

US History II AP • Gilded Age Take Home Test

Choose the answer that best completes the statement or answers the question.

1. Which of the following statements accurately describes most Great Plains Indians in the mid-nineteenth century?
 - A) They lived in permanent villages and did some farming.
 - B) They lived in nuclear family units and seldom saw others beyond their immediate relatives.
 - C) They hunted the migratory buffalo herds and utilized all of the animal's body.
 - D) They adjusted quickly to reservation life because they were used to living in tribal communities.
 - E) They lived in cities with populations of 50,000 to 75,000.
2. The Lakota Sioux culture included
 - A) the belief that life is a series of circles—the circles of relatives, band, tribe, and nation.
 - B) a belief in a hierarchy of plant and animal spirits whose help could be invoked through the Sun Dance.
 - C) ceremonies in which young men sacrificed themselves through self-torture to gain access to spiritual power.
 - D) all of these.
 - E) none of these.
3. The Desert Land Act was important because it allowed western ranchers to
 - A) divert water from rivers for irrigation.
 - B) raise both sheep and cattle.
 - C) claim 160 acres free if they lived on the land for five years.
 - D) acquire 640 acres for \$1.25 an acre.
 - E) seize land by force if necessary.
4. What was the Board of Indian Commissioners?
 - A) It was a council of representatives from all the tribes of the Plains Indians that established Indian self-government on reservations.
 - B) It was an agency established by Congress to reform the reservation system.
 - C) It was a militant Indian organization dedicated to preserving tribal customs.
 - D) It was an Indian social-welfare organization that encouraged Indians to produce traditional crafts for sale.
 - E) It was a board of inquiry established to investigate the Battle of Little Big Horn.
5. The Treaty of Fort Laramie led to the
 - A) surrender of Sitting Bull and his exile to a reservation in Florida.
 - B) establishment of the Great Sioux Reserve in what is now South Dakota.
 - C) protection of the Bozeman Trail, which guaranteed that Indians could continue traditional nomadic migration patterns.
 - D) creation of a network of boarding schools whose purpose was to Americanize and uplift the Indian.
 - E) relocation of Chief Joseph and the Nez Percés Indians to land in Canada.

6. What was General George Armstrong Custer's real purpose in bringing his troops into the Black Hills of South Dakota?
- A) He wanted to find a location for a new fort.
 - B) He wanted to Christianize the Indians, using force if necessary.
 - C) He wanted to confirm rumors about the existence of gold.
 - D) He wanted to negotiate a peace treaty with the Sioux at Little Bighorn.
 - E) He wanted to destroy the Sioux.
7. What was the purpose of the 1887 Dawes Severalty Act?
- A) It was designed to treat Indians as equals to white men.
 - B) It was designed to inspire greater tribal unity.
 - C) It was designed to destroy Indian tribes by allowing the greater use of force by the military.
 - D) It was designed to undermine tribal bonds by treating Indians as individuals.
 - E) It was designed to provide Indians with the capital necessary to build a diversified economy.
8. The Ghost Dance was
- A) a shaking circle dance taught to Indians by Shakers to convert them to the Shaker religion.
 - B) a ritual where Indians danced until they were dizzy and fell into a trance, in which they saw visions of the future.
 - C) the term used by American soldiers to describe the methods by which Indians surrounded to them in a battle.
 - D) a performance by Princess Wovoka that became popular in Buffalo Bill's Wild West show.
 - E) a traditional wedding dance in which Sioux women asked the ghosts of their ancestors to ensure fertility.
9. Where did a massacre of Indians occur in 1890?
- A) Little Big Horn
 - B) Red River
 - C) Wounded Knee
 - D) Dead Man's Pass
 - E) Fort Laramie
10. Who provided much of the labor constructing the railroads throughout the West?
- A) Chinese immigrants
 - B) Irish immigrants
 - C) African-Americans
 - D) Mexican-Americans
 - E) All of these
11. Which of the following statements concerning Buffalo Bill Cody is not true?
- A) He was a famous scout.
 - B) He had a reputation as a great Indian fighter.
 - C) He represented the American government in negotiations with the Apaches.
 - D) He killed over 4,000 bison in the late 1860s.
 - E) He formed a traveling frontier show.

12. What were the terms of the Homestead Act?
- A) It offered 160 acres of land to any settler who would pay a \$10 registration fee, live on the land for five years, and cultivate and improve it.
 - B) It offered 40 acres and a mule to former slaves who relocated to the frontier after the Civil War.
 - C) It granted ex-soldiers from Homestead, Pennsylvania, a parcel of western land as payment for service during the Civil War.
 - D) It was devised by Massachusetts senator Henry Homestead to break up Indian reservations and provide 160 acres of land to Indians for farming.
 - E) It created reservations to which Indians were forced to move.
13. What technologies did not advance during the mid-1800s?
- A) The patenting of barbed wire
 - B) Efficient steel plows
 - C) The development of the cotton gin
 - D) Spring-tooth harrows
 - E) Improved windmills
14. What did the Fort Laramie Treaty require?
- A) It required northern Plains Indians to move to a reservation in South Dakota.
 - B) It required the Apaches to surrender their landholdings in the Southwest.
 - C) It required the Navajo Indians to abandon their hunter-gatherer culture and adopt farming.
 - D) It required the Comanche Indians to sell their land to white settlers for pennies on the dollar.
 - E) It required the Pueblo Indians to leave New Mexico for California.
15. What is dry farming?
- A) It is farming in frontier areas where the sale of alcohol was prohibited.
 - B) It is plowing deeply and harrowing lightly to raise a covering of dirt that would retain moisture after a rainfall.
 - C) It is specializing in dry grains such as corn, oats, and wheat, rather than more perishable produce such as fruit and vegetables.
 - D) It is growing crops in desertlike conditions.
 - E) It is a method of drying up flood plains to reclaim land for agriculture.
16. What was the outcome of the Red River War?
- A) Indian independence on the southern Plains came to an end.
 - B) Indians in Oklahoma preserved their freedom for another twenty years.
 - C) Indians defeated white soldiers in most of the battles but lost the war.
 - D) Indians were able to force the government to grant them control of North and South Dakota.
 - E) American soldiers massacred what remained of the Cheyenne Indians.
17. Which of the following characterized frontier communities?
- A) They saw cooperation among neighbors as a form of insurance in a rugged environment.

- B) They maintained communal households because nuclear families gave way to frontier polygamy.
- C) They had a deep suspicion of neighbors or any outsiders who were not kin.
- D) They practiced homosexuality because there were no women on the frontier.
- E) They followed matriarchal leadership because the men tended to be away from home for months at a time.

18. Which of the following statements best describes the attitude of western state governments regarding woman suffrage?

- A) They believed that the West was a place where “men were men and women were women,” and only men should vote.
- B) They believed that women had made important contributions to settlement and that woman suffrage would attract female settlers.
- C) They preferred to wait and see how the experiment of woman suffrage would work out in the more progressive eastern states.
- D) It was not a major concern because there were few women in most western states.
- E) They refused to grant women suffrage because they feared women would vote for prohibition, put an end to gambling and brothels, and in general clean up government.

19. Which of the following describes a method that many late-nineteenth-century eastern reformers wanted to use to deal with Native Americans?

- A) They wanted to provide them with formal schooling in English and destroy their native culture.
- B) They wanted to build special schools so that Indians could study and pass on their native cultures.
- C) They wanted to put Indian men into the army so that they would learn the discipline of the white man.
- D) They wanted to move them to cities so that they could be modernized and Americanized.
- E) They wanted to allow them to roam the western prairies, far from urban corruption and westernizing influences.

20. Which of the following statements concerning the first transcontinental railroad is true?

- A) It was financed entirely by private capital, with no government subsidy.
- B) It was built primarily with the forced labor of Sioux, Cheyenne, and Comanche prisoners of war and black slaves.
- C) It was completed in 1869 with the joining of the Union Pacific and Central tracks in Utah.
- D) It was a patchwork of short state railroads, built with little thought to transcontinental connections.
- E) It was chartered originally by the Confederacy in its hopes to take over the West and then continued by the Union after the South's defeat.

21. In the latter half of the nineteenth century, where did the federal government attempt to confine all Plains Indian tribes?

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|--------------------------|------------------------------|
| A) Texas and Arizona | D) Utah and Montana |
| B) California and Oregon | E) Oklahoma and South Dakota |
| C) Nebraska and Kansas | |

22. Which of the following characterized relations between Anglos and Mexican-Americans in Texas in the 1840s and 1850s?

- A) Inter-marriage
- B) Harassment of Mexican-Americans by Anglos and retaliation by Mexican bandits
- C) Friendship cemented by their mutual hatred of blacks and Indians
- D) Peaceful coexistence because most Mexican-Americans assimilated into Anglo society
- E) None of these

23. Which of the following statements accurately describe the schools that white reformers and the federal government established for Indians in the late nineteenth century?

- A) The schools attempted to get Indians to abandon their traditional cultures.
- B) The schools focused primarily on vocational training.
- C) The schools did not completely stamp out Indian identity.
- D) All of these.
- E) None of these.

24. Where did the cultural adaptation of Spanish-speaking Americans to Anglo society go relatively smoothly?

- A) California
- B) Arizona and New Mexico
- C) Texas
- D) All of these
- E) None of these

25. Which of the following occurred in Virginia City, Nevada, after the discovery of the Comstock Lode?

- A) An orgy of speculation and building
- B) An increase in the police force
- C) A religious revival
- D) An exodus of the female population to Reno
- E) Looting by mobs and random terrorist activity by snipers

26. How did Joseph G. McCoy turn the cattle industry into a bonanza?

- A) He built a new stockyard in Abilene.
- B) He guaranteed the transport of his steers in railcars.
- C) He earned kickbacks from the railroads.
- D) He surveyed and shortened the Chisholm Trail.
- E) All of these.

27. Which of the following statements best describes cowboys?

- A) Cowboys were well paid and generally enjoyed comfortable working conditions.
- B) Cowboys were almost always white because there was a deep prejudice against blacks and Mexicans among cattlemen.
- C) Cowboys were usually the owner-operators of cattle ranches.
- D) Cowboys were usually ne'er-do-well drifters.
- E) None of these.

28. Who were Nat Love and Bose Ikard?
- A) They were the real names of Butch Cassidy and the Sundance Kid.
 - B) They were black cowboys.
 - C) They were the discoverers of the Comstock Lode.
 - D) They were the legendary foremen who directed the construction of the transcontinental railroad.
 - E) They were coauthors of popular Western dime novels about Deadwood Dick.
29. The range wars pitted which two groups against each other?
- A) Cattlemen and farmers
 - B) Cowboys and Indians
 - C) Mexican bandits and Anglo farmers
 - D) Blacks and Chinese
 - E) Renegade soldiers and Indians
30. What did agribusinesses need to be successful?
- A) Minimal investments of capital
 - B) Minimal investments in labor
 - C) Heavy investments in equipment
 - D) 160-acre farms
 - E) Small government subsidies
31. Which of the following statements concerning the Five Civilized Tribes is true?
- A) They were punished for siding with the Confederacy during the Civil War by the relocation to their reservations of thousands of Indians from other tribes.
 - B) They were rewarded for siding with the Union during the Civil War by being granted exclusive use of the Indian Territory.
 - C) They were Christian Indians who could read and write and had adopted the ways of white men.
 - D) They were destroyed at the Battle of Little Big Horn.
 - E) They were the only Indians granted the right to vote along with black freedmen.
32. Which of the following was not a reason the days of the open range and great cattle drives came to an end after the mid-1880s?
- A) The ranges were overgrazed and too crowded.
 - B) Severe winters and dry summers in 1885 and 1886 caused severe hardships.
 - C) The demand for beef declined as more people turned to cheaper food.
 - D) The expansion of the railroads throughout the West cut across grazing areas.
 - E) Cattle prices declined.
33. The Oklahoma Land Rush of 1889 describes the events that occurred when
- A) thousands of settlers rushed into the Oklahoma Territory on April 22, 1889, to stake out homesteads.
 - B) gold was discovered in the Oklahoma Territory.
 - C) oil was discovered in the Oklahoma Territory.
 - D) Congress forced the Santa Fe Railroad to sell land it had been hoarding.
 - E) all of these occurred.

34. Why was Helen Hunt Jackson important?
- A) She taught settlers how to burn bison dung.
 - B) She castigated the government for constantly breaking the treaties with the Indians.
 - C) She was the first dime novelist.
 - D) She lobbied Congress to establish schools for Indians.
 - E) She wrote the first stories of the glories of military service in the West.
35. What did Buffalo Bill Cody's Wild West show do?
- A) It offered demonstrations of steer roping.
 - B) It featured Sitting Bull and Chief Red Cloud.
 - C) It presented mock battles of army scouts and Indians as morality dramas of good versus evil.
 - D) It reinforced the dime-novel image of the West.
 - E) All of these.
36. Which of these individuals—a president, a painter, and a writer—were deeply influenced by the frontier myth, enjoyed the physical challenges of the West, and rejected the constraints of the genteel urban world of their youth?
- A) Franklin Roosevelt, Georgia O'Keeffe, Henry James
 - B) Grover Cleveland, Jackson Pollock, Helen Hunt Jackson
 - C) Theodore Roosevelt, Frederick Remington, Owen Wister
 - D) Rutherford B. Hayes, Asher Durand, Theodore Dreiser
 - E) Benjamin Harrison, Frederic Church, Hamlin Garland
37. Deseret was
- A) the location of the first gold discovered in California.
 - B) the location where the eastern and western branches of the Transcontinental Railroad met.
 - C) a new country that Brigham Young and the Mormons tried to create.
 - D) the name of James Fenimore Cooper's first book.
 - E) a food dish from the Great Plains that was made from buffalo meat.
38. Who was Frederick Jackson Turner?
- A) He was a painter of American western landscapes.
 - B) He was a historian who put forth the thesis that the frontier was the key to the American character.
 - C) He was the author of *Ramona*, a tale of doomed love set on a California Spanish-Mexican ranch.
 - D) He was a one-armed veteran of the Civil War who charted the Colorado River through the Grand Canyon.
 - E) He was the author of *Roughing It*, a mining novel.
39. What did mining, cattle ranching, and wheat farming have in common?
- A) Most people who tried their hand at them made money.
 - B) Slow economic growth made them safe investments.
 - C) Boom and bust economic cycles affected them.
 - D) The work itself was not hard.
 - E) They depended on massive government subsidies.

40. Whose campaign to protect the wilderness led to the establishment of Yosemite National Park and the founding of the Sierra Club?

- A) Joseph G. McCoy
- B) Hamlin Garland
- C) Owen Wister
- D) John Wesley Powell
- E) John Muir

41. Who led a raid against Brownsville, Texas, in 1859?

- A) César Chavez
- B) Alberto de León
- C) Eric Estrada
- D) Juan Cortina
- E) Don Delivega

42. What did the nineteenth-century conservation movement do?

- A) It destroyed the old legend of the western frontier as the seedbed of American virtues.
- B) It emphasized the abundance of western land.
- C) It attempted to educate the public about the destruction of the environment.
- D) It lobbied against the continual flooding of the Sacramento River.
- E) It secretly funded entrepreneurs to avert government legislation.

43. How did Mexican-Americans in Arizona and New Mexico attempt to protect their interests in the 1880s?

- A) They formed a vigilante group called Las Gorras Blancas (the White Caps).
- B) They lobbied the government for more soldiers.
- C) They built forts that protected their land.
- D) They hired mercenaries to patrol their land and expel any trespassers.
- E) All of these.

44. Enough settlers moved to Alaska for it to establish its own territorial government when gold was discovered

- A) near Anchorage.
- B) in the Canadian Klondike.
- C) in the Aleutian Islands.
- D) near Juneau.
- E) on Mt. McKinley.

45. What crop was found to grow very well in the Dakotas in the 1870s?

- A) Cotton
- B) Tobacco
- C) Rice
- D) Wheat
- E) Soybeans

46. What did the 1898 Curtis Act do?
- A) It gave each Indian tribe \$10 million as compensation for wrongs done against them in the past.
 - B) It established the University of Arizona for Indian children.
 - C) It dissolved the Indian Territory and abolished tribal governments.
 - D) It paid the Apaches \$5 million in exchange for their move to Mexico.
 - E) It set the stage for the Oklahoma Land Rush.
47. Why was the Interstate Commerce Commission established?
- A) To investigate and oversee railroad activities
 - B) To control fluctuations in the international grain market
 - C) To encourage interstate cooperation in commercial ventures
 - D) To regulate the disruptive activities of industrial unions
 - E) To encourage Americans not to buy imported goods
48. Which of the following statements about the period from 1860 to 1900 is *not* true?
- A) U.S. textile and iron production tapered off.
 - B) Boom-bust business cycles produced two major depressions.
 - C) Manufacturing output soared.
 - D) Innovative advertising and marketing techniques were created.
 - E) Industry often polluted the environment.
49. Which of the following was characteristic of modern industrial America after the Civil War?
- A) The rapid spread of technological innovation and the factory system
 - B) The impulse to drive rivals out of business and consolidate monopolistic power
 - C) Exploitation of immense coal deposits as a source of cheap energy
 - D) All of these
 - E) None of these
50. Which of the following statements concerning the use of technology in industry in the second half of the nineteenth century is true?
- A) It required a better-educated work force.
 - B) It allowed traditional craftsmen and artisans to maintain their dominance over production.
 - C) It made it possible for manufacturers to hire cheap unskilled or semiskilled labor.
 - D) It was primarily the hallmark of giant corporations.
 - E) It made it possible for manufacturers to eliminate human labor power altogether.
51. How did Andrew Carnegie revolutionize the steel industry?
- A) He incorporated the Bessemer process in his steel-manufacturing factories.
 - B) He standardized workplace procedures to achieve greater efficiency.
 - C) He utilized vertical integration to minimize costs and maximize profits.
 - D) All of these.
 - E) None of these.

52. Besides the fact that its all-inclusive membership undermined its unity, why did the Knights of Labor collapse in the late 1880s?
- A) Its use of strikes in the mid-1880s led to a great backlash.
 - B) Its failure to offer membership to blacks alienated a large percentage of the population.
 - C) Its attempts to bribe elected officials led to embarrassing scandals.
 - D) Its plan to help unskilled workers angered skilled workers.
 - E) Its support of Karl Marx angered many capitalists.
53. At the end of the Civil War, what communications system did the railroads use to coordinate their complex flow of rail cars?
- A) The telephone
 - B) The Pony Express
 - C) The telegraph
 - D) The Internet
 - E) Text-messaging
54. 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 hired maids and cooks to ease the burden of their work at home, whereas single women usually did most of the work themselves.
 - B) Married women commonly worked under sweatshop conditions within the tenements, whereas single women often viewed outside work as an opportunity.
 - C) Married women worked in cigar factories, whereas single women did needlework at home.
 - D) Married women were able to work in factories because of the large number of unmarried women available to provide child care.
 - E) 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.
55. Andrew Carnegie learned many of the successful management methods he used in the steel industry when he worked as a(n)
- A) bookkeeper in the textile industry in his native Scotland.
 - B) secretary for the Singer Sewing Machine Company.
 - C) foreman in the meatpacking industry in Chicago.
 - D) bartender at an Edinburgh pub.
 - E) employee of the Pennsylvania Railroad.
56. Who founded Standard Oil?
- A) Jay Gould
 - B) Leland Stanford
 - C) John Rockefeller
 - D) J. P. Morgan
 - E) Andrew Mellon
57. Which of the following statements concerning the United States Steel Company is true?
- A) It was Andrew Carnegie's steel company in the 1870s and 1880s.

- B) It was the steel company operated by the United States government when it nationalized the steel trust.
 - C) It was the first business capitalized at more than \$1 billion.
 - D) It was created by J. P. Morgan to compete with Federal Steel.
 - E) It was the first company to issue stock to meet its huge capital needs.
58. Which of the following was one of the secrets of John D. Rockefeller's success?
- A) He paid attention to the minutest details.
 - B) He pioneered a division of labor in which he concentrated on financial matters and delegated the technical operations of the industry to his managers.
 - C) He concentrated on the big picture and did not get bogged down in details.
 - D) He did not waste a lot of money on advertising.
 - E) He was willing to develop equal cooperative relationships with his competitors.
59. What did the Sherman Anti-Trust Act do?
- A) It fined violators up to \$5 million and called for up to ten years in jail for individuals creating monopolies.
 - B) It was interpreted by the Supreme Court in ways sympathetic to labor unions.
 - C) It clearly defined controversial terms like trust and restraint of trade for the first time.
 - D) All of these.
 - E) None of these.
60. How did the Supreme Court, in *United States v. Knight Company*, diminish the effectiveness of the Sherman Anti-Trust Act?
- A) It ruled that manufacturing was not interstate commerce.
 - B) It ruled that the Granger Laws were unconstitutional because states could not regulate interstate commerce.
 - C) It ruled that all trusts and monopolies in interstate commerce were illegal and could be broken up by the federal government.
 - D) It ruled that employers could force employees to sign and abide by yellow dog contracts.
 - E) It ruled that holding companies, which simply owned a controlling share of the stock of other firms, were not subject to antitrust laws.
61. Which of the following did Thomas Edison invent?
- A) Sewing machine
 - B) Refrigerated rail cars
 - C) Phonograph
 - D) All of these
 - E) None of these
62. Why was the American Federation of Labor the most successful union of the late nineteenth century?
- A) It had a strong leader in Samuel Gompers.
 - B) It limited its membership to skilled workers, thus allowing the union more unity.
 - C) It clearly defined its objectives.
 - D) All of these.
 - E) None of these.

63. How did James Duke influence American society in the late nineteenth century?
- A) He used advertising trading cards, box-top premiums, and scientific endorsements to sell cigarettes to Americans.
 - B) He figured out how to turn barley into a much more flavorful form of beer.
 - C) He established Duke University, one of the first elite universities in the South.
 - D) He developed the secret formula for Coca Cola.
 - E) He showed how a more sanitary environment reduced the threat of diseases.
64. What did Henry Grady advocate?
- A) He proposed expanding the rights of black Americans in the South.
 - B) He argued that the South should continue to base its economy on agricultural production.
 - C) He advocated diversifying the economy and expanding industrial production in the South.
 - D) He called for a national referendum to allow the South to secede peacefully.
 - E) He supported the construction of military bases throughout the South.
65. Which of the following was the result of the rapid industrial development of the United States between 1860 and 1900?
- A) Increased demand for and the importance of skilled artisans.
 - B) An economy dominated by enormous corporations.
 - C) The near-extinction of small, specialized companies.
 - D) Fewer women and child laborers in mines and mills.
 - E) Only the richest 5 percent of the American population felt any effect at all.
66. By the 1880s, what had happened to most southern farmers?
- A) They were the wealthiest, most stable members of southern society.
 - B) They specialized in growing cash crops such as cotton and tobacco.
 - C) They had left the land to become industrial workers because western competition drove southern farms out of business.
 - D) They had sold their land to northern speculators.
 - E) They were self-sufficient because they reverted to subsistence farming.
67. Who supported the New South creed?
- A) Industrialists who believed that the South's natural resources and cheap labor made it a natural site for industrial development
 - B) White supremacists who believed that "the South will rise again" through the subjugation of the black race
 - C) Fundamentalist southern Baptists who believed that the second coming of Christ was close at hand
 - D) Aristocratic southern families who believed that the South would flourish again only if it returned to the plantation system
 - E) Northerners who believed that a new accommodationist approach had to be used if the South were to be brought back to economic health

68. How did southern cotton mills differ from northern cotton mills in the 1880s?
- A) Southern cotton mills hired mostly single women.
 - B) Southern cotton mills were located in the countryside rather than in cities.
 - C) Southern mill workers were paid better than were northern mill workers.
 - D) Southern cotton mills used traditional handicraft methods rather than machinery to produce cloth.
 - E) Southern cotton mills tended to be smaller, with safer working conditions.
69. Who led the American Railway Union in the Pullman strike?
- A) James Weaver
 - B) James Blaine
 - C) Eugene Debs
 - D) Chester Arthur
 - E) Terrence Powderly
70. How did industrialization affect skilled craftsmen?
- A) Subdividing the manufacture of a product into smaller jobs meant that an individual no longer manufactured an entire product.
 - B) Skilled craftsmen were needed to operate machinery.
 - C) The tension of assembly-line work caused formerly sober, disciplined craftsmen to drink on the job.
 - D) Skilled craftsmen were transformed into aristocrats in the world of labor.
 - E) Industrialization allowed skilled craftsman to flourish because many people came to realize the value of products produced by hand.
71. What did Henry George argue in Progress and Poverty?
- A) That industrialization was the key to progress and the end of poverty
 - B) That socialism was the answer to the end of poverty
 - C) That industrialization had led to a great deal of misery
 - D) That the government needed to fight poverty by limiting industrialization
 - E) None of these
72. In the late nineteenth century, which of the following statements about child labor was true?
- A) It was common in the coal mines and cotton mills.
 - B) It was uncommon because children were not strong enough to handle the large machines and fast pace of factory production.
 - C) It was uncommon because children had to stay in school until age sixteen.
 - D) It was uncommon because, for the first time, childhood was seen as a distinct stage of life reserved for innocence, play, education, and maternal love.
 - E) It was common in the economically depressed South, but it was uncommon in the prosperous North.
73. Which immigrants were most likely to be found in skilled trades in the 1880s?
- A) Irish
 - B) German
 - C) French-Canadian
 - D) Chinese
 - E) Mexican

74. Why did women join the work force in growing numbers in the late nineteenth century?
- A) The feminist movement encouraged farm girls and young immigrant women to work in order to become independent of their families.
 - B) Changes in agriculture brought young farm women into the industrial labor force, and immigrant daughters worked to supplement meager family incomes.
 - C) Industrialists thought women would have a civilizing influence on the brutal factory conditions.
 - D) Trade unions won a series of court cases opening employment opportunities for women.
 - E) The Civil War had created a shortage of male workers.
75. Which of the following statements about upward mobility in the late nineteenth century is the most accurate?
- A) Andrew Carnegie's rise from poverty to colossal wealth was typical of the opportunities open to immigrants in America.
 - B) Few industrial leaders came from the privileged classes because they were too soft to make it in the world of competitive capitalism.
 - C) Skilled workers had few opportunities to rise to the top in small companies.
 - D) Americans who got ahead in the late nineteenth century were more likely to go from rags to respectability than from rags to riches.
 - E) Middle-class Americans tended to slide downward more often than rise upward in socioeconomic rank.
76. Which of the following men was not a railroad entrepreneur?
- A) Henry Watterson
 - B) Jay Gould
 - C) Collis Huntington
 - D) James Hill
 - E) None of these.
77. Which of the following issues did not impede the growth of unions in the late nineteenth century?
- A) Divisions between skilled craftsmen and common laborers
 - B) Ethnic and religious diversity of the working class
 - C) Limited financial resources
 - D) Lack of interest on the part of workers because their real wages were rising and conditions were improving
 - E) Divisions over tactics
78. The Piedmont is an area stretching from
- A) Texas to North Dakota.
 - B) Virginia to Alabama.
 - C) California to Washington.
 - D) Pennsylvania to Illinois.
 - E) Florida to Louisiana.

79. According to the Interstate Commerce Commission, how many railroad workers were killed or injured on the job in 1889?
- A) Approximately 2,000
 - B) Between 4,000 and 5,000
 - C) Close to 10,000
 - D) Between 14,000 and 16,000
 - E) Over 20,000
80. What did Terence V. Powderly and the Knights of Labor advocate?
- A) Immigration restrictions
 - B) Temperance
 - C) The admission of blacks into local Knights of Labor assemblies
 - D) Producer and consumer cooperatives
 - E) All of these
81. Which immigrants in the West bore the brunt of labor hostility in the 1870s and 1880s?
- A) Jewish immigrants
 - B) Chinese immigrants
 - C) Irish Catholic immigrants
 - D) Russian immigrants
 - E) Mexican immigrants
82. How did Horatio Alger influence American society?
- A) He propagated the rags-to-riches idea.
 - B) He described the perilous conditions in factories and lobbied Congress to regulate them.
 - C) He organized workers into the National Labor Union.
 - D) He convinced many Americans that the Anglo-Saxon race was superior to all others.
 - E) He led a movement to expand public education to include all children in the United States.
83. 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 only union members would be hired.
 - D) that permitted only Asian immigrants to be hired.
 - E) limited wages to no more than \$2 a day.
84. Who was Mary Harris Jones?
- A) She was a leader of the United Mine Workers of America who expanded its membership by stressing the need to fight for families.
 - B) She founded the Women's Christian Temperance Union to try and reduce drinking in the laboring class.
 - C) She lobbied for reform in how the mentally handicapped were treated.
 - D) She assassinated James Garfield in 1881.
 - E) She persuaded Andrew Carnegie that well-paid workers would be the best workers.

85. What was the result of the Haymarket Square bombing in 1886?
- A) It led to increased sympathy for workers and unions.
 - B) It resulted in the election of several German-born anarchists to the Illinois state legislature.
 - C) It led to the arrest of the police who fired on the crowd.
 - D) It resulted in intensified animosity toward labor unions.
 - E) It led to the passage of the Interstate Commerce Act.

86. Who argued that “[t]he law of survival of the fittest was not made by man, and it cannot be abrogated by man. We can only, by interfering with it, produce the survival of the unfittest”?

- A) Lester Frank Ward
- B) William Graham Sumner
- C) Herbert Spencer
- D) Josiah Strong
- E) William Sylvis

87. Karl Marx argued that

- A) a classless society would emerge when capitalism triumphed around the world.
- B) individual economic theories were only as effective as those who practiced them.
- C) workers who knew they would be given a competitive wage would be the most loyal to a company.
- D) capitalists would eventually create their own destruction by driving impoverished workers to revolt.
- E) only by introducing Biblical principles in the workplace could there be harmony between business owners and their workers.

88. What did Adam Smith argue in *The Wealth of Nations*?

- A) Self-interest acted as an invisible hand in the marketplace, automatically regulating the supply of and demand for services.
- B) Mechanization would become the invisible hand and automation would eliminate human labor.
- C) Wealth should be distributed evenly throughout society.
- D) Inexorable natural laws controlled the social order.
- E) A single tax would solve the nation's uneven distribution of wealth.

89. Who argued that poverty was not the result of unchangeable natural laws and could be eliminated by government intervention and social planning?

- A) George Bellamy
- B) Lester Frank Ward
- C) Andrew Carnegie
- D) Henry George
- E) John D. Rockefeller

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

- A) Scandinavians and Germans
- B) Irish
- C) English, Scottish, and Welsh
- D) Chinese and Koreans
- E) Southern and eastern Europeans

91. In 1890, approximately what portion of the population of Greater New York had been born abroad or were children of foreign parents?
- A) One out of five
 - B) Almost one-third
 - C) Approximately one-half
 - D) Four out of five
 - E) 5 percent
92. Why was Frances Willard important?
- A) She headed the Woman's Christian Temperance Union that pursued various reform issues.
 - B) She became the first woman to run for president.
 - C) She campaigned on behalf of Christianity being declared the state religion of the United States.
 - D) She fought against racial discrimination but supported gender segregation.
 - E) She chaired the National Woman's Suffrage Party and fought for a woman's right to vote.
93. In what type of building did most urban poor people live in the late nineteenth century?
- A) Town homes
 - B) Single-family housing
 - C) Tenements
 - D) Skyscrapers
 - E) Sod houses
94. Who was known as the king of ragtime?
- A) Elvis Presley
 - B) George Gershwin
 - C) Scott Joplin
 - D) Daniel Devito
 - E) Franklin Pierce
95. Which statement best represents urban residential patterns among ethnic groups?
- A) Immigrants preferred to mix with the general population in order to assimilate more quickly into American culture.
 - 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) Religion was the primary factor in ethnic residential patterns because immigrants congregated around their churches.
 - D) Common language was the primary factor in ethnic residential patterns, regardless of national origin.
 - E) Immigrants tried to blot out their memories of the old country by living among different kinds of people.

96. Machine politics was
- A) a form of urban politics where local politicians, known as bosses, dominated urban areas.
 - B) a form of urban politics where the boss of an unofficial political organization controlled a particular party or faction in office.
 - C) a social theory in which all interest groups in society meshed together like the parts of a machine.
 - D) the derisive term given to voting machines when urban reformers first introduced them.
 - E) a form of urban politics influenced by the ideas of reformers.
97. Which of the following functions was not typically performed by political bosses and precinct captains?
- A) They delivered votes at election time.
 - B) They ran settlement houses.
 - C) They served as informal welfare agents for the needy.
 - D) They protected the troubled in the neighborhood.
 - E) They dispensed patronage jobs, contracts, and other political favors.
98. Who was Thomas Nast mocking in his famous cartoon "Let Us Prey"?
- A) Industrialists
 - B) Fundamentalist preachers
 - C) The New York City police force
 - D) President Grant
 - E) Boss Tweed
99. The Young Men's Christian Association and the Young Women's Christian Association were formed mainly to
- A) assist rural young men and women who migrated to the city.
 - B) help youngsters migrate west.
 - C) convert Jewish immigrants.
 - D) convert Indians.
 - E) prevent young people from attending performances of ragtime music.
100. The Salvation Army was
- A) a branch of the military formed to clean up the slums.
 - B) organized along pseudomilitary lines to inculcate the urban poor with middle-class values.
 - C) a social-welfare organization based on new ideas of gently persuading the urban poor to adopt middle-class values.
 - 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.
101. Who was Anthony Comstock?
- A) Chicago gangster
 - B) Political boss
 - C) Birth-control advocate
 - D) New York City political boss
 - E) Moral-purity crusader

102. Which of the following statements accurately describes urban growth in the late nineteenth century?
- A) While Atlantic seaboard cities like New York and Boston grew dramatically, interior cities like Cincinnati did not.
 - B) The population of American cities grew an average of 25 percent between the Civil War and 1900.
 - C) Urban areas remained about the same size because people tried to stay in more rural communities.
 - D) Urban populations grew dramatically, with cities such as Chicago growing by over 400 percent.
 - E) City managers carefully planned and monitored urban growth before 1900.
103. How did the settlement-house movement distinguish itself from other urban social-welfare organizations?
- A) It helped poor immigrants settle on western homesteads to relieve urban overcrowding.
 - B) It helped the urban poor purchase their own homes because of the belief that owning private property leads to the adoption of middle-class values.
 - C) It insisted that charity workers live in slum neighborhoods to better understand the living conditions of the poor.
 - D) It was not concerned about the urban poor's propensity for drinking and gambling.
 - E) It tried to keep immigrants settled indoors until they could behave like Americans.
104. Who established Hull House?
- A) Susan B. Anthony
 - B) Jane Addams
 - C) Carrie Chapman Catt
 - D) Francis Willard
 - E) Harriet Tubman
105. Who established an inner-city church to reach out to the poor?
- A) Josephine Shaw Lowell
 - B) William S. Rainsford
 - C) Josiah Strong
 - D) Robert M. Hartley
 - E) William Graham Sumner
106. Where did the new immigrants of the late nineteenth century originate?
- A) Western Europe
 - B) Southern and eastern Europe
 - C) North Africa and the Middle East
 - D) China and Japan
 - E) Latin America

107. 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) Many immigrants shed their native culture only with reluctance.
 - B) Immigrants had little desire to become Americanized.
 - C) Immigrants came to the United States to try to become like Americans.
 - D) Immigrants were ashamed of their native culture.
 - E) The dominant American culture made assimilation impossible.
108. Why was the development of the flush toilet and indoor plumbing so significant?
- A) It helped fight the many diseases that flourish in polluted waters.
 - B) It reduced the level of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere.
 - C) It forced Americans to learn how to conserve water.
 - D) It increased the attraction of America to immigrants.
 - E) It limited the spread of malaria.
109. What was the importance of culture for American Victorians?
- A) It helped to separate the lower classes from the respectable middle classes.
 - B) It was an agency of social uplift that could help those Americans aspiring to middle-class status.
 - C) It was a code word for decadence, they believed, because art museums were repositories of immoral works.
 - D) It was a derogatory term generally used to describe the lower classes' cheap copies of famous paintings.
 - E) It represented European life and was therefore considered un-American.
110. During the 1880s and 1890s, which new obligation was added to the traditional middle-class woman's role as director of the household?
- A) She had to cultivate her special maternal gifts, especially her sensitivity toward children and her aptitude for religion.
 - B) She had to seek outlets for her creative energies outside the home.
 - C) She had to nurture her family's cultural improvement by fostering an artistic environment of ornamentation, knickknacks, and well-arranged furniture.
 - D) She had to foster a home environment that would encourage her husband to share both his breadwinning duties and her homemaking duties.
 - E) She had to be the moral beacon shining light across a sea of male decadence.
111. What impact did the department store have?
- A) It overcame middle- and upper-class reluctance to spend.
 - B) It made shopping an adventure.
 - C) It functioned as a kind of social club and home away from home for women living comfortably.
 - D) It spotlighted the high quality and low cost of the items for sale.
 - E) All of these.

112. What purpose did college football have, according to its defenders in the late nineteenth century?
- A) It epitomized American democratic ideals because all Americans played or watched the game.
 - B) It was a character-building sport that could function as a surrogate frontier experience in an increasingly urbanized society.
 - C) It was a safe sport that the nation's future business and professional leaders could undertake without fear of injury.
 - D) It would teach students the military discipline and skills necessary as the United States became a world power.
 - E) It prepared students for the working world by teaching them the value of working together as a team to attain a common goal.
113. What major change took place during the late nineteenth century in the teaching of medicine, architecture, engineering, and law?
- A) College faculties were purged of anyone who was not a native-born American.
 - B) Colleges refused to train these professionals because the American public had demonstrated strong prejudice against them.
 - C) Standards were raised and practice was professionalized.
 - D) State boards of education agreed that training for such professions would best be accomplished at European universities.
 - E) Admissions standards dropped as the professions tried to compete with the higher-paying business world.
114. Who argued in *The American Woman's Home* that those of "good breeding" should avoid "reaching over another person's plate; . . . using the table-cloth instead of napkins; . . . and picking the teeth at the table"?
- A) Elizabeth Cady Stanton
 - B) Jane Addams
 - C) Catharine Beecher
 - D) Susan B. Anthony
 - E) Abigail Allen
115. Why did leisure-time activities become increasingly important to the working class during the late nineteenth century?
- A) Factory labor was growing more routine and impersonal, and social interactions at the workplace were increasingly inhibited.
 - B) Working-class Americans viewed leisure activity as a method of rising to middle-class status.
 - C) American employers were increasingly emphasizing leisure and relaxation as a method of keeping their work force happy and healthy.
 - D) Leisure-time activities brought Americans of all ethnicities together and therefore contributed to a process of Americanization that most workers desired.
 - E) All of these.
116. During the late nineteenth century, the working-class saloon was
- A) the center for immigrant politics.
 - B) a meeting place for husbands and wives.
 - C) a place to escape the socially isolating routines of the factory.
 - D) a location for ethnic groups to reinforce their identities.
 - E) a place for a free lunch.

117. How were the new research universities of the late nineteenth century different from earlier colleges?

- A) They stressed the importance of teaching the classical subjects like Latin and Greek.
- B) They focused on teaching science and math.
- C) They offered courses in a wide variety of subject areas.
- D) They made conscientious efforts to have both male and female students.
- E) They included health-related courses like physical education and sex education.

118. What form of theatrical entertainment drew the largest audiences in late-nineteenth-century America?

- A) Vaudeville
- B) Opera
- C) Shakespearean comedy
- D) Burlesque
- E) Brass band concerts

119. What was the goal of Josephine Shaw Lowell and the Charity Organization Society?

- A) They wanted the federal government to take responsibility for providing for the urban poor.
- B) They wanted their aid recipients to move toward self-sufficiency.
- C) They wanted all aid to the urban poor to be administered through their organization.
- D) They wanted all aid to the indigent to be eliminated.
- E) They wanted charity to be provided in a discreet way that avoided drawing attention to those who were receiving the aid.

120. For a late-nineteenth-century unmarried working-class woman, why did amusement parks exert a powerful lure?

- A) They offered opportunities to supplement meager wages through evening or weekend employment.
- B) They provided opportunities for the entire family to have a wholesome outing.
- C) They were places to meet friends, get away from parental supervision, and try out the latest dance steps.
- D) They had employment bureaus where factory owners recruited for high-paying jobs.
- E) They were places to buy bagels, baked potatoes, soda, and other foods and drinks not otherwise available.

121. Why did ragtime quickly become a national craze during the 1890s, especially among the working class?

- A) The music displayed a fresh originality.
- B) It was considered to have wild and complex rhythms.
- C) It originated in brothels and was associated with blacks.
- D) It was played strictly for entertainment.
- E) All of these.

122. Which of the following ideas was part of the central philosophy of Walter Rauschenbusch?
- A) He believed a truly Christian society would unite all churches.
 - B) He wanted to reorganize the industrial system.
 - C) He believed Christians should strive for world peace.
 - D) All of these.
 - E) None of these.
123. Which of the following magazines was viewed in the late nineteenth century as an important highbrow periodical?
- A) *McClure's*
 - B) *North American Review*
 - C) *Cosmopolitan*
 - D) *Ladies' Home Journal*
 - E) *The Police Gazette*
124. Baseball was most popular in
- A) the North because the integrated nature of baseball bothered many southerners.
 - B) rural areas because people living in the country could best relate to the slow pace of the game.
 - C) urban areas with large working-class populations.
 - D) cities where the stadium was placed in middle-class neighborhoods.
 - E) cities with large numbers of young adults.
125. Which of the following is the story of an innocent and attractive girl from Wisconsin who is seduced by a traveling salesman, moves in with the married proprietor of a fancy saloon, and eventually pursues a career in the theater?
- A) *Huckleberry Finn*
 - B) *The Awakening*
 - C) *Maggie: A Girl of the Streets*
 - D) *Champion Single Sculls*
 - E) *Sister Carrie*
126. Which of the following was a typical feature of daily life in a late-nineteenth-century American city?
- A) Cultural diversity
 - B) Racial harmony
 - C) Law and order
 - D) Political gridlock
 - E) All of these
127. What was one of New Orleans's special contributions to late-nineteenth-century American life and culture?
- A) Orchestra
 - B) Jazz
 - C) Educational reform
 - D) Architectural modernism
 - E) New approaches to racial integration

128. The work of which of the following individuals was not an example of modernism in architecture or painting during the late nineteenth century?
- A) Architect Frank Lloyd Wright
 - B) Painter Thomas Eakins
 - C) Architect Richard Morris Hunt
 - D) Painter Winslow Homer
 - E) Mary Cassatt
129. What did the work of Frances Willard of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union show about many women in the late nineteenth century?
- A) They could rebel against the fundamental assumptions of middle-class family structure and the woman's role within the family itself.
 - B) They could undercut the very club movement that they professed to favor.
 - C) They could use a fad such as bicycling without corsets as the symbol of liberation from patriarchy.
 - D) They could challenge the cult of domesticity and expand women's sphere while at the same time remaining committed to women's nurturing and supportive role within the family.
 - E) All of these.
130. In the late nineteenth century, John L. Sullivan represented America's love affair with
- A) boxing.
 - B) cycling.
 - C) football.
 - D) basketball.
 - E) racing.
131. Which of the following is *not* an indicator of women's changing relationship to men during the last decades of the nineteenth century?
- A) The rise of bicycling as a popular activity among young women
 - B) The growing popularity of catalog and department stores
 - C) The substantial rise in the divorce rate in these years
 - D) The new themes found in novels by women writers
 - E) The growth of coeducational private colleges and public universities
132. Which of the following suggests that public education in the late-nineteenth-century United States had become entangled in ethnic and class differences?
- A) The proliferation of private and parochial schools
 - B) The controversy over compulsory education
 - C) The debates over classroom decorum
 - D) The efforts to wrest control of schools from neighborhood leaders
 - E) All of these
133. Who coined the term conspicuous consumption to describe the excessive materialism and flaunting of wealth of America's captains of industry?
- A) Mark Twain
 - B) Annie MacLean
 - C) Thorstein Veblen
 - D) W. E. B. Du Bois
 - E) E. L. Godkin

134. Where was the Democratic Party strongest in the late nineteenth century?
- A) The South
 - B) Upper Midwest
 - C) New England
 - D) West Coast
 - E) Great Plains
135. Why was the 1892 election significant to U.S. history?
- A) Theodore Roosevelt won his first presidential term.
 - B) The Populist party showed it was a potential threat to the Republican and Democratic parties.
 - C) The election led to the end of Reconstruction.
 - D) Black Americans voted in a presidential election for the first time.
 - E) Southerners voted for the Republican Party in their largest numbers since before the Civil War.
136. How did William Randolph Hearst and Joseph Pulitzer change the newspaper industry?
- A) They set the precedent for accurately reporting stories in their respective newspapers.
 - B) They competed for readers by writing sensationalized stories that captured the reader's attention.
 - C) They reformed the newspaper business by eliminating corruption.
 - D) They introduced new printing techniques that eliminated the yellow color of newspapers.
 - E) They no longer permitted their papers to represent one specific political party and instead focused on providing unbiased reporting.
137. Which of the following statements accurately describes voter participation during the late nineteenth century?
- A) It was generally very high—usually from 80 percent up to 95 percent.
 - B) It was generally low because the major political parties were not discussing real issues.
 - C) It varied from election to election—sometimes very high, sometimes very low.
 - D) It was very high on the local level but very low on the national level.
 - E) It was very high on the national level but very low on the local level.
138. Why did the federal government tend to ignore the social consequences of industrialization during the late nineteenth century?
- A) Local party bosses refused federal government assistance.
 - B) Congressmen believed only the president had the constitutional authority to regulate societal issues.
 - C) Americans believed that volunteer Christian organizations should take care of societal problems.
 - D) Most American leaders, regardless of party, believed in the laissez-faire doctrine and did not support a large governmental role in the economy.
 - E) Most leaders believed in communism's focus on individual decision making and not government-directed policy.

139. Who became famous for the “Cross of Gold” speech in the 1896 presidential election?
- A) William Jennings Bryan
 - B) Theodore Roosevelt
 - C) William McKinley
 - D) Eugene Debs
 - E) Teddy Roosevelt
140. 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) Bankers: limit, because it would create economic stability
 - C) Southern and western farmers: restrict, because they wanted to make it easier to pay off their debts
 - D) All of these
 - E) None of these
141. The civil-service reformers of the late 1870s and early 1880s wanted
- A) a government bureaucracy that would help free immigrants from poverty.
 - B) a civil service staffed by gentlemen who needed nothing and wanted nothing from government except the satisfaction of using their talents.
 - C) a federal law that would appoint Roscoe Conkling director of government personnel.
 - D) laws that would help to sustain the dignity of the federal civil service.
 - E) individual contributions to a political campaign capped at \$500.
142. What did the Pendleton Act do?
- A) It initiated civil-service reform.
 - B) It required the use of silver as well as gold to back paper currency.
 - C) It started the policy of having separate but equal facilities for blacks and whites.
 - D) It raised tariff rates.
 - E) It gave Congress the power to investigate and oversee railroad activities.
143. Which of the following statements is(are) true concerning the 1884 presidential campaign?
- A) Mugwumps bolted from the Republican Party.
 - B) Cleveland admitted he had fathered an illegitimate child.
 - C) A clergyman denounced Democrats as the party of “rum, Romanism, and rebellion.”
 - D) The Republicans nominated a candidate who “wallowed in spoils like a rhinoceros in an African pool.”
 - E) All of these
144. Josiah Strong influenced American imperialism at the end of the nineteenth century because he
- A) argued that the United States had to seek revenge against Spain for the sinking of the Maine.
 - B) stressed that the United States had an obligation to assist colonies in gaining their independence.
 - C) emphasized that the United States had to acquire an empire to compete with other powers.
 - D) asserted that the United States had a moral responsibility to civilize other races.
 - E) claimed that the United States had to establish colonies for black Americans to reduce racial tensions.

145. What happened to James Garfield's presidency?
- A) Historians consider it the only successful presidency in the late nineteenth century.
 - B) It never really got started because he was assassinated soon after coming to office.
 - C) He supervised the greatest civil-service reform in American history.
 - D) He annexed Hawaii.
 - E) He proved a weak president and even lost the support of his own Republican Party.
146. What was the Grange (the Patrons of Husbandry)?
- A) It was an organization that provided mail-order brides to bachelor farmers.
 - B) It was a group of feminists who sought equality for husbands and wives.
 - C) It was a fraternal organization of the Dutch descendants of New Netherland patroons.
 - D) It was a men's liberation group that sought to liberate American males from matriarchal bondage.
 - E) It was an organization of farmers.
147. Why did Grover Cleveland propose a reduction of the tariff rates?
- A) He thought that the government had no right to meddle in the economy.
 - B) He believed that lower tariffs would encourage the growth of industry in the United States.
 - C) The tariff was feeding a large and growing federal budget surplus.
 - D) The tariff worked to the disadvantage of small farmers.
 - E) The farm lobby had been a major contributor to his presidential campaign.
148. Which of the following were goals of the Greenback party?
- A) An expanded money supply
 - B) Health and safety regulations in the workplace
 - C) More benefits for farmers
 - D) All of these
 - E) None of these
149. Which of the following is associated with the administration of Benjamin Harrison?
- A) A record-high tariff
 - B) The decision to cease government purchases of silver
 - C) Government attacks on entrenched economic interests
 - D) The decline of political activism in the agrarian South and West
 - E) The worst economic depression in the nineteenth century
150. Which statement below concerning the farmers' alliance movement is true?
- A) The movement was restricted to the agrarian South because agriculture was prosperous elsewhere.
 - B) The movement initially advocated farmers' cooperatives and eventually turned to politics.
 - C) It was never able to build a large membership.
 - D) The movement failed to win many supporters because of its virulent racism.
 - E) It limited itself to a social and educational role and attempted to remain as noncontroversial as possible to gain maximum support in Congress.

151. What did Southern Alliance leader Charles Macune argue?
- A) The federal government was to establish a series of branch banks to hold federal deposits and help to control the money supply.
 - B) Late-nineteenth-century American capitalists attempted to corner all the silver that was held outside the federal treasury.
 - C) Farmers should be able to store crops in government warehouses and then borrow against those crops until prices rose.
 - D) Farmers should “raise less corn and more hell.”
 - E) The federal government should provide special agricultural loans from a fund created out of grain excise taxes.
152. Which of the following was *not* a goal of the Populist party?
- A) It wanted the government to nationalize the railroads.
 - B) It wanted an increased money supply.
 - C) It wanted to raise the protective tariff.
 - D) It wanted to elect U.S. senators directly.
 - E) It wanted to enact a graduated income tax.
153. Which of the following was not a tool that southern states used to disenfranchise blacks after Reconstruction?
- A) Outright legal prohibitions
 - B) Literacy tests
 - C) Poll taxes
 - D) Grandfather clauses
 - E) Property requirements
154. During the late nineteenth century, what was the relationship between the southern agrarian protest movement and southern attitudes toward blacks?
- A) Some Populists wanted to build an interracial movement and tried to defend the rights of blacks.
 - B) Most southern Populists were antiblack.
 - C) The white elite tried to inflame agrarian racism and stimulate urban black sentiment against agrarian radicalism.
 - D) Some Populists denounced lynchings and the convict-lease system.
 - E) All of these.
155. In late-nineteenth-century cases dealing with the rights of blacks, what did the Supreme Court decide?
- A) The Fourteenth Amendment protected citizens from private acts of discrimination but not from governmental acts.
 - B) Racial segregation was constitutional as long as each race had equal facilities.
 - C) Poll taxes and literacy tests were illegal.
 - D) The civil-rights clauses of the Fifteenth Amendment were unconstitutional.
 - E) Racism in government programs was constitutional but not in private businesses.

156. What did the separate but equal doctrine mean?
- A) Although the executive and legislative branches had separate powers and responsibilities, the two branches were constitutionally equal in importance.
 - B) Southern schools were segregated, but they had similar buildings, equivalent equipment, and equally qualified and equally paid teachers.
 - C) As long as facilities were equivalent, they did not have to be integrated.
 - D) The northern and southern approaches to race relations were completely different, but as far as blacks were concerned, they amounted to the same thing.
 - E) Labor and capital had different goals and different world views, but they were all equal under the law.
157. How were blacks treated in the North during the late nineteenth century?
- A) Public opinion sanctioned widespread de facto discrimination.
 - B) The influence of northern labor unions kept northern society racially integrated and equal.
 - C) Most Democratic politicians in northern cities used their political machines to make white supremacy the official policy.
 - D) The abolitionist legacy was still strong in the North and so most northerners continued to strive for an egalitarian society.
 - E) As a result of race riots and hard economic times, blacks were pressured to move to southern cities.
158. In the 1892 election, what happened to the Populist party?
- A) It became the first so-called third party in American history to win the presidency.
 - B) It received over 1 million votes across the nation.
 - C) It won by a large margin in New England and the traditionally Republican farm regions of the Midwest.
 - D) It swept every state of the former Confederacy.
 - E) It failed to elect its candidate for president, but its candidate received more votes than the Republican candidate did.
159. What impact did the McKinley tariff have on tariff rates?
- A) It lowered most rates.
 - B) It offset higher tariffs on some products with lower tariffs on others.
 - C) It raised tariffs to the highest levels in American history up until that time.
 - D) It kept tariff rates the same but introduced a national income tax.
 - E) It raised tariffs on agricultural products but lowered them on industrial ones.
160. What was the main importance of the government's establishment of the Interstate Commerce Commission?
- A) It established the principle of federal government regulation of interstate transportation.
 - B) It allowed the federal government to set maximum railroad rates.
 - C) It limited the ability of railroads to form monopolies.
 - D) It ended the ability of states to regulate railroads within their boundaries.
 - E) It created the foundation for the interstate highway system.

161. Which of the following is not a reason why confidence in the gold standard had weakened in the early 1890s?
- A) A decline in the conversion of Treasury certificates into gold
 - B) The flow of gold out of the country
 - C) The inflationary policies of the Democrats
 - D) A decline in revenue brought about by the high tariff
 - E) The collapse of a leading London investment bank
162. What did the Supreme Court argue in *Plessy v. Ferguson*?
- A) That grandfather clauses restricting voting were unconstitutional
 - B) That states could not regulate interstate railroad rates
 - C) That the First Amendment did not protect a person's right to join hate groups
 - D) That separate but equal facilities for the different races were constitutional
 - E) That racial profiling violated the Constitution
163. What did Coxey's army want?
- A) Another increase in veterans' benefits
 - B) A \$500 million public-works program funded with paper money
 - C) A chance to go to Cuba to join the Rough Riders
 - D) A gold standard to stabilize the economy
 - E) An expansion of the convict-lease system to cover most basic government services
164. What did Booker T. Washington argue?
- A) That black Americans should leave the United States and return to Africa
 - B) That black Americans should align themselves with the Democratic Party
 - C) That black Americans should work hard, develop personally, and refrain from open rebellion
 - D) That black Americans should launch a rebellion against white oppression
 - E) None of these
165. What event triggered the Panic of 1893?
- A) The collapse of a railroad
 - B) The stock-market crash
 - C) The abandonment of the gold standard
 - D) The adoption of free silver
 - E) A spiraling trade deficit
166. What was the main issue in the 1896 presidential election?
- A) Agrarian unrest
 - B) Free silver
 - C) Imperialism
 - D) Gridlock in Washington
 - E) Personal corruption

167. In the 1896 election, which area was a center of William McKinley's political support?
- A) The Southeast
 - B) The Southwest
 - C) Sparsely settled Great Plains and Rocky Mountain states
 - D) Urban areas
 - E) The Atlantic seaboard
168. In the 1880s and 1890s, why did many Americans argue that the United States should take a more expansionist role in the world?
- A) Many believed that for the United States to be a great nation, it had to have an empire.
 - B) Many believed that American economic health depended on finding overseas markets for American products.
 - C) Many believed that Americans had a mission to bring Christianity and civilization to the world's weaker races.
 - D) Many believed that a great nation had to have a great navy, and a great navy needed bases abroad.
 - E) All of these.
169. Who was *not* an American expansionist in the late nineteenth century?
- A) Andrew Carnegie
 - B) John Hay
 - C) Alfred T. Mahan
 - D) Josiah Strong
 - E) Henry Cabot Lodge
170. Why is the Currency Act of 1900 significant?
- A) It committed the United States to the gold standard.
 - B) It marked the first time the United States developed a uniform currency.
 - C) It prohibited the United States from running a deficit greater than 3 percent of the GNP.
 - D) It established the one-dollar, five-dollar, and ten-dollar bills.
 - E) It increased the amount of silver in circulation by \$5 million.

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