

## Fall Semester Final Exam

### Multiple Choice

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

Read each question and choose the best answer.

- \_\_\_\_\_ 1. “Morals and values rise and fall together. If our combinations have no morals, they can have no values. If the tendency to combination is irresistible, control of it is imperative. Monopoly and antimonopoly, odious as these words have become to the literary ear, represent the two great tendencies of our time: monopoly, the tendency to combination; anti-monopoly, the demand for social control of it. As the man is bent toward business or patriotism, he will negotiate combinations or agitate for laws to regulate them. The first is capitalistic, the second is social. The first, industrial; the second, moral. The first promotes wealth; the second, citizenship.”  
—Henry Lloyd, “The Lords of Industry,” 1884

In this text, which activity does Lloyd say shows a patriotic tendency?

- a. regulating monopolies
  - b. building monopolies
  - c. building antimonopolies
  - d. practicing philanthropy
- \_\_\_\_\_ 2. From which country did the rate of emigration to the United States drop between 1880 and 1890?

**Immigration to the United States in the Late 1800s**

	1861–1870	1871–1880	1881–1890
Austria-Hungary	7,800	72,969	353,719
France	35,986	72,206	50,464
Germany	787,468	718,182	1,452,970
Italy	11,725	55,759	307,309
Norway	71,631	95,323	176,586
Sweden	37,667	115,922	391,776

- a. France
  - b. Germany
  - c. Italy
  - d. Norway
- \_\_\_\_\_ 3. This painting demonstrates the nineteenth-century trend towards

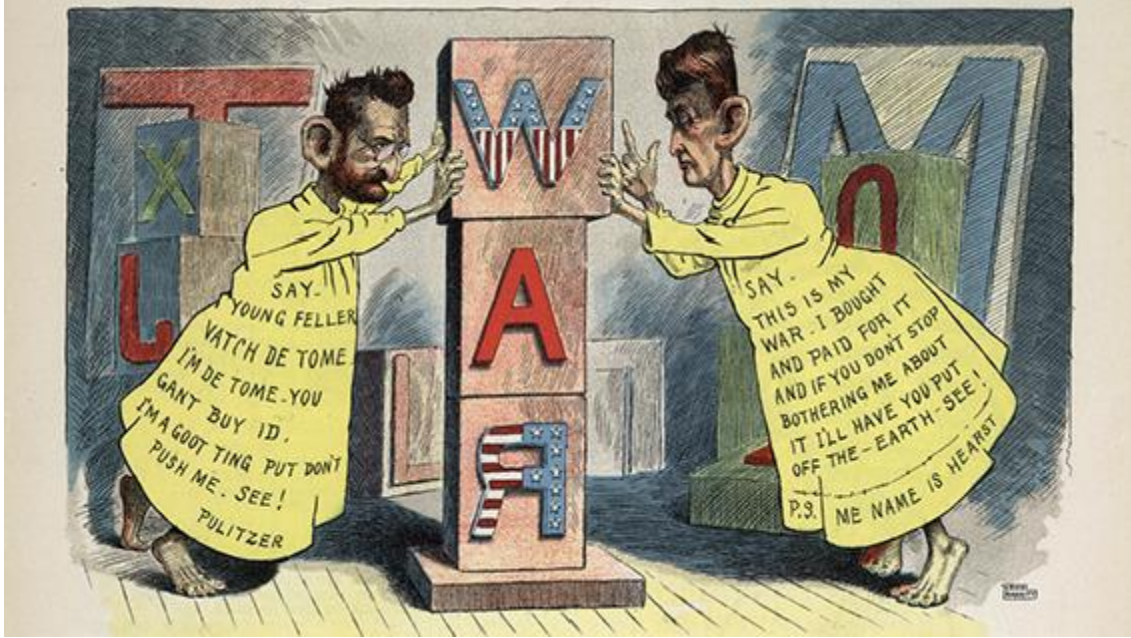


- a. realistic settings.
- b. idealized subjects.
- c. strong brushstrokes.
- d. stark light and shadow.

- \_\_\_\_\_ 4. “Go into any of the ‘respectable’ tenement neighborhoods . . . you shall come away agreeing [that] . . . life there does not seem worth living. . . . [T]he airshaft. . . seems always so busy letting out foul stenches . . . that it has no time to earn its name by bringing down fresh air. . . .”  
—Jacob Riis, *How the Other Half Lives*

In this paragraph, Riis drew attention to the

- a. political conditions in large cities.
  - b. economic conditions in large cities.
  - c. living conditions of the urban poor.
  - d. working conditions of urban workers.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 5. One major reason for the growth in urbanization between 1860 and 1900 was that
- a. politicians in major cities demanded fair working conditions for all laborers.
  - b. the upper-middle class was prosperous and able to afford city dwellings.
  - c. many new immigrants were unable to find work on Midwestern farms.
  - d. many factory jobs were located in cities near transportation routes.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 6. To which industry in the late 1800s does this political cartoon allude?



- a. agriculture
- b. journalism
- c. music
- d. steel

- \_\_\_ 7. How did the U.S. government encourage American industry in the late nineteenth century?
- a. by enforcing the Fourteenth Amendment
  - b. by enacting protective tariffs
  - c. by subsidizing the steel industry
  - d. by passing laws to protect workers
- \_\_\_ 8. John Wanamaker changed consumer culture by
- a. selling branded merchandise.
  - b. opening the first department store.
  - c. offering free delivery to rural areas.
  - d. buying advertisements in newspapers.
- \_\_\_ 9. In the post-Civil War era, which group of people faced the greatest discrimination on the West Coast?
- a. African-Americans
  - b. Mexican-Americans
  - c. Chinese immigrants
  - d. Scandinavian immigrants
- \_\_\_ 10. As a whole, the presidents of the Gilded Age could best be described as
- a. progressive.
  - b. eloquent.
  - c. unpredictable.
  - d. weak.

- \_\_\_\_\_ 11. “Our country finds itself confronted by conditions for which there is not precedent in the history of the world; our annual agricultural productions amount to billions of dollars in value, which must, within a few weeks or months, be exchanged for billions of dollars' worth of commodities consumed in their production; the existing currency supply is wholly inadequate to make this exchange; the results are falling prices, the formation of combines and rings, the impoverishment of the producing class. We pledge ourselves that if given power we will labor to correct these evils by wise and reasonable legislation, in accordance with the terms of our platform. . . .”  
—Preamble, Populist Party Platform

What solution did the Populists propose to solve the problem of crop prices not meeting their cost of production?

- a. implementing a graduated income tax
  - b. minting silver coinage to increase inflation
  - c. granting government control of the railroads
  - d. lifting tariffs on imports to encourage lower prices
- \_\_\_\_\_ 12. “I love to roam over the prairies. . . . [B]ut when I go down to the river I see camps of soldiers on its banks. These soldiers cut down my timber; they kill my buffalo. . . . We have to protect ourselves. We have to save our country. We have to fight for what is ours.”  
—Chief Satanta

In this quote, Chief Satanta is explaining

- a. the Native Americans' view on nature and spirituality.
  - b. why the Native Americans resisted the white men.
  - c. how the white men ruined the Native Americans' way of life.
  - d. how important the buffalo herds were to Native Americans.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 13. "There is not among these three hundred bands of Indians one which has not suffered cruelly at the hands either of the Government or of white settlers. The poorer, the more insignificant, the more helpless the band, the more certain the cruelty and outrage to which they have been subjected. . . It makes little difference where one opens the record of the history of the Indians; every page and every year has its dark stain. . . ."  
—Helen Hunt Jackson, 1881

In this quote, Helen Hunt Jackson is giving her support to

- a. the passage of the Dawes General Allotment Act.
  - b. assimilation of the Native Americans into national life.
  - c. providing modern education to Native American children.
  - d. allowing the Native Americans to continue their way of life.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 14. This political cartoon references





WHO STOLE THE PEOPLE'S MONEY? — DO TELL. N.Y. TIMES.

'T WAS HIM.

- the illegal activities of Boss Tweed in New York City.
- the signing of the Pendleton Civil Service Act.
- the corruption in Ulysses Grant's administration.
- the efforts to relocate Native Americans to reservations.

\_\_\_ 15. What is the theme of this illustration?



- a. The farming industry is in danger of collapse.
- b. Farmers have an important job in American society.
- c. Bankers and other professions are not kind to farmers.
- d. Many professions are related to others.

- \_\_\_\_\_ 16. How did the federal government affect the practice of mining in the West?
- a. It instituted a high tax on all mined materials.
  - b. It enacted stricter laws for water usage and land reclamation.
  - c. It provided land and patents for new inventions for large mining companies.
  - d. It called for higher populations of Mexican and Chinese immigrants to enter the nation.

- \_\_\_\_\_ 17. President Grant is remembered as a corrupt president because he
- a. appointed his relatives and friends to important positions.
  - b. plundered millions of dollars from New York's city treasury.
  - c. allowed members of his administration to engage in corruption.
  - d. was not supported by his own party on grounds of campaign corruption.

- \_\_\_\_\_ 18. Which type of people were most likely to support the Populist Party in the 1890s?
- a. immigrants
  - b. small farmers
  - c. cattle ranchers
  - d. railroad workers

- \_\_\_\_\_ 19. "Laws permitting, and even requiring, [racial] separation in places where [the races] are liable to be brought into contact do not necessarily imply the inferiority of either race to the other, and have been generally, if not universally, recognized as within the competency of the state legislatures in the exercise of their police power. The most common instance of this is connected with the establishment of separate schools for white and colored children, which has been held to be a valid exercise of the legislative power even by courts of States where the political rights of the colored race have been longest and most earnestly enforced. . . .

We think the enforced separation of the races, as applied to the internal commerce of the State, neither abridges the privileges or immunities of the colored man, deprives him of his property without due process of law, nor denies him the equal protection of the laws within the meaning of the Fourteenth Amendment. . . ." — *Plessy v. Ferguson*, Supreme Court of the United States (163 U.S. 537), May 18, 1896

The Supreme Court decision cited in the text declared that

- a. minorities could not be denied equal rights.
- b. racial segregation was not unconstitutional.
- c. schools could only educate African Americans separately.
- d. rules to keep African Americans from voting were not constitutional.

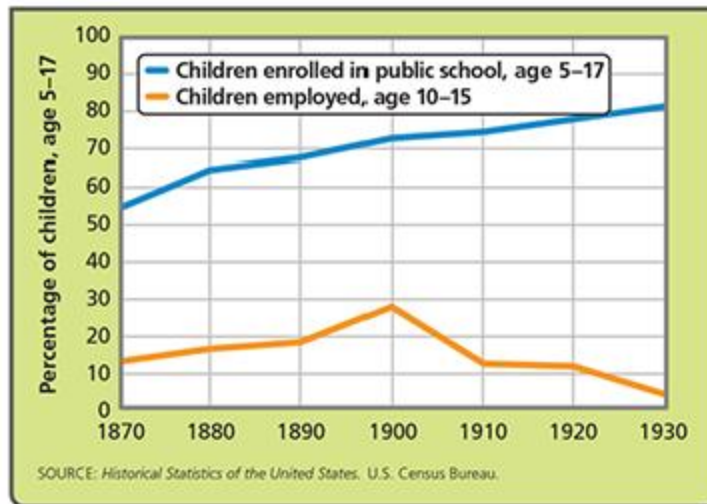
- \_\_\_\_\_ 20. "If the street is not cleaned by the city authorities no amount of private sweeping will keep the tenement free from grime; if the garbage is not properly collected and destroyed a tenement-house mother may see her children sicken and die of diseases from which she alone is powerless to shield them, although her tenderness and devotion are unbounded. She cannot even secure untainted meat for her household, . . . unless the meat has been inspected by city officials." —Jane Addams, *Ladies Home Journal*, 1910

Which reform does this statement from Jane Addams support?

- a. rural sanitation
- b. greater social acceptance of recent immigrants
- c. stricter laws protecting children
- d. better sanitation practices in the cities

\_\_\_ 21. What trend does the graph show?

**Improvements for Children in the Progressive Era**



- a. Between 1870 and 1910, fewer children went to school and fewer children worked.
- b. Between 1870 and 1910, fewer children went to school and more children worked.
- c. Between 1870 and 1910, more children went to school and fewer children worked.
- d. Between 1870 and 1910, more children went to school and more children worked.

\_\_\_ 22. These women have gathered to promote



- a. voting rights for women.
- b. the availability of birth control.
- c. the banning of alcohol sale and production.
- d. better treatment of the poor in the workforce.

- \_\_\_\_\_ 23. “Here, then, senators, is the situation. Two years ago there was no land in all the world which we could occupy for any purpose. Our commerce was daily turning toward the Orient, and geography and trade developments made necessary our commercial empire over the Pacific. And in that ocean we had no commercial, naval, or military base. Today, we have one of the three great ocean possessions of the globe, located at the most commanding commercial, naval, and military points in the Eastern seas, within hail of India, shoulder to shoulder with China, richer in its own resources than any equal body of land on the entire globe, and peopled by a race which civilization demands shall be improved. Shall we abandon it?”  
—Albert J. Beveridge, “In Support of an American Empire,” January 9, 1900

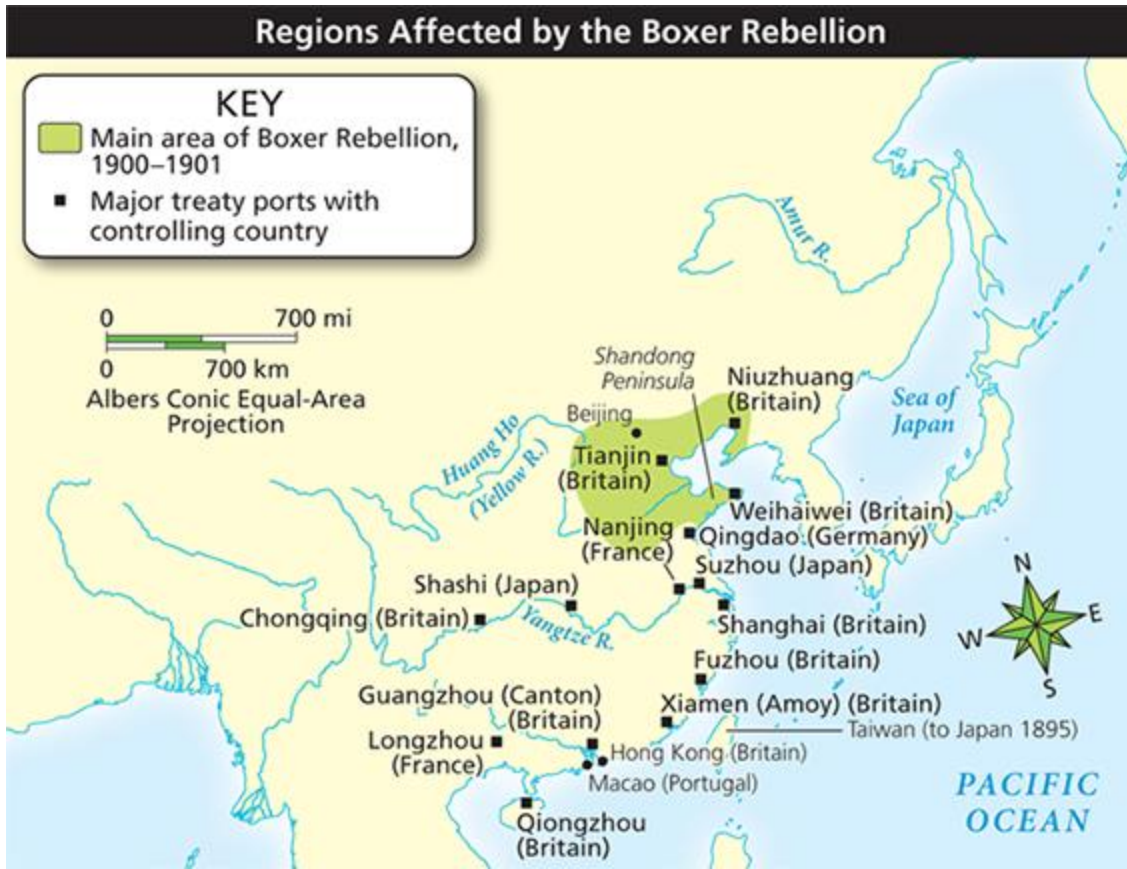
What “ocean possession” is Beveridge referring to in this statement?

- a. Guam
  - b. Japan
  - c. Hong Kong
  - d. the Philippines
- \_\_\_\_\_ 24. “[Mexican Americans] are now employed to a considerable extent in the coal mines of Colorado and New Mexico, in the ore mines of Colorado and Arizona, in the smelters of Arizona, in the cement factories of Colorado and California, . . . and in fruit growing and canning in California. . . . Where they are employed in other industries, the same wage discrimination against them as was noted in the case of railroad employees is generally apparent.” —Samuel Bryan, *The Survey*, September 1912

According to this quotation, Mexican Americans

- a. suffered discrimination in many industries.
  - b. had mostly moved to urban areas by the 1920s.
  - c. were employed in large numbers across the United States.
  - d. received wages that were as low as those of other workers of the time.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 25. According to this map, which foreign country held controlling power in the port cities in the main area where the Boxer Rebellion was centered?





- a. Britain
- b. France
- c. Germany
- d. Russia

\_\_\_\_\_ 26. Which two acts from the early twentieth century shown in the table were most closely related to one another?

#### Progressive Legislation During Roosevelt's Presidency

LEGISLATION	EFFECT
Sherman Antitrust Act (1890)	Outlawed monopolies and practices that restrained trade, such as price fixing
National Reclamation Act (1902)	Provided for federal irrigation projects by using money from the sale of public lands
Elkins Act (1903)	Imposed fines on railroads that gave special rates to favored shippers
Hepburn Act (1906)	Authorized the federal government to regulate railroad rates and set maximum prices for ferries, bridge tolls, and oil pipelines
Meat Inspection Act (1906)	Allowed the federal government to inspect meat sold across state lines and required inspections of meat-processing plants
Pure Food and Drug Act (1906)	Allowed federal inspection of food and medicine and banned the shipment and sale of impure food and the mislabeling of food and medicine

- a. the National Reclamation Act and the Elkins Act
- b. the Hepburn Act and the Sherman Antitrust Act
- c. the Meat Inspection Act and the Pure Food and Drug Act
- d. the Pure Food and Drug Act and the Hepburn Act

\_\_\_\_\_ 27. Which problem was the muckraker Upton Sinclair most concerned to expose?

- a. child labor in the oil industry
- b. the personal struggles of African Americans in urban environments
- c. poor working conditions in American factories
- d. political corruption in Congress and the judiciary

\_\_\_\_\_ 28. Which of the following did the National Reclamation Act of 1902 led to?

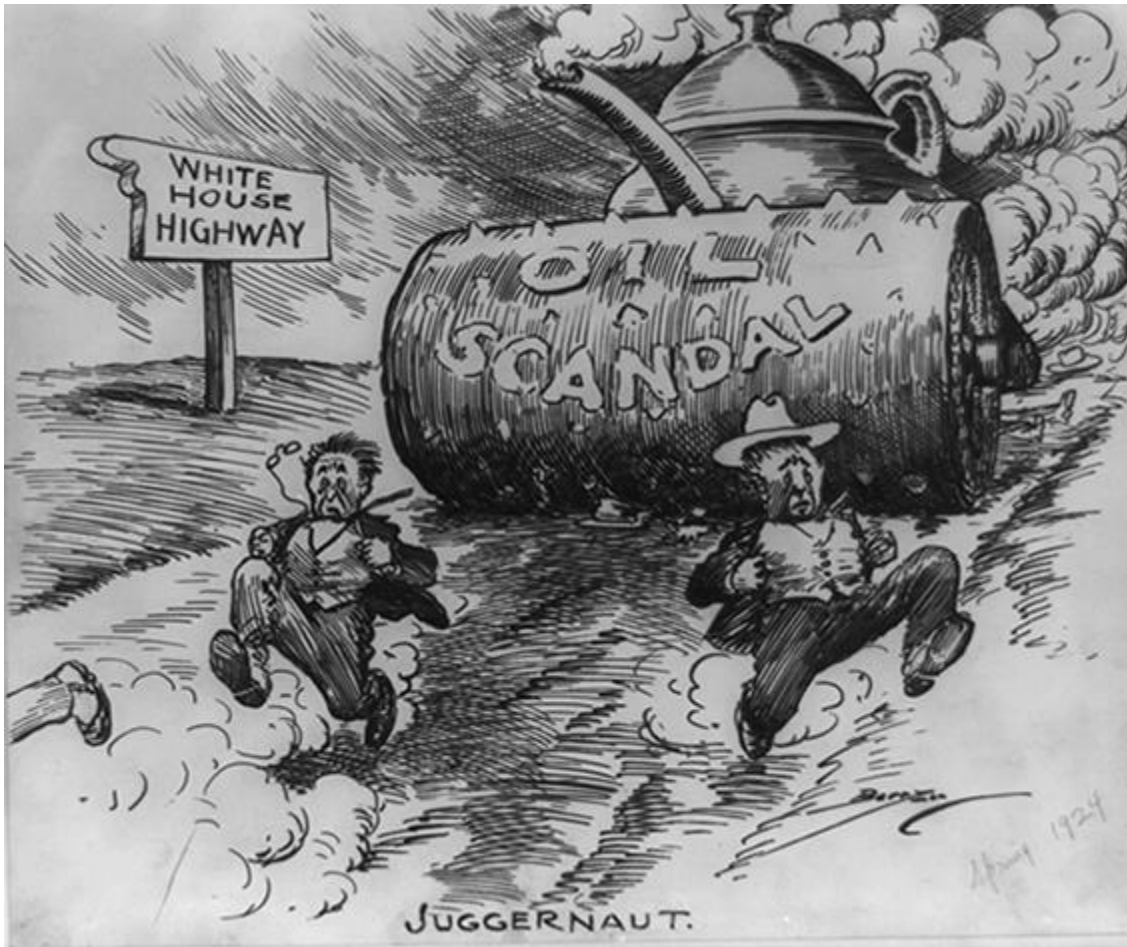
- a. the coal miners' strike of 1902
- b. the construction of the Hoover Dam
- c. the preservation of Yellowstone National Park
- d. the use of water-sharing systems in the western states

\_\_\_\_\_ 29. "I make my money from supplying a public demand. If I break the law, my customers, who number hundreds of the best people in Chicago, are as guilty as I am. The only difference between us is that I sell and they buy. Everybody calls me a racketeer. I call myself a businessman." —Al Capone, quoted in *Era of Excess* (Sinclair)

In this quote, what is Capone defending?

- a. his involvement in bribery
- b. his involvement in tax evasion
- c. his involvement in bootlegging
- d. his involvement in money laundering

\_\_\_\_\_ 30. What is this cartoon suggesting about the Teapot Dome scandal?



- a. It would have a significant impact on the Harding presidency.
- b. Those directly involved in Harding's administration would be affected.
- c. It was a scandal whose scope had yet to be determined.
- d. Most of those involved did not know what they were doing.

\_\_\_ 31. Which of the following was a great American war hero during World War I?

- a. former president Theodore Roosevelt
- b. Commodore George Dewey
- c. Alfred T. Mahan
- d. Alvin York

\_\_\_ 32. In Europe, World War I was a defensive rather than offensive war mainly due to the use of

- a. tanks.
- b. trenches.
- c. poison gas.
- d. aircraft.

- \_\_\_\_\_ 33. “We intend to begin on the 1st of February unrestricted submarine warfare. We shall endeavor in spite of this to keep the United States of America neutral. In the event of this not succeeding, we make Mexico a proposal of alliance on the following basis: make war together, make peace together, generous financial support and an understanding on our part that Mexico is to reconquer the lost territory in Texas, New Mexico and Arizona. The settlement in detail is left to you. You will inform the President of the above most secretly as soon as the outbreak of war with the United States of America is certain and add the suggestion that he should, on his own initiative, invite Japan to immediate adherence and at the same time mediate between Japan and ourselves. Please call the President's attention to the fact that the ruthless employment of our submarines now offers the prospect of compelling England in a few months to make peace. Signed, Zimmermann.”

The Zimmermann Note proposed

- an invasion of the United States by Mexico.
  - an attack on the United States by Germany.
  - that in case of war, Mexico join with Germany against the United States.
  - that Germany declare war on the United States.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 34. “I consider the danger which threatens civilized society from the growing power of a sect whose views on prohibition are merely an exemplification of their general low estimate of man's ability to rise to higher things... Already the government of our State, and indeed of a good many other States, has passed practically into the hands of a few preacher-politicians of a certain creed. With the machine they have built up, by appealing to the emotional weaknesses of the more or less unintelligent masses, they have lifted themselves on to a pedestal of power that has enabled them to dictate legislation or defeat it at their will . . .” —Percy Andreae, "A Glimpse behind the Mask of Prohibition," 1915

What is Andreae's position on Prohibition?

- He supports it, because it would produce a healthier, more productive society.
  - He opposes it, because it will cause a large increase in organized crime.
  - He opposes it, thinking that only a minority backs Prohibition and will impose it unfairly.
  - He supports it, because majority opinion is in favor of the amendment.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 35. “The special shells the men call “shells on wheels” are whizzing by continuously. They explode silently and have no smell but can be deadly. They killed several men yesterday. One of my men refused to put his mask on because he couldn't smell anything. All of a sudden, he was dizzy, foaming at the mouth and his skin went black, then he went rigid and died.” —Paul Truffaut, March 5, 1917

In this text, which form of warfare from World War I is Truffaut discussing?

- chemical warfare
  - naval warfare
  - conventional warfare
  - aerial warfare
- \_\_\_\_\_ 36. "1918 has gone: a year momentous as the termination of the most cruel war in the annals of the human race; a year which marked the end, at least for a time, of man's destruction of man; unfortunately a year in which developed a most fatal infectious disease causing the death of hundreds of thousands of human beings." —*Journal of the American Medical Association*, December 28, 1918

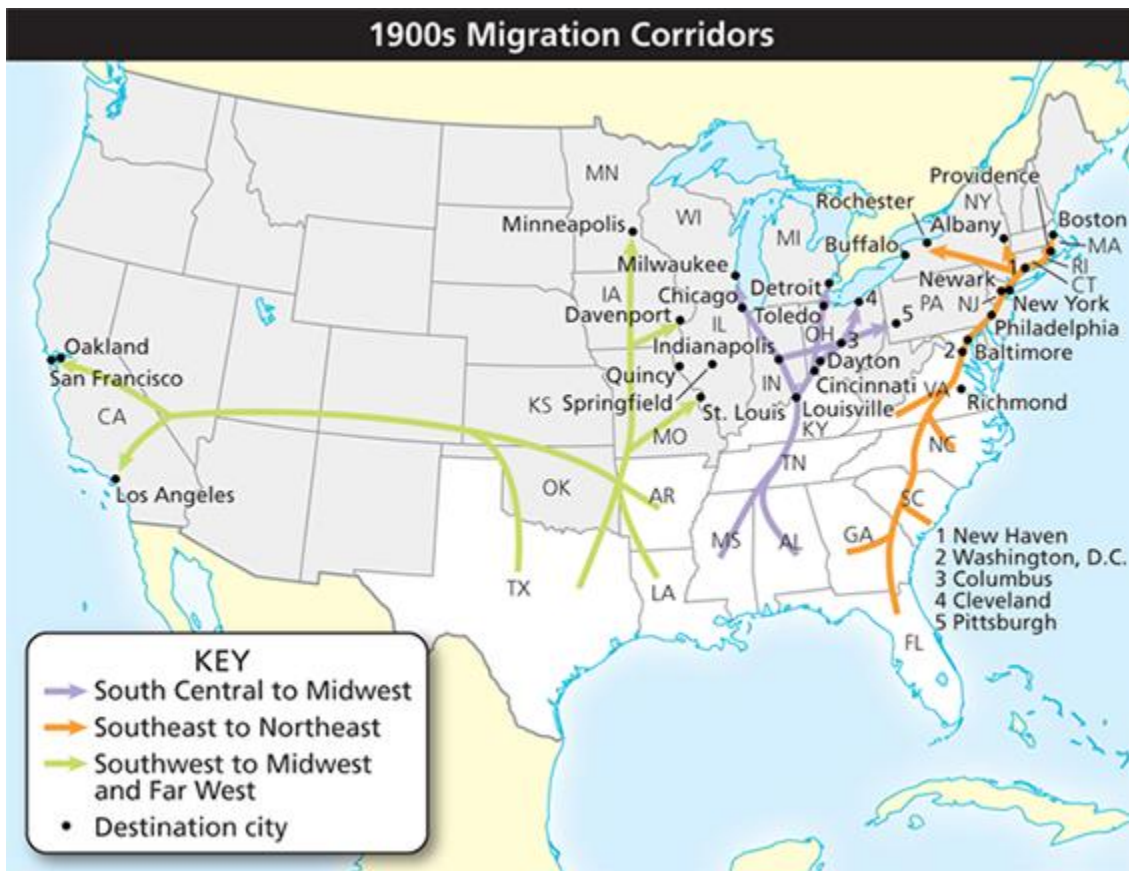
To which disease does the author of the text refer?

- cholera
- influenza
- typhoid



d. yellow fever

\_\_\_ 37. According to the map, in which migration corridor did populations move from urban to rural locations?



- a. South Central to Midwest
- b. Southeast to Northeast
- c. Southwest to Midwest and Far West
- d. none

\_\_\_ 38. What is Warren G. Harding's presidential administration mainly remembered for?

- a. its wartime leadership
- b. its internal corruption
- c. its social progressivism
- d. its innovative policies

\_\_\_ 39. What does this 1917 political cartoon illustrate?



- a. strong public support for the Nineteenth Amendment
  - b. the failed attempts to stop passage of the Eighteenth Amendment
  - c. the public concerns about the passage of the Nineteenth Amendment
  - d. the public concerns about the effectiveness of the Eighteenth Amendment
- \_\_\_ 40. What was the goal of the War Industries Board during World War I?
- a. to regulate industries related to the war effort
  - b. to found companies that could supply military goods during the war
  - c. to select workers for industries that supported the war effort
  - d. to encourage the conservation of resources used in wartime industries
- \_\_\_ 41. What did Calvin Coolidge suggest when he said, "The man who builds a factory builds a temple"?
- a. Factories and temples served similar purposes.
  - b. People who build productive businesses deserve the highest respect.

- c. Government should control and encourage the building of factories.
- d. Factory owners should encourage religious practices among workers.

\_\_\_\_\_ 42. “The country needs and, unless I mistake its temper, the country demands bold, persistent experimentation. It is common sense to take a method and to try it. If it fails, admit it frankly and try another. But above all, try something!”

—Franklin D. Roosevelt, speech at Oglethorpe University, May 22, 1932

What actions did Roosevelt take during the first year of his presidency that show the sentiment expressed in this quote?

- a. President Roosevelt asked his wife, Eleanor, to gather information about the conditions faced by ordinary Americans.
- b. President Roosevelt acted quickly and proposed a number of major relief and reform bills in his first Hundred Days in office.
- c. President Roosevelt reassured Americans and explained his policies through his "fireside chat" radio broadcasts.
- d. President Roosevelt reached out to leaders of European nations to collaborate in restoring the global banking system.

\_\_\_\_\_ 43. “We are the leading democracy of the world and as such must prove to the world that democracy is possible and capable of living up to the principles upon which it was founded. The eyes of the world are upon us, and often we find they are not too friendly eyes.”

—Eleanor Roosevelt, November 22, 1938

When Eleanor Roosevelt referred to "living up to the principles upon which it was founded," she most likely meant

- a. helping all Americans to become prosperous.
- b. achieving equal rights for all racial groups.
- c. keeping the scope of the federal government limited.
- d. allowing organized labor.

\_\_\_\_\_ 44. One of the most important pieces of New Deal labor legislation, the Wagner Act

- a. established a minimum wage and a maximum workweek of 44 hours.
- b. gave workers the right to hold sit-down strikes without the fear of being fired.
- c. recognized the right for employees to join labor unions and bargain collectively.
- d. allowed states to choose whether or not they would require workers to join unions.

\_\_\_\_\_ 45. “Hand in hand with this we must frankly recognize the overbalance of population in our industrial centers and, by engaging on a national scale in a redistribution, endeavor to provide a better use of the land for those best fitted for the land. The task can be helped by definite efforts to raise the values of agricultural products and with this the power to purchase the output of our cities. It can be helped by preventing realistically the tragedy of the growing loss through foreclosure of our small homes and our farms. It can be helped by insistence that the Federal, State, and local governments act forthwith on the demand that their cost be drastically reduced. There are many ways in which it can be helped, but it can never be helped merely by talking about it. We must act and act quickly.”

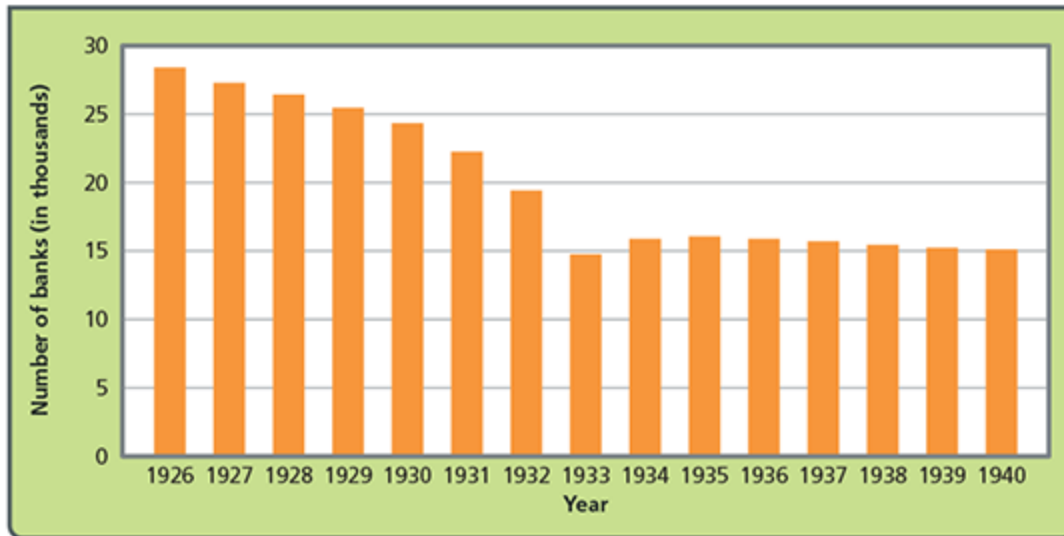
—Franklin Delano Roosevelt, first inaugural address, 1933

What is President Roosevelt's message in this excerpt from his inauguration speech?

- a. Raising the prices of crops will result in a beneficial trickle-down effect.
- b. The New Deal's programs will encourage more people to move to cities.
- c. The free market will solve the problems of the farming industry.
- d. Action must be taken to help farmers and people living in rural areas.

\_\_\_ 46. According to this graph, by approximately what percentage did the number of banks decline from 1926 to 1940?

**Number of U.S. Banks, 1926–1940**



- a. 15
- b. 35
- c. 55
- d. 75

\_\_\_ 47. What event from 1929 does this photo depict?





- a. Blue Monday
- b. Black Tuesday
- c. the Day of Infamy
- d. the Bonus Army march

\_\_\_ 48. What does this cartoon suggest about FDR's plan to expand the Supreme Court?



- FDR is working with Congress to ensure the support of both political parties.
- The plan will encourage the Court to independently review New Deal legislation.
- FDR is willing to appoint conservative and liberal justices to the Court.
- The plan will allow FDR to choose justices who agree with New Deal legislation.

\_\_\_ 49. What was the purpose of photographs such as this?



- a. to showcase the Farm Security Administration
- b. to illustrate advanced photographic techniques
- c. to show that the New Deal was not helping to ease poverty
- d. to raise awareness about the plight of American farmers

\_\_\_ 50. The dairy farmers in this photograph are pouring out their milk into the streets to protest



- a. low prices for milk.
- b. poor treatment of workers.
- c. insufficient demand for milk.
- d. government regulation of the milk industry.



