

CHAPTER 4 Emergence of Industrial America

Review

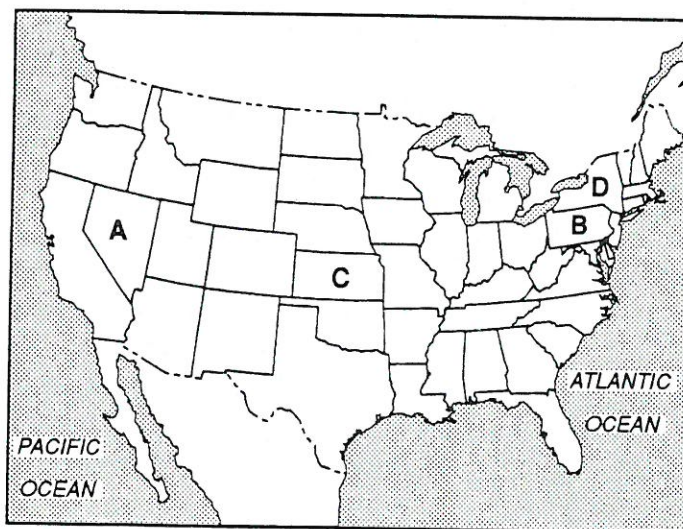
Test: Form B

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

Answer Column

1. 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.
2. 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.
3. By what method was cheap steel able to be mass-produced? (A) standard gauge, (B) vertical integration, (C) Edison method, (D) Bessemer process.
4. 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.
5. 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.
6. The widespread use of electricity was made possible by the invention of the (A) steam engine, (B) dynamo, (C) spinning jenny, (D) Bessemer process.
7. Samuel F. B. Morse revolutionized communication with the (A) telephone, (B) steam locomotive, (C) standard gauge, (D) telegraph.
8. Which letter on the map shows the location of a state in which steel was a major industry in 1900?
9. Which letter on the map shows the location of a state known for its grasslands?
10. Which letter on the map shows the location of the state whose silver deposit, the Comstock Lode, was discovered in 1859?
11. 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.

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



Answer Column

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. A B C D
13. Corporations raise capital by (A) selling stock, (B) increasing dividends, (C) buying stock, (D) decreasing royalties. 13. A B C 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. A B C D
15. Who built U.S. Steel into a giant of American industry? (A) Rockefeller (B) Carnegie (C) Post (D) Singer 15. A B C 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. A B C 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. A B C 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. A B C 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. A B C 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. A B C 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?

CHAPTER 5 New Frontiers, New Resources

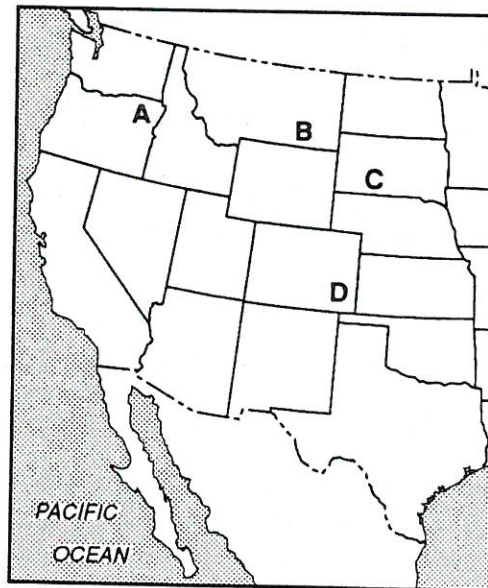
Test: Form B

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

Answer Column

- 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.
- 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.
- 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.
- A shipping station for cattle located along a railroad line was called a (A) *chaparejo*, (B) bonanza farm, (C) cow town, (D) railhead.
- 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.
- 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.
- Which letter on the map shows the location of "Custer's Last Stand"?
- Which letter on the map shows where the Nez Perce began their harrowing 1,500-mile trek to escape government troops?
- Which act of Congress offered settlers 160 acres of free land? (A) Timber Culture Act (B) Hatch Act (C) Dawes Act (D) Homestead Act
- 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

- A B C D
- A B C D
- A B C D
- A B C D
- A B C D
- A B C D
- A B C D
- A B C D
- A B C D
- A B C D



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. A B C 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. A B C D
13. Searching for mineral deposits in stream beds is called (A) quick mining, (B) quartz mining, (C) placer mining, (D) strip mining. 13. A B C 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. A B C D
15. The demand for copper and lead greatly increased with the growth of (A) farming, (B) banking, (C) industry, (D) government. 15. A B C 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. A B C 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) *The Virginian*, (D) the Turner thesis. 17. A B C 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. A B C 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. A B C 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. A B C 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?

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

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)

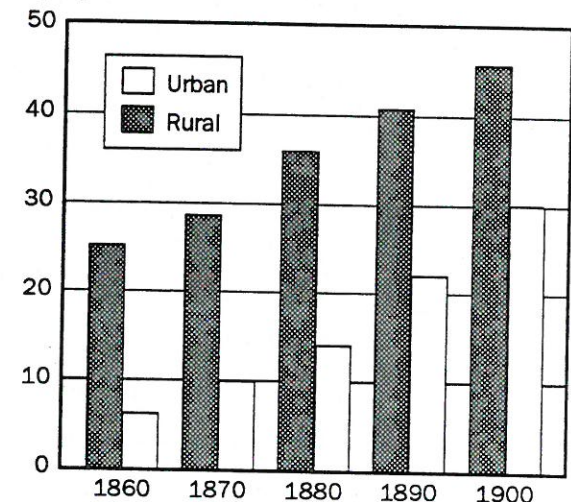
8. (A) (B) (C) (D)

9. (A) (B) (C) (D)

10. (A) (B) (C) (D)

POPULATION GROWTH, 1860-1900

Millions of people



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) (B) (C) (D) |
| 12. Hostility toward immigrants from people born in the United States is called (A) protectionism, (B) expansionism, (C) nativism, (D) internationalism. | 12. (A) (B) (C) (D) |
| 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) (B) (C) (D) |
| 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. (A) (B) (C) (D) |
| 15. What group strongly opposed Chinese immigration? (A) mine owners (B) racists (C) railroad companies (D) journalists | 15. (A) (B) (C) (D) |
| 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. (A) (B) (C) (D) |
| 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) (B) (C) (D) |
| 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) (B) (C) (D) |
| 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) (B) (C) (D) |
| 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) (B) (C) (D) |

Essay Questions

Write your essays on a separate sheet of paper.

- Which geographical factors affected the growth of cities before 1860? After 1860?
- 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.

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

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|---|---------------------|
| 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. | 1. (A) (B) (C) (D) |
| 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. | 2. (A) (B) (C) (D) |
| 3. What was the economic policy that Social Darwinism reinforced? (A) mercantilism (B) populism (C) laissez faire (D) socialism | 3. (A) (B) (C) (D) |
| 4. In the late 1800s, money was spent on community projects by rich people who supported (A) Darwin's <i>The Origin of Species</i> , (B) Spencer's economic theories, (C) Carnegie's "Gospel of Wealth," (D) Conwell's "Acres of Diamonds." | 4. (A) (B) (C) (D) |
| 5. To what does <i>conspicuous consumption</i> 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 | 5. (A) (B) (C) (D) |
| 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. | 6. (A) (B) (C) (D) |
| 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 | 7. (A) (B) (C) (D) |
| 8. Many poor people lived crowded together in cheap and unhealthful (A) emergency shelters, (B) detention camps, (C) tenements, (D) settlement houses. | 8. (A) (B) (C) (D) |
| 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. | 9. (A) (B) (C) (D) |
| 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. | 10. (A) (B) (C) (D) |
| 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 | 11. (A) (B) (C) (D) |

Answer Column

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) (C) (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) (D)
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) (B) (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. (A) (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) (C) (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) (B) (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) (D)
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) (D)
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. (A) (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?

CHAPTER 8 Rising Protests

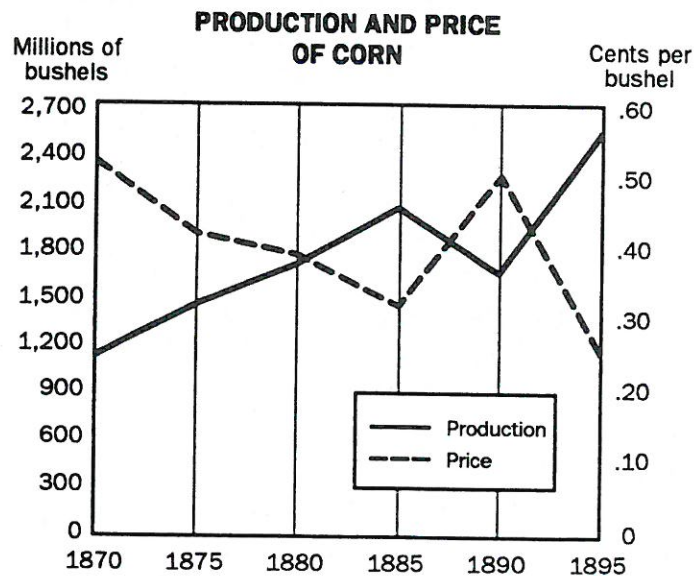
Test: Form B

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)
7. (A) (B) (C) (D)
8. (A) (B) (C) (D)
9. (A) (B) (C) (D)
10. (A) (B) (C) (D)



Name _____

Answer Column

- | | |
|---|---|
| <p>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</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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</p> <p>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</p> <p>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</p> <p>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</p> <p>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</p> <p>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</p> <p>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</p> | <p>11. (A) (B) (C) (D)</p> <p>12. (A) (B) (C) (D)</p> <p>13. (A) (B) (C) (D)</p> <p>14. (A) (B) (C) (D)</p> <p>15. (A) (B) (C) (D)</p> <p>16. (A) (B) (C) (D)</p> <p>17. (A) (B) (C) (D)</p> <p>18. (A) (B) (C) (D)</p> <p>19. (A) (B) (C) (D)</p> <p>20. (A) (B) (C) (D)</p> |
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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?

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)

Answer Column

12. The case of *Muller v. Oregon* 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) ~~(C)~~ (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. ~~(A)~~ (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) ~~(B)~~ (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. ~~(A)~~ (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) ~~(B)~~ (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) ~~(C)~~ (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) ~~(D)~~
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) ~~(C)~~ (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. ~~(A)~~ (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?

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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Answer Column

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| <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>14. After 1900, the number of black Americans moving to the North (A) slowed, (B) fell dramatically, (C) increased slightly, (D) increased sharply.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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</p> <p>20. Under which President was the National Park Service established? (A) McKinley (B) Roosevelt (C) Taft (D) Wilson</p> | <p>12. (A) (B) (C) (D)</p> <p>13. (A) (B) (C) (D)</p> <p>14. (A) (B) (C) (D)</p> <p>15. (A) (B) (C) (D)</p> <p>16. (A) (B) (C) (D)</p> <p>17. (A) (B) (C) (D)</p> <p>18. (A) (B) (C) (D)</p> <p>19. (A) (B) (C) (D)</p> <p>20. (A) (B) (C) (D)</p> |
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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?

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

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Answer Column

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| <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>15. In the 1800s, silk, tea, and furs were goods traded between the United States and (A) Samoa, (B) Hawaii, (C) China, (D) Cuba.</p> <p>16. The Chinese Exclusion Act of 1882 satisfied (A) American business leaders, (B) Chinese laborers, (C) the Chinese government, (D) American labor organizations.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>18. The first American to secure a treaty with Japan was (A) Matthew Perry, (B) John Hay, (C) Anson Burlingame, (D) Theodore Roosevelt.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> | <p>11. <input checked="" type="radio"/> A <input type="radio"/> B <input type="radio"/> C <input type="radio"/> D</p> <p>12. <input type="radio"/> A <input type="radio"/> B <input checked="" type="radio"/> C <input type="radio"/> D</p> <p>13. <input type="radio"/> A <input type="radio"/> B <input type="radio"/> C <input checked="" type="radio"/> D</p> <p>14. <input type="radio"/> A <input type="radio"/> B <input type="radio"/> C <input checked="" type="radio"/> D</p> <p>15. <input type="radio"/> A <input type="radio"/> B <input checked="" type="radio"/> C <input type="radio"/> D</p> <p>16. <input type="radio"/> A <input type="radio"/> B <input type="radio"/> C <input checked="" type="radio"/> D</p> <p>17. <input type="radio"/> A <input type="radio"/> B <input type="radio"/> C <input checked="" type="radio"/> D</p> <p>18. <input checked="" type="radio"/> A <input type="radio"/> B <input type="radio"/> C <input type="radio"/> D</p> <p>19. <input type="radio"/> A <input type="radio"/> B <input type="radio"/> C <input checked="" type="radio"/> D</p> <p>20. <input type="radio"/> A <input checked="" type="radio"/> B <input type="radio"/> C <input type="radio"/> D</p> |
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Essay Questions

Write your essays on a separate sheet of paper.

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

CHAPTER 12 Expanding in Latin America

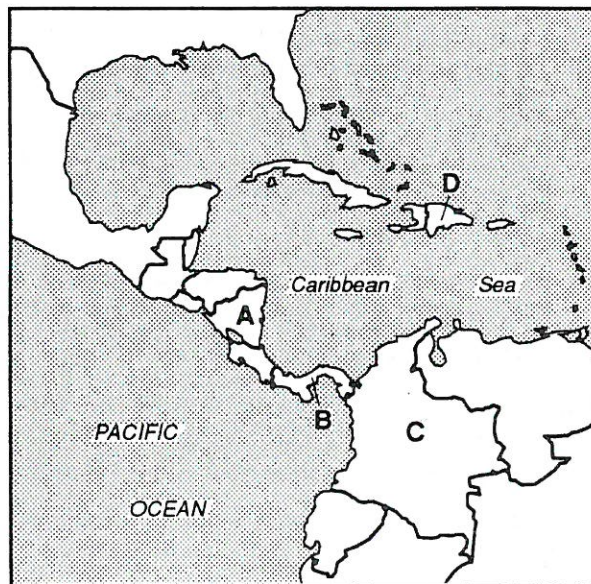
Test: Form A

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

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.

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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?