

Gilded Age Test - AP

1. The Interstate Commerce Commission was established to

- [A] investigate and oversee railroad activities.
- [B] encourage Americans not to buy imported goods.
- [C] control fluctuations in the international grain market.
- [D] encourage interstate cooperation in commercial ventures.
- [E] regulate the disruptive activities of industrial unions.

2. Which of the following statements about the period from 1860 to 1900 is *not* true?

- [A] The number of persons engaged in manufacturing quadrupled.
- [B] Manufacturing output soared.
- [C] Innovative advertising and marketing techniques were created.
- [D] Boom-bust business cycles produced two major depressions.
- [E] U.S. textile and iron production tapered off.

3. Which of the following was characteristic of modern industrial America after the Civil War?

- [A] exploitation of immense coal deposits as a source of cheap energy
- [B] the rapid spread of technological innovation and the factory system
- [C] a drop in price levels and a rise in interest rates
- [D] the impulse to drive rivals out of business and consolidate monopolistic power
- [E] all of these

4. The use of technology in industry in the second half of the nineteenth century

- [A] made it possible for manufacturers to hire cheap unskilled or semiskilled labor.
- [B] made it possible for manufacturers to eliminate human labor power altogether.
- [C] required a better-educated work force.
- [D] was primarily the hallmark of giant corporations.
- [E] allowed traditional craftsmen and artisans to maintain their dominance over production.

5. What was one of the ways in which railroad companies pioneered in large-scale corporate enterprise?

- [A] the issuance of stock to meet their huge capital needs
- [B] the merger of ownership and management
- [C] the drive to automate and mechanize
- [D] none of these

6. In 1900 U.S. railroads

- [A] had collapsed because of underuse and lack of maintenance.
- [B] were so profitable that the federal government borrowed vast sums of money from them.
- [C] were largely financed by a handful of elite, wealthy families.
- [D] had a combined debt that was five times that of the federal government.
- [E] had finally broken even financially after decades of start-up costs.

7. At the end of the Civil War, what communications system did the railroads use to coordinate their complex flow of rail cars?

- [A] the newly invented telephone
- [B] the Pony Express
- [C] the telegraph
- [D] There was no communications system to coordinate rail travel.
- [E] A, B, and C.

8. Which of the following statements accurately reflects the differences between single working-class women and married working-class women in the nineteenth century?

- [A] Married women commonly worked under sweatshop conditions within the tenements, whereas single women often viewed outside work as an opportunity.
- [B] Married women worked in cigar factories, whereas single women did needlework at home.
- [C] Married women were able to work in factories because of the large number of unmarried women available to provide childcare.
- [D] Married women had the assistance of their husbands at home and in the factory, while single women accepted an ideology of domesticity based on the idea of separate spheres.
- [E] Married women commonly hired maids and cooks to ease the burden of their work at home, whereas single women usually did most of the work themselves.

9. Andrew Carnegie borrowed many of the successful management methods he used in the steel industry from his earlier experiences as

- [A] an employee of the Pennsylvania Railroad.
- [B] a bookkeeper in the textile industry in his native Scotland.
- [C] a foreman in the meatpacking industry in Chicago.
- [D] a bartender at an Edinburgh pub.
- [E] a secretary for the Singer Sewing Machine Company.

10. What did Andrew Carnegie consider “the eighth wonder of the world”?

- [A] the United States Constitution
- [B] the manufacturing process of the steel business
- [C] the telegraph
- [D] the American railroad system
- [E] J.P. Morgan's creation of United States Steel Corporation out of Carnegie Steel and Federal Steel

11. The United States Steel Company was

- [A] the steel company operated by the United States government when it nationalized the steel trust.
- [B] the first business capitalized at more than \$1 billion.
- [C] Andrew Carnegie's steel company.
- [D] created by J.P. Morgan to compete with Federal Steel.
- [E] the first company to issue stock to meet its huge capital needs.

12. One of the secrets of John D. Rockefeller's success was that he

- [A] paid attention to the minutest details.
- [B] was able to drive most other steel manufacturers into bankruptcy.
- [C] did not waste a lot of money on advertising.
- [D] concentrated on the “big picture” and did not get bogged down in details.
- [E] pioneered a division of labor in which he concentrated on financial matters and delegated the technical operations of the industry to his managers.

13. The Sherman Anti-Trust Act

- [A] was passed because Congress feared that the trusts would stamp out all competition.
- [B] was interpreted by the Supreme Court in ways sympathetic to big business.
- [C] fined violators up to \$5,000 and a year in jail.
- [D] failed to define clearly either “trust” or “restraint of trade.”
- [E] all of these

14. The Supreme Court in the *United States v. Knight Company* diminished the effectiveness of the Sherman Anti-Trust Act by ruling that

- [A] employers could force employees to sign and abide by “yellow dog contracts.”
- [B] the Granger Laws were unconstitutional because states could not regulate interstate commerce.
- [C] manufacturing was not interstate commerce.
- [D] that all trusts and monopolies in interstate commerce were illegal and could be broken up by the federal government.
- [E] holding companies, which simply owned a controlling share of the stock of other firms, were not subject to antitrust laws.

15. Which of the following did Thomas Edison invent?

- [A] refrigerated rail cars
- [B] a process for making steel
- [C] the phonograph
- [D] the sewing machine
- [E] all of these

16. All of the following were factors in the South’s late economic development *except*

- [A] illiteracy.
- [B] devastation of the Civil War.
- [C] lack of capital.
- [D] scarcity of towns and cities in the South.
- [E] lack of natural harbors and waterways.

17. Considering the environmental, social, and economic consequences, which of the following is the best conclusion to draw about the process of industrialization as experienced in the United States after the Civil War?

- [A] It could have occurred much faster.
- [B] It was a mixed blessing.
- [C] It was a negative process.
- [D] It was a positive process.
- [E] It made little difference.

18. The rapid industrial development of the United States between 1860 and 1900

- [A] produced an economy dominated by enormous corporations.
- [B] drove small and medium-sized companies to near extinction.
- [C] increased the demand for and the importance of skilled artisans.
- [D] touched the lives of only the richest 5% of the American population.
- [E] reduced the use of women and child laborers in mines and mills.

19. By the 1880s, most southern farmers

- [A] were self-sufficient because they reverted to subsistence farming.
- [B] were the wealthiest, most stable members of southern society, farming vast plantations with large crews of black field hands.
- [C] specialized in growing cash crops such as cotton and tobacco and were dependent on outside producers for food, shoes, and agricultural implements.
- [D] had left the land to become industrial workers because western competition drove southern farms out of business.
- [E] had sold their land to northern speculators or northern-based agribusinesses.

20. The New South Creed was a belief held by

- [A] aristocratic southern families that the South would flourish again only if it returned to the plantation system.
- [B] fundamentalist Southern Baptists that the “Second Coming” of Christ was close at hand.
- [C] Northerners that a new “accommodationist” approach had to be used if the south were to be brought back to economic health.
- [D] industrialists that the South’s natural resources and cheap labor made it a natural site for industrial development.
- [E] white supremacists that “the South will rise again” through the subjugation of the black race.

21. By 1920, the center of the nation's textile manufacturing was

- [A] New York City's "garment district."
- [B] New England.
- [C] the South.
- [D] outside the United States, because manufacturers were moving their plants overseas.
- [E] southern California, closest to Asian labor markets.

22. How did industrialization affect skilled craftsmen?

- [A] Skilled craftsmen were transformed into "aristocrats" in the world of labor.
- [B] Skilled craftsmen were needed to operate machinery.
- [C] Subdividing the manufacture of a product into smaller jobs meant that an individual no longer manufactured an entire product.
- [D] The tension of assembly-line work caused formerly sober, disciplined craftsmen to drink on the job.
- [E] all of these.

23. In the late nineteenth century, child labor

- [A] was uncommon because children were not strong enough to handle the large machines and fast pace of factory production.
- [B] was common in the economically-depressed south, but uncommon in the prosperous north.
- [C] was uncommon because for the first time childhood was seen as a distinct stage of life reserved for innocence, play, education, and maternal love.
- [D] was common in the coal mines and cotton mills.
- [E] was uncommon because children had to stay in school until age sixteen.

24. Which immigrants were most likely to be found in skilled trades in the 1880s?

- [A] Irish
- [B] Chinese
- [C] French-Canadian
- [D] German
- [E] Mexican

25. Women joined the work force in growing numbers in the late nineteenth century because

- [A] trade unions won a series of court cases opening employment opportunities for women.
- [B] the feminist movement encouraged farm girls and young immigrant women to work in order to become independent of their families.
- [C] industrialists thought women would have a civilizing influence on the brutal factory conditions.
- [D] the Civil War had created a shortage of male workers.
- [E] changes in agriculture brought young farm women into the industrial labor force, and immigrant daughters worked to supplement meager family incomes.

26. Which of the following statements about upward mobility in the late nineteenth century is the most accurate?

- [A] Skilled workers had few opportunities to rise to the top in small companies.
- [B] Middle class Americans tended to slide downward more often than rise upward in socio-economic rank.
- [C] Andrew Carnegie's rise from poverty to colossal wealth was typical of the opportunities open to immigrants in America.
- [D] Those immigrants who got ahead in the late nineteenth century were more likely to go from rags to respectability than from rags to riches.
- [E] Few industrial leaders came from the privileged classes because they were too soft to make it in the world of competitive capitalism.

27. Approximately how was wealth distributed in America in 1890?

- [A] Ten percent of American families owned 73 percent of the nation's wealth.
- [B] Wealth was so evenly distributed that the United States, unlike European countries, was essentially a classless society.
- [C] Fifty percent of American families—a large middle class—owned 73 percent of the nation's wealth.
- [D] Seventy-five percent of American families owned all of the wealth, and 25 percent owned nothing.
- [E] none of these

28. All of the following impeded the growth of unions *except*

- [A] hostility toward unions from the public, employers, and government.
- [B] worker disillusionment over unauthorized and/or unsuccessful strikes.
- [C] lack of interest on the part of workers because their real wages were rising and conditions were improving.
- [D] ethnic and religious diversity of the working class.
- [E] divisions between skilled craftsmen and common laborers.

29. In 1866 the newly organized National Labor Union embraced a wide range of reformist and political goals *except*

- [A] relaxing restrictions on immigration.
- [B] the eight-hour day.
- [C] endorsing the cause of working women.
- [D] establishing a federal department of labor.
- [E] ending convict labor.

30. The Knights of Labor advocated a great association of all workers *except*

- [A] blacks.
- [B] Catholics and Jews.
- [C] liquor dealers.
- [D] women.
- [E] immigrants.

31. Terence V. Powderly, head of the Knights of Labor, advocated

- [A] the admission of blacks into local Knights of Labor assemblies.
- [B] producer and consumer cooperatives.
- [C] a gradual end to the wage system.
- [D] temperance.
- [E] all of these

32. In the West the immigrants who bore the brunt of labor hostility in the 1870s and 1880s were

- [A] Chinese.
- [B] Russian.
- [C] Jewish.
- [D] Mexicans.
- [E] Irish Catholic.

33. Samuel Gompers, head of the American Federation of Labor, advocated

- [A] "trade unionism, pure and simple," concentrating on practical issues like wages and hours.
- [B] "one big union," welcoming both skilled and unskilled workers.
- [C] that skilled craftsmen give up their autonomy in order to create solidarity with unskilled workers in the union.
- [D] broad social reforms by getting pro-labor politicians elected.
- [E] an end to "that relic of barbarism," the strike.

34. "Yellow dog" contracts were contracts
- [A] in which employers agreed not to hire Chinese immigrants.
 - [B] in which workers promised not to strike or join a union.
 - [C] that guaranteed that only union members would be hired.
 - [D] A and B
 - [E] none of these
35. Labor relations at the end of the nineteenth century were
- [A] characterized by violence and thousands of strikes.
 - [B] relatively peaceful because employers had successfully eliminated labor unrest.
 - [C] occasionally turbulent, but most grievances were dealt with effectively through collective bargaining.
 - [D] peaceful but tense, because big labor had won out in its struggle against big business.
 - [E] relatively peaceful because welfare paternalism prevailed and employers treated employees like family.
36. The Haymarket Square bombing in 1886 resulted in
- [A] increased sympathy for workers and unions.
 - [B] intensified animosity toward labor unions.
 - [C] the arrest of the police who fired on the crowd.
 - [D] the election of several German-born anarchists to the Illinois state legislature.
 - [E] passage of the Interstate Commerce Act.
37. In the Pullman strike
- [A] workers walked out to protest conditions at Carnegie's steel mills, but eventually returned to work without gaining any improvements.
 - [B] managers cut wages and locked out the workers to destroy their union.
 - [C] the federal government used an injunction and troops against workers, and jailed the union leaders.
 - [D] the Knights of Labor led railroad workers in a demand for the eight-hour day and finally got it from the railroads.
 - [E] the state of Illinois tried eight anarchists for a bombing, found them guilty, and executed four of them.
38. Adam Smith, author of *The Wealth of Nations*, argued that
- [A] mechanization would become the "invisible hand" and automation would eliminate human labor.
 - [B] wealth should be distributed evenly throughout society: each according to his need, each according to his ability.
 - [C] a single tax would solve the nation's uneven distribution of wealth.
 - [D] self-interest acted as an "invisible hand" in the marketplace, automatically regulating the supply of and demand for services.
 - [E] inexorable natural laws controlled the social order.
39. Who argued that poverty was not the result of unchangeable natural laws and could be eliminated by government intervention and social planning?
- [A] William Graham Sumner
 - [B] Lester Frank Ward
 - [C] John D. Rockefeller
 - [D] Andrew Carnegie
 - [E] Henry George
40. The Socialist Labor party was
- [A] the Knights of Labor.
 - [B] a Marxist-oriented political party which attracted only 1,500 members in 1890.
 - [C] an alliance of reform-minded socialites and labor activists.
 - [D] responsible for the three most violent strikes in American labor history.
 - [E] an anarchist organization that rejected Marxism and preached the destruction of capitalism, the violent overthrow of the state, and the immediate introduction of a stateless utopia.

41. Who were the “new immigrants” who poured into the United States between 1890 and 1920?

- [A] Irish
- [B] Scandinavians and Germans
- [C] English, Scottish, and Welsh
- [D] Chinese and Koreans
- [E] southern and eastern Europeans

42. People immigrated to the United States because of

- [A] industrial depression in their homeland.
- [B] overpopulation in their homeland.
- [C] the promise of good wages and a broad range of jobs
- [D] crop failure and famine in their homeland.
- [E] all of these

43. Upon reaching America, immigrants immediately faced

- [A] a literacy test.
- [B] a naturalization test.
- [C] a physical examination.
- [D] a residency tax.
- [E] all of these

44. Which statement best represents urban residential patterns among ethnic groups?

- [A] Immigrants tried to blot out their memories of the Old Country by living among different kinds of people.
- [B] Immigrants preferred to live near others not merely of their own nationality, but from their own village or region in the old country.
- [C] Common language was the primary factor in ethnic residential patterns, regardless of national origin.
- [D] Religion was the primary factor in ethnic residential patterns because immigrants congregated around their churches.
- [E] Immigrants preferred to mix in with the general population in order to assimilate more quickly into American culture.

45. “Machine politics” was

- [A] the derisive term given to voting machines when urban reformers first introduced them.
- [B] urban politics influenced by the ideas of reformers.
- [C] a social theory in which all interest groups in society meshed together like the parts of a machine.
- [D] urban politics influenced by the new industrial elite who were known as bosses.
- [E] urban politics controlled by the boss of an unofficial political organization designed to keep a particular party or faction in office.

46. Political bosses and precinct captains typically performed all of the following functions *except*

- [A] running settlement houses.
- [B] protecting the troubled in the neighborhood.
- [C] serving as informal welfare agents for the needy.
- [D] delivering votes at election time.
- [E] dispensing patronage jobs, contracts, and other political favors.

47. Thomas Nast’s famous cartoon “Let us Prey” was directed against

- [A] industrialists.
- [B] fundamentalist preachers.
- [C] President Grant.
- [D] Boss Tweed.
- [E] the New York City police force.

48. The Young Men's Christian Association and the Young Women's Christian Association were formed largely to

- [A] convert Indians.
- [B] prevent young people from attending performances of ragtime music.
- [C] assist rural young men and women who migrated to the city.
- [D] convert Jewish immigrants.
- [E] help youngsters migrate west.

49. The Salvation Army was

- [A] a social-welfare organization based on new ideas of gently persuading the urban poor to adopt middle-class values.
- [B] organized along pseudomilitary lines, and attracted the urban poor through street meetings and soup kitchens to inculcate middle-class values.
- [C] a branch of the military formed to clean up the slums.
- [D] organized by urban immigrants to police their own ghettos.
- [E] formed to employ military tactics to force poor immigrants out of respectable middle class neighborhoods.

50. The Social Gospel movement arose within

- [A] socialism.
- [B] atheism.
- [C] Protestantism.
- [D] Judaism.
- [E] Catholicism.

51. Which of the following was associated with settlement houses?

- [A] Carry Nation
- [B] Josephine Shaw Lowell
- [C] Sarah Orne Jewett
- [D] Sister Carrie
- [E] Jane Addams

52. Which of the following would be most likely to challenge the statement that moral deficiencies of the immigrant poor caused their poverty?

- [A] Josephine Shaw Lowell and the Charity Organization Society
- [B] Robert M. Hartley and the Association for Improving the Conditions of the Poor
- [C] William Graham Sumner, *What Social Classes Owe to Each Other*
- [D] Josiah Strong in his book *Our Country*
- [E] William S. Rainsford and the Social Gospel ministers

53. Which of the following is a valid conclusion to draw about the ways in which immigrants adjusted to urban life in their new society?

- [A] Immigrants came to the United States to try to become like Americans.
- [B] The dominant American culture made assimilation impossible.
- [C] Immigrants had little desire to become Americanized.
- [D] Many immigrants shed their native culture only with reluctance.
- [E] Immigrants were ashamed of their native culture.

54. The aim and effect of the department store was to

- [A] make shopping an adventure.
- [B] function as a kind of social club and home away from home for comfortably fixed women.
- [C] spotlight the high quality and low cost of the items for sale.
- [D] overcome middle- and upper-class reluctance to spend.
- [E] all of these

55. Why did leisure-time activities become increasingly important to the working class during the late nineteenth century?

- [A] Working-class Americans viewed leisure activity as a method of rising to middle-class status.
- [B] Factory labor was growing more routine and impersonal, and social interactions at the workplace were increasingly inhibited.
- [C] Leisure-time activities brought Americans of all ethnicities together and therefore contributed to a process of Americanization that most workers desired.
- [D] American employers were increasingly emphasizing leisure and relaxation as a method of keeping their work force happy and healthy.
- [E] all of these

56. During the late nineteenth century, the working-class saloon was all of the following *except* a

- [A] center for immigrant politics.
- [B] location for ethnic groups to reinforce their identities.
- [C] place to escape the socially isolating routines of the factory.
- [D] meeting place for husbands and wives.
- [E] place for a free lunch.

57. Who coined the term “conspicuous consumption” to describe the excessive materialism and flaunting of wealth of America’s captains of industry?

- [A] Annie MacLean
- [B] W. E. B. Du Bois
- [C] E. L. Godkin
- [D] Mark Twain
- [E] Thorstein Veblen

58. What two issues dominated national politics in the 1870s and 1880s?

- [A] imperial expansion and immigration
- [B] civil-service reform and imperialism
- [C] the money supply and urban slums
- [D] the money supply and civil-service reform
- [E] civil-service reform and working conditions in factories

59. Which of the following groups is properly paired with its position on limiting or expanding the money supply?

- [A] urban workers: limit, because it would increase their buying power by making each dollar worth more
- [B] southern and western farmers: expand, because they wanted to make it easier to pay off their debts
- [C] bankers: limit, because it would raise interest rates and push prices down
- [D] immigrants: limit, because it would make transatlantic steamship fares cheaper
- [E] business leaders: expand, because there would be more money to borrow for business expansion

60. Which of the following is *not* associated with the question of the money supply in the late nineteenth century?

- [A] *Coin’s Financial School*
- [B] *Plessy v. Ferguson*
- [C] Sherman Silver Purchase Act
- [D] Bland-Allison Act
- [E] Crime of ‘73

61. Grover Cleveland, the only Democrat elected president between 1857 and 1912, believed that government should

- [A] regulate the trusts and provide drought relief to western farmers.
- [B] work to develop a humanitarian form of industrialism.
- [C] refrain from paternalistic meddling in the economy.
- [D] create a money system based on silver, in order to banish debt and end the depression.
- [E] actively intervene in the economy to guide the nation’s industrial development.

62. Which of the following groups is correctly paired with its position on the tariff?

- [A] farmers of the West and South: they opposed tariffs for raising the price of equipment and impeding the sale of American farm products abroad
- [B] shoe manufacturers: they opposed tariffs for being the “mother of trusts”
- [C] businessmen involved in foreign trade: they wanted protection against foreign competition
- [D] producers of coal, hides, timber, wool: they wanted lower tariffs to encourage foreign trade
- [E] immigrants: they wanted lower tariffs on products from the “Old Country”

63. The Patrons of Husbandry was

- [A] an organization that provided mail-order brides to bachelor farmers.
- [B] an organization of farmers, also called the Grange.
- [C] a “men’s liberation” group that sought to liberate American males from matriarchal bondage.
- [D] a group of feminists who sought equality for husbands and wives.
- [E] a fraternal organization of the Dutch descendants of New Netherland “patroons.”

64. Why did Grover Cleveland propose a reduction of the tariff rates?

- [A] The farm lobby had been a major contributor to his presidential campaign.
- [B] The tariff was feeding a large and growing federal budget surplus.
- [C] He believed that lower tariffs would encourage the growth of industry in the United States.
- [D] He thought that the government had no right to meddle in the economy.
- [E] The tariff worked to the disadvantage of small farmers.

65. Which of the following is associated with the administration of Benjamin Harrison?

- [A] the decision to cease government purchases of silver
- [B] the worst economic depression in the nineteenth century
- [C] a record-high tariff
- [D] the decline of political activism in the agrarian South and West
- [E] government attacks on entrenched economic interests

66. The farmers’ alliance movement

- [A] was restricted to the agrarian South, because agriculture was prosperous elsewhere.
- [B] was never able to build a large membership.
- [C] limited itself to a social and educational role and attempted to remain as noncontroversial as possible to gain maximum support in Congress.
- [D] failed to win many supporters because of its virulent racism.
- [E] initially advocated farmers’ cooperatives and eventually turned to politics.

67. Under the plan by Southern Alliance leader Charles Macune,

- [A] farmers would “raise less corn and more hell.”
- [B] the federal government was to establish a series of branch banks to hold federal deposits and help to control the money supply.
- [C] the federal government would provide special agricultural loans from a fund created out of grain excise taxes.
- [D] late-nineteenth-century American capitalists attempted to corner all the silver that was held outside the federal treasury.
- [E] farmers could store crops in government warehouses and then borrow against those crops until prices rose.

68. Which of the following was *not* a goal of the Populist party?

- [A] raising the protective tariff
- [B] enacting a graduated income tax
- [C] increasing the money supply
- [D] having government take over and run the railroads
- [E] electing U.S. senators directly

69. Economically, the 1880s and early 1890s were years of

- [A] rapid industrial growth.
- [B] economic boom.
- [C] agricultural stagnation.
- [D] speculative mania.
- [E] all of these

70. Confidence in the gold standard had weakened in the early 1890s for all of the following reasons *except*

- [A] the collapse of a leading London investment bank.
- [B] the inflationary policies of the Democrats.
- [C] a decline in revenue brought about by the high tariff.
- [D] a decline in the conversion of Treasury certificates into gold.
- [E] the steady flow of gold out of the country.

71. Which statement is a correct description of economic conditions during the second Grover Cleveland administration?

- [A] Government intervention in the financial market helped to keep the economy healthy.
- [B] Farm prices plummeted and unemployment reached 25 percent.
- [C] The economy collapsed as the nation went off the gold standard.
- [D] Record industrial expansion taxed the nation's supply of credit.
- [E] The stock market boomed and railroads earned record profits.

72. Coxe's Army wanted

- [A] a \$500 million public-works program funded with paper money.
- [B] an expansion of the convict-lease system to cover most basic government services.
- [C] a chance to go to Cuba to join the Rough Riders.
- [D] a gold standard to stabilize the economy.
- [E] another increase in veterans' benefits.

73. What did Grover Cleveland think was the way to deal with the depression of 1893-1897?

- [A] sell \$62 million in gold to Wall Street bankers J. P. Morgan and August Belmont
- [B] defend the gold standard and bolster government gold reserves
- [C] enact the Sherman Silver Purchase bill
- [D] nationalize the railroads and take Cuba from Spain
- [E] purchase 3.5 million ounces of silver

74. The Wilson-Gorman Tariff

- [A] became law without the president's signature.
- [B] lowered duties.
- [C] made many concessions to protectionists.
- [D] included a tax on income.
- [E] all of these

75. What lesson could political leaders of the period learn from the 1894 midterm elections?

- [A] The people were uniting behind their president to combat the nation's economic woes.
- [B] Advocates of the gold standard no longer had a political base to elect their candidates.
- [C] In times of economic distress, third parties tend to lose strength.
- [D] The economic upheavals the country was suffering were also causing political upheavals.
- [E] all of these

76. What was the major issue in the 1896 presidential election?

- [A] free silver
- [B] imperialism
- [C] gridlock in Washington
- [D] agrarian unrest
- [E] personal corruption

77. The free-silver position of the Democrats and Populists in 1896 failed to win much support from urban labor because

- [A] workers feared it would result in higher food prices.
- [B] factory workers were relatively prosperous in the 1890s.
- [C] free silver would destroy labor unions.
- [D] workers liked Grover Cleveland and "laissez faire."
- [E] all of these