1 What was the main reason for the formation of the Populist Party?

   (1) to express the desire of workers to form labor unions
   (2) to express the opposition of nativists to further immigration
   (3) to express the desire of business to increase overseas investments
   (4) to express the discontent of many farmers with their ongoing economic problems

2 A goal of the Granger and Populist movements was to

   (1) expand rights for African Americans
   (2) help western farmers fight unjust economic practices
   (3) provide support for the banking industry
   (4) enable big business to expand without government interference

3 In 1862, the Homestead Act and the Pacific Railway Act were passed primarily to

   (1) achieve Northern victory in the Civil War
   (2) develop the Midwest and western parts of the country
   (3) improve the lives of freed slaves
   (4) expand overseas markets to Asia and Europe

4 The national income tax, free and unlimited coinage of silver, and the direct election of senators were proposals that were included in the

   (1) Declaration of Sentiments
   (2) Republican plan for Reconstruction
   (3) Populist Party platform
   (4) Federal Reserve System

5 The aim of the Dawes Act of 1887 was to

   (1) restore previously taken land to Native American Indian tribes
   (2) maintain traditional Native American Indian cultures
   (3) assimilate Native American Indians into American culture
   (4) end all governmental contact with Native American Indians

6 Which characteristic of the American frontier continues to be an important part of life in the United States today?

   (1) widespread support for the Populist Party
   (2) necessity for families to have many children
   (3) a predominantly agricultural and mining economy
   (4) significant opportunities for social and economic mobility

7 The Homestead Act, the mass killing of buffalo, and the completion of the transcontinental railroad are most closely associated with the

   (1) rise of organized labor
   (2) building of the Erie Canal
   (3) northern migration of African Americans
   (4) decline of the Plains Indians

8 Throughout United States history, a major concern of farmers has been the

   (1) supply of and demand for their products
   (2) employment of illegal aliens as farm workers
   (3) demand for free and unlimited coinage of silver
   (4) unfair business practices of railroads

9 Base your answer to the following question on this excerpt from a speech and on your knowledge of social studies.

   "You come to us and tell us that the great cities are in favor of the gold standard; we reply that the great cities rest upon our broad and fertile prairies. . . . we will answer their demand for a gold standard by saying to them: You shall not press down upon the brow of labor this crown of thorns, you shall not crucify mankind upon a cross of gold."

   ---Speech at Democratic Convention of 1896
   William Jennings Bryan

This excerpt reflects William Jennings Bryan's support for

   (1) the free coinage of silver
   (2) the graduated income tax
   (3) government regulation of mining practices
   (4) government ownership of railroads
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Question</th>
<th>Options</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Which was a major result of the Homestead Act of 1862?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(1) increased public awareness of the need for conservation of natural resources</td>
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<tr>
<td>(2) increased development of Western lands</td>
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<td>(3) decreased conflicts between Native American Indians and white settlers</td>
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<td>(4) decreased economic opportunities for easterners</td>
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<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>What did the invention of the steel plow, the passage of the Homestead Act, and the completion of the transcontinental railroad all contribute to?</td>
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<tr>
<td>(1) development of the Great Plains</td>
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<td>(2) growth of the plantation system of agriculture</td>
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<tr>
<td>(3) extension of slavery into the western territories</td>
<td></td>
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<td>(4) gold rushes in California and Nevada</td>
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<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>How would the Populist Movement of the 1890's best be described?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(1) political coalition of farming interests directed against banking and railroad interests</td>
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<tr>
<td>(2) trade union movement located in major eastern cities</td>
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<tr>
<td>(3) reform movement seeking to eliminate urban poverty and slums</td>
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<tr>
<td>(4) political interest group desiring a war with Spain to protect United States interests in Cuba</td>
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<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Many of the reforms of the Populist and Progressive parties were not adopted until after these parties ceased to exist. Which is the best explanation for this fact?</td>
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<tr>
<td>(1) The reform ideas were not well thought out or well organized.</td>
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<tr>
<td>(2) These parties were minority parties and did not reflect the views of the majority at the time.</td>
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<td>(3) Government could not provide the money necessary to fund these reforms.</td>
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<tr>
<td>(4) Business and industry took strong measures to improve their practices without government regulation.</td>
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<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>The Dawes Act of 1887 granted farmland to Native American Indians as part of a plan to</td>
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<tr>
<td>(1) give them enough space to raise buffalo</td>
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<tr>
<td>(2) assimilate them into American society</td>
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<tr>
<td>(3) preserve tribal cultural traditions</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>(4) promote peace between warring tribes</td>
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<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>The passage of the Homestead Act and the completion of the transcontinental railroad helped to fulfill the United States commitment to</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(1) Reconstruction</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>(2) racial equality</td>
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<tr>
<td>(3) manifest destiny</td>
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<tr>
<td>(4) conservation of natural resources</td>
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<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>The purpose of the Homestead Act of 1862, which provided free federal land, was to</td>
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<tr>
<td>(1) encourage settlement of the West</td>
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<tr>
<td>(2) set up reservations for Native American Indians</td>
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<tr>
<td>(3) establish land-grant agricultural colleges</td>
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<tr>
<td>(4) assist in the construction of transcontinental railroads</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
17 Base your answer to the following question on the photographs below and on your knowledge of social studies.

This pair of photographs suggests that the major purpose of the Carlisle Indian School was to

(1) train future leaders in tribal traditions
(2) prepare children for life on the reservation
(3) teach skills needed for working in factories
(4) promote cultural assimilation

18 A major aim of both the Granger and Populist movements in the United States was

(1) the establishment of a gold standard for currency
(2) mandatory government policies to curb inflation
(3) passage of laws increasing Federal regulation of monopolies
(4) unlimited immigration of Asians

19 Passage of the Dawes Act of 1887 affected Native American Indians by

(1) supporting their cultural traditions
(2) attempting to assimilate them into mainstream American culture
(3) forcing their removal from areas east of the Mississippi River
(4) starting a series of Indian wars on the Great Plains

20 "[Buffalo hunters] have done more in the last two years, and will do more in the next year, to settle the . . . Indian question than the entire regular army has done in the last thirty years.... For the sake of peace let them kill, skin, and sell until the buffalo are destroyed."
—General Philip Sheridan

What was the result of the process described in this quotation?

(1) Native American Indians were granted farmland under the Homestead Act.
(2) The disappearance of their economic base helped drive Native American Indians onto reservations.
(3) Many Native American Indians moved to Eastern cities to work in factories.
(4) Most Native American Indians migrated to Canada to find new ways to earn a living.
21 What was the intent of the Federal Government's policy toward Native American Indians, as exemplified by the Dawes Act?

(1) to grant immediate and full citizenship rights to Native American Indians
(2) to encourage assimilation of Native American Indians into the mainstream of American culture
(3) to move Native American Indians into the cities to supply labor for developing industries
(4) to restore lands to the Native American Indian tribes that had lost lands to white settlers

22 Base your answer on the poster below and on your knowledge of social studies.

![Image of a poster promoting land offer in Millions of Acres]

Source: Library of Congress (adapted)

How was this land offer different from the land offer in the Homestead Act (1862)?

(1) Purchasers had to be citizens.
(2) People had to pay for this land.
(3) Buyers needed farming experience.
(4) This land was on the Atlantic Coast.

23 During the late 1800's, which group in American society most strongly supported the Greenback and Populist parties?

(1) industrial workers  (2) farmers
(3) women  (4) consumers

24 A major criticism of the Dawes Act of 1887 was that it

(1) gave Native American Indians better job opportunities than white workers had
(2) forced Native American Indians to make changes that conflicted with their culture
(3) granted the most valuable Western lands to Native American Indians
(4) had too many loopholes to be enforceable

25 Which treaty ended the Mexican-American War?

(1) The Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo
(2) The Treaty of Paris
(3) The Treaty of Vera Cruz
(4) The Treaty of Versailles

26 In the Granger cases of the 1870's involving railroad regulation, Supreme Court decisions were significant because the decisions established that

(1) racial segregation on transportation facilities is unconstitutional
(2) government can regulate private business in the public interest
(3) the regulation of business is solely a state government power
(4) an end to the influence of the Populist movement was near
27 Base your answer to the following question on the map below and on your knowledge of social studies.

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.

28 Which person would have been most likely to support the Granger movement and the Populist Party in the 1890's?

1. a banker in Philadelphia
2. a farmer in Kansas
3. a factory worker in Pittsburgh
4. a small-business owner in New York City

29 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
30 The main reason for the passage of the Homestead Act in 1862 was to provide for
(1) irrigation of desert lands
(2) national parks
(3) farms on the Great Plains
(4) reservations for Native American Indians

31 The policy of assimilating Native American Indians under the Dawes Act (1887) was reversed by 20th-century legislation that
(1) gave Native American Indians greater control over their own reservations
(2) helped relocate Native American Indians to large cities
(3) broke up Native American Indian tribes by giving each family its own land
(4) forced Native American Indian children to be educated away from their families

32 The main reason for the passage of the Homestead Act in 1862 was to provide for
(1) farms on the Great Plains
(2) national parks
(3) irrigation of desert lands
(4) reservations for Native American Indians

33 In the mid-1800s, what led to the growth of the populations in California and the western territories?
(1) discovery of gold and silver
(2) opening of the Panama Canal
(3) migration of freedmen after the Civil War
(4) secession of the Southern states

34 What was a major goal of the Dawes Act (1887)?
(1) to provide a tribal legislature to govern all reservations
(2) to remove the Cherokees from the southeastern United States
(3) to strengthen Native American Indian tribal unity
(4) to encourage assimilation of Native American Indians

35 The history of the Populist and Progressive movements illustrates the
(1) supremacy of agriculture in the economy of the nation
(2) ultimate powerlessness of the middle class
(3) ability of organized groups to influence government policy
(4) success of third parties in electing Presidents

36 A main goal of the Granger movement of the 1870's and 1880's was to
(1) force the railroads to lower freight rates
(2) reduce the rate of inflation
(3) strengthen labor unions
(4) improve living conditions in urban slums

37 Which government action from the 1800s resulted in significant migration within the United States?
(1) Embargo Act (1807)
(2) Fugitive Slave Law (1850)
(3) Homestead Act (1862)
(4) Sherman Antitrust Act (1890)

38 Which region of the United States is correctly paired with an industry that is dominant in that region?
(1) Southwest — timber
(2) Pacific Northwest — citrus crops
(3) Great Plains — grain crops
(4) Atlantic Coastal Plain — iron mining

39 • Free and unlimited coinage of silver
• Government ownership of railroads
• Graduated income tax

Which political party first proposed these reforms in its platform?
(1) Republican Party in 1876
(2) Populist Party in 1892
(3) "Bull Moose" Party in 1912
(4) Democratic Party in 1932
40 A belief in manifest destiny, the passage of the Dawes Act, and the completion of the transcontinental railroad are most closely associated with the

(1) rise of big business  
(2) growth of the labor movement  
(3) abolitionist movement  
(4) expansion and settlement of the West

41 Both the Homestead Act (1862) and the Pacific Railway Act (1862) were efforts by the federal government to

(1) provide land to minority groups  
(2) resolve conflicts with Native American Indians  
(3) encourage settlement west of the Mississippi River  
(4) support settlement of former plantation lands

42 Passage of the Homestead Act and of legislation supporting the construction of transcontinental railroads demonstrated the federal government’s commitment to

(1) limits on big business  
(2) settlement of western territories  
(3) conservation of natural resources  
(4) equality for all immigrants

43 Which title best completes the partial outline below?

I. __________  
A. California Gold Rush (1849)  
B. Homestead Act (1862)  
C. Completion of transcontinental railroad (1869)  
(1) Factors Encouraging Westward Settlement  
(2) Government-Sponsored Transportation Programs  
(3) Recognition of Native American Indian Land Rights  
(4) Actions Promoting the Conservation of Natural Resources

44 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

45 The Homestead Act of 1862 helped the development of the West by

(1) providing free land to settlers  
(2) granting land for construction of trans-continental railroads  
(3) allowing slavery to spread to the territories  
(4) placing Native American Indians on reservations

46 A major purpose of the Granger movement of the early 1870’s was to

(1) eliminate the abuses of the railroads  
(2) support the policies of laissez-faire economics  
(3) correct injustices in the civil service system  
(4) reduce the importation of manufactured goods

47 In the late 1800s, the Granger movement tried to improve conditions for farmers by

(1) lowering the rate of inflation  
(2) strengthening the gold standard  
(3) forcing railroads to lower their rates  
(4) making labor unions stronger

48 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

49 During the late 1800s, many farmers supported the idea that free and unlimited coinage of silver would

(1) end farm subsidies  
(2) help farmers to repay their loans  
(3) lead to lower prices for consumer goods  
(4) decrease prices for farmland

50 The passage of the Dawes Act in 1887 was primarily an attempt by the United States government to

(1) limit the power of the Bureau of Indian Affairs  
(2) return eastern land to Native American Indian tribes  
(3) encourage Native American Indians to give up their traditional cultures  
(4) hire Native American Indians as military scouts
51 During the late 19th and early 20th centuries, the Populist and Progressive movements proposed an increased

(1) commitment by the Federal Government to big business
(2) public acceptance of government corruption
(3) use of Federal Government power to correct social and economic problems
(4) effort to reduce discrimination against minority groups in employment

52 Which region of the United States was most directly affected by the passage of the Homestead Act?

(1) Atlantic Coast
(2) Rocky Mountains
(3) Appalachian Mountains
(4) Great Plains

53 The Homestead Act (1862) attempted to promote development of western lands by

(1) creating a system of dams for crop irrigation
(2) providing free land to settlers
(3) removing all restrictions on immigration
(4) placing Native American Indians on reservations

54 Base your answer to the following question on the cartoon below.

This cartoon from the 1896 presidential election campaign attacked William Jennings Bryan’s proposal for

(1) free coinage of silver
(2) lower tariffs on farm goods
(3) strengthening the gold standard
(4) government regulation of the railroads

55 The Granger Laws, the Interstate Commerce Act, and the Agricultural Adjustment Acts are similar in that they all

(1) protected the interests of big business
(2) turned over significant Federal powers to the state governments
(3) forced farmers to join cooperatives
(4) attempted to address problems experienced by farmers
56 The main purpose of the Homestead Act of 1862 was to

(1) encourage settlement of public lands in the West
(2) provide land for building a transcontinental railroad
(3) raise revenue for the Federal Government
(4) maintain a balance between slave states and free states

57 Which statement best describes many of the reforms proposed by the Populist Party?

(1) They were just campaign promises.
(2) They disappeared from public interest.
(3) They were undesirable in a democratic country.
(4) They were won through the efforts of other political parties at a later time.

58 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

59 During the first three decades of the twentieth century, what was the main reason many African-Americans left the South?

(1) The Dawes Act made free land available in the West.
(2) More factory jobs were available in the North.
(3) Many white landowners refused to accept them as sharecroppers.
(4) Racial discrimination did not occur in states outside the South.
Hamlin Garland visited Homestead, Pennsylvania, and the Carnegie steel mills to write this article for *McClure's Magazine*.

...The streets of the town were horrible; the buildings were poor; the sidewalks were sunken, swaying, and full of holes, and the crossings were sharp-edged stones set like rocks in a river bed. Everywhere the yellow mud of the street lay kneaded into a sticky mass, through which groups of pale, lean men slouched in faded garments, grimy with the soot and grease of the mills.

The town was as squalid [dirty] and unlovely as could well be imagined, and the people were mainly of the discouraged and sullen type to be found everywhere where labor passes into the brutalizing stage of severity. It had the disorganized and incoherent effect of a town which has feeble public spirit. Big industries at differing eras have produced squads [groups] of squalid tenement-houses far from the central portion of the town, each plant bringing its gangs of foreign laborers in raw masses to camp down like an army around its shops.

Such towns are sown thickly over the hill-lands of Pennsylvania, but this was my first descent into one of them. They are American only in the sense in which they represent the American idea of business. . .


Based on Hamlin Garland's observations, what is one impact of industrialization on Homestead, Pennsylvania?
61 . . . Sec.2. And be it further enacted, That the right of way through the public lands be, and the same is hereby, granted to said company [The Union Pacific Railroad Company] for the construction of said railroad and telegraph line; and the right, power, and authority is hereby given to said company to take from the public lands adjacent to the line of said road, earth, stone, timber, and other materials for the construction thereof; said right of way is granted to said railroad to the extent of two hundred feet in width on each side of said railroad where it may pass over the public lands, including all necessary grounds for stations, buildings, workshops, and depots, machine shops, switches, side tracks, turn-tables, and water stations. The United States shall extinguish as rapidly as may be, the Indian titles to all lands falling under the operation of this act and required for the said right of way and grants hereinafter made.

Sec.3. And be it further enacted, That there be, and is hereby, granted to the said company, for the purpose of aiding in the construction of said railroad and telegraph line, and to secure the safe and speedy transportation of the mails, troops, munitions of war, and public stores thereon, every alternate section of public land, designated by odd numbers, to the amount of five alternate sections per mile on each side of said railroad, on the line thereof, and within the limits of ten miles on each side of said road, not sold, reserved, or otherwise disposed of by the United States, and to which a preemption or homestead claim may not have attached, at the time the line of said road is definitely fixed: Provided, That all mineral lands shall be excepted from the operation of this act; but where the same shall contain timber, the timber thereon is hereby granted to said company. And all such lands, so granted by this section, which shall not be sold or disposed of by said company within three years after the entire road shall have been completed, shall be subject to settlement and preemption, like other lands, at a price not exceeding one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre, to be paid to said company. . . .

— The Pacific Railroad Act, July 1, 1862

a. According to this document, what did the federal government give the Union Pacific Railroad Company to help them construct the railroad and the telegraph line?

b. According to this document, how did the Pacific Railroad Act help the United States expand westward?
Although they sometimes used controversial methods to accumulate wealth, many industrialists, such as Andrew Carnegie, John D. Rockefeller, and J. P. Morgan, also gave away millions of dollars. This excerpt describes some of the charitable work of Andrew Carnegie.

. . . But despite his wealth-getting, his wage-cutting, and his responsibility for a bloody labor dispute at his Homestead plant in 1892, Carnegie had not forgotten his heritage of concern for social justice. In his 1889 article "Wealth," he gloried in the cheap steel his leadership had given the American consumer but also proclaimed the moral duty of all possessors of great wealth to plow back their money into philanthropy [charity] with the same judgment, zeal, and leadership they had devoted to getting rich. And he lived up to that precept [principle], paying for thousands of library buildings, setting up trusts and foundations, endowing universities, building Carnegie Hall in New York and the Peace Palace at The Hague, and much more. He once wrote that the man who dies rich dies disgraced. He had some sins to answer for, and it took him a while, but in 1919 at eighty-three Andrew Carnegie died in a state of grace by his own agnostic [non-religious] definition. . .

Source: Foner and Garraty, eds., "Andrew Carnegie,


According to this document, how did Andrew Carnegie show his concern for social justice?
At daybreak on July 16, 1794, about fifty men armed with rifles and clubs marched to the house of John Neville, regional supervisor for collection of the federal excise tax in western Pennsylvania. They demanded that Neville resign his position and turn over to them all records associated with collection of the tax on domestically distilled spirits. He refused. Shots were fired. In the ensuing battle five of the attackers fell wounded. One of them later died. Neville and his slaves, who together had defended the premises from secure positions inside the house, suffered no casualties. The mob dispersed.

The Whiskey Rebellion, as it is traditionally known and studied, had begun. Before it was over, some 7000 western Pennsylvanians advanced against the town of Pittsburgh, threatened its residents, feigned [pretended] an attack on Fort Pitt and the federal arsenal there, banished seven members of the community, and destroyed the property of several others. Violence spread to western Maryland, where a Hagerstown crowd joined in, raised liberty poles, and began a march on the arsenal at Frederick. At about the same time, sympathetic "friends of liberty" arose in Carlisle, Pennsylvania, and back-country regions of Virginia and Kentucky. Reports reached the federal government in Philadelphia that the western country was ablaze and that rebels were negotiating with representatives of Great Britain and Spain, two of the nation's most formidable European competitors, for aid in a frontier-wide separatist movement. In response, President Washington nationalized 12,950 militiamen from New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, and Virginia—an army approximating in size the Continental force that followed him during the Revolution—and personally led the "Watermelon Army"* west to shatter the insurgency [rebellion].

*Watermelon Army was a nickname by whiskey tax rebels mocking the physical fitness and fighting skills of federal troops, particularly those from New Jersey.

According to Thomas P. Slaughter, what was one problem that resulted from the collection of the federal excise tax in western Pennsylvania?
The Mexican Republic agrees to designate the following as her true limits with the United States for the future: retaining the same dividing line between the two Californias as already defined and established, according to the 5th article of the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, the limits between the two republics shall be as follows: Beginning in the Gulf of Mexico, three leagues from land, opposite the mouth of the Rio Grande, as provided in the 5th article of the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo; thence, as defined in the said article, up the middle of that river to the point where the parallel of 31° 47' north latitude crosses the same; thence due west one hundred miles; thence south to the parallel of 31° 20' north latitude; thence along the said parallel of 31° 20' to the 111th meridian of longitude west of Greenwich; thence in a straight line to a point on the Colorado River twenty English miles below the junction of the Gila and Colorado rivers; thence up the middle of the said river Colorado until it intersects the present line between the United States and Mexico.

*Source: Gadsden Purchase Treaty, December 30, 1853*

Discuss one way that the Gadsden Purchase supported the concept of Manifest Destiny.

With the secession of Southern states from the Union and therefore removal of the slavery issue, finally, in 1862, the Homestead Act was passed and signed into law. The new law established a three-fold homestead acquisition process: filing an application, improving the land, and filing for deed of title. Any U.S. citizen, or intended citizen, who had never borne arms against the U.S. Government could file an application, improving the land and lay claim to 160 acres of surveyed Government land. For the next 5 years, the homesteader had to live on the land and improve it by building a 12-by-14 dwelling and growing crops. After 5 years, the homesteader could file for his patent (or deed of title) by submitting proof of residency and the required improvements to a local land office.

Local land offices forwarded the paperwork to the General Land Office in Washington, DC, along with a final certificate of eligibility. The case file was examined, and valid claims were granted patent to the land free and clear, except for a small registration fee. Title could also be acquired after a 6-month residency and trivial improvements, provided the claimant paid the government $1.25 per acre. After the Civil War, Union soldiers could deduct the time they served from the residency requirements.

*National Archives and Records Administration, Teaching with Documents: The Homestead Act of 1862*

According to this document, how did the Homestead Act encourage the settlement of the West?
During the post-Civil War decades, such wartime Republican initiatives as the Homestead Act and the Morrill Act for endowing agricultural colleges bore valuable economic fruit in the form of greater agricultural productivity. Federal railroad legislation had even weightier consequences. By 1871, under the terms of the Pacific Railroad Act and subsequent measures, the federal government had given private railroad companies over 130 million acres of land in the trans-Mississippi West, about one-tenth of the entire public domain. Individual states contributed a total of forty-nine million additional acres from their own public lands. This huge mass of real estate—larger than the state of Texas—was a vital source of funds for the railroads. People with savings—especially middle-class folk—who would not buy the stocks and bonds of the railroads, did buy their land. Thousands were attracted west to take up farms in the grants of the Northern Pacific, Union Pacific, Burlington, and other land-rich railroads. Their contribution to the roads' coffers was immense. The average price at which the railroads sold their land was about $3.30 an acre, bringing the promoters about $435 million.


According to Irwin Unger, what was one impact of federal land policy on the United States economy?