

## Answer Column

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|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 11. Credit for reducing disease in Panama's swamps goes to (A) William Gorgas, (B) Philippe Bunau-Varilla, (C) Theodore Roosevelt, (D) John Tyler Morgan.                                                                                                                                                            | 11. <input checked="" type="radio"/> A <input type="radio"/> B <input type="radio"/> C <input type="radio"/> D |
| 12. Colombia owned the territory that was the proposed site of (A) Vanderbilt's canal, (B) the Panama Canal, (C) a Nicaragua Canal, (D) an invasion by marines.                                                                                                                                                      | 12. <input type="radio"/> A <input checked="" type="radio"/> B <input type="radio"/> C <input type="radio"/> D |
| 13. The United States built military bases in the Canal Zone to (A) launch attacks on Colombia, (B) start a rebellion in Panama, (C) protect its investment in the Panama Canal, (D) meet Colombian demands for aid.                                                                                                 | 13. <input type="radio"/> A <input type="radio"/> B <input checked="" type="radio"/> C <input type="radio"/> D |
| 14. What did Theodore Roosevelt mean by his statement, "Speak softly and carry a big stick"? (A) Don't reveal your secrets. (B) Be prepared to get your way by force. (C) Be prepared to compromise. (D) Treat foreign governments from a position of weakness.                                                      | 14. <input type="radio"/> A <input checked="" type="radio"/> B <input type="radio"/> C <input type="radio"/> D |
| 15. What did President Roosevelt send to Panama in 1903 to help the Panamanian rebellion? (A) tanks (B) training manuals (C) marines (D) a constitution                                                                                                                                                              | 15. <input type="radio"/> A <input type="radio"/> B <input checked="" type="radio"/> C <input type="radio"/> D |
| 16. What did the Roosevelt Corollary to the Monroe Doctrine say the United States would do? (A) control a ten-mile-wide Canal Zone (B) acquire colonies in Latin America (C) intervene when any Latin American government appeared unstable (D) require Latin American countries to pay for United States protection | 16. <input type="radio"/> A <input type="radio"/> B <input checked="" type="radio"/> C <input type="radio"/> D |
| 17. President Taft believed in helping weak nations by (A) supporting their revolutions, (B) providing American investment, (C) expanding American immigration policy, (D) encouraging their colonization.                                                                                                           | 17. <input type="radio"/> A <input checked="" type="radio"/> B <input type="radio"/> C <input type="radio"/> D |
| 18. Presidents Taft and Wilson intervened to restore order in all the following countries <i>except</i> (A) Nicaragua, (B) Haiti, (C) the Dominican Republic, (D) Costa Rica.                                                                                                                                        | 18. <input type="radio"/> A <input type="radio"/> B <input type="radio"/> C <input checked="" type="radio"/> D |
| 19. Wilson's vow, "I will not recognize a government of butchers," applied to the regime of (A) Porfirio Díaz, (B) Victoriano Huerta, (C) Pancho Villa, (D) Venustiano Carranza.                                                                                                                                     | 19. <input type="radio"/> A <input checked="" type="radio"/> B <input type="radio"/> C <input type="radio"/> D |
| 20. In response to Pancho Villa's provocations, the United States (A) sent troops to capture him, (B) declared war on Mexico, (C) increased military aid to Mexico, (D) crushed Villa's forces.                                                                                                                      | 20. <input checked="" type="radio"/> A <input type="radio"/> B <input type="radio"/> C <input type="radio"/> D |

## Essay Questions

Write your essays on a separate sheet of paper.

- How did the Panama Canal benefit the United States? What long-term effects did it have on Central America?
- What similarities were there in the foreign policy of the three Progressive Presidents regarding Latin America? How did their policies differ?

## Answer Column

11. Filipinos rebelled against the United States in reaction to (A) the Treaty of Paris, (B) the Foraker Act, (C) the Jones Act, (D) the Teller Amendment. 11.  A  B  C  D
12. What was stated in the Platt Amendment? (A) Cuba was to pay \$20 million to the United States. (B) The United States was to pay \$20 million to Cuba. (C) The United States had the right to intervene in Cuban affairs. (D) The United States could not build naval stations in Cuba. 12.  A  B  C  D
13. How did the results of the Spanish-American War affect Puerto Rico? (A) It was sold to Spain. (B) It suffered a civil war. (C) It gained independence. (D) It became a possession of the United States. 13.  A  B  C  D
14. In relation to the United States, Japan in 1900 was (A) an American protectorate, (B) a military ally, (C) a source of natural resources, (D) a reluctant trading partner. 14.  A  B  C  D
15. In the 1800s, silk, tea, and furs were goods traded between the United States and (A) Samoa, (B) Hawaii, (C) China, (D) Cuba. 15.  A  B  C  D
16. The Chinese Exclusion Act of 1882 satisfied (A) American business leaders, (B) Chinese laborers, (C) the Chinese government, (D) American labor organizations. 16.  A  B  C  D
17. The United States joined European nations in 1900 to (A) aid the Boxer rebels against the Chinese government, (B) support the Chinese emperor, (C) negotiate a settlement between the Boxers and the emperor, (D) put down the Boxers. 17.  A  B  C  D
18. The first American to secure a treaty with Japan was (A) Matthew Perry, (B) John Hay, (C) Anson Burlingame, (D) Theodore Roosevelt. 18.  A  B  C  D
19. What was the outcome of the Russo-Japanese War? (A) Japan won control of Manchuria. (B) Russia won control of Korea. (C) Japan shared control of Korea with the United States. (D) Both Japan and Russia withdrew from Manchuria. 19.  A  B  C  D
20. Why did President Theodore Roosevelt send the Great White Fleet to the Pacific? (A) to fight Japan for control of Korea, (B) to impress other nations, (C) to end the Boxer Rebellion, (D) to keep the peace in Manchuria. 20.  A  B  C  D

## Essay Questions

Write your essays on a separate sheet of paper.

- For what reasons did some Americans favor acquiring overseas territory? For what reasons did others oppose overseas expansion?
- How did the role of the United States differ in the Spanish-American War and the Russo-Japanese War?

## Answer Column

12. What happened as a result of the Underwood Tariff of 1913?  
(A) Tariffs were raised. (B) Tariffs were lowered. (C) Tariffs remained unchanged. (D) Tariffs were eliminated.
13. Wilson's efforts for legislation controlling child labor were unsuccessful because the laws were (A) impossible to enforce, (B) applicable only in a small number of cases, (C) unpopular, (D) declared unconstitutional.
14. After 1900, the number of black Americans moving to the North (A) slowed, (B) fell dramatically, (C) increased slightly, (D) increased sharply.
15. W.E.B. Du Bois led many blacks in calling for (A) political action to achieve equal rights, (B) a return of the Rough Riders, (C) a boycott of southern goods, (D) the dismantling of the ACLU.
16. The organization founded in 1909 to gain legal rights for blacks was the (A) National Urban League, (B) NAACP, (C) ACLU, (D) Southern Christian Leadership Council.
17. Who was Roosevelt's Chief Forester, who tried to teach lumber companies how to harvest trees without destroying forests?  
(A) John Muir (B) Carl Schurz (C) Gifford Pinchot (D) Richard A. Ballinger
18. The Roosevelt-sponsored legislation to create more farmlands by building dams and other irrigation projects was the (A) National Reclamation Act, (B) Federal Reserve Act, (C) Elkins Act, (D) Antiquities Act.
19. What did Roosevelt hope to accomplish through his National Conservation Congress? (A) the establishment of more national parks (B) the involvement of Mexico and Canada in conservation (C) a greater role for states in conservation (D) the sale of park franchises
20. Under which President was the National Park Service established? (A) McKinley (B) Roosevelt (C) Taft (D) Wilson

## Essay Questions

Write your essays on a separate sheet of paper.

1. How did Roosevelt and Taft create a "Square Deal" for consumers and workers?
2. What steps did the progressive Presidents take to conserve natural resources?

## Answer Column

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|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 12. The case of <i>Muller v. Oregon</i> was hailed by many progressives as a victory because it upheld a law that (A) gave women voting rights, (B) opened state universities to women, (C) gave women special protection in hazardous industries, (D) banned sex discrimination in private industry.      | 12. (A) (B) <del>(C)</del> (D) |
| 13. Citizens gained the power to vote on a proposed state law with what reform? (A) referendum (B) secret ballot (C) the Seventeenth Amendment (D) initiative                                                                                                                                              | 13. <del>(A)</del> (B) (C) (D) |
| 14. What right did the progressive reform known as recall provide citizens? (A) It enabled citizens to speak directly to candidates. (B) It empowered citizens to oust incompetent officials between elections. (C) It empowered citizens to suggest new laws. (D) It empowered citizens to veto bad laws. | 14. (A) <del>(B)</del> (C) (D) |
| 15. To prevent workers from entering unions, some employees were forced to sign (A) yellow dog contracts, (B) a referendum, (C) workmen's compensation waivers, (D) recall petitions.                                                                                                                      | 15. <del>(A)</del> (B) (C) (D) |
| 16. Which progressive reform was designed to take money from the well-to-do to pay for projects that would aid all citizens? (A) recall (B) income tax (C) suffrage (D) initiative                                                                                                                         | 16. (A) <del>(B)</del> (C) (D) |
| 17. After passage of the Seventeenth Amendment, senators were chosen by (A) the House of Representatives, (B) state legislatures, (C) popular vote, (D) the electoral college.                                                                                                                             | 17. (A) (B) <del>(C)</del> (D) |
| 18. Which reform gained support as a result of American entry into World War I? (A) primary system (B) city manager movement (C) Wisconsin Idea (D) prohibition                                                                                                                                            | 18. (A) (B) (C) <del>(D)</del> |
| 19. The abolition movement of the pre-Civil War days laid the foundation for which later reform movement? (A) income tax (B) direct election of senators (C) women's suffrage (D) job safety                                                                                                               | 19. (A) (B) <del>(C)</del> (D) |
| 20. Support for women's suffrage grew rapidly as a result of women's role in the (A) World War I war effort, (B) prohibition movement, (C) school reform movement, (D) civil rights movement.                                                                                                              | 20. <del>(A)</del> (B) (C) (D) |

## Essay Questions

Write your essays on a separate sheet of paper.

1. What were the most important features of progressivism?
2. Why did progressives support the four constitutional amendments passed between 1913 and 1920?

## Answer Column

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|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 11. Whom did the government support in the major strikes of the late 1800s? (A) the workers (B) the employers (C) the farmers (D) the anarchists                                                                                                     | 11. (A) <input checked="" type="radio"/> (B) <input type="radio"/> (C) <input type="radio"/> (D) <input type="radio"/>                       |
| 12. In the late 1800s, many farmers lost their farms as a result of obtaining (A) government loans, (B) improper farm machinery, (C) mortgages, (D) silver.                                                                                          | 12. (A) <input type="radio"/> (B) <input type="radio"/> (C) <input checked="" type="radio"/> (D) <input type="radio"/>                       |
| 13. The National Grange, founded in 1867, worked to help farmers by (A) organizing strikes, (B) marching on Washington, (C) setting up cooperatives, (D) selling farm machinery.                                                                     | 13. (A) <input type="radio"/> (B) <input type="radio"/> (C) <input checked="" type="radio"/> (D) <input type="radio"/>                       |
| 14. In the 1890s, which group called for the secret ballot, direct election of senators, and government ownership of industries? (A) Populist Party (B) National Grange (C) AFL (D) Republican Party                                                 | 14. <input checked="" type="radio"/> (A) <input type="radio"/> (B) <input type="radio"/> (C) <input type="radio"/> (D) <input type="radio"/> |
| 15. How did the Populists want the government to create inflation? (A) increase the income tax (B) support the gold standard (C) approve all mortgages (D) mint an unlimited supply of silver                                                        | 15. (A) <input type="radio"/> (B) <input type="radio"/> (C) <input type="radio"/> (D) <input checked="" type="radio"/>                       |
| 16. Why did business leaders support the gold standard in the 1890s? (A) to prevent runaway inflation (B) to increase income taxes (C) to protest violent strikes (D) to prevent severe deflation                                                    | 16. <input checked="" type="radio"/> (A) <input type="radio"/> (B) <input type="radio"/> (C) <input type="radio"/> (D) <input type="radio"/> |
| 17. In the presidential election of 1896, which candidate supported high tariffs, the gold standard, and other policies favoring business? (A) William Jennings Bryan (B) Thomas Watson (C) William McKinley (D) Arthur Sewall                       | 17. (A) <input type="radio"/> (B) <input type="radio"/> (C) <input checked="" type="radio"/> (D) <input type="radio"/>                       |
| 18. In the presidential election of 1896, which candidate supported low tariffs, government regulation of business, and an income tax? (A) Grover Cleveland (B) William Jennings Bryan (C) William McKinley (D) Theodore Roosevelt                   | 18. (A) <input type="radio"/> (B) <input checked="" type="radio"/> (C) <input type="radio"/> (D) <input type="radio"/>                       |
| 19. In the election of 1896, which group voted against the Democrats because it feared that expansion of the money supply would lead to high prices? (A) midwestern farmers (B) southern farmers (C) western settlers (D) northeastern urban workers | 19. (A) <input type="radio"/> (B) <input type="radio"/> (C) <input type="radio"/> (D) <input checked="" type="radio"/>                       |
| 20. Which of the following destroyed the Populist Party? (A) the election of 1896 (B) the "Cross of Gold Speech" (C) the Haymarket Riot (D) farmers' cooperatives                                                                                    | 20. <input checked="" type="radio"/> (A) <input type="radio"/> (B) <input type="radio"/> (C) <input type="radio"/> (D) <input type="radio"/> |

## Essay Questions

Write your essays on a separate sheet of paper.

1. What demands did workers make in the major strikes of the late 1890s, and how did each strike end?
2. Why were the 1880s a hard time for farmers, and what did farmers do in response?

## Answer Column

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|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 12. When nineteenth-century churches helped the poor, they were applying the principle of (A) the "Acres of Diamonds" lecture, (B) Social Darwinism, (C) the Social Gospel, (D) the money formula.                                                                     | 12. (A) (B) ( <del>C</del> ) (D) |
| 13. In the Gilded Age, bribery and misuse of public funds were (A) unacceptable at any government level, (B) common in city politics but rare at the federal level, (C) rare in city politics but common at the federal level, (D) common at all levels of government. | 13. (A) (B) (C) ( <del>D</del> ) |
| 14. The Salary Grab Act of 1873 was legislation that (A) took back a congressional pay raise, (B) gave Congress an immense pay raise, (C) imposed a high tax on workers' wages, (D) lowered the minimum wage.                                                          | 14. (A) ( <del>B</del> ) (C) (D) |
| 15. When nineteenth-century legislators voted on bills that affected their personal investments, they were (A) engaging in conflict of interest, (B) taking a stand against the spoils system, (C) putting their lives in jeopardy, (D) acting in the public interest. | 15. ( <del>A</del> ) (B) (C) (D) |
| 16. The money formula of the late 1800s stated that big spending would (A) cure social ills, (B) lose votes for candidates, (C) guarantee a candidate's victory, (D) raise the national debt.                                                                          | 16. (A) (B) ( <del>C</del> ) (D) |
| 17. The standpatters of the Gilded Age were the presidential candidates who (A) stood up for prohibition, (B) accepted things as they were, (C) took stands on unpopular issues, (D) wanted to eliminate the spoils system.                                            | 17. (A) ( <del>B</del> ) (C) (D) |
| 18. Establishing examinations for government jobs was (A) a setback for the civil service system, (B) yet another unfair hiring practice, (C) an attempt to defeat the Mugwumps, (D) a modest victory for reformers.                                                   | 18. (A) (B) (C) ( <del>D</del> ) |
| 19. In the 1880s, legislators got support for expensive projects in their own districts through the practice of (A) lowering tariffs, (B) taxing big business, (C) "voting the graveyards," (D) logrolling.                                                            | 19. (A) (B) (C) ( <del>D</del> ) |
| 20. To discourage overpricing and government waste, President Cleveland unsuccessfully pressed for (A) a lowered tariff, (B) the elimination of public works projects, (C) the Dependent Pension Act, (D) a higher tariff.                                             | 20. ( <del>A</del> ) (B) (C) (D) |

## Essay Questions

Write your essays on a separate sheet of paper.

1. What social and political problems were caused by the economic boom in the late nineteenth century?
2. What reasons did wealthy people in the Gilded Age give for helping and for not helping the poor?

## Answer Column

- |                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |                                                                                                                                              |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 11. Political machines stayed in power partly because they provided useful services to immigrants and partly because they (A) had no opposition, (B) were corrupt, (C) promised reform, (D) had support from Washington. | 11. (A) <input checked="" type="radio"/> (B) <input type="radio"/> (C) <input type="radio"/> (D) <input type="radio"/>                       |
| 12. Hostility toward immigrants from people born in the United States is called (A) protectionism, (B) expansionism, (C) nativism, (D) internationalism.                                                                 | 12. (A) <input type="radio"/> (B) <input type="radio"/> (C) <input checked="" type="radio"/> (D) <input type="radio"/>                       |
| 13. The new immigrants were seen as a threat by some Americans because they (A) wanted land, (B) worked for lower wages, (C) used up natural resources, (D) were not religious.                                          | 13. (A) <input type="radio"/> (B) <input checked="" type="radio"/> (C) <input type="radio"/> (D) <input type="radio"/>                       |
| 14. Nativists charged that immigrants would (A) never adopt American ways, (B) demand higher wages than native Americans, (C) burden the welfare system, (D) refuse to work as manual laborers.                          | 14. <input checked="" type="radio"/> (A) <input type="radio"/> (B) <input type="radio"/> (C) <input type="radio"/> (D) <input type="radio"/> |
| 15. What group strongly opposed Chinese immigration? (A) mine owners (B) racists (C) railroad companies (D) journalists                                                                                                  | 15. (A) <input type="radio"/> (B) <input checked="" type="radio"/> (C) <input type="radio"/> (D) <input type="radio"/>                       |
| 16. The principle of economies of scale lay behind the success of (A) chain stores, (B) advertising companies, (C) yellow journalism, (D) spectator sports.                                                              | 16. <input checked="" type="radio"/> (A) <input type="radio"/> (B) <input type="radio"/> (C) <input type="radio"/> (D) <input type="radio"/> |
| 17. When the supply of consumer goods exceeded the demand for them, advertising was used (A) to reduce the supply, (B) to reduce the demand, (C) to increase the supply, (D) to increase the demand.                     | 17. (A) <input type="radio"/> (B) <input type="radio"/> (C) <input type="radio"/> (D) <input checked="" type="radio"/>                       |
| 18. William Randolph Hearst and Joseph Pulitzer became famous as (A) advertising geniuses, (B) masters of yellow journalism, (C) urban educators, (D) innovative architects.                                             | 18. (A) <input type="radio"/> (B) <input checked="" type="radio"/> (C) <input type="radio"/> (D) <input type="radio"/>                       |
| 19. What helped to reduce cultural differences among the various ethnic groups? (A) nativism (B) support for the arts (C) public education (D) union organization                                                        | 19. (A) <input type="radio"/> (B) <input type="radio"/> (C) <input checked="" type="radio"/> (D) <input type="radio"/>                       |
| 20. Which of the following artists is known for portraying America's common people? (A) John Singer Sargent (B) Mary Cassatt (C) Winslow Homer (D) Henry James                                                           | 20. (A) <input type="radio"/> (B) <input type="radio"/> (C) <input checked="" type="radio"/> (D) <input type="radio"/>                       |

## Essay Questions

Write your essays on a separate sheet of paper.

1. Which geographical factors affected the growth of cities before 1860? After 1860?
2. Describe some of the difficulties experienced by people in the rapidly growing cities of the late nineteenth century, and tell how these difficulties were handled.

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Chapter 5 continued

**Answer Column**

- |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |                                                                                                                |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 11. What is dry farming? (A) a technique for growing crops in spite of low rainfall (B) spraying crops with insecticides (C) terracing hillside fields (D) using farm machines instead of animals                                                                               | 11. <input checked="" type="radio"/> A <input type="radio"/> B <input type="radio"/> C <input type="radio"/> D |
| 12. On the Plains, the development of smaller, more reliable windmills helped farmers deal with the problem of (A) locusts, (B) low rainfall, (C) cold winters, (D) scarce forests.                                                                                             | 12. <input type="radio"/> A <input checked="" type="radio"/> B <input type="radio"/> C <input type="radio"/> D |
| 13. Searching for mineral deposits in stream beds is called (A) quick mining, (B) quartz mining, (C) placer mining, (D) strip mining.                                                                                                                                           | 13. <input type="radio"/> A <input type="radio"/> B <input checked="" type="radio"/> C <input type="radio"/> D |
| 14. Because of the heavy investment needed for machinery, the lumber industry was (A) largely unsuccessful until the twentieth century, (B) dominated by a few large corporations, (C) closed to large corporations, (D) controlled by major banks.                             | 14. <input type="radio"/> A <input checked="" type="radio"/> B <input type="radio"/> C <input type="radio"/> D |
| 15. The demand for copper and lead greatly increased with the growth of (A) farming, (B) banking, (C) industry, (D) government.                                                                                                                                                 | 15. <input type="radio"/> A <input type="radio"/> B <input checked="" type="radio"/> C <input type="radio"/> D |
| 16. The Klondike was important in the late 1800s because it was (A) a section of Washington rich in timber, (B) a silver mining company started in 1885, (C) an area in Canada where gold was discovered in 1896, (D) the area in Colorado where copper was discovered in 1884. | 16. <input type="radio"/> A <input type="radio"/> B <input checked="" type="radio"/> C <input type="radio"/> D |
| 17. The idea that the frontier helped Americans develop a unique sense of independence was stated in (A) the Declaration of Independence, (B) the Hatch Act, (C) <i>The Virginian</i> , (D) the Turner thesis.                                                                  | 17. <input type="radio"/> A <input type="radio"/> B <input type="radio"/> C <input checked="" type="radio"/> D |
| 18. A touring wild west show that spread ideas about western life was started by (A) William F. Cody, (B) Frederick Jackson Turner, (C) Owen Wister, (D) John Muir.                                                                                                             | 18. <input checked="" type="radio"/> A <input type="radio"/> B <input type="radio"/> C <input type="radio"/> D |
| 19. Thomas Moran publicized the West as (A) an Indian fighter, (B) a successful dime novel writer, (C) a frontier historian, (D) a painter of the western frontier.                                                                                                             | 19. <input type="radio"/> A <input type="radio"/> B <input type="radio"/> C <input checked="" type="radio"/> D |
| 20. The establishment of national parks after 1872 reflected a (A) new interest in conservation, (B) need for additional lumbering areas, (C) demand for more mines, (D) decline in industry.                                                                                   | 20. <input checked="" type="radio"/> A <input type="radio"/> B <input type="radio"/> C <input type="radio"/> D |

**Essay Questions**

Write your essays on a separate sheet of paper.

1. What prevented the Indians and settlers from living together peacefully between 1860 and 1900? What policies did the United States government adopt toward the Indians?
2. How were cattle ranching, Plains farming, and lumbering helped by developments in technology between 1860 and 1900?



## Answer Column

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| 12. Unlike proprietorships or partnerships, the owners of corporations enjoy limited liability, which means they can (A) lose only as much money as they have invested in the company, (B) be held responsible for all of the company's debts, (C) never earn profits, (D) never sell their share of a business. | 12. <input checked="" type="radio"/> A <input type="radio"/> B <input type="radio"/> C <input type="radio"/> D |
| 13. Corporations raise capital by (A) selling stock, (B) increasing dividends, (C) buying stock, (D) decreasing royalties.                                                                                                                                                                                       | 13. <input checked="" type="radio"/> A <input type="radio"/> B <input type="radio"/> C <input type="radio"/> D |
| 14. A horizontally integrated company is one that (A) controls all processes of a single industry, (B) refuses to compete with other companies, (C) has no managers, (D) expands in one area of production, often by buying out competitors.                                                                     | 14. <input type="radio"/> A <input type="radio"/> B <input type="radio"/> C <input checked="" type="radio"/> D |
| 15. Who built U.S. Steel into a giant of American industry? (A) Rockefeller (B) Carnegie (C) Post (D) Singer                                                                                                                                                                                                     | 15. <input type="radio"/> A <input checked="" type="radio"/> B <input type="radio"/> C <input type="radio"/> D |
| 16. In a laissez-faire economy, the government should (A) oppose big business, (B) regulate big business, (C) give financial aid to big business, (D) keep out of the affairs of big business.                                                                                                                   | 16. <input type="radio"/> A <input type="radio"/> B <input type="radio"/> C <input checked="" type="radio"/> D |
| 17. A reduction in foreign competition was one benefit American companies gained from the (A) Sherman Antitrust Act, (B) National Banking Act, (C) Morrill Tariff, (D) Interstate Commerce Act.                                                                                                                  | 17. <input type="radio"/> A <input type="radio"/> B <input checked="" type="radio"/> C <input type="radio"/> D |
| 18. Through the Morrill Act, the federal government gave land to the states to set up colleges and universities that would expressly offer (A) opportunities to women, (B) instruction in practical subjects, (C) education to freedmen, (D) instruction in classical civilization.                              | 18. <input type="radio"/> A <input checked="" type="radio"/> B <input type="radio"/> C <input type="radio"/> D |
| 19. State efforts to regulate big business were (A) praised by the President, (B) condemned by both houses of Congress, (C) severely limited by the Supreme Court, (D) supported by the Supreme Court.                                                                                                           | 19. <input type="radio"/> A <input type="radio"/> B <input checked="" type="radio"/> C <input type="radio"/> D |
| 20. The Sherman Antitrust Act attempted unsuccessfully to (A) limit the power of the Supreme Court, (B) regulate the rates charged by the railroads, (C) halt the growth of monopolies, (D) encourage laissez-faire economics.                                                                                   | 20. <input type="radio"/> A <input type="radio"/> B <input checked="" type="radio"/> C <input type="radio"/> D |

## Essay Questions

Write your essays on a separate sheet of paper.

1. What four factors encouraged industrialization during the late nineteenth century? Explain the importance of each.
2. How did the growth of big business change public attitudes toward business regulation?