

Name: _____

- 1) What term *best* describes the practice of separating black children from white children in schools?
 A) integration B) impeachment C) segregation D) reconstruction
- 2) What did the Supreme Court rule in the *Plessy v. Ferguson* trial?
 A) States should prohibit poll taxes.
 B) All states must legally enforce the grandfather clause.
 C) States should provide separate but equal facilities for blacks and whites.
 D) All segregation must be abolished in Southern states.
- 3) What term *best* describes the principle that the government should *not* interfere with the conduct of private industry?
 A) communism B) free trade C) socialism D) laissez-faire
- 4) The lives of Andrew Carnegie, William Sumner, and Horatio Alger all justified the concept
 A) of regulation of big business by the government
 B) of labor movements in the late 19th century
 C) of accumulation of wealth
 D) that industry was only viable in the Northeast
- 5) Which of the following people was a powerful steel manufacturer?
 A) Cornelius Vanderbilt C) Andrew Carnegie
 B) John D. Rockefeller D) J.P. Morgan
- 6) Who were two famous Americans that contributed to the early development of transportation in the United States?
 A) Washington Irving and Frederic Remington C) Cornelius Vanderbilt and Robert Fulton
 B) Gilbert Stuart and James Fenimore Cooper D) Eli Whitney and Henry Ford
- 7) Which area of American business did J.P. Morgan dominate?
 A) farming equipment C) automobiles
 B) banking D) meatpacking
- 8) How did the development of the assembly line benefit the auto industry?
 A) It reduced the need for steel. C) It allowed autos to be made more quickly.
 B) It made building cars safer. D) It led to the development of the airplane.
- 9) Who invented the telephone?
 A) Elias Howe C) Alexander Graham Bell
 B) Cyrus Field D) Samuel Morse
- 10) Which of the following statements accurately describes the state of American business in the late 1800's?
 A) Corporations encouraged government regulation.
 B) Socialism provided the means for corporate success.
 C) Large companies forced smaller companies out of business.
 D) Investment capital was difficult to get.
- 11) Corporations, stocks, and trusts are most closely connected with the
 A) rise of big business C) formation of labor unions
 B) invention of the automobile D) development of the factory system

- 12) What business practice was used by the Standard Oil Trust to control the entire oil industry?
 A) competition B) free enterprise C) monopoly D) tariffs
- 13) The Jacob Riis photograph below shows "breaker boys" separating chunks of coal from rock in 1898. These children often worked 12-hour days for six days a week.



SOURCE: Jacob Riis

- What was a common health hazard of the child labors shown in the photograph?
- A) lung ailments from coal dust C) drowning in huge laundry tubs
 B) damaged limbs from fast-moving machines D) burns from hot vats of melted steel
- 14) What situation exists when workers refuse to work in an effort to gain better working conditions?
 A) a strike B) a lockout C) a boycott D) an injunction
- 15) Since 1870, what caused farm production to increase while the number of farmers decreased?
 A) increase in the number of family-owned farms
 B) growth of farmers' political power
 C) growth and development of technology
 D) growth in the number of "collective farms"
- 16) What political party, formed by discontented farmers in the 1890's, demanded government regulation of "Big Business"?
 A) Know Nothing Party C) Populist Party
 B) Whig Party D) Federalist Party
- 17) What term *best* defines the settlers who farmed the Great Plains region during the 1800's?
 A) grangers B) reformers C) forty-niners D) sodbusters
- 18) Why were the buffalo important to Plains Indian culture?
 A) They provided food, clothing, and shelter.
 B) They were domesticated by the Plain Indians to assist with farming.
 C) They kept farmers from settling on Plain Indian lands.
 D) They were the only animal that lived on the Plains.

- 19) Why were there increased conflicts between the Plains Indians and settlers in the 1860's?
- A) Large numbers of gold miners seized the Plains Indian's lands in Colorado.
 - B) Congress enforced the Fort Laramie Treaty.
 - C) Settlers were upset that the buffalo herds of Plains Indians were destroying the environment.
 - D) They both competed for work on building the transcontinental railroad.
- 20) What officer led an attack on Native Americans at the Little Bighorn Valley?
- A) Chief Joseph
 - B) George Custer
 - C) Andrew Jackson
 - D) Buffalo Bill Cody
- 21) Which of the following was a *main* reason why American Indians were placed on reservations by the United States government during the late 1800's?
- A) to develop economic self-sufficiency among Indians
 - B) to guarantee adequate income for Indians
 - C) to prevent Indian tribes from fighting with each other
 - D) to allow Indian lands to be settled by whites
- 22) What congressional legislation forced Native Americans to become farmers?
- A) Dawes Act
 - B) Farmers' Alliance
 - C) Fort Laramie Treaty
 - D) Homestead Act
- 23) What 1862 congressional act made 160 acres of government land available to pioneers who agreed to settle there?
- A) Sherman Act
 - B) Mexican Cession
 - C) Homestead Act
 - D) Stamp Act
- 24) How did the United States federal government encourage the expansion of railroads in the American West?
- A) The government provided all the materials for building railroad tracks.
 - B) Telegraph lines were strung by the government to help the Union Pacific and Central Pacific to work together.
 - C) Immigrant workers were hired and paid for by the government to lay tracks.
 - D) The government gave railroad companies land to build tracks on.
- 25) What system of transportation was built by the Central Pacific and Union Pacific companies?
- A) Transcontinental Railroad
 - B) Intercanal Lock Systems
 - C) Oregon Trail
 - D) National Road
- 26) What was a result of the completion of the transcontinental railroad?
- A) increased number of buffalo on the Plains
 - B) Native Americans roamed the Plains more freely
 - C) increased migration to the West
 - D) huge numbers of people moved to the coastal regions
- 27) What nation sent many starving immigrants to the United States in the 1840's and 1850's?
- A) Russia
 - B) Poland
 - C) Ireland
 - D) Italy

- 28) "The United States is a land in which there is opportunity to gain freedom and prosperity."
- Who would most likely have agreed with this statement?
- A) a 19th-century Irish immigrant
 - B) a Communist Party member after World War II
 - C) a slave sold to a Southern plantation owner before the Civil War
 - D) a member of an Indian tribe during the colonial period
- 29) Why did the United States government place few restrictions on immigration between 1860 and 1900?
- A) Labor unions favored immigration.
 - B) Congress lacked the power to deal with immigration.
 - C) There was a need for cheap labor.
 - D) The number of immigrants was small.
- 30) Between 1900 and 1920, where did many immigrants *first* land when coming to America?
- A) Philadelphia
 - B) Boston Harbor
 - C) Manhattan Island
 - D) Ellis Island
- 31) What has been a common occurrence for many immigrants to the United States?
- A) They readily found government jobs.
 - B) They experienced acts of discrimination and prejudice.
 - C) Their culture and customs were immediately integrated into the American society.
 - D) They were eagerly welcomed by earlier immigrant groups.
- 32) Which of the following did President Theodore Roosevelt use to control immigration from Japan?
- A) Federal Reserve Act
 - B) Pendleton Act
 - C) Gentlemen's Agreement
 - D) Chinese Exclusion Act
- 33) What group lived in the tenement areas of large cities?
- A) students
 - B) the poor
 - C) the wealthy
 - D) the middle class
- 34) What was the *main* criticism of yellow journalism in the late 1800's?
- A) It appealed only to middle-class readers.
 - B) It prevented reform movements.
 - C) It sensationalized crime and scandals.
 - D) It increased newspaper readership.
- 35) What group of writers exposed problems with big business and demanded reforms?
- A) abolitionists
 - B) freedom fighters
 - C) romantics
 - D) muckrakers
- 36) What name was given to reporters who exposed dangers in food, drugs, and working conditions during the early 20th century?
- A) realists
 - B) suffragists
 - C) trustbusters
 - D) muckrakers
- 37) Who were Jacob Riis, Upton Sinclair, and Ida Tarbell?
- A) writers and critics who exposed injustice and corruption
 - B) leaders of the NAACP
 - C) supporters of the spoils system
 - D) senators who supported Bull Moose Party

- 38) Who wrote *The Jungle* in order to expose the unsanitary practices in the meatpacking industry?
 - A) Frank Norris
 - B) Ida Tarbell
 - C) Upton Sinclair
 - D) Lincoln Steffens
- 39) Who wrote *History of the Standard Oil Company* which exposed John D. Rockefeller's underhanded business dealings with the railroads and politicians?
 - A) Upton Sinclair
 - B) Frank Norris
 - C) Ida Tarbell
 - D) Lincoln Steffens
- 40) Which of the following politicians did Thomas Nast often criticize in his cartoons?
 - A) William Tweed
 - B) Rutherford B. Hayes
 - C) Samuel J. Tilden
 - D) Ulysses S. Grant
- 41) Which of the following *best* describes William Tweed?
 - A) A strong advocate of women's suffrage.
 - B) A leader of reform movements in the New Jersey state government.
 - C) A muckraker who wrote articles exposing city politics for *McClure's Magazine*.
 - D) A corrupt machine boss who stole more than \$100 million from New York City.
- 42) Who was most closely associated with the establishment of Hull House?
 - A) Jane Addams
 - B) Dorothea Dix
 - C) Horace Mann
 - D) Mary Lyon
- 43) In what area were the Progressive reforms known as "initiative", "referendum", and "recall" designed to make improvements?
 - A) social improvements for the urban poor
 - B) political power of the people
 - C) enforcement of Jim Crow laws throughout the country
 - D) economic developments in industry
- 44) A constitutional amendment was necessary before Congress could
 - A) purchase land from foreign nations
 - B) charge tariffs on imported goods
 - C) create a national income tax
 - D) raise the national debt
- 45) What amendment gave Congress the power to impose an income tax?
 - A) 16th Amendment
 - B) 5th Amendment
 - C) 13th Amendment
 - D) 17th Amendment
- 46) What was the goal of the 19th Amendment?
 - A) ban on the manufacture, sale, and transport of alcohol
 - B) creation of a progressive income tax
 - C) right to vote for women
 - D) direct election of senators
- 47) What was President Theodore Roosevelt referring to when he spoke of "bad trusts"?
 - A) federal domestic programs that encouraged development of small businesses
 - B) businessmen who favored a free competitive market economy
 - C) labor unions that did not negotiate well with management
 - D) corporations that tried to eliminate all competition

- 48) What term *best* describes the economic situation in which one business controls the supply of a product?
- A) recession B) monopoly C) inflation D) scarcity
- 49) What president actively supported the passage of the Pure Food and Drug Act and the Meat Inspection Act?
- A) William H. Taft C) Theodore Roosevelt
B) William McKinley D) Grover Cleveland