

Name _____

HST202 - United States History Final Exam

Remember that there are no "date" or "number" memorization questions. When I give you dates and figures, they are generally correct. The determination of whether an answer is wrong or right will not depend, for example, on the date being 1828 or 1860, or the population of people being 15,000 or 20,000. However, majorities and minorities, above and below 50% are important.

1. In both Northern and Southern prisoner of war camps during the Civil War,
 - A. prisoners were held for an average of five months and then exchanged or released.
 - B. thousands died from exposure, overcrowding, and malnutrition.
 - C. at least half of the prisoners were executed for trying to escape.
 - D. the International Red Cross assured that prisoners were treated humanely.
 - E. few prisoners were taken and so the camps were unnecessary.

2. According to the theory of secession,
 - A. each state gave away its fundamental sovereignty and therefore was permanently subject to the Constitution.
 - B. no state could legally withdraw from the union.
 - C. no state had given away its fundamental sovereignty and therefore each could withdraw from the union.
 - D. no state had ever given away its fundamental sovereignty, but each had to recognize the final authority of the federal government.
 - E. secession could only be accomplished if a popular vote were held on the issue.

3. Corporate consolidations or mergers were prompted primarily by a desire to
 - A. encourage competition.
 - B. regulate expansion and insulate corporations from fluctuations in the economic cycle.
 - C. stimulate rate wars within the major markets.
 - D. reduce the role of investment bankers in the economy.
 - E. encourage government regulation of industry.

4. The "Battle" of Wounded Knee
 - A. was the worst defeat in the history of the U.S. Army.
 - B. was a shoot out between sheep herders and cattlemen in Wyoming.
 - C. revitalized Plains Indian culture.
 - D. symbolized the death of the Plains Indians' way of life.
 - E. defeated the Pueblo Indians of New Mexico.

5. The Compromise of 1877 signified
 - A. a renewal of federal support for the civil rights of all Americans.
 - B. the end of Reconstruction.
 - C. the beginning of the Industrial Revolution in the United States.
 - D. the decline of Democratic Party control of Congress.
 - E. the end of the spoils system.

6. The Morrill Land-Grant College Act
 - A. established colleges for the freed slaves.
 - B. created a national university.
 - C. provided scholarships for poor students.
 - D. created technical colleges in the North.
 - E. gave states land to fund colleges.
7. The agricultural system under which workers farmed land they did not own in return for part of the crop they produced was called
 - A. part-time farming.
 - B. agribusiness.
 - C. piecemeal farming.
 - D. sharecropping.
 - E. the co-op system.
8. The Confederate economy suffered from
 - A. extremely high rates of inflation.
 - B. severe deflation.
 - C. exorbitant income taxes.
 - D. overproduction.
 - E. high import duties.
9. The Thirteenth Amendment
 - A. gave citizenship to freed slaves.
 - B. ended slavery.
 - C. took the vote away from Confederate officials.
 - D. outlawed segregation.
 - E. gave women the vote.
10. In the mining frontier,
 - A. the largest and most profitable mines were owned by large mining corporations.
 - B. small independent miners controlled production and set prices.
 - C. labor/management relations were peaceful due to high pay and industry profits.
 - D. environmental concerns prevented the use of wasteful and destructive technologies.
 - E. Native Americans supplied most of the labor force.
11. The goal of Coxey's Army in its descent on Washington D.C. was to
 - A. unite disparate labor groups into one massive movement.
 - B. call attention to the plight of wounded Civil War veterans.
 - C. protest the rise of robber barons and their under political influence.
 - D. pressure the federal government to put unemployed men to work.
 - E. create an anti-lynching law.
12. The race riots of the summer of 1863 were a result of
 - A. the Emancipation Proclamation.
 - B. the draft.
 - C. Confederate victories at Chancellorsville.
 - D. decreasing support for Lincoln.
 - E. black migration from the South.

13. In comparison to other industrial nations, by 1900 the United States was
- A. just entering the industrial revolution phase of development.
 - B. less productive than the three major powers.
 - C. the world leader in manufacturing output.
 - D. still basically an agricultural society.
 - E. unable to compete because of high labor costs.
14. The "Ghost Dance" was
- A. a religious movement that promised the destruction of the white man and the return of Indian land.
 - B. a Halloween celebration popular among Czech and German immigrants on the plains.
 - C. the only Indian cultural activity permitted by Indian agents on the reservations in the 1890s.
 - D. introduced by Christian missionaries as a means of undermining pagan rituals.
 - E. a funeral ritual practiced by the Pueblo Indians.
15. In regard to civil rights, the Fourteenth Amendment
- A. greatly expanded the federal government's powers and limited the authority of state governments.
 - B. extended citizenship to Native Americans (Indians).
 - C. reduced constitutional protection of minority rights.
 - D. limited the power of the federal government and expanded the authority of state governments.
 - E. gave blacks the right to vote.
16. The purpose of the "Black Codes" was to
- A. restrict emigration of freedmen to the North.
 - B. provide political and social opportunities unknown under slavery.
 - C. reduce freedmen to a condition close to slavery.
 - D. encourage black migration to the North.
 - E. prevent blacks from migrating to the West.
17. At the beginning of the war, the Confederacy benefited from its
- A. loyal slaves, many of whom were recruited as soldiers.
 - B. friendly relations with European countries that gave money, supplies, and official recognition to the 'new nation'.
 - C. calm and reasonable leaders who created sympathy for 'the cause' among Northern conservatives.
 - D. rural traditions of hunting and riding that prepared its population for military activities.
 - E. large numbers of factories.
18. The impeachment of Andrew Johnson was
- A. because of crimes and misdemeanors committed while he was president.
 - B. the first time a president was forced to resign.
 - C. in retaliation for his opposition to congressional reconstruction.
 - D. because of his failure to appoint a vice president.
 - E. because of his affair with an office worker.

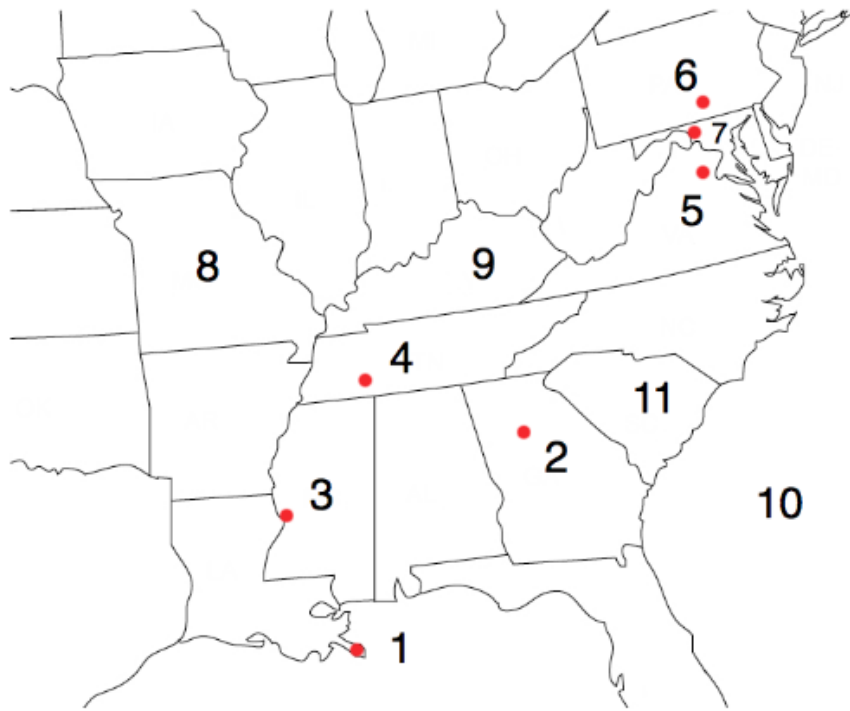
19. All EXCEPT which of the following were results of the Civil War?
- A. Slavery was abolished.
 - B. The concept of secession was discredited.
 - C. Power in national politics was transferred from the South to the North.
 - D. The states' rights philosophy was upheld.
 - E. The South was left impoverished.
20. Which union was hurt irrevocably by the Haymarket Square protest?
- A. Congress of Industrial Organizations
 - B. National Labor Union
 - C. Industrial Workers of the World
 - D. American Federation of Labor
 - E. Knights of Labor
21. Which statement about women in the West is false?
- A. In 1860, more than 85% of Chinese women in San Francisco were prostitutes.
 - B. Unmarried women could not own land under the Homestead Act.
 - C. During the California gold rush, women represented less than 10% of the population.
 - D. Western states were the first to grant suffrage to women.
 - E. Gender arrangements differed in the west compared to other regions of the U.S.
22. The majority of southern Republican voters were
- A. wealthy planters.
 - B. poor whites.
 - C. blacks.
 - D. women.
 - E. Native Americans.
23. All of the following were northern advantages in the Civil War EXCEPT
- A. greater population.
 - B. defensive war as a strategy.
 - C. greater industrial production.
 - D. larger military.
 - E. superior resources.
24. In the late nineteenth century, the railroads
- A. employed more workers than any other industry.
 - B. established the four standard time zones still used in the United States today.
 - C. were the major means of transporting people and products across the country.
 - D. employed unfair pricing practices.
 - E. all of these choices
25. The Emancipation Proclamation
- A. ended slavery in the border states.
 - B. officially ended slavery in the United States.
 - C. ended slavery only in areas in rebellion.
 - D. ended slavery in Confederate states under Union occupation.
 - E. ended slavery only in national territories.

Matching

Read the description on the left. From the list on the right, select the correct person that is being described and enter the letter of that person on the answer line.

(Each of the 8 people on the right has a correct matching description on the left)

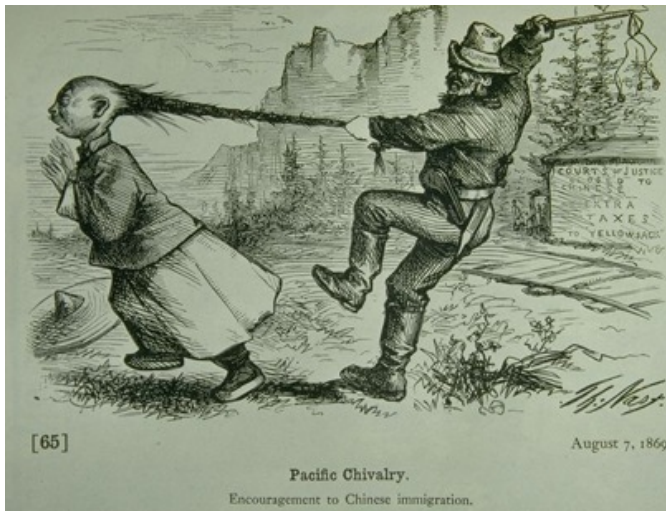
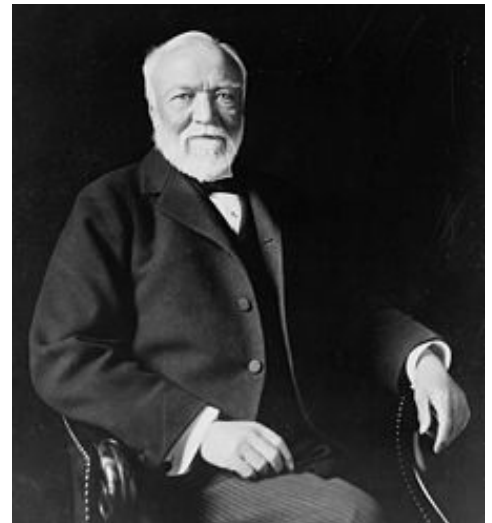
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| 26. Laws in former Confederate States whose purpose was to segregate the black and white races came to be known by this term. This system of "separate but equal" was approved by the Supreme Court in 1896 in the case of Plessy v. Ferguson. | |
| 27. Term used to describe former slaves whose official status during the Civil War was problematic. Were they property to be returned to their owners, or should they be used by the Union war effort? | A. scalawags |
| 28. Northerners who came to the South after the Civil War for many reasons, including making money, modernizing the social structure by helping the freedmen, and establishing the Republican Party in southern politics. | B. Copperheads |
| 29. White, southern-born Republicans or those who had been Unionists, opposing secession at the start of the Civil War. | C. conscription |
| 30. Peace Democrats who opposed president Abraham Lincoln's handling of the Civil War, including emancipating the slaves | D. carpetbaggers |
| 31. Term used to refer to former slaves after the passage of the 13th Amendment and Union victory in the Civil War | E. Freedmen |
| 32. Practice used first by the South and then by the North in procuring the large number of soldiers who were needed as the Civil War dragged on. | F. Jim Crow |
| | G. contrabands |



For map questions, enter ONLY the number of the correct answer in the answer field.

33. These two battles were Union victories, both important to winning control of the Mississippi River and cutting the Confederacy in half. The battle of New Orleans in 1862 and the siege of Vicksburg in 1863 are both noted on this map. Enter ONLY ONE of the two correct location numbers on your answer sheet.
34. The first significant battle of the Civil War took place at Bull Run, or Manassas as it was called by the Confederates. The Confederates won this battle, successfully routing the Union troops, sending them fleeing back to Washington D.C. Where is Bull Run? Enter the location number on your answer sheet.
35. In 1862, this western battle was the bloodiest conflict in all of American history to that point in time, but Union General Ulysses Grant won the victory. In the video, you even heard a song that was written about this battle. Where is Shiloh? Enter the location number on your answer sheet.
36. The largest and bloodiest 3-day battle of the Civil War occurred at Gettysburg, after which there was rioting in New York City. This was Robert E. Lee and the Confederacy's second and last attempt to fight an offensive war against Abraham Lincoln and the Union. Where is Gettysburg? Enter the location number on your answer sheet.
37. Although not marked with a red dot on the map in Virginia, in 1865, Robert E. Lee surrendered his Army of Northern Virginia at this location, thus ending the Civil War.
 - A. Manassas
 - B. Appomattox
 - C. Petersburg
 - D. Atlanta
 - E. Richmond

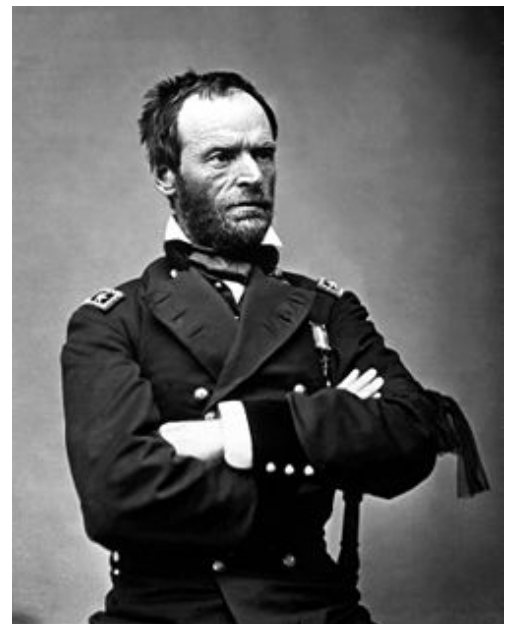
38. The practice in which a single business controls all aspects of production and distribution in a single industry, thereby cutting out the middleman, as practiced by Andrew Carnegie of the Carnegie Steel Company, is known as
- survival of the fittest
 - horizontal integration.
 - vertical integration.
 - stock watering.
 - blind trust.



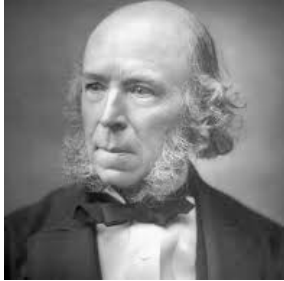
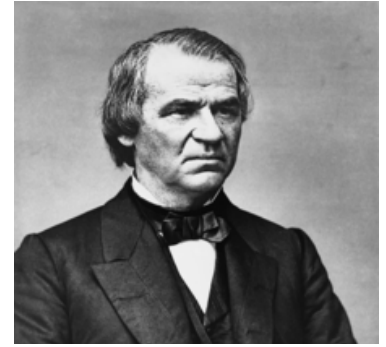
39. According to the video, all of the following statements regarding the Chinese in the West are accurate, EXCEPT

- The number of Chinese immigrants were overwhelmingly male.
- They were unable to have successful businesses or develop communities owing to a shortage of women.
- They were actively recruited to come to the region as laborers by men such as Leland Stanford of the Central Pacific Railroad.
- They were subject to discrimination, including the official Foreign Miners' Tax and unofficial threats and violence at the hands of the Workingmen's Party.
- They were the first group of people to be officially excluded from coming to the United States by way of the 1882 Exclusion Act.

40. According to the video, General William T. Sherman's tactics included
- hit-and-run guerrilla attacks to harass Southern armies.
 - terrorist bombings and assassinations.
 - destruction of both military and nonmilitary facilities in order to crush the spirit of the civilians.
 - murdering civilians.
 - waiting until the Confederates attack and then fighting back aggressively.



41. According to the video, Radical Republicans rejected the southern state governments set up under the Johnson Plan because they
- A. elected ex-Confederate leaders to political office.
 - B. jeopardized Republican control of Congress.
 - C. did not offer full citizenship rights to freedmen.
 - D. did not control the anti-black violence in southern states.
 - E. all of the above.



42. All of the following statements about the English scholar Herberts Spencer are true, EXCEPT
- A. He was influenced by Charles Darwin's book *On the Origin of the Species* and applied its concepts of natural selection to human society.
 - B. He originated the expression "survival of the fittest".
 - C. His philosophy was behind the late 19th Century concept known as Social Darwinism.
 - D. His findings were opposed by many leading members of the federal government and a majority of wealthy, industrial capitalists by 1900.
 - E. He was not a supporter "unnatural" interventions, such as labor unions and social welfare programs, that would support and perpetuate those who he believed "unfit".
43. According to the video, which of the following is true of the Haymarket Square Riot
- A. The people of Pennsylvania marched in support of a strike by Andrew Carnegie's steel workers at Homestead.
 - B. Innocent labor organizers, socialists, and anarchists were executed by hanging.
 - C. Labor successfully demanded an end to industrialists' use of hired detectives.
 - D. Meatpackers fought for and successfully received higher wages for the same work.
 - E. Industrialists saw their system of capitalism failing for the first time in the face of unions supported by local and federal governments.
44. According to the video, which of the following is NOT true of the Battle of Bull Run in 1861?
- A. Confederate forces followed up their victory with an assault on Washington, D. C.
 - B. Union and Confederate forces participated in the first, large scale, pitched battle of the Civil War.
 - C. Northerners came to realize that suppression of the rebellion would not be easy.
 - D. In the years following this battle, the Confederates would abandon a purely defensive strategy to fighting the war.
 - E. People that came for a picnic, to watch the battle, had to move out of the way of advancing soldiers
45. According to the video, it was believed that the South had three important chances to have won the Civil War? Three of the following are correct. Which one is not?
- A. For the Confederacy to have received official foreign recognition from European nations.
 - B. To have followed up the southern victory at Manassas and marched onto Washington D.C.
 - C. To have Lincoln lose his re-election bid in 1864 and compromise with the new president.
 - D. To have been the first to use black slaves as soldiers, before the Emancipation Proclamation had been issued.

46. Who or what type of 19th Century person does this flag/image/sentiment MOST accurately represent? (Be careful. The message is to return the South to what it was BEFORE the war.)

- A. Ku Klux Klan member
- B. Black Republican
- C. An opponent of the Solid South
- D. Andrew Johnson
- E. A Redeemer for the Lost Cause



47. The Homestead Act had both positive and negative effects, listed below. Which of the following does NOT belong in this list of effects?

- A. The act was egalitarian in nature, since it provided acreage to single women as well as men, even though women did not yet have the power to vote.
- B. Because the act provided limited liability, homesteaders could receive government subsidies for planting certain types of crops that were in great demand in order to increase their profits.
- C. Many poor people could not take advantage of this act because they lacked the financial resources to travel west.
- D. Native Americans were often deprived of their land and faced violence and discrimination as the hands of westward migrating Americans.
- E. The level of corruption in implementing this government program was profound, as speculators and corporations took advantage of loopholes to seize acreage for themselves.



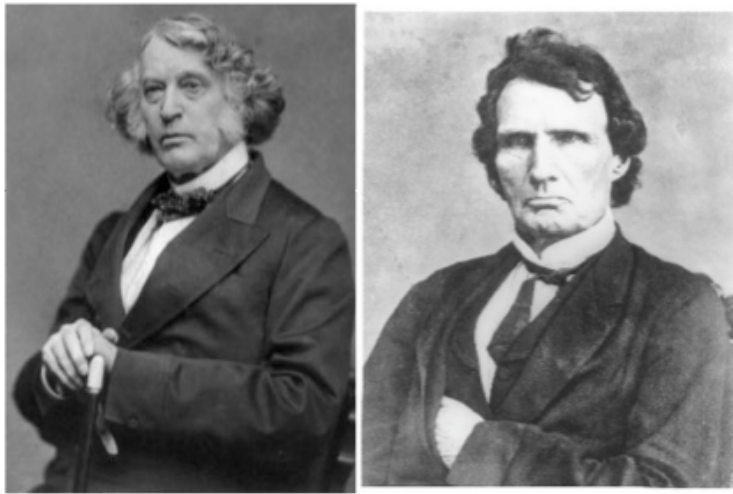
48. Federal policy and the treatment of Native Americans has changed over the centuries of United States history. The picture below is of the same person. What governmental policy does it best represent?

- A. Tribes are treated as independent nations, and treaties govern the relationship
- B. Concentration Policy and specified Indian Territory
- C. Reservation Policy throughout the midwestern and western United States
- D. Assimilation Policy, including laws such as the Dawes Severalty Act
- E. all of the above



49. A California populist political leader in the late 19th century, known for his racist views toward Chinese immigrants using the slogan "the Chinese must go!".
 50. GOP Candidate who won the presidential election of 1896 on a campaign of "hard money" and maintaining the gold standard.
 51. Commander of the Confederate forces during the Civil War who lost two decisive battles when going on the offensive and attacking Union troops in northern states.
 52. Democratic candidate in the presidential election of 1896 who, after arguing against mankind being "crucified on a cross of gold", won the support of the farmers' Populist Party.
 53. The foremost Peace Democrat during the Civil War, who continued to attack the policies of Abraham Lincoln and was eventually banished to the Confederacy.
 54. Leader of the inclusive Knights of Labor, who called for the 8-hour day, but, after strikes and violence, saw his union membership dwindle.
 55. Earned the nickname "butcher" during the Civil War, but prevailed and later became President of the United States who used federal power to dismantle the Ku Klux Klan.
- A. Terrance Powderly
 - B. Dennis Kearney
 - C. William McKinley
 - D. Clement Vallandigham
 - E. William Jennings Bryan
 - F. Robert E. Lee
 - G. Ulysses S. Grant

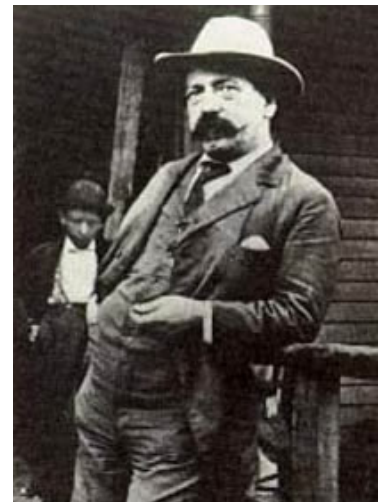
56. In an attempt to uphold his "with malice towards none, with charity for all" comments in his second inaugural address, Abraham Lincoln's plan for Reconstruction would allow former rebel states to form new governments when
- all military resistance ceased.
 - the United States Army was in occupation of the entire state.
 - Ten percent of the voting population of 1860 had sworn an oath of allegiance.
 - slave owners had willingly freed their slaves.
 - they approved the very similar provisions of the congressional Wade-Davis Bill
57. The "waving the bloody shirt" issue in politics referred to
- Western state demands for reprisal against hostile Indians.
 - Republicans reminding voters that Democrats had favored slavery and secession.
 - Democrats charging the Grant administration with corruption.
 - efforts to break up organized labor by military force.
 - Freedmen reminding congressmen of the tactics of the Ku Klux Klan

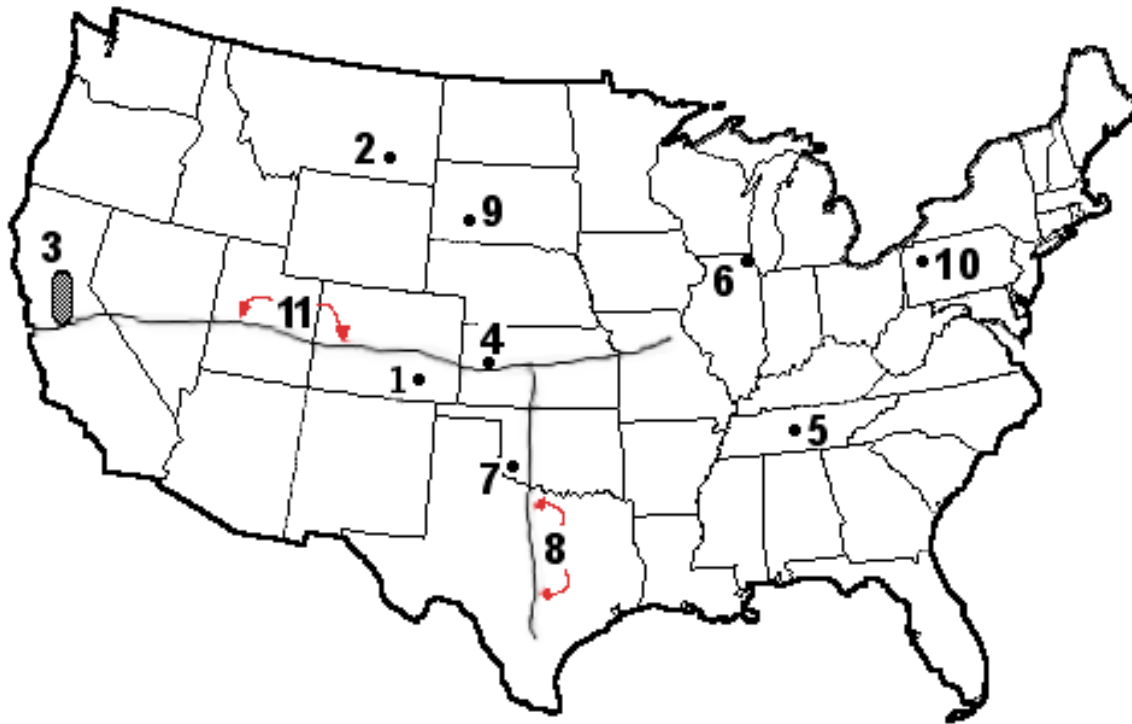


58. The coalition of Radical Republicans after the Civil War was led by these two congressmen, one from the Senate (on the left) and one from the House of Representatives (on the right).

- William Seward and Edwin Stanton.
- U.S. Grant and Rutherford Hayes.
- Benjamin Wade and William O. Howard.
- Frederick Douglass and Hiram Revels
- Charles Sumner and Thaddeus Stevens.

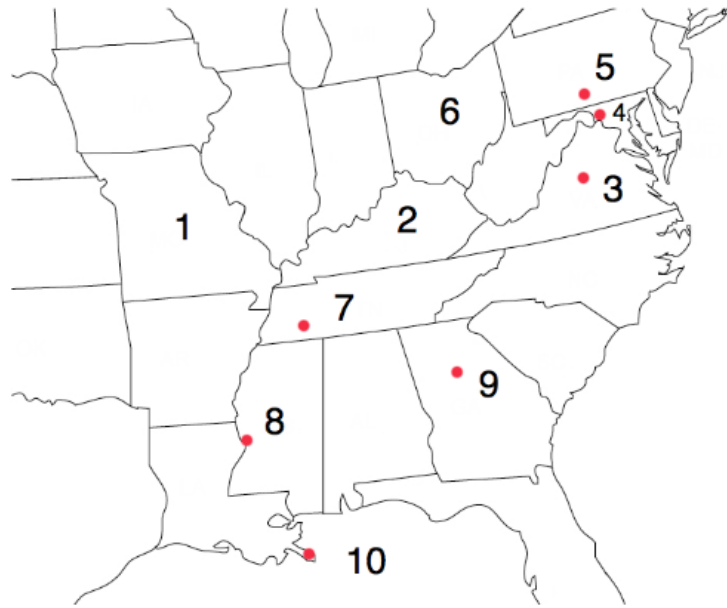
59. The American Federation of Labor, which exists today with a direct lineage to its founding, (unlike the Knights of Labor) experienced some successes in the 19th Century under the leadership of
- Edward O'Donnell.
 - Eugene V. Debs.
 - Samuel Gompers.
 - Terence V. Powderly.
 - Albert Parsons.





60. This was one of the many trails that established longhorn cattle ranching, one of the three most prosperous western industries in the mid to late 1800's. Enter the number of this trail on your answer sheet.
61. On the map, where was the conflict known as Greasy Grass (or Little Bighorn), where General George Custer was defeated and killed by Indian Chiefs Crazy Horse and Sitting Bull in 1876? Enter the location number on your answer sheet.
62. In 1869, the first transcontinental railroad, begun during the Civil War with the Pacific Railways Act, was completed, and it linked the entire United States, East and West. Locate the route of the railroad and enter the number on your answer sheet.
63. This location became the center of the meat-packing industry during the late 19th Century. It was also home to labor unrest, including the Haymarket Square Riot. Enter the location number on your answer sheet.
64. According to the video, what accounted for most of the soldier deaths in the Civil War?
 - A. the rifle, with its longer range accuracy
 - B. the mini ball, with its large caliber round and devastating "bone crushing" impact
 - C. the generals practiced a type of warfare with troops arranged in close shoulder-to-shoulder massed formations, making them easier targets
 - D. disease, brought on by battle wounds, problematic medical treatment, and poor sanitation and nutrition.
 - E. starvation due to lack of supplies, and executions due to soldiers who were caught AWOL (absent without leave).

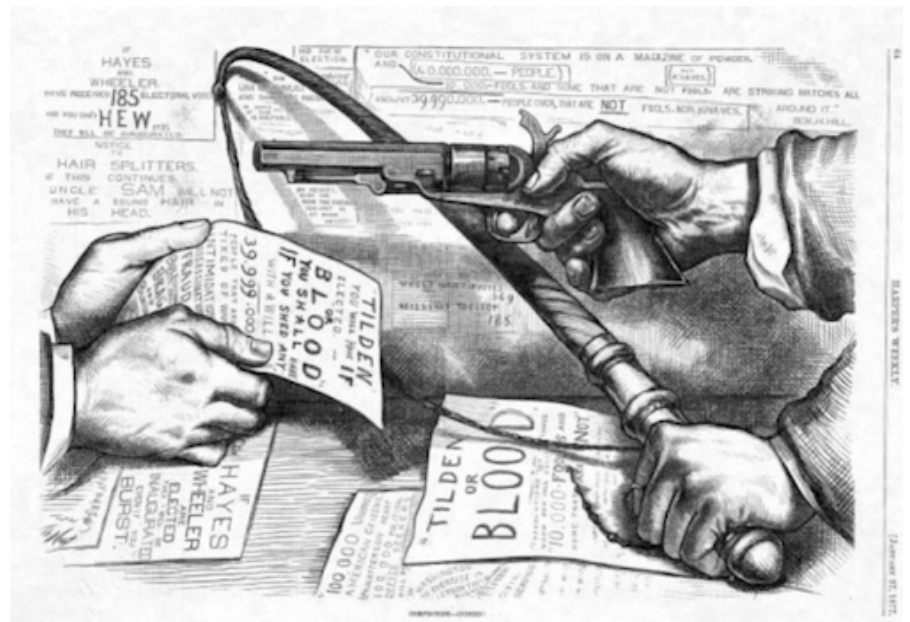
65. Which one of the following is NOT one of the three groups that made up the fledgling Republican coalition in the postwar South?
- A. African Americans
 - B. redeemers
 - C. carpetbaggers
 - D. scalawags
 - E. freedmen
66. All of the following events brought about the end of the long cattle drive EXCEPT which one?
- A. the corporate growth and influence on the feed lot and meatpacking industry
 - B. The replacement of the over hunted Texas longhorns by the more numerous and hearty free-range buffalo
 - C. The effects of the Range Wars between the sheep and cattle ranchers
 - D. The weather, including the severe Winters from 1885-7 that killed many cattle on the "long drive"
 - E. The invention of barbed wire and its use by farmers
67. Southern governments used poll taxes and "grandfather clauses" to
- A. limit African-American suffrage.
 - B. help poor whites buy land.
 - C. protect tenant farmers.
 - D. keep all poor people from voting.
 - E. earn money for their state budgets after the devastating Civil War
68. Ironically, the Sherman Anti-Trust Act was interpreted by the courts to inhibit growth of THIS GROUP rather than the industrial giants it was meant to control:
- A. city political machines
 - B. labor unions
 - C. research labs
 - D. banks
 - E. Native Americans
69. Short-term southern assets as the Civil War erupted appeared to include all of the following EXCEPT the
- A. defensive nature of the struggle in the South.
 - B. militaristic spirit of southern culture.
 - C. sizable industrial capacity.
 - D. superior military leadership of officers like Robert E. Lee.
 - E. possible recognition and aid by foreign powers who needed southern cotton.
70. Which of the following would a Radical Republican in Congress in 1865 most likely OPPOSE?
- A. civil rights and suffrage for freed slaves
 - B. a powerful, active federal government
 - C. a general amnesty for all Southerners
 - D. the complete transformation of prewar southern society into something new
 - E. the establishment of military districts in former Confederate States



71. The first Confederate capitol was in Montgomery, Alabama, but Jefferson Davis and the rebels moved it to Richmond to gain the support of the citizens of this, the most populous southern state. Where is Richmond? Enter the location number on your answer sheet.
72. Luckily for Abraham Lincoln and the Union, all of the slave states did not secede from the Union in 1860 and 1861. Two of those border states are numbered on this map. Enter ONLY ONE of the correct location numbers on your answer sheet.
73. Union General William T. Sherman captured Atlanta and ravaged the southern countryside. Besides the military significance, this 1864 battle occurred just before the presidential election, giving Abraham Lincoln the victory he needed for his re-election. Where is Atlanta? Enter the location number on your answer sheet.
74. Nineteenth century strikes, such as the Railroad Strike of 1877, the steelworkers strike at Homestead in 1892, the 1894 Pullman Strike in Illinois, and others, demonstrated to American workers that
 - A. solidarity across craft lines worked.
 - B. striking workers could not prevail in the face of state or federal opposition.
 - C. negotiation between workers and owners could result in a satisfactory agreement on both sides.
 - D. the use of violence during strikes worked to the striker's advantage.
 - E. since they were both major players in the oil industry, that they could be successful
75. Which was NOT one of the THREE major western "industries" discussed in class?
 - A. ranching, both cattle and sheep
 - B. farming
 - C. steel and oil production
 - D. mining, mostly precious metals
 - E. all of the above are correct

76. All of the following were, at least at one time or another, enemies of the farmers in 19th Century, EXCEPT?
- weather and pestilence
 - bankers and the world market
 - railroads and tariffs
 - overproduction and a tight federal monetary policy
 - all of these example WERE enemies at one time or another
77. "All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the states wherein they reside. No state shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any state deprive any person of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction." The above quotation is a key clause in the
- 13th Amendment
 - 14th Amendment
 - 15th Amendment
 - Gettysburg Address
 - Black Code of South Carolina
78. The first group of immigrants to be excluded from the U.S. on the basis of their nationality were the
- Chinese.
 - Japanese.
 - Filipinos.
 - Koreans.
 - East Indians.

79. The crisis after the 1876 election was ended after "Rutherfraud" B. Hayes made all of the following compromises and concessions to the southern states EXCEPT which one?



- Federal funds would be made available for internal improvements to the infrastructure of the South
- Patronage, including a southern cabinet appointee, would be left up to southerners on the local level
- An official repeal of the policies passed by the Radical Republican dominated Congress during the Reconstruction period
- A pledge of non-interference from the federal government in southern affairs
- The removal of all remaining federal troops from the South

80. This image is on the subject of the federal government's Freedman's Bureau during the time of Reconstruction. Whose point of view is represented in this specific cartoon.

- A. President Andrew Johnson, who vetoed the continuation of the Freedmen's Bureau
- B. The view of a white carpetbagger school teacher of English in the South.
- C. A Democratic Party candidate, in either the North or the South.
- D. This cartoon's message would be opposed by a freedman and a scalawag.
- E. Both answers A and C



81. According to your instructor, which of the following children's stories/fairy tales is an allegory to the Populist "Moment" and the Election of 1896?

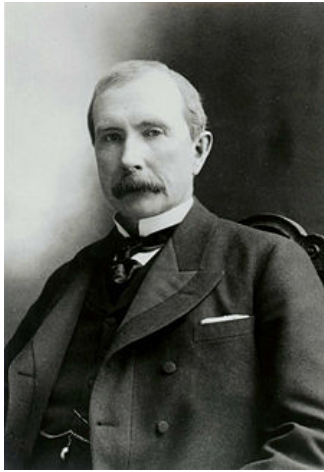
- A. Grimm's Fairy Tales
- B. The Legend of Sleepy Hollow
- C. The Wizard of Oz
- D. Aesop's Fables
- E. Teletubbies

82. What was a major factor that led to the tremendous industrial boom in the years after the Civil War?

- A. technological innovations/discoveries/inventions
- B. a labor supply which grew larger through renewed immigration after the Civil War
- C. a federal government friendly to business and the economy
- D. plenty of natural resources
- E. all of the above

83. Which of the following statements most reflects the concept behind the "Gospel of Wealth"?

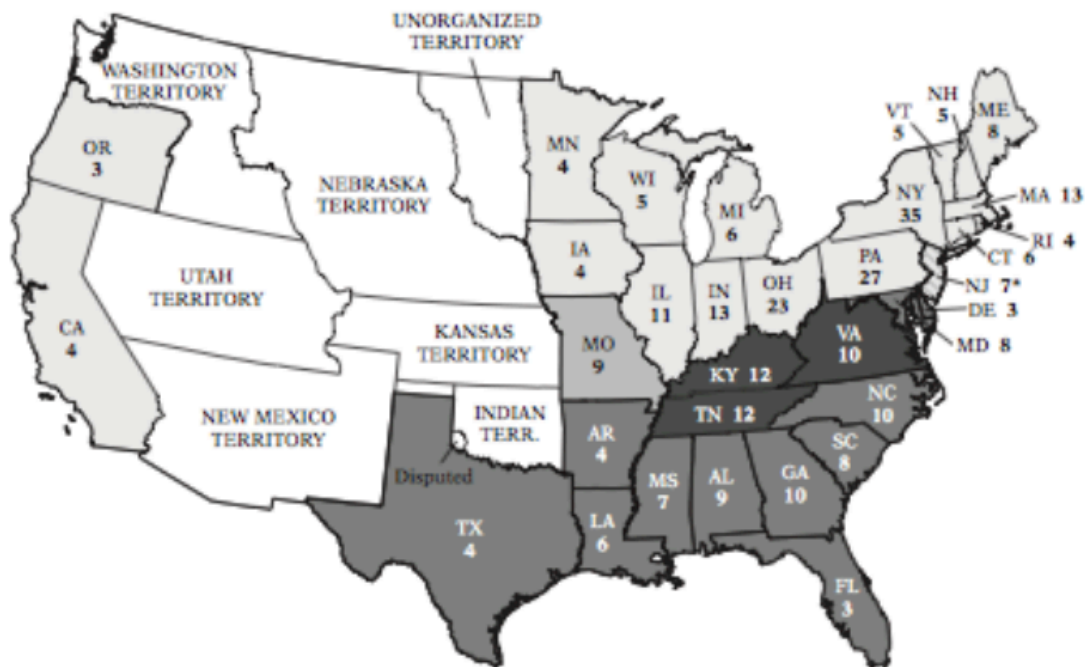
- A. Personal achievement is the result of hard work and perseverance, and with wealth comes great responsibilities.
- B. The poor are not poor due to their own shortcomings but rather because of the difficult environment in which they must toil.
- C. The wealth produced by the labor of many belongs to the many.
- D. Virtue is its own best reward.
- E. Render therefore unto Caesar the things which are Caesar's; and unto God the things that are God's.



84. The business practice of consolidating competing producers into a single corporation or trust, in order to control prices and competition, as practiced by John Rockefeller of the Standard Oil Company, is known as

- A. horizontal integration.
- B. vertical integration.
- C. stock watering.
- D. blind trust.
- E. pooling

MAP OF THE ELECTION OF 1860



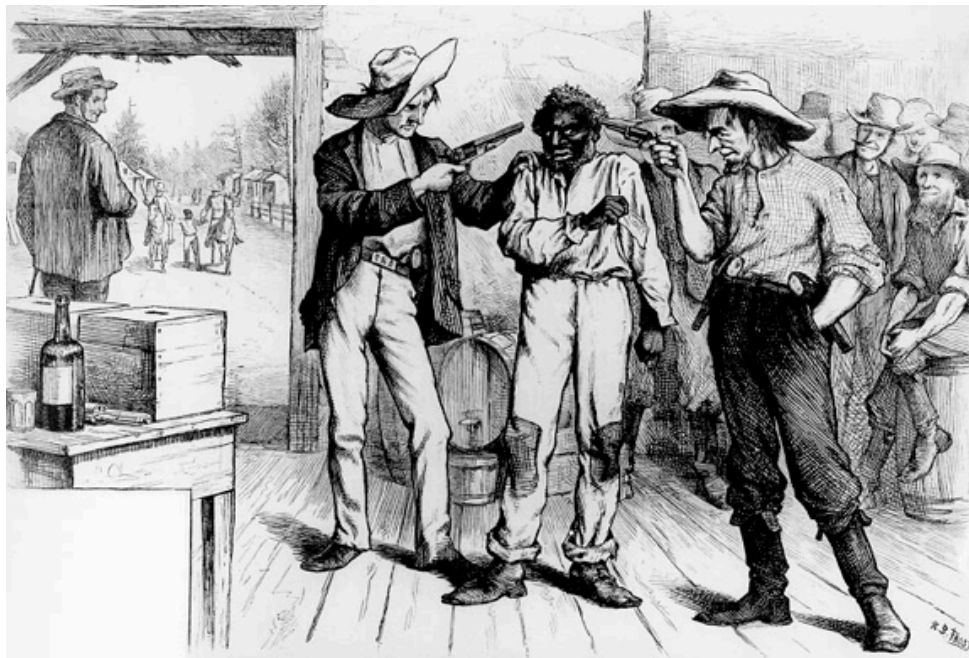
Candidate	Party	Electoral Vote	Popular Vote	Percentage of Popular Vote
 Lincoln	Republican	180	1,865,593	39.8
 Douglas	Northern Democrat	12	1,382,713	29.5
 Breckinridge	Southern Democrat	72	848,356	18.1
 Bell	Constitutional Union	39	592,906	12.6

85. All of the following statements regarding Abraham Lincoln's election in 1860 are true EXCEPT he

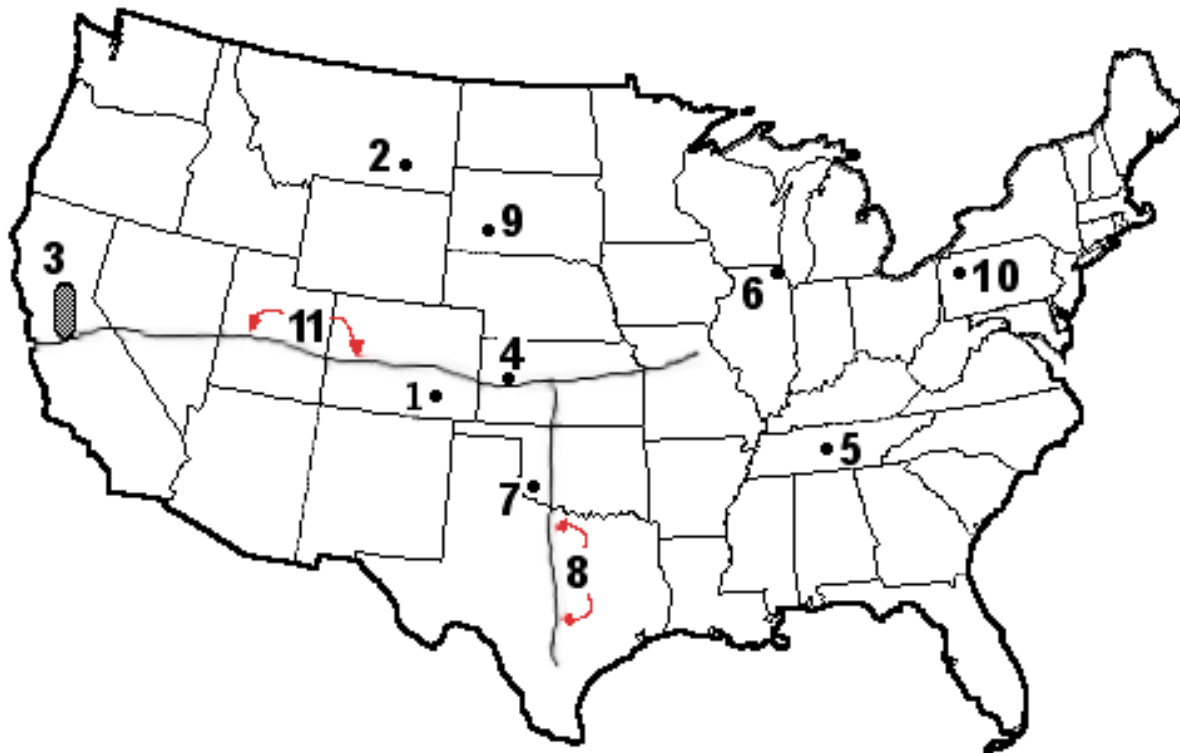
- A. did not carry a single southern, slaveholding state.
- B. received less than 50 percent of the popular vote.
- C. Combined, the northern and southern Democratic candidates had more popular votes and electoral votes than Lincoln.
- D. won by a substantial margin in the electoral college.
- E. received more popular votes than Breckinridge.

86. You studied this cartoon in your online forum. The man in the foreground (in the cloak) is Jefferson Davis. Who is the African-American man seated at his former Senate seat, surrounded by other Republican Senators?

- A. Hiram Revels
- B. Benjamin Wade
- C. Big Foot
- D. Frederick Douglass
- E. Dred Scott



87. When would this cartoon have appeared and what is its main theme?
- A. During Reconstruction and showing northern support for Black Codes
 - B. After Reconstruction and the failed enforcement of the 15th Amendment
 - C. During the Civil War and after the 13th Amendment had been passed
 - D. During Reconstruction and supportive of Congressional Reconstruction, rather than Lincoln's 10% Plan
 - E. After Reconstruction and showing support for the Republican Party

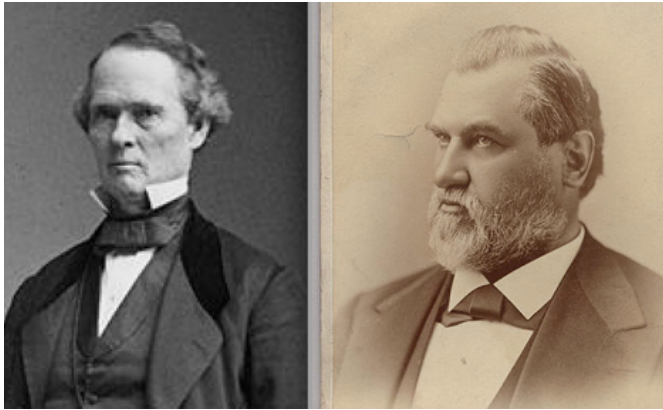


88. Area #3 on the map indicates the initial discovery which became one of the West's major industries during the 19th Century.
- gold - mining
 - silver - Treasury Department/federal government expansion
 - longhorn cows - ranching
 - wheat - farming
 - Chinese workers on the Union Pacific Railroad
89. In the video, Colorado Volunteers attacked Black Kettle and the Cheyenne Indians at this location in 1864, which became known as the Sand Creek Massacre. Enter the location number in the field below.
90. The members of the steelworkers union lost the Homestead Strike to Andrew Carnegie and federal troops at this location in 1892. Enter the location number in the field below.
91. In the video, Sioux Chief Big Foot and over 200 others were gunned down at Wounded Knee, in 1890. Enter the location number in the field below.

True or False

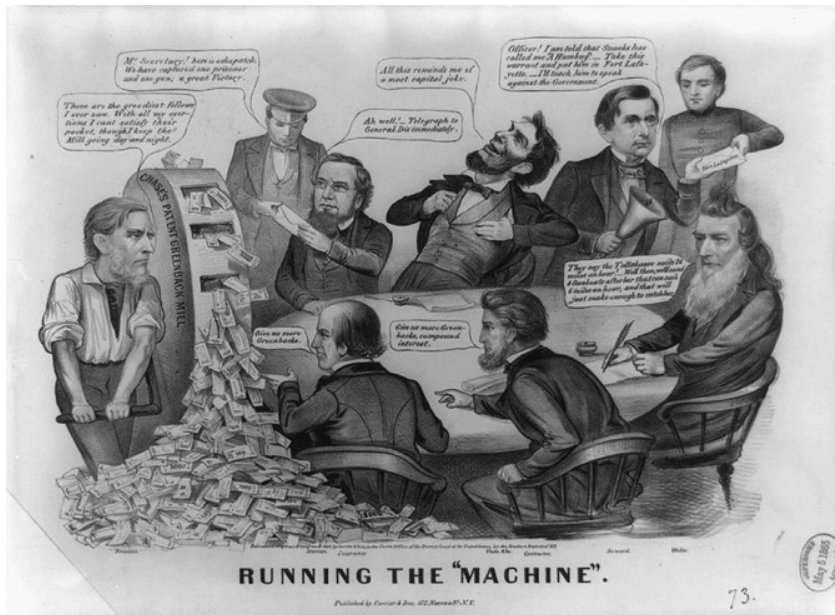
When reading and answering True or False questions, if **ANY PART** of the statement is false, the answer is false. In order to be true, every statement or fact must be true. Enter ONLY T or F in the answer field.

92. The radical demands of the Farmers' Alliance had no lasting effect on U.S. policies and society. Consider the Populist Party positions outlined in the Omaha Platform, also known as the Ocala Demands. Of that long list, only a very small number were ever signed into law or became the political and/or economic norms that Americans live by today.



93. Consider these two historical figures. It is clear that history holds many unsavory truths about modern day place names and institutions, such as Lane Community College, whose namesake ran as vice president of the pro-slavery ticket in the election of 1860 against Abraham Lincoln. Also, Stanford University, although a prestigious institution, has a founder who participated in racism against the Chinese in California in the 19th Century, and who bribed government officials in support of his railroad business.

94. This advertisement is a modern equivalent to farmer cooperatives that were formed in the 19th Century to protest unfair treatment farmers received at the hands of the government, railroads, and distributors of their perishable crops. As a matter of fact, your instructor has a family connection to this dairy brand of milk.

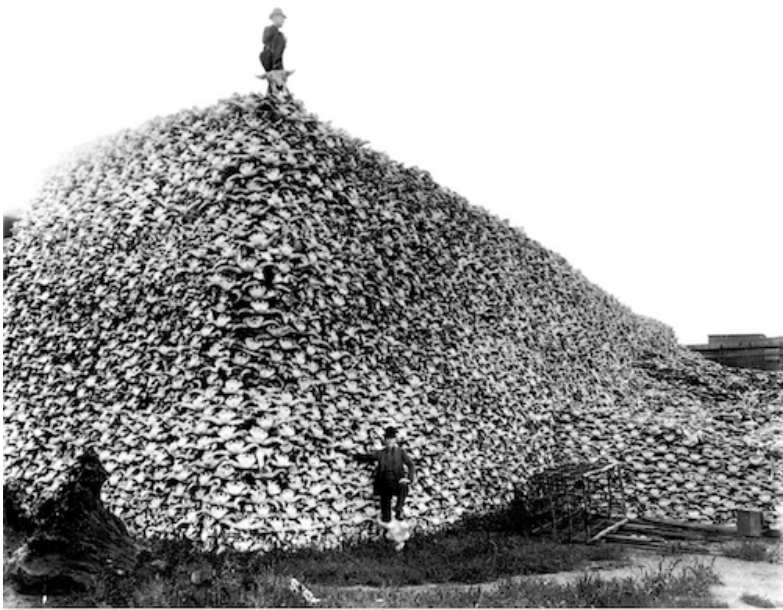


95. With Abraham Lincoln in the middle, this cartoon seems to insinuate that the Union financed its Civil War efforts primarily through the printing of treasury notes, also called "greenbacks". As a matter

of fact, it was Jefferson Davis and Confederacy who used the printing press much more dangerously than the Union did, causing an inflation rate of about 9000% in the South as compared to 80% in the North.

96. The Pacific Railways Act of 1863 was passed during the Civil War, although it was not until 1869 that the first transcontinental railroad was completed at Promontory Point, Utah. The primary source of labor for the Union Pacific Railroad, which headed west from Nebraska, were Chinese laborers. The Central Pacific Railroad, coming from California eastward, used mainly Irish laborers to construct the railroad.

97. Many public school students are taught that the history of American culture is like a melting pot. Diverse people come to this country and eventually become Americans. But according to a video presented in class by your instructor, some historians have called the West the "melting pot" that wouldn't melt. To support their claim, they provided evidence of the many groups in post Civil War Era that kept their distinctive ethnic language and practices without losing them over time.
98. Unlike the more conservative and traditional Knights of Labor, the American Federation of Labor were unusual in that they admitted unskilled workers, women, and blacks. In fact, they sought equal pay for women. Unfortunately they could not overcome all of their prejudices. Chinese were not welcome to join the union, and their radicalism and violence during strikes, especially when violence occurred, led to a rapid decline in their membership numbers and eventually ended in their collapse.



99. Estimations of the number of buffalo that were killed in the last half of the 19th Century vary widely. From the Native American video point of view, the number is 60,000,000. From a more "traditional" documentary on the West, and a former textbook used by your instructor, the number used was 15,000,000. Even the internet comes in with a commonly accepted number of 40,000,000. Regardless of the variance, the numbers do, in fact, present students with the dilemma of historical bias, with the effect being a greater tragedy if the higher numbers are believed to be accurate.

100. The validity of Presidential or Congressional Reconstruction relies on the very definition of just what had occurred at the start of the Civil War. Lincoln believed that the South had no right to secede, and that this violation was the work of individual state leaders. Therefore, he assumed it was his job as President, with the Constitutional executive power to issue pardons, to be the authority during the Reconstruction Period. Congress, on the other hand, believe the South had in fact seceded. Now, as territories, it would be the role of Congress to use its Constitutional power to admit new states to the Union. The Wade-Davis Bill, with its punitive treatment of the former rebels, is the best example of what came to be known as Presidential Reconstruction, while the 10% Plan would best describe the Radical Republican's plan for Congressional Reconstruction.