

Building Vocabulary

A. Multiple Choice Circle the letter before the term or name that best completes the sentence.

- The leader who called for rugged individualism during the Great Depression was
(a) Herbert Hoover (b) Franklin Delano Roosevelt (c) John Steinbeck (d) Huey Long.
- As first lady, Eleanor Roosevelt often (a) criticized New Deal legislation (b) opposed appearances by Marian Anderson (c) volunteered at Hull House (d) visited coal mines and work camps.
- A protest by factory workers in which they remain inside their plant is (a) court-packing (b) buying on margin (c) a sit-down strike (d) a fireside chat.
- Deficit spending occurs when (a) investors pay only a small part of a stock's price (b) investors buy stocks that go down in value (c) the government provides money to the elderly (d) the government borrows money.
- John L. Lewis helped organize the (a) Congress of Industrial Organizations (CIO) (b) Securities and Exchange Commission (c) Crash of 1929 (d) Bonus Army.

B. Matching Match the definition in the second column with the word in the first column.

Write the appropriate letter next to the word.

- | | |
|-------------------------------|--|
| _____ 1. speculation | a. one supportive of government programs |
| _____ 2. Black Tuesday | b. the programs to fight the Depression |
| _____ 3. Dust Bowl | c. a region from Kansas to New Mexico that suffered severe drought |
| _____ 4. conservative | d. the trading of stocks to make quick profits |
| _____ 5. public works project | e. the talks on the radio by FDR |
| _____ 6. New Deal | f. a government-funded construction program |
| _____ 7. Hundred Days | g. one opposed to government programs |
| _____ 8. Social Security Act | h. a law creating a pension program |
| _____ 9. liberal | i. a part of the session of Congress in 1933 |
| _____ 10. fireside chat | j. a plunge in stock prices in October 1929 |

C. Writing Use each of the following terms correctly in a speech you are preparing to give to a group of high school students about changes in government in the 1930s. Imagine it is 1940. Underline each term you use.

Herbert Hoover	Great Depression	Franklin Delano Roosevelt
Second New Deal	deficit spending	

Rise of Dictators WWII

Name _____

Date _____

Part 1: Key Ideas A.

Write the letter of the best answer. (3 points each)

_____ 1. Which country did Japan invade in 1931?

- a. China
- b. Korea
- c. Ethiopia
- d. the Philippines

_____ 2. In what country was the Sudetenland, which Britain and France allowed Germany to occupy in hopes of avoiding war in Europe?

- a. Poland
- b. Germany
- c. Austria
- d. Czechoslovakia

_____ 3. Why did Italy attack Ethiopia in 1935?

- a. Mussolini thought that if Germany could get away with annexing territory, that Italy could too.
- b. Italians did not think they had received enough territory from the peace treaty that ended World War I.
- c. Mussolini wanted to prove that Italy's army was as good as Germany's.
- d. All of the above are true.

_____ 4. Which of the Allies was Roosevelt's Lend-Lease program still able to help when Congress approved it in 1941?

- a. only Great Britain
- b. Great Britain and France
- c. Great Britain and the Soviet Union
- d. Great Britain, France, and the Soviet Union

_____ 5. Before invading southern Europe, Allied leaders believed they had to defeat the Axis in

- a. North Africa.
- b. France.
- c. the Soviet Union.
- d. the Pacific

- . _____ 6. Which of the following is not true about the Yalta Conference?
- a. The conference was held at a resort in the Soviet Union.
 - b. Harry Truman represented the United States because President Roosevelt had just died.
 - c. Allied leaders made plans for the future of Europe after the war.
 - d. The Soviet Union promised to help the Allies fight against Japan after Germany surrendered.
- _____ 7. How did the war strategy of island hopping help the Allies in the Pacific?
- a. The Allies did not try to capture every island with Japanese troops on it.
 - b. Allied forces targeted the islands that were the most weakly defended.
 - c. Captured islands became bases for attacks on other enemy-held islands.
 - d. All of the above are true.
- _____ 8. Why did American auto makers produce no cars between 1942 and 1945?
- a. Most of their assembly line workers were serving in the military.
 - b. Government rationing of gasoline lessened the demand for new cars.
 - c. Auto makers were building tanks, planes, and military vehicles instead.
 - d. With a war on, most Americans could not afford to buy a new car.
- _____ 9. Which was not a way that World War II affected life in the United States?
- a. The end of the war ended economic opportunities for African Americans.
 - b. The G.I. Bill of Rights caused a boom in the number of people attending college after the war.
 - c. Americans experienced a scarcity of meat, sugar, and other consumer products during the war.
 - d. Job opportunities created by the war ended the Great Depression.

B. Match the people with their descriptions. Not every person will have a description. However, no person's name will be used more than once. (3 points each)

- a. Neville Chamberlain
- b. Winston Churchill
- c. Dwight D. Eisenhower
- d. Adolf Hitler
- e. Douglas MacArthur
- f. Benito Mussolini
- g. Franklin D. Roosevelt
- h. Joseph Stalin
- i. Harry Truman

- _____ 10. He made the decision to drop an atomic bomb on Japan.
- _____ 11. He led Great Britain through the darkest days of the war.
- _____ 12. By agreeing not to make war on Germany, he freed Hitler to attack Poland.
- _____ 13. He hoped that his policy of appeasement would keep the peace in Europe.
- _____ 14. His anti-Semitism led to the murder of nearly two-thirds of Europe's Jews.
- _____ 15. He founded the political movement known as fascism.
- _____ 16. He commanded the troops that freed North Africa from Axis forces.

C. If the statement is true, write "true" on the line. If it is false, change the underlined word or words to make it true. (3 points each)

17. To bring World War II to an end, the United States dropped atomic bombs on the cities of Berlin and Nagasaki.

18. A surprise Japanese attack on a U.S. naval base in the Philippines brought the United States into World War II in December 1941.

19. Hitler's seizure of Czechoslovakia was the event that plunged most of Europe into World War II.

20. The Allies' invasion of western Europe began on D-Day, June 6, 1944, when troops attacked a part of France called the Rhineland.

Part 3: Critical Thinking Answer the following questions on the back of this paper or on a separate sheet.
(8 points each)

21. Why do you think Hitler invaded Poland in 1939, even after Britain and France warned him that such an attack would mean war?

The Roaring Twenties

Part 1: Key Ideas

A. Write the letter of the best answer. (3 points each)

- _____ 1. Which woman's election as governor showed the growing political power of women in the 1920s?
- a. Jane Addams
 - b. Amelia Earhart
 - c. Miriam "Ma" Ferguson
 - d. Helen Wills
- _____ 2. Which city had the most influence on American popular culture in the 1920s?
- a. Hollywood, California
 - b. Chicago, Illinois
 - c. New Orleans, Louisiana
 - d. Charleston, South Carolina
- _____ 3. What policy was President Harding supporting when he called for "less government in business and more business in government"?
- a. government trust-busting
 - b. progressive reform
 - c. a return to "normalcy"
 - d. the policy of *laissez faire*
- _____ 4. Which is **not** true of both Harding and Coolidge as president?
- a. Both presidents were isolationists.
 - b. Corrupt officials appointed by each president made illegal deals with U.S. businesses.
 - c. The U.S. economy and Americans' standard of living grew under both presidents.
 - d. Both administrations kept government regulations on business to a minimum.
- _____ 5. What effect did radio have on American society?
- a. Listening to radio became entertainment and a way to spend leisure time.
 - b. Radio helped to reduce the differences among groups of Americans.
 - c. Radio commercials increased the sale of consumer goods.
 - d. All of the above are true.
- _____ 6. The contribution of science and technology to society and life in the 1920s is best shown through the achievements of
- a. Henry Ford.
 - b. Herbert Hoover.
 - c. Charles Lindbergh.
 - d. John Scopes.

- _____ 7. The enactment of prohibition illustrated what conflict of values that existed in American society?
- conflict between older Americans and the younger generation
 - conflict between small-town Protestants and urban immigrants
 - conflict between religious fundamentalists and organized crime
 - all of the above
- _____ 8. Which is **not** a reason that professional sports and the entertainment industry boomed in the 1920s?
- Technology and installment buying allowed more Americans to purchase labor-saving and time-saving devices.
 - Wage increases gave Americans more money to spend.
 - The popularity of movies and radio reduced prejudice toward minority entertainers and athletes.
 - A shorter workday gave Americans more time to attend sports and other entertainment events.
- _____ 9. Which is true of young men and also of young women in the 1920s?
- More young men and more young women went to college.
 - Both groups rebelled against and rejected the values of the past.
 - Young men and young women both dressed in ways that were different from older Americans.
 - All of the above are true.
- _____ 10. Which behavior would be **least** likely for a flapper in the 1920s?
- becoming a fundamentalist
 - getting a job
 - driving an automobile
 - visiting a speakeasy

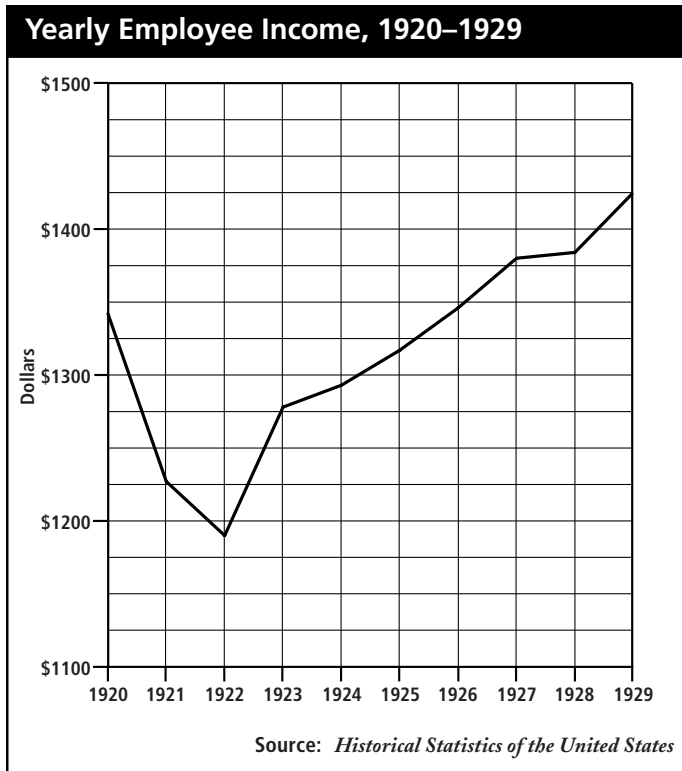
B. Match the people with their descriptions. Not every name will have a match. However, no name will be used more than once. (3 points each)

- | | | |
|-------------------|--------------------|----------------------------|
| a. Al Capone | d. Marcus Garvey | g. Charles Lindbergh |
| b. W.E.B. Du Bois | e. Langston Hughes | h. Margaret Sanger |
| c. Amelia Earhart | f. Sinclair Lewis | i. Edna St. Vincent Millay |

- _____ 11. This Lost Generation writer was highly critical of all the attention that 1920s Americans paid to acquiring consumer goods.
- _____ 12. This person became one of the nation's most notorious crime bosses in the 1920s.
- _____ 13. This black leader urged African Americans to leave the United States and form their own nation in Africa.
- _____ 14. This writer became known for poems about women and the carefree lifestyle of the Roaring Twenties.
- _____ 15. This person became a hero after making the first solo nonstop flight from New York to Paris.
- _____ 16. This person became one of the best-known writers of the Harlem Renaissance.

Part 2: Graph Skills

Use the graph to answer the questions that follow. (3 points each)



25. How much more was the average worker earning in 1929 than in 1920?

26. By how much did wages vary during the 1920s from their lowest point to their highest point?

27. In what year did employee earnings change the most and by how much? What event in Europe was the likely cause of this change?

28. How does this graph change the image of the Roaring Twenties as a decade of prosperity for Americans?

Part 3: Critical Thinking

Answer the following questions on the back of this paper or on a separate sheet.

(8 points each)

29. How did installment buying encourage the growth of the nation's economy in the 1920s? Do you think that the prosperity of the 1920s would have been as great without it? Explain.

30. Does any connection exist between the fact that the 1920s were not only a period of economic prosperity but also a time of a cultural boom in art, music, and literature? Explain.

World War I

Part 1: Key Ideas

A. Write the letter of the best answer. (3 points each)

- _____ 1. The German official who tried to lure Mexico into joining Germany in a war against the United States was
- a. Manfred von Richthofen.
 - b. Ferdinand Foch.
 - c. Karl von Hindenburg.
 - d. Arthur Zimmermann.
- _____ 2. The relocation of African Americans from the South to Northern cities to fill jobs created by World War I is known as the
- a. Great Migration.
 - b. Freedom Trail.
 - c. Freedom Ride.
 - d. Great Escape.
- _____ 3. Which of the following limited freedom of speech in the United States?
- a. the Sedition Act
 - b. the Espionage Act
 - c. *Schenck v. United States*
 - d. all of the above
- _____ 4. What rivalry caused tensions that eventually led to World War I?
- a. Japan and Russia both claimed the same territory in northern Asia.
 - b. Britain, France, and Germany competed for colonies in Africa and Asia.
 - c. Germany feared the rise of communism in Russia and France.
 - d. Britain and Germany each wanted to gain control of France.
- _____ 5. Which event is an example of nationalism as an underlying cause of World War I?
- a. Germany begins to strengthen its army in the event of war.
 - b. A dispute develops between Germany and Britain over who owns an island in the Pacific.
 - c. Austria-Hungary declares war on Serbia because a Serb has murdered the next ruler of Austria-Hungary.
 - d. Russia puts its army on alert to defend Serbia against Austria-Hungary.
- _____ 6. Which of the following is a description of the American contribution to World War I?
- a. American troops arrived in France in time to stop a major German advance and help end the war.
 - b. Americans contributed very little since American troops fought less than six months in what was a four-year war.
 - c. American industries produced much needed military supplies for the Germans.
 - d. Americans protected ships moving across the Atlantic from attacks by U boats.

- _____ 7. Which was **not** true of the government's propaganda campaign during the war?
- a. It tried to increase patriotism and weaken opposition to the war.
 - b. It helped people to overcome their prejudice against German culture.
 - c. It stirred up enthusiasm among the public to buy war bonds.
 - d. It was managed by the Committee on Public Information.
- _____ 8. How did World War I affect Mexican immigrants?
- a. It provided jobs for people fleeing a revolution in Mexico.
 - b. Mexican immigrants filled a need for farm laborers in the Southwest.
 - c. Jobs in northern war industries were filled by Mexican immigrants.
 - d. All of the above are true.
- _____ 9. Which was **not** an effect of the communist revolution in Russia on the United States?
- a. the controversy over the League of Nations
 - b. the murder convictions of Sacco and Vanzetti
 - c. the Palmer raids
 - d. the Red Scare
- _____ 10. The Senate rejected the treaty that ended World War I because
- a. the treaty did not punish Germany severely enough.
 - b. parts of the treaty committed the nation to keeping world peace.
 - c. the treaty did not include all of the Fourteen Points.
 - d. for all the above reasons.

B. Match the people with their descriptions. Not every name will have a match. However, no name will be used more than once. (3 points each)

- | | | |
|----------------------|-------------------------------|---------------------------|
| a. Eugene Debs | d. Oliver Wendell Holmes, Jr. | g. John J. Pershing |
| b. Francis Ferdinand | e. Vladimir I. Lenin | h. Manfred von Richthofen |
| c. Ferdinand Foch | f. Henry Cabot Lodge | i. Arthur Zimmermann |

- _____ 11. He led a successful communist revolution in Russia.
- _____ 12. He was the heir to the throne of Austria-Hungary whose assassination started World War I.
- _____ 13. His opposition to the peace treaty after World War I led the U.S. Senate to not approve it.
- _____ 14. He was commander of the Allied forces in Europe during World War I.
- _____ 15. He wrote a Supreme Court decision that put limits on the First Amendment right to free speech.
- _____ 16. He was sentenced to ten years in prison for making a speech against the war.

- C. If the statement is true, write "true" on the line. If it is false, change the underlined word or words to make it true. (3 points each)

Example: The first president of the United States was George Washington.

true

Example: The first president of the United States was Abraham Lincoln.

George Washington

17. After more than four years of fighting, the Peace of Paris finally brought World War I to an official end in 1919.

18. The American troops sent to Europe to fight in World War I were under the command of General George Patton.

19. The tanks, poison gas, and other technology that was used for the first time in World War I is evidence of imperialism as an underlying cause of the war.

20. After German U-boats began sinking merchant ships, American admiral William Sims convinced the Allies to adopt the convoy system.

21. In stating his Fourteen Points, President Wilson laid out the goals for which the United States was fighting the war.

22. After the war, Attorney General J. Edgar Hoover ordered the roundup and imprisonment of thousands of people who were suspected of being radicals.

23. Except for becoming an officer, the army job that was hardest for an African American to obtain during World War I was combat soldier.

24. The achievements of American "ace" fighter pilot Alvin York showed the value of airplanes as weapons of war.

Part 2: Chart Skills

Use the chart to answer the questions that follow. (3 points each)

U.S. Trade in World War I (in millions of dollars)				
Year	U.S. Exports to:		U.S. Imports from:	
	Allies*	Germany	Allies*	Germany
1914	\$754	\$345	\$435	\$190
1915	\$1281	\$29	\$333	\$91
1916	\$2748	\$2	\$414	\$6

*Allies include Great Britain and France
 Source: *Historical Statistics of the United States*

25. Why does the information on this chart begin in 1914?

26. What happened to U.S. exports to the Allies between 1914 and 1916? Be specific in your answer.

27. What happened to U.S. exports to Germany during that period? Be specific in your answer.

28. What clues does this chart provide about why Germany was willing to risk war with the United States by resuming its policy of submarine warfare in 1917?

Part 3: Critical Thinking

Answer the following questions on the back of this paper or on a separate sheet. (8 points each)

29. What effect did the communist revolution in Russia have on the war in Europe and on the United States?

30. Explain why the federal government needed to control the nation's economy during the war and describe how government leaders accomplished that task.

Becoming a World Power

Part 1: Key Ideas

A. Write the letter of the best answer. (3 points each)

- _____ 1. What Cuban patriot became a symbol of liberty throughout Latin America?
- a. Luis Muñoz Rivera c. José Martí
b. Valeriano Weyler d. José San Martín
- _____ 2. American troops supported a revolt against the ruler of
- a. Hawaii. c. Japan.
b. China. d. Dominican Republic.
- _____ 3. Which presidents were the **least** enthusiastic in supporting American imperialism?
- a. Theodore Roosevelt and William McKinley
b. William McKinley and Grover Cleveland
c. Grover Cleveland and Theodore Roosevelt
d. Theodore Roosevelt and Woodrow Wilson
- _____ 4. Why did Americans in Hawaii want to be annexed by the United States?
- a. Hawaii's queen was persecuting the Americans there.
b. The Americans had no voice in Hawaii's government.
c. Annexation had trade advantages for the American sugar growers in Hawaii.
d. All of the above were reasons.
- _____ 5. What role did the news media have in causing the Spanish-American War?
- a. They shaped American public opinion in favor of Cuba.
b. They exaggerated news stories about Spanish cruelty in Cuba.
c. They blamed Spain for the sinking of the battleship U.S.S. *Maine*.
d. All of the above are true.
- _____ 6. Did a connection exist between the Roosevelt Corollary and the Panama Canal?
- a. Yes, because by maintaining stability in Latin America, the United States was also ensuring the canal's security.
b. No, because the Roosevelt Corollary said nothing about the Panama Canal.
c. Yes, because the Roosevelt Corollary enabled the United States to acquire the Canal Zone.
d. No, because the Roosevelt Corollary was only concerned with the action of European nations in Latin America.

- _____ 7. Which is **not** true of U.S. expansion in the late 1800s and early 1900s?
- Many businesspeople supported imperialism because they saw other regions as a source of raw materials for U.S. industries.
 - Many farmers supported imperialism because they wanted markets for their products overseas.
 - American military leaders wanted wars in order to use their military equipment and troops.
 - Americans thought they had the best society in the world and wanted to spread their political and religious values to other peoples.
- _____ 8. How did American business investments in other countries lead to American imperialism in those countries?
- because if trouble broke out, the U.S. government sometimes sent in troops to protect American investments
 - because these investments gave Americans a lot of influence and political power in those countries
 - because American investments often gave the U.S. government a lot of influence over the governments of those countries.
 - All of the above are true.
- _____ 9. The desire to establish a military presence overseas was a major reason for U.S. imperialism in all the following places **except**
- Cuba.
 - Nicaragua.
 - Hawaii.
 - the Philippines.
- _____ 10. Which is **not** true of the Anti-Imperialist League?
- Industrialist Andrew Carnegie and progressive reformer Jane Addams helped to found it.
 - Its members were opposed to U.S. colonies overseas.
 - It supported independence for the Philippines.
 - It strongly supported the Open Door Policy.

B. Match the countries with the events. Not every country will have a match. Also, some countries may match more than one event. (3 points each)

- | | | | |
|-------------|-----------|-----------|--------------|
| a. China | c. Cuba | e. Japan | g. Nicaragua |
| b. Colombia | d. Hawaii | f. Mexico | h. Panama |

- _____ 11. The Open Door Policy was directed toward this nation.
- _____ 12. U.S. troops entered this country in 1916 to try to catch a revolutionary who killed 19 Americans in New Mexico
- _____ 13. Matthew Perry opened U.S. trade with this country in the 1850s.
- _____ 14. President Roosevelt sent the U.S. Navy to help a revolution succeed here.
- _____ 15. The people of this country resisted foreign control in a violent uprising known as the Boxer Rebellion.
- _____ 16. This country refused to grant the United States the right to build a canal across its territory.

- C. If the statement is true, write “true” on the line. If it is false, change the underlined word or words to make it true. (3 points each)

Example: The first president of the United States was George Washington.

true

Example: The first president of the United States was Abraham Lincoln.

George Washington

17. Emilio Aguinaldo devoted his life to obtaining self-government for Puerto Rico—first from Spain and then from the United States.

18. The brutal treatment of the Filipino people by their Spanish rulers eventually drew the United States into the Spanish-American War.

19. The U.S. purchase of Alaska illustrates a factor that fueled American expansion because it provided rich natural resources for American industry.

20. After the United States declared war on Spain, Theodore Roosevelt formed a group of volunteers called the Rough Riders to fight in Cuba.

21. In 1916, the U.S. Army invaded Mexico and attempted to capture Pancho Villa, who had attacked U.S. towns.

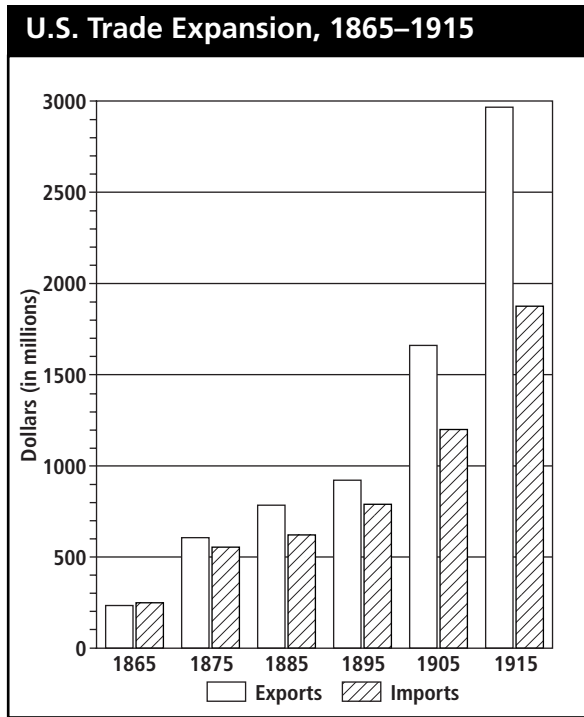
22. Filipino forces led by patriot Luis Muñoz Rivera helped U.S. troops to defeat the Spanish and then fought U.S. troops for the independence of their nation.

23. Taft and Wilson illustrated a basic reason for spheres of influence when they sent troops into Nicaragua and Mexico to protect U.S. interests there.

24. The Spanish-American War began when a U.S. naval force commanded by Alfred Mahan surprised and destroyed a Spanish fleet in Manila Bay in the Philippines.

Part 2: Graph Skills

Use the graph to answer the questions that follow. (3 points each)



Source: *Historical Statistics of the United States*

25. When was the first time between 1865 and 1915 that Americans exported more goods than they imported?

26. How much did Americans sell overseas in 1895?

27. Which grew more between 1885 and 1915—imports or exports? How can you tell?

28. What evidence on this graph suggests that American imperialism opened more new markets overseas?

Part 3: Critical Thinking

Answer the following questions on the back of this paper or on a separate sheet. (8 points each)

29. Compare and contrast the way the United States treated the Philippines and Cuba after the Spanish-American War. Why do you think the U.S. government recognized the independence of one but not the other?

30. Do you think that the Open Door Policy is an example of American imperialism in the early 1900s? Explain why or why not.

The Progressive Era

Part 1: Key Ideas

A. Write the letter of the best answer. (3 points each)

- _____ 1. What amendment gave women the right to vote in every state of the nation?
- a. the 16th Amendment
 - b. the 17th Amendment
 - c. the 18th Amendment
 - d. the 19th Amendment
- _____ 2. What political reform in the early 1900s gave voters the right to choose which candidates would run for elected office?
- a. the Volstead Act
 - b. the direct primary
 - c. the Seventeenth Amendment
 - d. the initiative
- _____ 3. At what level of government did the progressives work to achieve change?
- a. at the local or community level
 - b. at the state level
 - c. at the national level
 - d. at all of the above levels
- _____ 4. Should passage of the Meat Inspection Act be considered part of Roosevelt's "square deal" for the American people?
- a. Yes, because the law required the break-up of the meat trust.
 - b. No, because the law was passed over Roosevelt's veto.
 - c. Yes, because the law protected the public against unsafe meat products.
 - d. No, because the law did not give government any control over business.
- _____ 5. Which statement does **not** reflect President Roosevelt's attitude toward big business?
- a. Companies should operate in ways that are in the people's best interests.
 - b. All big companies should be broken into smaller ones.
 - c. Some trusts are good for the nation.
 - d. The role of government is to assure that business treats people fairly.
- _____ 6. How did President Taft's record as a reformer compare with President Roosevelt's reform record?
- a. Roosevelt was more interested in conservation than Taft was.
 - b. Taft pursued nearly twice as many trusts as Roosevelt did.
 - c. The public gave Taft less credit for his reforms than Roosevelt received.
 - d. All of the above are true.
- _____ 7. Muckrakers played a role in achieving all of the following reforms **except**
- a. the passage of the Clayton Antitrust Act.
 - b. the passage of the Pure Food and Drug Act.
 - c. the prosecution of Standard Oil Company.
 - d. the passage of the Meat Inspection Act.

- _____ 8. How did the Federal Reserve Act affect Americans?
- a. It put unsafe banks out of business.
 - b. It lowered interest rates on loans to people and businesses by increasing competition among banks.
 - c. It gave the federal government more power in controlling the nation's money supply.
 - d. All of the above are true.
- _____ 9. Why is the Eighteenth Amendment considered to be a progressive reform?
- a. It was intended to reduce the power of big business.
 - b. It was intended to make society better.
 - c. It was intended to expand democracy.
 - d. It was intended to reform the economy.
- _____ 10. How did United States involvement in World War I help women to get voting rights?
- a. Women took an active role in supporting the war by selling war bonds.
 - b. Voting rights for women were part of the treaty that ended the war.
 - c. The right to vote was granted to women who had fought in the war.
 - d. The Congress was embarrassed that Germany, the nation's main enemy in the war, was more democratic than the United States.

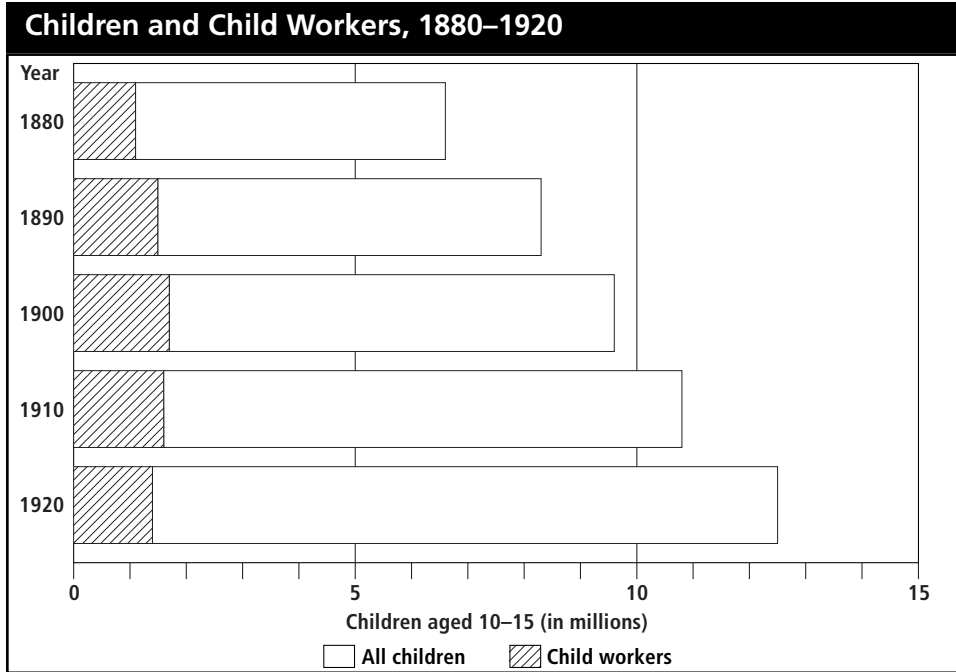
B. Match the people with their descriptions. Not every person will have a matching description. (3 points each)

- | | | |
|--------------------|-----------------------|---------------------|
| a. Jane Addams | d. Robert La Follette | g. William S. U'Ren |
| b. Eugene V. Debs | e. John Muir | h. Lillian Wald |
| c. Florence Kelley | f. Carry Nation | |

- _____ 11. This settlement house worker later helped lead a movement to improve working conditions in factories.
- _____ 12. This labor leader ran for president as the Socialist Party candidate in 1908 and again in 1912.
- _____ 13. This reformer led the movement that granted the right of initiative, referendum, and recall to the people of Oregon in the early 1900s.
- _____ 14. This governor led his state to be the first to allow the voters to choose the candidates who would run for elected office.
- _____ 15. This nurse opened a settlement house in New York City that provided health care and other help to poor immigrant women and children.
- _____ 16. This prohibitionist campaigned against the evils of alcohol by smashing up saloons with a hatchet.

Part 2: Graph Skills

Use the graph to answer the questions that follow. (3 points each)



Source: *The Statistical History of the United States from Colonial Times to the Present*

25. What does this graph show?

26. About how many children aged 10–15 were there in the United States in 1900? How many of these children were employed?

27. In what year was the number of child workers the smallest percentage of the total number of children? How can you tell?

28. From the evidence on this graph, do you think that progressive reformers succeeded in their campaign against child labor? Explain the reason for your answer.

Part 3: Critical Thinking

Answer the following questions on the back of this paper or on a separate sheet. (8 points each)

- 29. List the three basic goals that progressive reformers shared, and for each goal describe two examples of reforms that they advocated to achieve it.
- 30. How did the progressives' attempts to extend the power of government over big business help all of American society?

Changes in American Life

Part 1: Key Ideas

A. Write the letter of the best answer. (3 points each)

- _____ 1. What laws did some Southern states pass in the late 1800s to enforce racial segregation in public places?
- a. black codes
 - b. Jim Crow laws
 - c. grandfather clauses
 - d. literacy tests
- _____ 2. Which store owner developed the idea of mailing a catalog to allow people in rural areas to shop without having to travel to big cities?
- a. Richard Sears
 - b. Marshall Field
 - c. William Randolph Hearst
 - d. F.W. Woolworth
- _____ 3. All of the following helped cities to grow during the late 1800s and early 1900s **except**
- a. skyscrapers.
 - b. industry.
 - c. new immigrants.
 - d. slums.
- _____ 4. How did settlement houses aid immigrants?
- a. They provided immigrants with good jobs.
 - b. They helped immigrants find a political machine to support.
 - c. They offered educational classes and health care services.
 - d. They helped new immigrants find a nearby social gospel church.
- _____ 5. Which was **not** a reason that native-born Americans discriminated against the new immigrants?
- a. Many new immigrants depended on settlement houses for social services.
 - b. Many worked for lower wages than other Americans.
 - c. Many immigrants were controlled by political machines.
 - d. Many new immigrants were Jews and Catholics.
- _____ 6. Why did an immigrant often want to live in a community of other immigrants from his or her home country?
- a. because the people of such neighborhoods helped each other to find jobs and housing
 - b. because such neighborhoods often published newspapers in the immigrant's native language
 - c. because the immigrant wanted to support a political boss of his or her own nationality
 - d. All of the above are true.

- _____ 7. Which of these groups experienced the least discrimination outside the South in the late 1800s and early 1900s?
- a. African Americans c. Chinese immigrants
b. Irish immigrants d. Mexican immigrants
- _____ 8. What reward did a political machine provide to immigrants in return for their political support?
- a. gave food to immigrants
b. helped immigrants find a place to live
c. helped immigrants get jobs
d. all of the above
- _____ 9. Which of the following devices kept African Americans from voting while allowing poor white men to vote?
- a. literacy tests
b. poll taxes
c. grandfather clauses
d. all of the above
- _____ 10. How did government help immigrants to assimilate in the late 1800s and early 1900s?
- a. Cities and states began to require that all children attend school.
b. States passed laws that required cities to open settlement houses in immigrants' neighborhoods.
c. Cities set up political machines to help immigrants.
d. All of the above are true.

B. Match each city with its importance in the late 1800s and early 1900s. (3 points each)

- a. Chicago, Illinois d. Richmond, Virginia
b. New York City, New York e. Springfield, Illinois
c. San Francisco, California f. Tuskegee, Alabama
- _____ 11. This city developed the nation's first electric streetcar system, which was soon copied by other cities across the country.
- _____ 12. Tammany Hall, one of the country's most corrupt political machines, controlled this city's government for a time in the late 1800s.
- _____ 13. A former slave founded a famous school in this city in 1881 to help African Americans learn skilled trades and gain economic equality.
- _____ 14. This city was the arrival point for most of the Asian immigrants who entered the United States.
- _____ 15. Violence occurred here in 1908 when mobs of white residents attacked African Americans who had moved into the area.
- _____ 16. A settlement house that reformers started in this city became the model for settlement houses in cities across the nation.

- C. If the statement is true, write "true" on the line. If it is false, change the underlined word or words to make it true. (3 points each)

Example: The first president of the United States was George Washington.

true

Example: The first president of the United States was Abraham Lincoln.

George Washington

17. Professional baseball was the nation's most popular sport by the late 1800s, but the major leagues refused to hire immigrant players.

18. In the early 1900s, African-American composer Louis Armstrong popularized an important new musical form called ragtime.

19. William Marcy Tweed gained wealth, fame, and power as "boss" of Tammany Hall, one of the nation's most corrupt political machines.

20. A new way of shopping that developed in the late 1880s was the department store, which sold many kinds of products in the same store.

21. Urban reformer Joseph Pulitzer founded a settlement house in the 1880s that became the model for other settlement houses in cities across the nation.

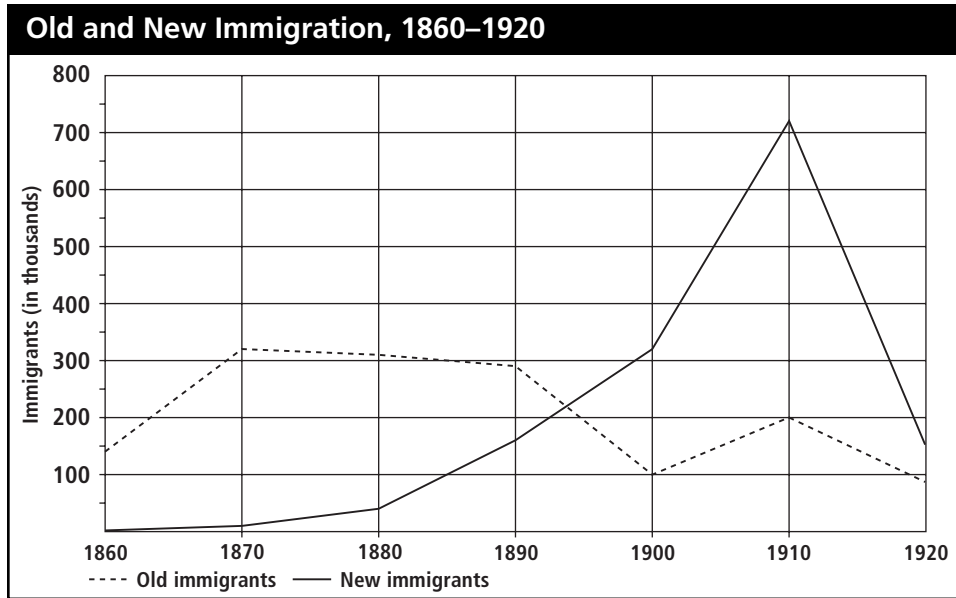
22. In 1882, Congress passed the Chinese Exclusion Act to ban Chinese immigration to the United States.

23. Chicago journalist Jane Addams was one of the nation's most important leaders in the fight to end lynching in the United States.

24. In the 1896 case of Munn v. Mississippi, the Supreme Court ruled that separate facilities for African Americans were constitutional as long as the facilities were equal to those provided for whites.

Part 2: Graph Skills

Use the graph to answer the questions that follow. (3 points each)



25. How many new immigrants came to the United States in 1890? How many old immigrants arrived in that year?

26. During which decade did the new immigration first become larger than the old immigration?

27. During which decade did the old immigration increase the most? By how much did it increase?

28. During which decade did the new immigration increase the most? By how much did it increase?

Part 3: Critical Thinking

Answer the following questions on the back of this paper or on a separate sheet. (8 points each)

29. Compare and contrast the views of Booker T. Washington and W.E.B. Du Bois on how African Americans could best achieve equality in society. Explain who you think had the better approach.
30. Explain how the development of tenements, elevators, and electric streetcars contributed to the growth of American cities in the late 1800s and early 1900s.

Part 1: Key Ideas

A. Write the letter of the best answer. (3 points each)

- _____ 1. The Englishman who developed a process to make steel more cheaply was
a. Andrew Carnegie. c. Henry Bessemer.
b. Thomas Edison. d. William Kelly.
- _____ 2. What two inventions increased job opportunities for women?
a. telephone switchboard and typewriter
b. telephone and telegraph
c. electric lighting and telephone
d. typewriter and electric lighting
- _____ 3. How did the Railroad Strike of 1877 and the Pullman Strike of 1894 hurt the nation's economy?
a. Both resulted in a long and severe depression.
b. Each caused rioting and widespread damage to factories and farms.
c. Both eventually led to wage increases for all union workers.
d. Each shut down railroad traffic in much of the nation.
- _____ 4. How was the labor union movement affected by the Haymarket affair?
a. The public saw the union movement as radical and violent.
b. Membership increased because workers saw the benefits of unions.
c. It made the Knights of Labor the most powerful labor organization.
d. All of the above are true.
- _____ 5. Which of the following is **not** true about the building of the transcontinental railroad?
a. The Central Pacific started east from California in 1863, two years before the Union Pacific started west from Nebraska.
b. The Central Pacific hired large numbers of Chinese workers, while much of the Union Pacific's work was done by Irish immigrants.
c. The Central Pacific laid half as much track as the Union Pacific because its workers went on strike.
d. Much of the Central Pacific's work was in mountainous terrain, while the Union Pacific's work was mainly on the Great Plains.
- _____ 6. What did the Railroad Strike of 1877, the Pullman Strike, and the Homestead steel strike all have in common?
a. Each of these strikes was won by the workers.
b. They all were caused by employers cutting workers' wages.
c. The workers in each strike were members of the Knights of Labor.
d. These strikes were all led by Mother Jones.

- _____ 7. How did the nation's population trends cause its industries to grow?
- Increases in immigration provided a source of industrial workers.
 - Population growth created more demand for industrial goods.
 - Many immigrants had specialized skills that U.S. industries needed.
 - All of the above are true.
- _____ 8. Which was **not** a reason that railroads helped industry to grow?
- Companies could produce more because they could sell their products over larger areas.
 - Railroads enabled companies to get raw materials that they needed from places that were far away.
 - Railroads gave workers high-paying jobs so that they had the money to buy manufactured products.
 - Railroads allowed the expansion of agriculture, which created more demand for farm equipment and other industrial products.
- _____ 9. How did railroads change where Americans lived in the late 1800s?
- Places that were not on a coast or a major river became important cities.
 - Northerners moved to the South for industrial jobs.
 - The Southwest became the nation's most populated region.
 - All of the above are true.
- _____ 10. What started the system of standard time that we use today?
- a law passed by the U.S. Congress
 - the railroad companies
 - an agreement among the state governments
 - an agreement among the nation's major cities

B. Match the terms with the statements. (3 points each)

- | | | |
|----------------|--------------|-----------|
| a. sweatshop | c. generator | e. patent |
| b. corporation | d. monopoly | f. trust |

- _____ 11. This held the stock of many companies that were often part of the same industry.
- _____ 12. Machines that were powered by electricity were made possible by this.
- _____ 13. This encouraged American inventors to develop new products and processes.
- _____ 14. This required workers to put in long hours under poor conditions and for low pay.
- _____ 15. This is a company that raised money by selling ownership shares to investors.
- _____ 16. This resulted when a company had eliminated all its competition in an industry.

- C. If the statement is true, write "true" on the line. If it is false, change the underlined word or words to make it true. (3 points each)

Example: The first president of the United States was George Washington.

true

Example: The first president of the United States was Abraham Lincoln.

George Washington

17. In the Railroad Strike of 1877 and again in the Homestead steel strike, the president sent federal troops to force the strikers back to work.

18. Labor leader Eugene Debs helped to found the American Federation of Labor and served as its president for nearly 40 years.

19. Inventor Thomas Edison founded a research laboratory to investigate ways that electricity could be used in homes and businesses.

20. Improvements in the sewing machine encouraged a new industry that produced factory-made clothing in standard sizes and styles.

21. Although once a businessperson, Samuel Gompers became dedicated to helping workers improve their living and working conditions.

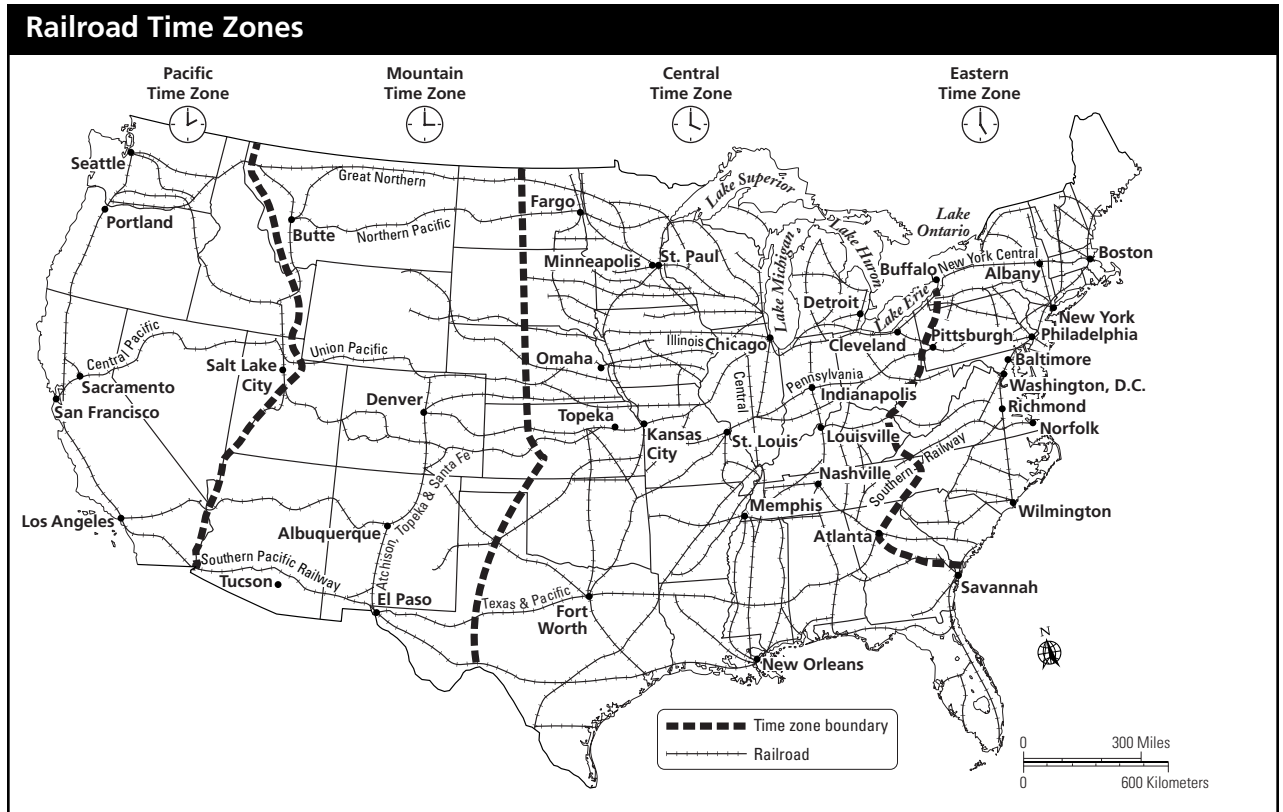
22. Mother Jones became a hero to many workers by going to jail rather than calling off the Pullman Strike.

23. Many people considered John D. Rockefeller to be a robber baron because of the ruthless methods he used to gain control of his industry.

24. The industry whose growth was most closely linked to the growth and success of railroads was the oil refining industry.

Part 2: Map Skills

Use the map to answer the questions that follow. (3 points each)



25. What time zone contained the fewest miles of railroad track?

26. What time zones did the Northern Pacific Railroad pass through?

27. What time is it in Chicago when it is 11 A.M. in San Francisco?

28. If a woman took a train from El Paso to Fort Worth, Texas, what time would she arrive if she left El Paso at 9 A.M. and the train traveled 50 miles per hour?

Part 3: Critical Thinking

Answer the following questions on the back of this paper or on a separate sheet. (8 points each)

29. Give two reasons why the U.S. government's land grants to the Union Pacific and the Central Pacific railroads helped assure that the transcontinental railroad would be a financial success.
30. Compare and contrast the methods that John D. Rockefeller and Andrew Carnegie used to gain control of the oil refining and steel industries.