

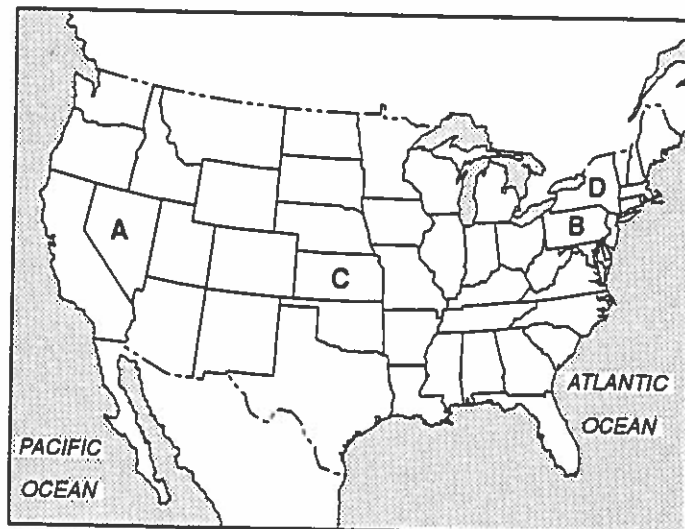
CHAPTER 4 Emergence of Industrial America**Test: Form B***Honors Review*

Choose the best answer for each item. Completely fill the circle for that answer in the answer column.

Answer Column

- The nation's growing cities provided American industry with (A) workers and markets, (B) markets and raw materials, (C) capital and raw materials, (D) fuel and capital.
- The federal government was able to promote business and western settlement freely during the Civil War because (A) northern cities had been evacuated, (B) Radical Republicans were in power, (C) Lincoln was a frontiersman, (D) there were no southerners in Congress.
- By what method was cheap steel able to be mass-produced? (A) standard gauge, (B) vertical integration, (C) Edison method, (D) Bessemer process.
- The first transcontinental railroad connected (A) New York and San Francisco, (B) Richmond and Washington, D.C., (C) Omaha and Sacramento, (D) St. Louis and Seattle.
- In the 1860s, oil was used as a source of light and as a (A) dynamo, (B) lubricant, (C) fuel for automobiles, (D) fuel for locomotives.
- The widespread use of electricity was made possible by the invention of the (A) steam engine, (B) dynamo, (C) spinning jenny, (D) Bessemer process.
- Samuel F. B. Morse revolutionized communication with the (A) telephone, (B) steam locomotive, (C) standard gauge, (D) telegraph.
- Which letter on the map shows the location of a state in which steel was a major industry in 1900?
- Which letter on the map shows the location of a state known for its grasslands?
- Which letter on the map shows the location of the state whose silver deposit, the Comstock Lode, was discovered in 1859?
- The idea that manufacturing great quantities of goods will lower the cost of production per unit is called (A) limited liability, (B) economies of scale, (C) horizontal integration, (D) promotion.

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CHAPTER 5 New Frontiers, New Resources

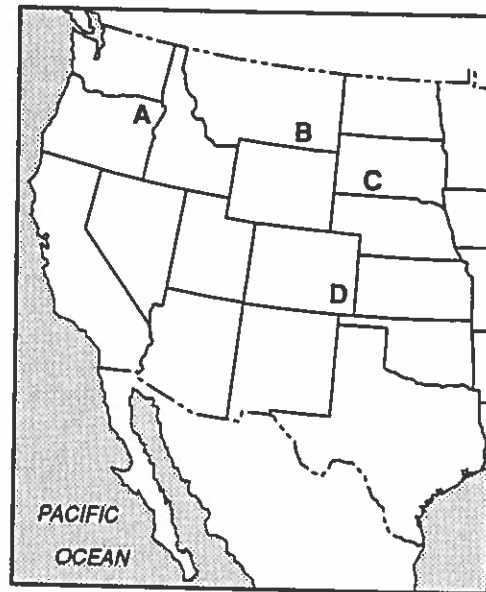
Test: Form B

Choose the best answer for each item. Completely fill the circle for that answer in the answer column.

Answer Column

1. What was one reason the policy of concentration failed?
(A) Indians needed wider hunting areas. (B) The army built forts in Indian areas. (C) Indians wanted small farms. (D) It was unpopular with eastern business interests.
2. Indian resistance to whites increased when (A) gold prospectors invaded Indian territory, (B) Indians signed the 1851 treaty, (C) food prices soared, (D) the army withdrew.
3. The 1887 law that "Americanized" Indians by reducing tribal ties was the (A) Dakota Bill, (B) Hatch Act, (C) Dawes Act, (D) Wounded Knee Proclamation.
4. A shipping station for cattle located along a railroad line was called a (A) *chaparejo*, (B) bonanza farm, (C) cow town, (D) railhead.
5. Two factors that helped cattle ranching thrive for a time in the Plains were the breeding of hardier cattle and (A) railroad expansion, (B) railroad taxes, (C) the overproduction of cattle, (D) government protection.
6. In the late 1880s bad weather was an important cause of the (A) increased interest in cattle ownership, (B) failure of many cattle ranches, (C) increase in sheep ranching, (D) decrease in railroad building.
7. Which letter on the map shows the location of "Custer's Last Stand"?
8. Which letter on the map shows where the Nez Perce began their harrowing 1,500-mile trek to escape government troops?
9. Which act of Congress offered settlers 160 acres of free land? (A) Timber Culture Act (B) Hatch Act (C) Dawes Act (D) Homestead Act
10. What was the purpose of the Hatch Act of 1887? (A) to get settlers to plant trees (B) to control speculation (C) to promote mining and manufacturing (D) to set up Experiment Stations to help farmers

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CHAPTER 6 Urban American Society

Test: Form B

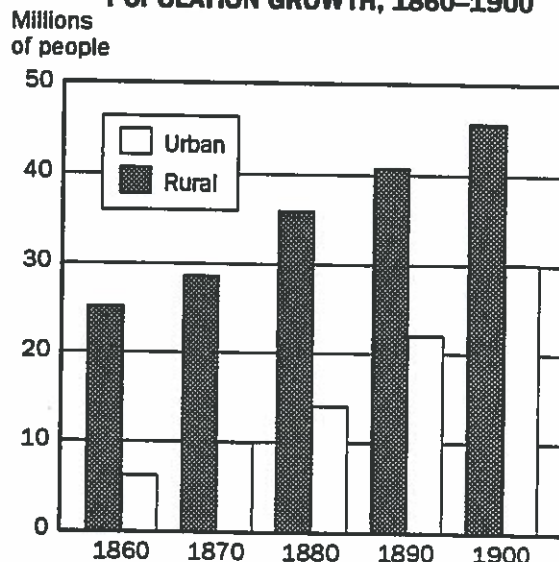
Choose the best answer for each item. Completely fill the circle for that answer in the answer column.

Answer Column

- After the Civil War, urban growth took place near sources of raw materials and (A) army posts, (B) major transportation lines, (C) small lakes, (D) entertainment centers.
- The first skyscrapers were made possible by the development of cheap (A) iron, (B) electric lighting, (C) steel, (D) cement.
- Which of the following was *not* one of America's early attempts at mass transit? (A) San Francisco's cable cars (B) Boston's subway (C) Otis's elevator (D) Sprague's trolley cars
- In the late nineteenth-century, those who lived in the suburbs tended to be (A) recent immigrants, (B) middle class, (C) members of minority groups, (D) poor.
- In contrast to the old immigration, what religions were represented by most of the new immigrants after 1880? (A) Protestant and Jewish (B) Protestant and Catholic (C) Jewish and Catholic (D) Eastern Orthodox and Muslim
- New immigrants settled mostly in cities in order to find (A) gold, (B) jobs, (C) transportation, (D) land.
- The new immigration increased after 1880 when travel became cheaper because of (A) faster sailing ships, (B) larger sailing ships, (C) railroad service in western Europe, (D) regular transatlantic steamship service.
- In 1890, according to the bar graph, the total population of the United States was (A) slightly over 60 million, (B) about 40 million, (C) less than 30 million, (D) over 100 million.
- In which year was the rural population of the United States about 40 million? (A) 1860 (B) 1870 (C) 1890 (D) 1900
- According to the graph, which population more than tripled between 1860 and 1900? (A) urban (B) rural (C) total (D) all of these

- (A) (B) (C) (D)
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- (A) (B) (C) (D)
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POPULATION GROWTH, 1860-1900



CHAPTER 7 Society and Politics in the Gilded Age**Test: Form B**

Choose the best answer for each item. Completely fill the circle for that answer in the answer column.

Answer Column

1. Why were the late 1800s called the Gilded Age? (A) Everyone made money. (B) Prosperity masked social problems. (C) The gold standard was abandoned. (D) Even poor people invested in gold.
2. What is the main idea of Social Darwinism? (A) Rich people are superior by nature. (B) Genetic changes do not affect survival. (C) Living things have remained the same over millions of years. (D) Incompetent people can still succeed.
3. What was the economic policy that Social Darwinism reinforced? (A) mercantilism (B) populism (C) laissez faire (D) socialism
4. In the late 1800s, money was spent on community projects by rich people who supported (A) Darwin's *The Origin of Species*, (B) Spencer's economic theories, (C) Carnegie's "Gospel of Wealth," (D) Conwell's "Acres of Diamonds."
5. To what does *conspicuous consumption* refer? (A) large donations to public causes (B) lavish spending to impress others (C) the right to profit from one's labors (D) budgeting to cover basic needs
6. In the 1890s, just 10 percent of all Americans (A) lived in poverty, (B) believed in natural selection, (C) believed hard work would bring prosperity, (D) controlled 90 percent of the nation's wealth.
7. What resulted from the high urban property values and the steady flow of migrants to cities in the 1880s? (A) a shortage of low-cost housing (B) a decreasing market for low-cost housing (C) an exodus to the suburbs (D) a shortage of urban workers
8. Many poor people lived crowded together in cheap and unhealthful (A) emergency shelters, (B) detention camps, (C) tenements, (D) settlement houses.
9. The sweatshops of the 1800s were (A) rooms in the homes of factory owners, (B) stuffy, dark factories, (C) charity-run training schools, (D) tool-making shops.
10. In the 1890s the poor benefited from the (A) reform efforts of social workers, (B) relaxation of child-labor laws, (C) establishment of the five-day work week, (D) government's protective attitude toward the poor.
11. What did settlement houses provide for the urban poor? (A) healthful living spaces (B) on-the-job training (C) work space for garment workers (D) classes and activities

1. (A) (B) (C) (D)
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3. (A) (B) (C) (D)
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5. (A) (B) (C) (D)
6. (A) (B) (C) (D)
7. (A) (B) (C) (D)
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CHAPTER 8 Rising Protests

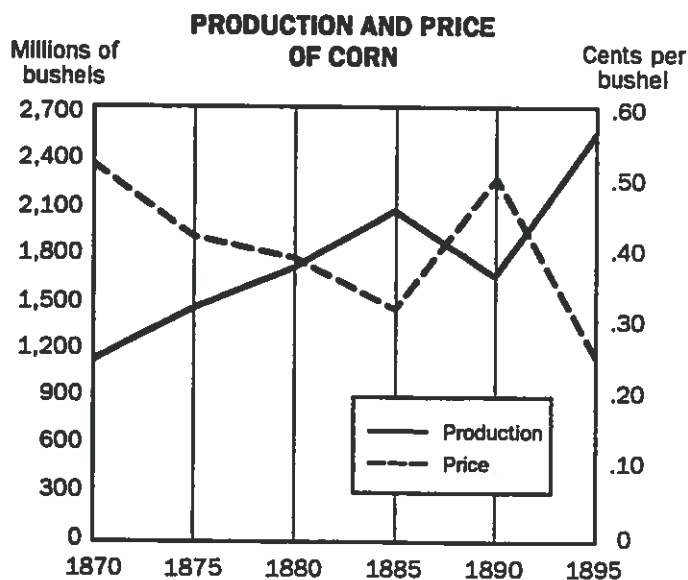
Test: Form B

Choose the best answer for each item. Completely fill the circle for that answer in the answer column.

Answer Column

1. Business failures are most characteristic of (A) mild economic upturns, (B) depressions, (C) supply and demand, (D) periods of prosperity.
2. In the 1860s, which group tried to unite skilled and unskilled workers into one large union? (A) Farmers' Alliances (B) the American Federation of Labor (AFL) (C) the National Grange (D) the National Labor Union (NLU) and the Knights of Labor
3. After the Haymarket Riot, public fears of anarchy doomed the (A) Knights of Labor, (B) McCormick-Harvester works, (C) National Labor Union, (D) American Federation of Labor.
4. What did the AFL's tactic of collective bargaining call for? (A) unplanned strikes (B) direct talks with employers (C) weaker unions (D) mild recessions
5. In the late 1800s, business leaders believed that supply and demand should determine the (A) amount of money backed by gold, (B) laws passed by Congress, (C) amount of silver minted, (D) wages paid to workers.
6. In 1892, what happened to most of the striking workers at Carnegie Steel's Homestead plant? (A) They got a new contract. (B) They were given a wage increase. (C) They received the same wages. (D) They were not hired back when the plant reopened.
7. In 1894, the Pullman Strike ended when (A) union demands were met, (B) a riot broke out, (C) the government supported the strikers, (D) a court order demanded an end to the strike.
8. On the graph, in which year was corn production highest? (A) 1880 (B) 1885 (C) 1890 (D) 1895
9. The year 1895 shows (A) the lowest corn prices, (B) corn at 10 cents per bushel, (C) the lowest corn production, (D) production at 900 million bushels.
10. When corn prices decreased, what generally happened to corn production? (A) increased (B) decreased (C) did not change (D) went up and then down

1. (A) (B) (C) (D)
2. (A) (B) (C) (D)
3. (A) (B) (C) (D)
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5. (A) (B) (C) (D)
6. (A) (B) (C) (D)
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8. (A) (B) (C) (D)
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CHAPTER 9 The Progressive Movement

Test: Form B

Choose the best answer for each item. Completely fill the circle for that answer in the answer column.

Answer Column

1. One difference between populism and progressivism was that the Populists (A) tended to be better educated, (B) drew their strength from urban areas, (C) stayed away from radical reforms, (D) failed to achieve their objectives.
2. Unlike the progressives, the Populists (A) tended to be sympathetic to business, (B) wanted to remake American society, (C) wanted to use the power of the government to cure the nation's ills, (D) overlooked government corruption.
3. The progressives believed that the growth of big business and big government had begun to threaten the future of (A) democracy, (B) economic development, (C) world peace, (D) the two-party system.
4. How did the muckrakers reach a mass audience? (A) through popular songs (B) with the help of ladies' aid societies (C) by referendum (D) through inexpensive popular magazines
5. To what area of reform did Frances Perkins devote her life? (A) worker safety (B) city government (C) education (D) wildlife conservation
6. What was the name given to Robert M. La Follette's reform program? (A) Tammany Hall (B) consensus (C) the Equal Rights Amendment (D) the Wisconsin Idea
7. Technical experts were hired to run city governments under the (A) city commission movement, (B) city manager movement, (C) yellow dog contract, (D) Urban Renewal Act.
8. What reform allowed citizens to propose legislation? (A) recall (B) referendum (C) initiative (D) primary system
9. What did the primary system allow? (A) It allowed all party members to choose candidates. (B) It allowed women to vote. (C) It allowed citizens to propose legislation. (D) It allowed citizens to vote on laws proposed by the legislature.
10. What did progressive city governments do in order to regulate business? (A) bought up all businesses, (B) bought any businesses that cheated customers, (C) issued licenses to businesses, (D) established a commission for every business.
11. Why did progressives believe that public utilities needed to be more strictly regulated? (A) They were usually monopolies. (B) They were highly competitive. (C) They were privately owned. (D) They were government-owned.

1. (A) (B) (C) ~~(D)~~
2. (A) ~~(B)~~ (C) (D)
3. ~~(A)~~ (B) (C) (D)
4. (A) (B) (C) ~~(D)~~
5. ~~(A)~~ (B) (C) (D)
6. (A) (B) (C) ~~(D)~~
7. (A) ~~(B)~~ (C) (D)
8. (A) (B) ~~(C)~~ (D)
9. ~~(A)~~ (B) (C) (D)
10. (A) (B) ~~(C)~~ (D)
11. ~~(A)~~ (B) (C) (D)

CHAPTER 10 The Progressive Presidents

Test: Form B

Choose the best answer for each item. Completely fill the circle for that answer in the answer column.

Answer Column

1. Heading the Rough Riders made Theodore Roosevelt famous for his (A) hard-charging leadership, (B) skill as a cowboy, (C) progressive reforms, (D) speaking ability.
2. During the coal strike of 1902, Theodore Roosevelt showed that the government would (A) encourage workers to strike, (B) help solve labor-management disputes, (C) not put up with strikes, (D) always side with management.
3. According to Roosevelt, what was the Northern Securities company an example of? (A) a good trust (B) a safety-conscious employer (C) a fair business plan (D) a bad trust
4. Roosevelt appointed a commission to study meat-packing plants in response to (A) union busting in the industry, (B) Upton Sinclair's book *The Jungle*, (C) widespread cocaine addiction, (D) a monopoly in the meat distribution industry.
5. The income tax amendment was an important progressive victory for (A) Roosevelt, (B) Taft, (C) Cannon, (D) Aldrich.
6. As a result of his failure to help strip the Speaker of the House, Joseph G. Cannon, of his powers, Taft was unable to (A) get any progressive legislation passed, (B) create a Department of Labor, (C) run for President in 1912, (D) hold on to the support of the progressives.
7. In what area did Taft's progressive record surpass Roosevelt's? (A) strike settlements, (B) food-processing regulation, (C) antitrust suits, (D) farm subsidies.
8. Increased regulation and taxation of business were called for in Theodore Roosevelt's policy of (A) New Nationalism, (B) New Freedom, (C) the New Deal, (D) imperialism.
9. At its 1912 convention, what caused the Republican Party split? (A) the loss of seats in the 1910 elections (B) Socialist strength at the polls (C) the nomination of Woodrow Wilson for President (D) the rift between Roosevelt and Taft
10. Wilson's system for bank regulation became law under the (A) Clayton Antitrust Act, (B) Federal Trade Commission, (C) Federal Reserve Act, (D) National Reclamation Act.
11. The Federal Trade Commission helped government regulate business by giving it the power to (A) hire and fire corporate leaders, (B) support unions against management, (C) deny bank loans to corporations, (D) order companies to stop unfair practices.

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3. A B C D
4. A B C D
5. A B C D
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9. A B C D
10. A B C D
11. A B C D

CHAPTER 11 A Force in the World**Test: Form B**

Choose the best answer for each item. Completely fill the circle for that answer in the answer column.

Answer Column

1. In the late 1800s, some Americans favored expansion overseas as a way to obtain (A) new markets for American goods, (B) petroleum, (C) trade with Great Britain, (D) colonies in Africa.
2. Most Americans were against an imperialist foreign policy in the late 1800s because they (A) feared war, (B) recalled how the American colonies had once been under British rule, (C) believed in Social Darwinism, (D) disapproved of capitalism.
3. Which of the following policies did Congress reject as being imperialistic? (A) building a strong navy (B) trading with foreign nations (C) making Samoa an American protectorate (D) agreeing to defend Samoa against Germany
4. Which group wanted to depose Queen Liliuokalani? (A) native Hawaiians (B) the Japanese in Hawaii (C) American planters in Hawaii (D) the Cleveland administration
5. Admiral Dewey's naval victory in Manila Bay resulted in (A) the loss of many American lives, (B) American seizure of the Philippines, (C) the start of the Spanish-American War, (D) the explosion of the *Maine*.
6. Cuba gained independence in 1898 (A) by revolting against the United States, (B) as a result of its war against Mexico, (C) as part of the Treaty of Paris, (D) by paying \$20 million to Spain.
7. Which of the following places is located in the Pacific Ocean? (A) Puerto Rico (B) Cuba (C) Havana Harbor (D) Manila Bay
8. Exaggerated news reporting at the turn of the century was (A) common to all American newspapers, (B) associated with the newspapers of Joseph Pulitzer and William Randolph Hearst, (C) responsible for Spain's policies in Cuba, (D) a cause of the annexation of Cuba.
9. Which statement best describes the performance of the United States Navy in the Spanish-American War? (A) It won decisive battles in Cuba and the Philippines. (B) It arrived in Cuba too late to help the army. (C) It sustained heavy losses in the Philippines. (D) It was less modern than the Spanish navy.
10. Which of the following people favored annexation of the Philippines in 1898? (A) Mark Twain (B) Carl Schurz (C) President McKinley (D) Emilio Aguinaldo

1. A B C D
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3. A B C D
4. A B C D
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9. A B C D
10. A B C D

CHAPTER 12 Expanding in Latin America**Test: Form A**

Choose the best answer for each item. Completely fill the circle for that answer in the answer column.

1. What was one cause of the economic problems in Latin America in the late 1800s? (A) lack of rainfall (B) sparse population (C) social inequality (D) stable political systems
2. In most Latin American republics, a few rich families (A) overthrew the *caudillos*, (B) owned most of the usable farmland, (C) worked as peasants, (D) built a modern school system.
3. What resulted from American investments in Central America in the late 1800s? (A) an increase in the standard of living in Central American countries (B) tax and land reform (C) large profits for the investors (D) increased stability for Central American governments
4. Which of these Americans first planned to build a canal across Central America? (A) Theodore Roosevelt (B) Cornelius Vanderbilt (C) Lorenzo Dow Baker (D) William Walker
5. How did the United Fruit Company affect the people of Central America? (A) It employed many local workers. (B) It made friends in the Central American press. (C) It helped industrialize the region. (D) It reduced the power of the *caudillos*.
6. Which letter on the map shows the location of the place where William Walker tried to introduce slavery?
7. Which letter on the map shows the location of the place where a canal was successfully dug?
8. Which letter on the map shows the location of the country that once controlled Panama?
9. What was stated in the Hay-Pauncefote Treaty of 1901? (A) Britain could build a canal across Nicaragua. (B) The United States could build a canal with Britain. (C) The United States could build a canal across Central America. (D) A French company would build a canal across Panama.
10. Which of the following was *not* a factor in the United States' decision to build a canal in Panama? (A) The French were willing to sell their canal assets cheaply. (B) Theodore Roosevelt supported the choice. (C) Panama had active volcanoes. (D) An engineer recommended the site if a dam and locks were built.

Answer Column

1. ~~(A)~~ (B) (C) (D)
2. (A) (B) ~~(C)~~ (D)
3. (A) (B) (C) ~~(D)~~
4. ~~(A)~~ (B) (C) (D)
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9. (A) (B) ~~(C)~~ (D)
10. (A) (B) ~~(C)~~ (D)

