

Period 6 (1865-1898)

Apache children on arrival at the Carlisle Indian School (Pennsylvania), 1886



Apache children at the Carlisle Indian School four months later, 1887



Source: National Museum of the American Indian, Smithsonian Institution

- This pair of photographs suggests that the major purpose of the Carlisle Indian School was to
 - train future leaders in tribal traditions
 - prepare children for life on the reservation
 - teach skills needed for working in factories
 - promote cultural assimilation**
- After the Civil War, which development limited economic opportunities for African Americans in the South?
 - creation of military districts
 - establishment of the Freedmen's Bureau
 - use of the sharecropping system**
 - ratification of the 14th amendment
- A major cause of antagonism toward the "new immigrants" who came to the United States after 1880 was the belief that they
 - were better educated than native-born Americans
 - had a higher standard of living than most Americans
 - adapted easily to American culture
 - competed with Americans for jobs as unskilled laborers**
- During the late 19th century, businesses tried to maximize profits by
 - eliminating tariffs
 - supporting labor unions
 - resisting laissez-faire policies
 - creating monopolies**
- What was the primary goal of the Dawes Act of 1887 regarding Native American Indians?
 - assimilating Native American Indians into mainstream American life**
 - increasing the size of Native American Indian reservations
 - promoting Native American Indian languages and cultures
 - strengthening Native American Indian tribal governments
- The practice of yellow journalism most influenced United States entry into which war?
 - War of 1812
 - Spanish-American War**
 - World War II
 - Persian Gulf War

7. In the late 1800s, which concept was used to justify the accumulation of great wealth and economic power?
 - (1) Manifest Destiny
 - (2) self-determination
 - (3) Social Darwinism
 - (4) conspicuous consumption
8. The Chinese Exclusion Act of 1882 and the Gentlemen's Agreement with Japan in 1907 both illustrate
 - (1) the role of nativism in the development of United States policies
 - (2) imperialist attitudes in foreign affairs
 - (3) restrictive trading policies toward Asian nations
 - (4) the influence of big business on foreign policy
9. Which situation was a direct result of the Civil War?
 - (1) emergence of the United States as a world power
 - (2) rapid growth of industry in the North
 - (3) elimination of all Jim Crow laws
 - (4) end of the sharecropping system
10. During the 1870s, the Granger movement attracted the support of many western farmers because it proposed that
 - (1) the money supply should be deflated by removing paper currency from circulation
 - (2) shipping rates and grain storage fees charged by railroads should be regulated
 - (3) immigrants should be given land on the Great Plains
 - (4) the government should control the development of resources in the West
11. What was one major impact of industrialization in the United States?
 - (1) the disappearance of social class distinctions
 - (2) a rise in the standard of living
 - (3) an increase in the birth rate
 - (4) the elimination of urban tenements



Source: Nebraska State Historical Society, 1890



Source: Smithsonian Institution, National Anthropological Archives

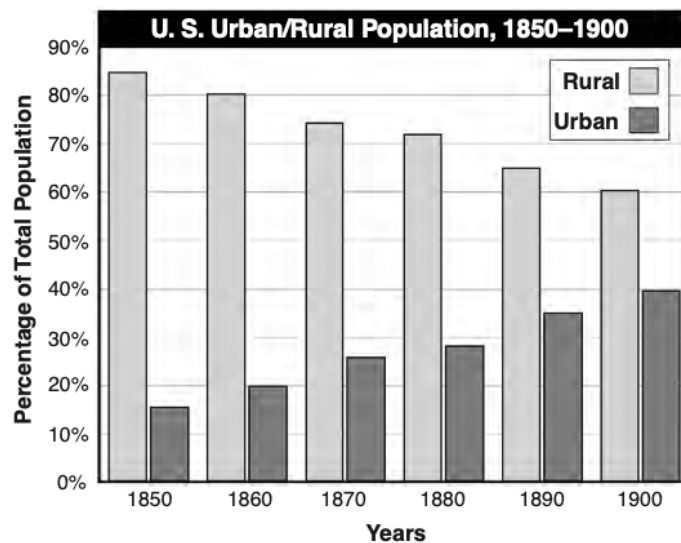
12. These photographs of 19th-century life on the Great Plains indicate that
 - (1) Native American Indians and white settlers used the same building materials for protection
 - (2) Native American Indians and white settlers adapted differently to the same environment
 - (3) white settlers learned farming practices from Native American Indians
 - (4) both Native American Indians and white settlers depended on the buffalo for survival

13. The Homestead Act (1862) encouraged the settlement of the West because it provided
- (1) forty acres of land and a mule to formerly enslaved persons
 - (2) land to people who would live on it for at least five years
 - (3) mining claims for prospectors seeking gold and silver
 - (4) land to companies to build transcontinental railroads
14. Which geographic factor presented a major problem for settlers on the Great Plains?
- (1) limited rainfall
 - (2) dense forests
 - (3) mountainous terrain
 - (4) frequent flooding
15. In the late 1800s, many employers used black-listing to
- (1) end the use of sweatshops
 - (2) discourage workers from joining labor unions
 - (3) restrict the use of open shops
 - (4) promote child labor reform
16. The United States government's use of *laissez-faire* principles during the late 19th century resulted in the
- (1) commitment of aid to small American businesses
 - (2) decline in the number of factory jobs
 - (3) opposition of American businesses to protective tariffs
 - (4) growth of trusts and monopolies
17. During the late 19th century, labor union members generally believed that immigrants would
- (1) help workers achieve higher wages
 - (2) provide necessary skills for the labor force
 - (3) create a threat to their job security
 - (4) refuse to become United States citizens
18. Between 1865 and 1900, how did the growth of industry affect American society?
- (1) Trade with other nations declined.
 - (2) Business leaders called for lower tariffs.
 - (3) The urban population increased.
 - (4) Corporations supported the growth of labor unions.

“A government's primary role is to provide a favorable atmosphere for business, including a stable currency, hands-off regulation, and domestic order.”

19. A supporter of this idea would most likely favor
- (1) establishing consumer protection laws
 - (2) securing collective-bargaining rights
 - (3) levying high taxes on business
 - (4) following *laissez-faire* economics
20. One way the “new immigrants” of the late 1800s differed from the “old immigrants” of the early 1800s was that the “new immigrants”
- (1) were generally better educated
 - (2) settled on Midwestern farms
 - (3) came from southern and eastern Europe
 - (4) adopted American culture more quickly
21. In the late 1890s, yellow journalism most directly influenced the United States government's decision to
- (1) build the Panama Canal
 - (2) open Japan to trade with the West
 - (3) enter the Spanish-American War
 - (4) purchase Alaska and Hawaii

22. The federal government responded to the railroad strikes of 1877 and the Pullman strike of 1894 by
- (1) using military force against the workers
 - (2) requiring negotiation to resolve the disputes
 - (3) maintaining a neutral position between labor and management
 - (4) providing economic aid to striking workers
24. The Homestead Act of 1862 was important to the expansion of the United States because it provided
- (1) land for agricultural colleges
 - (2) assistance to sharecroppers in the South
 - (3) free land to settlers in the West
 - (4) land grants for construction of transcontinental railroads
25. Few restrictions were placed on immigration to the United States in the late 19th century primarily because immigrants
- (1) would work for low wages
 - (2) provided a rich source of investment capital
 - (3) would add to the diversity of the population
 - (4) faced little opposition from citizens



Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census (adapted)

26. What was the primary cause of the trends shown on the graph?
- (1) closing of the western frontier
 - (2) industrialization in the North and the Midwest
 - (3) passage of the Homestead Act
 - (4) completion of the transcontinental railroad
27. Which set of events in United States history is most closely associated with westward expansion?
- (1) passage of the Indian Removal Act of 1830 and the Compromise of 1877
 - (2) issuing the Emancipation Proclamation of 1863 and creation of the Federal Reserve System in 1913
 - (3) passage of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1933 and creation of the Tennessee Valley Authority in 1933
 - (4) passage of the Homestead Act of 1862 and opening of the transcontinental railroad in 1869
28. Which quotation best represents the idea of Manifest Destiny?
- (1) "American interests are best served by strict isolationism."
 - (2) "The passage of protective tariffs will encourage industrial development."
 - (3) "Immigration is the key to the nation's economic growth."
 - (4) "The United States has a duty to spread American ideals westward."

The Great American Cow



Source: Bailey and Kennedy, *The American Pageant*, D. C. Heath and Company (adapted)

29. Which statement most accurately describes the meaning of this 1896 cartoon?
- (1) Western farmers have no market for their products.
 - (2) Grazing and water rights cause conflict in western states.
 - (3) Eastern businesses profit from western farming.
 - (4) Cattle and grain add little to the wealth of the United States.
30. What was one effect of the Industrial Revolution on United States agriculture in the late 1800s?
- (1) a decrease in the size of farms
 - (2) a decrease in tenant farming and sharecropping
 - (3) an increase in agricultural imports
 - (4) an increase in productivity
31. From 1870 to 1900, business leaders in the United States often attempted to increase productivity, maximize profits, and decrease costs by
- (1) reducing competition through the formation of trusts
 - (2) increasing benefits for industrial workers
 - (3) supporting the passage of strict antitrust laws
 - (4) preventing foreign investment in the United States
32. In the latter half of the 1800s, a large labor supply, an abundance of natural resources, and the construction of new railroads contributed most directly to the
- (1) growth of American industry
 - (2) dependence on imported goods
 - (3) demand for limits on immigration
 - (4) rejection of high tariffs by the United States
33. The “separate but equal” doctrine established by the Supreme Court in *Plessy v. Ferguson* (1896) upheld the legality of
- (1) woman’s suffrage in state elections
 - (2) the activities of the Ku Klux Klan
 - (3) racial segregation in public facilities
 - (4) restrictions on voting rights of African Americans
34. Political rights for women grew most rapidly on the western frontier primarily because
- (1) the settlers were influenced by Native American Indian societies
 - (2) women greatly outnumbered men in the West
 - (3) pioneer life often required men and women to share responsibilities equally
 - (4) immigrants settling in the West brought ideals of gender equality from Europe

**Buffalo Population:
1800 to 1895**

Date	Population
1800	40,000,000
1850	20,000,000
1865	15,000,000
1870	14,000,000
1875	1,000,000
1880	395,000
1885	20,000
1889	1,091
1895	Less than 1,000

Source: U.S. Department of Interior
(adapted)

35. A major impact of the trend shown on the chart was that
- (1) frontier trading posts became more prosperous
 - (2) Plains Indians lost their main source of food, shelter, and clothing
 - (3) reservations were relocated closer to buffalo migration routes
 - (4) white settlers became dependent on buffalo products
36. The federal government reacted to the Supreme Court's ruling in *Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific Railway Co. v. Illinois* (1886) by
- (1) passing the Interstate Commerce Act
 - (2) weakening the influence of banks over big business
 - (3) abandoning the government's attempts to break up monopolies
 - (4) encouraging railroad employees to form unions
37. In the late 1800s, the corporation became an important form of business organization primarily because it
- (1) had closer ties with its employees
 - (2) could raise large amounts of investment capital
 - (3) made better quality products
 - (4) called for conservation of natural resources
38. Which pairing matches a 19th-century business leader with the industry he developed?
- (1) Cornelius Vanderbilt—textile
 - (2) Andrew Carnegie—meatpacking
 - (3) J. P. Morgan—sugar
 - (4) John D. Rockefeller—oil
39. When Andrew Carnegie stated, "The man who dies rich, dies disgraced," he was supporting
- (1) consumer credit
 - (2) charitable giving
 - (3) Social Darwinism
 - (4) antitrust legislation
40. Which term is most closely associated with the start of the Spanish-American War?
- (1) socialism
 - (2) populism
 - (3) yellow journalism
 - (4) isolationism

Senate Votes to Annex Philippines
U.S. Sends Warships to Panama
President Roosevelt Strengthens Monroe Doctrine

41. These headlines reflect the transformation of United States foreign policy into one that
- (1) respected the sovereign rights of all countries
 - (2) practiced imperialism
 - (3) pursued isolationist policies
 - (4) opposed free-trade agreements
42. During the late 1800s, political machines controlled the governments of many cities by
- (1) denying voting rights to immigrants
 - (2) attracting dissatisfied voters from the two major political parties
 - (3) using corrupt practices and patronage
 - (4) favoring civil service reform
43. The federal government follows the economic principle of *laissez-faire* when it
- (1) places restrictions on land usage
 - (2) takes no action on corporate mergers
 - (3) controls methods of production
 - (4) determines the price of goods

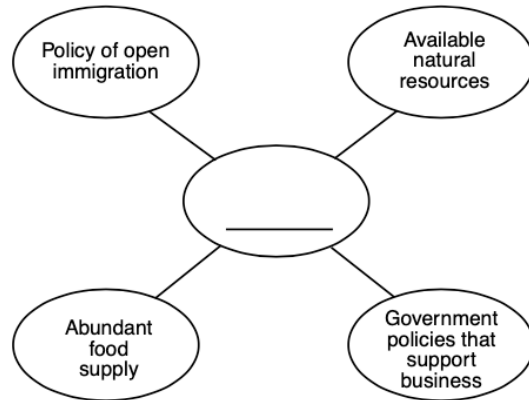
Source: United States Supreme Court, 1896

“The object of the amendment was undoubtedly to enforce the absolute equality of the two races before the law, but, in the nature of things, it could not have been intended to abolish distinctions based upon color, or to enforce social, as distinguished from political, equality, or a commingling of the two races upon terms unsatisfactory to either. Laws permitting, and even requiring, their separation in places where they are liable to be brought into contact do not necessarily imply the inferiority of either race to the other, and have been generally, if not universally, recognized as within the competency of the state legislatures in the exercise of their police power. The most common instance of this is connected with the establishment of separate schools for white and colored [African American] children, which has been held to be a valid exercise of the legislative power even by courts of States where the political rights of the colored race have been longest and most earnestly enforced.”

44. In this 1896 decision, the Supreme Court upheld the constitutionality of
- (1) the Three-fifths Compromise
 - (2) Jim Crow laws
 - (3) affirmative action programs
 - (4) racial integration
45. In the late 1800s, major industrialists formed trusts as a way to
- (1) secure government loans
 - (2) negotiate more effectively with labor unions
 - (3) influence lawmakers to lower taxes
 - (4) limit competition

“We think the enforced separation of the races, employees as applied to the internal commerce of the State, neither abridges the privileges or immunities of the colored man, deprives him of his property without due process of law, nor denies him the equal protection of the laws within the meaning of the Fourteenth Amendment.”

46. Which Supreme Court decision is reflected in this passage?
- (1) *Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific R.R. v. Illinois* (1886)
 - (2) *United States v. E. C. Knight Co.* (1895)
 - (3) *In Re Debs* (1895)
 - (4) *Plessy v. Ferguson* (1896)



47. Which title is most appropriate for this graphic organizer?
- (1) Rise of Labor Unions
 - (2) Innovations and Technology
 - (3) Vertical Integration of Business
 - (4) **Factors Contributing to Industrialization**
48. One purpose of the Chinese Exclusion Act (1882) was to
- (1) speed construction of the western railroads
 - (2) encourage settlement of the Pacific Coast
 - (3) expand the civil rights of immigrants
 - (4) **protect the jobs of American workers**
49. In the late 1800s, one reason labor unions below and on your knowledge of social studies. struggled to gain support was because
- (1) **employers could easily replace striking employees**
 - (2) the wages of industrial laborers were high
 - (3) government-funded public-works jobs were readily available
 - (4) corporations ended the use of court injunctions
50. In the late 19th century, what was the major goal in developing the “New South?”
- (1) **expanding the industrial base**
 - (2) reducing tobacco production
 - (3) strengthening labor unions
 - (4) restricting government support for railroad construction
51. The Interstate Commerce Act of 1887 and the Sherman Antitrust Act of 1890 were passed by Congress to
- (1) help regulate the money supply
 - (2) promote investment in manufacturing
 - (3) **control business practices that limited competition**
 - (4) limit the hours of working women
52. Which demographic change resulted from the economic developments of the late 1800s?
- (1) an increase in African American migration from the North to the South
 - (2) **an increase in the number of people living in urban areas**
 - (3) a decrease in the number of immigrants coming to the United States
 - (4) a decrease in the number of factory workers in the Northeast
53. The formation of business monopolies in the late 1800s was made possible by the
- (1) **effects of laissez-faire policies**
 - (2) passage of federal antitrust laws
 - (3) elimination of the free-enterprise system
 - (4) adoption of socialist economic practices

Speaker A: The time of unlimited immigration is now past; controls are necessary to preserve the customs and values that have made this nation great.

Speaker B: In order to protect our citizens' jobs, restrictions must be placed on the number of immigrants.

Speaker C: More workers are needed. The most important consideration is whether they are willing to work hard.

Speaker D: There's plenty of land left to settle in the West, and there is plenty of room for all.

54. Which two speakers would most likely have supported the Chinese Exclusion Act (1882)?

- (1) *A and B*
- (2) *B and C*
- (3) *C and D*
- (4) *A and D*

55. Which speaker would most likely agree with the economic point of view of big business owners in the late 1800s?

- (1) *A*
- (2) *B*
- (3) *C*
- (4) *D*



Source: Solomon Butcher, 1886

56. Which act of Congress most directly contributed to the situation shown in this photo?

- (1) **the Homestead Act**
- (2) the Sherman Antitrust Act
- (3) the purchase of Alaska
- (4) the Interstate Commerce Act