

1. America's first big business was
 - A) steel
 - B) oil
 - C) railroads**
 - D) mining
 - E) automobiles
2. What technological innovation was introduced by Henry Ford in 1913?
 - A) Interchangeable parts
 - B) Assembly Line**
 - C) Electric Power
 - D) X-Rays
 - E) Automobile
3. Which of the following is an example of "Taylorism"?
 - A) workers' activities are timed, and incentives are given if they can complete these activities faster**
 - B) workers strike, but instead of leaving the factory, they remain inside
 - C) management lowers wages and salaries in order to save the most money and maximize profit
 - D) one owner lowers prices of his products in order to undercut competition
 - E) workers purposely working slowly because they have no incentive to work harder
4. George Washington Carver was most famous because of
 - A) his work as an agricultural chemist**
 - B) his role in promoting black rights
 - C) his control over a black-run educational institution
 - D) his biology contributions
 - E) his early work on genetics

5. Base your answer to the following question on the following statements below and your knowledge of U.S. history.

Speaker A: I support an era of national unity in which the government would regulate the American economy.

Speaker B: I believe that legislation should be created to break up monopolies and cooperation between business and government should not be permitted.

Speaker C: I believe in a conservative form of government that would encourage industries to resolve problems internally.

A supporter of Speaker C would have voted for which candidate?

- A) Eugene V. Debs
- B) Theodore Roosevelt
- C) William H. Taft**
- D) Woodrow Wilson
- E) Robert La Follette

6. How did the rapid economic growth of the United States affect the standard of living?
 - A) The standard of living remained nearly the same because a large percentage of the nation's wealth was going to foreign investors.
 - B) The standard of living increased dramatically for only the small percentage of people who owned the large industries.**
 - C) The standard of living decreased drastically in urban areas with the arrival of immigrants.
 - D) The standard of living increased significantly in the countryside as thousands of poor farmers and former slaves moved to the cities in pursuit of work.
 - E) The standard of living took on a cyclical pattern as a result of the constant changes in the economy.

7. Which situation was the most influential in bringing about the rapid growth of industry between 1865 and 1900?
- A) A tremendous influx of immigrants
 - B) Improvements in factory safety and workers' rights
 - C) Availability of investment capital**
 - D) Establishment of Western reservations for Native Americans
 - E) The demand to improve transportation systems decreased
8. What was unusual about Andrew Carnegie's business organization?
- A) His company manufactured various kinds of goods from tobacco to packaged foods.
 - B) His company became the first to sell shares publicly to investors.
 - C) He employed the technique of "vertical integration", or the controlling of every aspect of production from raw materials to shipping of the final product.**
 - D) He hired people to oversee the everyday operations of the company.
 - E) His factories were overseas however; his company's main offices were in the United States.
9. During the second half of the nineteenth century, a major goal of new types of business organizations was to
- A) compete successfully with foreign imports
 - B) succeed financially while working within the regulations adopted by the government
 - C) introduce safer and less expensive products to consumers
 - D) improve factory conditions for workers
 - E) consolidate the manufacturing and distribution of products**
10. Andrew Carnegie became famous in American business history for establishing what?
- A) The first trans-continental railroad
 - B) The Standard Oil Company
 - C) The first example of large scale steel production in the United States**
 - D) The largest shipping company in the world
 - E) The Wharton School of Business
11. Part of the rapid growth of American industry developed because
- A) Americans desired a socialist economy
 - B) the American economy was unregulated by the government**
 - C) railroads connecting the Northeast and the Southeast significantly improved trade between the two most populated regions of the country
 - D) the discovery of coal and iron mines in the Midwest greatly expanded the kind of raw materials that could be manufactured
 - E) the dissolution of the Second Bank of the United States encouraged a period of speculation and investment
12. The second industrial revolution of the 1880s became feasible with the development of which of the following?
- I. The completion of the nation's modern transportation and communication networks
 - II. The coming of electricity in the 1880s which provided a more flexible source of power than steam for industrial machinery
 - III. The integration of multiple kinds of machinery into the same factory building
- A) I only
 - B) II only
 - C) II and III only
 - D) I and II only**
 - E) I, II, and III
13. Which of the following are true statements about the first transcontinental railroad in the United States?
- I. the Union Pacific railroad company built west, while Central Pacific built east
 - II. the majority of funding came from private industrialists such as James Hill
 - III. the railroad was completed in Promontory Point, Utah in 1869
- A) III only
 - B) I and II
 - C) I and III**
 - D) II and III
 - E) I, II, and III

14. Place the following events of Native American history in the American West in chronological order, from earliest to latest.
- A) *A Century of Dishonor* by Helen Jackson published, surrender of Nez Perce under Chief Joseph, Sioux defeat of Custer at Little Big Horn, Ghost Dance movement, Dawes Act
 - B) surrender of Nez Perce under Chief Joseph, Ghost Dance movement, *A Century of Dishonor* by Helen Jackson published, Sioux defeat of Custer at Little Big Horn, Dawes Act
 - C) Sioux defeat of Custer at Little Big Horn, surrender of Nez Perce under Chief Joseph, *A Century of Dishonor* by Helen Jackson published, Dawes Act, Ghost Dance movement**
 - D) surrender of Nez Perce under Chief Joseph, Dawes Act, *A Century of Dishonor* by Helen Jackson published, Sioux defeat of Custer at Little Big Horn, Ghost Dance movement
 - E) Dawes Act, Ghost Dance movement, Sioux defeat of Custer at Little Big Horn, surrender of Nez Perce under Chief Joseph,
15. The Comstock Lode is most notable in American history as
- A) responsible for Idaho being granted early statehood
 - B) worked by, and creating a community for, new immigrant groups
 - C) the setting of Jack London's novel *Call of the Wild*
 - D) the first major gold strike and impetus for the mining frontier
 - E) the producer of more than \$300 million in gold and silver**
16. Americans moving west dealt the biggest blow to Native Americans on the Great Plains by
- A) killing, almost to the point of extinction, the buffalo that Indian culture relied on**
 - B) confiscating the horses brought by the Spanish that enabled tribes' nomadic lifestyle
 - C) spreading deforestation to build farms and homesteads, endangering native species
 - D) fencing off large tracts of land, previously used by Indians, for cattle ranching
 - E) driving most of the Indian population further west through military action
17. The Morrill Land Grant Act did which of the following?
- A) It provided money to average Americans to buy land.
 - B) It provided money to railroad companies to buy land.
 - C) It provided money to colleges specializing in agriculture.**
 - D) It created a social welfare program for people who did not own land.
 - E) It created a new system for government land distribution.
18. Railroads were finally prevented from waging secret agreements to fix rates and share traffic by
- A) the Sherman Antitrust Act of 1890**
 - B) *United States v. E. C. Knight Co.*
 - C) the inventions of the typewriter and adding machine
 - D) the great railroad strike of 1877
 - E) the creation of the American Federation of Labor
19. Which statement best describes the development in tariffs in the second half of the 19th century?
- A) Tariffs rose following the Civil War, but fell after Reconstruction finished.
 - B) Tariffs rose with the growth in industry, but fell as reformers took control of the government.
 - C) Tariffs fell continuously throughout the period, leading to low prices on goods.
 - D) Tariffs fell immediately after the Civil War, but rose as southerners gained influence again.
 - E) Tariffs rose continuously during the period and industry wanted more and more protection against imports.**
20. What was the biggest problem with the Sherman Anti-Trust Act?
- A) The Act had no support in Congress.
 - B) The Act was vague and unclear.**
 - C) The Act did not have the support of farmers or small businessmen.
 - D) The Act was the product of compromises which rendered it ineffective.
 - E) The Act violated the sixteenth amendment.

21. Which statement best describes the effect of the Sherman Anti-Trust Act?

- A) The Act was effective in shutting down several of the largest monopolies in the United States.
- B) The Act worked in limited doses, but was invalidated by the Supreme Court in 1900.
- C) The Act was used by a pro-business Supreme Court to work against labor unions and farmers' collectives.**
- D) The Act became ineffective because a string of Presidents declined to allow their Attorney Generals to fight trusts.
- E) The Act made no further Anti-Trust action necessary for the next fifty years.

22. Which statement best describes the development of the Interstate Commerce Commission?

- A) The Commission grew more powerful and covered more forms of transportation until deregulation in the 1980s.**
- B) The Commission started out as a force, but was quickly weakened by legislation, and never regained its power.
- C) The Commission controlled railroads, but as railroads became less important, it ceased to be a factor.
- D) The Commission was ineffective in its control of railroads, but revamped to control planes and cars effectively until the current day.
- E) The Commission was undermined immediately by Presidents who believed in a hands-off government.

23. What was the general pattern of the American economy during the late nineteenth century?

- A) Constant expansion over the forty-year time span
- B) Expansion until the 1880s, followed by a period of depression
- C) A series of booms and depressions throughout the last half of the nineteenth century**
- D) Not significant expansion or depression
- E) A constant cycle of expansion and depression until the 1880s, followed by a period of amazing expansion

24. What was one cause of the Panic of 1873?

- A) The federal government's attempt to reduce inflation by increasing unemployment
- B) The issue over the devaluation of the gold standard
- C) The Bank of London raised interest rates to pull gold to London
- D) Over-speculation in the stock market
- E) Railroad companies could not repay the loans they received from the federal government**

25. What led to many of the railroads lines coming under the ownership of only a few businessmen?

- A) The economic boom of the 1880s encouraged many wealthy entrepreneurs to buy large amounts of stock in the railroad companies.
- B) The federal government gave special land grants and other subsidies to the wealthiest investors.
- C) The economic depressions of the 1880s led many railroad companies to consolidate.**
- D) The depressions of the 1880s led to violent protests forcing smaller railroad companies to close.
- E) Severe weather destroyed many of the competitors' lines during the 1880s and 1890s.

26. Who was the most prominent figure in the Pullman Strike and the development of the American Socialist party?

- A) George Pullman
- B) Eugene Debs**
- C) Samuel Gompers
- D) John L. Lewis
- E) Thomas B. Edsall

27. Who of the following were leading railroad magnates during the nineteenth century?

- I. James Hill
 - II. Edward Harriman
 - III. J.P. Morgan
- A) I only
 - B) II only
 - C) I and II only
 - D) I and III only
 - E) I, II, and III**

28. How did the Civil War impact the development of railroad systems in the United States?
- A) The victorious Union used the existing railroads in the South to transport goods to the West.
 - B) Many new railway lines were constructed by the Confederacy out West to supply the soldiers.
 - C) By the end of the war, almost all of the existing railroads in the South had been destroyed during the battles.**
 - D) The Confederacy destroyed many of the railway lines in the North to cut off the Union soldiers' supply lines.
 - E) Railroad entrepreneurs were no longer as eager to invest in the industry after witnessing the destruction of so many railway lines.
29. Unlike European railroad systems, the American railroad systems
- A) were used only to transport people from one part of the country to another
 - B) hired its workers both part-time and full-time
 - C) often created new centers of population**
 - D) usually served already established communities
 - E) were owned and operated by the national government
30. Which of the following describes American railroads in the late nineteenth century?
- A) Railroads received public land for development via federal and state land grants.**
 - B) Railroads were only built to link highly-populated cities.
 - C) Congress had very little to do with the enormous railroad boom in the West.
 - D) The railroad industry bottomed out in 1880 following a strike the previous year.
 - E) All merchants or companies who shipped their goods on railroads received rebates.
31. What was the purpose of the Pacific Railway Act of 1862?
- A) It ordered the construction of a railway line which would connect the entire Pacific coast of the United States from Washington to California.
 - B) It provided government subsidization for railroad construction with large land grants and loans.**
 - C) It was the first attempt by the national government to pursue the construction of a transcontinental railroad.
 - D) Following a string of tragic accidents, this act established competitive examinations to gain licensing to be a railroad engineer.
 - E) It authorized Congress to create its own federally owned and occupied Pacific railroad.
32. Which is NOT true about railroad construction during the middle of the nineteenth century?
- A) The sparse population in the West made building the railroads a high-risk investment.
 - B) The railroad construction industry experienced constant expansion during this time.
 - C) Much of the track had to be laid on difficult terrain in what was sometimes dangerous country.
 - D) National and state governments subsidized railroad construction industries.
 - E) The railroad industry experienced immediate success often immediately after the tracks were laid down.**
33. The fictional Horatio Alger was the epitome of the
- A) Renaissance man
 - B) self-made man**
 - C) strong, silent type
 - D) confirmed bachelor
 - E) rebellious youth
34. What was one consequence of the monopoly capitalism of the late 19th century?
- A) Robber barons soon turned into philanthropists, disavowing their anti-competitive practices in favor of donating money to their communities.
 - B) Farmers and laborers demanded government regulation of industry.**
 - C) Social Darwinists led by Herbert Spencer convinced many Americans of the survival of the fittest.
 - D) Labor demanded the eight-hour work day and abolition of child labor.
 - E) Women's rights activists pushed for the women's suffrage.

35. Chester A. Arthur's support of the Pendleton Act was remarkable because
- A) He had opposed acts like it his whole life.
 - B) He was part of a faction of the Republican Party which supported the spoils system.**
 - C) He was a strong supporter of lowering the tariff.
 - D) He was known as a corrupt and scandalous politician.
 - E) He was regarded as an honest and efficient administrator during his time as Governor of New York.
36. Which of the following statements best describes the period between 1865 and 1900?
- A) Democrats controlled the House and the Senate through most of the period.
 - B) Muckraking progressives pushed their initiatives through state and federal government.
 - C) Presidents during this period were relatively weak and were dominated by Congress.**
 - D) Northern industry did not take control of the American economy until this period ended.
 - E) The veto was first used as a political weapon consistently during this period.
37. During the second half of the nineteenth century, a major goal of new types of business organizations was to
- A) improve the safety and working conditions of the factories
 - B) produce products that would be less expensive for consumers
 - C) practice "vertical integration", the business strategy adopted by Carnegie and Rockefeller**
 - D) abide by the newly created government regulations, so as to avoid punishment
 - E) expand into the overseas markets
38. As the United States became more industrialized, what effect did mechanization, improved technology, and the division of labor have on the American business system?
- A) Workers were paid higher salaries, because they were expected to have more mechanization skills.
 - B) The gross national product of the American economy decreased steadily.
 - C) Basic industries were taken over by the government.
 - D) Small businesses had difficulty maintaining their competitiveness.**
 - E) Pools and trusts became less efficient forms of government.
39. Which of the following business techniques did the robber barons use to emerge as the leaders of American industry?
- I. Vertical Integration, the controlling of all aspects of manufacturing
 - II. Overseas Factories
 - III. Large-scale, specialized production
- A) I only
 - B) II only
 - C) I and II only
 - D) I and III only**
 - E) I, II, and III
40. Which term referred to the wealthy industrialists at the end of the nineteenth century who ostentatiously displayed their wealth?
- A) Mugwumps
 - B) Muckrakers
 - C) Cavaliers of Industry
 - D) Robber Barons**
 - E) Corporate Crooks
41. In the United States during the last half of the nineteenth century, many businesses merged into corporations because
- A) income levels for workers would be improved
 - B) for the first time, middle-class Americans would have an opportunity to own stock in companies
 - C) economic possibilities outside the United States could be explored
 - D) production methods in the large corporations were more efficient**
 - E) government intervention in economic affairs would decline

42. Which of the following statements about the Supreme Court during the early 1900s is most accurate?
- A) It generally ruled in favor of unions. .
 - B) It tended to side with corporations.**
 - C) It was effective in stopping government corruption.
 - D) It recognized that African Americans were being denied their civil rights .
 - E) It limited the federal government's ability to declare war.
43. Which of the following statements about the Gilded Age are true?
- I. African Americans from the North tended to vote for the Democrats.
 - II. Southern farmers generally voted for the Republicans.
 - III. People who fought for the Confederate army usually voted for the Republicans.
- A) I only
 - B) I and II
 - C) II and III
 - D) All of the above
 - E) None of the above**
44. During the early Gilded Age, which of the following government agents became known for curbing the regulatory influence of the other two?
- I. President
 - II. Congress
 - III. Supreme Court
- A) I only
 - B) II only
 - C) III only**
 - D) I and II only
 - E) II and III only
45. The early Gilded Age presidents were renowned for championing
- A) workers' rights
 - B) Native Americans' rights
 - C) business legislation
 - D) the foreign-policy doctrine of preemption
 - E) very little at all**
46. Which of the following schools of thought served to justify the financial dominance of businesspeople in late-1800s America?
- I. Laissez-faire capitalism
 - II. Social Darwinism
 - III. The Gospel of wealth
- A) II only
 - B) III only
 - C) I and II only
 - D) I and III only
 - E) I, II, and III**
47. All of the following robber barons are correctly matched with the industry that made them rich EXCEPT
- A) John D. Rockefeller and Oil
 - B) Andrew Carnegie and Steel
 - C) E. H. Harriman and Railroads
 - D) J. P. Morgan and Banking
 - E) Gustavus Swift and Rubber**
48. What was a mugwump?
- A) A Southerner who served in a Reconstruction government.
 - B) A late 19th century Republican who supported the spoils system.
 - C) A farmer who supported free silver and government regulation of railroads.
 - D) A Republican who defected in the 1884 election, supporting Grover Cleveland.**
 - E) A progressive in the early 20th century who exposed the problems of the urban environment.
49. How did Andrew Carnegie interpret “The Gospel of Wealth”?
- A) He believed that men had the right to take as much money as they could obtain.
 - B) He thought that men had the right to get rich, but with that right came the responsibility to give back money**
 - C) He believed that men should get rich, and give their money to their families and heirs
 - D) He thought that men had the right to get rich, but only if they did it the right way while paying workers reasonable wages.
 - E) He believed that men needed to get rich to validate their existence.

50. "Robber barons" are sometimes defended because they
- A) kept wages and salaries reasonable even in the wake of depressions
 - B) made the United States a leading industrial power
 - C) often gave money they earned back to the community in the form of philanthropy**
 - D) kept the U.S. debt from getting too high
 - E) pushed progressive legislation in Congress
51. In the nineteenth century, industrialization in the United States became concentrated in the Northeast primarily because
- A) the climate in the South was not conducive to industrial development
 - B) other regions of the country lacked adequate transportation means
 - C) the Northeast had the greatest supply of capital and labor**
 - D) the West and the South had few natural resources
 - E) the majority of the large cities of the United States were located in that region
52. A major difference between Andrew Carnegie and John D. Rockefeller was
- A) Rockefeller employed the technique of vertical integration, where his company would control every aspect of production from raw materials to shipping of the final product
 - B) Rockefeller recognized that the company that controlled one stage of production would be able to determine production and prices, and therefore dominate the industry**
 - C) Rockefeller's company manufactured steel while Carnegie's company manufactured oil.
 - D) Rockefeller emphasized workers' contentment and safety in his factories.
 - E) Andrew Carnegie opposed philanthropy.
53. Which of the following terms/phrases directly contrasts with the philosophy of Social Darwinism?
- A) Laissez-faire government
 - B) "Survival of the fittest"
 - C) Capitalism and Unrestrained Competition
 - D) Society should make an effort to improve social conditions**
 - E) Andrew Carnegie's "Gospel of Wealth"
54. Who would have most likely agreed with the tenets of Social Darwinism?
- A) Immigrant factory workers
 - B) Corporate leaders**
 - C) The President and the federal government
 - D) Middle-class merchants and business owners
 - E) A muckraking journalist
55. Who of the following benefited during the Crisis of 1893?
- A) Wealthy industrialists and financiers**
 - B) Middle-class America
 - C) Farmers out West
 - D) Bankers
 - E) Railroad moguls
56. Who of the following benefited during the Crisis of 1893?
- A) Wealthy Industrialists and financiers**
 - B) Middle-class America
 - C) Farmers out West
 - D) Bankers
 - E) Railroad moguls
57. The catalyst for the Crisis of 1893 was
- A) the ever-increasing inflation rate of the U.S. economy
 - B) connected to the United States' gold standard links with the London-centered world economy
 - C) the Bank of England's raising of interest rates to pull gold to London, leaving the United States short of currency to be paid out to farmers and middlemen during the shipment of the fall harvest
 - D) overexpansion and excessive debts, which forced many railroad companies in the United States to go bankrupt**
 - E) the possibility that "free silver" might sweep American politics making numerous investors and financiers uneasy
58. Which of these social movements is NOT associated with populist leader William Jennings Bryan?
- A) Prohibition
 - B) Christian fundamentalism
 - C) Civil rights for African-Americans**
 - D) Women's suffrage
 - E) Anti-imperialism

59. The Homestead Strike in 1892 was a protest against which of the following?

- A) **The Carnegie Steel Company had reduced the salaries of iron and steel workers.**
- B) The national government was providing free land out West to railroads.
- C) The Wilson-Gorman Tariff, which did little to promote overseas trade as a way of saving the economy
- D) The Dingley Tariff, which raised rates to new highs on certain commodities
- E) The Anti-Saloon League, an organization that encouraged the prohibition of alcohol

60. Grover Cleveland is the only president to have

- A) enacted civil service reform
- B) repossessed land from private owners
- C) won and lost different elections on the same issue
- D) received more popular votes but lose in the electoral college
- E) **served two nonconsecutive terms as president**

61. During the late nineteenth century, farmers tried their improve their conditions by

- I. Resurrecting the Whig party
- II. Pushing for inflation
- III. Limiting production

- A) I only
- B) II only
- C) I and III
- D) **II and III**
- E) All of the above

62. The Populist Party's "Omaha platform" advocated

- A) voting restrictions and heavy control of business
- B) direct democracy and laissez-faire capitalism
- C) government-owned industries and laissez-faire capitalism
- D) **direct democracy and heavy control of business**
- E) voting restrictions and government-owned industries

63. What was the largest factor in the end of the Populist Party as a political force?

- A) With the coinage of silver, many of the reforms that Populist Party sought had been accomplished.
- B) The farmers were marginalized by the power of big business, which prevented the farmers from uniting.
- C) Urban laborers found a different party to support, destroying the coalition which had put the Populist Party into power.
- D) **The Democrats co-opted many of the Populists' positions and candidates.**
- E) The Populist Party's reforms were discarded as too radical for the American public.

64. All of the following parties were likely to support the Populists EXCEPT

- A) Southerners
- B) Farmers
- C) Westerners
- D) Workers
- E) **New Englanders**

65. Which of the following statements best describe the methods of the Populist Party?

- A) The Populists were radical and sought to change the system through violent means if necessary.
- B) The Populists were supported by farmers but were hurt because they opposed regulations on corporations hurting urban labor.
- C) **The Populists wanted to reform the system from within rather than change it completely.**
- D) The Populists opposed the middle class, which supported tariffs that farmers opposed.
- E) The Populists felt that coining silver would prevent the large trusts from retaining their monopolies.

66. All of the following were positions supported by the Populist Party EXCEPT

- A) the coinage of silver
- B) federal loans to farmers
- C) **one tax on land to redistribute wealth**
- D) immigration restrictions
- E) an 8-hour working day

67. Which of the following regions did the Populist party gain the most political support?
- A) Northeast and West
 - B) Northeast and South
 - C) South and West**
 - D) Midwest and Northeast
 - E) Northeast
68. The Homestead Strike in 1892 was a protest against which of the following?
- A) The Carnegie Steel Company had reduced the salaries of iron and steel workers.**
 - B) The national government was providing free land out West to railroads.
 - C) The Wilson-Gorman Tariff, which did little to promote overseas trade as a way of saving the economy
 - D) The Dingley Tariff, which raised to new highs of certain commodities
 - E) The Anti-Saloon League, an organization that encouraged the prohibition of alcohol
69. In the presidential election of 1892, who was the Populist candidate who garnered a surprising 8 percent of the total popular vote, majorities in four states, and twenty-two electoral votes?
- A) Grover Cleveland
 - B) William Jennings Bryan
 - C) James Weaver**
 - D) Jacob Coxey
 - E) Marcus Hanna
70. What was the purpose of the subtreasury plan proposed by the Populists in the 1890s?
- A) It advocated government ownership of land.
 - B) It emphasized the urgency of cooperative buying and selling.
 - C) It recommended the elimination of businesses dominating the political process—through massive campaign contributions to friendly officeholders and persistently effective lobbying in the national Congress and the state legislatures.
 - D) It called for the federal government to construct warehouses where farmers could store nonperishable crops and loan farmers Treasury notes amounting to 80% of the market price that the stored crops would bring.**
 - E) It recommended the direct election of senators.
71. Although they had gained a significant percentage of votes for a third party, the Populists were unable to gain the prominence of the Democrats and Republicans mainly because
- A) they only gained support in the South
 - B) they lacked adequate financing and were poorly organized**
 - C) smaller groups within the party often clashed over certain issues, thereby weakening the solidarity of the Populists as a whole
 - D) their mistrust of foreigners angered many voters in the Northeast
 - E) their political candidates were not well-known
72. At their first national convention in 1892, the Populist party proposed which of the following to end rural unrest?
- I. Government ownership of land and railroads
 - II. Inflation of the currency system by printing money to be made available for farm loans
 - III. The currency system had to be based on the free and unlimited coinage of silver
- A) I only
 - B) II only
 - C) III only
 - D) II and III only
 - E) I, II, and III**
73. One of the most important differences between the earlier Grange movement and the Farmers' Alliances was that
- A) Farmers' Alliances advocated cooperative buying and selling
 - B) Farmers' Alliances did not include women
 - C) Farmers' Alliances were not interested in claiming political power
 - D) Farmer's Alliances proposed a scheme to relieve the persistent lack of available cash and credit in the rural sections of the United States**
 - E) the Farmers' Alliances never attained the large-scale popularity that the Granger Movement had at one point

74. Following the dissolution of the Granger Movement, farmers began to form alliances in the Midwest and West in attempt to

- A) **rally against crop liens, merchants, and illegal railroad practices**
- B) gain government funding for new and more efficient farming equipment
- C) discourage local farmers from accepting offers to work for the big-business mono-crop farms
- D) claim ownership of farm-implement factories and insurance companies
- E) gain political clout to regulate transportation and storage rates

75. Eugene Debs first gained popularity among workers and protesters during which event?

- A) **Pullman Strike**
- B) Haymarket Square Riot
- C) Ludlow Massacre
- D) U.S. Steel Strike
- E) Coal Miners Strike

76. When Eugene Debs claimed leadership of the American Socialist movement, he advocated that the government should do all of the following EXCEPT

- A) issue \$500 million of "legal tender" paper money to aid debtors
- B) make low-interest loans to local governments
- C) create jobs for the unemployed by starting public works projects
- D) improved living standards for the unemployed and impoverished classes
- E) **ease the requirements on citizenship so that immigrants would be allowed to get a public education**

77. Who became the most active leader of the American Socialist movement?

- A) Daniel DeLeon
- B) Robert La Follette
- C) **Eugene Debs**
- D) Samuel Gompers
- E) John L. Lewis

78. The early-socialist party of the 1880s and 1890s was unable to gain support from the mass of unskilled laborers because the party emphasized which of the following?

- I. More individualistic goals like the right to acquire property and receive an education
- II. Worker benefits like higher wages, shorter work hours, and improved safety
- III. A radical transformation of the American economy from a free-enterprise system to communism

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

79. During the 1890s, the socialism movement never really took off in the United States as a result of which of the following?

- A) Anytime there was any socialist-gathering activity, the government quickly ordered troops to suppress protests.
- B) **American socialism suffered from a lack of strong leadership, causing the movement to divide into many smaller groups.**
- C) Following his failure to win public office, the movement's founding father, Eugene Debs, broke up the political party.
- D) Members of the socialist party lacked the financial resources to fund the movement for a long period of time.
- E) Socialists quickly rejected their membership following the enactment of a new law which was aimed at deported any accused socialists.

80. Which of the following statements is FALSE about the depression-era protests at the end of the nineteenth century?
- A) The depressions of the 1880s and 1890s exposed tensions in the industrial system between employers and employees.
 - B) The economic panics of the last part of the nineteenth century were threatening to spark a full-fledged economic and political explosion.
 - C) Most of the protesters were anarchists or communists who had come to America to sabotage its democratic values.**
 - D) The protesting workers consisted of men and women of various ethnicities.
 - E) By the 1890s, protester activity drastically increased to over thirteen hundred strikes and countless riots in 1894.
81. The election of 1896 was a watershed in American politics because it resulted in
- I. Geographic reversal of the Republican and Democratic parties
 - II. The demise of the Populist Party
 - III. A victory for urban America
 - IV. A presidency involved in international affairs
- A) I and II only B) III and IV only
 - C) I, II, and III only **D) II, III, and IV only**
 - E) I, II, III, and IV
82. The famous "Cross of Gold" speech at the 1896 Democratic convention was delivered by
- A) Thomas Watson
 - B) James Weaver
 - C) John Sherman
 - D) William McKinley
 - E) William Jennings Bryan**
83. Which of the following is correct about the Republican party during the election of 1896?
- A) The Republicans unanimously backed a platform supporting gold coinage.
 - B) The initial candidate for the Republican party was Marcus Hanna.
 - C) William Jennings Bryan was one of the largest supporters of Republican party until he had a dispute with the Ohio governor, William McKinley.
 - D) The Republicans received their greatest support from business groups and middle-class voters.**
 - E) In their election campaign, the Republicans never addressed the issue of stabilizing the ongoing Cuban revolution from Spain.
84. How did state courts support the industrial practice of refusing to increase the wage of the typical worker?
- A) Courts legalized the use of force by business owners in suppressing worker protests.
 - B) Courts approved lenient immigration restrictions which would increase the number of workers accepting employment for low salaries.
 - C) Courts denied workers the right to collectively bargain for high wages.**
 - D) Courts worked with legislators to adopt a permanent wage rate.
 - E) Courts stiffened the laws on union formation.

Answer Key
IndustrializationAPReview

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|-----|----------|-----|----------|-----|----------|
| 1. | <u>C</u> | 37. | <u>C</u> | 73. | <u>D</u> |
| 2. | <u>B</u> | 38. | <u>D</u> | 74. | <u>A</u> |
| 3. | <u>A</u> | 39. | <u>D</u> | 75. | <u>A</u> |
| 4. | <u>A</u> | 40. | <u>D</u> | 76. | <u>E</u> |
| 5. | <u>C</u> | 41. | <u>D</u> | 77. | <u>C</u> |
| 6. | <u>B</u> | 42. | <u>B</u> | 78. | <u>A</u> |
| 7. | <u>C</u> | 43. | <u>E</u> | 79. | <u>B</u> |
| 8. | <u>C</u> | 44. | <u>C</u> | 80. | <u>C</u> |
| 9. | <u>E</u> | 45. | <u>E</u> | 81. | <u>D</u> |
| 10. | <u>C</u> | 46. | <u>E</u> | 82. | <u>E</u> |
| 11. | <u>B</u> | 47. | <u>E</u> | 83. | <u>D</u> |
| 12. | <u>D</u> | 48. | <u>D</u> | 84. | <u>C</u> |
| 13. | <u>C</u> | 49. | <u>B</u> | | |
| 14. | <u>C</u> | 50. | <u>C</u> | | |
| 15. | <u>E</u> | 51. | <u>C</u> | | |
| 16. | <u>A</u> | 52. | <u>B</u> | | |
| 17. | <u>C</u> | 53. | <u>D</u> | | |
| 18. | <u>A</u> | 54. | <u>B</u> | | |
| 19. | <u>E</u> | 55. | <u>A</u> | | |
| 20. | <u>B</u> | 56. | <u>A</u> | | |
| 21. | <u>C</u> | 57. | <u>D</u> | | |
| 22. | <u>A</u> | 58. | <u>C</u> | | |
| 23. | <u>C</u> | 59. | <u>A</u> | | |
| 24. | <u>E</u> | 60. | <u>E</u> | | |
| 25. | <u>C</u> | 61. | <u>D</u> | | |
| 26. | <u>B</u> | 62. | <u>D</u> | | |
| 27. | <u>E</u> | 63. | <u>D</u> | | |
| 28. | <u>C</u> | 64. | <u>E</u> | | |
| 29. | <u>C</u> | 65. | <u>C</u> | | |
| 30. | <u>A</u> | 66. | <u>C</u> | | |
| 31. | <u>B</u> | 67. | <u>C</u> | | |
| 32. | <u>E</u> | 68. | <u>A</u> | | |
| 33. | <u>B</u> | 69. | <u>C</u> | | |
| 34. | <u>B</u> | 70. | <u>D</u> | | |
| 35. | <u>B</u> | 71. | <u>B</u> | | |
| 36. | <u>C</u> | 72. | <u>E</u> | | |
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