

1. What technological innovation was introduced by Henry Ford in 1913?
 - A) Interchangeable parts
 - B) Assembly Line
 - C) Electric Power
 - D) X-Rays
 - E) Automobile
2. By the end of the Reconstruction in 1877, which economic changes were encouraged in the New South?
 - A) Land and education would be provided for former slaves
 - B) The shift from large mono-crop plantations to small family-owned farms
 - C) The elimination of sharecropping and increased subsistence farming
 - D) The development of major industry and a shift from mono-cropping to crop diversification
 - E) The hiring of former slaves as factory workers in the Northeast
3. Andrew Carnegie became famous in American business history for establishing what?
 - A) The first trans-continental railroad
 - B) The Standard Oil Company
 - C) The first example of large scale steel production in the United States
 - D) The largest shipping company in the world
 - E) The Wharton School of Business
4. Who was the most prominent figure in the Pullman Strike and the development of the American Socialist party?
 - A) George Pullman
 - B) Eugene Debs
 - C) Samuel Gompers
 - D) John L. Lewis
 - E) Thomas B. Edsall
5. What was the biggest problem with the Sherman Anti-Trust Act?
 - A) The Act had no support in Congress.
 - B) The Act was vague and unclear.
 - C) The Act did not have the support of farmers or small businessmen.
 - D) The Act was the product of compromises which rendered it ineffective.
 - E) The Act violated the sixteenth amendment.
6. Which factor contributed most to the output growth between 1870 and 1910?
 - A) improvements in technology and worker productivity
 - B) American imperialism in Asia leading to expansion in overseas trade
 - C) economic depressions in European markets causing many competing European businesses to shut down
 - D) increases in consumer wealth which led to shifts in consumer interests
 - E) government subsidies to large companies
7. As the United States became more industrialized, what effect did mechanization, improved technology, and the division of labor have on the American business system?
 - A) Workers were paid higher salaries, because they were expected to have more mechanization skills.
 - B) The gross national product of the American economy decreased steadily.
 - C) Basic industries were taken over by the government.
 - D) Small businesses had difficulty maintaining their competitiveness.
 - E) Pools and trusts became less efficient forms of government.
8. Which of the following statements about the Supreme Court during the early 1900s is most accurate?
 - A) It generally ruled in favor of unions. .
 - B) It tended to side with corporations.
 - C) It was effective in stopping government corruption.
 - D) It recognized that African Americans were being denied their civil rights .
 - E) It limited the federal government's ability to declare war.
9. The early Gilded Age presidents were renowned for championing
 - A) workers' rights
 - B) Native Americans' rights
 - C) business legislation
 - D) the foreign-policy doctrine of preemption
 - E) very little at all

10. How did the robber barons emerge as the wealthiest people in the United States during the late nineteenth century?
- A) They were lucky in their speculations of companies out West.
 - B) They attempted to stimulate the economy by keeping the prices of their products as low as possible.
 - C) They opposed the entry of poor and uneducated immigrants into the United States.
 - D) They sought to maximize their profits by eliminating competition and exploiting workers.
 - E) They made large charitable donations to worthy causes.
11. Who would have most likely agreed with the tenets of Social Darwinism?
- A) Immigrant factory workers
 - B) Corporate leaders
 - C) The President and the federal government
 - D) Middle-class merchants and business owners
 - E) A muckraking journalist
12. The Homestead and Pullman strikers shared which of the following characteristics?
- I. Both of their strikes were against railroad companies.
 - II. They both received aid from the federal government.
 - III. In both cases, their efforts ultimately failed.
- A) I only
 - B) III only
 - C) I and II only
 - D) I and III only
 - E) II and III only
13. Public opinion turned against the Knights of Labor as a result of the
- A) Homestead strike
 - B) great railroad strike of 1877
 - C) Haymarket bombing
 - D) formation of the American Federation of Labor
 - E) Pullman strike
14. As strikes became increasingly violent and large-scale during the 1880s and 1890s, many businesses were forced to do what?
- A) Relocate to safer areas
 - B) Agree to the demands of their workers and the unions
 - C) Receive financial aid from the federal government to pay for damages
 - D) Employ state and federal troops to suppress violent protests
 - E) Use revenues to improve the security of its plants
15. The Greenback party strongly believed in maintaining a flexible supply paper money because
- A) it better served the interest of the rich
 - B) it provided a cheaper and more plentiful supply of money
 - C) it would cause inflation, since debts could be repaid with less valuable dollars than those originally borrowed
 - D) it provided a quick economic solution in case there was ever a depression or war
 - E) it better served the interest of the American working people
16. In addition to its impact on the railroad industry, the Granger movement
- A) helped spread the demand for farm education and the use of new techniques and equipment
 - B) provided the future President, William McKinley with a political backing early in his career
 - C) encouraged the settlement of the Arizona and New Mexico region
 - D) became the earliest social organization to encourage people of all races and religions to become members
 - E) discouraged American farmers to export their products to global markets

17. What was the purpose of the Interstate Commerce Act of 1887?
- A) It lowered the price of farmland out West so that more farmers could afford to buy land.
 - B) It created a commission to oversee fair and just railway rates, prohibit rebates, end discriminatory practices, and require annual financial reports.
 - C) It ordered that states had the right to control commerce between states.
 - D) It legalized the formation of unions.
 - E) It gave the President increased rights in suppressing labor strikes.
18. During the late nineteenth century, the federal government received the most revenue from
- A) the progressive income tax.
 - B) the capital gains tax
 - C) tariffs
 - D) sales taxes
 - E) property taxes
19. Grover Cleveland is the only president to have
- A) enacted civil service reform
 - B) repossessed land from private owners
 - C) won and lost different elections on the same issue
 - D) received more popular votes but lose in the electoral college
 - E) served two nonconsecutive terms as president
20. Which of the following regions did the Populist party gain the most political support?
- A) Northeast and West
 - B) Northeast and South
 - C) South and West
 - D) Midwest and Northeast
 - E) Northeast
21. The famous "Cross of Gold" speech at the 1896 Democratic convention was delivered by
- A) Thomas Watson
 - B) James Weaver
 - C) John Sherman
 - D) William McKinley
 - E) William Jennings Bryan
22. Why did the Populists campaign for the free coinage of silver during the election of 1896?
- A) They believed that it would bring an end to the economic turmoil of the early 1890s.
 - B) Free coinage of silver would bring an end to the special privileges for the rich and the return of government to the people.
 - C) Populists from the West owned and operated many of the largest silver mines.
 - D) The Populists wanted to limit the power of the national treasury.
 - E) Approval of the free coinage of silver was advocated by the Republicans as well.
23. In addition to the mass arrival of immigrants, urban centers increased in size because
- A) birth patterns significantly changed in cities
 - B) the death rate fell dramatically with improvements in medicine and healthcare
 - C) Americans from the countryside migrated to the cities in search of employment opportunities
 - D) new cities developed alongside other already existing cities such as Minneapolis and St. Paul
 - E) many industries relocated to cities with large populations
24. The nativist movement generally believed which of the following about immigrants?
- A) Immigrants were better workers in the steel and iron industries.
 - B) The arrival of immigrants would allow Americans to pursue better employment.
 - C) Immigrants were the cause of poverty among Americans because they took many of the factory jobs for cheaper wages.
 - D) Immigrants assimilate easily into society.
 - E) Immigrants lowered the standard of living in America and forced American taxpayers to provide financial relief for them.

25. What was one of the differences between the new wave of immigrants at the beginning of the twentieth century and those who had arrived at an earlier time?
- A) The “new wave” primarily settled in rural areas of the United States.
 - B) Northern Europeans who had arrived with the new wave primarily settled in the cities.
 - C) The new wave consisted mostly of Southern and Eastern Europeans, who, despite being strangers in a new country and possessing few skills, were attracted to the burgeoning industries in the United States.
 - D) Prior to 1880, economic and demographic changes were the sole propellers of an immigration wave.
 - E) During the second wave of immigration, Chinese and Japanese citizens were not allowed to enter the United States as a result of the Chinese Exclusion Act.
26. How did the development of urban mass transit affect city demographics?
- A) It provided an easier way for workers to commute from their homes in one area of the city to the factories in another neighborhood.
 - B) Many immigrants found employment working for the transit system.
 - C) It expanded the range for where people could seek work within the city, because transportation was easier.
 - D) Members of the rising middle-class were now able to move to the quieter suburbs and commute to work in the mornings.
 - E) Real estate and industrial development boomed in the centers of cities.
27. Public health regulations helped to control dreadful diseases like cholera, typhoid fever, and diphtheria in slums by
- A) creating more hospitals in cities
 - B) providing people with cheap medicines and antibiotics
 - C) implementing more efficient water purification and sewage disposal systems
 - D) inoculating children from many bacterial diseases
 - E) increasing the number of available doctors, nurses, and medical professionals in poor neighborhoods
28. *How the Other Half Lives*, a landmark investigation of slum life, was an unusual work because
- A) it portrayed the many slums in Boston, a city that was believed to have the highest standard of living in the United States at the time
 - B) it utilized photography as a way of documenting the horrible experiences of slum residents
 - C) it became the first non-fiction work to become a best-selling book in America
 - D) the author, Jacob Riis, had documented the lives of America’s wealthiest entrepreneurs only a year earlier
 - E) it was the first unbiased report that publicized all of the problems of slum life
29. One difference between the Progressives of the early twentieth century and the Populists from the 1880s and 1890s is
- A) Progressives never gained the political power that the Populists possessed.
 - B) The goals of Progressives—social justice, educational reform, and reorganization of the legal system—were slanted toward more of an urban population.
 - C) The Progressives were more concerned with trust-busting and limiting the power of the wealthy industrialists than the Populists.
 - D) The Progressives were big supporters of the gold standard.
 - E) The Progressives did not apply the methodical and scientific approach to reform that the Populists practiced.
30. Progressive era reforms were supported mainly by what demographic?
- A) Middle class Americans
 - B) Farmers and industrial laborers
 - C) Big business owners
 - D) Radical minority groups
 - E) Religiously motivated reformers
31. The publishing of Upton Sinclair's *The Jungle* resulted in the
- A) Meat Inspection Act
 - B) Payne-Aldrich Tariff
 - C) Clayton Antitrust Act
 - D) Federal Farm Loan Act
 - E) Child Labor Act

32. Settlement houses were most closely associated with what Progressive Era personality?
- A) Frank Norris B) Upton Sinclair
C) Jane Addams D) Carrie Nation
E) Margaret Sanger
33. The 18th Amendment, which prohibited the sale, transportation, and production of alcohol, was most likely a result of which of the following?
- A) Social Gospel movement
B) Mann Act
C) Woman's Christian Temperance Union
D) U.S. Chamber of Commerce
E) National Consumers League
34. Which of the following were political reforms advocated by the Progressives?
- I. Initiative
II. Gerrymander
III. Referendum
- A) I only B) II only
C) II and III only D) I and III only
E) I, II, and III
35. The 1904 article, *The Shame of Cities* by Lincoln Steffens typified muckraker philosophy because it attacked which of the following issues?
- A) Contamination and inadequate sanitation procedures used in the Chicago meatpacking plants
B) Corruption and illegal dealings of political bosses
C) Monopolistic history of the Standard Oil Company
D) Horrible living conditions of city slums and tenements
E) Illegal business transactions of large railroad magnates in the West
36. A central difference between members of the "women's movement" and those of the feminist movement was
- A) feminists were more conservative, encouraging women to pursue education and social welfare activities once they have adequately met their domestic duties
B) the feminist movement was more inclusive, permitting female workers of different nationalities and races to become members
C) feminists were more radical—emphasizing their rights and self-development more so than the members of the women's movement
D) feminists were more concerned with their moral duty to society and maintaining their purity
E) feminists emphasized the need for women to take an active role in politics
37. Margaret Sanger became important during the feminist movement for her involvement in which of the following?
- A) Women's suffrage
B) Prohibition and the elimination of white slavery
C) Increasing the wage rate for women
D) The birth control movement
E) Social reforms of the slums and tenements in major cities
38. Which statement about the philosophies of Booker T. Washington and W.E.B. Du Bois is most accurate?
- A) Both demanded programs that would provide for immediate social equality.
B) Both believed that vocational training would provide the most important kind of education for African Americans.
C) Neither wanted the federal government to play a major role in protecting the civil rights of African Americans.
D) Du Bois wanted African Americans to attain power gradually by acquiring formal education while Booker T. Washington believed African Americans could gain power more rapidly through attaining wealth and property.
E) They differed as to the best way that African Americans could effectively achieve equality.

39. Which amendment permitted the creation of an income tax?
- A) Fifteenth amendment
 - B) Sixteenth amendment
 - C) Seventeenth amendment
 - D) Eighteenth amendment
 - E) Nineteenth amendment
40. Which of the following Presidents incorporated Progressive philosophy into his respective administration?
- I. William McKinley
 - II. Theodore Roosevelt
 - III. William Howard Taft
- A) I only
 - B) II and III only
 - C) I and II only
 - D) I and III only
 - E) I, II, and III
41. Theodore Roosevelt's greater accomplishments as president were in all of the following areas EXCEPT
- A) civil rights
 - B) trust-busting
 - C) railroad regulation
 - D) consumer protection
 - E) environmental conservation
42. What distinguished Theodore Roosevelt as an executive from the presidents immediately before him?
- A) Roosevelt faced off continuously with the Supreme Court.
 - B) Roosevelt was a stronger executive and dominated Congress.
 - C) Roosevelt used his veto frequently, but was often overridden by Congress.
 - D) Roosevelt was able to break up trusts completely with his executive authority.
 - E) Roosevelt was not overshadowed by his powerful cabinet appointments.
43. President Roosevelt's political campaign to concede more to labor unions and to the American people became famous from which of the following slogans?
- A) "Dollar Diplomacy"
 - B) "New Deal"
 - C) "Return to normalcy"
 - D) "Square Deal"
 - E) "Great Society"
44. What was a difference between Theodore Roosevelt and William H. Taft with respect to trustbusting?
- A) Taft was much more conservative, often practicing a laissez-faire approach to regulating big business.
 - B) Roosevelt believed that large trusts had to be dissolved while Taft aimed to regulate big businesses without having to resort to dissolution immediately.
 - C) Taft was actually more of a trustbuster than Roosevelt, creating twice as many antitrust proceedings as Roosevelt had, and signing a number of long-deferred measures, including a corporation tax.
 - D) Taft permitted good trusts while seeking to split up bad trusts that exploited consumers.
 - E) Taft deferred the regulation of big businesses to the Bureau of Corporations while Roosevelt took on many antitrust cases on his own.
45. Please choose the best answer out of the possible choices.
- Teddy Roosevelt ran in the 1912 presidential election as the Progressive Party candidate because
- A) he believed campaigning under the "Bull Moose" Party, as the Progressive Party was known, would make better use of his reputation for being tough and able.
 - B) he felt the success of his first years in office ensured him enough popular support to win a third term.
 - C) he had split with the Republican Party, which had nominated President Taft for reelection.
 - D) he actually supported Woodrow Wilson for the presidency.
 - E) he felt his chosen presidential successor failed to continue key antitrust action.