

1. A parallel can be drawn between the federal government's treatment of Native Americans and immigrants of Asian descent as a likely commentary on
- A) **racism and nativism in the U.S. enduring in different forms, as evidenced by the Chinese Exclusion Act**
 - B) the poor treatment of both groups during the Gold Rush and throughout the mining frontier
 - C) cultural divides that were more difficult to overcome than those of blacks and European immigrants
 - D) discrimination enacted by the federal government against all minority groups
 - E) the irony of immigrants lured to the United States being discriminated against by the descendants of previous generations of immigrants
2. Which of the following statements regarding late nineteenth century immigration is most accurate?
- A) Jewish and Asian immigration was limited by a quota system.
 - B) The majority of immigrants came from South America.
 - C) Most people immigrated to escape religious persecution.
 - D) **Most immigrants came from small European towns.**
 - E) More Asians immigrated from Vietnam than China.
3. Base your answer to the following question on New immigrants became instant enemies of
- I. Big business
 - II. Labor unions
 - III. Social Darwinists
- A) III only
 - B) I and II only
 - C) I and III only
 - D) **II and III only**
 - E) I, II, and III
4. The source of American immigrants between the "old immigration" and "new immigration" eras changed from
- A) Africa to Asia
 - B) **Western Europe to Eastern Europe**
 - C) East Asia to South Asia
 - D) South America to Europe
 - E) Latin America to the Middle East
5. From the 1870s to the 1880s, the majority of immigration to the United States shifted from
- A) **Northern and Western Europe to Southern and Eastern Europe**
 - B) Northern and Western Europe to East Asia
 - C) Southern and Eastern Europe to Latin America
 - D) Mexico and Latin America to Southern and Eastern Europe
 - E) Asia to Latin America
6. Why did immigrants and other Americans move to cities in the mid-19th century?
- A) They saw opportunities to own housing that they could only rent otherwise.
 - B) They wanted to continue their old traditions with people like themselves.
 - C) **The Industrial Revolution opened up many new jobs.**
 - D) Being able to walk to one's job saved money on transportation
 - E) They were able to take advantage of machine politics to gain power.



8. All of the following were reasons why rural Americans migrated to cities EXCEPT

- A) **lack of political power in the rural sections of the United States**
- B) high debts on farmland and machinery
- C) low crop prices
- D) the lack of opportunities to improve one's economic situation as a farmer
- E) the greater increased amounts of jobs in the urban centers of the United States

9. In addition to the mass arrival of immigrants, urban centers increased in size because

- A) birth patterns significantly changed in cities
- B) the death rate fell dramatically with improvements in medicine and healthcare
- C) **Americans from the countryside migrated to the cities in search of employment opportunities**
- D) new cities developed alongside other already existing cities such as Minneapolis and St. Paul
- E) many industries relocated to cities with large populations

10. Which of the following were ways that a city or urban center could increase its population at the beginning of the twentieth century?

- I. By extending its borders to incorporate more land and people
- II. Changing birth patterns resulting in an increased birth rate
- III. The migration of people from other areas to the city

- A) I only
- B) II only
- C) I and III only
- D) I and II only
- E) **I, II, and III**

11. The nativist movement generally believed which of the following about immigrants?
- A) Immigrants were better workers in the steel and iron industries.
 - B) The arrival of immigrants would allow Americans to pursue better employment.
 - C) Immigrants were the cause of poverty among Americans because they took many of the factory jobs for cheaper wages.**
 - D) Immigrants assimilate easily into society.
 - E) Immigrants lowered the standard of living in America and forced American taxpayers to provide financial relief for them.
12. Progressive reforms such as abolishing child labor, establishing juvenile courts, limiting the hours of working women, recognizing labor unions, and ensuring safe working conditions in factories derived from the work of
- A) Jane Addams and the Hull House**
 - B) Eugene Debs and the American Socialist Movement
 - C) the Chautauqua Movement
 - D) Jacob Coxey and the March of Unemployed
 - E) the author, Edward Bellamy
13. Institutions like the Hull House in Chicago, Henry Street Settlement in New York, and South End House in Boston
- A) were factories that solely employed immigrants
 - B) lobbied against sweatshop labor conditions and for bans on child labor**
 - C) gave immigrants financial aid to buy farmland in the countryside
 - D) provided financial relief for Americans who'd lost their jobs to immigrants accepting cheaper wages
 - E) served as lodges where nativists assembled to discuss their anger toward the immigrant class
14. Who was influential in helping immigrants get settled in America during the beginning of the twentieth century?
- A) Eugene Debs
 - B) Upton Sinclair
 - C) Jacob Riis
 - D) Dorothea Dix
 - E) Jane Addams**
15. The immigration restrictions imposed by the United States government were geared toward people of which areas in particular?
- A) Great Britain and Scandinavia
 - B) Eastern Europe and Asia**
 - C) Asia and South America
 - D) Africa and the Caribbean islands
 - E) Canada and Australia
16. Which statement best expresses the main idea of the melting pot theory of Americanization?
- A) The effect of immigration would be long-term when the immigrants' children and grandchildren would impact American society.
 - B) Each immigrant group would continue to maintain its own separate group identity.
 - C) A new and different society would emerge in America from the blending of all the ethnicities.**
 - D) All immigrant groups would be forced to assimilate the American culture or else they would face punishment.
 - E) Only some of the immigrant groups in America would emerge from the blending of cultures.
17. The American Federation of Labor contributed to the American response to immigration by
- A) lobbying for legislation that would provide the same benefits to immigrant workers as American workers
 - B) supporting laws that restricted immigration in the United States**
 - C) inviting immigrants to join their unions, thereby increasing union membership.
 - D) refusing to allow immigrants to join their member unions
 - E) allowing immigrants to serve in the AFL's board of directors

18. How did the inflow of so many immigrants between 1870 and 1920 impact the United States demographically?

- A) The majority of rural populations consisted of German and Polish immigrants.
- B) The United States was transformed from a basically Protestant nation into one composed of Protestants, Catholics, and Jews.**
- C) A rigid economic class system emerged in which industrialists dominated the upper class, educated immigrant merchants and business owners comprised the middle class, and impoverished Americans and uneducated immigrants made up the lower class.
- D) Immigrants began establishing large populations in unsettled regions out in the Midwest and West.
- E) The majority of students attending schools of higher education were immigrants seeking better employment opportunities.

19. As the second-wave immigrants began settling in America, they did which of the following?

- A) They assimilated the American culture into their own customs almost instantaneously upon their arrival.
- B) They lived in diverse rural areas of the United States where people of various ethnicities often lived within the same village.
- C) They maintained their traditional practices and customs, held religious feasts and holidays, and married strictly within their own group.**
- D) As time passed, they began lobbying for housing reforms to improve the safety and sanitation of their buildings.
- E) They sought citizenship rights so that they could have a say in politics.

20. Which of the following is true about the American attitudes toward the new wave of immigrants?

- A) Most Americans feared the customs, illiteracy, and poverty of the new immigrants, considering them less desirable and less likely to be assimilated than the original immigrants.**
- B) Democrats in the Northeast were more sympathetic toward the immigrants' plight, creating legislation that would provide financial assistance for them.
- C) American industrialists disapproved of the immigrants' arrival because they feared that the American standard of living would be reduced.
- D) Republicans in Congress attempted to ease the citizenship laws so that there would be more voters.
- E) With the arrival of the immigrants, many working-class Americans appreciated the opportunity to learn about new cultures.

21. What did the Chinese Exclusion Act, the Gentlemen's Agreement, and the National Origins Act all have in common?

- A) They were laws that made it mandatory for incoming immigrants to pass a health exam prior to entering the country.
- B) These laws restricted immigration to only the wealthiest classes from foreign countries.
- C) They were all in response to the policy of unlimited immigration.**
- D) They were all laws that eased the restrictions placed on immigration at the end of the nineteenth century.
- E) These laws made it a requirement that immigrants had to have proof of literacy in order to be admitted.

22. What was one of the differences between the new wave of immigrants at the beginning of the twentieth century and those who had arrived at an earlier time?
- A) The “new wave” primarily settled in rural areas of the United States.
 - B) Northern Europeans who had arrived with the new wave primarily settled in the cities.
 - C) The new wave consisted mostly of Southern and Eastern Europeans, who, despite being strangers in a new country and possessing few skills, were attracted to the burgeoning industries in the United States.**
 - D) Prior to 1880, economic and demographic changes were the sole propellers of an immigration wave.
 - E) During the second wave of immigration, Chinese and Japanese citizens were not allowed to enter the United States as a result of the Chinese Exclusion Act.
23. Urban planning and landscaping was most influenced in its developmental stage by
- A) Frank Lloyd Wright
 - B) Theodore Dreiser
 - C) the Ashcan School
 - D) Frederick Law Olmsted**
 - E) Bret Harte
24. Which of the following developments most likely caused the other four?
- A) Growth of transportation
 - B) Rise of the middle class
 - C) Increase in agricultural production
 - D) Arrival of immigrants and Americans from the countryside
 - E) Growth of industrialization**
25. Why were interurban railway systems important during the growth of cities in the 1890s and 1900s?
- A) They maintained links with the manufacturing plants in the Midwest and West.
 - B) They helped link cities and contributed to the development of the suburbs.**
 - C) They attracted many people to the cities because these railway lines were intended solely for passenger use.
 - D) It generated tourism, thereby improving the economies of many cities.
 - E) People appreciated that there was no fare for riding.
26. Cities like New York, Philadelphia, and Boston were unusual because they had which of the following?
- A) Taxi services which could transport people to different parts of the city in individual automobiles
 - B) Electric interurban railways that connected those three Northeastern cities
 - C) Underground transit systems called subways**
 - D) Roadway systems to relieve the traffic congestion caused by all of the automobiles
 - E) A public bus system
27. What was the first major innovation that came in the 1870s which improved transportation in cities?
- A) Steam-powered commuter railroads within a city
 - B) Ferries
 - C) Electric railroads that connected cities
 - D) Cable cars**
 - E) Automobiles
28. Tenement housing in cities was often self-segregated into ethnic neighborhoods, or ghettos, which contrasted with
- A) the supposed improvements to urban living conditions brought by improved technology in public transportation
 - B) the revitalization of the city landscape through skyscrapers and urban planning
 - C) the "melting pot" analogy for the assimilation of cultures into a single American identity**
 - D) the rags to riches myth of the self-made man and the American dream
 - E) the quick acceptance of "old" immigrants from earlier in the century
29. All of the following were problems in early 19th century cities EXCEPT
- A) poor sanitation
 - B) crowded housing
 - C) infectious diseases
 - D) lack of employment**
 - E) high rates of crime

30. *How the Other Half Lives*, a landmark investigation of slum life, was an unusual work because
- A) it portrayed the many slums in Boston, a city that was believed to have the highest standard of living in the United States at the time
 - B) it utilized photography as a way of documenting the horrible experiences of slum residents**
 - C) it became the first non-fiction work to become a best-selling book in America
 - D) the author, Jacob Riis, had documented the lives of America's wealthiest entrepreneurs only a year earlier
 - E) it was the first unbiased report that publicized all of the problems of slum life
31. In the beginning of the 20th century, the police force was
- A) instrumental in single-handedly reducing the high crime rate in many urban centers
 - B) blamed by reformers for not taking an active role in stopping crime
 - C) corrupted by American values evidenced by their extensive arrests of immigrants and other disadvantaged groups**
 - D) permitted to use violent force in lowering the crime rate
 - E) comprised mostly of educated immigrants who had recently come to America
32. Who of the following advocated housing low-income families in "model tenements" with more spacious rooms and better facilities?
- A) Jane Addams and Margaret Sanger
 - B) Jacob Riis and Lawrence Veiller**
 - C) Samuel Gompers and Upton Sinclair
 - D) George M. Cohan and Ida Tarbell
 - E) Howard Pyle and Alfred T. Mahan
33. What were "one-family" apartments like in working-class residential districts of cities in the early 20th century?
- A) Small one-room apartments occupied by one family
 - B) Apartments that consisted of two bedrooms and a bathroom occupied by one nuclear family and a few extended relatives
 - C) Tiny apartments lacking proper plumbing and electricity, in which two to three stranger families were forced to live in together**
 - D) The apartments occupied by each building's landlord and his family
 - E) Small apartments lacking plumbing and electricity, which were available at an exorbitantly-high price
34. Which of the following areas did city officials improve in response to the development of slums?
- A) police supervision in those neighborhoods
 - B) fire protection and water purification**
 - C) awareness about bacteria and the spread of diseases
 - D) use of electricity and plumbing systems
 - E) government subsidies and welfare programs for the poor
35. How did the changes in American society and development of leisure time affect the immigrant experience?
- A) Immigrants were denied the rights to leisure time that American workers were given.
 - B) Immigrants generally did not assimilate the American leisure activities, maintaining their own forms of entertainment instead.
 - C) American entertainment began to incorporate ethnic themes which appealed to many different groups.**
 - D) Immigrants embraced American sports, however, they were denied access to movie theaters, dramas, and musical comedies.
 - E) Many of the immigrants were cautious about American customs which had boisterous festivities.

36. The Congress of Industrial Organization focused on which of the following groups?
- A) **Unskilled workers**
 - B) Female laborers
 - C) Jewish socialists
 - D) Former soldiers
 - E) Industrial specialists
37. The American Federation of Labor was successful in the late nineteenth century primarily because
- A) **it only allowed skilled workers to join.**
 - B) it pushed for racial equality in the workplace
 - C) it fought for a living wage
 - D) it was the most progressive union
 - E) it allowed women to join
38. Which of the following statements about the Pullman strike of 1894 is most accurate?
- A) It was one of the most successful strikes during the late nineteenth century.
 - B) **It was caused by Pullman's refusal to cut rent for company housing despite reducing salaries.**
 - C) In addition to pushing for higher hourly wages, it was centered around child labor issues.
 - D) It was partially caused by the Haymarket Square Riot.
 - E) It was in response to the federal government's refusal to regulate industry.
39. The Homestead and Pullman strikers shared which of the following characteristics?
- I. Both of their strikes were against railroad companies.
 - II. They both received aid from the federal government.
 - III. In both cases, their efforts ultimately failed.
- A) I only
 - B) **III only**
 - C) I and II only
 - D) I and III only
 - E) II and III only
40. Public opinion turned against the Knights of Labor as a result of the
- A) Homestead strike
 - B) great railroad strike of 1877
 - C) **Haymarket bombing**
 - D) formation of the American Federation of Labor
 - E) Pullman strike
41. How did the Industrial Workers of the World differ from the American Federation of Labor?
- A) The IWW supported high tariffs.
 - B) **The IWW promoted violence and revolution.**
 - C) The IWW took part in violent clashes with big business.
 - D) The IWW fought for increased labor rights.
 - E) The IWW only accepted skilled workers.
42. What leader of the American Railway Union went on to become the founder and head of the American Socialist Party?
- A) Terrence Powderly
 - B) John L. Lewis
 - C) Samuel Gompers
 - D) Uriah Stevens
 - E) **Eugene V. Debs**
43. What was the popular opinion towards the Pullman and Homestead Strikes?
- A) The public was sympathetic to labor.
 - B) **The public deplored both militant labor techniques and corporate violence.**
 - C) The public believed that the workers had no right to complain.
 - D) The public supported labor when products they used could no longer be produced.
 - E) The public thought that the corporations had no right to use violent tactics against workers.
44. The Homestead and Pullman Strikes are examples of
- A) triumphs for workers in an era of business domination
 - B) **violent clashes between workers and corporations**
 - C) the problems shown when workers are not unionized
 - D) the result of companies trying to move workers into company towns
 - E) strikes exacerbated by inflation
45. Henry Clay Frick's efforts to break workers and force them to accept lower wages resulted in the
- A) **Homestead Strike**
 - B) Pullman Strike
 - C) Massachusetts Textile Strike
 - D) U.S. Steel Strike
 - E) Boston Police Strike

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46. Which statement is true about the American Federation of Labor?
- A) The Federation held Marxist ideals and supported an eventual violent revolution and takeover by workers.
 - B) The Federation added both skilled and unskilled workers to its ranks.
 - C) The Federation relied on the individual decision making power of its member unions rather than discipline at the top.
 - D) The Federation was pragmatic, often making decisions based on the best it could do, rather than what it ultimately wanted.**
 - E) The Federation was similar to European trade unions formed at the same time.
47. Which of the following labor unions accepted workers of all skill levels and sexes in the 19th century?
- A) Knights of Labor**
 - B) American Federation of Labor
 - C) Congress of Industrial Organizations
 - D) United Mine Workers
 - E) Industrial Workers of the World
48. As strikes became increasingly violent and large-scale during the 1880s and 1890s, many businesses were forced to do what?
- A) Relocate to safer areas
 - B) Agree to the demands of their workers and the unions
 - C) Receive financial aid from the federal government to pay for damages
 - D) Employ state and federal troops to suppress violent protests**
 - E) Use revenues to improve the security of its plants
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Answer Key
ImmigrationUrbanizationReview

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|-----|-----------------|-----|-----------------|
| 1. | <u>A</u> | 37. | <u>A</u> |
| 2. | <u>D</u> | 38. | <u>B</u> |
| 3. | <u>D</u> | 39. | <u>B</u> |
| 4. | <u>B</u> | 40. | <u>C</u> |
| 5. | <u>A</u> | 41. | <u>B</u> |
| 6. | <u>C</u> | 42. | <u>E</u> |
| 7. | | 43. | <u>B</u> |
| 8. | <u>A</u> | 44. | <u>B</u> |
| 9. | <u>C</u> | 45. | <u>A</u> |
| 10. | <u>E</u> | 46. | <u>D</u> |
| 11. | <u>C</u> | 47. | <u>A</u> |
| 12. | <u>A</u> | 48. | <u>D</u> |
| 13. | <u>B</u> | | |
| 14. | <u>E</u> | | |
| 15. | <u>B</u> | | |
| 16. | <u>C</u> | | |
| 17. | <u>B</u> | | |
| 18. | <u>B</u> | | |
| 19. | <u>C</u> | | |
| 20. | <u>A</u> | | |
| 21. | <u>C</u> | | |
| 22. | <u>C</u> | | |
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| 34. | <u>B</u> | | |
| 35. | <u>C</u> | | |
| 36. | <u>A</u> | | |
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