

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*