

## Chapter 19 Sample Test

### Multiple Choice

*Identify the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.*

- \_\_\_\_\_ 1. The Second Industrial Revolution was a period of explosive growth in
  - a. the textile industry.
  - b. shipbuilding.
  - c. manufacturing.
  - d. home-based technologies.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 2. Under the leadership of Terence V. Powderly,
  - a. the U.S. government decided to support the American Railway Union in 1894.
  - b. railroad workers demonstrated violently in Haymarket Square.
  - c. the American Federation of Labor began to organize individual unions into a powerful association.
  - d. the Knights of Labor became the first truly national labor union in the United States.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 3. Railroads spurred western growth by
  - a. forming benevolent societies to provide aid to immigrants.
  - b. helping immigrants find lodging in urban settlement houses.
  - c. offering free tickets to settlers.
  - d. providing interpreters for foreigners seeking employment.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 4. Orville and Wilbur Wright's first flight at Kitty Hawk, North Carolina, powered by the type of engine invented by
  - a. Edwin L. Drake.
  - b. Nikolaus A. Otto.
  - c. Dr. Benjamin Silliman Jr.
  - d. Nikola Tesla.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 5. The railroad industry was aided most by the invention of improved air brakes by
  - a. Elisha Otis.
  - b. Frederick Law Olmsted.
  - c. Charles and J. Frank Duryea.
  - d. George Westinghouse.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 6. Nativists claimed that immigrants would
  - a. create jobs for native-born skilled laborers.
  - b. negatively affect American society.
  - c. crowd the suburbs outside of central cities.
  - d. All of the above
- \_\_\_\_\_ 7. After Oliver Hudson Kelley toured the South in 1866, he and several other government clerks founded the
  - a. National Grange, to improve farmers' lives.
  - b. Colored Farmers' Alliance, which grew to include more than 1 million members.
  - c. Grand State Alliance, to improve economic conditions for poor Texas farmers.
  - d. Populist Party, to provide farmers with greater democracy and voice in government.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 8. Most new immigrants settled in
  - a. settlement houses that provided education and child care.
  - b. cities, where unskilled industrial jobs were plentiful.
  - c. suburbs outside of main urban areas.
  - d. the West, where they worked as farm laborers or as tenant farmers.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 9. In the late 1800s farmers' problems most often involved
  - a. underproduction.
  - b. resistance to mechanized farming.
  - c. money issues such as debt, credit, and low prices.
  - d. low sales due to inflated prices.

- \_\_\_\_\_ 10. Immediately after Congress passed the Sherman Antitrust Act,
  - a. legislation against monopolies was strictly enforced.
  - b. the U.S. government began to break up monopolies held by Andrew Carnegie and John D. Rockefeller.
  - c. the act was difficult to enforce because it did not clearly define a monopoly.
  - d. monopolies were declared legal if they did not involve interstate commerce.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 11. Frederick Law Olmsted promoted the idea of preserving green areas in cities when he superintended
  - a. Hull House in Chicago.
  - b. the company town of Pullman, Illinois.
  - c. Lincoln Park in Chicago.
  - d. Central Park in New York City.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 12. In 1887, the Interstate Commerce Commission
  - a. lacked any real power to enforce its regulations.
  - b. successfully forced short railroad lines not to discriminate in favor of big shippers.
  - c. established uniform national regulations over trade across state lines.
  - d. passed legislation that regulated rates for the use of railroads and grain elevators.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 13. The organization that limited its membership to skilled workers was the
  - a. Knights of Labor, founded by Uriah Stephens.
  - b. American Railway Union, under the order of George Pullman.
  - c. American Steelworkers Union, as required by Henry Frick.
  - d. American Federation of Labor, under the leadership of Samuel Gompers.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 14. To increase the amount of silver purchased for coinage, Congress
  - a. passed the Coinage Act of 1873.
  - b. passed the Sherman Silver Purchase Act.
  - c. voted down the Sherman Silver Purchase Act proposed by William Henry Harrison.
  - d. inflated the money supply with paper dollars not backed by gold or silver.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 15. In 1876 Nikolaus A. Otto invented an engine powered by
  - a. electricity.
  - b. steam.
  - c. gasoline.
  - d. kerosene.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 16. Farmers who hoped to raise prices and increase their income were in favor of
  - a. regulating railroad rates in favor of big shippers.
  - b. coining silver to create inflation.
  - c. the gold standard.
  - d. coining silver to decrease inflation.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 17. Among urban African American communities, ministers
  - a. were both spiritual and political leaders.
  - b. lost the respect of their people.
  - c. led an exodus to the suburbs.
  - d. None of the above
- \_\_\_\_\_ 18. Free coinage meant
  - a. both gold and silver were made into coins.
  - b. only gold could back U.S. currency.
  - c. paper dollars were backed by neither gold nor silver.
  - d. paper money could be exchanged for coins at no cost.

- \_\_\_\_\_ 19. Trusts often tried to
- increase competition by lowering prices for consumers.
  - reduce inflation by raising prices for consumers.
  - regulate production and eliminate competition.
  - put consumers' concerns ahead of those of big business.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 20. In the late 1800s immigration to the United States
- contributed to the growth of cities.
  - had little effect on industrial growth.
  - continued to follow previous patterns.
  - lead directly to the growth of suburbs.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 21. The political party that supported government ownership of railroads and telephone and telegraph systems was the
- Democratic Party.
  - Republican Party.
  - Populist Party.
  - Greenback Party.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 22. Before the 1880s many immigrants to the United States
- came from Italy and Greece.
  - were from northern and western Europe.
  - were Catholics and Eastern Orthodox Christians.
  - saw the statue of Liberty as they arrived in New York.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 23. Frederick W. Taylor's efficiency studies encouraged scientific management that
- forced companies to take responsibility for worker safety.
  - decreased the cost of labor and improved working conditions.
  - required managers to strictly enforce the eight-hour workday.
  - defined workers as parts of the production process, not as people.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 24. The Populist Party ended with
- William Jennings Bryan's defeat in the 1896 election.
  - William McKinley's defeat in the 1896 election.
  - the election of Grover Cleveland in 1892.
  - James B. Weaver's defeat in the 1892 election.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 25. Jane Addams and Ellen Gates Starr at Hull House
- started the first high school in Chicago.
  - provided services for the poor and worked for political reform.
  - supervised the young upper-class women who lived there.
  - lobbied against citizenship for new immigrants.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 26. By 1900, the percentage of Americans living in cities was
- greater than in small towns and rural areas.
  - about 40 percent.
  - decreasing.
  - None of the above
- \_\_\_\_\_ 27. By the late 1800s charities had received millions of dollars
- from the Knights of Labor and the American Federation of Labor.
  - in grants through government programs.
  - in business investment income.
  - from philanthropists who believed that the wealthy had a duty to take care of the poor.

- \_\_\_\_\_ 28. Mary Harris Jones was called Mother Jones by
- poor workers whose rights she fought to protect.
  - immigrants at Ellis Island, where she conducted interviews for the U.S. government.
  - Populists who admired her stirring “Coss of Gold” speech.
  - children of immigrant mothers who lived with her at Hull House.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 29. The use of electricity spread rapidly because
- George Westinghouse invented the electric lightbulb.
  - streetcars began running on electrical power.
  - Edison and Westinghouse competed to provide communities with electric power.
  - oil production declined.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 30. Oil first became a big business in Pennsylvania, Ohio, and West Virginia because
- Silliman discovered how to refine oil into gasoline.
  - Edwin L. Drake proved that it was possible to pump oil from the ground.
  - Rockefeller established the Standard Oil Company.
  - Rockefeller demanded that railroads shipping his products run on oil.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 31. During the Homestead strike, a gun battle erupted between the
- state militia and the workers.
  - workers and the militia after Pinkerton detectives arrested the strikers.
  - militia and the Pinkerton detectives whom management hired to break the union.
  - Pinkerton detectives and the workers who were locked out of the plant.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 32. From 1850 to 1900 Chicago’s population
- increased from 30,000 residents to 1.7 million.
  - grew by about 40 percent.
  - grew slowly compared to that of other cities.
  - declined as native-born Americans moved to rural areas.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 33. In order to provide some uniform national regulations over trade between states, Congress
- created the Interstate Commerce Commission in 1873.
  - passed the Interstate Commerce Act in 1887.
  - supported the Supreme Court in the case *Munn v. Illinois*.
  - established the gold standard in 1873.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 34. William Jennings Bryan of Nebraska ran for president as a
- Populist with a gold standard platform.
  - Republican with a gold standard platform.
  - Republican with a free silver coinage platform.
  - Democrat with a free silver coinage platform.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 35. Because it provided a supply of low-wage workers, immigration in the late 1800s was favored by
- some business leaders.
  - labor unions.
  - most nativists.
  - the majority of Congress.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 36. By 1880 the fraction of all U.S. farms that were rented by tenants was
- one half.
  - one third.
  - one fourth.
  - declining.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 37. Skilled specialists were invited to work in an “invention factory” started by
- George Westinghouse in Chicago.
  - Thomas Alva Edison in Menlo Park, New Jersey.
  - Alexander Graham Bell in Halifax, Nova Scotia.
  - Orville and Wilbur Wright in Kitty Hawk, North Carolina.

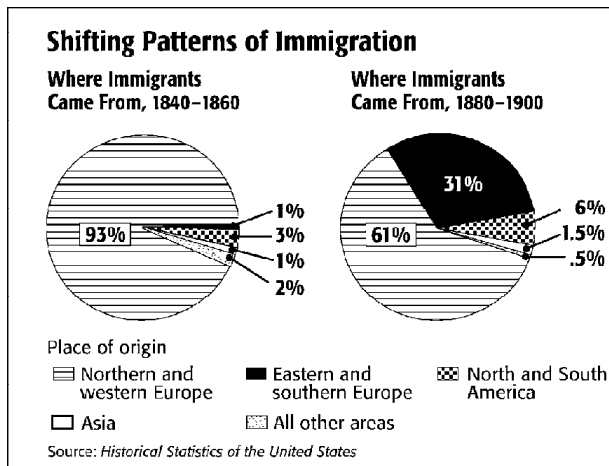
- \_\_\_\_\_ 38. Benevolent societies
- a. were set up by some immigrant communities.
  - b. provided needed aid that was not then available from government agencies.
  - c. were formed to help others in cases of sickness, unemployment, and death.
  - d. All of the above
- \_\_\_\_\_ 39. Ensuring that railroads charged fair rates and did not discriminate in favor of big shippers was the
- a. goal of the Pullman strike.
  - b. task of the Interstate Commerce Commission.
  - c. platform of the American Federation of Labor.
  - d. result of the Bessemer process.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 40. After immigrants were interviewed and examined by Ellis Island officials,
- a. all were allowed to enter the country.
  - b. they were referred to as old immigrants.
  - c. those with contagious diseases were deported.
  - d. they were required to abandon their cultural practices.

**Matching**

*Match each statement with the correct item.*

- |                     |                                 |
|---------------------|---------------------------------|
| a. Populist Party   | i. National Grange              |
| b. Greenback Party  | j. Sherman Antitrust Act        |
| c. Bessemer process | k. entrepreneurs                |
| d. Homestead strike | l. corporations                 |
| e. trust            | m. Farmers' Alliance            |
| f. patent           | n. Pullman strike               |
| g. suburbs          | o. American Federation of Labor |
| h. steerage         |                                 |

- \_\_\_\_\_ 41. legal arrangement grouping together a number of companies under one board of directors
- \_\_\_\_\_ 42. residential neighborhoods outside of a central city
- \_\_\_\_\_ 43. social and educational organization for farmers
- \_\_\_\_\_ 44. organized individual national unions
- \_\_\_\_\_ 45. exclusive right to manufacture or sell an invention
- \_\_\_\_\_ 46. area below deck on a ship's lower levels
- \_\_\_\_\_ 47. companies that sell shares of ownership called stocks
- \_\_\_\_\_ 48. result of Henry Frick's refusal to negotiate with the steelworkers' union
- \_\_\_\_\_ 49. people who start new businesses
- \_\_\_\_\_ 50. discovery that increased U.S. steel production

**Short Answer**

51. Which immigrant group experienced the greatest increase between the periods 1840–1860 and 1880–1890?
52. What was the largest immigrant group in the period 1880–1900?
53. Which immigrant group increased from 1% to 1.5% between the periods 1840–1860 and 1880–1890?
54. Describe the effect of railroads on the U.S. economy in the late 1800s.
55. How did the Sherman Antitrust Act, designed to curb big business, work against railroad employees who went on strike against the Pullman Palace Car Company?
56. Describe how Jane Addams and Ellen Gates Starr improved the lives of the poor in Chicago.
57. Why did farmers organize Farmers' Alliances and the Populist Party?
58. Compare the characteristics of old immigrants and new immigrants.

**Essay**

59. Describe how Andrew Carnegie and John D. Rockefeller used vertical and horizontal integration and trusts to dominate the steel and oil industries.
60. Explain how Charles Darwin's theory of natural selection influenced the U.S. government's role in big business, the growth of philanthropy and labor unions, and the lives of laborers and immigrants in the late 1800s.

**Other**

Write T if a statement is true or F if it is false. If a statement is false, explain why.

61. \_\_\_\_ The Farmers' Alliances were more politically active than the National Grange.
62. \_\_\_\_ Charles and J. Frank Duryea built the first practical motorcar in the United States.
63. \_\_\_\_ Factories that focused on specialization suffered higher costs and decreased production.

64. \_\_\_\_\_ The Immigration Restriction League was founded by nativists who demanded a literacy test for immigrants.
65. \_\_\_\_\_ The depression following the Panic of 1893 was caused solely by the national money system.
66. \_\_\_\_\_ Thomas Alva Edison invented the “talking telegraph,” or telephone, 15 years after telegraph wires connected the East and West Coasts.
67. \_\_\_\_\_ By the late 1800s, state governments formed benevolent societies to aid the poor.
68. \_\_\_\_\_ By 1900 the combination of more farms and greater productivity led to overproduction and higher prices for crops.
69. \_\_\_\_\_ In 1890 the federal government began assuming control of immigration centers.
70. \_\_\_\_\_ Collective bargaining was used by labor unions to negotiate for better wages and working conditions for all workers in a particular factory or industry.

For each of the following, identify the letter of the best choice. Next, expand on the subject by answering the second question.

71. The battle between Chicago police and union-led workers fighting for an eight-hour workday became known as the
- |                      |                                  |
|----------------------|----------------------------------|
| a. Pullman strike.   | c. Haymarket Riot.               |
| b. Homestead strike. | d. Second Industrial Revolution. |

What role did the Knights of Labor play in this event? How was Knights’ membership affected by the outcome?

72. In the late 1800s, the federal government’s policy of laissez-faire capitalism
- |   |
|---|
| a. meant little government regulation of the market economy.            |
| b. encouraged government ownership of important industries.             |
| c. did little to help business and stifled its growth with regulations. |
| d. required companies to organize into monopolies and trusts.           |

How did this policy affect entrepreneurs?

73. In 1882 Congress passed the Chinese Exclusion Act, which prohibited Chinese people from
- |   |
|---|
| a. joining labor unions.                          |
| b. joining political parties.                     |
| c. becoming U.S. citizens.                        |
| d. immigrating to the United States for 10 years. |

What was the significance of this act?

74. The National Grange formed cooperatives that helped farmers
- |   |
|---|
| a. elect politicians who favored the gold standard.           |
| b. buy goods at lower prices and sell crops at higher prices. |
| c. establish social clubs for immigrant families.             |
| d. establish rates for using railroads and grain elevators.   |

How successful were these efforts?

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

ID: A

75. When Congress placed the United States on a gold standard,
- a. paper money was no longer worth a specific amount in gold.
  - b. paper money was backed by neither gold nor silver.
  - c. paper money was worth a specific amount in gold.
  - d. gold coins, rather than paper money, made up the U.S. currency.

How did this act affect America's money supply?