

Name: _____ Date: _____

1. One consequence of the Populist party's appeal to southern voters in 1892 was
 - A) that it gave up trying to win the support of northern immigrants and industrial workers.
 - B) its decision to back William Jennings Bryan, the Democratic presidential candidate, in 1896.
 - C) the Republican party's decision to spend \$16 million on the 1896 presidential campaign.
 - D) the Democrats' effort to disenfranchise the South's African Americans and poor white voters.

2. Grover Cleveland's ineffective handling of the 1893 Depression was responsible for
 - A) the Democratic party's decline in popularity.
 - B) electoral politics becoming a proxy for class warfare.
 - C) the urban and rural poor uniting around economic policy issues.
 - D) reinforcing the belief that government should not intervene in economic matters.

3. Jacob Coxey was a proponent of
 - A) preserving the gold standard.
 - B) monetary inflation.
 - C) foreign investment in the U.S. economy.
 - D) the economy's ability to self-regulate.

4. Who was the founder of the Socialist Party of America?
 - A) Terence Powderly
 - B) August Spies
 - C) Samuel Gompers
 - D) Eugene V. Debs

5. One of the first strikes by women workers was conducted by
 - A) immigrant textile workers in Massachusetts.
 - B) black laundresses in Georgia.
 - C) white mill workers in North Carolina.
 - D) immigrant silk workers in New Jersey.

6. To end the Depression of 1893, "Coxey's Army" would have supported
 - A) increasing tariffs on imported goods.
 - B) repealing the Sherman Silver Act.
 - C) introducing a progressive income tax.
 - D) seeking advice from James J. Hill and J. P. Morgan.

7. "Coxey's Army" consisted of some 500
 - A) farmers.
 - B) factory workers.
 - C) miners.
 - D) unemployed workers.

8. The first efforts to organize farmers were meant to help them
 - A) fight foreclosures.
 - B) increase productivity.
 - C) overcome loneliness and isolation.
 - D) convince their children not to move to the city.

9. The high rate of child labor at the turn of the twentieth century was a consequence of
 - A) a lack of access to public schooling.
 - B) the inadequate salaries of adult workers.
 - C) parental neglect of poor children.
 - D) poor children's desire for spending money.

10. The majority of unskilled factory workers during this period were
 - A) displaced farmers.
 - B) immigrants.
 - C) children.
 - D) single women.

11. Prior to staging his "Wild West" shows, "Buffalo Bill" Cody
 - A) fought Indians on the western frontier as a "buffalo soldier."
 - B) killed bison on the Great Plains to make way for the Kansas Pacific Railroad.
 - C) transformed buffalo skin into coats, hats, and shoes for the eastern consumer market.
 - D) was an advocate of Indian assimilation.

12. To complete the project, in 1869 the two crews who built the transcontinental railroad met at
- A) Promontory Point, Utah.
 - B) Council Bluffs, Iowa.
 - C) Fort Laramie, Wyoming.
 - D) Carson City, Nevada.
13. During the late 1860s, the majority of cowboys were
- A) Confederate veterans of the Civil War.
 - B) Union veterans of the Civil War.
 - C) former slaves.
 - D) Mexicans.
14. Native American tribes used buffalo chips as
- A) food.
 - B) fuel.
 - C) weaponry.
 - D) building material.
15. Of the early individual prospectors who flocked to the Comstock Lode, approximately what percentage were foreign-born?
- A) 10 percent
 - B) 25 percent
 - C) 50 percent
 - D) 75 percent
16. In what state did women win the right to vote and run for office in local elections in 1887?
- A) Colorado
 - B) Kansas
 - C) Utah
 - D) Minnesota
17. Charles Dana Wilber's vision for the settlement of Nebraska was inspired by
- A) Thomas Jefferson.
 - B) John Wesley Powell.
 - C) Chief Joseph.
 - D) Sitting Bull.

18. Which country produced a strain of wheat that was able to withstand the fluctuating climate west of the Mississippi?
- A) Germany
 - B) Sweden
 - C) Czechoslovakia
 - D) Russia
19. The Mormon Church eventually abandoned polygamy in response to
- A) the protests of Mormon women.
 - B) the opposition of the women's suffrage movement.
 - C) legislation that instituted harsh punishment for polygamous men.
 - D) an anti-polygamy pronouncement by Brigham Young.
20. Why did the cattle industry experience tremendous growth in the late nineteenth century?
- A) Ranchers were able to exploit black and Mexican cowhands.
 - B) A large number of male easterners became interested in experiencing the cowboy life.
 - C) The invention of the refrigerated railroad car allowed for meat to be shipped to eastern consumers without spoiling.
 - D) Foreign cattle producers stopped sending their beef to the United States.
21. Which nineteenth-century innovation did economist Richard T. Ely hold responsible for producing a "progeny of evils"?
- A) Electric light
 - B) The railroad
 - C) The skyscraper
 - D) The phonograph
22. Proponents of the "New South" approach to developing the region were motivated by
- A) the belief that the South lost the Civil War because the North had more manufacturing and better infrastructure.
 - B) a desire to decrease poverty by creating more industrial jobs.
 - C) the hope that urbanization and industrialization would undermine racial segregation and inequality.
 - D) the desire to challenge the North's dominance of national and international economic markets.

23. The belief that women needed to participate in athletics to be well rounded led to the formation of female leagues for
- A) basketball.
 - B) baseball.
 - C) tennis.
 - D) croquet.
24. Who attributed the ineffectiveness of the federal government during this period to the lack of clear lines of authority and responsibility?
- A) James Bryce
 - B) John Sherman
 - C) Woodrow Wilson
 - D) James G. Blaine
25. The explosive growth of clubs and societies during the late nineteenth century was a reflection in day-to-day life of the larger
- A) culture of consumption.
 - B) zeal for organization.
 - C) nostalgia for the pastoral.
 - D) belief in laissez-faire.
26. Who coined the term *the Gilded Age*?
- A) Karl Marx
 - B) Mark Twain
 - C) Henry George
 - D) Edward Bellamy
27. What was the consequence of the establishment of department stores for the middle-class housewife in the late nineteenth century?
- A) Her life was made easier because the stores provided one-stop shopping for necessary personal and household items.
 - B) She was distracted from her primary responsibilities because the stores provided her with a place to go during the day.
 - C) Having access to a constantly changing array of consumer goods increased her workload and stress level.
 - D) The jobs the stores offered led to a dramatic increase in the percentage of wives working outside the home.

28. The view that progress could be made through collaborative efforts rather than “rugged individualism” was supported by the career of
- A) Alexander Graham Bell.
 - B) Elisha Graves Otis.
 - C) Robert A. Chesebrough.
 - D) Thomas Alva Edison.
29. Those who sought to establish a government-business partnership at the end of the nineteenth century were inspired by
- A) a recent series of economic depressions.
 - B) the rapid development of new technologies.
 - C) the competition of European manufacturers.
 - D) the need to establish standard time zones.
30. The popularity of Edgar Rice Burroughs's *Tarzan of the Apes* can be interpreted as a response to
- A) the “Golden Age of Fraternity.”
 - B) the “crisis of masculinity.”
 - C) “Boston marriages.”
 - D) “half-breed” Republicans.
31. The main purpose of civil service reform was to
- A) eliminate racial and ethnic discrimination from government hiring policies.
 - B) encourage immigrants to enter government service.
 - C) guarantee that government employees were qualified for their positions.
 - D) help political machines operate more efficiently.
32. Dating back to 1790, the rights of U.S. citizenship were limited to people who were considered
- A) Christian.
 - B) capitalists.
 - C) free.
 - D) white.

33. The writings of African American sociologist W. E. B. Du Bois spoke to the predicament of first-generation immigrants by
- A) supporting the “melting pot” theory of gradual transformation from foreigner to American.
 - B) implying that they would never be fully accepted by native-born American citizens.
 - C) suggesting that they would always remain the products of their native cultures.
 - D) suggesting that they would become Americans but also retain their original ethnic identities.
34. The opening of the Brooklyn Bridge opened was representative of
- A) the vertical expansion of cities.
 - B) the horizontal expansion of cities.
 - C) rising urban property values.
 - D) urban dependence on railroads.
35. Which of the following was an unintended consequence of racial segregation in the South at the turn of the twentieth century?
- A) The economic mobility afforded working-class blacks
 - B) The availability of jobs for janitors, cooks, and domestic servants
 - C) Higher wages in job sectors dominated by African Americans
 - D) The degree of success achieved by African American professionals and entrepreneurs
36. In the late nineteenth century, small, multiple-family apartment buildings with minimal plumbing and few windows were called
- A) barracks.
 - B) sweatshops.
 - C) tenements.
 - D) shanties.
37. The development of urban political machines was a consequence of
- A) weak city governments.
 - B) lobbying by immigrant constituents.
 - C) partisan debates over long-term planning.
 - D) pressure from good government reformers.

38. In the late nineteenth century, which of the following was *not* a factor contributing to the high death rate among young children in cities?
- A) Unpaved streets
 - B) Contaminated drinking water
 - C) Tenement apartments
 - D) Outdoor toilets
39. In the late nineteenth century, those who considered Southern Europeans inferior to Northern Europeans and opposed allowing them to resettle in the United States were proponents of
- A) nativism.
 - B) the “melting pot” theory.
 - C) anti-Semitism.
 - D) the Social Gospel.
40. Which of the following characterizes the experiences of African Americans who migrated from the rural South to the urban North at the turn of the twentieth century?
- A) They no longer experienced discrimination in employment.
 - B) They were free to live wherever they wanted.
 - C) They were able to work fewer hours and earn higher wages.
 - D) They experienced isolation and lack of community identity.
41. Progressives agreed with Populists that
- A) government had a responsibility to curtail the power of big business.
 - B) farmers were the key constituency of movements for political and economic democracy.
 - C) instituting an income tax was not in the best interest of the average American.
 - D) the continued growth of laissez-faire capitalism was inevitable.
42. W. E. B. Du Bois differed from Booker T. Washington in his demand that African Americans have access to
- A) manual arts training.
 - B) liberal arts education.
 - C) white philanthropy.
 - D) economic development.

43. Who was the most influential African American leader in the United States during the Progressive Era?
- A) W. E. B. Du Bois
 - B) Ida B. Wells
 - C) Booker T. Washington
 - D) Charlotte Hawkins Brown
44. Progressive activists in the early twentieth century were most likely to come from which demographic group?
- A) Wealthy industrialists
 - B) Middle-class professionals
 - C) Urban working class
 - D) Rural poor
45. Given their interest in regulating corporate activities, it is surprising that progressives were in favor of
- A) easing restrictions on labor unions.
 - B) running government agencies like businesses.
 - C) reducing tariffs on imports.
 - D) imposing income taxes.
46. The Federal Reserve System was the result of a compromise between bankers and
- A) farmers.
 - B) miners.
 - C) factory workers.
 - D) railroad workers.
47. To change behaviors they considered threatening or unsavory, moral reformers relied on
- A) public education campaigns.
 - B) criminalization of once acceptable activities.
 - C) social welfare programs.
 - D) medical treatment and rehabilitation.
48. Who inspired the start of the pure food movement?
- A) Theodore Roosevelt
 - B) Upton Sinclair
 - C) Dr. Harvey Wiley
 - D) Gifford Pinchot

49. Which of the following Progressive politicians achieved his greatest success in an office other than that of mayor?
- A) Tom L. Johnson
 - B) Samuel "Golden Rule" Jones
 - C) Hazen Pingree
 - D) Robert M. La Follette
50. Which of the following was made possible by the Sixteenth Amendment to the U.S. Constitution?
- A) African American suffrage
 - B) Woman's suffrage
 - C) Federal income tax
 - D) Prohibition