

All Possible Questions You Will Find in Quiz B - Check Your Knowledge

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.

- B 1 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:
- Horatio Alger
 - Mark Twain
 - Thomas Nast
 - Helen Hunt Jackson
 - Herbert Spencer
- B 2 The philosophy known as *Social Darwinism*
- is associated with Herbert Spencer
 - held that "survival of the fittest," a term Spencer coined, applied to people
 - was supported by the Social Gospel movement
 - both a and b
- B 3 Social Gospel adherents concentrated their efforts on
- providing assistance to slum residents.
 - helping working men battle alcohol addiction.
 - preaching the gospel to business leaders.
 - bringing prostitution to an end.
- B 4 In 1890, the Census Bureau announced that
- America no longer had a real frontier.
 - most Americans lived in urban areas.
 - California had surpassed New York in population.
 - both a and b
- B 5 Middle-class women, frequently in women's clubs, supported various reform movements, such as:
- 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
 - Settlement houses, such as Hull House founded by Jane Addams, to bring reformers to live in the slums to help assimilate immigrants
 - Women's Christian Temperance Union, led by its president Francis Willard, with its goal of ending consumption of alcohol.
 - all of the above.
- B 6 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:
- Jane Addams
 - Helen Hunt Jackson
 - Francis Willard
 - Thomas Nast
 - Herbert Spencer
- B 7 Which of the following was **not** a complaint of farmers?
- Railroad rates were too high.
 - Railroads discriminated against farmers in favor of middlemen and manufacturers.
 - Farmers wanted more currency in circulation.
 - Farmers wanted to reduce the number of farmers and farms.
 - All of these were complaints of farmers.
- B 8 Complaints of western farmers were vocalized by the
- Republicans.
 - Populists.
 - Socialists.
 - Democrats.
 - none of the above
- B 9 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
- B 10 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
- B 11 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.
- B 12 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.
- B 13 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
- a. American Federation of Labor.
 - b. National Labor Union.
 - c. Knights of Labor.
 - d. American Railway Union.
 - e. Ladies Garment Union.
- B 22 The _____ industry was the first to confront large-scale labor issues.
- a. oil
 - b. steel
 - c. railroad
 - d. farm equipment
 - e. textile
- B 23 In the case of *Munn v. Illinois*, the Supreme Court ruled that _____ were legal.
- a. monopolies
 - b. regulatory commissions
 - c. pools
 - d. rebates
 - e. trusts
- B 24 The federal government's first attempt to regulate the railroads was to
- a. pass the Interstate Commerce Act.
 - b. adopt higher tariffs against foreign competition.
 - c. pass the National Reclamation Act to determine a fair price for railroad services.
 - d. prosecute railroad magnates such as Cornelius Vanderbilt for abuses.
 - e. pass a law outlawing monopolies.
- B 25 The South faced many problems after the Civil War, including
- a. decimation of its forests with the growth of the lumber industry.
 - b. low wages in its few factories.
 - c. a lack of necessary capital for investment.
 - d. both b and c
- B 26 In the years following the end of Reconstruction, "Redeemers" sought to
- a. keep the South from becoming industrialized.
 - b. join with "Readjusters" in fighting for more public services.
 - c. help blacks in the South gain more rights.
 - d. bring urbanization and development to the "New South."
- B 27 For African Americans in the South, the post-Reconstruction era included
- a. an increase in tenant farming and sharecropping.
 - b. an increase in violence.
 - c. an increase in segregation laws.
 - d. continuing discrimination.
 - e. 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: Use the index not only for the Colored Alliance, but also for lynching. Notice how lynching only occurs beginning in the mid-1880s—almost 20 years after the end of the Civil War. What does that tell you?

Tip: Use the dictionary in the Web Resources. What does the word lynching mean? 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
- construct a strong army.
 - build a canal across Mexico.
 - curtail foreign commerce.
 - build a strong navy.
- B 31 Queen Liliuokalani of Hawaii attempted to throw Americans out of Hawaii after
- missionaries began to intermarry with the Hawaiian people.
 - American settlers usurped power from the Hawaiians and basically took over the government.
 - the McKinley tariff of 1890 virtually destroyed Hawaii's sugar-based economy.
 - both b and c

These questions are in some cases based on questions in the test database for American Passages.

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