

18. The Growth of Cities and American Culture, 1865–1900

- Which of the following is a correct statement about immigration from 1890–1914?
 - The number of immigrants declined because of restrictive quota laws.
 - Most of the immigrants came from southern and eastern Europe.
 - Most immigrants of this period were readily accepted because of their education and wealth.
 - Workers from Latin America were excluded from immigrating by federal laws.
 - Labor unions supported the rights of Chinese immigrants.
- Which of the following groups were NOT included among the new immigrants of the late 19th century?
 - Russian Jews escaping religious persecution
 - Italian peasants
 - Greeks, Slovaks, and Poles
 - Scandinavian farmers
 - unemployed Europeans seeking factory jobs in U.S. cities
- All of the following characterized America's large cities in the last decades of the 19th century EXCEPT
 - outbreaks of deadly diseases such as cholera and tuberculosis
 - transportation limited to the central business district
 - crowded tenements
 - increasing segregation of social groups by income
 - poor treatment of water, sewage, and waste
- Which of the following were most likely to help immigrants adjust to city life in the late 19th century?
 - politicians from Tammany Hall
 - followers of social Darwinists
 - members of the American Protective Association
 - lawmakers in Congress
 - employers in major industries
- Settlement houses were characterized by all of the following EXCEPT
 - introduction of the elective system in some colleges
 - establishment of land grant colleges and universities
 - introduction of kindergartens
 - increased educational opportunities for women
 - increased emphasis on classical curriculum
- Which of the following did NOT contribute to the development of suburbs in the United States?
 - European suburban development patterns
 - low-cost and abundant land
 - improved streetcar and railroad transportation
 - ethnic and racial prejudices
 - unhealthy living conditions in the cities
- "This association of poverty with progress is the great enigma of our times.... So long as all the increased wealth which modern progress brings goes but to build up great fortunes... progress is not real and cannot be permanent." The above statement was written by
 - Dwight Moody
 - Anthony Comstock
 - Henry George
 - Charles W. Eliot
 - Carry Nation
- Changes in education between 1865 and 1900 included all of the following EXCEPT
 - located in poor working-class and immigrant neighborhoods
 - staffed by college-educated, middle-class men and women
 - took little interest in legislative reforms

- (D) taught English to immigrants
 - (E) helped to educate immigrant children
9. Which of the following were *both* examples of realism in 19th-century literature and art?
- (A) Jack London novel and Ashcan School
 - (B) James Fenimore Cooper novel and Winslow Homer painting
 - (C) Walt Whitman poem and Thomas Cole painting
 - (D) Mark Twain novel and Grant Wood painting
 - (E) Ralph Waldo Emerson essay and Armory Show of 1913
10. All of the following contributed to the growth of sports and entertainment in late-19th-century America EXCEPT
- (A) Puritan ethic and Victorian values
 - (B) improvements in transportation
 - (C) gradual reduction of working hours
 - (D) bachelor subculture
 - (E) advertising in the popular press