

1. The term gilded age refers specifically to a time when:
 - a. labor unions were successfully promoting their own candidates for president.
 - b. America reached a healthy balance of wealth among all social classes.
 - c. Americans were migrating from the North to the South in record numbers.
 - d. shallow worship of wealth and sharp social divisions existed.
 - e. wealth spread quickly across America.

2. Boss William Tweed is synonymous with:
 - a. Tammany Hall.
 - b. New York City.
 - c. the corrupt nature of the Boss system.
 - d. all of the above
 - e. none of the above

3. Jacob A. Riis's *How the Other Half Lives* focused on:
 - a. the new opportunities for the growing middle class.
 - b. the sordid life of the urban poor.
 - c. how white males had oppressed the women of America.
 - d. the plight of African Americans.
 - e. the debauchery and promiscuity of the rich.

4. The industries of Rockefeller and Carnegie illustrate not only the process of developing an industrial corporation, but also
 - a. how new technologies made it possible to use natural resources in new ways and on a grander scale than before.
 - b. how the "robber barons" of that era rejected any sense of responsibility to the public.
 - c. vertical, though not horizontal, integration.
 - d. enlightened labor practices.

5. From where did the bulk of the manpower come, to work in the many new factories?
 - a. from the rural areas of America
 - b. from southern and eastern Europe
 - c. both from the rural areas of America and Europe
 - d. None of these answers is correct.

6. Which is an accurate statement about demographic trends in the late nineteenth century?
 - a. Birth rates rose.
 - b. Death rates rose.
 - c. Immigration from western and northern Europe rose.
 - d. The proportion of Americans living in cities rose.

7. The first "big business" in America, at least in terms of finance, labor relations, and management, was the
 - a. oil refining industry.
 - b. telephone industry.
 - c. railroad industry.
 - d. steel industry.

8. Which union embraced women, blacks, and agricultural workers, as well as workers from various skilled crafts?
 - a. American Federation of Labor
 - b. National Labor Union
 - c. Knights of Labor
 - d. American Railway Union
 - e. Ladies Garment Union

9. The fact that many people associated the Haymarket affair with labor violence resulted in

- a. losses in membership for most unions.
 - b. a purge of union radicals from leadership positions.
 - c. a complete restructuring of the unions so they would seem more orderly.
 - d. the outlawing of national unions.
 - e. Both A and C
10. The urban political machines stayed in power in the late nineteenth century and early twentieth century because
- a. they kept immigrants from getting jobs.
 - b. they supported the Democratic party, which dominated national politics.
 - c. no one exposed their corrupt practices.
 - d. they effectively provided needed services to the poorer city dwellers.
11. A new experiment in providing social services to slum dwellers featured centers where middle-class women lived among the poor, provided amenities, and taught American ways to immigrants. These were called
- a. Social Gospel centers.
 - b. vaudeville houses.
 - c. settlement houses.
 - d. rescue missions.
12. What was the "bloody shirt"?
- a. a rhetorical symbol used by Republicans and Democrats to blame each other for the Civil War
 - b. a rhetorical symbol of Democrats that linked the Republicans to exploitative big business
 - c. a rhetorical symbol of Populists that linked the two major parties to the "crown of thorns" and "cross of gold"
 - d. a rhetorical symbol of civil service reformers that linked patronage-mongering politicians to the assassination of James Garfield
13. Before the 1880s, most immigrants came from _____; after the 1880s, most immigrants came from _____.
- a. the European continent; the British Isles
 - b. Ireland; Scandinavia
 - c. northern and western Europe; southern and eastern Europe
 - d. Europe; Latin America
14. What is the best explanation of "free silver"?
- a. The U.S. government would promote prosperity by inflating the money supply through minting all the silver offered to it.
 - b. The U.S. government would promote prosperity by distributing cash subsidies to the unemployed, paid for by recent mining bonanzas on public lands.
 - c. The U.S. government would support farmers by buying up surplus crops with silver coin ("lard money").
 - d. The U.S. government would support investors by allowing the purchase of silver on the open market.
15. In late nineteenth-century American cities,
- a. the wealthy lived at the core.
 - b. the poor were thrust to the outer fringes.
 - c. residential patterns reflected the mingling of economic classes.
 - d. the middle and upper classes lived in the newer outer suburbs.
16. Coxey's Army
- a. rallied farmers of the West and South to the Populist cause.
 - b. descended on Washington to demand a program to employ the jobless.
 - c. broke the Homestead Strike.

- d. volunteered for service overseas.
17. As a result of the depression of 1893,
- a. new attitudes toward poverty and government responsibility emerged.
 - b. the federal government adopted a silver standard of currency.
 - c. the Populists expanded their following to the urban working classes.
 - d. the Democrats and Republicans unified around strong leaders.
18. The 1896 election was important because it
- a. showed that the American people would reject radicalism.
 - b. brought progressive politicians into power.
 - c. initiated a realignment in the power of the two parties, and an era of strong presidents.
 - d. discredited the free silver crusade.
19. Free silver was a monetary scheme; it was also a symbolic protest of _____ against _____.
- a. the agricultural South and West; the commercial Northeast
 - b. labor; capital
 - c. the American people; the political machines
 - d. embattled farmers; conservative, laissez-faire economic policies
20. The Populist Party supported which of the following policies?
- a. direct election of U.S. senators
 - b. government ownership of railways
 - c. proposals to make credit more easily available to farmers
 - d. all of the above
 - e. none of the above
21. In 1892 the Populists nominated _____ as their presidential candidate.
- a. James B. Weaver
 - b. Grover Cleveland
 - c. Benjamin Harrison
 - d. William K. Vanderbilt
 - e. James G. Field
22. He managed Andrew Carnegie's steel plant during the contentious Homestead Strike.
- a. James B. Duke
 - b. Eugene V. Debs
 - c. John D. Rockefeller
 - d. Clay Frick
 - e. no correct answer, Carnegie managed his own plant
23. Which of the following is NOT accurate of Jacob Coxey's Army?
- a. He wanted the government to intervene in the economy.
 - b. They wanted the government to create jobs.
 - c. They were arrested for disturbing the peace.
 - d. They were convicted of inciting a riot.
 - e. They marched hundreds of miles from Ohio to Washington D.C.
24. As leader of the American Railway Union, he led the strike at the George Pullman Sleeping Car Company.
- a. James B. Duke
 - b. Gustavas Swift
 - c. John D. Rockefeller
 - d. George Pullman
 - e. Eugene V. Debs
25. A turning point in the Pullman strike occurred when:

- a. President Cleveland ordered federal troops to enforce a court order against the strike.
- b. commitment for the strike did not spread outside of the company town.
- c. Pullman offered a large increase in pay.
- d. Eugene Debs withdrew his support for the strike.
- e. the Cleveland administration sided with the strike.

ANS: UNIT 2

1. ANS: D
2. ANS: D
3. ANS: B
4. ANS: A
5. ANS: B
6. ANS: D
7. ANS: C
8. ANS: C
9. ANS: A
10. ANS: D
11. ANS: C
12. ANS: A
13. ANS : C
14. ANS: C
15. ANS: C
16. ANS: B
17. ANS: A
18. ANS: C
19. ANS: A
20. ANS: D
21. ANS: A
22. ANS: D
23. ANS: D
24. ANS: E
25. ANS: A