

Unit 1 History 1302 Take-home Test / Submit Answers on a Scantron 882-E the day of the in-class exam.

Multiple Choice

Identify the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.

- _____ 1. The major prophet of the New South was:
- J. L. M. Curry
 - Henry W. Grady
 - John Ruffin Green
 - Edmund Ruffin
 - C. Vann Woodward
- _____ 2. Proponents of the New South believed that the South should:
- eliminate agriculture
 - form a separate nation
 - industrialize
 - be dominated by planter aristocrats
 - encourage immigration of cheap labor
- _____ 3. The New South vision emphasized all the following EXCEPT:
- industrialization
 - sectional peace
 - women's rights
 - racial harmony
 - better education
- _____ 4. In the late 1800s, the South experienced major increases in the production of all of the following EXCEPT:
- automobiles
 - lumber
 - tobacco products
 - shipbuilding
 - textiles
- _____ 5. The Pittsburgh of the South, so named because it was an iron center, was:
- Birmingham, Alabama
 - Houston, Texas
 - Nashville, Tennessee
 - Rome, Georgia
 - Charleston, West Virginia
- _____ 6. King Cotton survived the Civil War and expanded over new acreage:
- even as its export markets leveled off
 - due to expanding its export market
 - because the U.S. government now gave farmers new subsidies
 - in spite of growing claims of collusion in the marketplace
 - even as synthetic materials were invented in the 1890s

- ___ 7. The postwar South suffered from an acute shortage of:
- capital
 - labor
 - cotton
 - domestic help
 - water
- ___ 8. Why did tenant farmers have no incentive to take care of the farmland they were on?
- It was not their own land.
 - It was not part of their tenant agreement.
 - They did not have the basic skills to keep it up.
 - They were tired of their status as tenant farmers.
 - Cotton replenishes the soil by adding nitrogen.
- ___ 9. Between 1896 and 1915, what did southern states adopt to gain complete control of elections and to further disenfranchise blacks?
- polls placed in churches
 - the national press excluded
 - Democratic primaries
 - the Arkansas plan
 - strict voter rolls from the census data
- ___ 10. The case of *Plessy v. Ferguson* involved a challenge to segregation laws that applied to:
- public schools
 - passenger trains
 - restaurants
 - hotels
 - marriage
- ___ 11. Ida B. Wells became famous for:
- starting a black college in Tuskegee, Alabama
 - becoming the South's leading black scientist and inventor
 - leading a campaign against lynching
 - leading Exodusters to Kansas
 - labeling Washington's speech "the Atlanta Compromise"
- ___ 12. Who said, "In all things that are purely social we can be as separate as the five fingers, yet one as the hand in all things essential to mutual progress"?
- George Washington Cable
 - W. E. B. Du Bois
 - Philip Sheridan
 - Booker T. Washington
 - Henry Grady
- ___ 13. Benjamin Singleton:
- was an early promoter of black migration to the West
 - won a Congressional medal of Honor for his capture of Sitting Bull
 - invented the refrigerated railroad car

- d. was elected “Readjuster” governor of Virginia in 1879
 - e. became the first African American elected to Congress
- ___ 14. Following the 1867 Report on the Condition of the Indian Tribes, Congress decided that the best way to end the Indian Wars was:
- a. to send in the army, under men such as George Custer, to break the morale of the Indians
 - b. systematically to kill most of the buffalo
 - c. to “Americanize” the Indians by offering them an education at the white man’s schools
 - d. to persuade the Indians to live on out- of- the- way reservations
 - e. to allow them to follow old traditions such as the Ghost Dance
- ___ 15. The Dawes Severalty Act:
- a. was designed to sever ties Native Americans had with Canada
 - b. gave individual Indians up to 520 acres of land
 - c. made the Ku Klux Klan illegal
 - d. sought to “Americanize” Indians by dealing with them as individuals
 - e. passed in 1924 making Native Americans U.S. citizens
- ___ 16. Which of the following statements about the cowboys’ frontier is NOT true?
- a. With two or three notable exceptions, blacks were not allowed to be cowboys.
 - b. Texas longhorns were noted more for their speed and endurance than for their value as beef.
 - c. Much of the cowboys’ equipment had been passed on from Mexico.
 - d. Cattle ranching had been common since colonial times.
 - e. During the twenty years after 1865, some 40,000 cowboys roamed the Great Plains.
- ___ 17. Cattle drives:
- a. delivered herds to the slaughter houses in Chicago
 - b. were largely over by 1886
 - c. typically started from ranches in Kansas and Oklahoma
 - d. caused the extinction of Texas longhorns
 - e. almost always began in Montana and ended in Texas
- ___ 18. Much of the development of the western plains has been shaped by its:
- a. lush forestation
 - b. vastness
 - c. aridity
 - d. elevation
 - e. wind
- ___ 19. “The Significance of the Frontier in American History”:
- a. was a best- selling novel about life in the western mining towns
 - b. told the story of four immigrant families who went west in the 1840s in search of a better life
 - c. exposed the prostitution industry of many western towns and led to reforms

- d. argued that the South lost its honor with slavery
 - e. was a paper delivered to a meeting of historians in 1893
- ___ 20. According to the superintendent of the census, the frontier line no longer existed after:
- a. 1877
 - b. 1886
 - c. 1890
 - d. 1900
 - e. 1893
- ___ 21. Federal and state government leaders after the Civil War actively encouraged the growth of business by doing all of the following EXCEPT:
- a. implementing high tariffs
 - b. providing land to expand railroads
 - c. providing cash to finance railroads
 - d. providing prison labor to railroad companies
 - e. building steel factories
- ___ 22. A transcontinental railroad was NOT built before the Civil War because:
- a. the Appalachian Mountains presented great engineering problems
 - b. Congress refused to consider federal subsidies for a private railroad
 - c. the technologies for building long tunnels through the Rockies did not exist
 - d. many southern states used the states' rights argument to reject federal aid for railroads
 - e. North-South sectional differences prevented Congress from selecting a route
- ___ 23. The Union Pacific:
- a. was built largely by Italians
 - b. was built largely by former slaves
 - c. connected with the Southern Pacific in California
 - d. began in California and headed east
 - e. began in Nebraska and headed west
- ___ 24. Who founded the company that eventually became AT&T (American Telephone and Telegraph Company)?
- a. Thomas Edison
 - b. Alexander Graham Bell
 - c. George Westinghouse
 - d. Nikola Tesla
 - e. Jay Gould
- ___ 25. Thomas Alva Edison invented:
- a. the first light bulb
 - b. the air brake for trains
 - c. the (heavier-than-air) airplane
 - d. the telephone
 - e. the mechanized cotton textile weaver
- ___ 26. Which of the following best accounts for the success of Standard Oil?

- a. Its scientists found new technical processes for refining oil more efficiently.
- b. It bought out the Erie Railroad in order to keep transportation charges low.
- c. It was one of the first companies to invest heavily in advertising.
- d. Rockefeller was lucky to find the highest quality oil on his Ohio farm.
- e. Its corporate structure— known as *vertical integration*— allowed the company to grow tremendously.

- _____ 27. Unlike Rockefeller and Carnegie, J. P. Morgan:
- a. believed that socialism had its merits
 - b. was born to wealth
 - c. spent part of his childhood living outside of the United States
 - d. sought to consolidate rival firms
 - e. felt that giving away money might improve society and his image simultaneously
- _____ 28. The first billion- dollar corporation was:
- a. National Bell Telephone
 - b. Northern Pacific Railroad
 - c. Standard Oil
 - d. United States Steel
 - e. Pullman Palace Car
- _____ 29. Sears, Roebuck and Company:
- a. published their catalog in Swedish, German, and English
 - b. invented retail as we know it, opening a chain of grocery stores across the United States
 - c. manufactured cheap, practical clothing
 - d. provided electric power for New York City
 - e. opened tool stores across the South
- _____ 30. The National Labor Union:
- a. opposed the eight- hour day for employees of the federal government
 - b. opposed reforms such as cooperatives and equal rights for women and blacks in favor of simply bargaining with employers to get the best working conditions and wages possible
 - c. was led by Alfred Chandler
 - d. persuaded Congress to enact an eight- hour workday
 - e. was less concerned with political and social problems than in bargaining with employers
- _____ 31. The Knights of Labor:
- a. formed a successful political party
 - b. admitted only skilled workers like printers or cigar makers
 - c. were, theoretically, not concerned with the color, creed, or sex of members
 - d. advocated the revolutionary overthrow of capitalism
 - e. allowed doctors, lawyers, and bankers to join their ranks
- _____ 32. The Haymarket affair:
- a. was started by the Knights of Labor

- b. led to the passage of the Foran Act of 1885
 - c. marked the beginning of the Federation of Organized Trades and Labor Unions
 - d. was blamed, probably unfairly, on seven anarchist leaders
 - e. took place in San Francisco
- ___ 33. With the move of American cities toward regular trash- collection services, by 1900 what percentage of cities provided this ser vice?
- a. 74 percent
 - b. 80 percent
 - c. 94 percent
 - d. 50 percent
 - e. 13 percent
- ___ 34. Ellis Island:
- a. opened in 1878
 - b. averaged 15,000 immigrants a day in 1907
 - c. closed because of corruption in 1920
 - d. was named for Jon Ellis, designer of the Statue of Liberty
 - e. received more than a million immigrants in its busiest year
- ___ 35. The exclusion of Chinese immigrants:
- a. came only after the exclusion of immigrants from southern and eastern Europe
 - b. came only after the exclusion of immigrants from northern and western Europe
 - c. was opposed by white workers in the Far West
 - d. was supported by President Chester Arthur
 - e. originally called for a ten- year exclusion
- ___ 36. Frederick Law Olmsted is most famous for designing:
- a. the “safety” bicycle
 - b. an early skyscraper
 - c. the modern comic book
 - d. great urban parks in America
 - e. the game of baseball
- ___ 37. The spread of public education between the 1880s and 1900 reflected the desire:
- a. to stop the proliferation of religious (namely, Catholic and Jewish) schools
 - b. to Americanize immigrant children
 - c. to educate former slaves
 - d. to give southern children the broader context of a story about Republican ideology in the North
 - e. of college administrators to have better- prepared students
- ___ 38. Herbert Spencer:
- a. coined the phrase “survival of the fittest”
 - b. was the influential president of Harvard University
 - c. invented the modern game of basketball
 - d. was the first person to earn a Ph.D. from an American university
 - e. cowrote *On the Origin of Species* with Charles Darwin

- _____ 39. In 1872, the success of _____ allowed Mark Twain to move to Hartford, Connecticut.
- The Adventures of Tom Sawyer*
 - Roughing It*
 - The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn*
 - Hawaii: A Travelogue*
 - The Celebrated Jumping Frog*
- _____ 40. The author of *Sister Carrie* was:
- Frederich Nietzsche
 - Henry James
 - Carrie Meeber
 - Mark Twain
 - Theodore Dreiser
- _____ 41. Between 1866 and 1888, as people moved to the suburbs and became prosperous:
- they established missions to preach and serve the inner-city poor
 - they came under the spell of philosophers like William James
 - created private, conservative organizations, such as the YMCA and Salvation Army
 - they helped redefine pragmatism
 - churches followed, abandoning their sites in the cities
- _____ 42. Voter turnout during the Gilded Age was commonly:
- about 50 percent
 - between 70 and 80 percent
 - around 15 percent of eligible voters
 - less than 25 percent
 - between 80 and 90 percent
- _____ 43. Which of the following would most likely have been a Gilded Age Democrat?
- a New England Protestant
 - an Irish immigrant
 - a nativist
 - an African American
 - a Union veteran
- _____ 44. How much support did people living during the Gilded Age expect from the federal government?
- significant
 - less in East, more in West
 - moderate
 - less in West, more in East
 - very little
- _____ 45. Chester A. Arthur:
- was elected to the presidency with less than half of the popular vote
 - was the first president since Lincoln to die in office
 - was elected to the presidency despite untrue rumors concerning gambling debts circulated by the Democrats just before the election

- d. was tapped as Garfield's vice president to please the Stalwarts
- e. chose James A. Garfield, a Stalwart, as his vice president

- ___ 46. The Pendleton Civil Service Reform Act:
- a. provided for appointment to a number of government jobs on the basis of competitive exams
 - b. was signed into law by James A. Garfield
 - c. was vetoed as "an unconstitutional intrusion of government into the private sphere" by Benjamin Harrison
 - d. set up the first racial quotas for government service jobs
 - e. provided for appointments only in the postal service
- ___ 47. The Interstate Commerce Commission:
- a. was created to regulate railroads
 - b. was passed over Cleveland's veto
 - c. was overturned by the Supreme Court in *Wabash Railroad v. United States*
 - d. was the result of a fight between dairies in Illinois and farmers in Wisconsin
 - e. proved strong when tested in the courts
- ___ 48. President Cleveland's most dramatic challenge to the power of special interests focused on:
- a. institutional racism
 - b. education
 - c. the meatpacking industry
 - d. the railroads
 - e. tariff reform
- ___ 49. Which of the following was NOT a factor in the decline of commodity prices during the Gilded Age?
- a. Much new land had been brought into cultivation, increasing production.
 - b. Innovations in transportation brought American farmers more into competition with farmers around the world.
 - c. The Sherman Silver Purchase Act decreased the amount of silver purchased by the government and therefore caused deflation and lower prices.
 - d. Debt-ridden farmers produced more than the market would support at good prices.
 - e. Tariffs on imported goods put less cash into the hands of foreign buyers.
- ___ 50. Who proposed that Texas farmers create their own exchange in order to free themselves from banks and grain processors?
- a. William Jennings Bryan
 - b. Chester A. Arthur
 - c. Oliver H. Kelley
 - d. Charles W. Macune
 - e. Charles Dudley Warner