

### **Multiple Choice:**

Read the questions and choose the best answer.

- 1. In the period from 1860 to 1890, which experience was shared by most Native Americans living in western states?**
  - a. They maintained control of their traditional lands.
  - b. They benefited economically from government policy.
  - c. They became farmers and small business owners.
  - d. They were forced to live on reservations.
- 2. In the period from 1860 to 1900, the Federal Government encouraged the settlement of the West by**
  - a. passing an increased number of liberal immigration laws
  - b. selling the most fertile public land to Native American Indians
  - c. providing free transportation to settlers moving to the frontier
  - d. granting tracts of land to railroad companies to encourage construction
- 3. The passage of the Dawes Act in 1887 was primarily an attempt by the United States government to**
  - a. limit the power of the Bureau of Indian Affairs
  - b. return eastern land to Native American Indian tribes
  - c. encourage Native American Indians to give up their traditional cultures
  - d. hire Native American Indians as military scouts
- 4. The Homestead Act was important in the growth of the West because it**
  - a. set aside reservations for Native American Indians
  - b. created the Department of Agriculture to aid farmers
  - c. encouraged settlement of the Great Plains
  - d. provided land to build a canal system
- 5. What did the Pacific Railway Act of 1862 do?**
  - a. Begin the railroad boom of the late 19th century
  - b. Gave the Union Pacific & Central Pacific permission to build the railway
  - c. Began westward construction from Omaha
  - d. All of the above
- 6. Which two nationalities represent “old” immigrants?**
  - a. Irish and Turkish
  - b. German and Russian
  - c. English and German
  - d. English and Italian
- 7. Hostility towards immigrants by native born people is defined as:**

- a. Patriotism
  - b. Segregation
  - c. Nativism
  - d. Racism
- 8. The following statements about the Chinese Exclusion Act are true except:**
- a. It was passed in 1882
  - b. It prevented the Chinese from getting jobs
  - c. It barred Chinese immigration for 10 years
  - d. It prevented Chinese immigrants in the U.S. from becoming citizens
- 9. What problems did growing cities face?**
- a. Overpopulation
  - b. Poor Sanitation
  - c. Corruption
  - d. All of the Above
- 10. A well known party boss who ran the Tammany Hall Political Machine was:**
- a. Thomas Nast
  - b. William “Boss” Tweed
  - c. Booker T. Washington
  - d. Rutherford B. Hayes
- 11. This group was led by Pap Singleton and included over 6,000 African Americans who migrated to Kansas.**
- a. The Exodusters
  - b. Political Machines
  - c. Muckrakers
  - d. Populists
- 12. African Americans were prevented from voting by various methods. Which of the following was not one?**
- a. Poll Taxes
  - b. Literacy Tests
  - c. I.Q. Test
  - d. Intimidation
- 13. President Roosevelt brokered the \_\_\_\_\_ with the Japanese that would limit Japanese immigration if the San Francisco Board of Education would lift its segregation order.**
- a. Treaty of Japan
  - b. Inclusion Act
  - c. Gentleman’s Agreement
  - d. Treaty of Equality

**14. Which statement best explains how the Electoral College controversy during the Hayes-Tilden presidential election of 1876 was resolved?**

- a. Hayes promised to end Reconstruction if he received the electoral support of the southern states.
- b. Tilden obtained the electoral support of the northern states after agreeing to end segregation.
- c. Hayes obtained the electoral support of the northern states after promoting immigration reform.
- d. Tilden opposed Jim Crow laws, which gained him the electoral support of the southern states.

**15. How did Jacob Riis and Jane Addams affect the lives of immigrants during the early 20th century?**

- a. One exposed the crimes immigrants committed while the other tried to keep immigrants from being imprisoned.
- b. One exposed the illnesses immigrants carried while the other tried to provide clean living conditions and proper health care to immigrants.
- c. One exposed the poor working conditions experienced by immigrants while the other tried to find jobs for immigrants in exchange for political support.
- d. One exposed the poor living conditions experienced by immigrants while the other tried to provide social and educational opportunities to immigrants.

**16. In Plessy v. Ferguson (1896) the Supreme Court held that \_\_\_\_\_.**

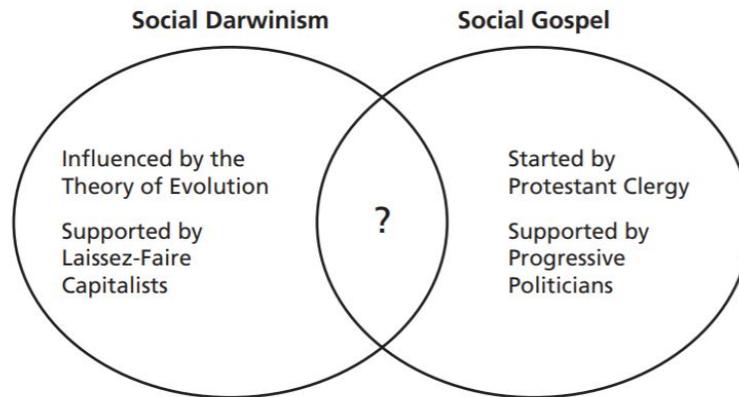
- a. our Constitution is color-blind and neither knows nor tolerates classes among citizens
- b. racial segregation was a reasonable exercise of the police powers, and the equal protection clause was not violated if the races were kept “separate but equal”
- c. the federal government may rely on common understandings of who was white, not the “scientific” race studies of the day
- d. Congress may protect voters from personal violence or intimidation

**17. The New Immigrants who came to the United States after 1880**

- a. had experience with democratic governments.
- b. were numerous but never constituted a majority of the immigrants in any given year.
- c. were culturally different from previous immigrants.
- d. received a warm welcome from the Old Immigrants.

18.

The Venn diagram below compares two popular ideologies of the late 19<sup>th</sup> century.



**Which statement completes the diagram?**

- a. Attempted to Improve Public Education in the United States
- b. Attempted to Address Economic Conditions in the United States
- c. Attempted to Improve Agricultural Conditions in the United States
- d. Attempted to Address Government Corruption in the United States

**19. Which source explains a change that resulted from the work of the Granger Movement?**

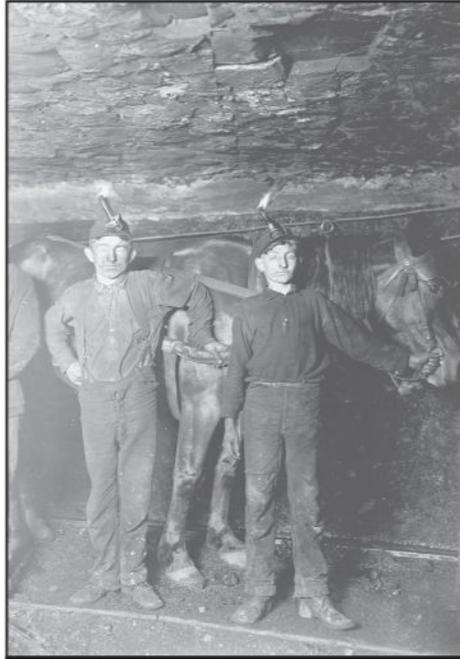
- a. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, that from and after the expiration of ninety days next after the passage of this act, the coming of Chinese laborers to the United States be... suspended.
- b. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives. . . . All charges made for any service rendered or to be rendered in the transportation of passengers or property . . . or for the receiving, delivering, storage, or handling of such property, shall be reasonable and just; and every unjust and unreasonable charge for such service is prohibited and declared to be unlawful.
- c. An act for preventing the manufacture, sale, or transportation of adulterated or misbranded or poisonous or deleterious foods, drugs, medicines, and liquors, and for regulating traffic therein, and for other purposes.
- d. After one year from the ratification of this article the manufacture, sale, or transportation of intoxicating liquors within, the importation thereof into, or the exportation thereof from the United States and all territory subject to the jurisdiction thereof for beverage purposes is hereby prohibited.

**20. During the late 1800s, which action did Congress take to regulate the business practices of companies such as Standard Oil and Carnegie Steel?**

- a. proposal of the 16th Amendment
- b. passage of the Sherman Antitrust Act
- c. adoption of the Gentlemen's Agreement
- d. establishment of the Federal Reserve System

21.

**The photograph below was taken in 1913.**



**Boys in coal mine in West Virginia**

Source: Public Domain/Library of Congress

**Based on this photograph and your content knowledge, which conclusion can be made about the lives of these children?**

- a. Their work was repetitive and impaired their learning ability.
- b. Their work was dangerous and harmed their physical health.
- c. Their work was difficult but paid them well enough to attend school.
- d. Their work was time-consuming but prepared them for a better occupation.

**22. The list below summarizes President Theodore Roosevelt's domestic program.**

- consumer protection
- control of corporations
- conservation of natural resources

**Based on this summary, which belief was the foundation of this program?**

- At times, the government needs to fund private industry to stimulate the creation of jobs.
- At times, the government needs to regulate private industry to protect the common good.
- At times, the government needs to regulate public works projects to protect the property of citizens.
- At times, the federal government needs to fund public works projects to expand the national infrastructure.

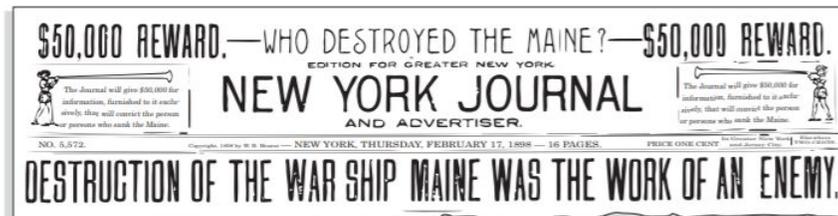
**23. How did Tennessee play an important role in the legalization of women's suffrage?**

- Tennessee representatives led the national movement for women's suffrage by proposing the 19th Amendment.
- Although it was considered unpopular in the South, Tennessee provided the deciding vote in passing the 19th Amendment.
- Tennessee was one of the first states to allow women's suffrage in state elections, which increased the popularity of the 19th Amendment.
- Although it was considered unnecessary to ratification, Tennessee's vote to ratify the 19th Amendment had great symbolic meaning in the South

**24. Which of the following was NOT a reason for American desire for expansion?**

- Desire for new markets and new products
- Military competition from European powers
- Slavery
- Feelings of cultural superiority

**25. Look at the picture and answer the question.**



Source: Public Domain/Library of Congress

**How did this type of article contribute to American imperialism?**

- by pressuring the government to cease Asian trade
- by convincing the public to support overseas intervention
- by decreasing a military buildup to protect the mainland

- d. by encouraging alliances with European nations

**26. Read the source and answer the question.**

“They ask us how we will govern these new possessions. I answer, out of local conditions and the necessities of the case methods of government will grow. If England can govern foreign lands so can America. If Germany can govern foreign lands so can America. If they can supervise protectorates so can America.”

— Albert Beveridge, “March of the Flag,” 1898

**What was the focus of this speech?**

- a. an increase in muckraking publications
- b. the ban of imported raw materials
- c. the annexation of overseas territory
- d. a decrease in yellow journalism

**27. Read the text and answer the question.**

Teller Amendment (1898) — The United States pledged that it would not annex Cuba once peace was restored.

Foraker Act (1900) — Puerto Ricans were not citizens of the United States and maintained a legislature subject to U.S. authority.

Platt Amendment (1901) — Cuba would give the United States the right to intervene to maintain peace and independence.

**The purpose of these legislative actions during and after the Spanish-American War was to determine the**

- a. legal status of countries that were freed of Spanish domination.
- b. function of the exclusive trade agreements with newly established territories.
- c. ability to use local military troops to protect American interests.
- d. need for new territories to form states.

**28. The United States issued the Open Door policy (1899—1900) primarily to**

- a. bring democratic government to the Chinese people
- b. secure equal trade opportunities in China
- c. force China to change its immigration policies
- d. use China as a stepping stone to trade with Japan

**29. "I have always been fond of the . . . proverb: 'Speak softly and carry a big stick; you will go far.' "**

**-Theodore Roosevelt**

**This philosophy was used by President Roosevelt primarily to**

- a. deal with problems of racial segregation
- b. conduct his foreign policy
- c. expand the western frontier
- d. win the Spanish-American War

- 30. A goal of President Theodore Roosevelt's Big Stick policy and President William Howard Taft's Dollar Diplomacy policy toward Latin America was to**
- Western Hemisphere nations in a military alliance
  - protect American economic and political interests
  - encourage foreign nations to establish colonies
  - raise Latin America's standard of living
- 31. In the late 19th and early 20th centuries, United States intervention in Latin America was motivated mainly by the United States desire to**
- suppress Latin American movements for national independence
  - reduce the influence of communism
  - ensure the safety of its growing investments in the area
  - counteract Spain's economic domination of the area
- 32. Which factor is most closely associated with the decision of the United States to declare war on Spain in 1898?**
- isolationist policy
  - labor union pressure
  - yellow journalism
  - unrestricted submarine warfare
- 33. Where did the majority of European immigrants pass through as they entered America?**
- Boston
  - New York Island
  - Angel Island
  - Ellis Island

**34. What issue was Thomas Nast raising in this cartoon?**

Study the cartoon and answer the question.



- a. Boss Tweed's inherited wealth
- b. Boss Tweed's lack of intelligence
- c. the corrupt influence of money in politics in New York City
- d. The cost of political campaigns in New York City

**35. President Theodore Roosevelt's Latin American policy was based on his belief that the**

- a. United States should intervene when necessary to protect its interests in Latin America
- b. Monroe Doctrine should be abandoned
- c. sovereign rights of other nations should be respected
- d. United States and European nations should work together to improve Latin America's economic conditions