

Name: _____

Unit 3 Take-Home Test

31 – Industrialization

1. One factor that furthered industrialization in the United States between 1865 and 1900 was the
 - 1) development of the airplane
 - 2) expansion of the railroads
 - 3) mass production of automobiles
 - 4) widespread use of steamboats
2. In the late 1800s, which factor directly contributed to the growth of the steel industry?
 - 1) government regulation of the industry
 - 2) employee ownership of the industry
 - 3) new production techniques that increased efficiency
 - 4) court decisions that allowed collective bargaining
3. During the late 1800s, major improvements to a nationwide system of trade were made with the
 - 1) construction of a network of canals
 - 2) use of steamboats on rivers
 - 3) completion of transcontinental railroads
 - 4) construction of toll roads
6. Mark Twain labeled the late 1800s in the United States the “Gilded Age” to describe the
 - 1) end of the practice of slavery
 - 2) extremes of wealth and poverty
 - 3) absence of international conflicts
 - 4) achievements of the labor movement

33 – Labor Unions

7. The formation of national labor unions in the late 1800s was mainly a response to
 - 1) poor working conditions and low wages in many industries
 - 2) passage of federal laws that favored workers
 - 3) laws restricting immigration and naturalization
 - 4) economic depressions that had led to high unemployment
8. During the late 1800s, a major reason labor unions had difficulty achieving their goals was that
 - 1) industrialization created better working conditions
 - 2) government supported business over labor
 - 3) there was a shortage of new workers
 - 4) businesses promoted labor officials to management positions
9. The railroad strikes of 1877, the Haymarket Affair of 1886, and the Pullman strike of 1894 show that labor unions of that period were
 - 1) willing to use force to achieve their goals
 - 2) unable to organize large groups of workers
 - 3) firmly committed to laissez-faire capitalism
 - 4) supported by the Federal Government during disputes with big business
4. One reason John D. Rockefeller, Andrew Carnegie, and J. Pierpont Morgan were sometimes called robber barons was because they
 - 1) robbed from the rich to give to the poor
 - 2) made unnecessarily risky investments
 - 3) used ruthless business tactics against their competitors
 - 4) stole money from the federal government
5. The term business monopoly can best be described as
 - 1) the most common form of business in the US
 - 2) government control of the means of production
 - 3) an agreement between partners to manage a corporation
 - 4) a company that controls or dominates an industry

34 – Immigration

- 10.** What was the experience of most of the "new immigrants" who arrived in the United States from southern and eastern Europe in the late 1800s and early 1900s?
- 1) They obtained free land in the West and became farmers.
 - 2) They became discouraged with America and returned to their homelands.
 - 3) They were easily assimilated into mainstream American culture.
 - 4) They lived in urban areas and most held low-paying jobs.
- 11.** Which statement best expresses the melting pot theory as it relates to American society?
- 1) Only European immigrants will be allowed into the United States.
 - 2) All immigrant groups will maintain their separate cultures.
 - 3) Different cultures will blend to form a uniquely American culture.
 - 4) Immigrant ghettos will develop in urban areas.
- 12.** Which major population shift in the late 1800s occurred as a result of industrialization?
- 1) northerners to the Sun Belt
 - 2) rural residents to urban areas
 - 3) working class people from the cities to the suburbs
 - 4) African Americans from the North to the South

35 - Nativism

- 13.** Nativism in late 19th century was motivated primarily by
- 1) hostility toward immigrant workers
 - 2) the need to reduce overcrowding in western states
 - 3) cultural conflicts with Native American Indians
 - 4) the migration of African Americans to northern cities

- 14.** A major purpose of both the Chinese Exclusion Act (1882) and the Gentlemen's Agreement with Japan (1907) was to
- 1) enrich America's cultural diversity
 - 2) treat all Asian and European immigrants equally
 - 3) limit immigration of certain ethnic groups
 - 4) relocate Asians displaced by war
- 15.** Which action is an example of nativism?
- 1) widespread violation of Prohibition laws
 - 2) efforts to improve living conditions for Native American Indians
 - 3) provision of credit to farmers
 - 4) passage of laws restricting immigration

36 - Populists

- 16.** What was a major problem faced by farmers during the late 1800s?
- 1) limits on agricultural imports
 - 2) government ownership of the railroads
 - 3) overproduction of farm crops
 - 4) prolonged droughts in the Midwest
- 17.** A major purpose of the Granger movement of the early 1870s was to
- 1) eliminate the abuses of the railroads
 - 2) support the policies of laissez-faire economics
 - 3) correct injustices in the civil service system
 - 4) reduce the importation of manufactured goods
- 18.** Although the Populist Party failed to elect its candidates to the Presidency, some of the Party's aims were later achieved by the
- 1) adoption of the gold standard
 - 2) elimination of racial segregation laws in the South
 - 3) creation of a graduated income tax and the direct election of Senators
 - 4) establishment of higher protective tariffs on manufactured goods

37 – The Progressive Era

19. A major goal of reformers during the Progressive Era was to
- 1) end segregation in the South
 - 2) correct the abuse of big business
 - 3) limit immigration from Latin America
 - 4) enact high tariffs to help domestic industry grow
20. Which reform idea was a common goal of the Populists and the Progressives?
- 1) restoration of the nation's cities
 - 2) expansion of opportunities for immigrants
 - 3) improvement in the status of African Americans
 - 4) greater control of government by the people
21. In the early 1900s, Progressive Era reformers sought to increase citizen participation in government by supporting the
- 1) expansion of the spoils system
 - 2) direct election of senators
 - 3) creation of the electoral college
 - 4) formation of the Federal Reserve system

38 - Muckrakers

22. Progressive Era authors such as Jacob Riis and Upton Sinclair are best known for
- 1) focusing attention on social conditions
 - 2) fighting for the civil rights of African Americans
 - 3) promoting the interests of the American farmer
 - 4) supporting the goal of woman's suffrage
23. A basic goal of early-1900s muckrakers such as Lincoln Steffens, Upton Sinclair, and Ida Tarbell was to
- 1) encourage workers in most industries to join unions
 - 2) bring about equal opportunities for African Americans
 - 3) keep the United States from participating in wars
 - 4) expose corruption in government and business

24. Which government action is most closely associated with the efforts of muckrakers?
- 1) ratification of the woman's suffrage amendment
 - 2) approval of the graduated income tax
 - 3) creation of the National Forest Service
 - 4) passage of the Meat Inspection Act

39 – The Women's Suffrage Movement

25. Lucretia Mott, Susan B. Anthony, and Elizabeth Cady Stanton are most closely associated with the idea that
- 1) alcohol should be prohibited since it damages society
 - 2) suffrage should be granted to women
 - 3) settlement houses should be built to help educate immigrants
 - 4) national parks should be created by the federal government
26. A goal that was established at the Seneca Falls Convention of 1848 was achieved in 1920 by the
- 1) creation of a free public education system
 - 2) passage of legislation to end child labor
 - 3) adoption of national woman's suffrage
 - 4) ratification of an amendment requiring national Prohibition
27. The national effort to ratify the women's suffrage amendment was strengthened by
- 1) the economic opportunities created by World War I
 - 2) public outrage over corruption in the Federal Government
 - 3) a backlash against the adoption of national Prohibition
 - 4) active support from the nation's business leaders

40 – A Time of Turmoil

- 28.** The Red Scare, the growth of the Ku Klux Klan, and the murder convictions of Sacco and Vanzetti were influenced by?
- 1) the rise of organized crime
 - 2) the passage of immigration quota acts
 - 3) a distrust of foreigners
 - 4) an effort to stop fascism
- 29.** Which pair of events illustrates an accurate cause-and-effect relationship?
- 1) Sacco and Vanzetti trial --> ratification of the woman suffrage amendment
 - 2) rebirth of the KKK --> formation of the Populist Party
 - 3) Red Scare --> demand for limits on immigration
 - 4) high food prices --> start of the Great Depression
- 30.** In the mid-1920s, the immigration policy of the United States was mainly designed to
- 1) establish quotas to limit immigration from certain nations
 - 2) continue the traditional policy of open immigration
 - 3) deport illegal immigrants
 - 4) favor immigrants from southern Europe

41 – A Booming Economy

- 31.** In 1920, Presidential candidate Warren G. Harding called for "a return to normalcy" and advocated
- 1) less government regulation of business and reduced international involvement
 - 2) increased support for Progressive Era programs and the League of Nations
 - 3) increased farm production and an emphasis on the rural lifestyle
 - 4) reduced racial segregation and the elimination of discrimination against women
- 32.** Henry Ford produced a more affordable car primarily because his company
- 1) paid workers lower wages than its competitors paid
 - 2) used foreign-made parts
 - 3) developed a less expensive method of production
 - 4) offered a variety of options to buyers

- 33.** Henry Ford's use of the assembly line in the production of automobiles led directly to
- 1) a decrease in the number of automobiles available
 - 2) a decrease in the cost of automobiles
 - 3) an increase in the unemployment rate
 - 4) an increase in the time needed to produce a single automobile

42 – The Roaring Twenties

- 34.** The Harlem Renaissance of the 1920s can best be described as
- 1) an organization created to help promote African-American businesses
 - 2) a movement that sought to draw people back to the inner cities
 - 3) a relief program to provide jobs for minority workers
 - 4) a period of great achievement by African-American writers, artists, and performers
- 35.** What was a major result of Prohibition in the United States during the 1920s?
- 1) restriction of immigration
 - 2) growth of communism
 - 3) destruction of family values
 - 4) increase in organized crime

- 36.** "Public Ignores Prohibition Restrictions"
"Evolution and Creation Debated in Scopes Trial"
"Women Bring Change to the Industrial Workforce"

What do headlines such as these from the 1920s illustrate?

- 1) conflict between traditional and modern values
- 2) trend toward mass consumption of consumer goods
- 3) hostility of certain groups toward ethnic minorities
- 4) debate over the role of government in the economy

43 – The Crash

- 37.** In the 1920s which economic factor led to the Great Depression?
- 1) lack of investment in the stock market
 - 2) overproduction of farm products and manufactured goods
 - 3) attempt by the United States to promote free trade
 - 4) failure to develop new consumer goods industries
- 38.** An important factor contributing to the start of the Great Depression in the United States was the
- 1) increase in military spending
 - 2) failure to maintain the gold standard
 - 3) reduction of tariff rates
 - 4) uneven distribution of wealth
- 39.** Which situation helped cause the stock market crash of 1929?
- 1) excessive speculation and buying on margin (credit)
 - 2) unwillingness of people to invest in new industries
 - 3) increased government spending
 - 4) too much government regulation of business

44 – The Great Depression

- 40.** What were two basic causes of the Dust Bowl during the early 1930s?
- 1) strip mining and toxic waste dumping
 - 2) overfarming and severe drought
 - 3) clear-cutting of forests and construction of railroads
 - 4) overpopulation and urban sprawl
- 41.** President Herbert Hoover's response to the Great Depression was often criticized because it
- 1) wasted money on new social programs
 - 2) caused widespread rioting and looting in major cities
 - 3) raised taxes on businesses and the wealthy
 - 4) failed to provide direct relief for the neediest persons

- 42.** One difference between the administrations of President Franklin D. Roosevelt and President Herbert Hoover is that Roosevelt was
- 1) unwilling to allow government agencies to establish jobs programs
 - 2) unable to win congressional support for his economic program
 - 3) able to ignore economic issues for most of his first term in office
 - 4) more willing to use government intervention to solve economic problems

45 – FDR's New Deal

- 43.** During the New Deal, the main purpose of the Agricultural Adjustment Acts was to
- 1) increase farm income by controlling production
 - 2) stimulate farm production to provide food for unemployed city workers
 - 3) assist farmers in relocating to towns and cities
 - 4) produce a farm surplus for export to foreign countries
- 44.** Which groups were most helped by the Wagner Act and the Fair Labor Standards Act, passed during the New Deal?
- 1) workers and labor unions
 - 2) stockbrokers and investors
 - 3) large businesses and corporations
 - 4) farmers and landowners
- 45.** The main reason President Franklin D. Roosevelt attempted to increase the number of justices on the United States Supreme Court was to
- 1) force the Court to hear cases involving the rights of minorities and women
 - 2) speed up the Court's review of cases
 - 3) increase the independence of the Court
 - 4) make the Court more supportive of New Deal programs