

Chapter 20—Cities, Peoples, Cultures, 1890-1920

1. The skyscraper
 - a. was a new kind of building.
 - b. was made possible by the use of steel.
 - c. needed electric-powered elevators.
 - d. were impelled upward by rising real estate values.
 - e. all of these choices

ANSWER: d

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 1

REFERENCES: The Rise of the City

2. The skyscrapers celebrated which of the following?
 - a. God
 - b. man
 - c. religion
 - d. faith
 - e. all of these choices

ANSWER: b

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 1

REFERENCES: The Rise of the City

3. A major problem with waterworks in the large cities was
 - a. location of pipes.
 - b. water contamination.
 - c. quality of the pipes.
 - d. reluctance of people to use the supply.
 - e. all of these choices

ANSWER: b

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: The Rise of the City

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4. All of the following are true of Chicago except
- a. it was the fastest growing city in the U.S.
 - b. it was one of the hardest to control.
 - c. the gap between the rich and the poor was large.
 - d. it suffered from major disasters.
 - e. it had no architects to adequately address major urban problems.

ANSWER: e

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: The Rise of the City

5. Most European immigrants who arrived between 1880 and 1914 came from
- a. northern and western Europe.
 - b. eastern and southern Europe.
 - c. Africa.
 - d. Asia.
 - e. Mexico.

ANSWER: b

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 1

REFERENCES: European Immigration

6. For the most part, native-born Americans viewed the "new immigrants" as
- a. culturally sophisticated and racially fit.
 - b. politically mature.
 - c. groups who would enrich America's multicultural society.
 - d. capable of assimilating to American traditions.
 - e. racially inferior and culturally impoverished.

ANSWER: e

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 1

REFERENCES: European Immigration

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7. The primary motivation for late-nineteenth-century immigration was
- religious persecution.
 - political persecution.
 - economic hardship.
 - forced migration.
 - hardship caused by war.

ANSWER: c

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 1

REFERENCES: European Immigration

8. The quintessential force in late-nineteenth-century city government was
- city hall.
 - the political machine.
 - the political party.
 - the mayor.
 - the wealthy private citizen.

ANSWER: b

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: Political Machines and Organized Crime

9. The largest number of migrants from 1860 to 1900 came from
- England
 - Ireland
 - Germany
 - Italy
 - Scandinavia

ANSWER: c

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: European Immigration (chart)

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10. From 1899 to 1910, why were three-quarters of all new immigrants men?
- a. Because most groups considered their time in America as a temporary way to make money.
 - b. Because the men came first to establish themselves and a home before sending for wives and children.
 - c. Because women were reluctant to leave their homelands.
 - d. Because resources were scarce and families could only afford to send one person.
 - e. All of these choices.

ANSWER: a

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 3

REFERENCES: European Immigration

11. Efforts to improve the lives of city dwellers included all of the following except.
- a. transportation improvements.
 - b. advancements in water systems.
 - c. construction of nickelodeons and amusement parks.
 - d. building of libraries and museums.
 - e. creation of urban public parks.

ANSWER: c

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: The Rise of the City

12. Most of those who worked and died at the Triangle Shirtwaist Company were
- a. young males.
 - b. young immigrant females.
 - c. older men.
 - d. children.
 - e. middle age "old immigrant" women.

ANSWER: b

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: Immigrant Labor

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13. Robert Hunter estimated in 1904 that ____ percent of the Northern industrial population lived in poverty.
- a. 5
 - b. 10
 - c. 15
 - d. 20
 - e. 25

ANSWER: d

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: Immigrant Labor

14. Within the first decade of the 20th century, the majority of workers in American cities were
- a. highly skilled and well paid.
 - b. women.
 - c. immigrants.
 - d. highly skilled and poorly paid.
 - e. migrants from America's farms.

ANSWER: c

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: Immigrant Labor

15. The living conditions for most of the working class can best be described as
- a. pleasant.
 - b. squalid.
 - c. spacious.
 - d. sanitary.
 - e. healthy.

ANSWER: b

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 3

REFERENCES: Living Conditions

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16. Most African Americans were
- a. landowners.
 - b. businessmen.
 - c. sharecroppers and tenant farmers.
 - d. railroad contractors.
 - e. none of these choices

ANSWER: c

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 1

REFERENCES: African American Labor and Community

17. In African American communities one would find which of the following?
- a. funeral homes.
 - b. newspapers.
 - c. grocery stores.
 - d. doctor's offices.
 - e. all of these choices

ANSWER: e

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: African American Labor and Community

18. America's first illegal aliens were
- a. Mexicans.
 - b. Puerto Ricans.
 - c. Italians.
 - d. Chinese and Japanese.
 - e. Canadians.

ANSWER: d

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 3

REFERENCES: Chinese and Japanese Immigration

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19. One of the new elements to the dime novels were

- a. working class women.
- b. romance.
- c. fantasies.
- d. experience of immigration.
- e. domestic women.

ANSWER: a

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 1

REFERENCES: Popular Literature

20. In the first two decades of the twentieth century, women's quest for equality with men

- a. focused only on sexual freedom.
- b. concentrated on education as the key to women's independence.
- c. first used the term feminism to define their objectives and movement.
- d. regarded workplace inequality the number one objective.
- e. All of these choices.

ANSWER: c

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 3

REFERENCES: The New Sexuality and the Rise of Feminism

21. The idea of American's nationality being cosmopolitan was first discussed by which of the following?

- a. Israel Zangwill
- b. Horace Kallen
- c. Margaret Sanger.
- d. Theodore Roosevelt.
- e. Randolph Bourne

ANSWER: e

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: Re-Imagining American Nationality

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22. Most of the "new immigrants"

- a. intended to establish permanent homes and to become U.S. citizens.
- b. moved to the South to take advantage of industrial development there.
- c. immediately joined labor unions.
- d. hoped to work and save money in the United States and then to return to their homelands.
- e. bought farms.

ANSWER: d

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: European Immigration

23. All of the following were characteristics of urban life in the late nineteenth century except

- a. city governments provided clean water largely for the middle and upper classes.
- b. most working class city dwellers lived in overcrowded, unsanitary, disease-ridden tenements.
- c. ethnic minorities maintained their communal identity by establishing churches and fraternal societies.
- d. social classes and ethnic groups mixed freely in city housing areas.
- e. many working class families lacked running water.

ANSWER: d

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 3

REFERENCES: The Rise of the City; Living Conditions; Building Ethnic Communities; A Network of Institutions

24. In the early twentieth century, the American middle class

- a. did not include any significant numbers from ethnic groups.
- b. included an increasing number of immigrant business owners.
- c. slowed assimilation of ethnic groups.
- d. was primarily urban in nature.
- e. came to be dominated by ethnic groups.

ANSWER: b

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 3

REFERENCES: The Emergence of an Ethnic Middle Class

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25. The Triangle Shirtwaist fire was characterized by
- a. the large number of young boys who perished that day.
 - b. the ability of the fire department to rescue many of the workers.
 - c. the employers locking the entrances which hindered workers' escape.
 - d. failed safety measures implemented weeks earlier.
 - e. All of these choices.

ANSWER: c

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Immigrant Labor

26. The writer who called for the release of women from domestic chores through collectivized housework was
- a. Margaret Sanger.
 - b. Alice Paul.
 - c. Charlotte Perkins Gilman.
 - d. Crystal Eastman.
 - e. Emma Goldman.

ANSWER: c

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: The New Sexuality and the Rise of Feminism

27. Margaret Sanger crusaded for
- a. birth control.
 - b. free love.
 - c. automation for of housekeeping chores.
 - d. women's suffrage.
 - e. all of these choices

ANSWER: a

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 1

REFERENCES: The New Sexuality and the Rise of Feminism

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28. The political boss of Boston was

- a. "King Richard" Croker.
- b. Abe Ruef.
- c. James Michael Curley.
- d. Tom Pendergast.
- e. James Duke.

ANSWER: c

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: Political Machines and Organized Crime

29. Chinese and Japanese immigrants

- a. settled primarily in the South.
- b. worked primarily in the automobile industry.
- c. made up the majority of the urban workforce.
- d. were generally more prosperous than European immigrants.
- e. were ineligible for citizenship.

ANSWER: e

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: Chinese and Japanese Immigration

30. The nation's first subways were constructed in

- a. New York City.
- b. Boston.
- c. Philadelphia.
- d. Chicago.
- e. Trenton.

ANSWER: b

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 1

REFERENCES: The Rise of the City

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31. Most Japanese and Chinese immigrants came to America
- a. to escape political oppression.
 - b. to practice their religion freely.
 - c. because of economic deprivation.
 - d. because Americans welcomed them and treated them well.
 - e. because of the bloody war between Japan and China.

ANSWER: c

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: Chinese and Japanese Immigration

32. Which of the following is true about labor in the early twentieth century?
- a. French-Canadian immigrants and their children held one of every two jobs in New England's cotton textile industry.
 - b. Mexican and Filipino women and children formed a large part of the labor force in California's agricultural industry.
 - c. First- and second-generation immigrants constituted more than 96 percent of the labor force that built and maintained the nation's railroads.
 - d. Of 750,000 Slovaks arriving in America before 1913, at least 600,000 went to work in the coal mines and steel mills of Pennsylvania.
 - e. all of these choices.

ANSWER: b

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 3

REFERENCES: Immigrant Labor

33. Which of the following is a true statement about American industrial workplace conditions?
- a. Employers worked hard to keep workplaces safe.
 - b. As many as one quarter of immigrant steelworkers were killed or injured on the job.
 - c. New laws protected workers from being compelled to work excessive hours.
 - d. Children were a rare sight at workplaces.
 - e. All of these choices.

ANSWER: b

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: Immigrant Labor

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34. American vaudeville

- a. grew out of antebellum minstrelsy.
- b. would be best described as song shows.
- c. had largely died out by 1900.
- d. initially catered to the wealthy, leisure class.
- e. never appealed to the respectable middle class.

ANSWER: a

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: Working-class and Commercial Culture

35. Cosmopolitanism refers to

- a. the belief that cities had far more to offer than rural areas.
- b. the celebration of variety and diversity in urban areas.
- c. the movement of architectural innovation and improvement in American cities.
- d. the belief that immigration created a "melting pot" in cities.
- e. None of these choices.

ANSWER: b

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Re-Imagining American Nationality

36. Museums in the Gild Age worked the hardest to attract the attention of the

- a. well-to-do.
- b. intellectual community.
- c. widest possible audience.
- d. female club members.
- e. working class.

ANSWER: a

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: The Rise of the City

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37. Which of the following is true about the 1893 Columbian Exhibition?
- a. It was held in Philadelphia.
 - b. "White City" was by far the most popular part of the fair.
 - c. It was a commercial flop.
 - d. It deliberately rejected displaying achievements by black Americans.
 - e. all of these choices

ANSWER: d

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 3

REFERENCES: The Rise of the City

38. Coney Island offered commercial amusements in a setting in which social mores were decidedly loosened.
- a. True
 - b. False

ANSWER: True

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: Working-class and Commercial Culture

39. Many immigrants between 1900 and 1914 returned to the land of their birth.
- a. True
 - b. False

ANSWER: True

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 3

REFERENCES: European Immigration

40. Employers tended to use black strikebreakers because they were sympathetic to their economic plight.
- a. True
 - b. False

ANSWER: False

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 1

REFERENCES: African American Labor and Community

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41. The black middle class of the nineteenth century went into decline as whites no longer wanted to employ blacks for services such as barbering or food preparation.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 3

REFERENCES: African American Labor and Community

42. The black middle class tended to be smaller and more precarious than its counterpart in other ethnic communities.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: African American Labor and Community

43. Immigrants who came to the United States tended to do so regardless of whether or not they had friends or relatives already in the United States.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: European Immigration

44. By 1920, a majority of states prohibited child labor.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: Immigrant Labor

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45. Most working families required two to three wage-earners in order to make ends meet.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: Immigrant Labor

46. Skyscrapers in the late nineteenth century were reaching to the sky but smaller and shorter than European cathedrals.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 3

REFERENCES: The Rise of the City

47. In the 1870s many American cities were walking cities where people **often** lived within walking distance of work.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: The Rise of the City

48. Between 1880 and 1920 the number of immigrants coming to the United States declined significantly.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 1

REFERENCES: Immigration

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49. Most of the "new" immigrants were women and children.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: European Immigration

50. By 1900, the average work week in American industry was fifty hours.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: Immigrant Labor

51. There were big changes both above and below ground in the growing cities.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: The Rise of the City

52. The least successful fair in American history was the Columbia Exposition.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 1

REFERENCES: The Rise of the City

53. The structure of the Columbia Exposition reinforced a racial hierarchy.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 3

REFERENCES: The Rise of the City

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54. Few Americans attended the Columbia Exposition.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 3

REFERENCES: The Rise of the City

55. The typical workweek for steelworkers was more than 72 hours.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: Immigrant Labor

56. The "old" and "new" immigrants had nothing in common.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: European Immigration

57. Most mass immigration to the United States after 1880 was propelled by economic hardship.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 1

REFERENCES: European Immigration

58. Many "new" immigrants rose to the prosperous ranks of skilled labor.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: Immigrant Labor

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59. By the early twentieth century, northern industrialists preferred to hire southern blacks over the "new immigrants."
a. True
b. False

ANSWER: False

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: African American Labor and Community

60. Al Capone was known as "the J.P. Morgan of the underworld."
a. True
b. False

ANSWER: False

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 3

REFERENCES: Political Machines and Organized Crime

61. By the early twentieth century, Japanese immigrants owned about 25 percent of California's total farm acreage.
a. True
b. False

ANSWER: False

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: The Emergence of an Ethnic Middle Class

62. Most Asian migrants came into the country through Ellis Island.
a. True
b. False

ANSWER: False

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: Chinese and Japanese Immigration

63. Many local politicians made money through graft.
a. True
b. False

ANSWER: True

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: Political Machines and Organized Crime

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64. Big city machines were both positive and negative forces in urban life.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: Political Machines and Organized Crime

65. African American real estate agents in many cities achieved significant wealth and power.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: African American Labor and Community

66. More than half of the early films shown in American nickelodeons came from France, Germany, and Italy.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 3

REFERENCES: Popular Literature

67. This time period saw a great deal of government corruption and organized crime.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: Political Machines and Organized Crime

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68. Women began to reinforce and support traditional ideas about sex and gender equality.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: The New Sexuality and the Rise of Feminism

69. The Midway Plaisance was a feature attraction at Coney Island.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: The Rise of the City

70. The nation's racial climate was worsening.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: African American Labor and Community

71. Many feminists found a supportive community in New York's Greenwich Village.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: The New Sexuality and the Rise of Feminism

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72. Conservatives were concerned about the antagonism that existed between feminists and labor activists.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: The New Sexuality and the Rise of Feminism

73. African Americans were treated worse than new immigrants.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 3

REFERENCES: African American Labor and Community

74. In the early years of the movie industry the price of theater tickets was too high for the working classes of the cities to enjoy this new form of entertainment.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: Popular Literature

75. Presidents Theodore Roosevelt and Woodrow Wilson disdained the "melting pot" notion of America.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: Re-Imagining American Nationality

76. The new kind of building in the city was the _____.

ANSWER: skyscraper

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 3

REFERENCES: The Rise of the City

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77. In the 1870s, many cities were _____ cities where one did not need transportation.

ANSWER: walking

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 3

REFERENCES: The Rise of the City

78. Contaminated water in Chicago gave way to a(n) _____ disease outbreak.

ANSWER: typhoid

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 3

REFERENCES: The Rise of the City

79. The _____ were urban leaders who ran corrupt political machines that provided social welfare services for slum dwellers.

ANSWER: city bosses

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: Political Machines and Organized Crime

80. The designer of Central Park was _____.

ANSWER: Frederick Law Olmsted

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 3

REFERENCES: The Rise of the City

81. _____ was the first female movie sex symbol.

ANSWER: Theda Bara

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 1

REFERENCES: Popular Literature

82. Urban elites were drawn to architecture that had _____ influences.

ANSWER: Italian Renaissance or Baroque
Italian Renaissance
Baroque

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 1

REFERENCES: The Rise of the City

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83. The "white city" drew on _____ and _____ ancient civilizations.

ANSWER: Greek, Roman
Roman, Greek

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: The Rise of the City

84. The 1910 _____ Act prohibited the transportation of women across state lines for immoral purposes.

ANSWER: Mann

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 3

REFERENCES: The New Sexuality and the Rise of Feminism

85. The fastest growing city was _____.

ANSWER: Chicago

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: The Rise of the City

86. The movement toward urban architectural renovation became known as _____.

ANSWER: The City Beautiful Movement

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 3

REFERENCES: The Rise of the City

87. It is estimated that the proportion of women having sex before marriage rose from 10 percent to _____ percent in the generation that was coming of age between 1910 and 1920.

ANSWER: 25

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 3

REFERENCES: The New Sexuality and the Rise of Feminism

88. _____ acknowledged the positive aspects of diversity by noting the importance of "immigrant gifts" to America.

ANSWER: Jane Addams

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 3

REFERENCES: Re-Imagining American Nationality

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89. Europeans accounted for _____ of the total number of immigrants to the U.S. in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries-

ANSWER: three-fourths

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 3

REFERENCES: Immigration

90. Most European migration came from _____ Europe.

ANSWER: Southern and Eastern

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: European Immigration

91. Chronic fatigue and inadequate nourishment increased the risk of _____ or injury for workers.

ANSWER: accident

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 1

REFERENCES: Immigrant Labor

92. Israel Zangwill's most well known play was _____.

ANSWER: *Melting Pot*

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: Re-Imagining American Nationality

93. The working class was overwhelmingly ethnic in all sections of the country except the _____.

ANSWER: South

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 1

REFERENCES: Immigration

94. The increasing association of cities with _____ only further distanced them from the countryside.

ANSWER: newness
newness and difference
difference

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 3

REFERENCES: Conclusion

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95. In 1900, the population density of New York's Lower East Side was _____ people per acre.

ANSWER: 700

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 3

REFERENCES: Living Conditions

96. _____ was income politicians made outside of their salaries.

ANSWER: graft

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: Political Machines and Organized Crime

97. The _____ of 1913 prohibited the Japanese from owning property.

ANSWER: Alien Land Law

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: The Emergence of an Ethnic Middle Class

98. _____ built a lucrative business from hair and skin lotions in the African American community.

ANSWER: Madame C. J. Walker

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 1

REFERENCES: African American Labor and Community

99. Amusement parks tended to attract the _____.

ANSWER: working class

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: Working-class and Commercial Culture

100. African Americans migrated to _____ areas in the north and south.

ANSWER: industrial

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 1

REFERENCES: African American Labor and Community

Chapter 20—Cities, Peoples, Cultures, 1890-1920

101. In 1914 Greenwich Village radicals began publishing the artistic journal _____.

ANSWER: *The Masses*

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: The New Sexuality and the Rise of Feminism

102. _____ was the term used by women who desired full equality with men.

ANSWER: feminism

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: The New Sexuality and the Rise of Feminism

103. The urban architectural revolution of the early twentieth century was known as _____.

ANSWER: the City Beautiful movement

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 3

REFERENCES: The Rise of the City

104. In 1882, national legislation to limit immigration to the United States was directed at the _____ immigrants.

ANSWER: Chinese

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: Chinese and Japanese Immigration

105. Over 140 young Jewish and Italian women died in a fire caused by unsafe conditions in the _____ Company.

ANSWER: Triangle Shirtwaist

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: Immigrant Labor

106. **nickelodeons**

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Working-class and Commercial Culture

Chapter 20—Cities, Peoples, Cultures, 1890-1920

107. **walking cities**

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: The Rise of the City

108. **Frederick Law Olmsted**

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: The Rise of the City

109. **sweatshop**

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: The Emergence of an Ethnic Middle Class

110. **cosmopolitanism**

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Re-Imagining American Nationality

111. **graft**

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Political Machines and Organized Crime

112. **feminism**

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: The New Sexuality and the Rise of Feminism

113. **City Beautiful Movement**

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: The Rise of the City

114. **political machines**

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Political Machines and Organized Crime

Chapter 20—Cities, Peoples, Cultures, 1890-1920

115. Describe the living and working conditions of immigrant laborers.

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Immigrant Labor; Living Conditions; Building Ethnic Communities; A Network of Institutions

116. Describe the developing urban African-American community at the turn of the century.

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: The Rise of the City; African American Labor and Community

117. Examine the changes in amusements and in commercial entertainment at the turn of the century.

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Working-class and Commercial Culture; Popular Literature

118. Examine the changing sexual mores and attitudes toward women in the period from 1890 to 1920.

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Popular Literature; The New Sexuality and the Rise of Feminism

119. Describe the rise of corrupt party machines and organized crime in urban America.

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Political Machines and Organized Crime

120. Discuss the changing views of the role of women in U.S. society and the emergence of the women's rights movement in the period 1900 to 1920.

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Popular Literature The New Sexuality and the Rise of Feminism

121. Discuss the experiences of non-elites and non-whites in late nineteenth and early twentieth century America.

ANSWER:

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: The Rise of the City; Immigrant Labor; Living Conditions; Building Ethnic Communities; A Network of Institutions; The Emergence of an Ethnic Middle Class; African American Labor and Community; Working-class and Commercial Culture

Chapter 20—Cities, Peoples, Cultures, 1890-1920

122. Explore the causes and patterns of immigration during the period 1890-1920.

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Immigration; European Immigration; Chinese and Japanese Immigration; Immigrant Labor

123. Examine the responses to immigration by American elites and middle class. Include in your discussion the ways in which ethnic groups handled their immigrant status and addressed issues of assimilation.

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: The Rise of the City; Building Ethnic Communities; A Network of Institutions; The Emergence of an Ethnic Middle Class; Political Machines and Organized Crime; Re-Imagining American Nationality