3. During the 1890s, the average industrial worker worked a(n) _____-hour day.
 - a. 8
 - b. 9
 - c. 10
 - d. 11
 - e. 12
4. Which caused the other three?
 - a. 12-hour workday
 - b. formation of labor unions
 - c. unsafe working conditions
 - d. unequal distribution of profits
5. In the 1880s, what was the *main* goal of labor unions?
 - a. higher wages
 - b. shorter hours
 - c. better working conditions
6. During the late 19th century, employers cut wages by
 - a. cutting pensions.
 - b. hiring skilled workers.
 - c. hiring women and children.
 - d. cutting health insurance.

The Answers

1. d
2. d
3. e
4. d
5. b
You'd think it would be higher wages, but no. The 12-hour day was a killer.
6. c
Whenever there is a large number of people "willing" to work for less, this drives down all wages.

Child labor

7. The Gilded Age was a time of child labor. 7. a
a. True b. False 8. e
8. Where did children work? 9. e
a. They worked in the coal mines. 10. e
b. They worked in the textile mills. 11. a
c. They worked in the factories. 12. b
d. They worked in rural fields and on city streets. 13. b
e. all of the above When it came to child labor, government needed to regulate business.
9. Where did children work?
a. They worked in the North.
b. They worked in the South.
c. They worked in the East.
d. They worked in the West.
e. all of the above
10. How did children work?
a. They worked long hours, usually from sunup to sundown.
b. Working piece-work, they made less than a dollar a day.
c. The work was unsafe.
d. The jobs were dangerous.
e. all of the above
11. Lewis Hine, who photographed child labor, was hired by
a. the National Child Labor Committee.
b. the National Manufacturers' Association.
c. both
d. neither
12. Which statement about Congress during the Gilded Age is true?
a. It passed laws to protect children in the workplace.
b. It followed a laissez-faire policy toward child labor.
c. both
d. neither
13. The government policy of *laissez-faire* was good for children.
a. True b. False

The right to organize

14. During the Gilded Age, _____ was guaranteed by legislation.
- a. the right to belong to a union
 - b. the right to bargain collectively
 - c. both
 - d. neither
15. By 1900, how did employers regard trade unions?
- A. as a necessary way to improve wages, hours, working conditions.
 - B. as provoking violent strikes.
 - C. as conspiracy in restraint of trade.
- a. only A and B
 - b. only B and C
 - c. only A and C
 - d. A, B, and C
16. A business that agrees to hire only workers who belong to a single labor union.
- a. an open shop
 - b. a closed shop
17. A company that forces a worker to sign an employment agreement which states that the worker cannot join a union.
- a. strike
 - b. injunction
 - c. Pinkertons
 - d. Molly Maguires
 - e. yellow-dog contract
18. This private detective agency used by business to intimidate workers and crush strikes.
- a. strike
 - b. injunction
 - c. Pinkertons
 - d. Molly Maguires
 - e. yellow-dog contract
19. These radical Pennsylvania anthracite coal miners used violence against the mine owners.
- a. strike
 - b. injunction
 - c. Pinkertons
 - d. Molly Maguires
 - e. yellow-dog contract
20. When a corporation obtained a court order to stop a strike.
- a. strike
 - b. injunction
 - c. Pinkertons
 - d. Molly Maguires
 - e. yellow-dog contract
21. A work stoppage.
- a. strike
 - b. injunction
 - c. Pinkertons
 - d. Molly Maguires
 - e. yellow-dog contract
14. d
15. b
16. b
A **closed** shop is the same thing as a **union** shop.
17. e
18. c
19. d
20. b
21. a

2. The Solution

22. Which event essentially killed the Knights of Labor? 22. b
- a. 1877 Railroad Strike 23. a
 - b. Haymarket Riot of 1886 24. a
 - c. Homestead Strike of 1892 25. a
 - d. Pullman Strike of 1894
23. Which labor organization welcomed women workers, unskilled immigrants, and African Americans? 26. b
- a. Knights of Labor 27. b
 - b. American Federation of Labor (AF of L)
 - c. Industrial Workers of the World (IWW)
 - d. Congress of Industrial Organizations (CIO)
24. Which labor organization fought for the eight-hour day?
- a. Knights of Labor
 - b. American Federation of Labor (AF of L)
 - c. Industrial Workers of the World (IWW)
 - d. Congress of Industrial Organizations (CIO)
25. Which labor organization tried to abolish child labor?
- a. Knights of Labor
 - b. American Federation of Labor (AF of L)
 - c. Industrial Workers of the World (IWW)
 - d. Congress of Industrial Organizations (CIO)
26. As of 1900, which labor organization had the largest membership?
- a. Knights of Labor
 - b. American Federation of Labor (AF of L)
 - c. Industrial Workers of the World (IWW)
 - d. Congress of Industrial Organizations (CIO)
27. Which labor organization represented only skilled workers?
- a. Knights of Labor
 - b. American Federation of Labor (AF of L)
 - c. Industrial Workers of the World (IWW)
 - d. Congress of Industrial Organizations (CIO)

The American Federation of Labor

28. Collective bargaining is when workers negotiate with factory owners
- a. as individuals.
 - b. as a group.
 - c. both
 - d. neither
29. In the 19th century, how did the American Federation of Labor try to improve the condition of factory workers?
- a. They organized a third party, the Labor Party.
 - b. They fought for nationalization of the mines and railroads.
 - c. They fought for the right to organize and bargain collectively.
 - d. all of the above
 - e. only A and C
30. All of the following statements about the American Federation of Labor are true, *except*:
- a. It was founded in 1881.
 - b. Its founder was Samuel Gompers.
 - c. It was an umbrella organization.
 - d. All the craft unions belonged to it; united, they spoke with one voice.
 - e. It was an anarchist group.
31. All of the following statements about the American Federation of Labor are true, *except*:
- a. It was an exclusive group of white men who were skilled workers.
 - b. It was based on craft unions.
 - c. It excluded African Americans and immigrants.
 - d. It excluded unskilled workers and women.
 - e. It welcomed men who were recent immigrants from Southern and Eastern Europe.
32. The American Federation of Labor included which workers?
- a. women
 - b. immigrants
 - c. African Americans
 - d. the skilled
 - e. the unskilled
33. The American Federation of Labor became the first long-lasting labor union in the U.S. mainly because it
- a. did not lead strikes.
 - b. fought for the rights of skilled workers.
 - c. organized unskilled workers into industrial unions.
 - d. formed the Labor Party and elected pro-labor Congressmen.
34. The American Federation of Labor ___ believe in strikes.
- a. did
 - b. did not

28. b

29. c

30. e

31. e

32. d

33. b

34. a
It led the Homestead Strike in 1892.

3. Labor conflicts

The Haymarket Riot, 1886

35. The Haymarket incident involved a 35. b
a. railroad scandal in Washington, D.C. 36. b
b. bomb thrown at the police in Chicago. 37. d
c. horrible fire at a factory in New York City. 38. d
d. shoot-out between labor and management in Colorado.
36. The Haymarket Riot of 1886 ____ the public image of labor unions. 39. c
a. improved 40. c
b. destroyed 41. c
37. The Haymarket Riot was important to the labor movement because it
a. aroused public opposition against labor
b. killed the eight-hour movement.
c. contributed to the decline of the Knights of Labor
d. all of the above
e. only A and B
38. The Haymarket Riot was significant because
a. collective bargaining was used to settle labor disputes.
b. it began a tradition of federal intervention by U. S. troops.
c. both
d. neither
39. The Haymarket Riot was
a. a confrontation between striking workers and the Chicago police.
b. launched by anarchists who planted a bomb.
c. both
d. neither
40. As a result of the Haymarket Riot, the American people regarded labor unions as
a. radical
b. violent
c. both
d. neither
41. As a result of the Haymarket Riot, who turned against organized labor?
a. the press
b. public opinion
c. both
d. neither

The Homestead Strike, 1892

42. All of the following statements about the Homestead Strike are true, *except*:
- a. It took place in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.
 - b. It took place in Andrew Carnegie's steel mill.
 - c. When management cut their wages, steelworkers went on strike.
 - d. It was a lockout: Henry Clay Frick, the plant manager, locked the doors.
 - e. Frick hired 300 Pinkerton guards to surround the steel mill.
43. All of the following statements about the Homestead Strike are true, *except*:
- a. It was a disaster and the steelworkers lost the strike.
 - b. There was a shootout between steelworkers and the Pinkertons.
 - c. The Pennsylvania National Guard sided with the strikers.
 - d. Carnegie and Frick cut wages by 50%.
 - e. No union man was ever re-hired at the steel mill.
44. The Homestead Strike was _____ the American Federation of Labor.
- a. supported by
 - b. a disaster for
 - c. both
 - d. neither
45. All of the following happened to labor unions in the late 19th century, *except*:
- a. the press in most communities opposed unions
 - b. the president used federal troops to end strikes
 - c. courts issued injunctions to stop strikes.
 - d. the average factory worker joined the union
 - e. Pinkerton detectives were hired as professional strikebreakers.
46. Who won the Homestead strike?
- a. labor
 - b. management
 - c. both
 - d. neither
42. a
Pittsburgh, the steel city
(Home of the Steelers)
43. c
44. c
45. d
46. b
For sixty years (1877-1937),
most strikes were won by Big
Business.
- Things changed during the late
1930s during the Great
Depression and the New Deal.

The Pullman Strike, 1894

47. What happened during the Pullman strike? 47. a
a. The company cut wages. 48. c
b. The company cut prices at the company store. 49. c
c. both 50. c
d. neither
48. What happened during the Pullman strike? 51. b
a. Pullman was a company town. 52. c
b. When you went on strike, you were evicted from your house. 53. d
c. both
d. neither
49. What happened during the Pullman strike? 54. a
a. The company made sleeper cars for trains.
b. Nationwide, railroad workers refused to run trains with sleeper cars.
c. both
d. neither
50. How did the railroads react to the Pullman strike?
a. They attached sleeper cars to mail trains.
b. Nationwide, railroad workers stopped the mail trains.
c. both
d. neither
51. How did President Grover Cleveland react to the Pullman strike?
a. supported labor
b. supported management
c. remained neutral
52. What did President Grover Cleveland do?
a. sent the U.S. Army to run the mail trains
b. crushed the strike
c. both
d. neither
53. During the Gilded Age, it was common for ____ to intervene and crush strikes.
a. mayors
b. governors
c. presidents
d. all of the above
e. only A and B
54. During the Gilded Age, it was ____ for courts to issue injunctions to crush strikes.
a. common
b. unusual

4. The Labor Leaders

55. Who was the founder of the American Federation of Labor? 55. c
- a. Eugene V. Debs 56. a
 - b. Terence Powderley 57. e
 - c. Samuel Gompers
56. Who was head of the railroad union and later the Socialist Party? 58. c
- a. Eugene V. Debs
 - b. A. Philip Randolph
 - c. Mother Jones
 - d. Emma Goldman
 - e. Samuel Gompers
57. As of 1900, who was the leading spokesman for the labor movement?
- a. Eugene V. Debs
 - b. A. Philip Randolph
 - c. Mother Jones
 - d. Emma Goldman
 - e. Samuel Gompers
58. By 1914, Eugene V. Debs opposed what?
- a. capitalism
 - b. World War I
 - c. both
 - d. neither

The biggest case of the Gilded Age was *Plessy v Ferguson* . . .

5. Landmark cases of the Supreme Court

59. It was okay to use a court injunction to break a strike. 59. a
- a. *In Re Debs* 60. b
 - b. *US v. E.C. Knight Co.* 61. c
 - c. *Wabash Railroad v. Illinois* 62. d
 - d. *Munn v. Illinois* 63. e
 - e. *Plessy v. Ferguson* 64. e
60. The Sherman Anti-Trust Act did not apply to manufacturing.
- a. *In Re Debs*
 - b. *US v. E.C. Knight Co.*
 - c. *Wabash Railroad v. Illinois*
 - d. *Munn v. Illinois*
 - e. *Plessy v. Ferguson*
61. Individual states could not regulate the railroads. This 1886 case led to the passage of the Interstate Commerce Act of 1887.
- a. *In Re Debs*
 - b. *US v. E.C. Knight Co.*
 - c. *Wabash Railroad v. Illinois*
 - d. *Munn v. Illinois*
 - e. *Plessy v. Ferguson*
62. Individual states could regulate private property (a grain elevator) affected by the public interest.
- a. *In Re Debs*
 - b. *US v. E.C. Knight Co.*
 - c. *Wabash Railroad v. Illinois*
 - d. *Munn v. Illinois*
 - e. *Plessy v. Ferguson*
63. Established the principle of separate but equal for public facilities (like railroad cars) that segregated the races.
- a. *In Re Debs*
 - b. *US v. E.C. Knight Co.*
 - c. *Wabash Railroad v. Illinois*
 - d. *Munn v. Illinois*
 - e. *Plessy v. Ferguson*
64. Established the doctrine of "separate but equal."
- a. *In Re Debs*
 - b. *US v. E.C. Knight Co.*
 - c. *Wabash Railroad v. Illinois*
 - d. *Munn v. Illinois*
 - e. *Plessy v. Ferguson*

6. The Results

65. Strikes in the 1890s proved that
- a. labor unions achieved their goals.
 - b. the federal government supported collective bargaining.
 - c. labor unions lacked popular support.
 - d. all of the above
 - e. none of the above
66. In the 1890s, which was *not* a barrier to organizing unions?
- a. Strikes were regarded as "conspiracies in restraint of trade."
 - b. Union workers competed with non-union immigrants.
 - c. The AF of L organized immigrant workers.
 - d. The Panic of 1893 drove wages down.
 - e. New machinery caused layoffs.
67. What was the major problem trade unions faced in the 1890s?
- a. Employers were hostile toward labor unions.
 - b. Factory workers were satisfied with their wages and hours.
 - c. Congress passed legislation making unions illegal.
 - d. State legislatures passed laws that outlawed unions.
 - e. The Supreme Court ruled that collective bargaining was illegal.
68. During the Gilded Age, labor unions had their greatest success in organizing
- a. skilled workers into trade unions.
 - b. unskilled workers into industrial unions.
 - c. both
 - d. neither
69. When workers went on strike in the 19th century, employers tried to find replacements. From an employer's point of view, who is harder to replace?
- a. skilled workers
 - b. unskilled workers
70. What was the status of organized labor in 1900?
- a. The majority of workers were organized into unions.
 - b. Big Business had destroyed the labor union movement.
 - c. Unions were still struggling to gain public acceptance.
 - d. The federal government legalized the right to strike.
 - e. The Supreme Court ruled that collective bargaining is constitutional.
71. What was the status of labor relations as of 1900?
- a. relatively peaceful
 - b. frequent, violent strikes
 - c. disputes settled by collective bargaining
 - d. all of the above
 - e. none of the above

65. c

66. c

67. a

68. a

That is what the American Federation of Labor did.

70. c

71. b

7. Chronology

72. Which came first? 72. b
a. Haymarket Riot 73. a
b. Knights of Labor 74. a
73. Which came first? 75. a
a. Knights of Labor
b. American Federation of Labor (AF of L)
c. Industrial Workers of the World (IWW)
d. Congress of Industrial Unions (CIO)
74. Which came first?
a. Carnegie Steel
b. Homestead Strike, 1892
75. Which came first?
a. the Pullman car
b. Railroad Strike, 1894

If you answer them in order, you will score well. They are in logical order.
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Urbanization

1. The Causes

1. During the late 19th century, which factor contributed *most* to the rise of cities?
 - a. immigration
 - b. transportation
 - c. communication
 - d. industrialization
 - e. urbanization
2. What caused the growth of cities?
 - a. industrialization
 - b. rural-to-urban migration
 - c. immigration
 - d. all of the above
 - e. none of the above
3. Urbanization is when there is ____ migration.
 - a. urban to rural
 - b. rural to urban
4. Which was a result of industrialization?
 - a. an increase in slavery in the South
 - b. a decrease in the population of the cities
 - c. an increase in immigration to the U.S.
 - d. a decrease in the number of cities
 - e. a decrease in agricultural production in the Midwest
5. Which was a result of mechanized farming in the U.S.?
 - a. The U.S. cut its exports of food.
 - b. European immigrants became farm laborers.
 - c. Farms decreased in size.
 - d. Midwestern farms fed the cities of the Northeast.
 - e. African American migrants became farmworkers in the Midwest.
6. In the early 1800s, cities arose near
 - a. rivers and waterfalls.
 - b. coal mines and other raw materials.
7. In the late 1800s, cities arose near
 - a. rivers and waterfalls.
 - b. coal mines and other raw materials.

The Answers

1. d
2. d
3. b
From the country to the city
4. c
5. d
6. a
Industry ran on water power.
7. b
Industry ran on steam power
and then electricity.

8. By 1910, which region had experienced the greatest percentage increase in population? 8. c

- a. Northeast 9. e
- b. Mid-Atlantic
- c. Midwest
- d. West
- e. South

9. From 1880 onward, immigrants settled

- a. on farms in the Midwest.
- b. in cities in the Northeast.
- c. in cities in the Midwest.
- d. both A and B
- e. both B and C

2. The Industrial Cities

10. In the U.S., where did the steel industry begin? 10. d
a. Boston c. Philadelphia e. Chicago
b. New York City d. Pittsburgh 11. e
12. b
11. Where was the first meatpacking industry? 13. e
a. Boston c. Philadelphia e. Chicago
b. New York City d. Pittsburgh 14. d
Raw materials are no good
unless you have transportation.
12. Where was the center of the banking industry? 15. e
a. Boston c. Philadelphia e. Chicago
b. New York City d. Pittsburgh 16. c
13. The biggest city in the Midwest is 17. e
a. Boston c. Philadelphia e. Chicago
b. New York City d. Pittsburgh This is why Andrew Carnegie
wrote that poem.
14. Why did industrial cities arise in the Midwest? 18. c
a. Industry arose near the coal mines.
b. Industry arose near the raw materials.
c. Industry arose near transportation.
d. all of the above
e. only B and C
15. Why did a city arise in Chicago?
a. Cattle for the meatpacking industry.
b. Coal and iron ore for steel
b. It is a railroad hub.
d. The Great Lakes is ideal for shipping.
e. all of the above
16. Why did the meatpacking industry arise in Chicago?
a. The cattle came on railroad cars from Texas.
b. The pigs came on railroad cars from the Midwest.
c. both
d. neither
17. The steel industry arose in Pittsburgh because it lay near
a. coal mines
b. limestone mines
c. manganese
d. iron ore
e. all of the above
18. Who fed the cities of the Northeast?
a. the South
b. the West
c. the Midwest
d. all of the above
e. none of the above

19. Which statement is true?
 a. Between 1880 and 1900, the urban population doubled.
 b. By 1900, 40% of Americans lived in cities.
 c. By 1920 more people lived in the cities than in the countryside.
 d. all of the above
 e. none of the above
20. Which statement about the growth of U.S. cities is *not* true?
 a. In 1860, no city in the United States had one million people.
 b. By 1890, New York, Chicago, and Philadelphia had more than one million.
 c. By 1900, New York City had 3.5 million people.
 d. New York City was largest city in the world.
 e. all of the above
21. Between 1880 and 1900, which city's population tripled?
 a. Boston c. Philadelphia e. Chicago
 b. New York City d. Pittsburgh
22. Which U.S. city had the first skyscrapers?
 a. Boston c. Philadelphia e. Chicago
 b. New York City d. Pittsburgh
23. The skyscraper was made possible by a new invention. What was it?
 a. steel
 b. the elevator
 c. both
 d. neither
24. Which cities had an immigrant population of over 70%?
 a. Boston and Philadelphia
 b. Pittsburgh and St. Louis
 c. Chicago and New York City
 d. all of the above
 e. none of the above
25. How did immigrants get from Ellis Island in New York City to Chicago?
 a. ship c. rail e. plane
 b. road d. canal
26. How did Black migrants get from the South to Chicago?
 a. ship c. rail e. plane
 b. road d. canal
27. Which statement about Chicago is true?
 a. The first transcontinental railroad turned Chicago into a railroad hub.
 b. The railroad runs from California to Chicago.
 c. The New York Central runs from Chicago to New York City.
 d. Chicago became the transportation hub for the whole Midwest.
 e. all of the above
19. d
 20. d
 London was the largest city in the world.
 21. e
 22. e
 23. c
 24. c
 25. c
 Employers paid their railroad tickets.
 26. c
 27. e

28. Which statement about Chicago is true? 28. c
- a. It has been called "the city that had to be." 29. d
 - b. It lies where the Midwestern prairie, Lake Michigan, and the Chicago River meet. 30. b
 - c. both 31. d
 - d. neither 32. d
29. Which statement about Chicago is true? 33. d
- a. During the Civil War, Armour and Swift set up meatpacking plants. 34. e
 - b. They sold canned beef to the Union Army.
 - c. An army travels on its stomach: Their canned meat helped win the war.
 - d. all of the above
 - e. none of the above
30. What made meatpacking possible?
- a. barbed wire
 - b. the refrigerated rail car
 - c. both
 - d. neither
31. What became the biggest department store in Chicago?
- a. Montgomery Ward
 - b. Macy's
 - c. John Wanamaker
 - d. Sears & Roebuck
32. All of the following statements are true, *except*:
- a. Sears began as a mail-order catalog.
 - b. Farmers lived on isolated farms.
 - c. They had to ride long distances to reach the nearest general store.
 - d. Most items were available at the general store.
 - e. So farmers ordered out of the Sears catalog.
33. What could a farmer order out of the Sears catalog that he could not find at the local general store?
- a. shoes
 - b. clothing
 - c. medicine
 - d. farm equipment
 - e. all of the above
34. Which statement is true?
- a. In 1851, London hosted the first World's Fair.
 - b. In 1893, Chicago hosted the World's Fair.
 - c. The Chicago fair was named the Columbian Exposition.
 - d. It was a showcase for the latest industrial technology.
 - e. all of the above

35. Neighborhoods in Chicago were divided by 35. d
 a. class 36. c
 b. ethnic group
 c. race 37. c
 d. all of the above
 e. none of the above 38. e
36. Which statement about Chicago is *not* true? 39. c
 a. The wealthy lived along the “Gold Coast” with a view of Lake Michigan. 40. e
 b. Immigrants from Eastern Europe lived on the South Side near the stockyards. 41. e
 c. The immigrant groups lived in mixed neighborhoods. 42. b
 d. The African-Americans lived in their own separate neighborhoods.
 e. The African American community was called “Black Metropolis.” 43. c
37. Which statement about New York City is true?
 a. The Morgans, Vanderbilts, and Carnegies lived on the East Side.
 b. Each ethnic group established its own separate neighborhood.
 c. both
 d. neither
38. Which statement about New York City is true?
 a. The Irish lived in “Hell’s Kitchen” on the West Side.
 b. The Jews lived the Lower East Side.
 c. The Italians lived in “Little Italy.”
 d. The Chinese lived in “Chinatown.”
 e. all of the above
39. Which statement about New York City is true?
 a. African-Americans lived in Harlem.
 b. Harlem lies in northern Manhattan.
 c. both
 d. neither
40. In 1900, how did most people get around in the big city?
 a. bus c. car e. trolley
 b. train d. subway
41. Which was nicknamed the “Five and Dime”?
 a. Montgomery Ward c. John Wanamaker e. Woolworth’s
 b. Macy’s d. Sears & Roebuck
42. For two cents, Pulitzer and Hearst presented you with simple story , loud headlines, photos, and wacky stunts. What was this called?
 a. dime novel c. magazine
 b. tabloid d.
43. Which statement is true?
 a. Real estate was expensive, so people built up - skyscrapers.
 b. Real estate was expensive, so people build down - subways.
 c. both
 d. neither

3. The Results

44. As of 1900, the U.S. had shifted from an _____ to an _____ economy. 44. a
a. agrarian; industrial 45. a
b. industrial; agrarian 46. a
45. As of 1900, the U.S. had shifted from a(n) _____ to a(n) _____ society. 47. a
a. rural; urban 48. a
b. urban; rural 49. b
46. A society that focuses its attention on agriculture. 50. a
a. agrarian 51. c
b. industrial 52. d
47. A society that focuses its attention on factories, business, and industry.
48. A society in which the majority of the people live in the countryside.
49. A society in which the majority of the people live in cities.
50. During the late 19th century, industrialization in the U.S. led to
51. As of 1900, what were the results of urbanization?
52. As of 1900, which was a result of urbanization?

If you answer them in order, you will score well. They are in logical order.
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City politics in the Gilded Age

1. The Problem

1. During the Gilded Age, the two-party system did not exist in most cities. Who ran the city governments?
- a. Republicans
 - b. Democrats

The political machine

2. Tammany Hall was the political machine in what city?
- a. Boston
 - b. New York
 - c. Philadelphia
 - d. Pittsburgh
 - e. Chicago
 - f. St. Louis
3. The Tweed Ring was the political machine in what city?
- a. Boston
 - b. New York
 - c. Philadelphia
 - d. Pittsburgh
 - e. Chicago
 - f. St. Louis
4. Whose name was synonymous with municipal corruption?
- a. Mark Hanna
 - b. William Marcy Tweed
 - c. Thomas Nast
 - d. Joseph Pulitzer
 - e. William Randolph Hearst
5. Tammany Hall was the political machine of which party?
- a. Republican Party.
 - b. Democratic Party.
6. William M. Tweed was known for his
- a. fraudulent city contracts and extortion.
 - b. leadership in the Progressive movement.
 - c. role as landlord and owner of tenement buildings.
 - d. support for fiscal integrity in municipal government.
7. In the cities, the political machine handed out
- a. city jobs to policemen, firemen, and others.
 - b. city contracts.
 - c. both
 - d. neither

The Answers

- 1. b
- 2. b
- 3. b
- 4. b
- 5. b
- 6. a
- 7. c

The Voters

8. Which group was the natural ally of the political machine?
- African Americans
 - the native-born
 - the foreign-born
 - the wealthy elite
 - nativists
9. The immigrants _____ the political machine.
- liked
 - disliked
10. In the cities, native-born and foreign-born workers _____ the political machines.
- supported
 - opposed
11. In the cities, the political machine
- provided people with jobs.
 - provided people with services.
 - both
 - neither
12. This insult complained that the Democrat Party was full of Irish Catholic immigrants.
- "No Irish or dogs need apply."
 - "Rum, Romanism, and Rebellion."
 - "When Irish eyes are shining."
 - "It's a long way to Tipperary."
 - "Oh, Danny Boy."
8. c
The immigrants
9. a
10. a
Workers were poor.
The machine helped the poor, especially immigrants.
11. c
12. b
Nativists, who did not like Catholics, accused them of being:
a. heavy drinkers
b. followers of the Pope in Rome
c. The Irish in Ireland were always rebelling against being ruled by England.

2. The Results

13. When a city official uses his position to gain profit or advantage. 13. c
a. rebate c. graft e. red tape
b. pooling d. bureaucracy 14. c
15. e
14. Which statement describes city governments in 1900? 16. d
a. They were often run by corrupt politicians.
b. They were often in the pocket of Big Business. 17. c
c. both
d. neither
15. In the cities, which statement is true?
a. Payoffs were considered normal.
b. To get a city contract, companies bribed officials.
c. There was no competition for contract bids.
d. Companies did shoddy work for a high price.
e. all of the above
16. In the cities, what was the norm?
a. corruption
b. inefficiency
c. waste
d. all of the above
e. none of the above
17. Which cartoonist brought down a political boss?
a. Mark Hanna
b. William Marcy Tweed
c. Thomas Nast
d. Joseph Pulitzer
e. William Randolph Hearst

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National Politics in the Gilded Age

1. The party in power

- Which statement describes the period from 1860 to 1932?
 - The Republicans dominated the White House.
 - There were only two Democrats elected to the presidency.
 - both
 - neither
- Which was the party of Big Business?
 - Republican
 - Democrat
 - Populist
 - Progressive
 - Socialist
- What was the political symbol of the Republican Party?
 - donkey
 - elephant
 - bull moose
 - hammer and sickle
 - arm and hammer
- Who invented the political symbols of the two major political parties?
 - Mark Hanna
 - William Marcy Tweed
 - Thomas Nast
 - Joseph Pulitzer
 - William Randolph Hearst
- Who was the political boss of the Republican Party?
 - Mark Hanna
 - William Marcy Tweed
 - Thomas Nast
 - Joseph Pulitzer
 - William Randolph Hearst
- Which statement about Mark Hanna is true?
 - He was chairman of the Republican Party.
 - He was nicknamed "The King Maker."
 - He raised corporate campaign donations that won elections.
 - all of the above
 - none of the above
- Who wrote the financial planks of the Republican Party?
 - Mark Hanna
 - J.P. Morgan
 - Hiram Johnson
 - William Jennings Bryan
 - Woodrow Wilson

The Answers

- c
Grover Cleveland and Woodrow Wilson
- a
- b
- c
He was a cartoonist.
- a
- d
- b
It was the party of Big Business.
The leading financier was J.P. Morgan.

8. He was the Republican leader who managed President McKinley's 1896 campaign. 8. a
 a. Mark Hanna c. Hiram Johnson e. Woodrow Wilson 9. a
 b. J.P. Morgan d. William Jennings Bryan 10. b
9. Which party rejected legislation that regulated corporations? 11. a
 a. Republican Party 12. b
 b. Democratic Party 13. a
10. In the 1880s, these progressive Republicans opposed political corruption - and voted for Democrats! 14. a
 a. Stalwarts 15. a
 b. Mugwumps 16. a
11. In the 1880s, these conservative Republicans ran the party.
 a. Stalwarts
 b. Mugwumps

Lobbyists in Congress

12. During the Gilded Age, which branch of government was MOST influenced by the railroads and other corporations?
 a. President
 b. Congress
 c. Supreme Court
13. Which house in Congress was more powerful?
 a. the Senate
 b. the House of Representatives
14. What's wrong with campaign financing by corporations? Campaign financing _____ determine the outcome of an election.
 a. does
 b. does not
15. An economic doctrine that opposes governmental regulation of or interference in commerce beyond the minimum necessary for a free-enterprise system to operate according to its own economic laws.
 a. laissez-faire
 b. the regulatory state
 c. the welfare state
 d. free enterprise capitalism
 e. nationalization
16. During the Gilded Age, Congress believed in which philosophy?
 a. laissez-faire
 b. government regulation

Scandals

17. During Credit Mobilier, the railroads bribed the
a. President.
b. Congress.
c. cabinet.
18. "If one man has the power to do great evil and won't do right unless he is bribed to do it, it is a man's duty to go up and bribe him." This was the sentiment of Collis P. Huntington. He was a(n) _____ baron.
a. oil
b. steel
c. railroad
d. meatpacking
e. communications
19. The Union Pacific Railroad set up a dummy "construction company" that gave stock to Congressmen. The Congressmen made a fortune; in return they voted for anything the Union Pacific Railroad wanted. This 1872 scandal was known as
a. Credit Mobilier
b. Teapot Dome
c. The Whiskey Ring
d. Watergate
20. A railroad company had \$100,000 in assets, but it sold \$150,000 worth of stock on the stock market. This is known as
a. a rebate.
b. pooling.
c. watered stock.
21. Which President's administration was riddled with scandal?
a. Abraham Lincoln
b. Andrew Johnson
c. U.S. Grant
d. Rutherford B. Hayes
e. Grover Cleveland
22. Which statement about the presidency during the late 19th century was true?
a. The President was strong.
b. The presidency was full of scandals.
c. both
d. neither
23. A political scandal of the Grant era in which U. S. Congressmen were bribed not to investigate the illegal practices of a railroad construction company.
a. Whiskey Ring
b. Credit Mobilier
c. Watergate
d. Teapot Dome
24. Distillers bribed federal agents to avoid paying the Treasury Department millions of dollars in excise taxes.
a. Whiskey Ring
b. Credit Mobilier
c. Watergate
d. Teapot Dome
25. Distillers did not want to pay liquor taxes, so they bribed Treasury officials. The Secretary of the Treasury had to resign in disgrace. Who was President during the scandal known as the "Whiskey Ring"?
a. Abraham Lincoln
b. Andrew Johnson
c. U.S. Grant
d. Rutherford B. Hayes
e. Grover Cleveland

Federal jobs

26. Under the spoils system, what happened? 26. c
a. Corruption in government was rampant.
b. Political jobs were based on favoritism and political connections. 27. b
c. both 28. d
d. neither 29. d
27. Federal jobs were handed out to loyal party workers. This is known as the 30. c
_____ system.
a. civil service c. political machine 31. a
b. spoils d. political boss
28. Which statement about federal jobs is true?
a. In 1883, the Civil Service Act was passed.
b. Job applicants had to take a civil service test.
c. This applied only to federal jobs.
d. all of the above
e. none of the above
29. Which issues dominated national politics in the 1870s and 1880s?
a. foreign colonies and railroad rates
b. the money supply and urban slums
c. civil service reform and imperialism
d. the money supply and civil service reform
e. civil service reform and working conditions in factories
30. Today, you must pass a civil service examination to obtain a government job.
This law was passed in order to eliminate
a. patronage
b. corruption in government hiring
c. both
d. neither
31. The Civil Service System was designed to grant jobs to
a. the most qualified individuals.
b. those who campaigned for the president.
c. both
d. neither

The Pendleton Act

32. The Pendleton Act was enacted in response to the assassination of _____
- a. Abraham Lincoln
 - b. James Garfield
 - c. William McKinley
33. The Pendleton Act provided for _____
- a. the gold standard
 - b. civil service reform
 - c. higher protective tariffs
 - d. controls on railroad freight rates
 - e. separate but equal facilities for blacks and whites
34. The 1883 Pendleton Act was passed in order to reduce the effect of the _____ system.
- a. spoils
 - b. civil service
35. The Pendleton Act reduced the practice of filling government positions based on _____
- a. race
 - b. class
 - c. gender
 - d. political connections
 - e. property ownership
36. Under the Pendleton Act, commissioners _____
- a. conducted competitive exams.
 - b. replaced incompetent bureaucrats.
 - c. both
 - d. neither

2. Chronology

37. Which came first? 37. a
a. President U.S. Grant 38. c
b. Credit Mobilier scandal 39. a
38. Which came first? 40. b
a. Watergate
b. Teapot Dome
c. Credit Mobilier
39. Which came first?
a. the spoils system
b. the civil service system
40. Which came first?
a. the Pendleton Act
b. the assassination of President Garfield

If you answer them in order, you will score well. They are in logical order.
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The Populists

1. The Causes

1. Which statement is true?
 - a. In the 1880s farmers were hit by an economic depression.
 - b. That depression hit the cities in the 1890s.
 - c. both
 - d. neither
2. In the 1880s, people were losing the family farm MAINLY because
 - a. there was a drought.
 - b. currency was in short supply.
 - c. banks refused to make loans to farmers.
 - d. mechanized agriculture caused overproduction.
 - e. the government set prices and production of food.
3. What transformed U.S. agriculture in the late 19th century?
 - a. mechanization
 - b. rising prices of farm goods
 - c. falling demand for farm products
 - d. immigration from Europe
 - e. black migration from the South
4. Which statement is true?
 - a. Mechanized farming increased production of food.
 - b. The price of food was falling
 - c. Railroad rates were rising
 - d. Farmers were in debt to the banks.
 - e. all of the above
5. Which statement is true?
 - a. Freight rates in the West were double what was paid in the East.
 - b. Money was tight; banks refused to lend money to farmers.
 - c. both
 - d. neither
6. Which statement is true?
 - a. In 1890, farmers campaigned to get their men elected to Congress.
 - b. The farmers elected a slew of Senators and Congressmen.
 - c. Once the farmer-congressmen got to Washington, they were influenced by the railroad lobby.
 - d. Farmers then decided to run their own man for President.
 - e. all of the above

The Answers

1. a
2. d
3. a
4. e
5. c
6. e

7. "We are met, in the midst of a nation brought to the verge of moral, political and material ruin. Corruption dominates the ballot-box, the legislatures, the Congress, and touches even the ermine of the bench [courts]. From the same prolific womb of governmental injustice we breed the two great classes - tramps and millionaires."
- The Populist speaker is worried about
- a. farm prices c. bank rates e. currency
b. railroad rates d. political corruption
8. Which was the farmers' main demand?
- a. Get off the gold standard
b. Regulate the railroads
c. Lower the tariff on imports
d. The Subtreasury System
e. The Income Tax
9. The railroads engaged in all of the following practices, *except*:
- a. Through cut-throat competition, a handful of railroad companies gained a monopoly of the rail lines.
b. The railroads charged whatever they pleased.
c. Farmers were at the mercy of the railroads.
d. In self-defense, farmers became politically active.
e. Railroads led in the Granger movement.
10. The railroads engaged in the rebate and pooling - monopolistic practices that hurt the consumer.
- a. True b. False
11. The railroads gave a secret refund to their biggest customers. This is known as
- a. a rebate.
b. pooling.
c. watered stock.
12. Several managers of railroad companies got together and agreed to set high freight rates. This is known as
- a. a rebate.
b. pooling.
c. watered stock.
13. Rebates helped big customers and hurt little customers, like the family farmer.
- a. True b. False
14. Which statement about the railroads is true?
- a. The railroads habitually raised railroad rates.
b. High freight rates put farmers and small companies out of business.
c. both
d. neither

15. Which statement about the railroads is true? 15. c
a. The railroads had a great deal of economic power. 16. a
b. The railroads had a great deal of political power. 17. c
c. both 18. b
d. neither 19. b
16. Which trust did the Populists dislike the most? 20. b
a. Railroad Trust 21. a
b. Oil Trust
c. Beef Trust
d. Tobacco Trust
17. During the Gilded Age, the railroads' business practices led to a(n)
a. increase in the unemployment rate.
b. decrease in the demand for raw materials.
c. increase in the demand for government regulation.
d. decrease in the variety of products available for consumers.
18. During the Gilded Age, the U.S. federal government sided with ____ on the the issues of tariff and banking.
a. farmers.
b. manufacturers.
19. The government's policy - the gold standard and high tariff - helped
a. farmers.
b. manufacturers.
20. By 1900, the federal government decided its currency policy.
a. bimetallism
b. the gold standard
21. During the Panic of 1893, unemployed workers marched from Ohio to Washington to draw attention to the plight of workers and ask for government relief. They were known as
a. Coxey's Army.
b. the Bonus Army.

What was the Grange?

22. A grange is a local alliance of
a. farmers.
b. small businessmen.
23. The Grange was involved in which activities?
a. They got involved in politics.
b. They forced their state governments to regulate railroad rates.
c. They formed cooperatives.
d. all of the above
24. What did the Grangers believe?
a. Government should protect society through the regulation of business.
b. Government regulation of the railroads
c. both
d. neither
25. The Grange was strong in the wheat-producing states.
Which are *not* wheat-producing states?
a. Kansas and Nebraska
b. North Dakota and South Dakota
c. Georgia and Mississippi
26. The Grange was strong in the cotton-producing states.
Which are *not* cotton-producing states?
a. Alabama and Mississippi
b. Texas and Arkansas
c. Kansas, North Dakota, South Dakota
27. The Grange Movement and Populist Party spread like wildfire across the
A. North
B. South
C. East
D. West
- a. A and B
b. B and C
c. C and D
d. A and D
e. B and D
28. The Grange movement did *not* believe in
a. setting railroad freight rates.
b. laissez-faire capitalism.
c. farm cooperatives.
d. grain elevators.
e. banks.

2. The Populists take action

When

29. The heyday of the Populist movement was the 29. c
- a. 1870s 30. a
 - b. 1880s 31. e
 - c. 1890s 32. a
 - d. 1900s 33. c
 - e. 1910s 34. b
30. When was the Populist Party founded?
- a. 1892
 - b. 1896
 - c. 1900
 - d. 1904
 - e. 1908
 - f. 1912
31. Which statement is true?
- a. The Populist Party was born in 1892.
 - b. The Populists ran a presidential candidate in 1892.
 - c. The Populists ran a presidential candidate in 1896.
 - d. The Populists ran a presidential candidate in 1900.
 - e. all of the above

Where

32. The Populist movement arose in every region, *except*:
- a. the Northeast
 - b. the Midwest
 - c. the West
 - d. the South
 - e. all of the above
33. The Populist Movement was a wildfire that swept across
- a. the wheat fields of the Midwest.
 - b. the cotton fields of the South.
 - c. both
 - d. neither
34. While the Populists lived in _____ areas, the Progressives lived in _____ areas.
- a. urban; rural
 - b. rural; urban

What

35. Populism was a(n) ____ movement. 35. b
a. urban
b. rural 36. a
36. Populism was a(n) ____ movement. 37. e
a. agrarian 38. a
b. industrial 39. b
37. What enraged the Populists? 40. d
a. banks While the labor movement
b. railroads never called for nationalization
c. the cities of industry, the Populists did.
d. immigrants
e. only A and B 41. d
38. The Populists wanted to 42. b
a. fight the banks and railroads.
b. expand equal rights for black migrant farmers.
c. popularize the philosophy of laissez-faire economics.
d. provide government subsidies for the railroad industry.
e. provide government support to the banking industry.
39. The Populists wanted the federal government to reduce
a. income taxes.
b. railroad rates.
c. immigration.
d. exports.
e. the amount of money in circulation.
40. In 1892, the Populist Party's platform called for everything, *except*:
a. the initiative
b. the referendum
c. the subtreasury plan
d. raising the tariff
e. nationalization of the railroads
41. The Populist Party advocated
a. increasing the supply of currency.
b. switching to the silver standard.
c. public ownership of the railroads.
d. all of the above
e. only A and B
42. The Populist Party was significant because it ____ uncontrolled industrial capitalism.
a. championed
b. challenged
c. both
d. neither

43. Which statement about the Populists is true? 43. c
 a. They wanted to increase the amount of money in circulation. 44. c
 b. They wanted banks to lend more money to farmers.
 c. both 45. c
 d. neither 46. d
44. Which statement about the Populists is true? 47. d
 a. They wanted an income tax
 b. They wanted an end to property taxes. 48. a
 c. both 49. c
 d. neither
45. Which statement about the Populists is true?
 a. They wanted lower railroad rates.
 b. They wanted government to regulate the railroads.
 c. both
 d. neither
46. Which statement about the Populists is true?
 a. They wanted government to regulate the railroads.
 b. They believed the railroads had a stranglehold on Congress.
 c. They called for government ownership of the railroads.
 d. all of the above
 e. only A and B
47. The Populists did all of the following, *except*:
 a. tried to build an alliance between farmers and labor.
 b. got furious at the railroads.
 c. advocated free coinage of silver.
 d. refuse to form their own farmer's party.
 e. were eventually absorbed by Democrats

How

48. The Ocala Platform of 1890: If a politician wanted farmers to vote for him, he had to promise to fight for these demands in the state legislature or Congress.
 a. True b. False
49. All of the following are demands listed in the Ocala Platform of 1890, *except*:
 a. The government would lend money to farmers until the crop price went up.
 b. Increase in the circulation of money: There was a shortage of money to loan to farmers.
 c. Mint more gold coins: Green dollar bills should be backed by gold.
 d. Lower the tariff on foreign imports: Wheat + cotton farmers sell on the world market.
 e. Farmers said: "Don't tax land. Tax income!"

Who

50. Who led a farmers' revolt in Kansas? 50. a
a. Mary Lease 51. b
b. Mary Cassatt 52. b
c. William Jennings Bryan 53. b
d. Robert LaFollette 54. b
e. Eugene V. Debs 55. b
51. An advocate of free silver. 55. b
a. William McKinley
b. William Jennings Bryan
c. Theodore Roosevelt
d. William Howard Taft
e. Woodrow Wilson
52. Ran for president three times, but never won.
a. William McKinley
b. William Jennings Bryan
c. Theodore Roosevelt
d. William Howard Taft
e. Woodrow Wilson
53. In a famous speech, he advocated free silver and part of the Omaha Platform.
a. William McKinley
b. William Jennings Bryan
c. Theodore Roosevelt
d. William Howard Taft
e. Woodrow Wilson
54. Made the "Cross of Gold" speech.
a. William McKinley
b. William Jennings Bryan
c. Theodore Roosevelt
d. William Howard Taft
e. Woodrow Wilson
55. "You come to us and tell us that the great cities are in favor of the gold standard. We reply that the great cities rest upon our broad and fertile plains. Burn down your cities and leave our farms, and your cities will spring up again as if by magic: but destroy our farms, and the grass will grow in the streets of every city in the country."
- Who made this speech in 1896?
a. William McKinley
b. William Jennings Bryan
c. Theodore Roosevelt
d. William Howard Taft
e. Woodrow Wilson

3. The Election of 1892

56. All of the following statements about the Populist Party are true, *except*:
- a. In 1890, farmers elected their own candidates to Congress.
 - b. The elected officials were supposed to follow the Ocala Platform.
 - c. The Populist officials were not swayed by railroad lobbyists in Congress.
 - d. Tom Watson, the farmers' Congressman from Georgia, formed a new political party - the Populist Party.
 - e. Mary Lease, a farmer from Kansas, was the Populists' most fiery speaker.
57. All of the following statements about the Populist Party are true, *except*:
- a. In 1892, the Populists ran a ticket for President.
 - b. The Populist Party won a million votes.
 - c. It challenged the two-party system.
 - d. It was a major threat to the Republican Party.
 - e. Grover Cleveland, a Republican, won.
58. All of the following statements are true, *except*:
- a. The Depression hit in 1893.
 - b. Railroads went bankrupt.
 - c. The stock market crashed.
 - d. Banks failed.
 - e. Big business wanted to get off the gold standard.
59. What changed in 1893?
- a. The stock market crashed
 - b. Banks failed.
 - c. The U.S. returned to the gold standard.
 - d. all of the above
 - e. none of the above
60. Which statement is true about currency in 1893?
- a. Every paper dollar was backed by gold.
 - b. Gold was in short supply.
 - c. Farmers could not get spring loans to plant their crops.
 - d. Farmers wanted the U.S. to be on the silver standard
 - e. all of the above
56. c
They were.
57. e
Grover Cleveland won, but he was a DEMOCRAT.
58. e
59. d
60. e

The Election of 1896

61. In 1896, the Populists merged with what political party?
a. Democrats
b. Republicans
62. In the Election of 1896, who was the Populist Party candidate?
a. Grover Cleveland
b. William Jennings Bryan
c. William McKinley
d. Mark Hanna
63. In the Election of 1896, who was the Democratic Party candidate?
a. Grover Cleveland
b. William Jennings Bryan
c. William McKinley
d. Mark Hanna
64. "You shall not crucify mankind upon a cross of gold!"
Who said that?
a. Grover Cleveland
b. William Jennings Bryan
c. William McKinley
d. Mark Hanna
65. Which candidate in the Election of 1896 received campaign contributions from the banks and railroads?
a. Grover Cleveland
b. William Jennings Bryan
c. William McKinley
d. Mark Hanna
66. Which statement about the Election of 1896 is true?
a. The Democrats adopted the Populists' demands.
b. William Jennings Bryan was the presidential candidate of both the Democrats and the Populists.
c. both
d. neither
67. "You tell us that the great cities are in favor of the gold standard. We reply that the great cities rest upon our broad and fertile plains. Burn down your cities and leave our farms, and your cities will spring up again as if by magic: but destroy our farms, and the grass will grow in the streets of every city in the country."
- The above quote reflects the philosophy of a
a. Republican
b. Democrat
c. Populist
d. Progressive
e. Socialist
68. Who made the "Cross of Gold" speech in 1896?
a. William McKinley
b. William Jennings Bryan
c. William Graham Sumner
d. William Marcy Tweed
e. William "Billy" Sunday

“Free Silver” was a stupid issue . . .

69. All of the following statements about the Election of 1896 are true, *except*:
- a. The Democrats adopted the Populists' demands.
 - b. They asked for silver (as well as gold) to back the U.S. dollar.
 - c. They asked for a lower tariff.
 - d. They asked for an income tax .
 - e. The Democratic candidate was William McKinley.
70. Which statement about the Election of 1896 was true?
- a. Free silver became the main issue of the Populist Party.
 - b. Free silver could solve the economic depression on the farms.
 - c. Free silver could solve the economic depression in the cities.
 - d. all of the above
 - e. none of the above
71. Which statement about the Election of 1896 was true?
- a. It was held during one of the worst economic depressions in American history.
 - b. The unemployment rate was over 10% for most of the decade.
 - c. The Democratic president, Grover Cleveland, could do nothing to end the depression.
 - d. The Northeast voted Republican.
 - e. all of the above
72. What happened *after* the Election of 1896?
- a. Gold was discovered in Alaska.
 - b. The U.S. began the Spanish-American War.
 - c. both
 - d. neither
73. In 1896, the Populist Party carried
- a. every state in the West
 - b. every state in the South.
 - c. both
 - d. neither
74. Who won the Election of 1896?
- a. Grover Cleveland
 - b. William Jennings Bryan
 - c. William McKinley
 - d. Mark Hanna
75. Who won the Election of 1896?
- a. Republicans
 - b. Democrats
 - c. Populists
 - d. Progressives
 - e. Socialists
76. Which statement about the Populist Movement is true?
- a. They were popular.
 - b. They did not win.
 - c. They got one million votes in the presidential elections.
 - d. They won every state in the Midwest, West, and South.
 - e. all of the above
77. The Populist Party _____ a major challenge to the two-party system.
- a. was
 - b. was not

69. e
McKinley was the Republican candidate.

70. a

71. e

72. c

73. c

74. c

75. a

76. e

77. a

4. The Results

The Big Picture

78. Which was *not* a result of the Populist Movement? 78. c
- a. It challenged the old two-party system. 79. e
 - b. U.S. Senators were directly elected by the people. 80. c
 - c. Congress never did regulate the railroads. 81. a
 - d. Feeling pressure, President Teddy Roosevelt began busting the trusts. 82. a
 - e. The 16th Amendment introduced the income tax. 83. b
79. What did the farmers and small businessmen win in Congress?
- a. low tariffs
 - b. farm cooperatives
 - c. government subsidies
 - d. free coinage of silver
 - e. government regulation of the railroads.
80. Whatever happened to the Populist demands?
- a. They were carried out by the Progressives and Teddy Roosevelt.
 - b. They were carried out by the New Deal and Franklin Roosevelt.
 - c. both
 - d. neither

Constitutional amendment

81. Which constitutional amendment(s) were passed as a result of the Populist movement?
- a. the income tax and direct election of U.S. Senators
 - b. prohibition of alcoholic beverages
 - c. women's right to vote
 - d. term limits for the President

Supreme Court Decisions

82. This Supreme Court decision declared that a state could regulate private property affected by the public interest.
- a. *Munn v. Illinois*
 - b. *U.S. v. Knight*
83. This Supreme Court decision ruled that the Sherman Anti-Trust Act did not apply to manufacturing.
- a. *Munn v. Illinois*
 - b. *U.S. v. Knight*

The Interstate Commerce Act, 1887

84. What was the main goal of the Interstate Commerce Act of 1887?
a. Increase trade between the industrial East and the agrarian West.
b. Prevent price-gouging by the railroads.
c. Build railroads from the East coast to the West coast.
d. Increase trade on the Great Lakes.
e. Increase trade by companies that operated in more than one state.
85. Congress passed the Interstate Commerce Act of 1887 in order to
a. raise wages.
b. shorten the work-week.
c. improve industrial safety.
d. promote fair hiring practices.
e. protect small businesses.
86. The Interstate Commerce Act of 1887
a. ended the practice of rebates and pooling.
b. allowed the federal government to set railroad rates.
c. established the first federal regulatory commission.
d. all of the above
e. none of the above
87. Under the Constitution, individual states cannot regulate
a. schools.
b. hospitals.
c. factories.
d. interstate trade.
e. age for drinking, marriage, driver's license.
88. The Interstate Commerce Act of 1887 did all of the following, *except*:
a. banned rebates.
b. outlawed pooling.
c. regulated the railroads.
d. established the Interstate Commerce Commission.
e. continued the government policy of *laissez-faire* economics.
89. This was the first federal government regulatory agency.
a. Elkins Act
b. Hepburn Act
c. Mann-Elkins Act
d. Federal Trade Act
e. Federal Reserve Act
f. Meat Inspection Act
g. Pure Food & Drug Act
h. Clayton Anti-Trust Act
i. Newlands Reclamation Act
j. Interstate Commerce Act

84. b

85. e
Including farms.

86. d

87. d

88. e

89. j

90. The main purpose of the Interstate Commerce Act and the Interstate Commerce Commission was to regulate the _____
- a. telegraph.
 - b. telephone.
 - c. railroads.
 - d. shipping.
 - e. power companies.
91. The Interstate Commerce Act _____
- a. outlawed unfair business practices.
 - b. established the first regulatory commission.
 - c. both
 - d. neither
92. What was the main goal of the Interstate Commerce Act of 1887?
- a. Forbid states from levying tariffs on goods transported from other states
 - b. Increase interstate trade by building railroads.
 - c. both
 - d. neither
93. The main goal of the Interstate Commerce Act was to end abusive _____ policies by the nation's railroads.
- a. pricing
 - b. hauling
 - c. both
 - d. neither

Sherman-Anti-trust Act, 1890

94. The Sherman Anti-Trust Act of 1890 did all of the following, *except*: 94. e
- a. attacked trusts 95. b
 - b. attacked monopolies 96. d
 - c. put the railroads on notice 97. a
 - d. Congress tried to stop the growth of monopolies 98. a
 - e. Continued the government policy of *laissez-faire* economics 99. b
95. The Sherman Anti-Trust Act was passed by Congress in order to guarantee 100. b
- a. consumer protection.
 - b. fair business practices.
 - c. protective legislation for workers.
 - d. environmental protection.
 - e. the existence of regulatory agencies.
96. The purpose of the Sherman Antitrust Act was to
- a. break up large corporations.
 - b. prevent the growth of corporations.
 - c. increase management's power over labor.
 - d. guarantee free competition in the marketplace.
 - e. all of the above
97. The purpose of the Interstate Commerce Act (1887) and the Sherman Antitrust Act (1890) was to
- a. eliminate unfair business practices.
 - b. reduce imports from foreign nations.
 - c. reduce the power of organized labor.
 - d. increase the power of local governments.
 - e. enforce the police of *laissez-faire* capitalism.
98. The Sherman Antitrust Act and the Clayton Antitrust Act were passed in response to
- a. business combinations limiting competition.
 - b. companies refusing to hire African Americans.
 - c. businesses choosing to hire illegal immigrants.
 - d. unsafe working conditions in mines, mills, and factories.
99. The Sherman Antitrust Act stated that combinations in restraint of trade were
- a. legal.
 - b. illegal.
100. The Sherman Antitrust Act committed the federal government to _____ monopolies.
- a. supporting
 - b. opposing

5. Chronology

- | | |
|---|---|
| 101. Which came first?
a. railroads
b. time zones | 101. a
102. a
103. a |
| 102. Which came first?
a. The Populists
b. Interstate Commerce Act | 104. a
105. a |
| 103. Which came first?
a. The Populists
b. Sherman Antitrust Act | 106. a
The income tax is the 16th Amendment.
107. a |
| 104. Which came first?
a. The Populists
b. Direct election of U.S. Senators | |
| 105. Which came first?
a. The Populists
b. The Sixteenth Amendment | |
| 106. Which came first?
a. The Populists
b. The income tax | |
| 107. Which came first?
a. The Populists
b. The Progressives
c. The New Dealers | |

If you answer them in order, you will score well. They are in logical order.
If you jumble them up, you will score less well. That's how it's done on the real test.

African Americans in the South

1. The Crisis

Chronology

1. When did the Civil War end?
 - a. 1865
 - b. 1877
 - c. 1892
 - d. 1895
 - e. 1909
2. When did Reconstruction end?
 - a. 1865
 - b. 1877
 - c. 1892
 - d. 1895
 - e. 1909
3. The 14th Amendment was passed during
 - a. the Civil War.
 - b. Reconstruction.
 - c. the Gilded Age.
4. The 15th Amendment was passed during
 - a. the Civil War.
 - b. Reconstruction.
 - c. the Gilded Age.
5. African American males were enfranchised during
 - a. the Civil War.
 - b. Reconstruction.
 - c. the Gilded Age.
6. African American males were disenfranchised during
 - a. the Civil War.
 - b. Reconstruction.
 - c. the Gilded Age.
7. Jim Crow laws began during
 - a. the Civil War.
 - b. Reconstruction.
 - c. the Gilded Age.

The Answers

1. a
2. b
3. b
The 13th, 14th, and 15th Amendments are known as the "Reconstruction Amendments."
- Reconstruction ran from 1865 to 1877.
The Fourteenth Amendment was passed in 1868.
4. b
The 13th, 14th, and 15th Amendments are known as the "Reconstruction Amendments."
5. b
The 14th Amendment
6. c
Gilded, my hat.
What an ugly era.
7. c

8. In the U.S., segregation swept through the South during
- the Civil War.
 - Reconstruction.
 - the Gilded Age.
9. In the U.S., segregation became the law of the land during
- the Civil War.
 - Reconstruction.
 - the Gilded Age.
10. When did the Supreme Court rule in *Plessy v Ferguson*? During
- the Civil War.
 - Reconstruction.
 - the Gilded Age.
11. The Compromise of 1877 was issued during
- the Civil War.
 - Reconstruction.
 - the Gilded Age.
12. The Atlanta Compromise was issued during
- the Civil War.
 - Reconstruction.
 - the Gilded Age.
13. In the U.S. the heyday of racism occurred during
- the Civil War.
 - Reconstruction.
 - the Gilded Age.
14. Put the following events into chronological order:
- The end of the Civil War
 - The Fourteenth Amendment
 - Compromise of 1877
 - Jim Crow laws
 - Plessy v. Ferguson*
- A, B, C, D, E
 - B, C, D, E, A
 - C, D, E, A, B
 - D, E, A, B, C
 - E, A, B, C, D
8. c
9. c
10. c
11. b
That compromise ended Reconstruction.
12. c
13. c
It was an ugly era.
14. a
They are in order.

African Americans were not full-fledged citizens

15. Which statement describes the South? 15. c
a. The 13th Amendment ended slavery. 16. c
b. Debt peonage was just one step above slavery. 17. c
c. both 18. d
d. neither
16. Which set of laws were passed during the Gilded Age? 19. c
a. The slave code 20. a
b. The Black Codes 21. b
c. Jim Crow laws
17. Which statement is true? 22. d
a. The 14th Amendment guaranteed that African Americans were citizens.
b. Jim Crow laws denied African Americans of their rights as citizens.
c. both
d. neither
18. Which statement is true?
a. After the Civil War, black men got the right to vote.
b. During Reconstruction, black men did vote.
c. During the Gilded Age, black men were denied the right to vote.
d. all of the above
e. none of the above
19. The poll tax, the grandfather clause, and the literacy test were meant to
a. extend suffrage to women.
b. raise money for political campaigns.
c. deny African Americans the right to vote.
d. build public schools in the war-torn South.
e. strengthen the Republican Party in the South.
20. The literacy test was designed to ____ the black vote.
a. prevent
b. encourage
21. In the late 19th century, what led to the massive violations of the rights of African American citizens?
a. integration of public facilities
b. Jim Crow legislation in Southern states
c. federal programs for affirmative action
d. passage of the 13th, 14th, 15th Amendments
22. When Reconstruction ended, which prevented African Americans from voting in the South?
a. poll tax
b. literacy test
c. grandfather clause
d. all of the above
e. only A and C

The Black Codes and Jim Crow

23. After Reconstruction, Southern states passed the Black Codes in order to
- a. create the Freedmen's Bureau.
 - b. restrict the rights of former slaves.
 - c. give the freedmen forty acres and a mule.
 - d. guarantee equal rights to African Americans.
 - e. set up industrial schools like Tuskegee Institute.
24. Southern states passed Jim Crow laws in order to reverse gains made under the
- a. 14th Amendment
 - b. 15th Amendment
 - c. both
 - d. neither
25. In the South, the slave codes, black codes, and Jim Crow _____ written into state law.
- a. were
 - b. were not
26. The black codes and Jim Crow prohibited all of the following, *except*:
- a. carrying weapons.
 - b. owning a business.
 - c. working as a farmhand.
 - d. freedom of movement.

23. b
24. a
Segregation undermines the 14th Amendment.
25. a
26. c
27. c
28. a
29. c

Sharecropping

27. All of the following statements about sharecroppers are true, *except*:
- a. He was a tenant farmer.
 - b. He gave a share of his crops to the landlord.
 - c. He owned his own farm.
 - d. When the world price of cotton fell, the sharecropper fell into debt to the landlord.
 - e. Debt peonage was just one step above slavery.
28. A tenant farmer who gives a share of the crops to the landlord.
- a. sharecropping
 - b. migrant labor
 - c. both
 - d. neither
29. What was the impact of the sharecropping system in the South?
- a. Provided an equal distribution of farm profits.
 - b. Provided the freedmen with forty acres and a mule.
 - c. Guaranteed the economic dependence of former slaves.
 - d. Encouraged European immigrants to move to the South.
 - e. Discouraged black migrants from moving to Northern cities.

Lynchings

30. Who wrote *The Red Record*? 30. a
a. Ida Tarbell d. Upton Sinclair
b. Jacob Riis e. Lewis Hines 31. b
c. Lincoln Steffens f. Ida B. Wells 32. d
31. The illegal execution of an accused person by a mob. 33. d
a. race riot c. reconstruction
b. lynching d. Ku Klux Klan
32. A secret society organized in the South after the Civil War to reassert white
supremacy by means of terrorism.
a. Mugwumps c. the Know-Nothings e. Knights of
b. Stalwarts d. Invisible Empire Labor
33. In 1901, Congress _____ making lynching a federal crime.
a. considered
b. rejected
c. both
d. neither

Jim Crow Laws

34. Jim Crow laws provided for 34. d
a. farm land for the freedmen. 35. a
b. suffrage for African Americans 36. c
c. racial integration of public schools. 37. c
d. separate public facilities based on race.
35. Jim Crow laws encouraged 38. e
a. white supremacy. 39. c
b. civil rights for African Americans.
36. Jim Crow laws did what? 40. a
a. kept African Americans in a separate and inferior position 41. e
b. kept white Southerners in a separate and superior position
c. both
d. neither
37. From the 1890s onward, which laws enforced racial segregation in the South?
a. Slave Codes
b. Black Codes
c. Jim Crow
d. 14th Amendment
e. 15th Amendment
38. The legalized separation of the races was known as
a. integration c. accommodation e. Jim Crow
b. assimilation d. Americanization
39. The systematic practice of discriminating against and segregating Black people, especially as practiced in the American South from the end of Reconstruction to the mid-20th century.
a. Slave Codes
b. Black Codes
c. Jim Crow
d. 14th Amendment
e. 15th Amendment
40. The policy or practice of separating people of different races, classes, or ethnic groups, as in schools, housing, and public or commercial facilities, especially as a form of discrimination.
a. segregation
b. integration
c. both
d. neither
41. In the late 19th century, the legal basis for racial segregation was
a. Supreme Court decisions.
b. legislation by Congress.
c. laws passed by Southern legislatures.
d. all of the above
e. only A and C

42. Jim Crow laws were predominantly in the
- a. South.
 - b. North.
 - c. East.
 - d. West.
43. Jim Crow laws were _____ laws.
- a. local
 - b. state
 - c. federal
 - d. both A and B
44. Jim Crow laws discriminated against African Americans by denying access to "white-only"
- a. hotels.
 - b. restaurants.
 - c. railroad cars.
 - d. public facilities.
 - e. all of the above

42. a

43. b

44. e

2. Plessy v. Ferguson

45. In the case of _____, the Supreme Court ruled that segregated facilities were legal as long as they were of equal quality. 45. b
- a. *Muller v. Oregon* 46. b
 - b. *Plessy v Ferguson* 47. c
 - c. *Northern Securities*
 - d. *Schenck v. United States* 48. a
 - e. *Brown v Board of Education* 49. b
46. Established the doctrine of "separate but equal." 50. a
- a. *Muller v. Oregon* 51. b
 - b. *Plessy v Ferguson*
 - c. *Northern Securities*
 - d. *Schenck v. United States*
 - e. *Brown v Board of Education*
47. In *Plessy v Ferguson*, the Supreme Court based its decision on
- a. the due process principle of the 5th Amendment.
 - b. states' rights doctrine of the 10th Amendment.
 - c. equal protection clause of the 14th Amendment.
 - d. voting right provision of the 15th Amendment.
 - e. all of the above
48. In *Plessy v Ferguson*, the case revolved around segregation
- a. on the railroads.
 - b. in the schools.
 - c. both
 - d. neither
49. As a result of *Plessy v Ferguson*, African Americans in the South were regarded as _____ citizens.
- a. first-class
 - b. second-class
50. The idea of second-class citizens violates which constitutional amendment?
- a. 14th
 - b. 15th
 - c. 16th
 - d. 17th
 - e. 18th
51. Two Supreme Court cases (*Plessy v Ferguson* and *Brown v Board of Education*) had to do with the _____ Amendment.
- a. 13th
 - b. 14th
 - c. 15th

52. The Supreme Court decision in *Plessy v. Ferguson* was significant because it
- a. provided a constitutional basis for segregation. 52. a
 - b. extended voting rights to African American women. 53. a
 - c. eliminated a state's right to decide who had civil rights. 54. a
 - d. upheld the equal protection clause of the Constitution. 55. a
53. In *Plessy v. Ferguson*, the Supreme Court ruled that racial segregation was
- a. legal as long as equal facilities were provided.
 - b. unconstitutional because of the Fourteenth Amendment.
 - c. both
 - d. neither
54. In *Plessy v. Ferguson*, the Supreme Court ruled that Jim Crow laws were
- a. constitutional.
 - b. unconstitutional.
55. Which Supreme Court decision upheld Jim Crow laws?
- a. *Plessy v. Ferguson*
 - b. *Brown v. Board of Education*

3. African American leaders, 1900

56. "Pull yourself up by your bootstraps." This was the philosophy of
a. W.E.B. Du Bois
b. Booker T. Washington
57. "Don't demand equal rights. Start at the bottom and work your way up. We will rise by hard work." This was the philosophy of
a. W.E.B. Du Bois
b. Booker T. Washington
58. Tuskegee Institute was a
a. college.
b. vocational school.
59. When a person pursues a vocational education, he or she
a. learns a trade.
b. goes to college.
60. African Americans should seek economic improvement before taking on political and social equality. Which leader supported this strategy?
a. W.E.B. Du Bois
b. Booker T. Washington
61. "Fight for equal rights!" This was the philosophy of
a. W.E.B. Du Bois
b. Booker T. Washington
62. This speech encouraged African Americans in the South to seek a vocational education in order to rise in society.
a. "The Talented Tenth"
b. "The Atlanta Compromise"
63. This speech encouraged African Americans to get a college education in order to struggle for equal rights.
a. "The Talented Tenth"
b. "The Atlanta Compromise"
64. Who wanted African Americans to agitate for equal rights?
a. W.E.B. Du Bois
b. Booker T. Washington
65. Who did *not* want African Americans to agitate for equal rights?
a. W.E.B. Du Bois
b. Booker T. Washington
66. The stirring up of public interest in a matter of controversy, such as a political or social issue.
a. agitation
b. evolution

67. According to Booker T. Washington, African Americans could advance by
- a. running for political office.
 - b. pursuing economic success.
 - c. seeking social acceptance.
 - d. all of the above
 - e. none of the above
68. In the long run, W. E. B. Du Bois and Booker T. Washington disagreed on
- a. lynching.
 - b. Jim Crow laws.
 - c. disenfranchisement.
 - d. integration
 - e. the time it would take to achieve racial equality.
69. Booker T. Washington and W.E.B. Du Bois differed on the
- a. importance of education.
 - b. speed to end segregation.
 - c. use of violence to achieve their goals.
 - d. necessity of African Americans to help themselves.
70. Which leader wanted to move *slowly* toward equality?
- a. W.E.B. Du Bois
 - b. Booker T. Washington
71. He believed that the college-educated African Americans would lead the movement against discrimination and toward equality.
- a. W.E.B. Du Bois
 - b. Booker T. Washington
72. Booker T. Washington stressed what issue?
- a. return to Africa
 - b. migrate to the North
 - c. social equality
 - d. the right to vote
 - e. vocational education
73. Booker T. Washington and W.E.B. Du Bois agreed
- a. that African Americans should strive for racial equality.
 - b. on how African Americans could achieve equality.
 - c. that fighting for social equality was a top priority.
 - d. that vocational training was the best ladder to success.
 - e. the federal government should protect civil rights.
74. This speech encouraged African Americans to seek a vocational education in order to rise above their second-class status in society.
- a. "The Atlanta Compromise"
 - b. "The Talented Tenth"

67. b

68. e

69. b

70. b

71. a

72. e

73. a

74. a

75. Who was the author of *Up from Slavery*?
a. W.E.B. Du Bois
b. Booker T. Washington
c. Ida B. Wells
d. Marcus Garvey
e. Mary Church Terrell
76. Who was the founder of the Tuskegee Institute?
a. W.E.B. Du Bois
b. Booker T. Washington
c. Ida B. Wells
d. Marcus Garvey
e. Mary Church Terrell
77. Who was the author of the Atlanta Compromise?
a. W.E.B. Du Bois
b. Booker T. Washington
c. Ida B. Wells
d. Marcus Garvey
e. Mary Church Terrell
78. Who was the first African American to receive his Ph.D from Harvard?
a. W.E.B. Du Bois
b. Booker T. Washington
c. Ida B. Wells
d. Marcus Garvey
e. Mary Church Terrell
79. Who was the first president of the NAACP?
a. W.E.B. Du Bois
b. Booker T. Washington
c. Ida B. Wells
d. Marcus Garvey
e. Mary Church Terrell
75. b
He was born a slave.
76. b
77. b
78. a
79. a

4. Raw Politics

80. Who won the Civil War? 80. a
a. The Republican Party 81. b
b. The Democratic Party 82. b
81. From 1877 onward, who dominated politics in the South? 83. c
a. The Republican Party 84. c
b. The Democratic Party
82. From 1877 onward, the “Solid South” voted 85. c
a. Republican. 86. b
b. Democratic. It has been dissed.
83. Which constitutional amendment gave Black men the right to vote? 87. d
a. 13th Amendment 88. d
b. 14th Amendment
c. 15th Amendment
d. 16th Amendment
e. 19th Amendment
84. Which statement is true?
a. In 1870, black men were allowed to vote in the South.
b. By the 1890s, black men were not allowed to vote in the South.
c. both
d. neither
85. Which statement is true?
a. In 1870, black men were enfranchised.
b. By the 1890s, black men were disenfranchised.
c. both
d. neither
86. When a group is *not* allowed to vote, it has been
a. enfranchised.
b. disenfranchised.

The Region

87. During the 1890s, there were those who claimed that African Americans were well treated in the South. They called their region
a. Dixie.
b. Reconstruction.
c. the antebellum South.
d. the New South.
e. the Sun Belt.
88. During the 1890s, there were those who claimed that the South was changing, improving economically, and rejecting racism. They called their region
a. Dixie.
b. Reconstruction.
c. the Antebellum South.
d. the New South.
e. the Sun Belt.