

1. Where did Salvation Army missionaries typically look for their converts?
 - a. in the executive offices of big corporations
 - b. amongst government bureaucrats
 - c. on the islands of Hawaii and the Philippines
 - d. in barrooms, on street corners, and in brothels[d]
2. One of the most important consequences of late nineteenth century industrialization and global migrations was
 - a. urbanization.
 - b. the demise of racism.
 - c. the expansion of democratic principles.
 - d. the rise in food prices.[a]
3. Which European city grew roughly as fast as New York?
 - a. Naples
 - b. Warsaw
 - c. Berlin
 - d. Rotterdam[c]
4. How many immigrants arrived in the United States between 1870 and 1900?
 - a. about 2 million
 - b. less than 5 million
 - c. approximately 11 million
 - d. more than 20 million[c]
5. Which of the following cities is properly matched with its dominant industry of the late 19th century?
 - a. Portland, Oregon - cigars
 - b. Tampa, Florida - lumber
 - c. Winston-Salem , North Carolina– cotton
 - d. Johnston, Pennsylvania – iron and steel[d]
6. What did the suburbs of the late 19th century offer to those well-off enough to afford them?
 - a. rich hunting grounds
 - b. convenient shopping
 - c. tree-lined neighborhoods
 - d. quicker commutes to work

[c]

7. As a result of steamship technology,
- a. more migrants arrived in the US from more distant destinations.
 - b. more immigrants moved from the East Coast into the American heartland.
 - c. more Americans emigrated to Australia.
 - d. more immigrants remained in Europe.

[a]

8. What motivated Japanese to emigrate to the United States around the turn of the century?
- a. They felt victimized by Japan's rising taxes.
 - b. They sought to escape religious persecution.
 - c. They suffered racial discrimination at the hands of Korean imperialists.
 - d. They resented the massive immigration of Chinese into Japan.

[a]

9. A majority of 70 percent of immigrants between 1880 and 1910 was made up of
- a. children under the age of 16 .
 - b. women.
 - c. men.
 - d. mentally and physically disabled people.

[c]

10. What was the American Protective Association?
- a. a group of businessmen opposed to tariff reductions
 - b. the women's organization committed to the prevention of domestic violence
 - c. a nativist organization advocating strict immigration laws
 - d. a group of reformers lobbying for a ban on child labor

[c]

11. What happened with the immigration restriction bill before Congress in the 1890s?
- a. Democrats successfully blocked it.
 - b. Republicans split over the issue and the bill failed.
 - c. President Cleveland issued a similar executive order after the bill failed.
 - d. President Grover Cleveland vetoed it as "un-American."

[d]

11. Who were "Americanos"?
- a. Italian immigrants used this term for US citizens.
 - b. Italians used this word to describe American tourists in Europe.
 - c. This was an insult immigrants hurled at those that assimilated too quickly.
 - d. Italians used this word for returned immigrants from the United States.

[d]

12. Why were immigrant laborers especially vulnerable to economic disaster?

- a. They could not get used to the hard physical work in the United States.
- b. They had a hard time living frugally.
- c. They worked almost exclusively in seasonal agriculture.
- d. They lacked the safety nets that protected them from busts and sickness.

[d]

13. Why did so many wives and children in immigrant families work for wages as well?

- a. For most immigrants, this was a familiar custom in the old country.
- b. Most immigrant men did not make enough money to support a family
- c. Immigrant children were not allowed in schools anyway.
- d. Immigrants desired extra spending money for the small luxuries of working-class life.

[b]

14. Immigrant enclaves at the turn-of-the-century

- a. were rarely exclusive.
- b. remained isolated into the middle of the 20th century
- c. were hotbeds of violent crime.
- d. lacked the public social life native neighborhoods have in common. All.

[a]

15. Who amongst Gilded Age immigrants was most likely to embrace all things American?

- a. older men
- b. younger women
- c. the wealthy
- d. the poor

[b]

16. Which adjective would best fit the city of Chicago at the turn of the 20th century?

- a. sleepy
- b. underdeveloped
- c. clean
- d. undisciplined

[d]

17. Why did the audiences of vaudeville shows enjoy the portrayal of contemporary ethnic stereotypes?

- a. It fed their ethnic feuds and neighborhood rivalries.
- b. It provided a counterweight to the worse prejudices of Anglo-Americans.

- c. The numerous performances helped ease ethnic tensions and create a sense of belonging.
- d. Immigrants were familiar with these stereotypes from vaudeville in the old country.

[c]

18. The sports and recreation craze of 1890s was part of a larger reaction to

- a. obesity.
- b. the vanity of young Americans.
- c. the militarization of American society.
- d. the regimentation of urban industrial society.

[d]

19. Which of the following emerged as one of the greatest urban crises at the turn of the century?

- a. public transportation
- b. housing shortage
- c. police brutality
- d. traffic congestion

[b]

20. What made the Democratic politician William M. Tweed famous?

- a. He pushed through significant immigration reform.
- b. He was a fierce defender of union rights.
- c. He established racial segregation throughout the South.
- d. He stole between \$50 million and \$200 million from New York City.

[d]

21. The founding voice of the social Gospel movement was

- a. Josiah Strong.
- b. Grover Cleveland.
- c. William M Tweed.
- d. Frances Willard .

[a]

22. Why did charity workers regularly inspect and investigate families requesting their help?

- a. They wanted to ensure they were providing sufficient support.
- b. They wanted to discern the worthiness of the family in need.
- c. They wanted to make sure that no need was overlooked.
- d. The inspection of charity cases was a federal regulatory requirement.

[b]

23. Why did the settlement house workers believe that the environment in which people lived shaped their lives?

- a. Many of them were disciples of Charles Darwin and other naturalists.
- b. They had lived among the poor and witnessed the destructive environments.
- c. They were raised in liberal settings that discounted individual accountability.
- d. Most were immigrants and had serious misgivings about the United States.

[b]

24. What did “anties” of the Gilded Age oppose?

- a. alcohol consumption
- b. common-law marriage
- c. immigration
- d. wage labor

[a]

25. Why did national politics in the late 19th century accomplish so little of substance?

- a. At the time there was no demand for political change on a national level.
- b. National politics were preoccupied with the demands of foreign affairs.
- c. The main focus of most politicians was to hold onto office rather than risk change.
- d. The political differences amongst the many parties in Congress were too big to accomplish anything.

[c]

26. What did the coinage act of 1873 accomplish?

- a. It introduced silver as the basis for the national currency.
- b. It made gold the nation's monetary standard
- c. It prohibited the use of greenbacks.
- d. It established the Federal Reserve system.

[b]

27. What was the approximate turnout of eligible male voters in the presidential election of 1896?

- a. 45 percent
- b. 65 percent
- c. 80 percent
- d. 97 percent

[c]

28. The People’s (Populist) Party first appeared in

- a. the Northeast.
- b. the South
- c. the cities.

- d. the West
- [d]

29. Why did the speech William Jennings Bryan gave at the Democratic Party convention in 1896 become known as "The Cross of Gold Speech"?
- a. Bryan's oratory was elegant, and but failed to capture the hearts of his listeners.
 - b. In his speech, Bryan opposed the free coinage of silver.
 - c. Bryan's speech was unusually loaded with biblical references.
 - d. In his speech Bryan likened the gold standard to Christ's cross.
- [d]

1. To what religious faith did members of the Salvation Army belong?
- a. Protestant Christianity
 - b. Catholicism
 - c. Judaism
 - d. Islam
- [a]
2. What disturbing question did the dramatic expansion of cities in the late 19th century pose for Americans?
- a. Could the United States ever reach the European level of civilization?
 - b. Did cities constitute an advance or the decline of the Republic?
 - c. Were cities ever going to produce the comfort level of country living?
 - d. Could American farmers ever feed the growing urban population?
- [b]
3. Which of the following cities claimed a population of over 1 million people at the midpoint of the 19th century?
- a. Chicago
 - b. Paris
 - c. Philadelphia
 - d. Tokyo
- [b]
4. In 1900, what percentage of those dwelling in the nation's 12 largest urban centers were either foreign-born or had parents who were born abroad?
- a. 30 percent
 - b. 40 percent
 - c. 50 percent
 - d. 60 percent
- [d]

5. Which region remained largely rural at the turn of the century?
- the Pacific Northwest
 - the Northeast
 - the South
 - the Midwest
- [c]
6. Why did the cities of the late 19th century begin to grow vertically?
- Technological innovations made the skyscraper possible, and it became the housing format of choice.
 - Congested and densely packed, many cities could only grow up.
 - The new economy required space for the armies of blue-collar workers.
 - Environmental restrictions limited the possibilities for cities to develop horizontally.
- [b]
7. Which nation had the largest *proportion* of immigrants at the end of the 19th century?
- Australia
 - New Zealand
 - Argentina
 - Canada
- [c]
8. Why did the French Canadians from Québec head south to New England?
- They were facing an overpopulated countryside and diminishing access to land at home.
 - They were hoping to find employment in the steel and lumber mills of New England.
 - They suffered serious persecution for holding on to the French language.
 - A predominantly Jewish community, they feared the anti-Semitism of Canadians.
- [a]
9. Why did Protestant Americans believe that Roman Catholics could never be loyal Americans?
- At the time, the United States Constitution mandated the Protestant faith.
 - Catholics had a primary allegiance to the Pope.
 - The social values of their faith made Catholics unsuitable for a capitalist economy.
 - The sexism of Catholics made it impossible for them to respect the voting rights of women.
- [b]

10. Why did Chinese migrants to the West Coast maintain their language, dress, and hairstyles?
- a. California and other Western states required Chinese to remain easily identifiable.
 - b. In the frontier West, the Chinese -- like any other immigrants -- had to live with what they brought.
 - c. Many Chinese were sojourners planning on returning to China.
 - d. Many Chinese earned good money in the tourism industry by remaining authentically "Asian."
- [c]
11. Which of the following was the LEAST likely reason for immigrants to return to their homeland?
- a. climate
 - b. homesickness
 - c. the secular nature of American society
 - d. economic failure
- [a]
12. What triggered the blaze of anti-Chinese sentiment in the 1870s?
- a. the California gold rush
 - b. the criminal activities of Chinese gangs in Western cities
 - c. the Opium Wars
 - d. a severe economic depression
- [d]
13. Americanization could create the most serious tensions and misunderstandings between
- a. brothers and sisters.
 - b. parents and children.
 - c. neighbors.
 - d. friends.
- [b]
14. Why did Italy see dramatic increases in landholding at the turn of the century?
- a. The massive outmigration to the United States reduced competition over existing real estate.
 - b. Italians imported American real estate law, making landholding easier
 - c. The increase in land ownership was a result of return migration and the influx of capital.
 - d. The Italian government made land ownership easier in order to discourage outmigration.

[c]

15. Which of the following migrant groups is properly matched with their particular job and industry concentration in America at the turn of the century?

- a. Poles – steel mills
- b. German Jews – municipal work crews
- c. Italian men – garment industry
- d. Eastern European Jews – liquor trade

[a]

16. Why did immigrant laborers suffer death and injury at much higher rates than their native-born counterparts?

- a. They spent their evenings in saloons and tended to sleep on the job.
- b. They were unhappy with their jobs and refused to follow orders.
- c. Language barriers made it difficult for them to understand directions.
- d. They were physically weaker and got injured more easily.

[c]

17. How did immigrants at the turn of the century support newcomers from the old country?

- a. They used their connections to win them jobs in high places.
- b. They got them an apartment and covered their rent for a few months.
- c. They opened their homes to provide them a foothold in America.
- d. They taught them English.

[c]

18. Many immigrants in late 19th century America began to reject the tradition of arranged marriages and embraced more American notions of

- a. dating.
- b. romantic love.
- c. living single.
- d. employing a matchmaker.

[b]

19. How did middle-class citizens in the United States and Europe view cities in the late 19th century?

- a. They were sites of boredom and predictability.
- b. They were enviable pinnacles of civilization.
- c. They were the primary social problem of the age.
- d. They served as models for diversity and multicultural understanding.

[c]

20. Which sport helped create a sense of community in the diverse and fragmented cities of late 19th century America?

- a. basketball
- b. baseball
- c. American football
- d. soccer

[b]

21. Which sport was popular with modern middle class women after the 1890s?

- a. bicycling
- b. soccer
- c. softball
- d. basketball

[d]

22. What accounted for the bad governance of so many cities in the Gilded Age?

- a. There was too much red tape.
- b. Citizens did not pay the taxes to fund proper city government.
- c. Political machines often were more interested in lining their pockets than serving their constituents.
- d. Most city dwellers felt they did not need a city government.

[c]

23. What was the purpose of the city missions?

- a. They sought to blunt the influence of Roman Catholicism.
- b. They were meant to help immigrant workers negotiate good labor contracts.
- c. They served as churches for immigrants.
- d. They were supposed to promote the activities of city government.

[a]

24. By 1900 the number of settlement houses in US cities was approximately

- a. 10.
- b. 100.
- c. 200.
- d. 1000.

[b]

25. How did Jacob Riis succeed at getting New York's worst tenements destroyed and the child labor laws more effectively enforced?

- a. He appealed to president Theodore Roosevelt.
- b. He worked as the city's health and safety inspector.
- c. His photography made the plight of New York's poor visible to millions.

- d. Riis transformed New York through his philanthropic real estate developments.

[c]

26. Like many reforms of the era, temperance and prohibition was

- a. a hopeless cause.
- b. an international movement.
- c. terribly misguided.
- d. an outgrowth of socialism.

[b]

27. Who supported the gold standard?

- a. Republicans
- b. Populists
- c. Democrats
- d. farmers

[a]

28. Why did Charles Guiteau assassinate President James Garfield?

- a. A labor radical, he was angry over Garfield's anti-union stance.
- b. He had hoped to obtain an office in the Garfield administration.
- c. He was a deranged man looking for attention.
- d. Garfield had had an affair with Guiteau's wife.

[b]

29. How did Democrats, the governing party, fare in the 1894 midterm elections?

- a. They gained seats in House and Senate because of their handling of the economic crisis.
- b. They lost over 100 seats, the largest shift in congressional power in history.
- c. They lost over 100 seats to the Populist party which made a strong showing nationwide.
- d. They held on to exactly half of all seats, securing the perfect stalemate for the next two years.

[b]

30. The Populist party opposed

- a. the direct election of Senators.
- b. a graduated income tax.
- c. the protection of labor unions.
- d. a deregulated railroad industry.

[d]

1. Which of these factors most likely prompted rural people to look to cities for work?
- a. the need for adventure
 - b. interest in urban culture
 - c. agricultural mechanization
 - d. a distaste for hard work
- [c]

2. Why was the city of Chicago so ideally situated for dramatic growth during the Gilded Age?
- a. It was built on flat land.
 - b. It was far away from hostile Indians.
 - c. The adjacent lake provided sufficient water.
 - d. It sat between the nation's manufacturing and farm-belt.
- [d]

3. Most "new" immigrants originated in
- a. Northwestern Europe.
 - b. Latin America.
 - c. Southeast Asia.
 - d. Southeastern Europe.
- [d]

4. Which of the following best describes the efforts to "Americanize" immigrants?
- a. Let them learn their constitutional rights so they can be engaged citizens.
 - b. Give them the opportunity to educate themselves so they can contribute to society.
 - c. Let us change them without them changing us.
 - d. Let's learn from the best of what the immigrants have to offer.
- [c]

5. Which of the following was a long-term consequence of child labor?
- a. Youngsters developed a lifetime interest in the mechanical arts.
 - b. Children quickly learned the importance of saving and spending wisely.
 - c. Children from low-income families were likely to remain low income workers.
 - d. Children who worked at an early age often rose to success and prominence.
- [c]

6. The Alianza Hispano Americana started in 1894 in the town of
- a. Tucson.
 - b. Miami.
 - c. Los Angeles.

d. New York.

[a]

7. Amusement parks provided a much-needed outlet for

- a. suburbanites.
- b. young working people.
- c. international tourists.
- d. the elite.

[b]

8. The lifeblood of the politics and Gilded Age was

- a. reform.
- b. fiscal policy.
- c. patronage
- d. lobbying.

[c]

9. What important principle of the Social Gospel did Hull House and other settlement houses represent?

- a. Work hard and prosper.
- b. Live among the poor and share their lives.
- c. Empathize, educate, elevate.
- d. Let individualism blossom.

[b]

10. Who did farmers look to in their effort to ensure equal rights to all and special privileges to none?

- a. the federal government
- b. railroad corporations
- c. banks
- d. unions

[a]

1. What drove the growth of second-tier cities in the Gilded Age?

- a. a specialization in manufacturing or processing
- b. bedroom communities in suburban housing developments
- c. the business of trade and transportation
- d. the emergence of modern state and county capitals

[a]

2. Which transportation innovation had a particularly big impact on American cities after the 1880s?

- a. the car
 - b. the railroad
 - c. the horse and buggy
 - d. the streetcar
- [d]
3. Which of the following forms of housing had existed well before the Gilded Age in the United States?
- a. townhouses
 - b. apartments
 - c. tenements
 - d. multi-family triple-deckers
- [a]
4. What drove the migration of Eastern European Jews to the United States in the late 19th century?
- a. religious persecution in the Russian Empire
 - b. a potato plight in most farmlands west of the Ural
 - c. the discount rates at which customers could buy steamship voyages
 - d. news of the fortunes to be made in the American textile industry
- [a]
5. Because of the transitory nature of sojourners, they had little interest in
- a. a decent wage.
 - b. shorter working hours.
 - c. safe working conditions.
 - d. joining a union.
- [d]
6. What was the most important thing immigrants brought back home to the old country during the Gilded Age?
- a. American cars
 - b. dollars
 - c. the English language
 - d. new ideas about democracy
- [d]
7. Why did most Roman Catholic immigrants insist on building their own separate ethnic parishes?
- a. They wanted their own priests who spoke their language.
 - b. Their religious practices were rarely compatible with those of other Roman Catholics.
 - c. They wanted to avoid excessive control and oversight by the Pope.

d. They used parishes to hide their wealth from taxation.

[a]

8. Which of the following was the most important promise the United States kept towards its immigrants?

- a. free public education
- b. the right to vote for everyone
- c. the right to bear arms
- d. the right to a living wage

[a]

9. In contrast to city missions, what did charity organizations try to accomplish at the turn of the century?

- a. They sought to convert the poor to a particular sect.
- b. They tried to convince the poor that they did not deserve help.
- c. They emphasized the moral rehabilitation of the poor.
- d. They tried to convince the poor that their stubborn religious faith had kept them destitute.

[c]

10. Throughout the 1880s, 1890s, and long after, African American voters in the South overwhelmingly voted for

- a. Democrats.
- b. Republicans.
- c. the People's Party.
- d. Black candidates only.

[b]