

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.

- 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:
- a. Horatio Alger
 - *b. Mark Twain
 - c. Thomas Nast
 - d. Helen Hunt Jackson
 - e. Herbert Spencer
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- B 2 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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- B 3 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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- B 4 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
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- B 5 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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- 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:
- a. Jane Addams
 - b. Helen Hunt Jackson
 - *c. Francis Willard
 - d. Thomas Nast
 - e. Herbert Spencer
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- B 7 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.
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- B 8 Complaints of western farmers were vocalized by the
- a. Republicans.
 - *b. Populists.
 - c. Socialists.
 - d. Democrats.
 - e. none of the above
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- 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
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- 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
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- 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.
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- 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.
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- 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.
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- 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.
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- 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
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- 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
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- B 17 John D. Rockefeller made his fortune in
- a. banking.
 - b. railroads.
 - c. steel.
 - *d. oil.
 - e. tobacco
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- 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.
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- 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
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- 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.
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- 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.
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- B 22 The _____ industry was the first to confront large-scale labor issues.
- a. oil
 - b. steel
 - *c. railroad
 - d. farm equipment
 - e. textile
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- 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
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- 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.
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- 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
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- 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."
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- 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
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- B 28 In the segregated South, blacks faced
- separate railroad cars and public facilities.
 - literacy requirements and poll taxes designed to keep them from voting.
 - lynchings and other forms of violence.
 - housing and job discrimination.
 - all of the above
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- B 29 The Colored Alliance died out after a strike among black cotton pickers in Arkansas resulted in
- blacks being barred from the cotton fields.
 - the imprisonment of the leader, Ben Patterson.
 - the lynchings of fifteen strikers
 - both a and c
- Tip: What is a lynching and who does it? Why would local government let this happen?
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- 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.
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- 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
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These questions are in some cases based on questions in the test database for American Passages.

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Last Updated: 2013
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