

All Possible Questions You Will Find in Reading Quiz B

These questions are used as quizzes. These questions are **also** 1/3 of the questions for the objective part of the Exam that ends Unit 1, with the other 2/3rds coming from the two other quizzes in this Unit.

These questions are from Chapter 17 and 18.

- B1. Among the most famous of authors of the Gilded Age is this person who wrote such books as *The Adventures of Tom Sawyer* and *Adventures of Huckleberry Finn* and who even named the age:
- a. Horatio Alger
 - b. Mark Twain
 - c. Thomas Nast
 - d. Helen Hunt Jackson
 - e. Herbert Spencer
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- B2. The philosophy known as *Social Darwinism*
- a. is associated with Herbert Spencer
 - b. held that "survival of the fittest," a term Spencer coined, applied to people
 - c. was supported by the Social Gospel movement
 - d. both a and b
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- B3. Social Gospel adherents concentrated their efforts on
- a. providing assistance to slum residents.
 - b. helping working men battle alcohol addiction.
 - c. preaching the gospel to business leaders.
 - d. bringing prostitution to an end.
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- B4. In 1890, the Census Bureau announced that
- a. America no longer had a real frontier.
 - b. most Americans lived in urban areas.
 - c. California had surpassed New York in population.
 - d. both a and b
-

- B5. Middle-class women, frequently in women's clubs, supported various reform movements, such as:
- a. Groups working with women and children in slums, providing legal services to help mothers and children, and trying to improve the working conditions of women workers
 - b. Settlement houses, such as Hull House founded by Jane Addams, to bring reformers to live in the slums to help assimilate immigrants
 - c. Women's Christian Temperance Union, led by its president Francis Willard, with its goal of ending consumption of alcohol.
 - d. all of the above.
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- B6. Representative of the reform in the Gilded Age and of the strength of the Prohibition movement was this President of the Women's Christian Temperance Union:
- a. Jane Addams
 - b. Helen Hunt Jackson
 - c. Francis Willard
 - d. Thomas Nast
 - e. Herbert Spencer
-

B7.

Which of the following was **not** a complaint of farmers?

- a. Railroad rates were too high.
- b. Railroads discriminated against farmers in favor of middlemen and manufacturers.
- c. Farmers wanted more currency in circulation.
- d. Farmers wanted to reduce the number of farmers and farms.
- e. All of these were complaints of farmers.

B8.

Complaints of western farmers were vocalized by the

- a. Republicans.
- b. Populists.
- c. Socialists.
- d. Democrats.
- e. none of the above

B9.

Which of the following was **not** one of the Ocala demands?

- a. a subtreasury system
- b. regulation of transportation facilities
- c. free and unlimited coinage of silver
- d. abolition of the income tax
- e. direct election of senators

B10

Which of the following was passed shortly after President Garfield's assassination, in part *because* of his assassination?

- a. Bland-Allison Act
- b. Dawes Severalty Act
- c. Pendleton Civil Service Act
- d. Chinese Exclusion Act
- e. Interstate Commerce Act

B11

The Chinese Exclusion Act of 1882 barred Chinese from moving into

- a. California.
- b. New Mexico.
- c. New York.
- d. Massachusetts.
- e. the United States.

B12

Most "new immigrants" to the United States in the late 1800s

- a. were from Southern and Eastern Europe.
- b. entered the United States at Boston Harbor.
- c. were quickly assimilated into the dominant society.
- d. were from Northern and Western Europe.

B13

As the number of immigrants increased in the late 1800s

- a. most Americans welcomed the newcomers into their communities.
 - b. many found it necessary to move into the Southwest to obtain land.
 - c. prejudice and religious intolerance increased.
 - d. Catholics began to get more involved in politics.
-

B 14

The Dawes Act of 1887

- a. attempted to divide reservations into single farms.
- b. planned to use farm ownership to "civilize" the Native Americans.
- c. made more land available to whites.
- d. all of the above.

B 15

The individual associated with Menlo Park laboratory for inventing, electrical lighting, and invention of the phonograph is:

- a. Alexander Graham Bell
- b. Thomas Edison
- c. Joseph Glidden
- d. George Westinghouse

B 16

Buchanan Duke made his fortune by mechanizing part of this industry (one that was in the South since the colonial era).

- a. banking
- b. railroads
- c. steel
- d. oil
- e. tobacco

B 17

John D. Rockefeller made his fortune in

- a. banking.
- b. railroads.
- c. steel.
- d. oil.
- e. tobacco

B 18

Andrew Carnegie, who dominated the steel industry, worked to achieve *vertical integration* in his business, which meant

- a. allowing blacks the same access to jobs as whites.
- b. working hard to continually become more productive.
- c. controlling all aspects of an industry.
- d. building ever larger and taller buildings.

B 19

Many people associated the Haymarket affair with labor violence, resulting in

- a. losses in membership for most unions.
- b. a purge of union radicals from leadership positions.
- c. a complete restructuring of the unions so they would seem more orderly.
- d. the outlawing of national unions.
- e. both a and c

B 20

The American Federation of Labor

- a. became heavily involved in the politics of the time.
 - b. excluded the majority of industrial workers.
 - c. embraced immigrant laborers.
 - d. never gained more than 100,000 members.
-

B 21

- The union that embraced women, blacks, and agricultural workers, as well as workers from various skilled crafts, was the
- American Federation of Labor.
 - National Labor Union.
 - Knights of Labor.
 - American Railway Union.
 - Ladies Garment Union.

B 22

- The _____ industry was the first to confront large-scale labor issues.
- oil
 - steel
 - railroad
 - farm equipment
 - textile

B 23

- In the case of *Munn v. Illinois*, the Supreme Court ruled that _____ were legal.
- monopolies
 - regulatory commissions
 - pools
 - rebates
 - trusts

B 24

- The federal government's first attempt to regulate the railroads was to
- pass the Interstate Commerce Act.
 - adopt higher tariffs against foreign competition.
 - pass the National Reclamation Act to determine a fair price for railroad services.
 - prosecute railroad magnates such as Cornelius Vanderbilt for abuses.
 - pass a law outlawing monopolies.

B 25

- The South faced many problems after the Civil War, including
- decimation of its forests with the growth of the lumber industry.
 - low wages in its few factories.
 - a lack of necessary capital for investment.
 - both b and c

B 26

- In the years following the end of Reconstruction, "Redeemers" sought to
- keep the South from becoming industrialized.
 - join with "Readjusters" in fighting for more public services.
 - help blacks in the South gain more rights.
 - bring urbanization and development to the "New South."

B 27

- For African Americans in the South, the post-Reconstruction era included
- an increase in tenant farming and sharecropping.
 - an increase in violence.
 - an increase in segregation laws.
 - continuing discrimination.
 - all of the above
-

B 28

In the segregated South, blacks faced

- a. separate railroad cars and public facilities.
- b. literacy requirements and poll taxes designed to keep them from voting.
- c. lynchings and other forms of violence.
- d. housing and job discrimination.
- e. all of the above

B 29

The Colored Alliance died out after a strike among black cotton pickers in Arkansas resulted in

- a. blacks being barred from the cotton fields.
- b. the imprisonment of the leader, Ben Patterson.
- c. the lynchings of fifteen strikers
- d. both a and c

Tip: What is a lynching and who does it? Why would local government let this happen?

B 30

Captain Alfred T. Mahan, a leading American imperialist, pushed the United States government to

- a. construct a strong army.
- b. build a canal across Mexico.
- c. curtail foreign commerce.
- d. build a strong navy.

B 31

Queen Liliuokalani of Hawaii attempted to throw Americans out of Hawaii after

- a. missionaries began to intermarry with the Hawaiian people.
 - b. American settlers usurped power from the Hawaiians and basically took over the government.
 - c. the McKinley tariff of 1890 virtually destroyed Hawaii's sugar-based economy.
 - d. both b and c
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These questions are in some cases based on questions in the test database for American Passages.

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