

Name: _____ Class: _____ Date: _____

Unit 1 Review

- a. Leland Stanford
- b. James J. Hill
- c. Grenville Dodge
- d. Oakes Ames
- e. Jay Gould

- ___ 1. implicated in the Crédit Mobilier scandal
- ___ 2. made a fortune from the Central Pacific Railroad
- ___ 3. notoriously corrupt railroad owner
- ___ 4. built the Great Northern Railroad
- ___ 5. chief engineer of the Union Pacific Railroad

- a. bonanza farms
- b. Stephen Long
- c. Wheat Belt
- d. dry farming
- e. homestead

- ___ 6. a tract of public land available for settlement
- ___ 7. often brought their owners big profits
- ___ 8. productive farm area that began at the eastern edge of the Great Plains
- ___ 9. explored the Great Plains in 1819
- ___ 10. planting seeds deep in the ground where there was enough moisture for them to grow

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Match each item with the correct statement below.

- a. Andrew Carnegie
- b. W.E.B. Du Bois
- c. James A. Garfield
- d. Thomas Eakins
- e. Jane Addams
- f. Scott Joplin
- g. William Jennings Bryan
- h. Ida B. Wells
- i. Herbert Spencer
- j. Booker T. Washington

- ___ 11. a Republican president who opposed patronage
- ___ 12. composer who was called the "King of Ragtime"
- ___ 13. founder of the Tuskegee Institute
- ___ 14. believed wealthy Americans should use their wealth to help people help themselves
- ___ 15. argued that society progressed because only the fittest people survived
- ___ 16. journalist who launched a crusade against lynching
- ___ 17. perhaps the best-known American realist painter
- ___ 18. Populist and Democratic presidential nominee in 1896
- ___ 19. wrote that "color discrimination is barbarism"
- ___ 20. opened Hull House in Chicago

Match each item with the correct statement below.

- a. Angel Island
- b. Little Italy
- c. American Protective Association
- d. nativism
- e. Taiping Rebellion

- ___ 21. ethnic neighborhood in New York City
- ___ 22. an anti-immigrant organization
- ___ 23. factor that caused an increase in Chinese immigration
- ___ 24. location of a barracks in California to accommodate immigrants from Asia
- ___ 25. an extreme dislike for foreigners by native-born people

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- a. Andrew Carnegie
- b. J. P. Morgan
- c. trust
- d. John D. Rockefeller
- e. holding company

- ___ 26. owns stock in companies that produce goods
- ___ 27. specialized in helping sell large blocks of stock to investment bankers
- ___ 28. founder of a steel company in Pittsburgh
- ___ 29. manages property for others
- ___ 30. operated Standard Oil

Match each item with the correct statement below.

- a. cooperatives
- b. People's Party
- c. Mugwumps
- d. Populism
- e. the Grange

- ___ 31. campaigned for the free coinage of silver in the 1896 election
- ___ 32. popular name for the Patrons of Animal Husbandry
- ___ 33. Republicans that supported Cleveland against Blaine
- ___ 34. marketing organizations that worked for the benefit of their members
- ___ 35. a movement to increase the political power of farmers

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- a. fixed costs
- b. Karl Marx
- c. industrial union
- d. air brakes
- e. operating costs
- f. trade union
- g. automatic loom
- h. Pacific Railway Act
- i. Eugene V. Debs
- j. laissez-faire

- ___ 36. wages, shipping charges, and supplies
- ___ 37. **Iron Molders' International Union, for example**
- ___ 38. represented all workers in a particular industry
- ___ 39. began the railroad boom
- ___ 40. loans, mortgages, and taxes
- ___ 41. allowed cloth to be made more quickly
- ___ 42. enabled longer and heavier trains
- ___ 43. saw capitalism as a struggle between workers and owners
- ___ 44. belief that the government should not interfere in the economy
- ___ 45. head of the American Railway Union

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- a. Black Kettle
- b. Helen Hunt Jackson
- c. Sedalia
- d. George Custer
- e. Sitting Bull
- f. Abilene
- g. Crazy Horse
- h. Denver
- i. longhorns
- j. Chief Joseph

- ___ 46. author of *A Century of Dishonor*
- ___ 47. destination for the first cattle drive
- ___ 48. supply point for mining areas in the Rocky Mountains
- ___ 49. leader of the Cheyenne who were massacred at Sand Creek
- ___ 50. one destination for the "long drive"
- ___ 51. cavalry commander at Little Bighorn
- ___ 52. Lakota Sioux chief killed at Wounded Knee
- ___ 53. Nez Perce chief who surrendered after a flight of 1,300 miles
- ___ 54. cattle that roamed wild on the grasslands of Texas
- ___ 55. war chief who lured an army detachment into an ambush

Match each item with the correct statement below.

- a. time zone b. land grant
- c. deflation d. lockout
- e. injunction f. corporation
- g. laissez-faire h. closed shop

- ___ 56. Belief that the government should not interfere in the economy
- ___ 57. A geographic region in which the same standard time is kept
- ___ 58. A company tool to fight union demands by refusing to allow employees to enter its facilities to work
- ___ 59. An agreement in which a company agrees to hire only union members
- ___ 60. An organization owned by many people but treated by law as though it were a person
- ___ 61. Formal order

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Indicate the answer choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.

“... the man who owns eight or nine hundred thousand dollars will want a hundred thousand dollars more to make it a million, while the man who has his millions will want everything he can lay his hands on and then raise his voice against the poor devil who wants ten cents more a day.”
—Samuel Gompers



- ___ 62. Based on this quote, Samuel Gompers
- a. argued for laissez-faire economics.
 - b. supported unregulated capitalism.
 - c. tended to support socialist reforms.
 - d. wanted everyone to be wealthy.
- ___ 63. When a union called a strike, employers would often hire replacements, called
- a. blacklists.
 - b. lockouts.
 - c. strikebreakers.
 - d. troublemakers.
- ___ 64. The first nationwide labor protest was the
- a. Great Railroad Strike.
 - b. Haymarket Riot.
 - c. Panic of 1873.
 - d. Pullman Strike.
- ___ 65. Passed by Congress in response to the assassination of President James A. Garfield, the Pendleton Act
- a. brought an end to patronage and the spoils system.
 - b. marked the beginning of a professional civil service.
 - c. attempted to regulate rates charged by railroads.
 - d. increased tariffs on textiles and many other goods.
- ___ 66. N.W. Ayer and Son developed bold new formats for
- a. advertising.
 - b. chain stores.
 - c. steel companies.
 - d. trusts.

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- ___ 67. Political machines provided new city dwellers with necessities such as jobs, housing, and police protection in exchange for
- a. graft.
 - b. votes.
 - c. kickbacks.
 - d. wages.
- ___ 68. Under the Pendleton Act of 1883, some government jobs were filled by
- a. appointments made by members of Congress.
 - b. people who raised money for a political party's election campaign.
 - c. job applicants who performed well on competitive written examinations.
 - d. a quota system that balanced the number of jobs going to each party's supporters.
- ___ 69. A business incurs operating costs by paying
- a. interest on a bank loan.
 - b. property taxes to the government.
 - c. rent to a landlord.
 - d. wages to hourly employees.
- ___ 70. Railroad companies raised most of the money that they needed to build their railroads from
- a. hauling freight to market.
 - b. private investors.
 - c. selling government land grants.
 - d. subsidies from tax revenues.
- ___ 71. Mississippi took the first step to prohibit African Americans from voting when it required that all citizens registering to vote pay a
- a. literacy fee.
 - b. poll tax.
 - c. head tax.
 - d. voting fee.
- ___ 72. The Comstock Lode was a rich deposit of
- a. copper.
 - b. diamonds.
 - c. gold.
 - d. silver.

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- ___ 73. According to the graph, when did the production of steel begin to rise significantly in the United States?
- between 1870 and 1875
 - between 1885 and 1895
 - between 1895 and 1900
 - in 1865
- ___ 74. A _____ was a technique for breaking a union through which the company refused to allow workers onto their property.
- blacklist
 - lockout
 - sit-down
 - strike
- ___ 75. To make rail service more reliable, in 1883 the American Railway Association
- divided the country into standardized time zones.
 - drew latitude and longitude lines for the country.
 - set a maximum number of cars that a train could pull.
 - set standards for materials used in the construction of railroad lines.

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- ___ 76. Which of the following greatly spurred the settlement of Colorado, Arizona, and Montana?
- a. the arrival of large numbers of miners
 - b. the availability of free land
 - c. the growth of the cattle industry
 - d. the presence of peaceful, orderly towns
- ___ 77. The railroad boom began in 1862 when President Abraham Lincoln signed the
- a. Gettysburg Address.
 - b. Land Grant Law.
 - c. Pacific Railway Act.
 - d. time zone legislation.
- ___ 78. How did N. W. Ayer and Son, the first advertising company, try to attract customers?
- a. by placing ads only in newspapers
 - b. by printing a catalog
 - c. by putting up billboards
 - d. by using large illustrated ads
- ___ 79. The "long drive" was when:
- a. cowboys herded cattle hundreds of miles to a railroad line.
 - b. Lewis and Clark mapped their journey to the Pacific Ocean.
 - c. Native Americans traveled on their forced westward migration.
 - d. wagon trains traveled through the Rocky Mountains.
- ___ 80. The People's Party, also known as the _____, was formed in 1890 to elect candidates who would fight for the interests of farmers.
- a. Grange
 - b. **Farmers' Alliance**
 - c. Populists
 - d. Cross of Gold
- ___ 81. Laissez-faire relies on _____ to regulate prices and wages.
- a. supply and demand
 - b. businesses
 - c. government
 - d. the GNP
- ___ 82. Supporters of laissez-faire believed the government should interfere in the economy only to
- a. bring the country out of an economic crisis.
 - b. keep prices from rising too much.
 - c. protect new domestic businesses from foreign competition.
 - d. protect property rights and maintain peace.

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- ___ 83. In the 1890s, some farmers tried to survive by mortgaging their land because
- a. a glut of wheat on the world market caused prices to drop.
 - b. a series of floods destroyed several years of crops.
 - c. prices for wheat dropped when demand for corn grew.
 - d. they needed money to grow cotton instead of wheat.
- ___ 84. In the early 1800s, Americans did not think cattle ranches on the Great Plains were practical because
- a. eastern cattle could not survive on tough prairie grasses.
 - b. there was no demand for beef in the eastern states.
 - c. there was not enough grass to support large cattle herds.
 - d. wagon trains had stripped the land of needed resources.
- ___ 85. Who claimed there would be a workers' revolution in which workers would seize control of the factories and create a socialist society?
- a. Anarchists
 - b. Knights of Labor
 - c. Marxists
 - d. Pullman Company
- ___ 86. Supporters of laissez-faire generally favor
- a. free trade.
 - b. government protections.
 - c. high prices.
 - d. tariffs.
- ___ 87. Which of the following social reformers believed that the best way to help the urban poor was to redeem their souls and reform their character?
- a. Dwight L. Moody
 - b. Lester Frank Ward
 - c. Lillian Wald
 - d. Henry George
- ___ 88. In Boston, Chicago, and New York City, elevated railroads and subway systems were developed to
- a. transport people away from cities.
 - b. carry people from one city to another.
 - c. eliminate polluted air in the cities.
 - d. relieve congestion on city streets.

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- ___ 89. When a single company achieves control of an entire market, it is known as
- a corporation.
 - a monopoly.
 - an integration.
 - an oligarchy.
- ___ 90. What railroad began pushing westward under the direction of engineer Grenville Dodge?
- Central Pacific
 - Crédit Mobilier
 - Southern Railway
 - Union Pacific




- ___ 91. Which of the following describes how one of the inventions from the time line would enable factories to produce more goods by extending hours of production?
- The automatic loom allowed factories to produce more woven material.
 - The ice machine helped workers stay cool in the summer.
 - The lightbulb made it possible to consistently light work spaces.
 - The telephone opened lines of communication between suppliers and factories.
- ___ 92. What is one advantage that big corporations had over small businesses?
- Their products were more expensive.
 - They could hire more workers.
 - They had higher operating costs.
 - They could produce goods more cheaply and efficiently.
- ___ 93. During the 1800s, companies generally paid women less than men because they believed women
- could live on less money than men.
 - could not do as much work as men.
 - had men to support them.
 - would soon leave to have children.
- ___ 94. Large landholders on the Great Plains were able to
- determine their own prices.
 - grow any crops they wanted.
 - invest in the tools they needed.
 - prevent droughts from happening.

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- ___ 95. Supporters of free enterprise believed that one reason the United States industrialized so rapidly in the 1800s was because it
- paid high wages.
 - subsidized industries.
 - used tariffs.
 - was a vast free trade area.
- ___ 96. During the early days of industrialization, many members of Congress believed that tariffs were necessary to
- entice European consumers to buy American goods.
 - increase the prices Europeans paid for American products.
 - protect new industries from foreign competition.
 - entice American consumers to buy European goods.
- ___ 97. What incident occurred in 1886 that badly hurt the Knights of Labor's reputation?
- formation of the American Federation of Labor
 - Great Railroad Strike
 - Haymarket Riot
 - Pullman Strike
- ___ 98. What was the effect of the Indian Reorganization Act of 1934?
- A "waiting period" for citizenship was established.
 - Land was given to Native American households for farming.
 - Reservations were expanded in many states.
 - The previous policy of assimilation was reversed.
- ___ 99. Northern _____ traditionally supported high tariffs to protect them from competition overseas.
- whigs
 - farmers
 - stock brokers
 - entrepreneurs



- ___ 100.  Which of the following choices best describes the diagram?
- holding company
 - horizontal integration
 - trust company
 - vertical integration

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- ___ 101. The stage was set for legalized segregation in 1883, when the Supreme Court overturned which of the following?
- a. the Civil Rights Act of 1875
 - b. the Fourteenth Amendment
 - c. Reconstruction
 - d. the Fifteenth Amendment
- ___ 102. What type of business does not produce anything itself?
- a. a corporation
 - b. a holding company
 - c. a monopoly
 - d. a stock fund
- ___ 103. The Central Pacific Railroad began as the dream of engineer
- a. Charley Crocker.
 - b. Collis P. Huntington.
 - c. Leland Stanford.
 - d. Theodore Judah.
- ___ 104. By linking the nation, railroads helped increase the size of markets for
- a. cities.
 - b. homesteaders.
 - c. Native Americans.
 - d. products.
- ___ 105. Department stores changed the idea of shopping by
- a. bringing together a huge array of different products.
 - b. coming together to form shopping malls.
 - c. locating in rural areas.
 - d. offering low prices instead of elaborate service.
- ___ 106. Issuing stock allows a corporation to raise large amounts of money for big projects while
- a. cutting prices to increase sales.
 - b. decreasing fixed costs.
 - c. lending money to investors.
 - d. spreading out the financial risk.
- ___ 107. In the *Crédit Mobilier* scandal, Union Pacific investors got rich by
- a. accepting bribes from business owners to route railroad tracks through their towns.
 - b. achieving a monopoly in hauling freight along their railroads' tracks.
 - c. conspiring with other railroads to set high prices.
 - d. paying inflated bills from a construction company they controlled.

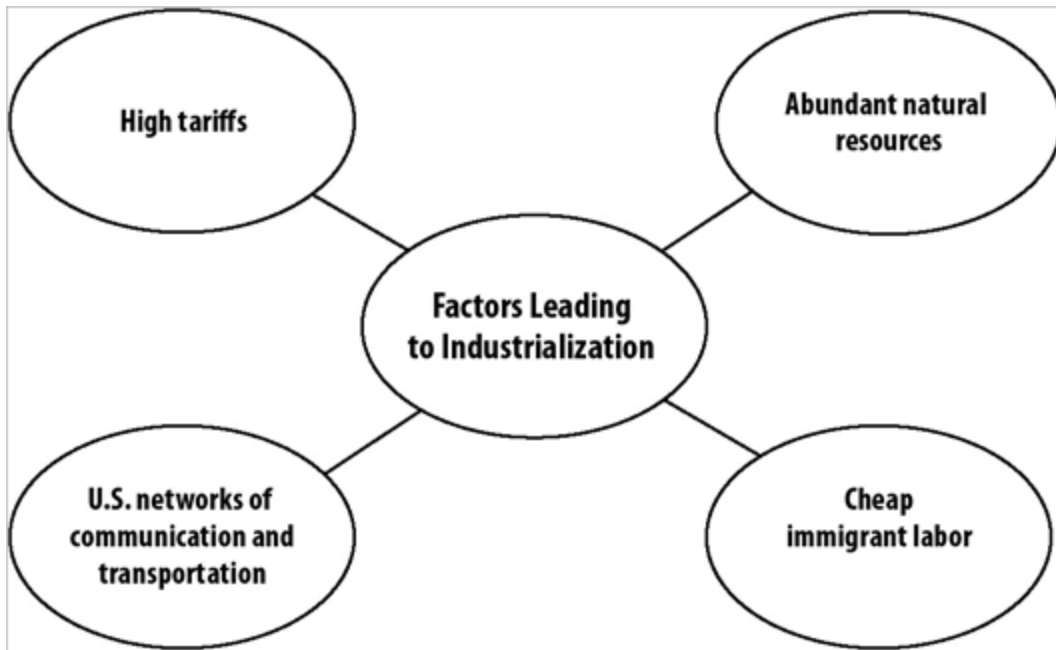
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- ___ 108. Nativists reacted to immigration in the late 1800s by
- a. grouping immigrants into their own sections of cities.
 - b. urging immigrants to assimilate into American society.
 - c. pressuring the government to limit or cut off immigration.
 - d. seeking to convert Catholic immigrants to Protestantism.
- ___ 109. Many immigrants came to the United States in part to escape from poverty and
- a. Europe's class system.
 - b. the social ladder.
 - c. Europe's labor laws.
 - d. urban political machines.
- ___ 110. Construction of the Union Pacific Railroad pushed west from
- a. Chicago, Illinois.
 - b. Ogden, Utah.
 - c. Omaha, Nebraska.
 - d. St. Louis, Missouri.
- ___ 111. By the early 1900s, Americans had transformed the United States into the world's leading
- a. gross national product.
 - b. industrial nation.
 - c. laissez-faire country.
 - d. military establishment.
- ___ 112. Economies of scale resulted in
- a. a wider variety of products.
 - b. higher costs and higher prices.
 - c. lower costs and higher prices.
 - d. lower costs and increased production.
- ___ 113. Settlement of the Great Plains was promoted by the railroads and supported by
- a. cattle ranchers.
 - b. the government.
 - c. the mining industry
 - d. plow manufacturers.
- ___ 114. Threshing machines were used for
- a. clearing homesteads.
 - b. harvesting wheat.
 - c. improving irrigation.
 - d. planting crops.

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- ___ 115. Employers generally viewed unions as
- a. conspiracies that interfered with property rights.
 - b. groups that helped increase productivity.
 - c. organizations that were necessary for protecting workers.
 - d. secret societies planning to overthrow the government.
- ___ 116. What law prevented Chinese immigrants already in the United States from becoming citizens?
- a. **Workingmen's Act**
 - b. Chinese Immigration Act
 - c. Taiping Act
 - d. Chinese Exclusion Act
- ___ 117. By the 1890s, more than half of all immigrants in the United States were
- a. European and Russian Jews.
 - b. Eastern and Southern Europeans.
 - c. Chinese.
 - d. Japanese.
- ___ 118. What did several railroads announce in July of 1877 that triggered the first nationwide labor protest?
- a. blacklists
 - b. employee layoffs
 - c. sixteen-hour workdays
 - d. wage cuts

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- ___ 119. Which factor leading to industrialization was not influenced by government policies?
- abundant natural resources
 - cheap immigrant labor
 - high tariffs
 - networks of communication and transportation
- ___ 120. The application of the theory of evolution and natural selection to human society was known as
- Naturalism.
 - Social Darwinism.
 - Dynamic Sociology.
 - the Social Gospel.
- ___ 121. What effect did the use of barbed wire to fence off land on the open range have on cattle ranching?
- It harmed cattle, reducing the number that made it to market.
 - It blocked cattle trails, making it difficult to get cattle to market.
 - It prevented cattle from finding food, reducing the number of cattle that survived each year.
 - It required too much effort to maintain, so ranchers abandoned their ranches.
- ___ 122. The Knights of Labor suffered a steady decline in membership and influence due to lost strikes and
- its refusal to use arbitration.
 - its support of Marxism.
 - the Haymarket Riot.
 - the Homestead Strike.

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- ___ 123. The Supreme Court's decision in *Plessy v. Ferguson* established a legal basis for
- a. discrimination against African Americans.
 - b. African American voting rights.
 - c. full equality for African Americans.
 - d. African American migration to Kansas.
- ___ 124. Most urban working-class families lived in multifamily apartment buildings called
- a. suburbs.
 - b. skyscrapers.
 - c. tenements.
 - d. work houses.
- ___ 125. Workers who tried to organize a union or strike were often fired and placed on a list of "troublemakers" called the
- a. blacklist.
 - b. outlist.
 - c. strikelist
 - d. unionlist
- ___ 126. The confrontation at Wounded Knee occurred because the chief's followers
- a. continued hunting buffalo.
 - b. left their reservation.
 - c. performed a ritual.
 - d. raided nearby farms.
- ___ 127. With new technology, factories could
- a. produce fewer goods at lower prices.
 - b. produce fewer goods at higher prices.
 - c. produce more goods at higher prices.
 - d. produce more goods at lower prices.
- ___ 128. In the late 1800s, new technology helped farmers produce more crops, which tended to
- a. lower prices.
 - b. raise prices.
 - c. raise quality.
 - d. lower quality.
- ___ 129.  The 1894 Pullman strike was halted by?
- a. a court order
 - b. federal troops
 - c. The American Railway Union
 - d. the Pullman Company

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- ___ 130. In the Crédit Mobilier scandal, Union Pacific investors got rich by
- a. accepting bribes from business owners to route railroad tracks through their towns.
 - b. achieving a monopoly in hauling freight along their railroad's tracks.
 - c. conspiring with other railroads to set high prices.
 - d. paying inflated bills from a construction company that they controlled.
- ___ 131. The total value of all goods and services that a country produces is its
- a. distribution chain.
 - b. economy of scale.
 - c. gross national product.
 - d. supply of natural resources.
- ___ 132. A serious toll was taken on Native Americans from the advancing American settlers, forced movement, and
- a. broken treaties.
 - b. drought.
 - c. immigration.
 - d. the Civil War.
- ___ 133. The Homestead Act gave land to homesteaders if they ____ for five years.
- a. cut down trees on it
 - b. fenced it off
 - c. lived on it
 - d. planted crops on it
- ___ 134. Which transcontinental railroad operated without government subsidies and was the only one not forced into bankruptcy?
- a. Central Pacific Railroad
 - b. Great Northern Railroad
 - c. Pennsylvania Railroad
 - d. Union Pacific Railroad
- ___ 135. Even before the invention of the automobile, petroleum was in high demand because it could
- a. be made into plastics.
 - b. be turned into kerosene.
 - c. lubricate moving parts in a machine.
 - d. power locomotives
- ___ 136. The Gospel of Wealth was a philosophy that wealthy Americans had a responsibility to
- a. build their wealth through investment.
 - b. help high culture grow in America.
 - c. support laissez-faire policies.
 - d. engage in philanthropy.

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- ___ 137. Many of the first miners in the Colorado mountains did not find any minerals because
- a. mining companies had claimed them.
 - b. the areas were too hard to reach.
 - c. the minerals were buried too deep.
 - d. there were no minerals to find.
- ___ 138. Which of the following was a hardship faced by settlers on the Great Plains?
- a. flooding
 - b. plague
 - c. prairie fires
 - d. too many trees
- ___ 139. Loans, mortgages, and taxes are an example of a company's
- a. fixed costs.
 - b. pools.
 - c. stock.
 - d. vertical integration.
- ___ 140. In the late 1800s, many rural Americans moved to big cities in search of
- a. better-paying jobs.
 - b. political power.
 - c. high society.
 - d. shorter work hours.
- ___ 141. Who began the first modern industrial research laboratory, resulting in many new inventions, including the battery and the motion picture?
- a. Alexander Graham Bell
 - b. Edwin Drake
 - c. George Pullman
 - d. Thomas Alva Edison
- ___ 142. _____ was equally as important as natural resources in the nation's rapid industrialization.
- a. A new tariff law
 - b. Increased population
 - c. New technology
 - d. The political system
- ___ 143. America's industrialization made some people wealthy and created a growing
- a. federal government.
 - b. political machine.
 - c. middle class.
 - d. agricultural system.

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- ___ 144. In one of the major economic debates of the late 1800s, Republicans in Congress blocked Democratic efforts to
- regulate the railroad industry.
 - lower tariffs.
 - prohibit the formation of trusts.
 - raise tariffs.
- ___ 145. The government offered each railroad company building the Transcontinental Railroad _____ along its right-of-way.
- railroads
 - natural resources
 - land
 - free housing
- ___ 146. The first oil well was drilled near Titusville, Pennsylvania, by
- Alexander Graham Bell.
 - Edwin Drake.
 - Elisha Otis.
 - Thomas Alva Edison.
- ___ 147. Many Mexican Americans lost their lands in the West because
- American courts would not recognize Spanish land grants.
 - Mexican courts forced them to sell to American settlers.
 - they decided to leave the area before new settlers arrived.
 - they fought against U.S. troops during the War with Mexico.
- ___ 148. Formed in 1869, the Cincinnati Red Stockings were the nation's first
- sports team affiliated with a city.
 - professional baseball team.
 - World Series champion.
 - college football team.
- ___ 149. The army encouraged the killing of buffalo in order to
- force Native Americans onto reservations.
 - make way for new railroad lines.
 - protect crops.
 - starve Native Americans.
- ___ 150. In response to urban congestion, Boston and New York City built the first
- tunnels.
 - trolley cars.
 - overpasses.
 - subway systems.

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- ___ 151. One reason for the country's industrial success was its vast abundance of natural
- a. resources.
 - b. gross national product.
 - c. technology.
 - d. enterprise.
- ___ 152. In contrast to department stores, which offered many services, chain stores focused on offering
- a. an elegant atmosphere.
 - b. low prices.
 - c. mail-order catalogs.
 - d. more fashionable goods.
- ___ 153. In the mid-1870s, a former slave named Benjamin "Pap" Singleton helped set in motion
- a. the spread of vocational education for African Americans.
 - b. a nationwide campaign for civil rights.
 - c. the establishment of the Colored Farmers' National Alliance.
 - d. a mass migration of African Americans.
- ___ 154. People using the phrase "Pikes Peak or Bust!" were
- a. cattle ranchers.
 - b. dry farmers.
 - c. gold miners.
 - d. mountain climbers.
- ___ 155. The Great Northern became the most successful transcontinental railroad in part because of
- a. bribes the company gave to members of Congress.
 - b. its founder's good decisions and honest business practices.
 - c. its investors' ability to manipulate stock prices.
 - d. land grants given to the company by the federal government.

Unit 1 Review

The Struggle to Organize Workers		
Date	Event	Outcome
1877	Great Railroad Strike	After railroads announce wage cuts, the nationwide strike that follows involves 80,000 railroad workers. President Hayes orders the army to Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, and Chicago. Troops restore order, but more than 100 people are killed and millions of dollars of property is destroyed.
1886	Haymarket Riot	Seven police officers and four workers are killed in Chicago's Haymarket Square after a bomb goes off following a clash between strikers and police.
1894	Pullman Strike	A strike is called by the American Railway Union after the Pullman Company cuts wages. A formal court order ends the strike.



- ___ 156. According to the chart, the government reacted to disgruntled railroad employees in 1877 by
- calling out troops to restore order.
 - following the wishes of the railroad workers.
 - issuing a court order.
 - resolving to raise wages.
- ___ 157. Corporations issue stock to
- allow them to lower prices on their products.
 - allow them to open factories in rural areas.
 - create a large business by buying many small businesses.
 - raise large amounts of money and spread financial risk.

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- ___ 158. A shortage of workers in California forced the Central Pacific Railroad to hire about 10,000 workers from
- a. China.
 - b. Ireland.
 - c. Japan.
 - d. Mexico.

“Man must have an idol—The amassing of wealth is one of the worst species of idolatry. To continue much longer overwhelmed by business cares . . . must degrade me beyond hope of permanent recovery.”
—Andrew Carnegie



- ___ 159. Based on the quote, which of the following would MOST likely reflect Andrew Carnegie's actions?
- a. He amassed the largest amount of personal wealth that he could.
 - b. He created companies that failed to make any profits.
 - c. He did not receive any income from the companies he ran.
 - d. He donated much of his money to charitable causes.
- ___ 160. Agreements among companies to keep prices at a certain level were known as
- a. grants.
 - b. holding companies.
 - c. monopolies.
 - d. pools.
- ___ 161. Combining many firms engaged in the same type of business into one corporation is called
- a. a holding company.
 - b. a monopoly.
 - c. horizontal integration.
 - d. vertical integration.
- ___ 162. One reason for America's industrial success was its
- a. abundant raw materials.
 - b. access to oceans.
 - c. small workforce.
 - d. wide open spaces.
- ___ 163. Popular culture changed in the late 1800s because industrialization improved the standard of living for many people, enabling them to
- a. spend money on entertainment.
 - b. travel across the country.
 - c. buy mass-produced clothing.
 - d. own houses with more amenities.

Unit 1 Review

- ___ 164. The American Federation of Labor pushed for closed shops, meaning that companies
- a. could only hire union workers.
 - b. could not try to prevent strikes.
 - c. would agree to collective bargaining.
 - d. would not hire African Americans.
- ___ 165. Beginning in the late 1800s, Southern states used a loophole in the wording of the Fifteenth Amendment to impose restrictions that
- a. allowed private groups to discriminate against African Americans.
 - b. prevented African Americans from owning their own farms.
 - c. barred African Americans from voting in elections.
 - d. required African Americans to use separate facilities.
- ___ 166. The two railroads that built the transcontinental railroad were the
- a. Southern Railway and Great Northern.
 - b. Southern Railway and Union Pacific.
 - c. Union Pacific and Central Pacific.
 - d. Union Pacific and Great Northern.
- ___ 167. Farmers were hurt economically by high tariffs, high shipping rates, and
- a. falling interest rates.
 - b. inflation.
 - c. increased regulation.
 - d. deflation.
- ___ 168. As the nation was industrializing, Congress used tariffs to
- a. entice Europeans to buy American products.
 - b. help American industries compete with European manufacturers.
 - c. raise money to operate the government.
 - d. raise the prices that Europeans would pay for American products.
- ___ 169. According to the concept of laissez-faire, prices and wages are best determined by the
- a. federal government.
 - b. free market.
 - c. gross national product.
 - d. individual states.
- ___ 170. To build their railroads, railroad companies raised most of the money they needed from
- a. hauling freight to market.
 - b. private investors.
 - c. selling government land grants.
 - d. subsidies from tax revenues.

Unit 1 Review

ANARCHISM: The philosophy of a new social order based on liberty unrestricted by man-made law; the theory that all forms of government rest on violence, and are therefore wrong and harmful, as well as unnecessary.

-- Emma Goldman, *Anarchism and other Essays*, 1917

- ___ 171. According to the above quote, some labor supporters who were anarchists believed that society did not need any
- a. corporations.
 - b. government.
 - c. money.
 - d. workers.
- ___ 172. It made sense for big corporations to continue operating during poor economic times because
- a. their fixed costs were small, compared to their operating costs.
 - b. their operating costs were small, compared to their fixed costs.
 - c. their prices were raised to bring in more money.
 - d. their stock provided a continuous source of income.
- ___ 173. Huge ranches that covered thousands of acres were called
- a. barrios
 - b. haciendas
 - c. lariats
 - d. stampedes
- ___ 174. What is an organization owned by many people but treated by law as though it were a single person?
- a. a corporation
 - b. a holding company
 - c. a trust
 - d. an organized pool
- ___ 175. The Dawes Act attempted to help Native Americans by
- a. giving them land for farming.
 - b. reintroducing the buffalo to native lands.
 - c. returning them to their native lands.
 - d. sustaining their previous way of life.
- ___ 176. One approach to farming on the Great Plains was "dry farming," in which farmers
- a. cooperated to build community irrigation ditches.
 - b. dug out depressions to create ponds for irrigation.
 - c. grew crops that could withstand long periods without rain.
 - d. planted seeds deep in the ground.

Unit 1 Review

- ___ 177. At the end of the nineteenth century, immigrants made up a significant percentage of some of the country's largest
- a. plantations.
 - b. farms.
 - c. cities.
 - d. suburbs.
- ___ 178. The first leader of the American Federation of Labor, Samuel Gompers, believed that unions should stay out of
- a. arbitration.
 - b. corporations.
 - c. politics.
 - d. riots.
- ___ 179. Who rose to become one of New York City's most powerful party bosses?
- a. Thomas Pendergast
 - b. George Plunkitt
 - c. Cornelius Vanderbilt
 - d. Zalmen Yoffeh
- ___ 180. Some railroad investors discovered they could make more money by
- a. leaking information.
 - b. obtaining and selling government land grants.
 - c. selling stock.
 - d. trading on margin.
- ___ 181. The Populist Party declined after the election of 1896, when
- a. pro-silver Democrats did not vote with the Populists.
 - b. Populists supported losing candidate William Jennings Bryan.
 - c. many Democrats promised to support Populist programs.
 - d. Populists won control of several state legislatures.
- ___ 182. The Dakota Sioux uprising occurred as a result of
- a. fear, caused by the continued loss of buffalo herds.
 - b. greed, caused by an outlawed Native American group.
 - c. jealousy, caused by anger at the presence of white settlers.
 - d. poverty, caused by annuities payments that were not received.
- ___ 183. Early prospectors would extract shallow deposits of ore by
- a. hydraulic mining.
 - b. placer mining.
 - c. quartz mining.
 - d. tunnel mining.

Unit 1 Review

- ___ 184. Which of the following set out the doctrine of "separate but equal," establishing a legal basis for segregation that would last more than 50 years?
- a. the Supreme Court's decision in *Plessy v. Ferguson*
 - b. the Pendleton Act
 - c. the Supreme Court's decision in *Wabash v. Illinois*
 - d. the Chinese Exclusion Act
- ___ 185. By calling their era the "Gilded Age," authors Mark Twain and Charles Warner were
- a. praising industrial advances.
 - b. warning against realism.
 - c. criticizing corruption.
 - d. pleading for individualism.
- ___ 186. After ore deposits near the surface dwindled, mining corporations began using
- a. placer mining.
 - b. quartz mining.
 - c. strip mining.
 - d. tunnel mining.
- ___ 187. Who invented the telephone, which revolutionized both business and personal communication?
- a. Alexander Graham Bell
 - b. Edwin Drake
 - c. George Pullman
 - d. Thomas Alva Edison
- ___ 188. Ida B. Wells was an African American journalist who launched a campaign against
- a. voting restrictions.
 - b. segregation.
 - c. poverty.
 - d. lynching.
- ___ 189. People who risk their own money to organize and run businesses are known as
- a. capitalists.
 - b. entrepreneurs.
 - c. robber barons.
 - d. investors.
- ___ 190. The vast majority of immigrants arriving on the East Coast spent about a day at a processing center located where?
- a. Angel Island
 - b. Ellis Island
 - c. Staten Island
 - d. Long Island

Unit 1 Review

- ___ 191. Which of the following did the People's Party—also known as the Populists—call for in 1892?
- a. tax breaks for businesses
 - b. a new tariff law
 - c. a graduated income tax
 - d. gold-based currency
- ___ 192. A steel company that owns the coal mines, limestone quarries, and iron ore fields it depends on is an example of
- a. business integration.
 - b. capital integration.
 - c. stock integration.
 - d. vertical integration.
- ___ 193. Which group was hurt the most by the Morrill Tariff?
- a. factory owners
 - b. Northern entrepreneurs
 - c. railroad companies
 - d. Southern farmers
- ___ 194. Some Chinese immigrants opened their own businesses in part because
- a. native-born Americans kept them out of many businesses.
 - b. they settled mainly in Western cities.
 - c. demand for railroad workers increased in the 1860s.
 - d. they lived in city neighborhoods separated by ethnic group.
- ___ 195. Before the Sand Creek Massacre, the Cheyenne had come to Fort Lyon to
- a. attack.
 - b. defend their land.
 - c. negotiate.
 - d. surrender.
- ___ 196. In the late 1800s, workers' buying power generally increased because
- a. factories often increased prices.
 - b. factories often increased wages.
 - c. prices fell faster than wages.
 - d. wages increased faster than prices

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Answer Key

1. d
2. a
3. e
4. b
5. c
6. e
7. a
8. c
9. b
10. d
11. c
12. f
13. j
14. a
15. i
16. h
17. d
18. g
19. b
20. e
21. b
22. c
23. e
24. a
25. d
26. e

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- 27. b
- 28. a
- 29. c
- 30. d
- 31. b
- 32. e
- 33. c
- 34. a
- 35. d
- 36. e
- 37. f
- 38. c
- 39. h
- 40. a
- 41. g
- 42. d
- 43. b
- 44. j
- 45. i
- 46. b
- 47. c
- 48. h
- 49. a
- 50. f
- 51. d
- 52. e
- 53. j
- 54. i

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55. g

56. g

57. a

58. d

59. h

60. f

61. e

62. c

63. c

64. a

65. b

66. a

67. b

68. c

69. d

70. c

71. b

72. d

73. b

74. b

75. a

76. a

77. c

78. d

79. a

80. c

81. a

82. d

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- 83. a
- 84. a
- 85. c
- 86. a
- 87. a
- 88. d
- 89. b
- 90. d
- 91. c
- 92. d
- 93. c
- 94. c
- 95. d
- 96. c
- 97. c
- 98. d
- 99. d
- 100. d
- 101. a
- 102. b
- 103. d
- 104. d
- 105. a
- 106. d
- 107. d
- 108. c
- 109. a
- 110. c

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111. b

112. d

113. b

114. b

115. a

116. d

117. b

118. d

119. a

120. b

121. b

122. c

123. a

124. c

125. a

126. c

127. d

128. a

129. a

130. d

131. c

132. a

133. c

134. b

135. b

136. d

137. c

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138. c

139. a

140. a

141. d

142. b

143. c

144. b

145. c

146. b

147. a

148. b

149. a

150. d

151. a

152. b

153. d

154. c

155. b

156. a

157. d

158. a

159. d

160. d

161. c

162. a

163. a

164. a

165. c

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Unit 1 Review

166. c

167. d

168. b

169. b

170. c

171. b

172. b

173. b

174. a

175. a

176. d

177. c

178. c

179. b

180. b

181. b

182. d

183. b

184. a

185. c

186. b

187. a

188. d

189. b

190. b

191. c

192. d

193. d

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194. a

195. c

196. c