

American Stories (Brands/Breen/Williams/Gross)

Chapter 12 The Pursuit of Perfection, 1800-1861

12.1 Multiple-Choice Questions

- 1) The approach viewed by many American religious leaders as the best way to extend religious values was called
- A) orthodoxy.
 - B) secularism.
 - C) revivalism.
 - D) spiritualism.
 - E) "spreading the Gospel."

Answer: C

Page Ref: 318

- 2) The Second Great Awakening began
- A) in the Congregationalist churches of New England.
 - B) along the Ohio River.
 - C) among dissenters in the cities.
 - D) as a result of the activities of English missionaries.
 - E) on the southern frontier.

Answer: E

Page Ref: 318

- 3) On the frontier, camp meetings
- A) served only religious purposes.
 - B) were primarily social events.
 - C) had little long-range impact.
 - D) played an important social and religious role.
 - E) often became violent.

Answer: D

Page Ref: 319

- 4) Unitarians
- A) sent out ministers to "ride circuit" in sparsely populated rural areas.
 - B) strove to restore the Calvinist faith of their puritan ancestors.
 - C) emphasized emotionalism as opposed to rational appeals.
 - D) denied the divinity of Christ and the doctrine of the Trinity.
 - E) believed in free agency rather than free will.

Answer: D

Page Ref: 320

- 5) Which of the following individuals was an important religious leader in America during the 1820s and 1830s?
- A) Jonathan Edwards
 - B) Nathaniel Hawthorne
 - C) Charles G. Finney
 - D) Herman Melville
 - E) Daniel Webster

Answer: C

Page Ref: 320

- 6) The reform movement in New England began as a(n)
- A) effort to defend Calvinism against Enlightenment ideas.
 - B) attempt to maintain the status quo in religion.
 - C) result of the actions of social radicals in religion.
 - D) outgrowth of deism.
 - E) rejection of Catholicism.

Answer: A

Page Ref: 320

- 7) Which of the following groups denied the doctrine of the Trinity and the idea of an all-powerful, mysterious God?
- A) Presbyterians
 - B) Congregationalists
 - C) Unitarians
 - D) Methodists
 - E) Mormons

Answer: C

Page Ref: 320

- 8) A great defender of evangelical Calvinism was
- A) Timothy Dwight.
 - B) Lyman Beecher.
 - C) Nathaniel Taylor.
 - D) John Wesley.
 - E) Cotton Mather.

Answer: B

Page Ref: 320

- 9) In his sermons, Charles G. Finney appealed mainly to
- A) emotion.
 - B) doctrine.
 - C) reason.
 - D) theological issues.
 - E) economic issues.

Answer: A

Page Ref: 320

- 10) Most of the converts of northern revivalism were
- A) fervent churchgoers.
 - B) theology students dismayed by orthodox theology.
 - C) citizens looking for a way to withdraw from a sinful world.
 - D) middle-class citizens active in their communities.
 - E) anti-papists.

Answer: D

Page Ref: 321

11) Northern evangelicals were involved with each of the following EXCEPT

- A) abolitionism.
- B) organizing missionary and benevolent associations.
- C) the temperance movement.
- D) Indian removal.
- E) publication of religious tracts.

Answer: D

Page Ref: 322

12) Lyman Beecher was most closely associated with which one of the following reform movements?

- A) temperance
- B) abolition
- C) mental asylum reform
- D) prison reform
- E) public school reform

Answer: A

Page Ref: 322

13) The Second Great Awakening did NOT inspire

- A) the establishment of missionary societies.
- B) the publication of religious tracts.
- C) withdrawal from the secular world.
- D) the founding of moral reform societies.
- E) aid for the redemption of "abandoned women."

Answer: C

Page Ref: 321-323

14) As a reform effort, the temperance movement

- A) was only moderately successful.
- B) was directed at a serious social problem.
- C) had little impact outside religious circles.
- D) emphasized religion more than social concerns.
- E) was enormously popular.

Answer: B

Page Ref: 322

15) Each of the following was a result of the temperance campaign of the 1830s EXCEPT

- A) thousands of local temperance organizations were set up.
- B) large numbers of confirmed drunkards were cured.
- C) temperance became a mark of respectability.
- D) per capita consumption of hard liquor declined by over 50 percent.
- E) the drinking habits of middle-class American males were significantly altered.

Answer: B

Page Ref: 323

16) The sociological basis for the "Cult of True Womanhood" was

- A) the growing urban population of the nation.
- B) the accepted use of child labor.
- C) a growing division of labor between men and women.
- D) the increasing acceptance of careers for women.
- E) the staggering number of women dying during childbirth.

Answer: C

Page Ref: 324

17) The "proper" sphere for middle-class white women in the nineteenth century was

- A) home and family.
- B) education.
- C) family and career.
- D) labor outside the home.
- E) business or art schools.

Answer: A

Page Ref: 324

18) The Cult of Domesticity

- A) degraded women.
- B) idealized women who were good housekeepers.
- C) caused women to become the spiritual heads of their families.
- D) both A and B.
- E) both B and C.

Answer: E

Page Ref: 324-325

19) Public education was most highly developed in states like _____ where towns were required to support elementary schools.

- A) New York.
- B) South Carolina.
- C) Massachusetts.
- D) Kentucky.
- E) Ohio.

Answer: C

Page Ref: 328

20) Which of the following was NOT a major change in middle-class family life during the nineteenth century?

- A) Relationships between parents and children became more intimate.
- B) The "cult of domesticity" gained ground.
- C) Families became more child centered.
- D) More and more women were forced to work outside the home.
- E) The use of corporal punishment declined.

Answer: D

Page Ref: 327

21) As a result of changes in the middle-class family, nineteenth-century children

- A) left home sooner.
- B) became more available for labor.
- C) received more physical punishment than earlier generations.
- D) increasingly became viewed as individuals.
- E) were often offered up for adoption.

Answer: D

Page Ref: 327

22) The most important function of the school in 1850 was seen as

- A) intellectual training.
- B) vocational training.
- C) moral indoctrination.
- D) child care.
- E) physical conditioning.

Answer: C

Page Ref: 328

23) The most influential spokesman for the common school movement was

- A) John Harward.
- B) Lyman Beecher.
- C) Henry James.
- D) Horace Mann.
- E) Terrance Knox.

Answer: D

Page Ref: 328

24) In practice, working-class families viewed the new public schools

- A) as depriving them of needed wage earners.
- B) as essential to the improvement of their economic situation.
- C) indifferently.
- D) as an indication of the helpful concern of the upper classes.
- E) as a welcomed learning opportunity for themselves and their children.

Answer: A

Page Ref: 329

25) The changes in the reform movement in the mid-1830s demonstrated

- A) the waning of the reform impulse.
- B) the failure of the movement.
- C) a lessening of intensity and interest.
- D) a new mood of impatience and perfectionism.
- E) changes brought to bear by the federal government.

Answer: D

Page Ref: 330

26) Which one of the following individuals was NOT a major figure in the nineteenth-century reform movements?

- A) Dorothea Dix
- B) Horace Mann
- C) William Lloyd Garrison
- D) Alexis de Tocqueville
- E) Lyman Beecher

Answer: D

Page Ref: 322-336

27) Which of the following individuals is incorrectly matched with his or her reform movement?

- A) Lyman Beecher : emperance
- B) Horace Mann : public schools
- C) Theodore Dwight Weld : abolition.
- D) Elizabeth Cady Stanton : women's rights
- E) All of the above are correctly matched.

Answer: E

Page Ref: 322-336

28) In 1821, the American Colonization Society established which colony as a refuge for former slaves returned to Africa?

- A) Zambia
- B) Senegal
- C) Chad
- D) Namibia
- E) Liberia

Answer: E

Page Ref: 330

29) The actions of the American Colonization Society indicated

- A) its realization of the economic realities of slavery.
- B) the power of racial prejudice.
- C) its desire to help freed slaves return to what it thought was the right cultural environment.
- D) its fears of race wars in the South.
- E) all of the above

Answer: E

Page Ref: 330

30) The colonization movement failed as a solution to eliminate slavery mainly because

- A) African countries did not want the freed slaves.
- B) freed slaves did not wish to return to Africa.
- C) few slaves were actually freed for the purpose of colonization.
- D) government intervention hampered its efforts.
- E) insufficient numbers of passenger ships existed.

Answer: C

Page Ref: 330

31) The founder of the radical anti-slavery movement was

- A) William Lloyd Garrison.
- B) William Whipper.
- C) Frederick Douglass.
- D) Harriet Beecher Stowe.
- E) Harriet Tubman.

Answer: A

Page Ref: 330

- 32) The chief example of the tie between revivalism and abolitionism was the career of
- A) Theodore Weld.
 - B) Charles G. Finney.
 - C) Lyman Beecher.
 - D) Lewis Tappan.
 - E) Elizabeth Cady Stanton.

Answer: A

Page Ref: 331

- 33) In the large cities of the North, abolitionism
- A) was wholeheartedly supported.
 - B) received little attention.
 - C) garnered thousands of supporters.
 - D) was often violently opposed.
 - E) was a foregone conclusion.

Answer: D

Page Ref: 331

- 34) Abolitionism received its greatest support in the
- A) border states.
 - B) small to medium-sized towns of the upper North.
 - C) large cities.
 - D) frontier territories.
 - E) northern state legislatures.

Answer: B

Page Ref: 331

- 35) The stand of _____ on women's rights led to an open break in the abolitionist movement in the 1840s.
- A) William Lloyd Garrison
 - B) Ralph Waldo Emerson
 - C) Henry Thoreau
 - D) Charles G. Finney
 - E) Timothy Dwight

Answer: A

Page Ref: 332

- 36) Historians have evaluated abolitionism as
- A) successfully turning most Americans against slavery.
 - B) having little effect on the South.
 - C) successfully bringing slavery to the forefront of the American consciousness.
 - D) winning powerful supporters throughout the country.
 - E) a peaceful solution to the problem of slavery.

Answer: C

Page Ref: 335

- 37) _____ became one of the most significant leaders of the women's rights movement.
- A) Elizabeth Cady Stanton
 - B) Angela Grimke
 - C) Dorothea Dix
 - D) Harriet Beecher Stowe
 - E) Louisa May Alcott

Answer: A

Page Ref: 335

38) Abolitionism served as a catalyst for the _____ movement.

- A) temperance
- B) women's rights
- C) utopian socialist
- D) transcendentalist
- E) prison reform

Answer: B

Page Ref: 335

39) The prominent American literary figure who cast doubt on the reform impulse and denied the perfectibility of society was

- A) Sylvester Graham.
- B) Nicholas Biddle.
- C) Upton Sinclair.
- D) Edgar Allen Poe.
- E) Nathaniel Hawthorne.

Answer: E

Page Ref: 336-337

40) In 1848, at Seneca Fall, New York,

- A) a major religious revival occurred.
- B) the first national gathering of feminists took place.
- C) 11 people were killed in an anti-Mormon riot.
- D) the radical antislavery movement began.
- E) representatives of the Five Civilized Tribes finally ceded the Ohio Valley to the United States.

Answer: B

Page Ref: 336

12.2 True/False Questions

1) Revivals were rarely held on the frontier due to rough, primitive conditions and the difficulty of travel.

Answer: FALSE

Page Ref: 318

2) Like the northern wing of the evangelical movement, the southern wing also inspired a broad social reform movement.

Answer: FALSE

Page Ref: 321

3) Most of the early converts in the Second Great Awakening were from the middle class.

Answer: TRUE

Page Ref: 321

4) Temperance advocates called for the legal prohibition of alcohol sales.

Answer: FALSE

Page Ref: 322-323

5) By 1900, the typical American family had changed very little from its 1820 counterpart.

Answer: FALSE

Page Ref: 324-328

6) The "Cult of True Womanhood" had little effect on the lives of working-class women.

Answer: TRUE

- 7) The smaller size of families helps explain the increased concern for children.

Answer: TRUE

Page Ref: 327-331

- 8) Although Americans praised the need for education in the nineteenth century, public schools really did not have their beginning until the twentieth century.

Answer: FALSE

Page Ref: 328-329

- 9) Abolitionism was primarily an activity of social reformers; merchants and businessmen had little to do with the effort to abolish slavery.

Answer: FALSE

Page Ref: 331

- 10) Frederick Douglass split the abolitionist movement by insisting on women's rights.

Answer: FALSE

Page Ref: 332

12.3 Essay Questions

- 1) How did the American social reform movement evolve out of the Second Great Awakening?

Page Ref: 321-323

- 2) How did the social reform movement of the early nineteenth century affect women, children, and the family?

Page Ref: 324-329

- 3) What were the major goals of the expanded and improved public education system of the 1830s and 1840s? How did these goals reflect the influence of the Second Great Awakening?

Page Ref: 328-329

- 4) As early nineteenth-century American reformers struggled with the issue of slavery, what different approaches did they take in dealing with it? How did the rise of the "new perfectionism" affect the antislavery movement?

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American Stories (Brands/Breen/Williams/Gross)

Chapter 13 An Age of Expansionism, 1830-1861

13.1 Multiple-Choice Questions

1) Which of the following was NOT a characteristic of the Young America movement?

- A) a weak foreign policy
- B) territorial expansion
- C) economic expansion and growth
- D) technological progress
- E) a celebration of American virtue

Answer: A

Page Ref: 341

2) One of the first to use the phrase "Young America" was

- A) Herman Melville.
- B) Nathaniel Hawthorne.
- C) Henry David Thoreau.
- D) Walt Whitman.
- E) Ralph Waldo Emerson.

Answer: E

Page Ref: 341

3) In _____, Herman Melville produced a novel, original in form and conception, to fulfill the demand of Young Americans for a New Literature.

- A) *Moby Dick*
- B) *Tristram Shandy*
- C) *The Scarlet Letter*
- D) *Uncle Tom's Cabin*
- E) *Ulysses*

Answer: A

Page Ref: 342

4) Which of the following was NOT Mexican territory in 1825?

- A) California
- B) Oregon
- C) Texas
- D) New Mexico
- E) Arizona

Answer: B

Page Ref: 343

5) After 1848, the Young America movement focused mainly on

- A) economic growth and industrialization.
- B) adding Canada and Alaska to the United States.
- C) the abolition of slavery.
- D) making the United States a world power.
- E) spreading the gospel to foreign lands.

Answer: A

Page Ref: 343

- 6) In the presidential election of 1844,
- A) James Polk identified himself with the most popular cause of the times.
 - B) Martin Van Buren supported the annexation of Texas.
 - C) Henry Clay actively campaigned against annexation.
 - D) James Polk received a mandate to implement his campaign promises.
 - E) James Polk seemed to exemplify the Young America movement.

Answer: A

Page Ref: 348

- 7) The most plausible reason for the Texas Revolution was the
- A) harsh oppression of the Catholic Church.
 - B) discovery of fertile cottonlands in east Texas.
 - C) unwillingness of Anglo-Americans to accept Mexican rule.
 - D) Texans' desire to create an independent nation.
 - E) inability of Texans to settle their land disputes.

Answer: C

Page Ref: 344

- 8) Which of the following Mexican policies irritated the Anglo-American settlers of Texas in the early 1830s?
- A) Mexico's protection of the institution of slavery
 - B) the dominance of Protestant churches in Mexico
 - C) the refusal of the Mexican government to recognize Anglo land boundaries
 - D) all of the above
 - E) none of the above

Answer: E

Page Ref: 344

- 9) Which one of the following states actually existed for ten years as an independent nation before its admission to the Union?
- A) California
 - B) New Mexico
 - C) Colorado
 - D) Texas
 - E) Arizona

Answer: D

Page Ref: 347

- 10) _____, the hero of San Jacinto, became the first president of the Texas Republic.
- A) Stephen F. Austin
 - B) W. B. Travis
 - C) Sam Houston
 - D) William Becknell
 - E) Frank Dallas

Answer: C

Page Ref: 347

- 11) John Tyler initiated the politics of Manifest Destiny
- A) to win the support of his fellow Whigs.
 - B) to bring together the Whig and Democratic parties.
 - C) with the aid of Henry Clay.
 - D) to build a base for his re-election in 1844.
 - E) in hopes of identifying himself with James Monroe.

Answer: D

Page Ref: 347

- 12) Opposition to Tyler's plan for the annexation of Texas came, primarily, from
- A) southern agricultural interests.
 - B) Great Britain.
 - C) northern antislavery Whigs.
 - D) New England merchants.
 - E) Mexican Catholics.

Answer: C

Page Ref: 347

- 13) Which one of the following was an important premise of Manifest Destiny?
- A) God supported American expansion
 - B) the "area of freedom" should be expanded
 - C) population growth required new territories
 - D) all of the above
 - E) none of the above

Answer: D

Page Ref: 349

- 14) Prior to the Mexican-American War, Mexico claimed that
- A) all of Texas was still part of Mexico.
 - B) the southern boundary of Texas was the Nueces River, not the Rio Grande.
 - C) Polk intended to conquer all of Mexico.
 - D) its army could easily defeat the Americans.
 - E) its economy could not compete with American slave labor.

Answer: B

Page Ref: 349

- 15) James Polk went to war with Mexico to
- A) retaliate for the harsh Mexican treatment of Texans.
 - B) protect the southern border of the United States.
 - C) force the cession of New Mexico and California.
 - D) prevent a Mexican attempt to reacquire Texas.
 - E) distract Americans from other domestic issues.

Answer: C

Page Ref: 349

- 16) The United States expected the Mexican-American War to
- A) be a long and costly affair.
 - B) be of a relatively short duration.
 - C) involve a possible confrontation with Great Britain.
 - D) win widespread popular support.
 - E) be costly but worth it.

Answer: B

Page Ref: 349

- 17) President Polk provoked the Mexican-American War by
- A) seizing the Mexican port of Vera Cruz.
 - B) sending John C. Fremont to invade California.
 - C) ordering Zachary Taylor's army into the disputed area south of the Nueces River.
 - D) insulting Mexico by using ethnic slurs in a state speech.
 - E) annexing Texas.

Answer: C

Page Ref: 349

- 18) Each of the following occurred during the Mexican-American War EXCEPT
- A) Zachary Taylor's troops defeated a large Mexican army at Buena Vista.
 - B) Winfield Scott's forces captured Mexico City.
 - C) the Kearny expedition secured control of Santa Fe.
 - D) William B. Travis and his men were annihilated at the Alamo.
 - E) the presence of John C. Fremont's forces in California gave the United States an excuse to claim that area.

Answer: D

Page Ref: 351

- 19) The Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo provided each of the following EXCEPT
- A) it confirmed the Rio Grande as the southern border of Texas.
 - B) the United States paid Mexico \$15 million in cash, plus other considerations.
 - C) Mexico ceded New Mexico and California to the United States.
 - D) guaranteed that slavery would not be allowed west of the Rio Grande.
 - E) agreed that Mexican residents of the ceded areas would become American citizens.

Answer: D

Page Ref: 351

- 20) In 1848, U.S. leaders were uninterested in annexing all of Mexico because
- A) it was already populated by people whom they believed could never be fit citizens of a republic.
 - B) it would violate our anticolonialist principles.
 - C) having already gained key Pacific harbors, they already had what they really wanted.
 - D) all of the above
 - E) none of the above

Answer: D

Page Ref: 351-352

- 21) Railroad technology originated in
- A) England.
 - B) Pennsylvania.
 - C) Germany.
 - D) Maryland.
 - E) France.

Answer: A

Page Ref: 354

- 22) Shippers did not immediately shift to the railroads because
- A) they distrusted the safety of the steam engine.
 - B) they received financial incentives to stay with canal routes.
 - C) canal boats were cheaper.
 - D) they were not convinced of their reliability.
 - E) they were satisfied with the service they were getting using the canals.

Answer: C

Page Ref: 354

- 23) By the end of the 1850s, railroads had
- A) run the canals completely out of business.
 - B) enabled nationwide marketing of almost anything.
 - C) tied the North and the South together.
 - D) transformed the American economy.
 - E) been extended all the way to the Pacific Coast.

Answer: D

Page Ref: 354

- 24) Local and state governments in the United States
- A) were an important source of funding for railroads.
 - B) had little interest in railroads.
 - C) originally opposed railroad expansion.
 - D) expected the federal government to sponsor railroad expansion.
 - E) wanted to own the railroads themselves.

Answer: A

Page Ref: 355

- 25) The growth of American industry in the 1830s and 1840s was NOT influenced by the
- A) transition to a factory setting.
 - B) development of mass production.
 - C) discovery of new natural resources.
 - D) use of interchangeable parts.
 - E) payment of cash wages to workers.

Answer: C

Page Ref: 355

- 26) Which of the following was NOT an essential feature of the factory system?
- A) a supervised work force
 - B) the use of interchangeable parts
 - C) payment of cash wages
 - D) each product being produced by one worker
 - E) the work force being located in one place

Answer: D

Page Ref: 355

- 27) The greatest triumph of American technology in the mid nineteenth century was in the area of
- A) improvements in the transportation infrastructure.
 - B) new uses for vulcanized rubber.
 - C) improved farm implements.
 - D) sophisticated machine tools.
 - E) more efficient factory design.

Answer: D

Page Ref: 356

28) Between the 1830s and 1840s, most of the immigrants to the United States came from

- A) the Far East.
- B) eastern Europe.
- C) western Europe.
- D) Latin America.
- E) China.

Answer: C

Page Ref: 358

29) The major factor that pushed the Irish immigrant to the United States in the 1840s and 1850s was the

- A) oppression of the British government.
- B) decline in the number of jobs in Ireland.
- C) overpopulation of Ireland.
- D) great potato famine.
- E) persecution of Catholics.

Answer: D

Page Ref: 358

30) The inventor of the mechanical reaper was

- A) John Deere.
- B) Robert Lowell.
- C) Charles Goodyear.
- D) Cyrus McCormick.
- E) Henry Bessemer.

Answer: D

Page Ref: 356-357

31) The majority of Irish immigrants settled in the

- A) South.
- B) Midwest.
- C) Far West.
- D) Northeast.
- E) Gulf Coast region.

Answer: D

Page Ref: 358-359

32) Most German immigrants came to the United States to escape

- A) European wars.
- B) hard times.
- C) famine.
- D) political oppression.
- E) religious persecution.

Answer: B

Page Ref: 359

33) German immigrants

- A) suffered less prejudice than the Irish.
- B) suffered more prejudice than the Irish.
- C) could not be assimilated easily into American society.
- D) possessed few agricultural or other skills.
- E) had a difficult time learning English.

Answer: A

Page Ref: 359

- 34) The evidence that shows that economics was a major motivation for immigration was found in the
- A) occupations of the immigrants.
 - B) kinds of labor needed in the United States.
 - C) peaks in immigration and the demand for labor.
 - D) wages paid to immigrants.
 - E) forms that immigrants filled out when they reached Ellis Island.

Answer: C

Page Ref: 359

- 35) The arrival of large numbers of immigrants
- A) was a positive development for American cities.
 - B) did not contribute measurably to city developments.
 - C) worsened the already serious problems of the cities.
 - D) did not worsen living conditions in the cities.
 - E) forced the development of more sanitary waste systems.

Answer: C

Page Ref: 359

- 36) The majority of immigrants became
- A) farmers.
 - B) businessmen.
 - C) wage workers in factories.
 - D) skilled craftsmen.
 - E) sharecroppers.

Answer: C

Page Ref: 360

- 37) The increasing employment of immigrants in the 1840s and 1850s
- A) had little effect on worker organization.
 - B) tended to force wages up.
 - C) had little effect on wages.
 - D) made it difficult to organize industrial workers.
 - E) encouraged immigrants to assimilate as soon as possible in hopes of getting better paying positions.

Answer: D

Page Ref: 360

- 38) Characteristic of the change in labor in the 1830s and 1840s was
- A) an increase in the proportion of women employed.
 - B) an overall improvement in working conditions.
 - C) the decline in child labor.
 - D) the decline in working conditions.
 - E) that fewer family members had to work to support the family unit.

Answer: D

Page Ref: 360

- 39) An important result of the changing character of labor was
- A) greater cooperation between employer and employee.
 - B) an increasing reliance on religion for comfort.
 - C) the paternalistic employer-employee relationship.
 - D) more emphasis on skilled labor.
 - E) an upsurge of labor militancy.

Answer: E

Page Ref: 360

- 40) For former rural folk, the transition to industrial wage labor
- A) allowed most of them to realize "the American dream."
 - B) raised few serious problems.
 - C) was not made easily.
 - D) was facilitated by their past work habits.
 - E) represented a step up on the social scale.

Answer: C

Page Ref: 361

13.2 True/False Questions

- 1) The term *Young Americans* mostly applies to younger Democrats who wanted to purge their party of its traditional fear of commerce and industry.

Answer: TRUE

Page Ref: 342

- 2) Anglo Americans who settled legally in Texas in the 1820s were required to become Mexican citizens and Roman Catholics.

Answer: TRUE

Page Ref: 344

- 3) The decisive battle of the Texas Revolution was fought at the Alamo.

Answer: FALSE

Page Ref: 346

- 4) "Manifest Destiny" asserted that it was God's will that the United States should extend westward to the Pacific.

Answer: TRUE

Page Ref: 349

- 5) The Mexican War ended quickly because Mexico surrendered immediately after its first military defeat.

Answer: FALSE

Page Ref: 349

- 6) The United States did not really achieve a military victory in the Mexican War.

Answer: FALSE

Page Ref: 349-351

- 7) The Wilmot Proviso was a proposal to prohibit slavery in any territory acquired from Mexico.

Answer: TRUE

Page Ref: 353

- 8) The United States had become an industrial society by 1860.

Answer: FALSE

Page Ref: 356

- 9) By the mid-nineteenth century, the United States had developed the most sophisticated and reliable machine tools.

Answer: TRUE

Page Ref: 356

- 10) Relatively few of the European immigrants entering the United States in the early 1800s were from Germany.

Answer: FALSE

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13.3 Essay Questions

- 1) What were the main ideas behind Manifest Destiny? How was it related to the Young America movement and the Puritan tradition?

Page Ref: 341-353

- 2) How would the annexation of Mexico have differed from previous territorial acquisitions? How did the Treaty of Guadalupe-Hidalgo stimulate sectional controversies in the United States?

Page Ref: 351-353

- 3) How did technological advances open the way for the creation of a national market?

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American Stories (Brands/Breen/Williams/Gross)

Chapter 14 The Sectional Crisis, 1846-1861

14.1 Multiple-Choice Questions

- 1) In 1856, Congressman Preston Brooks of South Carolina, on the floor of the U.S. Senate, almost beat Senator _____ of Massachusetts to death.

- A) Thaddeus Stevens
- B) John C. Calhoun
- C) Charles Sumner
- D) Zachary Taylor
- E) William Graham Sumner

Answer: C

Page Ref: 365

- 2) Northern attempts to attack slavery were limited by the

- A) absence of federal authority to regulate slavery.
- B) apathy of most northerners regarding the question.
- C) presence of more important issues before Congress.
- D) absence of strong northern congressional leadership.
- E) amount of money slave industries contributed to the national economy.

Answer: A

Page Ref: 367

- 3) During the 1840s, most northerners

- A) disliked slavery.
- B) detested abolitionism.
- C) supported abolitionism.
- D) both A and B
- E) both A and C

Answer: D

Page Ref: 367

- 4) The Free Soil movement supported the exclusion of slavery from the territories because of

- A) its belief in racial justice.
- B) its belief in the immorality of slavery.
- C) its desire to dominate the political process.
- D) racial prejudice and fear of labor competition from slaves.
- E) the abundance of land that was unsuited for plantation agriculture.

Answer: D

Page Ref: 368

- 5) The Wilmot Proviso would have

- A) freed the slaves.
- B) prohibited slavery in any territory gained from Mexico.
- C) called for the shipment of blacks back to Africa.
- D) abolished slavery in most northern states.
- E) established the guidelines for popular sovereignty.

Answer: B

Page Ref: 368

- 6) According to the principle of popular sovereignty, _____ would determine whether a territory would have slavery.
- A) Congress
 - B) territorial legislatures
 - C) settlers
 - D) the Supreme Court
 - E) the House of Representatives

Answer: C

Page Ref: 368

- 7) The winner of the election of 1848 was
- A) Franklin Pierce.
 - B) Martin Van Buren.
 - C) James K. Polk.
 - D) Millard Fillmore.
 - E) Zachary Taylor.

Answer: E

Page Ref: 368 (table)

- 8) The key organizer of the Compromise of 1850 was
- A) John C. Calhoun.
 - B) Henry Clay.
 - C) Lewis Cass.
 - D) Zachary Taylor.
 - E) Roger B. Taney.

Answer: B

Page Ref: 369

- 9) The Compromise of 1850
- A) abolished the slave trade in the District of Columbia.
 - B) served as the basis for lasting sectional peace.
 - C) prohibited slavery in the New Mexico territory.
 - D) drove the South to a new extremist position.
 - E) was revised in 1851.

Answer: A

Page Ref: 369

- 10) The most outrageous component of the Compromise of 1850 was the
- A) admission of California as a free state.
 - B) opening of New Mexico and Utah territories to slavery under popular sovereignty.
 - C) reduction of Texas to its present boundaries.
 - D) enactment of the new Fugitive Slave Law.
 - E) prohibition of slavery in the District of Columbia.

Answer: D

Page Ref: 370

11) President _____ was a staunch opponent of the key elements contained in the Compromise of 1850.

- A) Millard Fillmore
- B) Zachary Taylor
- C) James Buchanan
- D) Franklin Pierce
- E) James K. Polk

Answer: B

Page Ref: 370

12) The term "second-party system" describes

- A) the splinter parties of the 1840s and 1850s.
- B) the vigorous competition between Whigs and Democrats.
- C) the creation of a new, third, political party.
- D) the political party not in power in government.
- E) a total shift in American politics.

Answer: B

Page Ref: 371

13) The failure of the political parties to develop distinctive issues in the election of 1852

- A) created sectional harmony.
- B) strengthened the two-party system.
- C) had little effect on the political system.
- D) led to voter disenchantment with the major parties.
- E) was not an unusual occurrence for the time.

Answer: D

Page Ref: 371

14) The Republican Party platform in 1860

- A) dealt exclusively with slavery.
- B) ignored the issue of slavery.
- C) presented a moderate position on slavery.
- D) attempted to broaden the party's appeal in the South.
- E) attempted to broaden the party's appeal in the North.

Answer: E

Page Ref: 371

15) The major reason for Winfield Scott's defeat in 1852 was his

- A) alignment with the antislavery wing of the Whig Party.
- B) decision to raise his daughters as Catholics.
- C) undistinguished military record.
- D) support of immigration.
- E) overwhelming dullness.

Answer: A

Page Ref: 372

16) The anticipated economic stimulus which would help the development of Kansas and Nebraska was

- A) new industry.
- B) wheat.
- C) the railroad.
- D) the development of transportation on the Missouri River.
- E) a new variety of cotton.

Answer: C

Page Ref: 372

- 17) In the Kansas-Nebraska Act, Stephen Douglas attempted to set up territorial government on the basis of
- A) the Compromise of 1850.
 - B) Free Soil ideology.
 - C) Congressional approval or disapproval of slavery.
 - D) presidential approval or disapproval of slavery.
 - E) popular sovereignty.

Answer: E

Page Ref: 372

- 18) To gain southern support for the Kansas-Nebraska Act, Douglas had to support
- A) lowering tariffs on agricultural equipment.
 - B) raising tariffs on agricultural commodities.
 - C) expansion of the railroads in the South.
 - D) the repeal of the Missouri Compromise.
 - E) cropping the policy of popular sovereignty.

Answer: D

Page Ref: 372

- 19) The controversy in Kansas suggested that popular sovereignty
- A) offered an effective solution to the problem of slavery.
 - B) was an invitation to civil war.
 - C) was wholeheartedly accepted by the South.
 - D) was a solution supported by both North and South.
 - E) was not so popular after all.

Answer: B

Page Ref: 372-374

- 20) The political party known especially for its anti-immigrant, anti-Catholic philosophy was the
- A) Free Soil Party.
 - B) Whig Party.
 - C) Know-Nothing Party.
 - D) Democratic Party.
 - E) Liberty Party.

Answer: C

Page Ref: 374

- 21) The Kansas-Nebraska Act
- A) was a catastrophe for sectional harmony.
 - B) solved the problem of slavery in the territories.
 - C) smoothed out North-South differences over slavery.
 - D) had little impact on the growing, sectional bitterness.
 - E) never got the congressional support it needed for passage.

Answer: A

Page Ref: 374

- 22) What bothered nativists most about the Irish and German immigrants was that so many of them were
- A) anti-American.
 - B) poor.
 - C) Roman Catholics.
 - D) Jews.
 - E) illiterate.

Answer: C

Page Ref: 374

- 23) Which of the following, more than anything else, gave birth to the Republican party in the North?
- A) the Missouri Compromise
 - B) the Liberty party
 - C) the Kansas-Nebraska Act
 - D) John C. Calhoun's withdrawal from the Whig Party
 - E) the caning of Senator Charles Sumner on the floor of the U.S. Senate

Answer: C

Page Ref: 375

- 24) Underlying the rapid growth of the Republican party was its
- A) appeal to anti-immigrant elements.
 - B) support of agricultural expansion.
 - C) position on slavery in the territories.
 - D) excellent candidates.
 - E) support of the railroad and federal subsidies to finance it.

Answer: C

Page Ref: 375

- 25) On the issue of slavery, Republicans defended the rights of
- A) industrialists.
 - B) the South.
 - C) slaves.
 - D) free labor.
 - E) slave owners.

Answer: D

Page Ref: 375

- 26) Popular sovereignty failed in the 1854 Kansas elections because of
- A) voter apathy.
 - B) illegal voting by Missouri residents.
 - C) the failure to clearly identify the key issues.
 - D) vote fraud by Free Soil elements.
 - E) political scandals that had embarrassed its major supporters.

Answer: B

Page Ref: 375

- 27) The "free-state" capital of Kansas was at
- A) Lecompton.
 - B) Salina.
 - C) Lawrence.
 - D) Wichita.
 - E) Kansas City.

Answer: C

Page Ref: 376

- 28) The Republican party
- A) received broad-based support throughout the nation.
 - B) was primarily a sectional party.
 - C) was a party of farmers and laborers.
 - D) was the party of northern industrialists.
 - E) struggled in its first years of existence.

Answer: B

Page Ref: 376

29) A smaller conflict, which prefigured the American Civil War, was fought in which state during the late 1850s?

- A) Missouri
- B) Kansas
- C) South Carolina
- D) Tennessee
- E) Texas

Answer: B

Page Ref: 376

30) Southerners viewed the election of James Buchanan in 1856

- A) with a temporary sense of relief.
- B) as a long-term victory for the southern cause.
- C) as a victory for Free Soil supporters.
- D) with little concern.
- E) with great concern.

Answer: A

Page Ref: 377

31) Between 1856 and 1860, the sectional quarrel

- A) ceased to be a serious problem.
- B) was moderated by national political figures.
- C) became virtually irreconcilable.
- D) remained, primarily, an economic problem.
- E) was secondary to foreign policy concerns.

Answer: C

Page Ref: 377

32) The growing division between North and South during the 1840s and 1850s

- A) was primarily expressed in political terms.
- B) was entirely expressed in legal, constitutional terms.
- C) had little impact on the common man.
- D) was increasingly seen in cultural and intellectual terms.
- E) reached an uncomfortable stalemate by 1860.

Answer: D

Page Ref: 377-378

33) In the 1850s, the most important example of literary abolitionism was

- A) *Uncle Tom's Cabin*.
- B) *The Impending Crisis of the South*.
- C) *Tom Sawyer*.
- D) *Up from Slavery*.
- E) *Incidents in the Life of a Slave Girl*.

Answer: A

Page Ref: 378

- 34) In the Dred Scott case, the first question faced by the Supreme Court was
- A) whether or not Scott was a citizen.
 - B) the legality of slavery in Missouri.
 - C) the constitutionality of inheritance laws involving slaves.
 - D) whether slaves could be taken across state lines.
 - E) whether Scott's owner had the right to free him.

Answer: A

Page Ref: 379

- 35) The Supreme Court decision in the Dred Scott case was largely the work of
- A) Roger Taney.
 - B) John Marshall.
 - C) Stephen Douglas.
 - D) William Marbury.
 - E) Thurgood Marshall.

Answer: A

Page Ref: 379

- 36) In his debates with Stephen Douglas, Abraham Lincoln
- A) took a conservative position on slavery.
 - B) took a position similar to Douglas on the issue of slavery.
 - C) avoided discussing the issue of slavery.
 - D) took a radical position on the issue of sectional conflict.
 - E) restated his belief in popular sovereignty.

Answer: D

Page Ref: 379

- 37) John Brown's raid on Harper's Ferry
- A) increased southern fears of northern hostility.
 - B) was condemned by most northerners.
 - C) had little effect on sectional tensions.
 - D) was intended as a statement against the government of the United States.
 - E) has been exaggerated by historians.

Answer: A

Page Ref: 380

- 38) Who among the following was NOT a presidential candidate in the 1860 election?
- A) Millard Fillmore
 - B) Abraham Lincoln
 - C) Stephen Douglas
 - D) John Breckinridge
 - E) John Bell

Answer: A

Page Ref: 381-382

- 39) The Republicans were successful in the election of 1860 because
- A) they compromised on the issue of slavery.
 - B) they were able to win decisively in the North.
 - C) they won significant, southern support.
 - D) Abraham Lincoln offered the potential for sectional harmony.
 - E) the Democrats ran a sloppy campaign.

Answer: B

Page Ref: 382

40) Which of the following political parties did not run a presidential candidate in the election of 1860?

- A) the Republican party
- B) the Whig party
- C) the northern Democratic party
- D) the southern Democratic party
- E) the Constitutional Union party

Answer: B

Page Ref: 382

14.2 True/False Questions

1) The source of political controversy in the 1850s was the fact that the Constitution had not predetermined the status of slavery in future states.

Answer: TRUE

Page Ref: 367

2) David Wilmot was one of the earliest of the Free Soilers.

Answer: TRUE

Page Ref: 368

3) The Compromise of 1850 provided long-term solutions for the problem of slavery and expansionism.

Answer: FALSE

Page Ref: 370

4) The political struggle over the Kansas-Nebraska Act almost destroyed the Republican party.

Answer: FALSE

Page Ref: 374

5) The Know-Nothing party was a vehicle for anti-immigrant attitudes.

Answer: FALSE

Page Ref: 374

6) The weakening of the two-party system in the 1850s contributed to a worsening of sectional tensions.

Answer: TRUE

Page Ref: 374

7) Violence in "bleeding Kansas" worked to the political advantage of the Democrats.

Answer: FALSE

Page Ref: 376

8) American literature accurately reflected the growing division between North and South in the 1840s and 1850s.

Answer: TRUE

Page Ref: 378

9) The Dred Scott decision of 1857 declared the Missouri Compromise of 1820 unconstitutional and denied that African Americans were citizens of the United States.

Answer: TRUE

Page Ref: 379

10) In the final analysis, Stephen Douglas can be evaluated as an advocate of slavery in the territories.

Answer: FALSE

Page Ref: 380

14.3 Essay Questions

- 1) Discuss the major elements of the Compromise of 1850 and how they were an attempt to balance the requirements of pro- and antislavery factions in the United States. Why did the compromise ultimately fail?
Page Ref: 367-371
- 2) How did national political parties help to hold the Union together during the 1840s and early 1850s? What role did the failure of the two-party system play in the breakup of the Union?
Page Ref: 371-377; 381-383
- 3) How did the people of each section increasingly view each other during the 1850s? What events intensified their fears and resentments? How did this lead to the breakup of the Union?
Page Ref: 377-384

American Stories (Brands/Breen/Williams/Gross)

Chapter 15 Secession and the Civil War, 1860-1865

15.1 Multiple-Choice Questions

1) Which of the following southern states was the first to secede from the Union?

- A) Kentucky
- B) Virginia
- C) Alabama
- D) South Carolina
- E) North Carolina

Answer: D

Page Ref: 391

2) Cooperationists believed that the slave states

- A) should act as a unit rather than secede one at a time.
- B) should remain in the Union.
- C) should form a new union after seceding.
- D) and the free states should simply find a way to get along.
- E) should cooperate with Britain and France.

Answer: A

Page Ref: 392

3) The Confederate constitution was

- A) based on the model of the Articles of Confederation.
- B) surprisingly similar to the U.S. Constitution.
- C) based on the English Constitution.
- D) a subject of ongoing debate throughout the war.
- E) written by a radical faction and forced through by them.

Answer: B

Page Ref: 393

4) Which of the following was NOT a provision of the Confederate constitution?

- A) prohibition of protective tariffs
- B) guarantee of slavery
- C) protection of slavery in the territories
- D) prohibition of free states joining the Confederacy
- E) restrictions on the finance of internal improvements

Answer: D

Page Ref: 393

5) The Crittenden Plan would have

- A) extended the Missouri Compromise to the Pacific.
- B) failed to guarantee the protection of slavery in new territories.
- C) recommended that popular sovereignty determine the status of states created from new territories.
- D) abolished the national fugitive slave law.
- E) denied federal compensation to the owners of escaped slaves.

Answer: A

Page Ref: 394

- 6) Lincoln rejected the Crittenden Compromise for each of the following reasons EXCEPT a belief that
- A) a stand would win the support of southern unionists.
 - B) only a minority of southerners favored secession.
 - C) extending the Missouri Compromise line to the Pacific would not solve the basic problem.
 - D) backing down to secessionist threats would undermine democracy and majority rule.
 - E) adding Cuba and Central America to the United States would relieve the sectional crisis.

Answer: E

Page Ref: 394

- 7) When Lincoln became president of the United States,
- A) he had more political experience than previous presidents.
 - B) he was not able to command a leadership position in the Republican party.
 - C) he was unable to convince congressional leaders to support his position on southern secession.
 - D) northerners were convinced that his position on southern secession was correct.
 - E) he identified wholeheartedly with the southern cause.

Answer: D

Page Ref: 395

- 8) Lincoln's main concern when he entered the presidency was how to maintain federal authority
- A) when Congress was controlled by the Democratic opposition.
 - B) without recognizing the Confederacy.
 - C) without provoking war with the seceded states.
 - D) when many believed the federal government would soon dissolve.
 - E) with an army that was splitting in half.

Answer: C

Page Ref: 395

- 9) The first shots of the Civil War were fired at
- A) Richmond, Virginia.
 - B) Charleston, South Carolina.
 - C) New Orleans, Louisiana.
 - D) Montgomery, Alabama.
 - E) Savannah, Georgia.

Answer: B

Page Ref: 395

- 10) Which of the following does NOT apply to Lincoln's initial policy toward the Confederacy?
- A) a cautious and limited use of force
 - B) a strategy of inactivity to buy time to resolve the conflict
 - C) a strategy designed to make the Confederacy look like the aggressor if war occurred
 - D) a strategy designed to avoid any "hostile" action toward the South by the North
 - E) the deployment of troops along the "border states" to demonstrate a Union resolve to fight

Answer: E

Page Ref: 395

- 11) The attack on Fort Sumter
- A) proved to be a decisive victory for the South.
 - B) weakened the secession movement.
 - C) caused increasing opposition to the war in the North.
 - D) united northern opinion against the rebellion.
 - E) was the first southern defeat of the war.

Answer: D

Page Ref: 396

12) Soon after the war began, the Confederacy moved its capital to

- A) Washington, D. C.
- B) Mobile, Alabama.
- C) Richmond, Virginia.
- D) Little Rock, Arkansas.
- E) Knoxville, Tennessee.

Answer: C

Page Ref: 396

13) The border states

- A) remained loyal by a combination of local Unionism and federal intervention.
- B) divided amongst themselves and experienced several violent episodes.
- C) experienced bitter, internal division because of loyalty to the North and the South.
- D) all joined the Confederacy.
- E) all denounced slavery.

Answer: A

Page Ref: 396

14) Which one of the following states was NOT part of the Confederacy?

- A) Missouri
- B) North Carolina
- C) Texas
- D) Tennessee
- E) Florida

Answer: A

Page Ref: 397

15) In the beginning, the Civil War was a

- A) struggle to free the slaves.
- B) struggle to preserve the Union.
- C) contest of sectional supremacy.
- D) personal struggle between Abraham Lincoln and Jefferson Davis.
- E) struggle to preserve "King Cotton."

Answer: B

Page Ref: 397

16) To secure the necessary troops for the war,

- A) the South resorted to the draft.
- B) the North resorted to the draft.
- C) "press gangs," coercion, and blackmail became the norm on both sides.
- D) both A and B
- E) none of the above

Answer: D

Page Ref: 397

17) During the Civil War,

- A) Confederate troops often lacked adequate supplies of weapons and ammunition.
- B) Confederate troops had the advantage of superior weaponry.
- C) the Confederate government kept its troops adequately supplied with arms and ammunition.
- D) the British government made sure that the Confederates did not run out of ammunition.
- E) Confederate troops had to make do with obsolete weapons left over from the War of 1812.

Answer: C

Page Ref: 398

- 18) One of the South's greatest challenges during the war was
- A) the reluctance of southern farmers to shift from cotton to foodstuffs.
 - B) strengthening its own naval blockade of northern ports.
 - C) breaking the military alliance between the North and Great Britain.
 - D) trying to find even a few qualified generals.
 - E) to keep slaves from escaping.

Answer: A

Page Ref: 398

- 19) "Greenbacks" were
- A) green-shirted Irish volunteers who served in the Confederate army.
 - B) inexperienced recruits who were not ready for combat.
 - C) deserters who hid out in the woods.
 - D) unsecured treasury notes issued as currency by the federal government.
 - E) Confederate troops who wore shirts made by sewing leaves together.

Answer: D

Page Ref: 399

- 20) During the war, the Confederate economy
- A) managed to produce a surplus of industrial goods.
 - B) easily evaded the effects of the northern blockade.
 - C) suffered from severe inflation.
 - D) actually benefited from the Emancipation Proclamation.
 - E) boomed, as most do during war.

Answer: C

Page Ref: 399

- 21) Lincoln and Davis learned early in the war that
- A) successful conduct of the war required active executive leadership.
 - B) Congress should be allowed to conduct the war with minimal executive interference.
 - C) decentralization of power is most efficient in wartime.
 - D) the president is bound by the same constitutional restraints in war as in peace.
 - E) many of the decisions of the war were best left to popular vote.

Answer: A

Page Ref: 399

- 22) As a war leader, Jefferson Davis
- A) was a brilliant military strategist.
 - B) had an excellent relationship with his generals.
 - C) proved incapable of handling the Confederacy's homefront problems.
 - D) had the full support of the southern people.
 - E) had the full support of southern governors.

Answer: C

Page Ref: 400

- 23) The first major battle of the war, at Bull Run, resulted in
- A) a Union victory.
 - B) a Confederate victory.
 - C) a bloody stalemate.
 - D) the capture of Washington, D. C.
 - E) Sherman's capture of Savannah, Georgia.

Answer: B

Page Ref: 400-401

24) The Union general who replaced Winfield Scott as commander of Union forces was

- A) Irvin McDowell.
- B) Thomas J. Jackson.
- C) David Farragut.
- D) George McClellan.
- E) Ulysses S. Grant.

Answer: D

Page Ref: 401

25) The bloodiest one-day battle of the war was

- A) Shiloh.
- B) Bull Run.
- C) Vicksburg.
- D) Gettysburg.
- E) Antietam.

Answer: E

Page Ref: 401

26) The 1862 Confederate offensive that resulted in the Battle of Antietam

- A) raised Confederate hopes of victory.
- B) proved indecisive for both sides.
- C) caused strong Union opposition to the war.
- D) led Lincoln to consider peace negotiations.
- E) further damaged the northern economy.

Answer: B

Page Ref: 401-402

27) In 1863, one of the bloodiest domestic riots in the United States occurred in _____ when 120 died as Irish-American laborers who opposed the draft attacked African Americans.

- A) Boston
- B) New York City
- C) Cleveland
- D) Chicago
- E) Philadelphia

Answer: B

Page Ref: 402

28) The Emancipation Proclamation freed

- A) all African Americans.
- B) only slaves in the loyal border states.
- C) only slaves in the Confederate-controlled areas.
- D) only slaves in the military occupation zones of the Union army.
- E) all slaves.

Answer: C

Page Ref: 403

29) During the Civil War, how many African Americans served in the Union Army?

- A) 100,000
- B) 200,000
- C) 300,000
- D) 400,000
- E) 500,000

Answer: B

Page Ref: 404

30) The Thirteenth Amendment

- A) resulted from a popular mandate in a special election.
- B) had little support from Lincoln and the Republican Party.
- C) resulted from a decisive Union military victory.
- D) was fostered by the actions of African American troops fighting for the Union.
- E) allowed special instances of involuntary servitude.

Answer: D

Page Ref: 404

31) Many wealthy northerners avoided military service in the war by

- A) bribing a draft official.
- B) claiming to be conscientious objectors.
- C) furnishing hired substitutes.
- D) emigrating, temporarily, to Canada.
- E) feigning disability.

Answer: C

Page Ref: 405

32) During the war, the North

- A) was plagued by the lack of manufactured goods.
- B) had a weaker railroad system than that of the South.
- C) was plagued by a series of violent, antidraft riots.
- D) finally overcame the problem of anti-African American racism.
- E) slowly began to starve.

Answer: C

Page Ref: 405

33) The Confederate victory at Chancellorsville cost the Confederacy the life of

- A) Jefferson Davis.
- B) "Stonewall" Jackson.
- C) Robert E. Lee.
- D) Joseph E. Johnston.
- E) Ulysses S. Grant.

Answer: B

Page Ref: 406

34) Copperheads

- A) strongly supported the Emancipation Proclamation.
- B) supported the growth of the federal government.
- C) were willing to have peace at any price.
- D) narrowly won victory in the 1864 election.
- E) were a group of wealthy industrialists who secretly financed the war.

Answer: C

Page Ref: 406

35) The victory at _____ gave the Union control of the Mississippi River.

- A) Gettysburg
- B) Vicksburg
- C) Richmond
- D) Shiloh
- E) New Orleans

Answer: B

Page Ref: 407

36) The most effective Union general was

- A) George McClellan.
- B) Winfield Scott.
- C) Ulysses S. Grant.
- D) Henry Halleck.
- E) Robert E. Lee

Answer: C

Page Ref: 407-408

37) Congressional Republicans who opposed Lincoln's handling of the war and the slavery issue were called

- A) liberals.
- B) moderates.
- C) Radical Republicans.
- D) Copperheads.
- E) scalawags.

Answer: C

Page Ref: 408

38) Lincoln's opponent in the presidential election of 1864 was

- A) Jefferson Davis.
- B) George McClellan.
- C) Stephen Douglas.
- D) John Bell.
- E) Ulysses S. Grant.

Answer: B

Page Ref: 408

39) As the nation emerged from the Civil War,

- A) it had changed little from 1861.
- B) it had paid an enormous human and economic cost for the war.
- C) the impact of the war on northern workers was clear.
- D) the federal government remained unclear about its relationship to the states.
- E) newly freed slaves prospered.

Answer: B

Page Ref: 411-412

40) Approximately _____ soldiers died in the Civil War.

- A) 50,000
- B) 125,000
- C) 620,000
- D) 800,000
- E) 1,000,000

Answer: C

Page Ref: 411

15.2 True/False Questions

- 1) Abraham Lincoln rose to national political prominence as a staunch abolitionist, opposed to slavery everywhere in the nation.
Answer: FALSE
Page Ref: 390-391
- 2) Cooperationists believed that the Confederacy should cooperate with the Union.
Answer: FALSE
Page Ref: 392
- 3) The secession of the southern states was a personal triumph for Confederate President Jefferson Davis.
Answer: FALSE
Page Ref: 393
- 4) In his inaugural address, Lincoln called for the immediate military conquest of the seceded states.
Answer: FALSE
Page Ref: 395
- 5) Confederate troops were well supplied with firearms throughout the war.
Answer: TRUE
Page Ref: 398
- 6) President Lincoln somehow managed to win the war without infringing upon civil liberties.
Answer: FALSE
Page Ref: 399
- 7) The North won the war in spite of its inability to organize its society for the effort.
Answer: FALSE
Page Ref: 399-400
- 8) Most of the Civil War was fought on Confederate soil.
Answer: TRUE
Page Ref: 400-411
- 9) The Democrats tried to capitalize on war weariness in the election of 1864.
Answer: TRUE
Page Ref: 408
- 10) The Emancipation Proclamation only applied where it could not be enforced.
Answer: TRUE
Page Ref: 403-404

15.3 Essay Questions

- 1) What arguments did secessionists develop to justify leaving the Union? What problems did secession create for both the Buchanan and Lincoln administrations?
Page Ref: 391-397
- 2) Compare the adjustments the North and South made to meet the demands of total war. What factors gave the North the advantage?
Page Ref: 397-399

- 3) Compare Abraham Lincoln and Jefferson Davis as wartime leaders. How did each deal with contrary political realities?

Page Ref: 399-400

- 4) Evaluate the overall impact of emancipation on the outcome of the war.

Page Ref: 402-404

American Stories (Brands/Breen/Williams/Gross)

Chapter 16 The Agony of Reconstruction, 1863-1877

16.1 Multiple-Choice Questions

- 1) The term *Reconstruction* refers to the
- A) period immediately following the Civil War.
 - B) attempt to rebuild Atlanta.
 - C) Gettysburg struggle.
 - D) treatment of African Americans after the Emancipation Proclamation.
 - E) attempt to change Confederate ideas about slavery.

Answer: A

Page Ref: 417

- 2) The escaped slave who captured a Confederate steamship and later went on to become a U.S. congressman was
- A) Robert Allen.
 - B) Sojourner Truth.
 - C) Robert Smalls.
 - D) Frederick Douglass.
 - E) Blanche K. Bruce.

Answer: C

Page Ref: 417-418

- 3) President Lincoln's Reconstruction plans were committed to
- A) punish the South for provoking the Civil War.
 - B) racial equality for the freedmen.
 - C) sharing with Congress the decisions in establishing Reconstruction policies.
 - D) rapid readmission of the southern states to the Union.
 - E) protecting the rights of African Americans.

Answer: D

Page Ref: 419

- 4) Lincoln's response to the Wade-Davis Bill was to
- A) accept it completely.
 - B) reluctantly support it.
 - C) express no opinion on it.
 - D) stop it with a pocket veto.
 - E) ask Congress to reconsider.

Answer: D

Page Ref: 420

- 5) The man who became president of the United States after Lincoln's assassination was
- A) Robert Smalls.
 - B) Andrew Johnson.
 - C) Ulysses S. Grant.
 - D) William H. Seward.
 - E) Andrew Jackson.

Answer: B

Page Ref: 421

- 6) As early as 1863, Lincoln proposed a plan for restoring southern state governments based on _____ percent of the 1860 voting population who took a loyalty oath to the Union.
- A) 5
 - B) 10
 - C) 20
 - D) 25
 - E) 50

Answer: B

Page Ref: 420

- 7) Which of the following required 50 percent of southern voters to take an oath of loyalty to the Union before the southern states could regain their status as states?
- A) Fourteenth Amendment
 - B) Fifteenth Amendment
 - C) Loyalty Act
 - D) Tenure of Office Act
 - E) Wade-Davis Bill

Answer: E

Page Ref: 420

- 8) President Andrew Johnson was
- A) loved by African Americans.
 - B) admired by wealthy southern planters.
 - C) opposed by Radical Republicans.
 - D) temperate and compromising in his political activities.
 - E) determined to carry on with Lincoln's plans.

Answer: C

Page Ref: 421-423

- 9) President Andrew Johnson was NOT a(n)
- A) southerner.
 - B) Democrat.
 - C) opponent of slaveowners.
 - D) great humanitarian.
 - E) Unionist.

Answer: D

Page Ref: 421

- 10) Which one of the following Constitutional Amendments abolished slavery?
- A) Thirteenth
 - B) Fourteenth
 - C) Fifteenth
 - D) Sixteenth
 - E) Seventeenth

Answer: A

Page Ref: 422

- 11) Andrew Johnson believed that Reconstruction should
- A) guarantee that the southern ruling class would not return to power.
 - B) return the South to its prewar system, minus slavery.
 - C) treat the South as a conquered nation.
 - D) guarantee the political and civil rights of the freedmen.
 - E) go ahead as Lincoln had planned.

Answer: A

Page Ref: 421

- 12) In implementing Johnson's plan, southern states did each of the following EXCEPT
- A) sometimes ignored it altogether.
 - B) accepted it grudgingly or with qualifications.
 - C) sometimes merely repealed secession rather than repudiating it.
 - D) denied political rights to freedmen.
 - E) enacted "Black Codes."

Answer: A

Page Ref: 422-423

- 13) Johnson's Reconstruction plan
- A) succeeded in breaking the power of the planter elites.
 - B) failed because the planters refused to accept his pardon.
 - C) was rejected by the southern states.
 - D) failed to break the power of the antebellum planter elites.
 - E) was much like Congress' plan.

Answer: D

Page Ref: 423

- 14) Black Codes showed that
- A) southerners were willing to allow African Americans legal equality.
 - B) southerners wanted African Americans to return to positions of servility.
 - C) southerners were interested in improving the education of the freedmen.
 - D) the freedmen would be allowed to vote and participate in the political process.
 - E) the idea of "separate but equal" was already established.

Answer: B

Page Ref: 423

- 15) The first bill ever passed over a presidential veto was the
- A) Wade-Davis bill.
 - B) Freedmen's Bureau extension bill.
 - C) Civil Rights Act of 1866.
 - D) Tenure of Office Act.
 - E) First Reconstruction Act.

Answer: C

Page Ref: 424

- 16) The congressional alternative to Andrew Johnson's Reconstruction program was the
- A) Fourteenth Amendment.
 - B) Ten Percent plan.
 - C) Wade-Davis Bill.
 - D) Civil Rights Act.
 - E) Freedman's Bureau Bill.

Answer: A

Page Ref: 424

17) The Radical Republicans believed

- A) that the process of Reconstruction should be completed quickly.
- B) that the South should be treated with sympathy and compassion.
- C) that Reconstruction policy should be initiated by the president.
- D) that the rights of the freedmen should be ensured by the federal government.
- E) in inherent equality between races.

Answer: D

Page Ref: 423

18) Which of the following constitutional amendments attempted to give civil rights to the former slaves?

- A) Thirteenth
- B) Fourteenth
- C) Fifteenth
- D) Sixteenth
- E) Seventeenth

Answer: B

Page Ref: 424-425

19) Which of the following constitutional amendments was opposed by Andrew Johnson?

- A) Thirteenth
- B) Fourteenth
- C) Fifteenth
- D) Sixteenth
- E) Seventeenth

Answer: B

Page Ref: 425

20) In the congressional elections of 1866,

- A) Johnson's Reconstruction policies were vindicated at the polls.
- B) the Radical Republicans lost ground.
- C) Democrats gained control of Congress.
- D) the results served as a referendum for the Fourteenth Amendment.
- E) Johnson's reelection campaign got a big boost.

Answer: D

Page Ref: 425

21) Thaddeus Stevens and Charles Sumner were

- A) Radical leaders in Congress.
- B) members of Andrew Johnson's cabinet.
- C) Confederate generals pardoned by Johnson.
- D) commanding Union generals in the South during Reconstruction.
- E) two of the first African American congressmen.

Answer: A

Page Ref: 425

22) The South's refusal to ratify the Fourteenth Amendment

- A) caused northern public opinion to question the Radicals' demands.
- B) forced the Republicans to abolish the existing southern governments and give the vote to African Americans.
- C) led to a general land reform of the South.
- D) caused a thorough restructuring of southern society.
- E) brought the Redeemers to power.

Answer: B

Page Ref: 425

23) The Reconstruction Acts

- A) gave freedmen the power to protect themselves.
- B) enhanced the power of state governments to protect the freedmen.
- C) were only supported by Radical Republicans.
- D) allowed southern states readmittance on the basis of the number of freedmen who could vote.
- E) were actually a retreat from true radicalism.

Answer: E

Page Ref: 426

24) The First Reconstruction Act of 1867

- A) recognized the existing southern state governments as legitimate.
- B) confiscated all property of ex-Confederates.
- C) guaranteed the freedmen the right to vote in southern elections.
- D) supported the Black Codes.
- E) placed the South under military rule.

Answer: E

Page Ref: 425

25) Andrew Johnson was indicted by the House for his violation of the

- A) Civil Rights Act of 1866.
- B) Tenure of Office Act.
- C) Wade-Davis Bill.
- D) Fourteenth Amendment.
- E) Loyalty Act.

Answer: B

Page Ref: 427

26) Andrew Johnson's acquittal on impeachment charges resulted from

- A) his cooperative attitude toward Congress.
- B) the support he received from Radical Republicans.
- C) the fears of some Republicans that his removal would threaten the balance of power in the government.
- D) the support he received from most Democrats.
- E) his innocence.

Answer: C

Page Ref: 428

- 27) During Reconstruction, African Americans
- A) were able to become independent farmers.
 - B) lived in integrated urban societies.
 - C) lived in a divided society.
 - D) had no opportunity for schooling.
 - E) left the South in overwhelming numbers.

Answer: C

Page Ref: 431

- 28) For the South, recovery from the devastation of the Civil War
- A) would be a quick and easy process.
 - B) would be long and difficult.
 - C) was resisted by white society.
 - D) depended on a new economic system.
 - E) was complete by 1870.

Answer: B

Page Ref: 428-429

- 29) The legacy of Reconstruction for most African Americans was
- A) the benefits of freedom.
 - B) poverty and discrimination.
 - C) land ownership.
 - D) skilled factory jobs.
 - E) successful entry into the political arena.

Answer: B

Page Ref: 429

- 30) The federal agency designed to assist former slaves in making the economic adjustment to freedom was known as the
- A) Freedmen's Bureau.
 - B) Department of Education.
 - C) African American Rights Association.
 - D) Liberty Association.
 - E) Southern Reconstruction Agency.

Answer: A

Page Ref: 430

- 31) Which one of the following groups was not part of the southern coalition supporting Radical Reconstruction?
- A) businessmen interested in government funding
 - B) poor white farmers from upland regions
 - C) newly enfranchised African Americans
 - D) white planters
 - E) "scalawags"

Answer: D

Page Ref: 431-432

32) Northerners who moved South during Reconstruction were called

- A) scalawags.
- B) Copperheads.
- C) Klansmen.
- D) carpetbaggers.
- E) Redeemers.

Answer: D

Page Ref: 432

33) Most southern African Americans who held political power during Reconstruction

- A) alienated whites by pushing for massive land restriction.
- B) concentrated their efforts on educational and political reforms.
- C) used the Freedmen's Bureau to oppress ex-Confederates.
- D) pushed for educational integration.
- E) were more corrupt than their white counterparts.

Answer: B

Page Ref: 433

34) The small number of African Americans elected to state or national office during the Reconstruction demonstrated on the average

- A) a higher level of corruption than their white counterparts.
- B) more integrity and competence than their white counterparts.
- C) a desire to implement radical social programs.
- D) a strong desire for harsh revenge on former slaveholders.
- E) a lack of education that impeded their success.

Answer: B

Page Ref: 433

35) Ulysses S. Grant

- A) served as a dynamic and forceful president.
- B) took strong actions to protect southern Republicans.
- C) gained wide support among Democrats.
- D) was not able to resolve the problems of the times.
- E) was always considered above reproach.

Answer: D

Page Ref: 439

36) What amendment to the Constitution states that no person could be denied the right to vote because of race, color, or previous condition of servitude?

- A) Eleventh
- B) Twelfth
- C) Thirteenth
- D) Fourteenth
- E) Fifteenth

Answer: E

Page Ref: 436

37) Which of the following groups was disappointed by the Fifteenth Amendment?

- A) freedmen
- B) feminists
- C) scalawags
- D) Republicans
- E) northerners

Answer: B

Page Ref: 436

38) The organization that symbolized most vividly the "white backlash" of the Reconstruction era was

- A) the Union League.
- B) the Freedmen's Bureau.
- C) the Redeemers.
- D) the White Citizens Council.
- E) the Ku Klux Klan.

Answer: E

Page Ref: 436-437

39) The result of the disputed election of 1876 was significant because it

- A) was the last Radical victory.
- B) meant the end of Reconstruction.
- C) marked the beginning of national Democratic ascendancy.
- D) demonstrated the political power of southern African Americans.
- E) was resolved so quickly.

Answer: B

Page Ref: 439-440

40) The Redeemers

- A) continued the policies established during Reconstruction.
- B) offered new programs for working people and tenant farmers.
- C) were loyal to the principles of the antebellum South.
- D) believed in the principles of laissez-faire and white supremacy.
- E) were from the old planter aristocracy.

Answer: D

Page Ref: 440

16.2 True/False Questions

1) The most difficult challenge facing the nation after the Civil War was deciding how to reconstruct the nation.

Answer: TRUE

Page Ref: 419

2) The first question debated in Congress regarding Reconstruction was whether Congress had a right to participate in the process.

Answer: FALSE

Page Ref: 420

3) Lincoln's approach to Reconstruction was extremely harsh and led to his assassination.

Answer: FALSE

Page Ref: 420

- 4) Before his assassination, Lincoln made it clear that he would promote African American equality in the South.
Answer: FALSE
Page Ref: 420
- 5) Most Radical Republicans in the North believed that African Americans were the equals of whites.
Answer: FALSE
Page Ref: 423
- 6) After the Civil War, most emancipated slaves ended up as poor farm workers.
Answer: TRUE
Page Ref: 430
- 7) Republican legislators in the state governments of the Reconstruction South were hopelessly corrupt.
Answer: FALSE
Page Ref: 432
- 8) The Fifteenth Amendment gave the right to vote to women and blacks.
Answer: FALSE
Page Ref: 435
- 9) The main purpose of the Ku Klux Klan in the South was to violently overthrow the Republican state governments there.
Answer: TRUE
Page Ref: 436
- 10) Congressional Reconstruction prolonged sectional division and conflict.
Answer: TRUE
Page Ref: 444

16.3 Essay Questions

- 1) Analyze the political struggle between the presidency and the Congress over how to reconstruct the Union. What was at stake in this contest?
Page Ref: 419-428
- 2) Why did the South have such a difficult time restoring its economy? How did sharecropping reduce many blacks and poor whites to permanent tenant-farmer status?
Page Ref: 428-431
- 3) What groups comprised the souther Republican Party during Reconstruction? What motivated each to support the Republicans? Why did the southern Republican Party fail?
Page Ref: 432-433
- 4) What was the role of the North in the failure of Reconstruction?
Page Ref: 439-444

American Stories (Brands/Breen/Williams/Gross)
Chapter 17 The West: Exploiting an Empire, 1849-1902

17.1 Multiple-Choice Questions

- 1) On the Great Plains, rainfall averaged
- A) more than 100 inches a year.
 - B) less than five inches a year.
 - C) less than 20 inches a year.
 - D) more than 200 inches a year.
 - E) less than ten inches a year.

Answer: C

Page Ref: 451

- 2) In 1865, the number of Native Americans living in the West was
- A) 10,000.
 - B) 250,000.
 - C) 500,000.
 - D) 750,000.
 - E) 1,000,000.

Answer: B

Page Ref: 452

- 3) Which of the following tribes were peaceful farmers and herdsmen?
- A) the Sioux
 - B) the Kiowas
 - C) the Seminoles
 - D) the Pueblos
 - E) the Comanches

Answer: D

Page Ref: 452

- 4) By 1880, there were approximately _____ Native Americans in California.
- A) 20,000
 - B) 30,000
 - C) 40,000
 - D) 50,000
 - E) 60,000

Answer: A

Page Ref: 452

- 5) Which of the following tribes did NOT live on the Great Plains?
- A) Hopi
 - B) Cheyenne
 - C) Sioux
 - D) Comanche
 - E) Arapaho

Answer: A

Page Ref: 452

6) Which of the following best describe the Plains tribes?

- A) sedentary and pacific
- B) fishermen and farmers
- C) nomadic and warlike
- D) practitioners of human sacrifice
- E) builders of great cities

Answer: C

Page Ref: 453

7) The socioeconomic life of the Plains tribes revolved around

- A) the sun.
- B) cereal cultivation.
- C) the buffalo.
- D) the elk.
- E) war.

Answer: C

Page Ref: 453

8) After the buffalo, the most important animal to the Plains Indians was the

- A) dog.
- B) elk.
- C) deer.
- D) horse.
- E) jackrabbit.

Answer: D

Page Ref: 453

9) In the 1850s, government policy toward the Plains tribes was to

- A) exterminate them.
- B) define boundaries for each tribe and sign treaties with them.
- C) give each Native American "40 acres and a mule" for farming.
- D) provoke intertribal warfare.
- E) ignore them and hope they would eventually die out.

Answer: B

Page Ref: 455

10) After 1851, the U.S. government abandoned the policy of one large reservation because of each of the following factors EXCEPT

- A) wagon trains needed to cross the Great Plains.
- B) prospectors kept finding more gold and silver in the West.
- C) the Indians could not get along with each other and needed to be kept apart.
- D) a transcontinental railroad was being planned.
- E) the government wanted to clear the way for settlement.

Answer: C

Page Ref: 455

11) The Sand Creek massacre of 1864 was led by

- A) William J. Fetterman.
- B) George Custer.
- C) William Sherman.
- D) John Chivington.
- E) Joseph Smith.

Answer: D

Page Ref: 455

12) Which of the following was, perhaps, the greatest Native American victory over the United States Army?

- A) Battle of Wounded Knee
- B) Battle of Sand Creek
- C) Custer's Last Stand
- D) Fetterman Massacre
- E) the "Trail of Tears"

Answer: C

Page Ref: 456

13) A popular new cult among the Native American Plains tribes by the late 1880s was

- A) the Ghost Dance.
- B) the Sun Dance.
- C) human sacrifice.
- D) Catholicism.
- E) the Great White Father.

Answer: A

Page Ref: 456

14) The Dawes Severalty Act sought to "civilize" the Indians by

- A) turning them into landowning ranchers and farmers.
- B) making public education compulsory on the reservations.
- C) threatening to exterminate them if they refused to adopt white culture.
- D) sending Christian missionaries to convert them.
- E) arranging for their children to be fostered out to white families.

Answer: A

Page Ref: 456

15) Beginning in 1871, the United States government

- A) stopped dealing with Native American tribes as sovereign nations.
- B) started dealing with Native American tribes as sovereign nations.
- C) tried to restore lands to Native Americans.
- D) rejected the Dawes Act.
- E) began a systematic slaughter of all Native Americans still living in tribes.

Answer: A

Page Ref: 457

16) The final blow to Native American tribal life on the Plains was

- A) the deaths of the major Native American leaders.
- B) the extermination of the buffalo herds.
- C) incessant tribal warfare.
- D) the reservation system.
- E) the introduction of crop farming.

Answer: B

Page Ref: 458

- 17) Which of the following was NOT part of the national government's policy towards Native Americans from the early 1870s to the mid 1880s?
- A) signing separate peace treaties with specific Indian tribes
 - B) trying Native Americans in federal courts
 - C) giving individual Native Americans parcels of land
 - D) assimilating Native Americans into urban life
 - E) establishing Native American schools

Answer: D

Page Ref: 460

- 18) The first migrations westward
- A) headed for the Middle Plains region.
 - B) focused on the Southwest.
 - C) rushed to Oregon and California.
 - D) followed the traditional path of earlier settlers.
 - E) steered toward the Great Lakes region.

Answer: C

Page Ref: 460

- 19) A dominant issue in the western Great Plains was control of
- A) gold and silver mines.
 - B) grazing rights.
 - C) water.
 - D) the land.
 - E) the routes of the great cattle drives.

Answer: C

Page Ref: 460-461

- 20) Which of the following phrases describes the journey for most settlers westward?
- A) All members of the journey had tasks to fulfill on the trail.
 - B) Only men migrated westward.
 - C) Most settlers tried to make the journey as quickly as possible.
 - D) The journey was easier for men than women.
 - E) It was a disciplined and efficient enterprise.

Answer: A

Page Ref: 461

- 21) A common sight for pioneers heading west on the Oregon and other trails was
- A) the bleached bones of those who had gone before.
 - B) menacing bands of hostile Indians.
 - C) piles of trash discarded by previous travelers.
 - D) indecent women prancing about in bloomers.
 - E) cattle drives heading north.

Answer: C

Page Ref: 461

- 22) The Homestead Act of 1862 failed because
- A) it charged too much for government land.
 - B) the land allotments were insufficient for farming arid land.
 - C) it did not adequately convert the Native Americans to farmers.
 - D) gold was discovered on land set aside for farming.
 - E) too few settlers were willing to migrate west.

Answer: B

Page Ref: 462

- 23) Which group was the West's largest landowners?
- A) railroad companies
 - B) immigrants
 - C) eastern settlers
 - D) Asian immigrants
 - E) Mexicans

Answer: A

Page Ref: 463

- 24) The 1902 federal law setting aside the proceeds from land sales to finance irrigation projects out West was
- A) the National Reclamation Act.
 - B) the Timber Culture Act.
 - C) the Timber and Stone Act.
 - D) the Homestead Act.
 - E) the Western Watering Act.

Answer: A

Page Ref: 463

- 25) Which of the following had the smallest Hispanic population in the 1880s?
- A) California
 - B) New Mexico
 - C) Texas
 - D) Kansas
 - E) Arizona

Answer: D

Page Ref: 463

- 26) The first major industry to attract large numbers of people to the West was
- A) cattle ranching.
 - B) farming.
 - C) fur trapping.
 - D) shepherding.
 - E) mining.

Answer: E

Page Ref: 465

- 27) The Big Bonanza
- A) made Henry Comstock the richest man in the world.
 - B) was the largest wheat farm on the Great Plains.
 - C) was discovered near Pike's Peak in Colorado.
 - D) was the richest discovery in the history of mining.
 - E) indirectly led to an uprising of the Sioux Indians.

Answer: D

Page Ref: 466

28) California miners who moved eastward following new gold strikes were called

- A) placer-miners.
- B) claim-jumpers.
- C) yonder-siders.
- D) forty-niners.
- E) gold-diggers.

Answer: C

Page Ref: 466

29) The western cattle industry had its origins in

- A) Mexico.
- B) Spain.
- C) New England.
- D) the plantation South.
- E) Argentina.

Answer: A

Page Ref: 468

30) Which of the following stimulated the western cattle industry?

- A) court decisions that allowed livestock to be transported across state lines
- B) the discovery of precious metals that made money available for investment in ranching
- C) railroads and a population increase in the eastern United States
- D) a decline in the amount of beef imported to the United States
- E) dietary changes in the eastern United States

Answer: C

Page Ref: 468

31) The individual largely responsible for developing the "trail drive" was

- A) William Hickok.
- B) Joseph G. McCoy.
- C) Charles Goodnight.
- D) Henry Comstock.
- E) Hank Chisolm.

Answer: B

Page Ref: 468

32) Approximately 50 percent of cowboys driving the great herds from Texas to city markets in the 1870s were

- A) Asian Americans.
- B) African Americans and Mexicans.
- C) Europeans.
- D) Argentines.
- E) women.

Answer: B

Page Ref: 468

33) By the late nineteenth century, ranching was changing in each of the following ways EXCEPT:

- A) Ranchers were fencing off their lands and reducing the size of their herds.
- B) Ranchers were crossbreeding the longhorns with Hereford and Angus bulls.
- C) Ranches were getting larger.
- D) Some ranchers were abandoning cattle in favor of raising sheep.
- E) Ranchers were growing hay for winter fodder.

Answer: C

Page Ref: 468

- 34) The increase of farmers in the West after the Civil War was caused, primarily, by
- A) the decline of ranching.
 - B) failed miners looking for new occupations.
 - C) the belief in economic opportunity by many Americans.
 - D) an increase in the birthrate of the western farmers.
 - E) advances in irrigation farming.

Answer: C

Page Ref: 470

- 35) The inventor of barbed wire was
- A) John Chivington.
 - B) Joseph Glidden.
 - C) Frederick Jackson Turner.
 - D) William F. Cody.
 - E) Joseph McCoy.

Answer: B

Page Ref: 471

- 36) The _____ was established to help provide isolated farmers with social and cultural activities.
- A) Knights of Labor
 - B) Populist movement
 - C) National Grange
 - D) Farmers Alliance
 - E) Ku Klux Klan

Answer: C

Page Ref: 471

- 37) The so-called "final fling" of settlement on the frontier occurred in
- A) California.
 - B) Oklahoma.
 - C) Missouri.
 - D) Oregon.
 - E) Arizona.

Answer: B

Page Ref: 472

- 38) The 1890 census reported that the frontier line
- A) had reached the Great Plains.
 - B) had reached the Rocky Mountains.
 - C) had reached the Pacific Coast.
 - D) had reached the Mexican border.
 - E) could no longer be found.

Answer: E

Page Ref: 472

- 39) Frederick Jackson Turner was
- A) founder of the National Grange.
 - B) the historian who first developed the frontier thesis.
 - C) the most notorious of the western badmen.
 - D) the discoverer of the Comstock Lode.
 - E) a famous wagon train boss.

Answer: B

Page Ref: 472

- 40) According to some historians, the most decisive influence on American society was the existence of the
- A) Native Americans.
 - B) abundant forest land.
 - C) frontier.
 - D) great mountain ranges.
 - E) Great Plains.

Answer: C

Page Ref: 472-473

17.2 True/False Questions

- 1) The majority of the Great Plains tribes were root and berry gatherers.

Answer: FALSE

Page Ref: 453

- 2) In 1864, Col. John Chivington and his Colorado militiamen were wiped out by a party of Cheyenne Indians.

Answer: FALSE

Page Ref: 455

- 3) The Ghost Dance religion helped prepare the Sioux for life on a reservation.

Answer: FALSE

Page Ref: 456

- 4) The main purpose of the Dawes Act of 1887 was to turn individual Native Americans into land-owning farmers.

Answer: TRUE

Page Ref: 458

- 5) The West acted as a social "safety valve," bleeding off dangerous social and economic tensions.

Answer: FALSE

Page Ref: 460

- 6) Most of the migrations overland to the West were family affairs.

Answer: TRUE

Page Ref: 460

- 7) By the end of the century, few Mexican Americans could be found in the West.

Answer: TRUE

Page Ref: 463

- 8) A major obstacle to the development of the western cattle industry was the expense of purchasing large tracts of land.

Answer: FALSE

Page Ref: 468-469

- 9) From 1850 to 1900, there were relatively few changes in farming technology in America.

Answer: FALSE

Page Ref: 471

- 10) The Sooners are an example of the speed of western settlement in the second half of the nineteenth century.

Answer: TRUE

Page Ref: 472

17.3 Essay Questions

- 1) How did the environment of the Great Plains differ from that of the eastern United States? What problems did this pose for farmers?
Page Ref: 451-453; 470-471
- 2) What factors contributed to the defeat of the plains Indians?
Page Ref: 452-459
- 3) What government policies facilitated the settlement and development of the West?
Page Ref: 462-463
- 4) Contrast life on the western frontier for the miner, the cattleman, and the farmer. What social and economic factors contributed to the lifestyle developed by each group?
Page Ref: 465-471

American Stories (Brands/Breen/Williams/Gross)

Chapter 18 The Industrial Society, 1850-1901

18.1 Multiple-Choice Questions

- 1) The aging American poet who most feared the impact of new industrial technologies on American life was
- A) William Dean Howells.
 - B) Andrew Carnegie.
 - C) Walt Whitman.
 - D) Williams Simms.
 - E) John Greenleaf Whittier.

Answer: E

Page Ref: 478

- 2) The most important advances in industrialization
- A) came in the last third of the nineteenth century.
 - B) were made during the Civil War.
 - C) had come in western Europe by 1900.
 - D) had little effect on the American economy.
 - E) began with the dawn of the twentieth century.

Answer: A

Page Ref: 478

- 3) How did the American government affect industrial growth?
- A) It followed a policy of laissez-faire.
 - B) It closely regulated the pace of the growth.
 - C) It provided incentives for growth.
 - D) It balanced agrarian and industrial demands.
 - E) It increased taxes on industry.

Answer: C

Page Ref: 479

- 4) Which of the following was NOT a factor in American industrial development?
- A) an abundance of natural resources
 - B) a heavy influx of immigrants
 - C) new technological innovations
 - D) industrialization of the South
 - E) an abundance of labor

Answer: D

Page Ref: 479

- 5) Industrial growth was concentrated in the
- A) Southwest.
 - B) Northeast.
 - C) Pacific.
 - D) Southeast.
 - E) Midwest.

Answer: B

Page Ref: 479

6) In 1900, the population of the United States was approximately

- A) 10,000,000 people.
- B) 76,000,000 people.
- C) 111,000,000 people.
- D) 150,000,000 people.
- E) 260,000,000 people.

Answer: B

Page Ref: 479

7) The most significant technical innovation of the nineteenth century was

- A) Kodak cameras.
- B) oil.
- C) automobiles.
- D) railroads.
- E) steam ships.

Answer: D

Page Ref: 480

8) The development of a national railway system

- A) provided needed jobs for an overabundant labor supply.
- B) had little effect on the economic changes of the late nineteenth century.
- C) led to an integrated national economic system.
- D) had little help from the political system.
- E) was not completed until the early twentieth century.

Answer: C

Page Ref: 480

9) Rapid rail construction after the Civil War was possible because

- A) there was little competition between the builders.
- B) the rail companies managed their money and land wisely.
- C) federal and state governments provided important incentives.
- D) the western half of the nation was uninhabitable.
- E) the South was eager to participate.

Answer: C

Page Ref: 481-482

10) A major change in the railroad industry after the Civil War was the development of

- A) major railroad trunk lines.
- B) competition between owners for local markets.
- C) regional marketplaces.
- D) international rail systems.
- E) a greater number of small rail companies.

Answer: A

Page Ref: 482-483

11) The two transcontinental railroad lines met at

- A) Sacramento, California.
- B) Reno, Nevada.
- C) Promontory, Utah.
- D) Santa Fe, New Mexico.
- E) Salt Lake City, Utah.

Answer: C

Page Ref: 484

- 12) By 1894, American railroads
- A) had difficulty finding the capital to expand.
 - B) suffered from competition and overexpansion.
 - C) had consolidated into four major lines.
 - D) had eliminated competition.
 - E) were at the peak of their bargaining power.

Answer: B

Page Ref: 485

- 13) The most important figure in American finance was
- A) J. P. Morgan.
 - B) Andrew Carnegie.
 - C) Andrew Mellon.
 - D) Albert Fink.
 - E) E. F. Hutton.

Answer: A

Page Ref: 486

- 14) Which of the following individuals is INCORRECTLY associated with the industry he helped to found?
- A) Andrew Carnegie : steel
 - B) J. P. Morgan : finance
 - C) Henry Bessemer : railroads
 - D) John D. Rockefeller : oil
 - E) William Kelly : steel

Answer: C

Page Ref: 486

- 15) After 1870, the measure of a nation's industrial progress was determined by
- A) the production of steel.
 - B) the production of iron.
 - C) the number of railroad lines.
 - D) agricultural output.
 - E) *per capita* exports.

Answer: A

Page Ref: 486

- 16) Andrew Carnegie's success could be attributed to the fact that he
- A) inherited a large family fortune.
 - B) understood how to organize steel industry management, and its financial structure, to his best advantage.
 - C) shared profits with subordinates.
 - D) had no competition from other producers.
 - E) had worked in the steel industry since childhood.

Answer: B

Page Ref: 487

17) This company became the first billion-dollar company.

- A) Thomson Steel Works
- B) Standard Oil
- C) Westinghouse
- D) U.S. Steel
- E) American Telephone and Telegraph

Answer: D

Page Ref: 488

18) The first modern trust was

- A) United States Steel.
- B) the Northern Securities Company.
- C) Standard Oil.
- D) Carnegie Steel.
- E) the Pennsylvania Railroad.

Answer: C

Page Ref: 489

19) As a result of the proliferation of patents in the late nineteenth century,

- A) the country imported its technology.
- B) the marketplace was oversaturated with goods.
- C) American life radically changed.
- D) few Americans participated in the economic changes.
- E) Americans began to fear technology.

Answer: C

Page Ref: 490

20) The individual most closely associated with innovations in photographic equipment was

- A) Thomas Edison.
- B) John D. Rockefeller.
- C) George Eastman.
- D) Cyrus Field.
- E) Sam Kodak.

Answer: C

Page Ref: 490

21) The most important development in the communications system in nineteenth-century America was the

- A) telephone.
- B) post office.
- C) telegraph.
- D) radio.
- E) transatlantic cable.

Answer: A

Page Ref: 490

22) Which of the following were the most important inventions of the late nineteenth century?

- A) typewriter and calculating machine
- B) telephone and electricity
- C) spindles and sewing machines
- D) telegraph and processed meat
- E) automobiles and the assembly line

Answer: B

Page Ref: 490

23) The greatest inventor of late nineteenth- and early twentieth-century America was

- A) Cyrus Field.
- B) Thomas Edison.
- C) Henry Bessemer.
- D) J.P. Morgan.
- E) George Westinghouse.

Answer: B

Page Ref: 490

24) Which of the following was NOT a consequence of the advent of advertising and large scale retailing?

- A) Americans became consumers.
- B) The demand for goods increased.
- C) The national market was joined in all parts of the nation.
- D) Most consumers felt threatened by the new industrial goods.
- E) Americans became aware of needs they didn't know they had before.

Answer: D

Page Ref: 492

25) Which of the following individuals was NOT an innovator in retailing in the late nineteenth century?

- A) R. H. Macy
- B) Cyrus Field
- C) John Wanamaker
- D) Richard W. Sears
- E) Alvah C. Roebuck

Answer: B

Page Ref: 492

26) The development of brand names, chain stores, and mail order houses

- A) drove the prices of goods upward.
- B) confused consumers.
- C) had little effect on the buying public.
- D) created a gulf between consumer and producer.
- E) provided convenience and standardization.

Answer: E

Page Ref: 492

27) Most working women

- A) were young and single.
- B) were married with children.
- C) were African American.
- D) had many professional opportunities.
- E) were widows or single mothers.

Answer: A

Page Ref: 494

28) In comparison to male workers, female workers

- A) found equal pay for equal work.
- B) were relegated to traditional "feminine" jobs.
- C) reaped the rewards of the industrial system.
- D) were respected as important income earners.
- E) generally had female managers.

Answer: B

Page Ref: 495

29) The process of feminization took place in which of the following professions in the late nineteenth century?

- A) law
- B) accounting
- C) the ministry
- D) teaching
- E) telegraph operation

Answer: D

Page Ref: 495

30) Which of the following groups received the greatest rewards from industrialization?

- A) white, native-born females
- B) foreign-born males
- C) African American males
- D) white, native-born males
- E) skilled workers in all categories

Answer: D

Page Ref: 495

31) The leader of the Knights of Labor was

- A) Jay Gould.
- B) Samuel Gompers.
- C) Terence Powderly.
- D) John L. Lewis.
- E) Eugene Debs.

Answer: C

Page Ref: 496

32) Why did the Knights of Labor fail?

- A) It could not provide effective national leadership.
- B) It was unable to organize the workers.
- C) It had no successful strikes.
- D) It was unable to develop a set of objectives.
- E) Terence Powderly was imprisoned.

Answer: A

Page Ref: 497

33) By the 1890s, the most important labor organization in the country was the

- A) Teamsters Union.
- B) Congress of Industrial Organizations.
- C) American Federation of Labor.
- D) Union of Iron and Steel Workers.
- E) Union of Sleeping Car Porters.

Answer: C

Page Ref: 497

34) Unlike the Knights of Labor, the American Federation of Labor

- A) believed workers would rise in stature.
- B) organized skilled and unskilled workers.
- C) emphasized economic goals for workers.
- D) organized a majority of the workers.
- E) hoped all workers could eventually become self-employed.

Answer: C

Page Ref: 497

35) As the leader of the American Federation of Labor, he tried to achieve pragmatic goals for his workers.

- A) Terence Powderly
- B) Samuel Gompers
- C) John L. Lewis
- D) Uriah S. Stephens
- E) Eugene Debs

Answer: B

Page Ref: 497

36) As for women workers, the American Federation of Labor

- A) enthusiastically supported their needs.
- B) either ignored or opposed them as members.
- C) brought important changes in the work place.
- D) allowed them into leadership positions.
- E) encouraged all producing women to join.

Answer: B

Page Ref: 497

37) The principle of the "iron law of wages" stated that

- A) the welfare of the workers dictated wages.
- B) supply and demand regulated wages.
- C) all workers should be treated the same.
- D) the quality of work should be determined by the managers.
- E) wages should remain unchanged as long as possible.

Answer: B

Page Ref: 498

38) The great strike of 1877, in which more than 100 people died, involved

- A) steel workers.
- B) cowboys.
- C) railroad workers.
- D) oil workers.
- E) textile workers.

Answer: C

Page Ref: 498

39) The Haymarket Square riot

- A) brought public sympathy to the plight of the workers.
- B) strengthened the national labor movement.
- C) weakened the national labor movement.
- D) forced government regulation of unions.
- E) took place in New York City.

Answer: C

Page Ref: 499

40) The Homestead Strike

- A) forced management to meet the workers' demands.
- B) was resolved through negotiation and bargaining.
- C) had little interference from the government.
- D) emphasized the cost of industrialization.
- E) was peaceful compared to Haymarket.

Answer: D

Page Ref: 500

18.2 True/False Questions

- 1) By 1900, American society had radically changed from its Civil War days.

Answer: TRUE

Page Ref: 478

- 2) Technological progress in the late nineteenth century doomed some older industries while creating many new ones.

Answer: TRUE

Page Ref: 477

- 3) Immigration had little impact on economic development in the late nineteenth century.

Answer: FALSE

Page Ref: 479

- 4) Early railroad companies attempted to avoid cooperating with each other.

Answer: TRUE

Page Ref: 482

- 5) The American Railway Association was largely responsible for dividing the United States into the time zones that exist today.

Answer: TRUE

Page Ref: 483

- 6) A great series of mergers occurred in American industry in the late nineteenth century.

Answer: TRUE

Page Ref: 485-486

- 7) The first telephone exchange opened in 1878, the same year a phone was installed in the White House.

Answer: TRUE

Page Ref: 490

- 8) The homogeneity of mass produced goods bound the country together by generating a common language of consumption.

Answer: TRUE

Page Ref: 492

- 9) In most jobs, status and pay were divided unequally between men and women.

Answer: TRUE

Page Ref: 493-494

- 10) The Knights of Labor was the first really successful labor union in American history.

Answer: FALSE

Page Ref: 496-497

18.3 Essay Questions

- 1) What was the role of government in fostering economic growth in the late nineteenth century? What growth-related problems did businesses encounter? How did businesses cope with these problems?

Page Ref: 479-486

- 2) What was the role of technology in economic growth in the late nineteenth century?

Page Ref: 486-491

3) What was the cultural impact of advances in marketing?

Page Ref: 492

4) How did industrialization affect the working class? How did workers attempt to improve their lot? To what extent did they succeed?

Page Ref: 493-501

American Stories (Brands/Breen/Williams/Gross)

Chapter 19 Toward an Urban Society, 1877-1900

19.1 Multiple-Choice Questions

- 1) The rise of cities and industry
- A) had little effect on American life.
 - B) provided opportunities for all Americans.
 - C) sustained the foundations of pre-Civil War society.
 - D) caused sweeping changes in all segments of American society.
 - E) was steady throughout the nineteenth century.

Answer: D

Page Ref: 506, 514

- 2) The architect who invented the "skyscraper" was
- A) Louis H. Sullivan.
 - B) Frank Lloyd Wright.
 - C) Peter Chin.
 - D) Jane Addams.
 - E) William Allen White.

Answer: A

Page Ref: 507

- 3) Building the new skyscrapers depended on the invention of
- A) concrete reinforced pilings.
 - B) electrical elevators.
 - C) automatic window cleaners.
 - D) indoor plumbing.
 - E) the Bessemer process.

Answer: E

Page Ref: 507

- 4) Which of the following statements about late nineteenth-century immigrants is NOT true?
- A) Most came seeking economic opportunities.
 - B) Most were highly skilled craftsmen.
 - C) Most were young males.
 - D) Most settled along the eastern seaboard.
 - E) Often they already knew someone in the United States.

Answer: B

Page Ref: 509

- 5) In 1890, what percentage of New York City residents were of foreign birth or foreign parentage?
- A) 60
 - B) 65
 - C) 70
 - D) 75
 - E) 80

Answer: E

Page Ref: 509

6) By the end of the nineteenth century, most immigrants arrived from

- A) southern and eastern Europe.
- B) northern and western Europe.
- C) Mexico.
- D) the Pacific.
- E) China.

Answer: A

Page Ref: 510

7) In 1894, the Immigration Restriction League demanded a literacy test for immigrants from

- A) China.
- B) Ireland.
- C) southern and eastern Europe.
- D) Mexico.
- E) Russia.

Answer: C

Page Ref: 510

8) As the new immigrants entered American society, they

- A) were well prepared to make the adjustment.
- B) clung to the customs of their native countries.
- C) quickly assimilated into the society.
- D) never were able to adjust to the conditions of their new life.
- E) gave up their native languages.

Answer: B

Page Ref: 511

9) One consequence of the urban growth of the late nineteenth century was

- A) urban renewal of neighborhoods.
- B) growth of middle-class neighborhoods.
- C) development of urban planning.
- D) powerful city political machines.
- E) construction of better housing.

Answer: D

Page Ref: 512

10) The most famous political machine of the late nineteenth century was

- A) the Fifth Street Gang.
- B) Tammany Hall.
- C) the Irish Mafia.
- D) the Lamar Circle.
- E) the Coughlin Gang.

Answer: B

Page Ref: 513

11) Tenements were

- A) saloons where working-class men gathered to socialize.
- B) urban apartment buildings that tended to be overcrowded.
- C) neighborhood ghettos populated by unassimilated East European immigrants.
- D) heavily developed industrial districts notorious for polluting the air and water.
- E) pool halls frequented by street gang members.

Answer: B

Page Ref: 507-508

12) Which of the following was NOT a reason urban political machines stayed in power?

- A) There was little control over urban life.
- B) They understood how to use the political system for their own good.
- C) They performed social services for the immigrants.
- D) There was little regard for the political system.
- E) The cities needed the services they provided.

Answer: D

Page Ref: 513

13) Which of the following statements about American life in the nineteenth century is NOT true?

- A) Meals tended to be heavy and so did people.
- B) Medical science was still hopelessly locked in the past.
- C) Infant mortality declined between 1877 and 1900.
- D) There were few hospitals and no hospital insurance.
- E) Food prices were low.

Answer: B

Page Ref: 514

14) In the Victorian code of morality,

- A) children were active participants in family life.
- B) wives were to be acknowledged as equal partners to their husbands.
- C) moral values were less important than economic values.
- D) strict standards of behavior should be followed.
- E) young women could finally go out without a chaperone.

Answer: D

Page Ref: 515

15) If an American became ill in the 1870s,

- A) hospital insurance would cover the cost of the illness.
- B) home care would be the accepted form of treatment.
- C) there was little help from the medical profession.
- D) recent medical discoveries would guarantee recovery.
- E) he or she would probably die.

Answer: B

Page Ref: 514

16) Most Americans in the 1880s

- A) no longer held religious beliefs.
- B) believed the school was the center of life.
- C) were church-attending Protestants.
- D) had few moral standards.
- E) were Catholic.

Answer: C

Page Ref: 515

17) After the Civil War,

- A) there was little need for reform movements.
- B) women were excluded from reform movements.
- C) reform movements remained active in American life.
- D) the national government was the major agent for change.
- E) reformers focused exclusively on temperance.

Answer: C

Page Ref: 516

18) What did the popularity of spectator sports indicate?

- A) the influence of European culture
- B) the increased amount of leisure time
- C) the breakdown of sexual barriers
- D) increased freedom for children
- E) the boredom of industrial workers

Answer: B

Page Ref: 517

19) The most popular spectator sport in the late nineteenth century was

- A) baseball.
- B) golf.
- C) tennis.
- D) basketball.
- E) croquet.

Answer: A

Page Ref: 517

20) The middle-class American family of the late nineteenth century

- A) found its status had remained unchanged.
- B) became more isolated from the world of work.
- C) had a greater economic function.
- D) tended to deteriorate under the impact of industrialization.
- E) had more children.

Answer: B

Page Ref: 518

21) The New Woman

- A) won respect from American society.
- B) developed from the economic changes of the times.
- C) quickly won political and civil rights.
- D) was usually married, working out of choice.
- E) still could not get a divorce.

Answer: B

Page Ref: 518-519

22) In the late nineteenth century,

- A) few women entered the work force.
- B) most women took advantage of the economic changes.
- C) few women challenged the system.
- D) the role of women in society was changing.
- E) womanly "innocence" was never questioned.

Answer: D

Page Ref: 519

23) The common-law doctrine of *femme couverte*

- A) was revised to adapt to the changes of the period.
- B) provided women with freedom in their marriages.
- C) brought women new political rights.
- D) was strongly supported by women.
- E) was central to the idea of the *New Woman*.

Answer: A

Page Ref: 519

24) How many states and territories in the United States required compulsory school attendance by 1900?

- A) 12
- B) 27
- C) 31
- D) 43
- E) all of them

Answer: C

Page Ref: 519

25) A founder of the National American Woman Suffrage Association was

- A) Rheta Childe Dorr.
- B) John H. Kellogg.
- C) Susan B. Anthony.
- D) Charlotte Gilman.
- E) Rebecca Ablowitz.

Answer: C

Page Ref: 519

26) Public schools in the 1870s and 1880s

- A) placed greater value on educating females.
- B) vigorously stressed discipline and routine.
- C) ignored moral, religious education.
- D) emphasized egalitarianism between students and teachers.
- E) were considered better than factories by most students.

Answer: B

Page Ref: 519

27) A major difference between northern and southern schools was

- A) more students attended school in the South.
- B) all southern states had compulsory school attendance laws.
- C) few southern states had compulsory school attendance laws.
- D) northern states provided segregated school systems.
- E) southern schools provided better curricula.

Answer: C

Page Ref: 520

28) As a result of the *Plessy v. Ferguson* decision,

- A) public education became more expensive for the southern states.
- B) integration of schools was to occur with deliberate speed.
- C) illiteracy among school-age children would be eradicated.
- D) *de facto* segregation could no longer occur.
- E) teachers at black schools were paid the same as their counterparts at white schools.

Answer: A

Page Ref: 521

29) A major change in the college curriculum of the late nineteenth century was to

- A) train students for the ministry.
- B) emphasize classical curriculum.
- C) have students follow a rigorous, prescribed curriculum.
- D) stress the practical application of education.
- E) eliminate electives from the curriculum.

Answer: D

Page Ref: 521

30) The _____ gave large grants of land to states to establish agricultural colleges.

- A) Carnegie Foundation
- B) Homestead Act
- C) Public Education Act
- D) Morrill Land Grant Act
- E) Standard Oil Company

Answer: D

Page Ref: 521

31) Booker T. Washington

- A) believed African Americans should fight for equal rights.
- B) had little hope for the future of African Americans in American society.
- C) believed that self-help was the best plan for African Americans.
- D) emphasized the importance of higher education for African Americans.
- E) founded the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

Answer: C

Page Ref: 522

32) W. E. B. Du Bois

- A) supported the views of Booker T. Washington.
- B) advocated revolutionary tactics for African Americans.
- C) was popular with African American and white society.
- D) believed educational advancement was the key to success.
- E) was the author of the Atlanta Compromise.

Answer: D

Page Ref: 523

33) The Social Darwinists

- A) believed the laws of nature applied to society.
- B) were active reformers in the late nineteenth century.
- C) had enormous influence on American society.
- D) raised important questions about the conditions of society.
- E) stressed society's responsibility to aid the poor.

Answer: A

Page Ref: 524

34) The leading American advocate of Social Darwinism was

- A) Walter Rauschenbusch.
- B) Richard Ely.
- C) William Graham Sumner.
- D) Washington Gladden.
- E) Edward Bellamy.

Answer: C

Page Ref: 524

35) According to his theory, a "single tax" would have equalized wealth and raised revenue to aid the poor.

- A) Edward Bellamy
- B) Karl Marx
- C) Henry George
- D) Herbert Spencer
- E) Clarence Darrow

Answer: C

Page Ref: 525

36) According to Henry George,

- A) modern society was perfect.
- B) there was a wide gulf between rich and poor.
- C) little could be done to alleviate the problems of the poor.
- D) a graduated income tax would solve the nation's problems.
- E) the poor in America were making real progress.

Answer: B

Page Ref: 525

37) As a young lawyer, Clarence Darrow believed that

- A) aiding the poor was interfering with the evolutionary process.
- B) capitalism must be overthrown.
- C) without poverty there would be no crime.
- D) capital punishment was essential to the maintenance of civil order.
- E) a "single tax" on corporate profits would solve all social problems.

Answer: C

Page Ref: 525

38) _____ wrote the book *Looking Backward* which looked forward to a future of socialism in America.

- A) Walter Rauschenbusch
- B) Edward Bellamy
- C) Richard Frick
- D) Jane Addams
- E) Henry George

Answer: B

Page Ref: 525

39) A Social Gospel minister believed that

- A) the environment controlled humankind.
- B) poverty was evidence of sinfulness.
- C) the next world was more important than this one.
- D) the church must actively participate in society.
- E) Social Darwinism could be incorporated into the church.

Answer: D

Page Ref: 526

40) Jane Addams was the founder of

- A) the South End House in Boston.
- B) the Henry Street Settlement in New York.
- C) Golden Home in San Francisco.
- D) Hull House in Chicago.
- E) the Neighborhood Guild in New York.

Answer: D

Page Ref: 526

19.2 True/False Questions

1) Between 1860 and 1910, the rural population of the United States increased more rapidly than the urban population.

Answer: FALSE

Page Ref: 506

- 2) One of the most important aspects of urban life in late nineteenth-century America was the availability of pure drinking water.
Answer: FALSE
Page Ref: 508
- 3) Most native-born Americans welcomed the immigrants with open arms.
Answer: FALSE
Page Ref: 510
- 4) New immigrants to America maintained their loyalty to their Old World cultures by speaking the native language, practicing their religious faith, reading their own newspapers, and often attending parochial schools.
Answer: TRUE
Page Ref: 510
- 5) Urban political machines stayed in power by trading social services for votes.
Answer: TRUE
Page Ref: 513
- 6) Religious values remained strong in the second half of the nineteenth century.
Answer: TRUE
Page Ref: 515
- 7) Fertility rates did not change in the second half of the nineteenth century.
Answer: FALSE
Page Ref: 518
- 8) By 1900, all but three states had made school attendance compulsory.
Answer: TRUE
Page Ref: 519
- 9) W. E. B. Du Bois was the author of the Atlanta Compromise.
Answer: FALSE
Page Ref: 523
- 10) The Settlement House movement reached all working-class groups in the cities.
Answer: FALSE
Page Ref: 527

19.3 Essay Questions

- 1) How did technology affect patterns of urban life in late nineteenth-century America? Under what conditions did the urban poor live? Why did technology fail to help these people?
Page Ref: 507-508
- 2) Compare the role of the political machines and the social reformers in dealing with the new urban environment of the late nineteenth century. Which group was more successful?
Page Ref: 512-513; 524-528
- 3) How did economic change and urbanization affect family life?
Page Ref: 517-518

- 4) How did education change in the late nineteenth century? Explain the controversy over education for blacks. Why did new educational opportunities open up for women? What was the main goal of primary education? Why?

Page Ref: 519-524

American Stories (Brands/Breen/Williams/Gross)

Chapter 20 Political Realignments, 1876-1901

20.1 Multiple-Choice Questions

1) Why were Americans fascinated by politics during the Gilded Age?

- A) Women and men were voting for the first time.
- B) African Americans were able to use their newly won suffrage.
- C) The quality of political candidates was excellent.
- D) Most Americans saw it as a form of entertainment.
- E) Cash incentives made people eager to vote.

Answer: D

Page Ref: 535

2) The grandfather clause waived the literacy requirement for voters whose ancestor had

- A) already passed a literacy test.
- B) fought in the Civil War.
- C) been white.
- D) voted before 1867.
- E) correctly interpreted the Constitution.

Answer: D

Page Ref: 535

3) Which of the following groups made up the bulk of the electorate until 1900?

- A) white males
- B) white males and white females
- C) white and African American males
- D) African American males
- E) landowning white males

Answer: A

Page Ref: 535

4) Which of the following is NOT true of American politics in the 1870s and 1880s?

- A) The Republicans dominated the Northeast.
- B) The Democrats dominated the South.
- C) National elections were usually decided in the "doubtful" states that extended from New York to Illinois.
- D) The influence of the Civil War generation was fading.
- E) Nationally, the two parties were evenly balanced in strength.

Answer: D

Page Ref: 535

5) Which of the following was NOT part of the Republican party's platform in the post-Civil War period?

- A) high protective tariffs
- B) civil rights legislation
- C) subsidies to railroads
- D) decentralized government power
- E) promotion of moral progress

Answer: D

Page Ref: 536

- 6) Until the 1890s,
- A) the presidency was weaker than Congress.
 - B) the presidency was able to assert its power.
 - C) Congress had little interest in national affairs.
 - D) few presidents seemed committed to national affairs.
 - E) power was equally divided between the president and Congress.

Answer: A

Page Ref: 536

- 7) The president who entered the White House after the fraudulent election of 1876 was
- A) Grover Cleveland.
 - B) William McKinley.
 - C) Rutherford B. Hayes.
 - D) Benjamin Harrison.
 - E) William Jennings Bryan.

Answer: C

Page Ref: 537

- 8) Which of the following presidents was assassinated in office?
- A) James Garfield
 - B) Rutherford B. Hayes
 - C) Grover Cleveland
 - D) Chester A. Arthur
 - E) William H. Taft

Answer: A

Page Ref: 537

- 9) The Pendleton Act
- A) eliminated presidential appointments.
 - B) provided a merit system for the national government.
 - C) allowed Congress greater power in appointing government jobs.
 - D) gave the judiciary greater power in the national government.
 - E) established the Secret Service.

Answer: B

Page Ref: 537

- 10) Grover Cleveland
- A) increased federal activities.
 - B) was committed to higher tariffs.
 - C) curtailed federal activities.
 - D) brought dishonor to the Democratic party.
 - E) was reelected in a landslide in 1888.

Answer: C

Page Ref: 538

- 11) Which of the following was a Democrat who served as president?
- A) Grover Cleveland
 - B) Benjamin Harrison
 - C) William McKinley
 - D) James Garfield
 - E) William Jennings Bryan

Answer: A

Page Ref: 538

12) Which one of the following court decisions severely crippled the Sherman Antitrust Act?

- A) *Munn v. Illinois*
- B) *United States v. E. C. Knight*
- C) *Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific Railway v. Illinois*
- D) *Simpson v. Thomas*
- E) *Sherman v. Southern Mining*

Answer: B

Page Ref: 539

13) The Sherman Antitrust Act

- A) was vague and at the mercy of the courts.
- B) had little effect on antitrust policy.
- C) was only concerned with regulating railroads.
- D) did not have criminal penalties for violators.
- E) was used aggressively by the Justice Department.

Answer: A

Page Ref: 539

14) The case of *United States v. E.C. Knight*

- A) strengthened the regulatory powers of the federal government.
- B) provided stronger regulation over manufacturing.
- C) had little effect on national policy.
- D) gave the Supreme Court an opportunity to uphold and strengthen the Sherman Antitrust Act.
- E) drew a sharp distinction between commerce and manufacturing.

Answer: E

Page Ref: 539

15) Those who supported the free coinage of silver

- A) were convinced it would help the agrarian sectors.
- B) were primarily found in the North and East.
- C) wanted to keep the monetary power from the national government.
- D) found little support for their views in Congress.
- E) thought it would deflate the currency.

Answer: A

Page Ref: 539

16) Why was the Republican-controlled Congress of 1890 important?

- A) It was unable to assert federal authority.
- B) Its legislation shaped the future policy of the nation.
- C) It would be overwhelmingly re-elected.
- D) It gained the support of the Democrats.
- E) It spent frugally in an effort to build up the U.S. Treasury.

Answer: B

Page Ref: 540

17) Which of the following was NOT a reason for farm discontent in the late nineteenth century?

- A) the inability to organize and voice their discontent
- B) the belief that railroad rates were rising
- C) the inability to control market prices
- D) the perception of a loss of status in society
- E) farm mortgages

Answer: A

Page Ref: 540-541

- 18) Which of the following was NOT an organization of farmers that sprang into existence in the late 1880s?
- A) Colored Farmers' Alliance
 - B) Southern Alliance
 - C) Northwestern Alliance
 - D) the Grange
 - E) Farmer's Alliance and Industrial Union

Answer: D

Page Ref: 541-542

- 19) The major objective of the Alliance Movement was to
- A) form a social organization for farmers.
 - B) organize and politicize the American farmer.
 - C) ensure equal distribution of wealth.
 - D) elect Democrats and Republicans who represented the farmers.
 - E) protect farmers against greedy cattle ranchers.

Answer: B

Page Ref: 541-542

- 20) Which one of the following was NOT a demand of the Populist party?
- A) the free coinage of silver
 - B) creation of a subtreasury system
 - C) the end of protective tariffs
 - D) establishment of a federal income tax
 - E) maintenance of the gold standard

Answer: E

Page Ref: 542

- 21) The Populist candidate for president in 1892 was
- A) William Jennings Bryan.
 - B) James Weaver.
 - C) Mary Lease.
 - D) William McKinley.
 - E) Grover Cleveland.

Answer: B

Page Ref: 543

- 22) The election of 1892
- A) brought disappointing results for the Populists.
 - B) provided the Populists with a national forum.
 - C) saw many voters switching to the Populist party.
 - D) had little effect on the national issues.
 - E) brought Leonidas Polk to the presidency.

Answer: A

Page Ref: 543

- 23) The Panic of 1893
- A) was caused by the economic changes of the period.
 - B) was confined to a small group of investors.
 - C) had little effect on the national government.
 - D) brought quick, decisive action by the government.
 - E) caused banks to increase their number of loans.

Answer: A

Page Ref: 544

- 24) Which of the following was NOT a consequence of the depression of 1893?
- A) It changed American ideas about the role of the government in the economy.
 - B) It created a bitter fight over currency.
 - C) It brought rural and urban societies closer together.
 - D) It had a lasting effect on American society.
 - E) It produced widespread business failures.

Answer: C

Page Ref: 544-545

- 25) The individual who rocketed to national attention because of the Pullman strike was
- A) Jacob Coxey.
 - B) Theodore Dreiser.
 - C) Eugene V. Debs.
 - D) Henry Adams.
 - E) Thomas Watson.

Answer: C

Page Ref: 545

- 26) President Cleveland broke the Pullman strike on grounds that it had
- A) exposed the United States to foreign invasion.
 - B) interfered with the collection of taxes.
 - C) raised the possibility of open class warfare.
 - D) obstructed the delivery of the mail.
 - E) forced wealthy travelers to ride in ordinary passenger cars.

Answer: D

Page Ref: 545

- 27) The president of the United States during the depression of 1893 was
- A) Herbert Hoover.
 - B) Grover Cleveland.
 - C) Rutherford B. Hayes.
 - D) William McKinley.
 - E) Theodore Roosevelt.

Answer: B

Page Ref: 546

- 28) Early in the 1890s, the Democrats succeeded in
- A) modestly reducing tariff levels.
 - B) taking the United States off the gold standard.
 - C) driving the economy to higher levels.
 - D) both A and B
 - E) both A and C

Answer: A

Page Ref: 546

- 29) In 1894,
- A) Grover Cleveland had strong support for his policies.
 - B) few voters supported a strong, active government.
 - C) the Populist party was a major political party.
 - D) the deadlock between the Republicans and Democrats ended.
 - E) Americans became more suspicious of government power.

Answer: D

Page Ref: 547

30) The greatest change in American literature during the late 1800s was the rise of

- A) poetry.
- B) evolutionism.
- C) realism.
- D) romanticism.
- E) impressionism.

Answer: C

Page Ref: 549

31) Which of the following individuals was NOT a prominent American writer of the late nineteenth century?

- A) Mark Twain
- B) William Dean Howells
- C) Mary Lease
- D) Stephen Crane
- E) Bret Harte

Answer: C

Page Ref: 549-550

32) The writings of Mark Twain

- A) reflected the mood of romanticism in literature.
- B) portrayed life in the tenements of the East.
- C) relied on literary language in his prose style.
- D) relied on the realism and humor of American life.
- E) never gained international prominence.

Answer: D

Page Ref: 550

33) The literary naturalists argued that

- A) the environment had a great effect in shaping human character.
- B) human beings had a great deal of control over the forces affecting their lives.
- C) writers should focus on fabricating romances.
- D) both A and B
- E) both A and C

Answer: A

Page Ref: 550

34) The leading naturalist writer of the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries was

- A) William Dean Howells.
- B) Theodore Dreiser.
- C) Mark Twain.
- D) Joel Chandler Harris.
- E) Harriet Beecher Stowe.

Answer: B

Page Ref: 550

35) The major issue of the election of 1896 was

- A) currency.
- B) tariffs.
- C) patronage.
- D) regulation of the railroads.
- E) race relations.

Answer: A

Page Ref: 551

- 36) The two major presidential candidates of the 1896 election were
- A) William Howard Taft and William Jennings Bryan.
 - B) Thomas Reed and Grover Cleveland.
 - C) William Jennings Bryan and William McKinley.
 - D) Marcus Hanna and Thomas Watson.
 - E) Grover Cleveland and William Jennings Bryan.

Answer: C

Page Ref: 552-553

- 37) When the Democrats endorsed silver in 1896, the Populists
- A) disbanded and merged with the Democrats.
 - B) seconded the nomination of Bryan.
 - C) disbanded and merged with the Republicans.
 - D) seconded the nomination of McKinley.
 - E) nominated Tom Watson of Georgia for president.

Answer: B

Page Ref: 554

- 38) Why was William Jennings Bryan defeated in 1896?
- A) He did not campaign directly among the voters.
 - B) He was unable to win Populist support.
 - C) The established eastern press had deserted him.
 - D) Few voters were interested in the campaign.
 - E) He was an awkward and shy speaker.

Answer: C

Page Ref: 554

- 39) As president, William McKinley
- A) was an activist president.
 - B) could not get along with Congress.
 - C) was perceived as a reactionary president.
 - D) decreased federal power while in office.
 - E) maintained an isolated administration.

Answer: A

Page Ref: 555

- 40) The 1890s
- A) seem unimportant in the twentieth century.
 - B) saw little economic growth.
 - C) entrenched the political patterns of the past.
 - D) saw the triumph of decentralization.
 - E) shaped the destiny of the nation.

Answer: E

Page Ref: 557

20.2 True/False Questions

- 1) During the late 1800s, relatively few Americans voted in the major elections.

Answer: FALSE

Page Ref: 535

2) During the late 1800s, Democrats, for the most part, wanted to keep government local and small in scope, while Republicans had a national perspective.

Answer: TRUE

Page Ref: 536

3) By the 1870s, a new generation of politicians dominated the political system.

Answer: FALSE

Page Ref: 535

4) Chester A. Arthur was assassinated by a disappointed office seeker.

Answer: FALSE

Page Ref: 537

5) The Republican-controlled Congress of 1890 was one of the least active in U.S. history.

Answer: FALSE

Page Ref: 538

6) Many people favored the coinage of silver because it would bring inflation.

Answer: TRUE

Page Ref: 539

7) Though farm profits fell in the late nineteenth century, farmers' purchasing power actually rose.

Answer: TRUE

Page Ref: 540

8) Although Grover Cleveland and William Jennings Bryan were both Democrats, they had very different political philosophies.

Answer: TRUE

Page Ref: 552

9) The election of 1896 forced William Jennings Bryan into an uncomfortable political alliance.

Answer: TRUE

Page Ref: 553-554

10) After 1896, the Democratic party quickly returned to power.

Answer: FALSE

Page Ref: 555

20.3 Essay Questions

1) What factors account for political party loyalty in the late nineteenth century? How was the sectional political balance related to high voter turnout in presidential elections?

Page Ref: 535-536

2) What issues led to the Populist movement? Why did the Populist Party fail to achieve major party status?

Page Ref: 540-544

3) What were the political consequences of the depression of the 1890s?

Page Ref: 544-547; 551-554

American Stories (Brands/Breen/Williams/Gross)

Chapter 21 Toward Empire, 1865-1902

21.1 Multiple-Choice Questions

- 1) Theodore Roosevelt resigned from his position as _____ to organize the Rough Riders.
- A) vice president
 - B) secretary of defense
 - C) assistant secretary of defense
 - D) secretary of the navy
 - E) assistant secretary of the navy

Answer: E

Page Ref: 561

- 2) Why was American expansion of the 1890s different from earlier expansionist moves?
- A) It was intended for settlement.
 - B) It was primarily for agricultural objectives.
 - C) It would create economic and military colonies overseas.
 - D) It would venture into uninhabited areas.
 - E) It was the result of war.

Answer: C

Page Ref: 563

- 3) Which of the following was NOT a factor in fostering a change in American foreign policy by 1890?
- A) the census report of 1890
 - B) concern over lack of natural resources
 - C) oversaturation of domestic markets
 - D) the rise of evolution-inspired notions of racial superiority
 - E) the perceived need for more foreign markets

Answer: B

Page Ref: 564

- 4) For many political and religious leaders, expansionism
- A) meant the demise of the American system.
 - B) would threaten the purity of the Anglo-Saxon race.
 - C) would put the United States into direct conflict with western European nations.
 - D) would mean the triumph of American civilization around the globe.
 - E) went against American ideals.

Answer: D

Page Ref: 564-565

- 5) Josiah Strong
- A) fostered the concept of the righteousness of American expansion.
 - B) believed that only missionary work should be done overseas.
 - C) had little regard for the theories of Charles Darwin.
 - D) hindered American expansion through his religious teachings.
 - E) thought foreign trade was unimportant.

Answer: A

Page Ref: 565

- 6) William Seward's foreign policy included
- A) avoiding entangling foreign alliances.
 - B) concentrating on promoting trade and commerce.
 - C) alliances with major European powers.
 - D) United States domination of the Americas.
 - E) Mexico but excluded Canada.

Answer: D

Page Ref: 565

- 7) In 1867, Secretary of State William Seward had the United States purchase Alaska from
- A) Spain.
 - B) Britain.
 - C) Russia.
 - D) China.
 - E) Canada.

Answer: C

Page Ref: 565

- 8) James G. Blaine's greatest diplomatic success was
- A) the purchase of Alaska.
 - B) securing home rule for Canada.
 - C) settling the *Alabama* claims with Britain.
 - D) paving the way for the establishment of the Pan-American Union.
 - E) averting a war with Britain over the boundary of Venezuela.

Answer: D

Page Ref: 566

- 9) In 1895, the United States and Great Britain came perilously close to war over
- A) Puerto Rico.
 - B) Venezuela.
 - C) Cuba.
 - D) British Honduras.
 - E) the Virgin Islands.

Answer: B

Page Ref: 566

- 10) During the Cleveland administration, which nation did the United States replace as the major power in Latin America?
- A) Germany
 - B) Great Britain
 - C) Venezuela
 - D) Mexico
 - E) Spain

Answer: B

Page Ref: 566

- 11) Why did American interest in Hawaii increase in the 1890s?
- A) There was intense pressure by American missionaries.
 - B) There was a fear of German influence in the region.
 - C) The economic and military value of the islands increased.
 - D) American political leaders believed the islands could be a model for expansionism.
 - E) Native Hawaiians appealed to the United States for help.

Answer: C

Page Ref: 567

- 12) Which of the following was NOT a difficulty in annexing the Hawaiian Islands?
- A) no clear motives for annexation
 - B) the threat of Japanese military actions
 - C) the opposition to annexing non-Anglo-Saxons
 - D) the lack of political consensus for annexation in Washington
 - E) the fear of provoking "colonial problems"

Answer: A

Page Ref: 568

- 13) In response to the successful American revolt in Hawaii in 1893, Grover Cleveland
- A) immediately annexed the islands.
 - B) restored the queen to power.
 - C) apologized to the Hawaiian people.
 - D) refused to recognize the new government.
 - E) tried, but failed, to restore the queen to power.

Answer: E

Page Ref: 568

- 14) After 1890, the U.S. Navy's building program
- A) was called off altogether to help balance the federal budget.
 - B) began to concentrate on fast, lightly armored commerce raiders.
 - C) began to emphasize static coastal defenses.
 - D) shifted to the construction of a battleship navy with offensive striking power.
 - E) started using steel steamships instead of sailing vessels.

Answer: D

Page Ref: 570

- 15) The leading advocate of a powerful navy in late nineteenth-century America was
- A) Alfred Thayer Mahan.
 - B) James G. Blaine.
 - C) Thomas Platt.
 - D) William McKinley.
 - E) William Jennings Bryan.

Answer: A

Page Ref: 570

- 16) According to the theories of Alfred Thayer Mahan,
- A) large armies would protect American interests around the globe.
 - B) American greatness would be recognized through industrial output.
 - C) little would be gained from American expansion abroad.
 - D) a strong navy was an integral part of America's wealth and power.
 - E) standing armies were dangerous.

Answer: D

Page Ref: 570

- 17) In their approaches to the Cuban rebellion against Spain,
- A) President Cleveland was generally neutral while President McKinley favored the insurgents.
 - B) President Cleveland wanted to intervene on behalf of the insurgents but McKinley wanted neutrality.
 - C) both Presidents Cleveland and McKinley wanted war with Spain.
 - D) both Presidents Cleveland and McKinley were totally neutral.
 - E) both Presidents Cleveland and McKinley opposed any involvement with Spain or Cuba.

Answer: A

Page Ref: 571

- 18) Which policy of General Weyler in Spain was intended to destroy the Cuban rebellion?
- A) reservation system
 - B) internment policy
 - C) reconcentration
 - D) *reconquista*
 - E) zero tolerance

Answer: C

Page Ref: 571

- 19) One consequence of General Weyler's policy in Cuba was
- A) to generate public sympathy for the Cuban people among Americans.
 - B) that it ended the Cuban rebellion.
 - C) strong support from the American government.
 - D) an alliance between the Cuban rebels and the American government.
 - E) the end of "reconcentration."

Answer: A

Page Ref: 571

- 20) To the publishers of yellow journalism,
- A) quality articles were of primary importance in publishing.
 - B) newspapers should be the standard bearers for the nation.
 - C) sensationalism was to be avoided.
 - D) sensational news articles would increase sales.
 - E) women should not be journalists.

Answer: D

Page Ref: 571

- 21) Which of the following did NOT play any role in bringing on the Spanish-American War in 1898?
- A) the annexation of Hawaii
 - B) the de Lome letter
 - C) the sinking of the *Maine*
 - D) yellow journalism
 - E) officer-led riots in Havana in January

Answer: A

Page Ref: 571-572

- 22) By late 1897, Spain
- A) was unwilling to meet any American demands.
 - B) tried to avoid a confrontation with the United States.
 - C) supported the policies of General Weyler.
 - D) seemed determined to maintain control at all costs.
 - E) agreed to give up Cuba rather than go to war.

Answer: B

Page Ref: 571-572

- 23) Why did President McKinley ask for a declaration of war against Spain?
- A) He was weak, indecisive, and forced into war.
 - B) The conflicting national interests of Spain and the United States left few alternatives.
 - C) He hoped that a war would bring him political power and imperial gains.
 - D) Spain was unwilling to accede to any of the demands of the United States.
 - E) The Cuban people appealed to him directly.

Answer: B

Page Ref: 573

- 24) At the outset of the Spanish-American War,
- A) there was little public support for the war in the United States.
 - B) the American military was well prepared to fight a war.
 - C) it was difficult to find the necessary volunteers for the American military.
 - D) the American army was composed of soldiers well trained in quelling Native American uprisings.
 - E) the American army was 200,000 strong.

Answer: D

Page Ref: 573

- 25) In what city did African American soldiers, stationed in training camps throughout the South, refuse to ride in segregated trolleys?
- A) Chickamauga, Tennessee
 - B) Chattanooga, Tennessee
 - C) Tampa, Florida
 - D) Lakeland, Florida
 - E) Macon, Georgia

Answer: E

Page Ref: 574

- 26) During the Spanish-American War, African Americans in the military
- A) found segregation and discrimination similar to civilian life.
 - B) were treated as equals and given opportunities for advancements.
 - C) had little opportunity to distinguish themselves in battle.
 - D) were able to pressure the government for civil rights reforms.
 - E) were never allowed command positions.

Answer: A

Page Ref: 574-576

- 27) The term *smoked Yankee* in the Spanish-American War referred to
- A) northern artillery units.
 - B) the United States's African American infantry regiments.
 - C) guerrilla fighters in Cuba.
 - D) Theodore Roosevelt's Rough Riders.
 - E) members of integrated units.

Answer: B

Page Ref: 576

- 28) The actions of Commodore Dewey in the Philippines
- A) had little effect on the outcome of the war.
 - B) disproved Mahan's theories regarding naval supremacy.
 - C) provided the United States with an unexpected prize of war.
 - D) showed the strength of the Spanish fleet.
 - E) were undeniably illegal.

Answer: C

Page Ref: 577

- 29) Which of the following individuals is incorrectly matched with the area of his greatest foreign policy success?

- A) James G. Blaine : Latin America
- B) George Dewey : Russia
- C) William Seward : Alaska
- D) John Hay : China
- E) John W. Foster : Hawaii

Answer: B

Page Ref: 577

- 30) Which of the following territories caused the most debate about the merits of acquiring an empire for the United States?

- A) Guam
- B) Hawaii
- C) Puerto Rico
- D) the Philippines
- E) the Dominican Republic

Answer: D

Page Ref: 578-579

- 31) Which of the following individuals favored the annexation of the Philippines?

- A) Jane Addams
- B) Andrew Carnegie
- C) Mark Twain
- D) William McKinley
- E) Samuel Gompers

Answer: D

Page Ref: 579

- 32) Which of the following was NOT an argument opposing annexation of the Philippines?

- A) The natives could not be Christianized.
- B) Colonization was anti-American.
- C) The Filipinos could never become Americans.
- D) Cheap labor could be imported from the Philippines.
- E) Trade could continue without annexation.

Answer: A

Page Ref: 579-580

- 33) The Philippine-American War was
- A) a minor event for Americans.
 - B) more costly than the Spanish-American War.
 - C) fought in a traditional manner.
 - D) never completely resolved.
 - E) over even before the Spanish-American War.

Answer: B

Page Ref: 581

- 34) The leader of the Filipino resistance movement against the U.S. occupation of the Philippines was
- A) Emilio Aguinaldo.
 - B) Andres Samosa.
 - C) William Howard Taft.
 - D) Ferdinand Marcos.
 - E) Jose Marti.

Answer: A

Page Ref: 581

- 35) Under the terms of the Taft Commission, the United States
- A) would control the Philippines in perpetuity.
 - B) gave the Filipinos complete independence.
 - C) provided funds but did not interfere with local government.
 - D) gave the army complete control of the Philippines.
 - E) guaranteed future independence for the Philippines.

Answer: E

Page Ref: 582

- 36) By 1900, China
- A) had succeeded in resisting European influence.
 - B) was the leading Asian power.
 - C) had become vulnerable to European imperialism.
 - D) had closed the door to the outside world.
 - E) welcomed U.S. intervention.

Answer: C

Page Ref: 583

- 37) The author of the Open Door notes was
- A) Theodore Roosevelt.
 - B) George Dewey.
 - C) William McKinley.
 - D) John Hay.
 - E) William Jennings Bryan.

Answer: D

Page Ref: 584

- 38) The Open Door notes
- A) provided the United States with economic rights in China.
 - B) met with the approval of western Europe.
 - C) had little effect on American policy in the Far East.
 - D) provided the United States with a sphere of influence in China.
 - E) were publicly denounced in China.

Answer: A

Page Ref: 584

39) The Boxer Rebellion took place in

- A) the Philippines.
- B) China.
- C) Hawaii.
- D) Cuba.
- E) Puerto Rico.

Answer: B

Page Ref: 584

40) By 1900, the United States

- A) had become a major world power.
- B) seemed unclear in its foreign policy.
- C) was not an equal of the European powers.
- D) had little success in Asia.
- E) dominated the Western Hemisphere but had yet to become a major world power.

Answer: A

Page Ref: 585

21.2 True/False Questions

1) In 1898, Theodore Roosevelt was one of the prominent Americans opposed to the war with Spain.

Answer: FALSE

Page Ref: 561

2) In the last half of the nineteenth century, American foreign policy was consistent throughout the world.

Answer: FALSE

Page Ref: 565

3) Hawaii, Puerto Rico, Guam, and the Philippines were all Spanish colonies before the Spanish-American War.

Answer: FALSE

Page Ref: 566

4) During his presidency, Grover Cleveland aggressively pursued the annexation of Hawaii.

Answer: FALSE

Page Ref: 568

5) In the 1890s, Spain remained a major colonial power.

Answer: FALSE

Page Ref: 571

6) The Spanish-American War provided the United States with the opportunity to become a world power.

Answer: TRUE

Page Ref: 571

7) President McKinley dragged the United States into the Spanish-American War over the objections of public opinion.

Answer: FALSE

Page Ref: 573

8) In the Spanish-American War, the Spanish troops were better equipped than American volunteers.

Answer: TRUE

Page Ref: 573

9) By 1899, the U.S. military was fighting a guerrilla war in the Philippines.

Answer: TRUE

Page Ref: 581

- 10) The Boxer Rebellion affirmed the need for the Open Door notes.

Answer: TRUE

Page Ref: 584

21.3 Essay Questions

- 1) What factors encouraged some Americans to favor imperial expansion in the late nineteenth century? How did these goals contradict the American tradition of isolationism?

Page Ref: 563-570

- 2) How did the Spanish-American War turn into a war of imperial expansion?

Page Ref: 570-581

- 3) What were the main objections to keeping the Philippines after the Spanish-American War? Have any of the predictions of the treaty's opponents come true?

Page Ref: 579-583

- 4) What postwar events in the Philippines and China revealed to America the realities of imperialism?

Page Ref: 581-585

American Stories (Brands/Breen/Williams/Gross)

Chapter 22 The Progressive Era, 1895-1917

22.1 Multiple-Choice Questions

- 1) What was the term for journalists who investigated American life and sought to expose corruption and questionable practices?
- A) muckrakers
 - B) yellow journalists
 - C) sensationalists
 - D) rationalists
 - E) the New Journalists

Answer: A

Page Ref: 590

- 2) Which one of the following individuals was NOT a prominent muckraker?
- A) Ida Tarbell
 - B) Lincoln Steffens
 - C) James G. Blaine
 - D) Upton Sinclair
 - E) Samuel McClure

Answer: C

Page Ref: 590

- 3) The focus of Lincoln Steffens' research and writing was
- A) corruption in city government.
 - B) filth in meatpacking plants.
 - C) monopolies.
 - D) conservation.
 - E) unhealthy working conditions.

Answer: A

Page Ref: 590

- 4) Which one of the following individuals wrote *The Jungle*?
- A) Booker T. Washington
 - B) Upton Sinclair
 - C) W. E. B. Du Bois
 - D) Samuel Gompers
 - E) John Dos Passos

Answer: B

Page Ref: 590

- 5) A product which set new standards for mass production in the early 20th century was the
- A) Colt .45 revolver.
 - B) McCormick reaper.
 - C) Ford Model T.
 - D) General Electric oscillating fan.
 - E) Philco radio.

Answer: C

Page Ref: 592

- 6) Henry Ford showed that enormous revenues could come from
- A) cheap, low-quality goods.
 - B) an emphasis on craft methods of production.
 - C) low-volume, high-quality production.
 - D) small unit profit on a large volume of sales.
 - E) high-priced, luxury goods.

Answer: D

Page Ref: 593

- 7) Ford got the idea for the moving assembly line by observing a
- A) July 4 parade.
 - B) bakery.
 - C) meatpacking plant.
 - D) farmer plowing a series of parallel furrows.
 - E) wheat harvest on a bonanza farm.

Answer: D

Page Ref: 593

- 8) Between 1898 and 1903, the American economy saw
- A) an increase in the number of smaller businesses.
 - B) greater competition among all businesses.
 - C) a wave of mergers and consolidations.
 - D) the outlawing of trusts.
 - E) meager overall business growth.

Answer: C

Page Ref: 593

- 9) In the first decade of the twentieth century, the economic trend
- A) was toward a greater number of industrialists.
 - B) was a replacement of industrial capitalists by financial capitalists.
 - C) was a decline in the dominance of large corporations.
 - D) indicated the triumph of the small firm.
 - E) favored the small businessman.

Answer: B

Page Ref: 593

- 10) The control of a commodity or service by a small number of large, powerful companies is called a(n)
- A) trust.
 - B) oligopoly.
 - C) monopoly.
 - D) holding company.
 - E) consortium.

Answer: B

Page Ref: 593

- 11) The leading financier in the United States in the early 1900s was
- A) Lincoln Steffens.
 - B) Upton Sinclair.
 - C) J. P. Morgan.
 - D) John Theodoric.
 - E) George Vanderbilt.

Answer: C

Page Ref: 593

- 12) New methods of production in the first years of the twentieth century
- A) were large-scale and mechanized.
 - B) relied heavily on keeping workers satisfied.
 - C) depended on the workers' willingness to work.
 - D) depended almost totally on automation.
 - E) emphasized a unique product that would be better than the one before.

Answer: A

Page Ref: 595

- 13) In 1900, _____ founded the first industrial research laboratory.
- A) Du Pont
 - B) General Electric
 - C) Standard Oil
 - D) Eastman Kodak
 - E) Westinghouse

Answer: B

Page Ref: 595

- 14) Frederick W. Taylor's management methods emphasized
- A) keeping the employee happy.
 - B) creating a comfortable working environment.
 - C) trusting the employee's willingness to work.
 - D) the enforcement of work standards and cooperation.
 - E) allowing the worker to develop the best solutions to problems.

Answer: D

Page Ref: 595

- 15) In the new industrial system, workers
- A) found a safer working environment.
 - B) took greater pride in their workmanship.
 - C) frequently faced repetitive and boring work tasks.
 - D) noticed little change in their work environment.
 - E) found many choices.

Answer: C

Page Ref: 595

- 16) This disaster forced state and national attention on working conditions in factories and stores.
- A) Homestead mining strike
 - B) Farmington fire
 - C) Ludlow disaster
 - D) Triangle Shirtwaist fire
 - E) Hormel stampede

Answer: D

Page Ref: 595

- 17) Between 1900 and 1920, women
- A) increasingly found medical careers open to them.
 - B) increasingly found professional careers closed to them.
 - C) received considerable support in their quest for careers.
 - D) found opportunities for careers equal to those of men.
 - E) taught in colleges and universities in increasing numbers.

Answer: B

Page Ref: 598

- 18) At the beginning of the twentieth century, many African Americans
- A) found their situation improved substantially.
 - B) received equal opportunities for quality education.
 - C) worked in the South under conditions of peonage.
 - D) had little reason to protest.
 - E) often banded together to start businesses.

Answer: C

Page Ref: 599

- 19) The Niagara Movement was headed by
- A) W. E. B. Du Bois.
 - B) Booker T. Washington.
 - C) William Walling.
 - D) Marcus Garvey.
 - E) William Lloyd Garrison.

Answer: A

Page Ref: 600

- 20) The main focus of the Niagara Movement was
- A) conservation of natural resources.
 - B) African American rights.
 - C) the achievement of lower tariffs.
 - D) Mexican American civil rights.
 - E) women's rights.

Answer: B

Page Ref: 600

- 21) Which one of the following individuals took a gradualist approach to African American concerns?
- A) Booker T. Washington
 - B) Upton Sinclair
 - C) W. E. B. Du Bois
 - D) Samuel Gompers
 - E) Raymond Robins

Answer: A

Page Ref: 600

- 22) Which organization led the fight for equal rights and education for blacks?
- A) WCTCU
 - B) NAACP
 - C) Wobblies
 - D) ACTUP
 - E) SNCC

Answer: B

Page Ref: 600

- 23) As a "bird of passage", an immigrant
- A) stayed in the United States.
 - B) quickly became an American citizen.
 - C) quickly moved west to farm.
 - D) was detained, or "caged," indefinitely.
 - E) did not stay permanently in the United States.

Answer: E

Page Ref: 601

24) In the first decades of the twentieth century, Mexican immigration

- A) occurred at a steady rate.
- B) increased dramatically.
- C) had little impact on the United States.
- D) was encouraged by the U.S. government.
- E) rarely occurred.

Answer: B

Page Ref: 602

25) Immigrants to the United States in the early 1900s

- A) were generally received with open arms.
- B) were easily assimilated into American society.
- C) encountered considerable hostility from American nativists.
- D) faced few problems adapting to their new environment.
- E) prospered financially.

Answer: C

Page Ref: 603

26) In the first decade of the twentieth century, the American Federation of Labor

- A) became increasingly radical.
- B) remained devoted to the interests of skilled craftsmen.
- C) included more and more unskilled workers.
- D) lost its place as the largest American union.
- E) aligned itself with management of America's largest corporations.

Answer: B

Page Ref: 604

27) Which one of the following individuals headed the American Federation of Labor?

- A) Booker T. Washington
- B) Upton Sinclair
- C) W. E. B. Du Bois
- D) "Big Bill" Heywood
- E) Samuel Gompers

Answer: E

Page Ref: 604

28) Which of the following labor leaders advocated social revolution?

- A) Terence V. Powderly
- B) "Big Bill" Haywood
- C) Samuel Gompers
- D) Eugene V. Debs
- E) Margaret Dreier Robins

Answer: B

Page Ref: 605

29) The Industrial Workers of the World

- A) was the most radical American labor union.
- B) sought to parallel the American Federation of Labor.
- C) had little impact on immigrant workers.
- D) was readily accepted by the American business establishment.
- E) greatly restricted its membership.

Answer: A

Page Ref: 605

- 30) Concerned about labor unrest, business leaders
- A) placed armed guards in the factories.
 - B) encouraged union activism.
 - C) turned to applied psychology for answers.
 - D) felt they could do little to solve the problem.
 - E) adopted a policy of limited force and coercion.

Answer: C

Page Ref: 606

- 31) In terms of worker relations, Henry Ford
- A) was generally behind the times.
 - B) showed little concern for his workers.
 - C) used trickery and brute force to achieve his aims.
 - D) developed a poor image that limited his choice of workers.
 - E) tried many innovations.

Answer: E

Page Ref: 606-607

- 32) By 1920,
- A) the quality of life had improved for many Americans.
 - B) the number of available jobs had decreased.
 - C) the quality of life had improved only for the upper class.
 - D) few Americans received the benefits of the new industrial technology.
 - E) most aspects of life had remained unchanged for a couple of generations.

Answer: A

Page Ref: 607

- 33) The greater leisure time available to workers resulted from
- A) the advent of flexible work schedules.
 - B) a decrease in the length of the work week.
 - C) a rise in unemployment.
 - D) longer work breaks.
 - E) increased use of machines and automation.

Answer: B

Page Ref: 609

- 34) D. W. Griffith was the
- A) musician who developed ragtime.
 - B) famous marching band director.
 - C) father of scientific management.
 - D) director of the first movie spectacular, *The Birth of a Nation*.
 - E) inventor of the saxophone.

Answer: D

Page Ref: 609

- 35) The violence of _____ led to the establishment of the National Collegiate Athletic Association (NCAA).
- A) hockey
 - B) football
 - C) lacrosse
 - D) basketball
 - E) baseball

Answer: B

Page Ref: 609

- 36) A popular form of entertainment that drew from the immigrant experience was
- A) the band concert.
 - B) ragtime.
 - C) vaudeville.
 - D) jazz.
 - E) the minstrel show.

Answer: C

Page Ref: 609

- 37) Popular music in the Progressive Era
- A) was strongly influenced by the African American experience.
 - B) experienced little change.
 - C) became more classical in its orientation.
 - D) originated in the northern urban environment.
 - E) traced its roots to western Europe.

Answer: A

Page Ref: 609-610

- 38) Which of the following pioneered improvisational dance?
- A) Bessie Smith
 - B) Kate Douglas Higgins
 - C) Isadora Duncan
 - D) "Jelly Roll" Morton
 - E) Lucretia Mott

Answer: C

Page Ref: 610

- 39) New York's _____ attracted *avant garde* artists, writers, and poets.
- A) Harlem district
 - B) Bowery
 - C) Manhattan Island
 - D) Five Points
 - E) Greenwich Village

Answer: E

Page Ref: 610

- 40) The Ashcan school of artists
- A) turned against realistic portrayals of life.
 - B) shared with the reformers a feel for the environment.
 - C) were abstract artists.
 - D) were influenced by European artists.
 - E) believed that "less is more."

Answer: B

Page Ref: 610

22.2 True/False Questions

- 1) By 1909, one percent of the industrial firms in the United States produced more than half of all manufactured goods.

Answer: TRUE

Page Ref: 593

2) Most American workers had little control over the products they produced.

Answer: TRUE

Page Ref: 594

3) By 1920, fewer than one-third of Americans lived on farms.

Answer: TRUE

Page Ref: 597

4) There were more women in medical school in 1890 than in 1920.

Answer: TRUE

Page Ref: 598

5) By 1900, children were entering the work force in increasing numbers.

Answer: TRUE

Page Ref: 598

6) Child labor all but disappeared in the United States in the early 1900s.

Answer: FALSE

Page Ref: 598

7) The new immigrants had an easy time assimilating into American society.

Answer: FALSE

Page Ref: 601

8) During the early 1900s, tensions decreased between workers and their employers.

Answer: FALSE

Page Ref: 604

9) By 1900, the American middle class was increasing in size.

Answer: TRUE

Page Ref: 607

10) Americans actually had less leisure time in the cities than they enjoyed in the rural areas.

Answer: FALSE

Page Ref: 609

22.3 Essay Questions

1) How did industrialization change after 1900? How did this affect consumers? How did it affect industrial laborers?

Page Ref: 591-599

2) Analyze the rise of labor radicalism. Why did it fail?

Page Ref: 604-607

3) Describe the new urban culture that emerged after 1900. What does its existence tell us about how the lives of urban Americans were changing?

Page Ref: 607-611