

## 16. The Last West and the New South, 1865–1900

- Which of the following characterized agriculture in BOTH the West and the South in the period 1870–1900?
  - use of dry-farming techniques
  - increased production**
  - introduction of sharecropping
  - raising crops for subsistence, not commerce
  - rising prices for farm products
- The outbreak of the Indian Wars of the 1870s was caused by all of the following EXCEPT
  - the U.S. government's effort to isolate Indian tribes on smaller reservations
  - the rejection of earlier treaties by young Sioux warriors
  - the rush of gold miners into Indian lands
  - perceived failure of the U.S. government to honor past treaty commitments
  - the division of tribal lands into individual farms for tribal members**
- The goals of the assimilationists were most in conflict with which of the following?
  - founders of the Carlisle School
  - proponents of farming and industrial training
  - terms of the Dawes Act of 1887
  - terms of the Indian Reorganization Act of 1934**
  - the granting of citizenship to Native Americans
- The chief cause of farm protest in the late 19th century was
  - the closing of the open range
  - overproduction of crops on the Great Plains
  - middlemen, trusts, and railroads**
  - the increased money supply and prices
  - increased competition from international sources
- The Chinese Exclusion Act of 1882 is most closely associated with
  - the expensive technologies involved in deep-shaft mining
  - hostility to foreigners in western states**
  - competition of a transcontinental railroad
  - farmers' grievances
  - segregation and racial tensions in the South
- According to the Turner thesis, the frontier encouraged all of the following EXCEPT
  - social and political democracy
  - inventive and practical approaches to problems
  - a safety valve for discontent
  - growth of class divisions**
  - a wasteful attitude toward natural resources
- After the Granger laws ran into legal problems and were overturned in the case of *Wabash v. Illinois*, Congress attempted to provide relief through the
  - Sherman Antitrust Act
  - Interstate Commerce Act**
  - graduated income tax
  - Homestead Act
  - Atlanta Compromise
- The main result of the crop lien system in the South in the late 19th century was
  - a fairer distribution of land ownership among whites and blacks
  - a decrease in the number of acres planted in cotton
  - a cycle of debt for tenant farmers**
  - increased credit from northern bankers

- (E) greater diversification of crops
9. The New South movement promoted all of the following EXCEPT
- (A) tax exemptions to attract new industries
  - (B) southern railroad systems integrated with the North
  - (C) a more self-sufficient southern economy
  - (D) social integration of the races
  - (E) investment in manufacturing
10. The Supreme Court upheld “separate but equal” accommodations for public transportation in the case of
- (A) *Plessy v. Ferguson*
  - (B) *Munn v. Illinois*
  - (C) *Wabash v. Illinois*
  - (D) *Dred Scott v. Sandford*
  - (E) *Brown v. Topeka*