1 In the late 1800s, the Homestead steel strike and the Pullman railcar strike were unsuccessful because

(1) the government supported business owners
(2) most workers refused to take part in the strike
(3) the Supreme Court ruled both strikes were illegal
(4) factory owners hired children to replace the strikers

2 Which statement about immigration to the United States is most accurate?

(1) Immigration has had little effect on American culture.
(2) Immigration has been a result of circumstances abroad as well as in the United States.
(3) Immigrants from northern and western Europe have had the most problems in being assimilated into United States society.
(4) Most immigration to the United States was completed by 1900.

3 Many wealthy American industrialists of the late 19th century used the theory of Social Darwinism to

(1) support the labor union movement
(2) justify monopolistic actions
(3) promote legislation establishing a minimum wage
(4) encourage charitable organizations to help the poor

4 Which city is paired with the geographical feature that directly contributed to its growth?

(1) San Francisco – Rocky Mountains
(2) New Orleans – Mississippi River
(3) Pittsburgh – Hudson River
(4) Cleveland – Atlantic Coastal Plain

5 Base your answer to the following question on the poem excerpt below and on your knowledge of social studies.

"Keep ancient lands, your storied pomp!" cries she
With silent lips. "Give me your tired, your poor,
Your huddled masses yearning to breathe free,
The wretched refuse of your teeming shore.
Send these, the homeless, tempest-tost to me,
I lift my lamp beside the golden door!"
— Emma Lazarus, "The New Colossus," 1883

Which attitude about immigration is reflected in this poem, which is inscribed on the Statue of Liberty?

(1) People from all nations should be welcomed.
(2) Educated professionals should be given preference.
(3) Quotas should be adopted to limit certain ethnic groups.
(4) The influx of unskilled people should be restricted.

6 In which pair of events did the first event most directly influence the second?

(1) discovery of gold in California → Louisiana Purchase
(2) building of the transcontinental railroad → disappearance of the frontier
(3) settling of the Oregon Territory → passage of the Homestead Act
(4) assimilation of Native American Indians into American society → passage of the Dawes Act

7 In the late 1800's, the outcome of most strikes showed that labor unions

(1) successfully used violence to solve labor problems
(2) had government support to improve working conditions
(3) benefited both workers and management in their efforts to unionize
(4) lacked popular and political support
8 "The growth of a large business is merely survival of the fittest. The American beauty rose can be produced in the splendor and fragrance which bring cheer to its beholder only by sacrificing the early buds which grow up around it. This is not an evil tendency in business. It is merely the working out of a law of nature and a law of God. ..." — John D. Rockefeller, Jr.

Which concept is described by this passage?
(1) communism (2) Populism (3) utopian socialism (4) Social Darwinism

9 In the late 19th century, Congress tried to limit the power of monopolies by
(1) creating the Federal Trade Commission (2) strengthening the Supreme Court (3) adopting Granger laws (4) passing the Sherman Antitrust Act

10 The major reason the United States placed few restrictions on immigration during the 1800's was that
(1) few Europeans wished to give up their economic security (2) little opposition to immigration existed (3) the growing economy needed a steady supply of cheap labor (4) most immigrants spoke English and thus needed little or no education

11 Which term best describes United States economic policy during the era of the rise of big business (1865-1900)?
(1) laissez-faire capitalism (2) mercantilism (3) Marxism (4) welfare-state capitalism

12 Base your answer to question on the chart below and on your knowledge of social studies.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Total Population</th>
<th>Percent Urban</th>
<th>Percent Rural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1800</td>
<td>5,308,483</td>
<td>6.1</td>
<td>93.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1820</td>
<td>9,638,453</td>
<td>7.2</td>
<td>92.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1840</td>
<td>17,063,353</td>
<td>10.8</td>
<td>89.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1860</td>
<td>31,443,321</td>
<td>19.8</td>
<td>80.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1880</td>
<td>50,189,209</td>
<td>28.2</td>
<td>71.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1900</td>
<td>76,212,168</td>
<td>39.6</td>
<td>60.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1920</td>
<td>106,021,537</td>
<td>51.2</td>
<td>48.8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

Which generalization can best be supported by the information in this chart?
(1) Migration to urban areas slowed by 1920.
(2) By 1900, a majority of Americans worked in factories.
(3) Between 1800 and 1900, the United States population was primarily rural.
(4) From 1800 to 1920, the percentage of farm workers in the labor force steadily increased.

13 In passing the Sherman Antitrust Act (1890), Congress intended to
(1) prevent large corporations from eliminating their competition
(2) distinguish good trusts from bad trusts
(3) regulate rates charged by railroads
(4) force large trusts to bargain with labor unions

14 The term *business monopoly* can best be described as
(1) the most common form of business in the United States
(2) government control of the means of production
(3) an agreement between partners to manage a corporation
(4) a company that controls or dominates an industry

15 During the late 1800s, which group strongly supported an open immigration policy?
(1) conservationists (2) nativists (3) factory owners (4) southern farmers
16 Prior to 1890, United States businesses made few foreign investments mainly because

(1) state governments discouraged foreign investments  
(2) foreign investments were prohibited by Congress  
(3) foreign nations did not accept investments from United States businesses  
(4) investment opportunities were better in the United States

17 During the late 1800s, the defenders of Social Darwinism would most likely have supported

(1) labor unions  
(2) progressive income taxes  
(3) laissez-faire capitalism  
(4) environmental conservation

18 Prior to 1880, the number of immigrants to the United States was not restricted mainly because

(1) industry owners wanted cheap labor  
(2) the nations of Europe discouraged emigration  
(3) the United States birthrate was increasing  
(4) Congress lacked the power to limit immigration

19 Why did the United States follow a policy of unrestricted immigration for Europeans during most of the 1800's?

(1) Business and industry depended on the foreign capital brought by immigrants.  
(2) The American economy needed many unskilled workers.  
(3) Most Americans desired a more diversified culture.  
(4) The United States wanted to help European nations by taking in their surplus population.

20 Which city is correctly paired with the geographic feature that most directly affected its growth?

(1) New Orleans — Pacific Ocean  
(2) New York City — Chesapeake Bay  
(3) Chicago — Great Lakes  
(4) Los Angeles — Appalachian Mountains

21 Which statement is a valid generalization about immigration to the United States?

(1) Asian immigration was encouraged throughout the 20th century.  
(2) Few restrictions on European immigration existed before the 1920s.  
(3) The original Constitution strictly limited immigration.  
(4) Federal immigration policies have not changed since 1900.

22 Which is the most valid conclusion that may be drawn from the study of population patterns in the United States today?

(1) Most of the population is concentrated in and around large urban centers.  
(2) The number of ethnic groups has declined.  
(3) The population of the South has continued to decline.  
(4) The Northeast is the fastest growing region in the nation.

23 One effect of monopolies on the United States economy is that they have tended to

(1) reduce business competition  
(2) keep prices low  
(3) give consumers a greater choice in purchasing goods and services  
(4) lead to a greater variety in the price for a particular product or service

24 Both the Sherman Antitrust Act and the Clayton Antitrust Act were passed in response to the problem of

(1) companies refusing to hire minority workers  
(2) businesses choosing to hire illegal immigrants  
(3) unsafe working conditions in factories  
(4) business combinations limiting competition
25 • Settlement of the Great Plains
• Creation of standard time zones
• Establishment of the first federal regulatory agency
• Introduction of new methods of business management and finance

These developments in the late 19th century show the importance of
(1) railroads on the development of the United States
(2) agrarian reformers in western states
(3) the labor union movement on the nation
(4) the oil industry in increasing American power in the world

Base your answers to questions 26 and 27 on "the cartoon below and on your knowledge of social studies.

![Cartoon Image]

“"The American Beauty Rose can be produced in all its splendor only by sacrificing the early buds that grow up around it."”
— John D. Rockefeller, Jr.
Source: Guy R. Spencer, The Literary Digest, May 1905 (adapted)

26 Which idea of the late 1800s is most closely associated with this cartoon?
(1) regulated capitalism
(2) graduated income tax
(3) Social Darwinism
(4) the Gospel of Wealth

27 During the early 1890s, the federal government dealt with situations like the one shown in the cartoon by
(1) raising tariff rates on imported oil
(2) providing economic aid for small businesses
(3) prosecuting businessmen for graft and corruption
(4) passing the Sherman Antitrust Act

28 "Labor Leaders Executed for Causing Haymarket Riot"
"State Militia Called In To End Homestead Strike"
"1,000 Jailed as Silver Miners Protest Wage Cuts"

Which statement about labor unions in the late 1800s is illustrated by these headlines?
(1) Strikes by labor unions usually gained public support.
(2) The government frequently opposed labor union activities.
(3) Labor union demands were usually met.
(4) Arbitration was commonly used to end labor unrest.

29 In the United States during the 1800's, the growth of industrialization resulted in
(1) the end of rural life and values
(2) a decline in the influence of big business
(3) a decrease in child labor
(4) the rising influence of the middle class

30 In the United States, organized labor made its greatest membership gains when
(1) the right to unionize and bargain collectively was guaranteed by legislation
(2) international competition began to threaten jobs in the United States
(3) the major business groups encouraged unionization
(4) the economy began to shift from manufacturing to service employment
Base your answers to questions 31 and 32 on the speakers’ statements below and on your knowledge of social studies.

*Speaker A:* The government should not interfere with business. The market will regulate itself over time. Successful businesses will remain, while inefficient ones will be eliminated.

*Speaker B:* The inequalities resulting from unregulated capitalism are too vast. The individual worker and consumer are at the mercy of business owners. The government must do something to protect the people.

*Speaker C:* Government should own and manage the principal manufacturing, transportation, and banking industries.

*Speaker D:* The workers should control the industries in which they work. Profits should be shared equally among them.

31 Which speaker is expressing a viewpoint that is most consistent with the principles of laissez-faire economics?

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

32 Which action by the federal government was a step toward the approach to business favored by *Speaker B*?

(1) passage of the Transcontinental Railway Act
(2) passage of the Sherman Antitrust Act
(3) creation of the civil service system
(4) decision by the Supreme Court in *United States v. E. C. Knight Co.*

33 In United States society in the late 19th century, the increase in cultural pluralism can be attributed to

(1) an established religion and the use of the English language
(2) the rise of nativism and the Ku Klux Klan
(3) the establishment of the reservation system for Native Americans
(4) different immigration patterns and industrialization

34 What was the main benefit that labor unions of the late 19th century gained for their members?

(1) job security
(2) improved wages and hours
(3) paid vacations
(4) health insurance
Base your answers to questions 35 and 36 on the charts below and on your knowledge of social studies.

35 Which conclusion is best supported by the information in the charts?

(1) Immigration from the Western Hemisphere declined after 1900.
(2) The percentage of German immigrants increased between 1860 and 1920.
(3) Northern Europeans were not permitted to enter the United States from 1860 to 1920.
(4) Southern and eastern Europeans made up a majority of immigrants from 1900 to 1920.

36 What was one result of the changes in immigration patterns shown on the charts?

(1) Restrictive immigration laws were passed.
(2) Business increased its demand for workers.
(3) Urban population declined.
(4) Requirements for citizenship were eased.

37 The Supreme Court cases of Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific R.R. v. Illinois (1886) and United States v. E. C. Knight Co. (1895) were based on laws that were intended to

(1) limit the power of big business
(2) support farmers’ efforts to increase the money supply
(3) maintain a laissez-faire approach to the economy
(4) improve working conditions for immigrants

38 The groups that comprised the majority of immigrants to the United States between 1890 and 1920 were called "new immigrants" because they

(1) were the last immigrants to enter the United States before World War I
(2) settled in frontier areas of the country
(3) stayed only for a short time before returning to their homelands
(4) came from different regions of the world than most of the groups who came before 1890
Base your answers to questions 39 and 40 on the cartoon below and on your knowledge of social studies.

39 Which group would most likely have favored government action to address the issue shown in the cartoon?

(1) bankers    (2) unions    (3) industrialists    (4) railroad owners

40 What is the main idea of the cartoon?

(1) Government policies have created a recession.
(2) Americans support the activities of trusts.
(3) Good government has saved the country from trusts.
(4) Trusts are a threat to the nation.

41 In the late 19th century, owners of big businesses generally embraced Social Darwinism because it reinforced their belief that

(1) economic success demonstrates fitness to lead
(2) business monopolies are contrary to the social order
(3) all wealth should be returned to society
(4) economic competition should be regulated
Base your answers to questions 42 and 43 on the cartoon below and on your knowledge of social studies.

42 Which 19th-century business practice does this cartoon illustrate?

(1) forming cooperatives   (2) establishing trade zones
(3) creating monopolies     (4) expanding global markets

43 The cartoonist would most likely support federal government attempts to

(1) pass antitrust legislation   (2) limit regulation of business
(3) establish high tariffs      (4) stop industrial pollution

44 During the late 1800's, a major reaction to the activities of labor unions in the United States was that

(1) the press in most communities supported unions
(2) United States Presidents opposed the use of Federal troops to end strikes called by organized labor
(3) courts frequently issued injunctions to stop strikes
(4) most factory workers quickly joined the unions

45 Many of the business trusts created in the late 1800s were eventually declared illegal primarily because they

(1) eliminated competition by forming monopolies
(2) combined companies that manufactured different products
(3) donated large sums of money to political candidates
(4) allowed children to work under unsafe conditions
Base your answers to questions 46 through 48 on Base your answer on the statements below and on your knowledge of social studies.

**Speaker A:** To preserve our American culture, people whose national origins do not match the origins of our nation's founders must be refused admission.

**Speaker B:** . . . let us admit only the best educated from every racial and ethnic group . . .

**Speaker C:** . . . there is an appalling danger to the American wage earner from the flood of low, unskilled, ignorant, foreign workers who have poured into the country . . .

**Speaker D:** Give me your tired, your poor, your huddled masses yearning to breathe free . . .

46 People who support unrestricted immigration would agree most with Speaker

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

47 In the early 20th century, most labor unions supported the view of Speaker

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

48 United States immigration legislation of the 1920's most closely reflected the views of Speakers

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

49 The Gentlemen's Agreement, literacy tests, and the quota system were all attempts by Congress to restrict

(1) immigration  (2) property ownership  (3) voting rights  (4) access to public education

51 Which problem did immigrants to the United States face in both the 19th and 20th centuries?

(1) Few jobs were available for them.  (2) They had difficulty investing wealth brought from their homeland.  (3) They were frequently discriminated against.  (4) Their arrival led to a shortage of consumer products.

52 "Ours is a country where people . . . can attain to the most elevated positions or acquire a large amount of wealth . . . according to their talents, prudence, and personal exertions."

This quotation most clearly supports the idea that

(1) the United States has a centrally controlled economic system  (2) economic collectivism is part of American life  (3) regulated capitalism restricts private initiative  (4) upward social mobility and the work ethic are closely related

53 Industrialists of the late 1800s used pools and trusts to

(1) promote fair business practices in the marketplace  (2) increase profits by minimizing competition  (3) work cooperatively with labor unions  (4) exclude immigrant workers from factory jobs

54 During the late 1800s and early 1900s, the term *robber baron* best defined a person who

(1) controlled large tracts of western lands  (2) used ruthless business tactics  (3) stole from the rich to give to the poor  (4) encouraged the conservation of raw materials

55 During the late 1800s, leaders of big business gave the greatest support to the passage of

(1) antitrust laws  (2) higher tariff rates  (3) immigration restrictions  (4) railroad regulation
56 Between 1890 and 1915, the majority of immigrants to the United States were labeled "new immigrants" because they were
   (1) considered physically and mentally superior to earlier immigrants
   (2) forced to settle in the cities of the Midwest
   (3) from China, Japan, and other Asian countries
   (4) culturally different from most earlier immigrants

57 Samuel Gompers, Eugene V. Debs, and John L. Lewis all influenced the American economy by
   (1) supporting free trade between nations
   (2) encouraging the use of monopolies
   (3) advocating laissez-faire capitalism
   (4) working to build unions and improve pay

58 One way in which the Chinese Exclusion Act (1882) and the Gentlemen's Agreement (1907) are similar is that they
   (1) reflected nativist attitudes in the United States
   (2) encouraged a policy of popular sovereignty
   (3) led to an increase in Asian immigration
   (4) eased requirements for citizenship

59 The term "robber barons" was used during the Gilded Age to characterize
   (1) plantation owners
   (2) carpetbaggers
   (3) leaders of big business
   (4) union organizers

60 During the late 1800's, a major purpose of pools, trusts, and holding companies in United States business practices was to
   (1) reduce competition
   (2) promote socialist policies
   (3) share management skills
   (4) lower corporate income taxes

61 Congress passed the Interstate Commerce Act (1887) and the Sherman Antitrust Act (1890) in response to
   (1) foreign influences on the United States economy
   (2) public demand for better roads
   (3) monopolistic practices that were harmful to small businesses
   (4) the failure of federal banks to provide loans to individuals

62 Which statement best expresses the main idea of the melting pot theory of Americanization?
   (1) Each immigrant group would continue to maintain its own separate group identity.
   (2) All immigrant groups would conform to the English cultural model.
   (3) A new and different society would emerge from the blending of cultures.
   (4) Some, but not all, immigrant groups would be allowed to maintain their separate cultures.

63 The American Federation of Labor's support for "bread and butter" unionism was intended to
   (1) gain control of state and federal legislatures
   (2) change the economic system to socialism
   (3) combine all skilled and unskilled workers into one large organization
   (4) improve wages, hours, and working conditions

64 Which development was most likely the cause of the other three?
   (1) growth of urban centers
   (2) growth of industrialization
   (3) increase in the middle class
   (4) increase in agricultural production

65 The purpose of the Interstate Commerce Act (1887), the Sherman Antitrust Act (1890), and the Clayton Antitrust Act (1914) was to
   (1) eliminate unfair business practices
   (2) reduce imports from foreign nations
   (3) reduce the power of the unions
   (4) increase the power of local governments

66 In the United States during the late 19th century, much of the prejudice expressed toward immigrants was based on the belief that they would
   (1) cause overcrowding in farm areas
   (2) refuse to become citizens
   (3) support the enemies of the United States in wartime
   (4) fail to assimilate into American society
Industrialization/Immigration/Urbanization Practice Questions

67 What major trend related to population occurred during the industrialization boom of the late 1800s?

(1) Immigration decreased.
(2) Suburbanization decreased.
(3) Urbanization increased.
(4) Migration to rural areas increased.

68 After 1880, a major new source of labor for American factories was

(1) western farmers who moved back to eastern cities
(2) young women who worked until they married
(3) formerly enslaved persons fleeing from the South
(4) immigrants from southern and eastern Europe

69 A person who believes in the Social Darwinist theory of survival of the fittest would agree that

(1) poor people should get help from the government
(2) rich nations should give substantial aid to help poor nations
(3) individuals should succeed through their own efforts
(4) government should tax the rich to help the poor

70 Which statement best describes the status of the labor union movement in the United States in 1900?

(1) Most of the labor force was organized into unions.
(2) Government and business opposition had destroyed the labor union movement.
(3) Unions were still struggling to gain public acceptance.
(4) Unions had won the right to strike and bargain collectively.

71 Which factor contributed the most to urbanization in the late 1800s?

(1) assimilation (2) industrialization
(3) imperialism (4) nullification

72 In the late 19th century, critics of big business claimed that monopolies most harmed the economy by

(1) limiting competition
(2) decreasing the urban growth rate
(3) preventing technological innovation
(4) failing to keep pace with European industries

73 Base your answer to the following question on the song lyrics below and on your knowledge of social studies.

The Uprising of the Twenty Thousands
(Dedicated to the Waistmakers [shirt makers] of 1909)

In the black of the winter of nineteen nine,
When we froze and bled on the picket line,
We showed the world that women could fight
And we rose and won with women's might.

Chorus:
Hail the waistmakers of nineteen nine,
Making their stand on the picket line,
 Breaking the power of those who reign,
Pointing the way, smashing the chain.

And we gave new courage to the men
Who carried on in nineteen ten
And shoulder to shoulder we'll win through,
Led by the I.L.G.W.U.

— Let's Sing!, Educational Department,
International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, New York City

Which type of labor-related action is best described in this song?

(1) a strike (2) an open shop
(3) a boycott (4) an injunction

74 The Chinese Exclusion Act, the Gentlemen's Agreement, and the National Origins Act were reactions to earlier United States policies of

(1) requiring proof of literacy in order to be admitted
(2) permitting unlimited immigration
(3) restricting immigration to the middle and upper classes
(4) encouraging the immigration of scientists and intellectuals
Base your answers to questions 75 and 76 on the speakers' statements below.

**Speaker A:** "Our nation has grown and prospered from the ideas and labor of immigrants. The nation has been enriched by immigrants from different nations who brought new ideas and lifestyles, which have become part of American culture."

**Speaker B:** "United States industries are competing with established European manufacturers. To prosper, American industries need the vast supply of unskilled labor that is provided by immigrants."

**Speaker C:** "Immigrants are taking jobs at low wages without regard for long hours and workers' safety. American workers must unite to end this unfair competition."

**Speaker D:** "Immigrants arrive in American cities poor and frightened. They are helped to find jobs or housing. These newcomers should show their gratitude at voting time."

75 Which speaker is most clearly expressing the melting pot theory?

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

76 Speaker D is expressing an opinion most like which person?

(1) a labor union member
(2) a religious leader
(3) a factory owner
(4) a political party boss

77 In the late 1800s, supporters of laissez-faire capitalism claimed that government regulation of business would be

(1) essential to protect the rights of consumers
(2) necessary to provide jobs for the unemployed
(3) useful in competing with foreign nations
(4) harmful to economic growth

78 A major purpose of both the Chinese Exclusion Act (1882) and the Gentlemen’s Agreement with Japan (1907) was to

(1) limit immigration of certain ethnic groups
(2) enrich America’s cultural diversity
(3) treat all Asian and European immigrants equally
(4) relocate Asians displaced by war

79 The term "robber barons" is used to describe many industrialists of the late 19th century mainly because they

(1) made large charitable donations to worthy causes
(2) sought to maximize their profits by eliminating competition and exploiting workers
(3) attempted to stimulate the economy by keeping the prices of their products as low as possible
(4) opposed the entry of poor and uneducated immigrants into the United States
Base your answers to questions 80 and 81 on the speakers' statements below and on your knowledge of social studies.

**Speaker A:**
It is disgraceful that we allow children in this country to work long hours in unsanitary, unsafe conditions. The government must step in and protect our children.

**Speaker B:**
We must allow businesses to compete freely without government intervention. The best will survive.

**Speaker C:**
Monopolies and trusts make it impossible for small businesses to compete. Monopolies lower their prices to eliminate competition, and then they charge consumers even higher prices.

**Speaker D:**
Big business is good for the country. It increases the nation's wealth, provides jobs, and strengthens the country.

80 Which two speakers represent the beliefs of many reformers during the Progressive Era?

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

81 What would Speaker B most likely want the federal government to do?

(1) Regulate child labor.
(2) Adopt a progressive income tax.
(3) Strengthen the immigration laws.
(4) Support the concept of Social Darwinism.

82 The “new immigrants” to the United States between 1890 and 1915 came primarily from

(1) southern and eastern Europe
(2) northern and western Europe
(3) East Asia
(4) Latin America

83 In his book *How the Other Half Lives*, Jacob Riis focused attention on the living conditions of

(1) residents of urban slums
(2) sharecroppers in the South
(3) Native American Indians on reservations
(4) small farmers on the Great Plains
Base your answers to questions 84 and 85 on the cartoon below and on your knowledge of social studies.

84 Based on the information provided by the cartoon, President Theodore Roosevelt's goal was to

(1) persuade businesses to accept nationalization
(2) assist businesses in resisting interference by investors
(3) establish worker safety regulations in factories
(4) use federal power to control monopolies

85 Which act of Congress gave President Roosevelt the authority that he demonstrates in this cartoon?

(1) Meat Inspection Act  (2) Sherman Antitrust Act
(3) Underwood Tariff Act  (4) Pure Food and Drug Act

86 What is the term robber baron used to criticize?

(1) tactics of big-business leaders
(2) corruption of government officials
(3) dishonesty of carpetbaggers
(4) unskilled labor of illegal immigrants
87 Which statement identifies a characteristic of a free-enterprise economic system?

(1) Investments and profits are controlled by individuals.
(2) The individual and the government work together to make a profit.
(3) The government makes most of the economic decisions.
(4) Profits from businesses are used to benefit needy members of society.

88 Which action by the federal government during the late 1800s is an example of nativism?

(1) passage of the Chinese Exclusion Act
(2) creation of tribal reservations in the East
(3) grants of financial aid to western farmers
(4) support for the construction of transcontinental railroads

89 Mark Twain labeled the late 1800s in the United States the “Gilded Age” to describe the

(1) end of the practice of slavery
(2) absence of international conflicts
(3) extremes of wealth and poverty
(4) achievements of the labor movement

90 What was the experience of most of the "new immigrants" who arrived in the United States from southern and eastern Europe in the late 1800s and early 1900s?

(1) They lived in urban areas and most held low-paying jobs.
(2) They obtained free land in the West and became farmers.
(3) They became discouraged with America and returned to their homelands.
(4) They were easily assimilated into mainstream American culture.

91 In the late 1800s, rapid industrial development resulted in

(1) a decrease in tariff rates
(2) a decrease in population growth
(3) an increase in the rate of urbanization
(4) an increase in the price of farm products

92 During the late 1800s, a major reason labor unions had difficulty achieving their goals was that

(1) government supported business over labor
(2) industrialization created better working conditions
(3) there was a shortage of new workers
(4) businesses promoted labor officials to management positions

Base your answers to questions 93 and 94 on the statements below that discuss immigration laws in the early 20th century.

Speaker A: A literacy test as a requirement for immigration to the United States is reasonable. Great numbers of uneducated workers take jobs and good wages from our workers.

Speaker B: Requiring literacy of immigrants is unfair. It will keep people out because they lacked the opportunity to gain an education.

Speaker C: A literacy test will allow more people from northern and western Europe to enter. They are similar to the majority of the United States population.

Speaker D: Literacy is not an issue. The real purpose of this law is to discriminate against immigrants from certain parts of the world.

93 The immigrants referred to by Speaker D were mainly from

(1) Canada and Mexico
(2) South America
(3) western Europe
(4) southern and eastern Europe

94 Supporters of literacy tests to restrict immigration would most likely favor the views of Speakers

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

95 In the late 1800s, the term robber baron was used to describe some owners of big businesses primarily because they

(1) favored free trade
(2) eliminated competition using ruthless methods
(3) opposed the formation of corporations
(4) provided workers with high wages
96 According to the theory of laissez-faire, the economy functions best when the government
(1) subsidizes business so that it can compete worldwide
(2) regulates businesses for the good of the majority
(3) owns major industries
(4) does not interfere in business

97 During the late 19th century, Samuel Gompers, Terence Powderly, and Eugene Debs were leaders in what movement?
(1) to stop racial segregation of Native American Indians
(2) to limit illegal immigration
(3) to gain fair treatment of Native American Indians
(4) to improve working conditions

98 What was a major cause of the trend shown in the chart?
(1) availability of cheap farmland
(2) increased industrialization
(3) end of restrictions on immigration
(4) completion of the interstate highway system

99 Which situation brought about the rapid growth of industry between 1865 and 1900?
(1) high worker morale resulting from good wages and working conditions
(2) availability of investment capital
(3) establishment of western reservations for Native American Indians
(4) decline in the number of people attending schools

100 Base your answer on the cartoon below and on your knowledge of social studies.

The main idea of the cartoon is that the United States Senate
(1) passed strong antitrust legislation despite the opposition of big business
(2) alienated business leaders by ignoring their interests
(3) refused to admit special interest groups to Senate hearings
(4) was heavily influenced by big business

101 Which geographic factor had the greatest influence on early patterns of industrialization in the United States?
(1) scarcity of flat land on which to build factories
(2) shortages of timber and coal
(3) desire of workers to live in mild climates
(4) availability of water power to operate machines

102 In Walden, what belief did Henry David Thoreau stress?
(1) People should live as one with nature.
(2) People are fated to serve a certain role.
(3) People should take advantage of new technology.
(4) People must join the church.
103 Between 1865 and 1900, what was the general attitude of the Federal Government concerning labor unions?

(1) hostile toward union efforts to improve workers' conditions
(2) eager to act as a mediator between labor and management
(3) indifferent to the struggles between workers and industry
(4) supportive of labor's goals

104 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

Base your answers to questions 105 and 106 on the speakers' statements below and on your knowledge of social studies.

Speaker A: “When demand ran high, and markets were scarce, he showed little mercy, broke his contracts for delivery and raised prices.”

Speaker B: “The man of wealth must hold his fortune ‘in trust’ for the community and use it for philanthropic and charitable purposes.”

Speaker C: “It is cruel to slander the rich because they have been successful. They have gone into great enterprises that have enriched the nation and the nation has enriched them.”

Speaker D: “The fruits of the toil of millions are boldly stolen to build up colossal fortunes for the few, unprecedented in the history of mankind.”

105 Which two speakers would most likely label late 19th-century industrialists as robber barons?

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

106 The most valid conclusion that can be drawn from the different viewpoints of these speakers is that industrialists of the late 19th century

(1) benefited and harmed society
(2) treated their workers fairly
(3) used illegal means to gain wealth
(4) generally opposed the free-enterprise economic system

107 In the 19th century, the major national labor unions wanted to improve the position of workers mainly by

(1) obtaining the legal right to organize and bargain collectively
(2) using government troops to settle labor disputes with management
(3) supporting government ownership of major industries
(4) endorsing a third political party for workers only

108 Base your answer on the statements below and on your knowledge of social studies.

• The public be damned....I don't take stock in this silly nonsense about working for anyone's good but your own.

• They were aggressive men ... nearly all of them tended to act without moral principles ... these men were robber barons.

The attitudes reflected in these statements were important because these attitudes

(1) improved the moral reputation of big business
(2) helped to establish the industrial power of the United States
(3) helped reduce the economic gap between the owners of industry and the workers
(4) improved relations between the United States and European nations

109 The passage of the Homestead Act and the completion of the transcontinental railroad helped to fulfill the United States commitment to

(1) Reconstruction
(2) racial equality
(3) manifest destiny
(4) conservation of natural resources
110 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

111 During the late 19th century, labor-management relations were influenced by
(1) union dominance over business
(2) the rise of craft union membership
(3) harmony on issues of immigration and taxation
(4) many court decisions favorable to unions

Base your answers to questions 112 and 113 on "the graphs below and on your knowledge of social studies.

112 According to the graph, which was the first year in which more Americans lived in urban areas than in rural areas?
(1) 1860  (2) 1890  (3) 1920  (4) 1930

113 What was a major cause of the trend shown in the chart?
(1) availability of cheap farmland
(2) increased industrialization
(3) end of restrictions on immigration
(4) completion of the interstate highway system

114 During the late 1800s and early 1900s, where did most of the immigrants to the United States settle?
(1) urban centers of the Northeast
(2) plantations of the New South
(3) mining areas of the Far West
(4) farming regions of the Great Plains

115 Immigrants to the United States between 1890 and 1930 most frequently experienced discrimination because they
(1) spoke different languages and had different customs
(2) entered the competition for scarce farmland
(3) were better educated than earlier immigrants
(4) remained more loyal to their homelands than to the United States

116 The chief reason the United States built the Panama Canal was to
(1) close the Western Hemisphere to new European colonization
(2) reduce travel time for commercial and military shipping
(3) promote an isolationist foreign policy
(4) prevent the spread of communism

117 In the early 1800s, the Mississippi River was important to the United States because it
(1) served as a major highway for trade
(2) led to wars between Great Britain and Spain
(3) divided the Indian territories from the United States
(4) served as a border between the United States and Mexico
118 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

119 The creation of the Interstate Commerce Commission (1887) and the passage of the Sherman Antitrust Act (1890) showed that

(1) laissez-faire capitalism would be upheld by the Federal Government
(2) the Federal Government could not challenge state regulation of business
(3) Federal civil servants would be hired based on merit rather than political patronage
(4) the Federal Government could regulate business practices

119 During the late 1800s, what was the main reason labor unions had difficulty achieving gains for workers?

(1) Communists had taken control of the major unions.
(2) The government supported business efforts to limit the powers of unions.
(3) Most unions had been organized by big business.
(4) Most workers were satisfied with working conditions.

120 Which major economic development occurred during the late 1800's in the United States?

(1) growth of plantation-style agriculture in the West
(2) loss of tariff revenues as a result of a drop in imports
(3) domination of business by strong labor unions
(4) creation of monopolistic trusts to control numerous industries

121 In his book, *How the Other Half Lives*, muckraker Jacob Riis exposed the

(1) ruthlessness of the Standard Oil Company
(2) social ills of life in New York City’s tenements
(3) unsanitary conditions in the meatpacking industry
(4) abuses of the railroad industry

122 During the late 1800s and early 1900s, where did most of the immigrants to the United States settle?

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(3) mining areas of the Far West
(4) farming regions of the Great Plains

123 During the late 1800s, what was the main reason labor unions had difficulty achieving gains for workers?

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(2) The government supported business efforts to limit the powers of unions.
(3) Most unions had been organized by big business.
(4) Most workers were satisfied with working conditions.

124 The Federal Reserve Act of 1913 was passed in an attempt to

(1) increase United States exports
(2) safeguard the health of workers
(3) regulate the amount of money in circulation
(4) protect national forests from destruction

125 Which group in the United States presented the strongest opposition to unlimited immigration during the late 19th century?

(1) steel-producing industrialists
(2) steamship company owners
(3) recent immigrants
(4) organized labor

126 During the second half of the 19th century, a major goal of new types of business organizations was to

(1) introduce safer and less expensive products to consumers
(2) consolidate the manufacture and distribution of products
(3) support the large number of government regulations
(4) compete successfully with Japanese imports

127 In the United States, the main purpose of antitrust legislation is to

(1) protect the environment
(2) increase competition in business
(3) encourage the growth of monopolies
(4) strengthen the rights of workers
128 Which factor most limited the growth of labor unions during the late 1800's?

(1) Most employers were very hostile toward workers' efforts to organize.
(2) Most factory workers were satisfied with their wages and working conditions.
(3) The Federal Government declared that unions were illegal.
(4) Workers preferred to negotiate with factory owners as individuals rather than as members of a group.

129 A basic economic goal of labor unions of the late 19th-century was to achieve

(1) government ownership of industry
(2) a shorter workday and higher wages
(3) increased fringe benefits and medical coverage
(4) equal pay for equal work

130 Organized labor welcomed the Clayton Antitrust Act because this act

(1) permitted a closed shop in major industries
(2) declared that unions were not conspiracies in restraint of trade
(3) required the President to appoint a labor leader to the Cabinet
(4) allowed unions to contribute large sums of money to political campaigns

131 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

132 One reason big business often employed court injunctions against labor unions during the late 1800's was that

(1) unions insisted on the open shop in the workplace
(2) most efforts at collective bargaining failed
(3) right-to-work laws encouraged court actions
(4) many tactics used by unions were illegal at that time

133 During the late 1800s, what was a major effect of industrialization on workers in the United States?

(1) Membership in labor unions declined.
(2) Workers migrated to rural regions.
(3) Most factory jobs became service industry jobs.
(4) Skilled craftsmen were replaced by semi-skilled machine operators.

134 In the last half of the 1800s, which development led to the other three?

(1) expansion of the middle class
(2) growth of industrialization
(3) formation of trusts
(4) creation of labor unions

135 After the Civil War, the corporation became an important form of business organization in the United States because corporations

(1) enabled management to have close contact with workers
(2) received the support of organized labor
(3) were owned by local governments
(4) created large amounts of investment capital

136 The importance of *Northern Securities Co. v. United States* (1904) is that the Supreme Court

(1) used the Sherman Antitrust Act to break up a monopoly
(2) ruled child labor laws unconstitutional
(3) upheld the right of women to vote
(4) established regulations for the New York Stock Exchange

137 Between 1865 and 1920, railroad companies contributed to the economic development of the United States by

(1) eliminating the need for water transportation
(2) concentrating on military rather than civilian tasks
(3) encouraging the formation of farmworkers' unions
(4) providing the most efficient means of transportation over long distances
Industrialization/Immigration/Urbanization Practice Questions

138 During the late 19th century, the Federal Government helped the transcontinental railroad companies by

(1) breaking up railroad monopolies
(2) providing free land for railroad construction
(3) setting safety standards for railroad operations
(4) establishing uniform shipping rates

139 What were most tariffs in the 19th century intended to do?

(1) to allow access to cheap foreign imports
(2) to raise revenue and protect domestic manufacturing
(3) to redistribute wealth among the social classes
(4) to limit American exports

140 Why were business leaders John D. Rockefeller, J. P. Morgan, and Cornelius Vanderbilt referred to as robber barons?

(1) They bought titles of nobility from foreign governments.
(2) They were ruthless in dealing with competitors.
(3) They stole money from state and local governments.
(4) They gained all of their wealth by illegal means.

141 Which statement identifies a characteristic of a free-enterprise economic system?

(1) Investments and profits are controlled by individuals.
(2) The individual and the government work together to make a profit.
(3) The government makes most of the economic decisions.
(4) Profits from businesses are used to benefit needy members of society.

142 What did the growth of big business in the late 1800s result in?

(1) a reduction in child labor
(2) the elimination of the middle class
(3) the widening of the economic gap between rich and poor
(4) a shift in transportation investment from railroads to canals

143 What was the main benefit that labor unions of the late 19th century gained for their members?

(1) job security
(2) improved wages and hours
(3) paid vacations
(4) health insurance

144 Base your answer to the following question on the statements below and on your knowledge of social studies.

Statement A: The best way to economic recovery is to subsidize industry so that it will hire more workers and expand production.

Statement B: If jobs are not available, the government must create jobs for those who are unemployed.

Statement C: According to human nature, the most talented people will always come out on top.

Statement D: Our government is responsible for the nation's economic well-being.

Which statement is closest to the philosophy of Social Darwinism?

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

145 During the late 1800s, the principles of Social Darwinism were used to justify

(1) support for unlimited immigration
(2) desegregation of public facilities
(3) the use of strikes by organized labor
(4) the accumulation of great wealth by industrialists

146 Which has been a major cause of nativism throughout United States history?

(1) a desire for national unity in times of crisis
(2) the expansion of public education
(3) the lack of cultural diversity
(4) a desire to support established government policy
147 In the United States, how has industrialization affected the status of women?

(1) Equal job opportunities have become increasingly available to women.
(2) Women continue to be limited to home and family concerns.
(3) The earning power of women has become equal to that of men.
(4) Issues affecting women are not considered politically important.

148 Which statement best describes a major economic trend in the United States during the period from 1865 to 1900?

(1) Many business practices were developed to eliminate competition.
(2) Workers determined working conditions and factory output.
(3) The gross national product decreased steadily.
(4) Basic industries were taken over by the government.

149 Base your answer to the following question on the cartoon below and on your knowledge of social studies.

![The Rising of the Usurpers and the Sinking of the Liberties of the People](image)

This cartoonist is expressing

(1) support for new tariffs
(2) encouragement for increased immigration
(3) concern for environmental pollution
(4) dissatisfaction with the power of big business

150 Between 1870 and 1920, the federal government placed few restrictions on immigration primarily because it wanted to

(1) sell land in the West
(2) recruit men for the military
(3) ensure that there would be workers for the factories
(4) avoid offending foreign governments
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Question</th>
<th>Options</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>151. Which factor was most critical to the building of transcontinental railroads after the Civil War?</td>
<td>(1) government ownership of the railroads (2) capital investments by labor unions (3) land and money provided by the Federal Government (4) willingness of Native American Indians to leave tribal lands</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>152. Which statement describes a result of the Industrial Revolution in the United States?</td>
<td>(1) Farm production decreased. (2) Slavery in the South increased. (3) The population of the cities decreased. (4) Immigration to the United States increased.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>153. Which was a major obstacle to the formation of labor unions in the United States during the period 1860-1900?</td>
<td>(1) prohibition of labor organizations by the Constitution (2) general government support of management (3) excellent working conditions in United States factories of the time (4) status of factory workers as equal partners with management</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>154. During the period from 1865 to 1900, disputes between labor and management were often marked by</td>
<td>(1) the use of violence by both sides (2) cooperative efforts to resolve differences (3) government support of striking workers (4) arbitration by the Federal Government</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>155. When Susan B. Anthony refused to pay a fine for voting illegally in the election of 1872, she stated: &quot;Not a penny shall go to this unjust claim.&quot; What was her action an example of?</td>
<td>(1) anarchy (2) judicial review (3) civil disobedience (4) vigilante justice</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>156. Why did business leaders form trusts during the late 1800s?</td>
<td>(1) to reduce prices (2) to eliminate competition (3) to improve worker productivity (4) to establish overseas factories</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>157. The Interstate Commerce Act and the Sherman Antitrust Act were attempts by Congress to</td>
<td>(1) regulate the activities of big business (2) protect consumers against unsafe products (3) impose government regulations on agricultural production (4) bring transportation activities under government ownership</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>158. One factor that furthered industrialization in the United States between 1865 and 1900 was the</td>
<td>(1) development of the airplane (2) expansion of the railroads (3) mass production of automobiles (4) widespread use of steamboats</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>159. &quot;The merchants will manage commerce the better, the more they are left free to manage for themselves.&quot; –Thomas Jefferson Which theory is best described in this quotation?</td>
<td>(1) social Darwinism (2) laissez-faire capitalism (3) socialism (4) mercantilism</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>160. Which two philosophies dominated the thinking of most political and business leaders during the late 19th century in the United States?</td>
<td>(1) social Darwinism and laissez-faire (2) utopian socialism and the social gospel (3) populism and pragmatism (4) communism and anarchism</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>161. In the decades after the Civil War, the major result of the shift from single proprietorship to corporate organization was that business was able to</td>
<td>(1) make more efficient use of natural resources (2) concentrate on improving the quality of manufactured goods (3) provide workers with higher wages (4) raise large sums of money</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
162 The Erie Canal contributed to the development of the United States by

(1) eliminating the need for railroads
(2) linking the Great Lakes to the Atlantic Coast
(3) becoming the major trade route to California
(4) allowing southern planters to ship their cotton westward

163 The major purpose of the Sherman Antitrust Act was to

(1) promote free competition in the marketplace
(2) stop the growth of corporations
(3) increase management's power over labor
(4) disband large corporations

164 In the second half of the 1800s, which development led to the other three?

(1) expansion of political machines
(2) growth of American cities
(3) development of tenement housing
(4) increase in crime

165 Which major population shift in the late 1800s occurred as a result of industrialization?

(1) northerners to the Sun Belt
(2) rural residents to urban areas
(3) working class people from the cities to the suburbs
(4) African Americans from the North to the South

166 What did the mechanization of agriculture in the United States lead to?

(1) an increase in production
(2) less dependence on railroads by farmers
(3) fewer agricultural exports
(4) the decreasing size of the average farm

167 Which statement best describes American immigration patterns from 1880 to 1920?

(1) Increasing proportions of immigrants came from western and northern Europe.
(2) American industries recruited skilled immigrants from industrialized European cities.
(3) Decreasing European immigration caused the United States to relax restrictions on immigrants.
(4) Relatively poor, rural Europeans immigrated to industrial cities of the United States.

168 According to this 1870 cartoon, which statement about the time period is accurate?

(1) Chinese laborers were welcomed to the United States with open arms.
(2) The Know-Nothings was formed to help gain rights for minorities.
(3) Very few Chinese were interested in coming to the United States.
(4) A movement existed in the United States to prevent the immigration of Chinese.

169 At the time this cartoon was published, the majority of immigrants to the United States were coming from

(1) Africa  (2) Europe
(3) Asia    (4) South America

170 During the late 1800s, the use of child labor in United States factories was most opposed by

(1) parents  (2) nativists
(3) labor unions  (4) factory owners
171 Which factor most influenced the growth of the United States economy between 1865 and 1900?

(1) development of the sharecropping system
(2) success of organized labor
(3) governmental policy of laissez-faire
(4) restrictions on immigration

172 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

173 Which situation resulted from the laissez-faire economic policies followed by the Federal Government between the Civil War and 1900?

(1) Government regulation of prices in the oil and steel industries benefited consumers.
(2) Employers used their financial gains to improve wages and working conditions for their employees.
(3) Trusts and monopolies were created by entrepreneurs to maintain control of the market.
(4) Lower tariffs stimulated foreign trade and promoted the sale of United States goods abroad.

174 The Chinese Exclusion Act (1882) and the Gentlemen's Agreement (1907) were early actions of the Federal Government that led to

(1) the development of democracy in Asia
(2) moderate reductions in the number of imported goods
(3) severe limits on immigration
(4) the establishment of naval bases in the Pacific Ocean area

175 Base your answer to the following question on the passage below and on your knowledge of social studies.

"... This, then, is held to be the duty of the man of Wealth: First, to set an example of modest, unostentatious living, shunning display or extravagance; to provide moderately for the legitimate wants of those dependent upon him; and after doing so to consider all surplus revenues which come to him simply as trust funds, which he is called upon to administer, and strictly bound as a matter of duty to administer in the manner which, in his judgment, is best calculated to produce the most beneficial results for the community—..."


Andrew Carnegie carried out the ideas expressed in this statement by

(1) funding numerous libraries and educational institutions
(2) serving many years in the federal government
(3) investing his fortune in several new industries
(4) promoting programs to benefit the wealthy

176 During the late 1800s, what did labor unions in the United States have their greatest success in?

(1) better roads
(2) a greater number of canals
(3) the invention of the telegraph and telephone
(4) the growth of railroads

177 During the period from 1865 to 1900, the rapid growth of cities in the western part of the United States resulted mainly from

(1) better roads
(2) a greater number of canals
(3) the invention of the telegraph and telephone
(4) the growth of railroads

178 The abolitionist movement, the women's suffrage movement, and the 1960's civil rights movement are all examples of reform efforts that

(1) succeeded without causing major controversy
(2) developed significant popular support
(3) achieved their goals without government action
(4) failed to affect the nation as a whole
Base your answers to questions 179 and 180 on the graph below and on your knowledge of social studies.

179 One major result of the completion of the Erie Canal was that

(1) the population of Rochester fell
(2) shipping on Lake Champlain decreased
(3) manufacturing along the canal declined
(4) New York City became the nation’s commercial center

180 Information on the graph most clearly supports the conclusion that the Erie Canal

(1) slowed migration to the Midwest
(2) replaced railroads as the main method of transportation
(3) improved transportation between the Hudson River and the Great Lakes
(4) relied on the development of steamboats for canal use

181 The system of sharecropping developed in the South after the Civil War because

(1) most formerly enslaved persons had no farming skills
(2) owners of large tracts of land faced labor shortages
(3) much farmland was ruined by the war
(4) plantation owners wanted to diversify crops

182 During the 20th century, federal prosecutions of corporations such as Standard Oil, AT&T, and Microsoft were based on alleged violations of

(1) stock market practices
(2) environmental regulations
(3) labor union protections
(4) antitrust laws
Base your answers to questions 183 and 184 on the speakers' statements below and on your knowledge of social studies.

Speaker A: Consumers in the marketplace must be allowed to choose the goods they want to buy, and their demand for those goods will establish a fair and reasonable price.

Speaker B: The factories are dangerous to work in and wages are at the poverty level. Only labor unions can convince managers to improve wages and working conditions.

Speaker C: The economy is far too complex to remain unregulated! Businesses have gotten big and powerful. Too many monopolies and too many companies ignore the public good.

Speaker D: This government has fostered economic growth through its willingness to allow businesses to compete with one another. Government regulation will discourage, not encourage, economic growth!

183 Which individual held ideas most like those of speaker B?

(1) Andrew Carnegie  
(2) John D. Rockefeller  
(3) Henry Ford  
(4) Samuel Gompers

184 The focus of these statements is a concern over the

(1) future of the free enterprise system  
(2) growing power of unions  
(3) effects of the Great Depression  
(4) safety of consumer products

185 Base your answer to the following question on the cartoon below and on your knowledge of social studies.

What is the main idea of this cartoon?

(1) Big business greatly influenced the actions of the Senate.  
(2) The Senate had to continue to pass legislation to support conservation efforts.  
(3) The Senate needed more financial support from monopolies.  
(4) Relations between industry and the Senate benefited the general public.

186 During the period 1865-1900, government contributed to the growth of corporations mainly by

(1) giving them direct aid when they went bankrupt  
(2) allowing them to develop with few restrictions  
(3) providing low-cost housing for their workers  
(4) buying large amounts of corporate stocks
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Question</th>
<th>Answer</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>187 Which factor that contributed to the economic growth of the United States in the period from 1865 to 1920 aroused the most opposition?</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>(1) growth of rapid transportation</td>
<td></td>
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<td>(2) existence of democratic government</td>
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<td>(3) mechanization of agriculture</td>
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<td>(4) liberal immigration policies</td>
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<td>188 During the 19th century, New York was one of the most powerful states in the nation because it</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>(1) became the financial and industrial center of the nation</td>
<td></td>
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<td>(2) led the nation in achieving political reforms</td>
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<td>(3) produced more presidents than any other state</td>
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<td>(4) offered more civil liberties than any other state</td>
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<td>189 An experience of the majority of immigrants to the United States was that they</td>
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<td>(1) frequently met resentment</td>
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<td>(2) settled in rural areas where cheap land was available</td>
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<td>(3) were rapidly assimilated into the predominant lifestyle</td>
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<tr>
<td>(4) joined radical political parties to bring about economic reform</td>
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<tr>
<td>190 Which group's numbers increased the most as a result of the Industrial Revolution?</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>(1) skilled craftsmen</td>
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<tr>
<td>(2) landed aristocracy</td>
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<tr>
<td>(3) urban middle class</td>
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<tr>
<td>(4) owners of small farms</td>
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<tr>
<td>191 &quot;Once I thought to write a history of the immigrants in America. Then I discovered that the immigrants were American history.&quot; -- Oscar Handlin, The Uprooted</td>
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<td>Which aspect of American society is referred to by this statement?</td>
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<tr>
<td>(1) nationalism</td>
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<td>(2) ethnocentrism</td>
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<td>(3) assimilation</td>
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<td>(4) racism</td>
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<td>192 The federal government responded to the railroad strikes of 1877 and the Pullman strike of 1894 by</td>
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<td>(1) using military force against the workers</td>
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<td>(2) requiring negotiation to resolve the disputes</td>
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<td>(3) maintaining a neutral position between labor and management</td>
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<td>(4) providing economic aid to striking workers</td>
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<td>193 During the late 1800s, major improvements to a nationwide system of trade were made with the</td>
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<tr>
<td>(1) construction of a network of canals</td>
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<td>(2) use of steamboats on rivers</td>
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<td>(3) completion of transcontinental railroads</td>
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<td>(4) construction of toll road</td>
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<td>194 The federal government follows the economic principle of laissez-faire when it</td>
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<tr>
<td>(1) places restrictions on land usage</td>
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<td>(2) takes no action on corporate mergers</td>
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<td>(3) controls methods of production</td>
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<td>(4) determines the price of goods</td>
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<td>195 During the latter half of the 19th century, many business organizations in the United States combined into large corporations because</td>
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<td>(1) income levels for workers would be improved</td>
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<td>(2) government intervention in economic affairs would decline</td>
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<td>(3) efficiency in production methods could be increased</td>
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<td>(4) economic possibilities outside the United States could be explored</td>
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<td>196 Between 1800 and 1830, the National Road and the Erie Canal were built to connect which regions?</td>
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<tr>
<td>(1) Atlantic Coast and Midwest</td>
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<td>(2) South and New England</td>
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<tr>
<td>(3) Pacific Coast and Gulf Coast</td>
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<tr>
<td>(4) Great Plains and Rocky Mountains</td>
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<td>197 In the United States, which development was a result of the other three?</td>
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<td>(1) unsanitary working conditions in factories</td>
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<td>(2) unequal distribution of profits between management and workers</td>
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<td>(3) formation of labor unions</td>
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<tr>
<td>(4) 12-hour workday</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
198 During the 19th century, the United States placed few restrictions on immigration mainly because

(1) the birthrate was low
(2) organized opposition to immigration did not exist
(3) a steady demand for cheap labor existed
(4) most immigrants were easily assimilated into American society

199 The railroad strikes of 1877, the Haymarket Affair of 1886, and the Pullman strike of 1894 show that labor unions of that period were

(1) willing to use force to achieve their goals
(2) unable to organize large groups of workers
(3) firmly committed to laissez-faire capitalism
(4) supported by the Federal Government during disputes with big business

200 The 19th-century philosophy of Social Darwinism maintained that

(1) the government should have control over the means of production and the marketplace
(2) all social class distinctions in American society should be eliminated
(3) economic success comes to those who are the hardest working and most competent
(4) wealth and income should be more equally distributed
201 Base your answer to the following question on the graph below and on your knowledge of social studies.

![Graph: Manufacture of Passenger Cars, 1910–1929](image)

The overall trend shown on the graph was primarily the result of

1. a decline in the economy
2. the increased use of the assembly line
3. a shift of the population from urban areas to farms
4. an increase in the price of automobiles

202 United States immigration restrictions of the 1920's were especially resented by people in

1. Great Britain and Scandinavia
2. Eastern Europe and Asia
3. Africa and Latin America
4. Canada and Australia
203 Base your answer to the following question on Base your answer on the cartoon below and on your knowledge of social studies.

![Cartoon Image]

Which economic concept is best illustrated by the cartoon?

(1) supply and demand
(2) mercantilism
(3) monopoly
(4) trade

204 The Sherman Antitrust Act and the Clayton Antitrust Act were passed in an effort to

(1) promote the formation of new trusts
(2) maintain competition in business
(3) increase business investment
(4) limit the activities of foreign corporations

205 Which policy can be attributed to the success of the American Federation of Labor in the late 19th century?

(1) supporting candidates of its own political party
(2) focusing on gains in wages and working conditions
(3) using violence to combat big corporations
(4) allowing only steel workers into the union

206 The Supreme Court decisions in *Gibbons v. Ogden* and *Northern Securities Co. v. United States* were based on the federal government’s power to

(1) issue patents
(2) control the stock market
(3) regulate interstate commerce
(4) encourage technological development

207 Both the Interstate Commerce Act and the Sherman Antitrust Act were

(1) inspired by the effectiveness of earlier state laws
(2) designed to protect business from foreign competition
(3) declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court
(4) passed by the federal government to regulate big business

208 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

209 "Manufacturing has positive benefits to other society and therefore should be encouraged by government."

The author of this statement would most likely be an advocate of

(1) tariffs to protect United States industry
(2) governmental control over prices charged by manufacturers for their products
(3) government ownership of big business
(4) antitrust legislation

210 River systems were important to the development of the United States because they

(1) allowed Americans to travel easily between the east coast and the west coast
(2) prevented foreign invasion of United States territory
(3) provided routes for shipping agricultural and manufacturing products
(4) made the southeast the major destination for immigrants
Base your answers to questions 211 and 212 on the map below and on your knowledge of social studies.

211 Completion of the Erie Canal in 1825 encouraged the growth of the Midwest because it

(1) linked the Great Lakes to the Atlantic Coast  
(2) helped force the removal of British forts in the Northwest Territory  
(3) stimulated development of cotton production in the Ohio River valley  
(4) increased trade with Asia

212 Based on the map, the Erie Canal and Hudson River contributed directly to the

(1) decisions to restrict immigration  
(2) rapid increase in population in upstate New York  
(3) settlement of New England  
(4) acquisition of land from Canada

213 As the United States became industrialized, what was an important effect of mechanization and the division of labor?

(1) Smaller industries had difficulty maintaining their competitiveness  
(2) The price of most manufactured goods increased  
(3) The demand to improve transportation systems decreased  
(4) Pools and trusts became less efficient forms of business organization

214 After the Civil War, one way business leaders tried to eliminate competition was by

(1) increasing the prices of their products  
(2) forming monopolies or trusts  
(3) developing overseas markets  
(4) paying high wages to their workers
215 In the late 1800s, which factor directly contributed to the growth of the steel industry?

(1) government regulation of the industry  
(2) employee ownership of the industry  
(3) new production techniques that increased efficiency  
(4) court decisions that allowed collective bargaining

216 The Great Migration of African Americans between 1915 and 1930 was mainly a movement from

(1) cities to suburban developments  
(2) northern farms to northern cities  
(3) southern cities to free land in the West  
(4) the rural South to northern cities

217 In the late 1800s, many employers used blacklisting 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

218 Base your answer to question on the poem below and on your knowledge of social studies.

... 'Given me your tired, your poor, Your huddled masses yearning to breathe free, The wretched refuse of your teeming shore. Send these, the homeless, tempest-tost to me, I lift my lamp beside the golden door'

– Emma Lazarus

An American who holds the ideals expressed by the poem would most likely favor

(1) allowing only highly educated immigrants to enter the United States  
(2) using troops to stop immigration from Mexico  
(3) penalizing businesses that hire illegal immigrants  
(4) maintaining a policy of open immigration

219 Society advances when its fittest members are allowed to assert themselves with the least hindrance.

The idea expressed in this statement is most consistent with the

(1) principles of Social Darwinism  
(2) concept of assimilation  
(3) goals of the Progressive movement  
(4) melting pot theory of American culture

220 One reason John D. Rockefeller, Andrew Carnegie, and J. Pierpont Morgan were sometimes called robber barons was because they

(1) robbed from the rich to give to the poor  
(2) made unnecessarily risky investments  
(3) used ruthless business tactics against their competitors  
(4) stole money from the federal government

221 "Carnegie Donates Millions to Build Libraries"  
"Rockefeller Creates Foundation for Medical Research"

These headlines reflect the actions of Andrew Carnegie and John D. Rockefeller as

(1) muckrakers  (2) socialists  
(3) philanthropists  (4) conservationists
Base your answers to questions 222 and 223 on the chart below and on your knowledge of social studies.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Immigration and the Quota Laws</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Immigrants from northern and western Europe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average annual flow, 1907–1914</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quotas under Act of 1921</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quotas under Act of 1924</td>
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</tbody>
</table>


222 The United States adopted the immigration policies shown in the chart mainly because of

1. pressures from nativists and labor unions
2. hardships caused by the Great Depression
3. prejudices generated during World War II
4. threats from other nations to stop migration to the United States

223 The data in the chart support the idea that the immigration laws of 1921 and 1924 were primarily designed to

1. stop illegal entry into the country
2. admit skilled workers
3. encourage immigration from southern Europe
4. reduce immigration from specific regions

224 In the United States during the late 1800's, why did the corporate form of business organization become increasingly important?

1. because corporations could generate large amounts of capital with limited liability for investors
2. because corporations promoted increased interaction between employer and employees
3. because Federal legislation encouraged the private ownership of business
4. because state and Federal legislation restricted the growth of sole proprietorships
225 Base your answer to the following question on Base your answer to following question on the graph below.

![Population of the United States, 1860–1920](image)

Which statement about population distribution in the United States between 1860 and 1920 is best supported by the graph?

(1) Rural population declined after 1910.
(2) Many Americans migrated from urban to rural areas.
(3) Immigration played a limited role in urban growth.
(4) The population of cities grew at a faster rate than that of rural areas.

226 During the late 1800's, the theories of Social Darwinism were often used to justify the efforts of

(1) Federal officials to control state governments
(2) Northern liberals to pass civil rights legislation
(3) Southern farmers to increase cotton exports
(4) big business to destroy its competitors

227 At times, the United States Government has passed protective tariffs to

(1) encourage foreign trade
(2) help the nation's manufacturers
(3) reduce the cost of consumer goods
(4) improve the quality of goods

228 In the 19th century, industrialization in the United States became concentrated in the Northeast primarily because

(1) this region had the greatest supply of capital and labor
(2) the climate in the South was not conducive to industrial development
(3) other regions of the country lacked good water transportation
(4) the West and South had few natural resources

229 Which expression most accurately illustrates the concept of nativism?

(1) "Help Wanted – Irish Need Not Apply"
(2) "Go West, young man."
(3) "America – first in war and peace"
(4) "The only thing we have to fear, is fear itself"

230 Which statement about immigration to the United States would be most difficult to support with facts?

(1) The people of the United States represent nearly every part of the world.
(2) The majority of immigrants came to the United States to improve their economic opportunities.
(3) For some immigrant groups, assimilation into United States culture was easy; for others, it was very difficult.
(4) Twentieth-century immigrants have been more supportive of United States foreign policy goals than were earlier immigrants.

231 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

232 In the late 1800s, the theory of laissez-faire capitalism was used by many industrialists to

(1) petition the government for assistance during times of financial crisis
(2) oppose colonial expansion in Africa and Asia
(3) argue against government regulation of business practices
(4) defend limits on the number of immigrants allowed to work in factories
233 During the late 1800s, industrialization in the United States led to

(1) the growth of the middle class
(2) an overall decline in labor union membership
(3) the creation of affirmative action programs
(4) a decrease in the use of natural resources

234 Which event represents an expression of nativism during the 1920s?

(1) trial of John Scopes for teaching evolution
(2) adoption of a quota system to limit immigration
(3) Charles Lindbergh’s solo transatlantic flight
(4) rise in popularity of spectator sports

235 In United States history, a similarity between the "old" and "new" immigrant groups was that both were

(1) financially helped by state and Federal Government programs
(2) readily assimilated into American society
(3) primarily drawn to the United States by economic motives
(4) mainly attracted to the Middle West
236 What was a result of the railroad construction shown on the map?

(1) A national market developed in the United States.
(2) Silver and gold mining opportunities decreased.
(3) Railroad companies gave free land to settlers.
(4) Steel factories relocated from the Great Lakes region to the Rocky Mountain states.

237 Which conclusion is most clearly supported by the information in the map?

(1) The belief in laissez-faire prevented the federal government from helping railroads.
(2) The federal government promoted transcontinental railroad construction.
(3) Western railroads generated little profit for their owners.
(4) Railroad companies had to buy the land they needed for construction.

238 Which geographic feature connected the iron ore fields of the upper Midwest to major steel centers?

(1) Great Lakes
(2) Gulf of Mexico
(3) Hudson River
(4) Tennessee River valley
239 Which two developments following the Civil War most helped open the American West?

(1) the building of the Erie Canal and the purchase of the Louisiana Territory
(2) the discovery of gold in California and the construction of the Panama Canal
(3) the annexation of Texas and the invention of the cotton gin
(4) the implementation of the Homestead Act and the completion of the transcontinental railroad

240 The passage of the immigration acts of 1921 and 1924 indicated that the United States wished to

(1) restrict the flow of immigrants
(2) continue the immigration policies followed during most of the 19th century
(3) encourage cultural diversity
(4) play a larger role in international affairs

241 Why did the United States follow a policy of open immigration during much of the 1800s?

(1) Many United States citizens wanted to live abroad.
(2) The United States had a shortage of labor.
(3) Prospective conditions in Europe resulted in fewer immigrants coming to the United States.
(4) Immigrants provided United States industry with investment capital.

242 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

243 In the late 1800s, why were most strikes by unions unsuccessful?

(1) unions were generally considered to be unconstitutional
(2) government usually supported business instead of workers
(3) strikes had never been used before in labor disputes
(4) strikers failed to use militant tactics

244 Between 1880 and 1900, most immigrants coming to the United States settled in the cities along the east coast because

(1) many factory jobs were available in the East
(2) little farmland remained to be settled in the Midwest
(3) most immigrants came from the cities of Europe
(4) city laws afforded special rights and protections for immigrants

245 The formation of national labor unions in the late 1800s was mainly a response to

(1) passage of federal laws that favored workers
(2) laws restricting immigration and naturalization
(3) poor working conditions and low wages in many industries
(4) economic depressions that had led to high unemployment

246 Which proposal was most consistent with the goals of the American Federation of Labor under the leadership of Samuel Gompers?

(1) government ownership of the transportation and communication industries
(2) collective bargaining to reach agreements on wages and hours
(3) formation of a third political party to promote union policies
(4) organization of unskilled workers into one national union

247 In the late 19th century, anti-immigration feelings developed in the United States primarily because

(1) immigrants were seeking elective office in the National Government
(2) immigrants competed with native-born Americans for jobs
(3) the Government's social welfare programs for immigrants were becoming too expensive
(4) most immigrants were richer and better educated than native-born citizens
248 "Fifty years ago, there was a cry against slavery and men gave up their lives to stop the selling of black children on the block. Today the white child is sold for two dollars a week to the manufacturers. Fifty years ago the black babies were sold [for cash]. Today the white baby is sold on the installment plan."

—Mother Jones, 1903

In this passage the author is protesting the
(1) use of child labor in industry
(2) exploitation of African-American children in the inner cities
(3) sale of children into slavery
(4) ability of children to use credit in company stores

249 In the late 1800's, why did corporations replace individual proprietorships and partnerships as the dominant form of business organization?
(1) Partnerships and individual proprietorships could not borrow money from banks.
(2) Government aid could not be given to partnerships and individual proprietorships.
(3) Corporations could raise large amounts of capital more easily.
(4) Corporations encouraged a more personal relationship between factory owners and workers.

250 In the 19th century, protective tariffs, subsidies for railroads, and open immigration showed that the federal government followed a policy of
(1) support for economic development
(2) noninterference in the free-market system
(3) regulation of unfair business practices
(4) support for organized labor

Base your answers to questions 251 and 252 on the song below and on your knowledge of social studies.

We mean to make things over,
we are tired of toil for naught,
With but bare enough to live upon,
and never an hour for thought; We want to feel the sunshine,
and we want to smell the flowers, We are sure that God has will'd it,
and we mean to have eight hours.
We're summoning our forces from the shipyard, shop and mill,

Chorus.

Eight hours for work, eight hours for rest, eight hours for what we will!
Eight hours for work, eight hours for rest, eight hours for what we will!

—IG. Blanchard, "Eight Hours," 1878

251 In the 1890s, which political party incorporated the chief concern expressed in this song into its platform?
(1) Know-Nothing (2) Populist
(3) Whig (4) Bull Moose

252 During the late 1800s, the ideas expressed in these lyrics were the goals of
(1) organizers of labor unions
(2) sharecroppers following the Civil War
(3) Grangers demanding railroad regulation
(4) owners of big businesses

253 From 1865 to 1900, how did the growth of industry affect American society?
(1) The United States experienced the disappearance of the traditional "family farm."
(2) Population centers shifted from the Northeast to the South.
(3) Restrictions on immigration created a more homogeneous culture.
(4) The percentage of Americans living in urban areas increased.
254 According to the theory of laissez-faire capitalism, prices of products are determined by the 
(1) interaction of supply and demand 
(2) cost of producing the products 
(3) government 
(4) bankers 

255 Which factor contributed most directly to the settlement and development of the Great Plains after the Civil War? 
(1) freeing of slaves in the Southern States 
(2) construction of railroads west of the Mississippi River 
(3) influx of immigrants from eastern and southern Europe 
(4) hospitality of the Indian tribes inhabiting the region 

256 In the period from 1865 to 1900, the United States Government aided the development of the West by 
(1) maintaining free and unlimited coinage of silver 
(2) offering low-interest loans to businesses 
(3) granting land to railroad companies 
(4) providing price supports for farm products 

257 Which statement about immigration to the United States is most accurate? 
(1) Industrial growth led to a decreased demand for cheap immigrant labor. 
(2) The diversity of the immigrant population helped to create a pluralistic society. 
(3) Organized labor generally favored unrestricted immigration. 
(4) Most 19th-century immigration acts were designed to prevent discrimination in immigration. 

258 "Prices and wages should be determined by the marketplace."

The author of this statement would most probably support 
(1) government ownership of utilities 
(2) minimum-wage laws 
(3) wage and price controls 
(4) laissez-faire capitalism 

259 Base your answer to question on the legislation below and on your knowledge of social studies. 

That the master of any vessel who shall knowingly bring within the United States on such vessel, and land or permit to be landed, any Chinese laborer, from any foreign port or place, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine of not more than five hundred dollars for each and every such Chinese laborer so brought, and may be also imprisoned for a term not exceeding one year. 

– Section 2, Chinese Exclusion Act, 1882 

Passage of this legislation was mainly a response to 
(1) economic and race-based opposition to immigrants in the western United States 
(2) demands by businesses for additional workers 
(3) efforts of the American Federation of Labor to recruit skilled workers 
(4) pressure from railroads to limit competition in shipping
260  Base your answer on the cartoon below and on your knowledge of social studies.

Which economic concept is best illustrated by the cartoon?

(1) supply and demand  
(2) mercantilism  
(3) monopoly  
(4) trade

Source: Herman Viola, Why We Remember: United States History, Addison–Wesley (adapted)

261  Which advantage did immigrants of the early 1900's have over immigrants of today?

(1) Better housing was available.  
(2) The need for unskilled labor was greater.  
(3) The training of early immigrants assured them of employment in the professions.  
(4) Early immigrants had a better knowledge of the English language.

262  During the late 1800s, business leaders formed trusts mainly to

(1) reduce prices  
(2) eliminate competition  
(3) improve worker productivity  
(4) establish overseas factories

263  Until the early 20th century, few restrictions on immigration to the United States existed primarily because

(1) industry needed an increasing supply of labor  
(2) immigration totals had always been relatively low  
(3) labor unions had always favored unrestricted immigration  
(4) the Supreme Court had ruled that Congress could not restrict immigration

264  One similarity between the Knights of Labor and the American Federation of Labor is that both

(1) were limited to skilled workers  
(2) nominated candidates for national political office  
(3) were organized on a nationwide basis  
(4) were advocates of economic and social revolution

265  Base your answer to the following question on the speakers' statements and on your knowledge of social studies.

Speaker A: "The business of America is business, and we would be wise to remember that."

Speaker B: "Government ownership of business is superior to private enterprise."

Speaker C: "Strict government regulation of business practices is a means to insure the public good."

Speaker D: "Only through personal effort can wealth and success be achieved."

Which speaker best expresses the main idea of rugged individualism?

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

266  Which statement describes a result of the Industrial Revolution in the United States?

(1) Farm production decreased.  
(2) Slavery in the South increased.  
(3) The population of the cities decreased.  
(4) Immigration to the United States increased.
267 Base your answer to the following question on the cartoon below and on your knowledge of social studies.

![Cartoon Image]

Source: Graft, Henry. The Glorious Republic. Houghton Mifflin (adapted)

What is the main idea of this cartoon?

(1) Big business greatly influenced the actions of the Senate.
(2) The Senate had to continue to pass legislation to support conservation efforts.
(3) The Senate needed more financial support from monopolies.
(4) Relations between industry and the Senate benefited the general public.

268 Which statement best describes the role of railroads in the industrialization of the United States?

(1) They were the earliest form of commercial transportation.
(2) They are more important to industry today than they were 100 years ago.
(3) They provided an efficient means of transportation during the Age of Big Business.
(4) They were unable to compete in areas that had good water transportation.

269 The Interstate Commerce Act and the Sherman Antitrust Act were passed by Congress to

(1) increase safety in the workplace
(2) promote fair hiring practices
(3) improve working conditions
(4) protect the interests of small businesses

270 In a United States history textbook, the terms bread and butter unionism, Gospel of Wealth, and mechanization would most likely be found in a chapter entitled

(1) Reconstruction (1865-1877)
(2) Industrialization (1870-1900)
(3) Imperialism (1898-1905)
(4) The Roaring Twenties (1920-1929)
271 Base your answer to the following question on Base your answer to the following question on the map below.

A conclusion supported by the information on the map is that slavery in the American colonies was
(1) declining by the start of the Revolutionary War
(2) concentrated in areas suitable for large plantations
(3) becoming illegal in the northern colonies
(4) growing fastest in the New England colonies

273 Eugene V. Debs, Samuel Gompers, and John L. Lewis all strongly supported the efforts of
(1) the Federal Government to favor business in disputes between labor and management
(2) the Populist Party to make government more democratic
(3) organized labor to improve conditions for workers
(4) business leaders to avoid Federal regulation of their activities

274 Social Darwinism promoted the idea that
(1) new immigrants were equal to native-born Americans
(2) stronger businesses would succeed at the expense of weaker businesses
(3) the poor should be protected by government action
(4) natural selection is contrary to democratic principles

275 During the late 19th and early 20th centuries, the passage of antitrust legislation and the establishment of the Federal Trade Commission reflected the United States desire to
(1) eliminate unfair practices in business
(2) help big business to become more efficient
(3) encourage increased production of goods
(4) stimulate the growth of modern transportation

276 What do nativists generally believe about immigrants?
(1) Immigrants are better workers.
(2) Immigrants bring valuable skills to the marketplace.
(3) Immigrants assimilate easily into society.
(4) Immigrants take jobs from Americans.

277 During the second half of the 19th century, government commitment to the principles of laissez-faire capitalism contributed to
(1) healthy and positive competition between businesses
(2) the growth of small business firms
(3) friendly working relationships between labor and management
(4) economic domination by business trusts
278 The Rockefeller Foundation, Carnegie Hall, and the Morgan Library illustrate various ways that entrepreneurs and their descendants have

(1) suppressed the growth of labor unions
(2) supported philanthropic activities to benefit society
(3) applied scientific discoveries to industry
(4) attempted to undermine the United States economic system

279 When the Interstate Commerce Act was passed in 1887, it marked the first time that

(1) Congress officially affirmed its laissez-faire economic policy
(2) the Federal Government imposed a tariff
(3) a third political party was able to influence government policy
(4) a Federal regulatory agency was established

280 Nativism in the late 19th century was motivated primarily by

(1) hostility toward immigrant workers
(2) the need to reduce overcrowding in western states
(3) cultural conflicts with Native American Indians
(4) the migration of African Americans to northern cities

281 Base your answer on the cartoon below and on your knowledge of social studies.

Which economic concept is best illustrated by the cartoon?

(1) supply and demand
(2) mercantilism
(3) monopoly
(4) trade

282 During the late 1800s, presidents and governors most often used military force during labor-management conflicts as a way to

(1) support industrialists and end strikes
(2) make employers sign collective bargaining agreements
(3) protect workers from the private armies of employers
(4) replace striking factory workers with soldiers
283 In the late 1800s, what was the creation of the Standard Oil Trust by John D. Rockefeller intended to do?

(1) to protect small, independent oil firms
(2) to control prices and practices in the oil refining business
(3) to increase competition among oil refining companies
(4) to distribute donations to charitable causes

284 The main reason competing corporations often combine resources is to

(1) create a monopoly over the production and distribution of goods
(2) avoid unreasonable restraint of trade
(3) reduce the price of goods to benefit consumers
(4) increase personal contacts with employees

285 What was the main reason businesses formed trusts and monopolies during the late 19th century?

(1) to eliminate competition
(2) to diversify their product lines
(3) to lower the cost of consumer goods
(4) to provide consumers with products made solely in the United States

286 In the late 1800s, which idea was used most often to justify the elimination of business competition?

(1) conservation  (2) Manifest Destiny
(3) Social Darwinism  (4) populism

287 The Anthracite Coal Strike (1902), the Wagner Act (1935), and the founding of the United Farm Workers (1962) were important steps in

(1) limiting the growth of labor unions
(2) creating greater equality for women
(3) ending discrimination directed at African Americans in the South
(4) promoting fair labor practices and collective bargaining for workers

288 The Interstate Commerce Act (1887), the Sherman Antitrust Act (1890), and the Clayton Antitrust Act (1914) are similar in that they were intended to

(1) reaffirm the federal government’s laissez-faire attitude toward big business
(2) increase the federal government’s power to regulate business practices
(3) authorize the breakup of labor unions
(4) reject the use of trustbusting

289 Base your answer to the following question on the chart below and on your knowledge of social studies.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Rural (thousands)</th>
<th>Urban (thousands)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1860</td>
<td>25,227</td>
<td>6,217</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1870</td>
<td>28,856</td>
<td>9,902</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1880</td>
<td>36,026</td>
<td>14,130</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1890</td>
<td>40,841</td>
<td>22,106</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1900</td>
<td>45,835</td>
<td>30,160</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1910</td>
<td>49,973</td>
<td>41,299</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1920</td>
<td>51,553</td>
<td>54,158</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Bureau of the Census

Which statement is best supported by the chart?

(1) In the early 1900's, there was an increase in the number of immigrants who became farmers.
(2) In the early 1900's, people who lived in cities were more likely to vote than those who lived in rural areas.
(3) In 1920, more people lived in cities than on farms.
(4) In 1920, there were fewer women working in factories than on farms.

290 One long-term result of the industrialization of the United States has been

(1) an improvement in the standard of living for many Americans
(2) sharp increases in the prices of manufactured goods
(3) a decline in the importance of education
(4) the disappearance of class and social distinctions
291 Which geographic factor had the *greatest* influence on early patterns of industrialization in the United States?

(1) scarcity of flat land on which to build factories
(2) shortages of timber and coal
(3) desire of workers to live in mild climates
(4) availability of water power to operate machines

292 During the early 1800s, the United States placed few restrictions on immigration because

(1) the Constitution did not allow restrictions
(2) labor unions welcomed the new workers
(3) southern landowners needed additional workers
(4) the industrial economy was creating new jobs

Base your answers to questions 293 and 294 on the cartoon below.

![Cartoon](image)

Source: Frank Beard, *The Judge*, July 19, 1884 (adapted)

293 Which government policy would this cartoonist most likely support?

(1) adopting antitrust laws
(2) easing regulations regarding mergers
(3) giving government subsidies to financial institutions
(4) encouraging large companies to relocate overseas

294 Which type of business organization is being criticized in this cartoon?

(1) monopoly
(2) multinational corporation
(3) partnership
(4) proprietorship
295 One advantage of a corporation over an individually owned business is that the corporation has
   (1) a closer relationship between labor and management
   (2) easier access to investment capital
   (3) unlimited legal liability for damages
   (4) exemption from prosecution under antitrust laws

296 The major purpose of the Sherman Antitrust Act of 1890 was to
   (1) reduce the role of the courts in labor disputes
   (2) declare unions illegal
   (3) restrict the growth of monopolies
   (4) introduce civil service reforms

297 Base your answer to the following question on the cartoon below and on your knowledge of social studies.

What is the main idea of this cartoon?
   (1) The Standard Oil Company was a harmful monopoly.
   (2) The best way to develop major industries was to form proprietorships.
   (3) Government regulations were strangling the Standard Oil Company.
   (4) Foreign competition in the oil industry was hurting American companies.

298 Europeans who came to the United States between 1880 and 1920 have been described as new immigrants mainly because they
   (1) were considered physically and mentally superior to earlier immigrants
   (2) arrived before the closing of the frontier and settled farms in the West
   (3) came generally from different countries than most earlier immigrants
   (4) came chiefly from northern and western Europe
299 Which development led to the other three?
(1) growth of tenements and slums
(2) shift from a rural to an urban lifestyle
(3) rapid industrial growth
(4) widespread use of child labor

300 Base your answer to the following question on the chart below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Rural</th>
<th>Urban</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1860</td>
<td>25,226,803</td>
<td>6,216,518</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1870</td>
<td>28,656,010</td>
<td>9,902,361</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1880</td>
<td>36,059,474</td>
<td>14,129,735</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1890</td>
<td>40,873,501</td>
<td>22,106,265</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1900</td>
<td>45,997,336</td>
<td>30,214,832</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1910</td>
<td>50,164,495</td>
<td>42,064,001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1920</td>
<td>51,768,255</td>
<td>54,253,282</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Bureau of the Census

Which generalization about population growth is supported by information in this chart?
(1) For every census listed, rural population exceeded urban population.
(2) By 1920, more people lived in cities than in rural areas.
(3) The Civil War significantly slowed the rate of population growth.
(4) Most urban population growth was due to people migrating from rural areas.

301 Which economic policy argues that government should limit, as much as possible, any interference in the economy?
(1) socialism
(2) laissez-faire
(3) mercantilism
(4) protectionism

302 During the late 1800s, an open immigration policy was most strongly supported by
(1) abolitionists
(2) yellow journalists
(3) conservationists
(4) industrialists

303 "Economic depression cannot be cured by legislative action or executive pronouncement. Economic wounds must be healed by the action of the cells of the economic body – the producers and consumers themselves."
This quotation best reflects the views of
(1) Marxists
(2) New Deal supporters
(3) turn-of-the-century progressives
(4) laissez-faire economists

304 Base your answer on the table below and on your knowledge of social studies.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Rolled Iron and Steel (thousands of tons)</th>
<th>Copper (tons)</th>
<th>Industrial Machinery (millions of dollars)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1870</td>
<td>850*</td>
<td>14,112</td>
<td>$110.4 †</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1880</td>
<td>3,301</td>
<td>30,240</td>
<td>98.6 †</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1890</td>
<td>6,746</td>
<td>129,882</td>
<td>185.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1900</td>
<td>10,626</td>
<td>303,059</td>
<td>347.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1910</td>
<td>24,216</td>
<td>544,119</td>
<td>512.4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Approximate total
† Data for 1869
‡ Data for 1874

Source: America’s History, Worth Publishers, 1993 (adapted)

Between 1870 and 1910, the changes in output shown in the table were most directly the result of
(1) shifts in consumer tastes
(2) competition from European industries
(3) efforts by industry to meet government production quotas
(4) improvements in technology and worker productivity

305 The theory of Social Darwinism was often used to justify the
(1) creation of the Ku Klux Klan
(2) formation of business monopolies
(3) use of strikes by labor unions
(4) passage of antitrust laws
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Question</th>
<th>Response</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>306</strong></td>
<td>Which statement best describes an attitude shared by John Rockefeller, Andrew Carnegie, and J. P. Morgan?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(1) Economic competition is inefficient and wasteful.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(2) Strong labor unions are essential to the health of the economy.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(3) Natural resources belong to all citizens and should not be used for private gain.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(4) Concentrating economic power in the hands of a few individuals is a threat to the country.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>307</strong></td>
<td>The theory of laissez-faire economics was used during the late 1800s to</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(1) justify unregulated business growth</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(2) call for more consumer protection</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(3) support Progressive programs</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(4) achieve equal distribution of income</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>308</strong></td>
<td>In response to the demands of farmers and small business owners, Congress enacted laws in the late 19th century that did what?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(1) supported the organization of farm cooperatives</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(2) regulated the activities of railroads and trusts</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(3) provided direct payments to farmers to help them buy modern machinery</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(4) dropped tariff rates to the lowest point in the century</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>309</strong></td>
<td>A major cause of antagonism toward the “new immigrants” who came to the United States after 1880 was the belief that they</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(1) were better educated than native-born Americans</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(2) had a higher standard of living than most Americans</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(3) adapted easily to American culture</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(4) competed with Americans for jobs as unskilled laborers</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>310</strong></td>
<td>During the late 1800s, pools and trusts were used by big business in an effort to</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(1) increase imports</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(2) limit competition</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(3) improve working conditions</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(4) reduce corporate income taxes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>311</strong></td>
<td>The Chinese Exclusion Act, the Gentlemen's Agreement, and the National Origins Acts are all examples of</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(1) attempts to encourage scientists and intellectuals to settle in the United States</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(2) efforts to end immigration from Latin America</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(3) discriminatory immigration policies of the United States</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(4) programs to promote cultural diversity in the United States</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>312</strong></td>
<td>Increased immigration from Ireland to the United States during the 1840s was primarily a result of</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(1) crop failures in Ireland that led to mass starvation</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(2) refugees fleeing the new monarchy in Ireland</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(3) unemployment in Ireland caused by industrialization</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(4) religious warfare in Ireland between Catholics and Protestants</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>313</strong></td>
<td>Base your answer to the following question on the passage below and on your knowledge of social studies.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

"Crouched over the coal chutes, the boys sit hour after hour, picking out the pieces of slate.... I once ... tried to do the work a twelve-year-old boy was doing day after day, for ten hours at a stretch, for sixty cents a day. The gloom appalled me.... "  
–John Spargo  
Situations such as the one described in this passage most often existed in the  
(1) West during the frontier period  
(2) South during Reconstruction  
(3) Northeast during the Age of Industrialization  
(4) Midwest during the Granger period |
| **314** | During the last quarter of the 19th century, large numbers of immigrants were admitted to the United States primarily because of the economy’s need for |
| (1) skilled craftsmen |
| (2) educated professionals |
| (3) unskilled factory workers |
| (4) scientists and technicians |
Industrialization/Immigration/Urbanization Practice Questions

315 Western territories were among the first to adopt laws granting political rights to women because the

(1) Native American heritage of matriarchy served as an example to territorial governors
(2) strongest women's rights movements began in the West
(3) settlers brought a tradition of women's suffrage to American homesteads
(4) hardships of pioneer life encouraged men and women to share responsibilities

316 During the late 1800s, the principles of Social Darwinism and laissez-faire economics were most closely associated with the interests of

(1) farmers
(2) coal miners
(3) organizers of labor unions
(4) owners of big businesses

Base your answers to questions 317 and 318 on the cartoon below and on your knowledge of social studies.

317 In the cartoon, what does the figure of John D. Rockefeller represent?

(1) philanthropist
(2) robber baron
(3) government economist
(4) small-business owner

318 Which feature of the United States economy in the late 1800's is symbolized by the rose in the cartoon?

(1) technological improvements in agriculture
(2) dependence on imported oil
(3) creation of monopolies
(4) governmental success in regulating business competition

319 Which factor was most critical to the building of transcontinental railroads after the Civil War?

(1) government ownership of the railroads
(2) capital investments by labor unions
(3) land and money provided by the Federal Government
(4) willingness of Native American Indians to leave tribal lands

320 In the late 19th century, the pattern of United States immigration changed in that

(1) far fewer immigrants arrived in the United States than in previous years
(2) most immigrants chose to settle in the rural, farming regions of the western United States
(3) increasing numbers of immigrants came from eastern and southern Europe
(4) most immigrants were political refugees

321 In the late 19th century, the major goal of trusts was to

(1) help workers improve their relations with management
(2) cooperate with government agencies
(3) eliminate competition
(4) encourage the formation of new businesses

322 In the United States, corporations became the dominant form of business organization in the late 19th century mainly because

(1) government regulated their development
(2) industries needed large amounts of capital
(3) proprietorships became too complex to run
(4) large numbers of jobs were needed for the immigrants
323 One reason the American Federation of Labor (AFL) was successful was that this organization
(1) focused on the needs of skilled workers
(2) rejected the use of strikes and boycotts
(3) ended the use of blacklists by employers
(4) called for government ownership of industry

324 During the period from 1880 to 1920, the majority of immigrants to the United States settled in urban areas in the North mainly because
(1) the Populist Party was successful in preventing immigrants from buying farmland
(2) rapid industrialization had created many job opportunities
(3) labor unions gave financial help to immigrants willing to work in the factories
(4) most immigrants had lived in cities in their native countries

325 One way in which the Chinese Exclusion Act, the Gentlemen's Agreement, and the National Origins Act were similar is that all were expressions of
(1) imperialism
(2) nativism
(3) militarism
(4) Manifest Destiny

326 Base your answer to the following question on the poster below.

What was the main purpose of this 1886 poster?

(1) oppose immigrants who took jobs from American workers
(2) support nativist calls for limitations on labor unions
(3) organize a protest against acts of police brutality against workers
(4) show support for police actions against foreign revolutionaries

327 During the early 1800s, which factor contributed the most to the start of the Industrial Revolution in the United States?
(1) a restriction on European immigration
(2) the end of the slave labor system
(3) an abundance of natural resources
(4) the availability of electricity

328 Why did political machines flourish in United States cities at the turn of the century?
(1) the machines maintained high standards of honesty in government
(2) Americans were too preoccupied with foreign affairs to deal with domestic political affairs
(3) reform movements concentrated on social problems and ignored political issues
(4) the machines provided jobs and services to the immigrants and the poor

329 In the late 1800s, the principles of Social Darwinism were most consistent with the ideas of
(1) Populism
(2) laissez-faire economics
(3) trustbusting
(4) utopian socialism

330 During the late 1800s, which development led to the other three?
(1) formation of labor unions
(2) increased demand for natural resources
(3) federal regulation of business trusts
(4) growth of industry

331 During the late 19th century, which practices were used by employers against workers?
(1) boycotts and lockouts
(2) picketing and walkouts
(3) blacklists and yellow-dog contracts
(4) mass rallies and sit-down strikes

332 During the late 19th century, businesses tried to maximize profits by
(1) eliminating tariffs
(2) supporting labor unions
(3) resisting laissez-faire policies
(4) creating monopolies
333 The decision in *Gibbons v. Ogden* (1824) and the decision in *Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific Railroad v. Illinois* (1886) addressed the issue of

(1) congressional privileges
(2) regulation of interstate commerce
(3) state taxation of federal property
(4) contract rights

334 Which statement best expresses a common belief among nativists in the late 1800s and early 1900s?

(1) “Give me your tired, your poor, your huddled masses.”
(2) “The streets are paved with gold.”
(3) “All immigrants strengthen America.”
(4) “America is for Americans.”

335 The Progressive movement (1900–1920) was primarily a response to problems created by

(1) abolitionists
(2) nativists
(3) industrialization
(4) segregation

336 . . . "You are our employers, but you are not our masters. Under the system of government we have in the United States we are your equals, and we contribute as much, if not more, to the success of industry than do the employers." . . .

— testimony, United States Congress, April 29, 1911

The point of view expressed in the quotation was most likely that of a

(1) recent immigrant responding to discrimination
(2) government official campaigning for reelection
(3) woman demanding the right of suffrage
(4) labor leader speaking about the rights of workers

337 In the late 1800s, many business practices of the railroads led to

(1) an increase in the unemployment rate
(2) an increase in the demand for government regulation
(3) a decrease in the demand for raw materials
(4) a decrease in the variety of products available for consumers

338 During most of the 19th century, the United States had an open immigration policy mainly because

(1) there was no organized opposition to immigration
(2) there was a great demand for labor in the United States
(3) the natural population growth of the United States was small
(4) very few people were interested in coming to live in the United States

339 Base your answer to the following question on the poster below and on your knowledge of social studies.

![Poster](image)

The federal government supported the land offer made in this advertisement by

(1) encouraging exploration for gold and silver
(2) creating a sharecropping system after the Civil War
(3) protecting the hunting grounds of Native American Indians
(4) giving public land to railroad companies to help finance railroad construction
340 Base your answer to question on the cartoon below and on your knowledge of social studies.

![Cartoon Image]

The principal message of the cartoon is that the Standard Oil Company

(1) used its size to lower the prices of its products
(2) protected the nation from foreign competition
(3) used its economic power to influence government decisions
(4) employed violence to gain an unfair advantage for its workers

341 Industrialists of the late 1800s contributed most to economic growth by

(1) supporting the efforts of labor unions
(2) establishing large corporations
(3) encouraging government ownership of banks
(4) opposing protective tariffs

342 One way in which Andrew Carnegie and John D. Rockefeller are similar is that they both

(1) served in the United States Congress
(2) treated their workers with respect
(3) gave large sums of money to charitable causes
(4) made fortunes in the automobile industry

343 Which pair of circumstances represents an accurate cause-and-effect relationship?

(1) more jobs in factories → migration of African Americans from the South to northern cities
(2) establishment of Jim Crow laws → beginning of Reconstruction
(3) Dred Scott decision → passage of the Fugitive Slave Law
(4) closing of the frontier → completion of the transcontinental railroad

344 In the late 19th century, the federal government aided the growth of transcontinental railroads by

(1) legalizing rate rebates for large shippers
(2) providing free land for laying railroad tracks
(3) requiring standard-gauge tracks on all interstate lines
(4) forcing small lines to consolidate into large systems
345 In the late 1800s and early 1900s, many members of Congress supported legislation requiring literacy tests for immigrants in an attempt to
(1) stop illegal immigration from Latin America
(2) provide highly skilled workers for industry
(3) limit the power of urban political machines
(4) restrict immigration from southern and eastern Europe

346 Which two philosophies dominated the thinking of most political and business leaders during the late 19th century in the United States?
(1) social Darwinism and laissez-faire
(2) utopian socialism and the social gospel
(3) populism and pragmatism
(4) communism and anarchism

347 What was an immediate effect of the completion of the Erie Canal in 1825?
(1) Prices increased for food products along the Atlantic Coast.
(2) Farmers could more easily ship grain to eastern markets.
(3) A territorial conflict began with Canada over the Great Lakes.
(4) Railroads were forced to reduce their shipping rates.

348 Between 1876 and 1900, the economic policies of the United States Government were most favorable to the interests of
(1) urban industrial workers
(2) northern businesses
(3) western farmers
(4) southern sharecroppers and tenant farmers

349 During the major industrial strikes of the late 19th century, which action did the Federal Government take?
(1) Military troops were sent to substitute for striking workers.
(2) Military force and court injunctions were used against the workers to help end the strikes.
(3) The Government forced companies to honor their contracts with unions.
(4) The Government paid for damage to public and private property.

350 Most nativists of the late 1800s would most likely have supported the
(1) creation of settlement houses to aid new immigrants
(2) passage of the Chinese Exclusion Act
(3) continuation of the contract labor system
(4) assimilation of Native American Indians into mainstream culture

351 In the period from 1860 to 1900, the Federal Government encouraged the settlement of the West by
(1) passing an increased number of liberal immigration laws
(2) selling the most fertile public land to Native American Indians
(3) providing free transportation to settlers moving to the frontier
(4) granting tracts of land to railroad companies to encourage construction

352 What are the Chinese Exclusion Act (1882) and the Gentlemen's Agreement with Japan (1907) examples of?
(1) international humanitarian programs
(2) actions that reflected widespread nativist sentiment
(3) successful negotiations to encourage trade
(4) United States attempts to stay out of foreign wars
Base your answers to questions 353 and 354 on the speakers' statements below and on your knowledge of social studies.

*Speaker A*: Until the 1880s, most immigrants came from the same European countries where colonial immigrants originated.

*Speaker B*: "New" immigrants of the late 1800s often experienced discrimination.

*Speaker C*: The use of a quota system is the best way to address the issues of immigration.

*Speaker D*: Today's immigrants take too many jobs away from those who were born in America.

353 The "new" immigrants referred to by *Speaker B* came mainly from

(1) western and northern Europe  
(2) southern and eastern Europe  
(3) Africa and Asia  
(4) Central America and South America

354 Which two speakers are expressing an opinion related to United States immigration?

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

355 Businesses formed trusts, pools, and holding companies mainly to

(1) increase profits by eliminating competition  
(2) offer a wide range of goods and services to consumers  
(3) provide employment opportunities for minorities  
(4) protect the interests of workers

356 Which situation resulted from the laissez-faire economic policies followed by the Federal Government between the Civil War and 1900?

(1) Government regulation of prices in the oil and steel industries benefited consumers.  
(2) Employers used their financial gains to improve wages and working conditions for their employees.  
(3) Trusts and monopolies were created by entrepreneurs to maintain control of the market.  
(4) Lower tariffs stimulated foreign trade and promoted the sale of United States goods abroad.

357 Base your answer to the following question on the statements below and on your knowledge of social studies.

*Speaker A*: What made the United States great was opportunity, not government regulations.

*Speaker B*: Factory owners in the Ohio River Valley have a responsibility to residents in Canada and New York.

*Speaker C*: There must be a balance between the creation of jobs and the protection of the environment.

*Speaker D*: If the Environmental Protection Agency had existed in the 1800's, we would still be waiting for someone to build a transcontinental railroad.

Which speakers would most likely support the idea of laissez-faire?

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

358 Which is the most valid conclusion that may be drawn from the study of population patterns in the United States today?

(1) Most of the population is concentrated in and around large urban centers.  
(2) The number of ethnic groups has declined.  
(3) The population of the South has continued to decline.  
(4) The Northeast is the fastest growing region in the nation.

359 During the 19th century, the completion of the Erie Canal and the transcontinental railroads contributed to the industrial growth of the United States by

(1) making the movement of goods easier and cheaper  
(2) protecting the United States from low-priced foreign imports  
(3) encouraging subsistence farming  
(4) connecting the United States to markets in Mexico and Canada
Industrialization/Immigration/Urbanization Practice Questions

360 Antitrust laws attempted to protect the public against the activities of big business by
(1) maintaining competition
(2) encouraging government ownership of business
(3) establishing government regulation of wages and hours
(4) confining business activities to a single state

361 At the turn of the century, why did most immigrants to the United States settle in cities?
(1) Jobs were readily available.
(2) Government relief programs required immigrants to settle in cities.
(3) Labor union leaders encouraged unrestricted immigration.
(4) Immigrants were not permitted to buy farmland.

362 "It is necessary that competition exist if the whole economy is to remain dynamic. When competition ceases to exist, there will be no pressure to pass the benefits to the consumer, nor will there be any reason to introduce new and risky techniques."

The Federal Government has attempted to follow this advice primarily by
(1) allowing utilities to operate as monopolies
(2) passing antitrust laws
(3) passing environmental protection laws
(4) directing the economy through the use of monetary and fiscal policies

363 In the late 19th century, the ideas of Social Darwinism were used primarily to
(1) encourage the passage of compulsory education laws
(2) explain the differences in income between the rich and the poor
(3) urge Congress to end immigration
(4) support the growth of new political parties

364 The most significant aspect of the population changes in the United States during the first quarter of the 20th century was the
(1) reversal of the earlier movement of population from east to west
(2) continued and rapid growth of cities
(3) mass movement to suburbia
(4) general increase in back-to-the-farm movements

365 Base your answer on the graph below and on your knowledge of social studies.

Which generalization concerning population trends during the 19th century is most clearly supported by the information provided by the graph?

(1) Jobs attracted about 60% of the population to urban areas.
(2) Most immigrants moved to rural areas.
(3) Family size was greater in rural areas than in urban areas.
(4) The percentage of the population living in urban areas grew.

366 • Overcrowding
• High crime rate
• Poor sanitation

In the early 1900s, these problems were most directly a result of
(1) muckrakers' influence
(2) conservation programs
(3) westward migration
(4) rapid urbanization
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>367</th>
<th>During the late 19th century, which practices were used by employers against workers?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(1)</td>
<td>boycotts and lockouts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(2)</td>
<td>picketing and walkouts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(3)</td>
<td>blacklists and yellow-dog contracts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(4)</td>
<td>mass rallies and sit-down strikes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>368</th>
<th>Which statement about immigration to the United States during the 20th century is most valid?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(1)</td>
<td>Organized labor supported unlimited immigration.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(2)</td>
<td>Most immigrants to the United States were illegal aliens.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(3)</td>
<td>Industrial growth led to a demand for cheap immigrant labor.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(4)</td>
<td>Few immigrants came from western Europe.</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>369</th>
<th>The term robber baron was used to criticize the</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(1)</td>
<td>tactics of big-business leaders</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(2)</td>
<td>corruption of government officials</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(3)</td>
<td>dishonesty of carpetbaggers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(4)</td>
<td>unskilled labor of illegal immigrants</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>370</th>
<th>A high protective tariff passed by Congress is intended to affect the United States economy by</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(1)</td>
<td>promoting free trade</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(2)</td>
<td>limiting industrial jobs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(3)</td>
<td>encouraging American manufacturing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(4)</td>
<td>expanding global interdependence</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>371</th>
<th>The slogan “Eight hours for work, eight hours for sleep, eight hours for what we will” was used in the late 1800s to promote a major goal of</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(1)</td>
<td>farmers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(2)</td>
<td>politicians</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(3)</td>
<td>industrialists</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(4)</td>
<td>organized labor</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>372</th>
<th>A negative effect of holding companies, mergers, and pools on the United States during the late 19th century was that these combinations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(1)</td>
<td>encouraged the Federal Government to spend more than its income</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(2)</td>
<td>reduced the need for labor unions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(3)</td>
<td>decreased competition between businesses</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(4)</td>
<td>ended United States participation in international trade</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>373</th>
<th>Which statement concerning corporations in the United States after 1865 is most accurate?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(1)</td>
<td>Corporations became a dominant form of business organization.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(2)</td>
<td>Businesses formed corporations mainly to secure discounts on large purchases.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(3)</td>
<td>Corporations encouraged economic competition.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(4)</td>
<td>The Sherman Antitrust Act declared corporations illegal.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>374</th>
<th>In the late 19th century, the major argument used by labor union leaders against immigrants was that immigrants</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(1)</td>
<td>took jobs from United States citizens</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(2)</td>
<td>contributed little to enrich American life</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(3)</td>
<td>placed financial drains on social services</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(4)</td>
<td>refused to assimilate into American culture</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>375</th>
<th>In the late 1800's and early 1900's, most nativists feared continued immigration to the United States because they believed that immigrants would</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(1)</td>
<td>become the dominant groups in colleges and universities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(2)</td>
<td>lead antigovernment protests</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(3)</td>
<td>obtain the best farmland</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(4)</td>
<td>work for cheaper wages</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>376</th>
<th>During the late 1800s, the idea of Social Darwinism was used to explain the</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(1)</td>
<td>development of the Granger movement</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(2)</td>
<td>need for settlement homes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(3)</td>
<td>creation of a national parks system</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(4)</td>
<td>success or failure of businesses</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>377</th>
<th>During the late 19th century, which governmental action was most strongly supported by farmers in the United States?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(1)</td>
<td>regulation of railroads</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(2)</td>
<td>reduction of the Federal income tax</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(3)</td>
<td>limits on the amount of money in circulation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(4)</td>
<td>establishment of a minimum wage for farm laborers</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
378 The corporation became a popular form of business organization during the post-Civil War period because it

(1) enabled corporate executives to supervise daily business activities more closely
(2) made it possible for business concerns to raise more capital
(3) appealed to farmers anxious to increase production
(4) encouraged industrial workers to form business cooperatives

379 In the 1890s, calls for limiting immigration were largely the result of

(1) nativist reactions toward southern and eastern Europeans
(2) a desire to achieve cultural pluralism
(3) the influence of industrialists
(4) the adoption of a constitutional amendment

380 Base your answers on the graph below and on your knowledge of social studies.

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 transcontinental railroad
381 The main purpose of antitrust legislation passed by Congress is to
   (1) promote corporate mergers
   (2) restrict foreign access to American markets
   (3) restore competition between similar businesses
   (4) reduce the average size of businesses

382 The main reason for the increased migration of African Americans out of the rural South during and following World War I was the
   (1) availability of cheap farmland in the West
   (2) opportunity for factory jobs in the North
   (3) chance to escape racial segregation by joining the military
   (4) elimination of the Ku Klux Klan in the northern states

383 Base your answer to the following question on the passage below and on your knowledge of social studies.

   I will build a motor car for the great multitude. It will be large enough for the family but small enough for the individual to run and care for. It will be constructed of the best materials, by the best men to be hired, after the simplest designs that modern engineering can devise. But it will be so low in price that no man making a good salary will be unable to own one—and enjoy with his family the blessing of hours of pleasure in God's great open spaces.

   — Henry Ford, 1909

Which action is most closely associated with Henry Ford's attempt to realize this vision?

   (1) providing cars in a variety of models
   (2) creating a business monopoly
   (3) downsizing the labor force
   (4) using the assembly line
Base your answer to the following question on the cartoon below and on your knowledge of social studies.

The American Federation of Labor responded to the situation shown in the cartoon by

(1) organizing skilled workers into unions
(2) encouraging open immigration
(3) forming worker-owned businesses
(4) creating a single union of workers and farmers

Between 1880 and 1920, where did the majority of the "new" immigrants to the United States come from?

(1) northern and western Europe
(2) southern and eastern Europe
(3) Canada and Latin America
(4) China and Southeast Asia

What was the main reason the United States did not limit immigration during most of the 19th century?

(1) Political parties wanted to gain new voters.
(2) Most immigrants arrived with large amounts of capital to invest in American industries.
(3) The expanding economy needed a supply of cheap labor.
(4) Immigrants were more willing to serve in the military than native-born Americans.

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

The Wagner Act (National Labor Relations Act) of 1935 helped organized labor by

(1) mandating government control over industry
(2) guaranteeing workers the right to collective bargaining
(3) banning the closed shop in the workplace
(4) requiring all workers to join unions
389 During the late 1800s, the principles of Social Darwinism were used to justify
(1) support for unlimited immigration
(2) desegregation of public facilities
(3) the use of strikes by organized labor
(4) the accumulation of great wealth by industrialists

390 What was a major cause of labor-management conflicts in the last half of the 19th century?
(1) Public opinion sided with labor rather than management.
(2) The Federal Government actively encouraged labor unions to strike.
(3) Most labor union members were also stockholders.
(4) Business leaders opposed the efforts of labor unions to organize and improve conditions.

391 Corporations have advantages over sole proprietorships and partnerships because they
(1) have fewer government regulations than other types of businesses have
(2) exist only as long as the original owner lives
(3) are more easily organized
(4) can raise large amounts of capital

392 Immigrants to the United States during the early 1900's had an advantage over the immigrants of today in that most of the earlier immigrants
(1) were familiar with the English language
(2) had higher levels of education
(3) found that jobs for unskilled laborers were more widely available
(4) were able to buy land on the frontier

393 In the early 20th century, what was the primary cause of the large-scale migration of African Americans out of the rural South?
(1) the supply of new housing in the suburbs
(2) the opportunities for jobs in northern factories
(3) the availability of cheap land on the frontier
(4) the absence of racial discrimination in northern states

394 Henry Ford produced a more affordable car primarily because his company
(1) paid workers lower wages than its competitors paid
(2) used foreign-made parts
(3) developed a less expensive method of production
(4) offered a variety of options to buyers

395 After 1877, which economic changes were encouraged in the "New South"?
(1) free land and public education for the freedmen
(2) the return to small family-owned farms and introduction of cottage industries
(3) the industrial development and agricultural diversification
(4) the elimination of sharecropping and increased subsistence farming