

APUSH TP 6 Exam**Multiple Choice**

Identify the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.

- _____ 1. Which of the following was LEAST associated with the “Gilded Age”?
- Conservation of natural resources
 - Consumption of goods
 - Business consolidation
 - Government subsidies for transportation and communications
- _____ 2. Who pioneered the use of holding companies to control markets?
- Andrew Carnegie
 - John Rockefeller
 - J. P. Morgan
 - Montgomery Ward
- _____ 3. As 19th-century American cities grew in both size and number, the greatest attention to the stark contrast between urban wealth and working-class poverty resulted from
- intellectuals professing Social Darwinism.
 - wealthy philanthropists.
 - the federal government.
 - journalists and the print media.
- _____ 4. During the late 19th century, the American industrial workforce
- enjoyed higher wages.
 - reduced its dependence on child labor.
 - gained strong support from the federal government.
 - expanded through migration across national borders and internal migration.
- _____ 5. Which late 19th-century labor union emphasized “bread and butter” unionism?
- The Knights of Labor
 - The American Federation of Labor
 - The American Railway Union
 - The Industrial Workers of the World
- _____ 6. Which of the following illustrated the limitations of the “New South” economic revitalization plan?
- Sharecropping
 - Lumber manufacturing
 - Textile mills
 - Mining

- _____ 7. The Sierra Club
- a. promoted the interest of hunters.
 - b. supported using irrigation to develop the west.
 - c. resisted the immigration of minorities to the west coast of America.
 - d. challenged corporate control of natural resources.
- _____ 8. The Granger movement was most dedicated to
- a. challenging railroad monopolies.
 - b. controlling natural resources.
 - c. advancing nativist policies in government.
 - d. creating national parks.
- _____ 9. Which of the following was NOT part of the Populist platform?
- a. "Free silver"
 - b. Term limits for presidents
 - c. The preservation of wilderness areas
 - d. Railroad regulation
- _____ 10. From 1870 to 1890, new migration from Asia and Southern and Eastern Europe led to
- a. the more equal distribution of power in urban areas.
 - b. segregated ethnic communities and distinct migrant enclaves in cities.
 - c. proactive reforms from state and federal governments.
 - d. greater unity and success for labor unions.
- _____ 11. The internal migrations of African Americans in the United States from 1865 to 1900
- a. led to mass demographic shifts to urban areas by the end of World War I.
 - b. was severely limited due to the stranglehold of tenant farming.
 - c. was marked by confrontation and violent protests throughout the U.S.
 - d. were banned in the American West.
- _____ 12. Which African American leader championed vocational training for blacks, raised funds from white philanthropists, and sought new career opportunities for blacks to improve their status in the late 19th century?
- a. Langston Hughes
 - b. W. E. B. Dubois
 - c. Booker T. Washington
 - d. Frederick Douglass
- _____ 13. Jane Addams was instrumental in improving the conditions of immigrants and advancing urban reform primarily through the use of
- a. child labor laws.
 - b. settlement homes.
 - c. media outlets and muckraking journals.
 - d. mass protests against corrupt politicians.

- _____ 14. The majority of late 19th-century women's clubs and self-help groups demanding social and political reform tended to be
- a. wealthy elites.
 - b. middle class.
 - c. the working poor.
 - d. located in New England.
- _____ 15. The completion of the transcontinental railroads through the American West contributed most to the
- a. migration of settlers to the West.
 - b. preservation of American Indian culture.
 - c. environmental protection of natural resources.
 - d. demilitarization of the West.
- _____ 16. Which of the following BEST exemplified a government subsidy to promote western migration?
- a. Granger laws
 - b. Interstate Commerce Act
 - c. Homestead Act
 - d. Morrill Land Grant
- _____ 17. The violent conflict during the second half of the 19th century between the United States and American Indians was most influenced by the
- a. large numbers of Native American confederations resisting settlement.
 - b. destruction of habitat and natural resources.
 - c. rise of industrialization.
 - d. failure of the United States to adhere to previously signed treaties.
- _____ 18. Which 19th-century government action aimed to break up Indian lands and force assimilation in order to end tribal identities?
- a. The railroad land grants
 - b. The Granger laws
 - c. The Dawes Severalty Act
 - d. The Homestead Act
- _____ 19. During the late 19th century, the primary conflict among white settlers, Indians, and Mexican Americans was primarily due to
- a. racism and ethnic conflict.
 - b. competition for land.
 - c. government corruption.
 - d. religious intolerance.
- _____ 20. Which of the following was LEAST controversial during the Gilded Age?
- a. Tariffs
 - b. Currency
 - c. Corporate expansion
 - d. Western expansion

- _____ 21. The most resented form of 19th-century government corruption was in
- Indian affairs.
 - big business.
 - labor unions.
 - the New South.
- _____ 22. Which of the following represented a direct challenge to the practices typical of the Gilded Age?
- Holding companies
 - Capitalism
 - Socialism
 - Social Darwinism
- _____ 23. The *Plessy v. Ferguson* ruling upheld
- corporate consolidation.
 - racial segregation.
 - government subsidies of business.
 - Granger laws.
- _____ 24. Which ideology resulted from antipathy toward foreign-born and new migrants?
- Populism
 - Socialism
 - Racism
 - Nativism
- _____ 25. The classic 19th-century essay "The Gospel of Wealth" was authored by
- Andrew Carnegie
 - J. P. Morgan
 - John D. Rockefeller
 - Jay Gould
- _____ 26. Many 19th-century industrialists chose to blunt criticism regarding their wealth by
- significantly increasing workers' wages.
 - working closely within government laws and regulations.
 - pursuing philanthropy.
 - compromising with labor unions and recognizing collective bargaining rights.
- _____ 27. Which of the following represented a strong challenge to the 19th-century corporate ethic?
- The Gospel of Wealth
 - The Social Gospel
 - Social Darwinism
 - Nativism

- _____ 28. Who was a fearless African American anti-lynching advocate, suffragist, and women's rights activist?
- a. Alice Paul
 - b. Carrie Chapman Catt
 - c. Elizabeth Cady Stanton
 - d. Ida Wells-Barnett

This question is based on the excerpt below.

"The President of the United States...hereby is authorized, whenever in his opinion any reservation or any part thereof...is advantageous for agricultural and grazing purposes...to allot the lands in said reservation in severalty to any Indian located thereon in quantities as follows:

To each head of family, one-quarter of a section;

To each single person over eighteen years of age, one eighth of a section;

To each single orphan child under eighteen years of age, one eighth of a section...

Every Indian born within the territorial limits of the United States to whom allotments shall have been made...who has voluntarily taken up, within said limits his residence separate and apart from any tribe of Indians therein, and has adopted that habits of civilized life, is hereby declared a citizen of the United States."

The Dawes Severalty Act, 1887

United States, *Statutes at Large*, 24:388 ff.

- _____ 29. The primary goal of the government policy cited above was to
- a. respond to military resistance by Indians.
 - b. promote a larger reservation system.
 - c. launch new treaties with Indians.
 - d. end tribal identities.
- _____ 30. During the late 19th century, western Native American life was most affected by
- a. post-Civil War migrations of whites.
 - b. evangelical missions.
 - c. generous treaties.
 - d. alliances among Indian nations.

- _____ 31. Historically, struggles between American Indian tribes and the federal government have stemmed from
- a. the Constitution's failure to precisely define the relationship between American Indian tribes and the national government.
 - b. the inability of nativists to bring the necessary reforms to both the federal government and tribal leaders.
 - c. Supreme Court decisions which blocked meaningful legislation for American Indians.
 - d. federal actions stripping away rights granted to American Indians by the 14th Amendment.

This question is based on the quotation below.

"To those of my race who depend on bettering their condition in a foreign land or who underestimated the importance of cultivating friendly relations with the Southern white man, who is their next-door neighbor, I say: 'Cast down your bucket where you are'—cast it down in making friends in every manly way of the people of all races by whom we are surrounded.... To those of the white race who look to the incoming of those of foreign birth and strange tongue and habits for the prosperity of the South, were I permitted I would repeat what I say to my own race, 'Cast down your bucket where you are.' Cast it down among the eight million of Negroes whose habits you know."

Booker T. Washington, Atlanta Exposition Address, 1885
Booker T. Washington, *Up from Slavery: An Autobiography* (1900), 218–225.

- _____ 32. The speech above attempts to
- a. reverse the *Plessy v. Ferguson* ruling to ensure greater equality.
 - b. "Americanize" new migrants in the South.
 - c. convince blacks to make the best of their prescribed place in society.
 - d. adopt an alternate society based on utopianism.
- _____ 33. A decade after the speech above, segregation policies were reinforced by
- a. the president.
 - b. the Supreme Court.
 - c. Congress.
 - d. monopolies and corporate interests.
- _____ 34. The author of the quote above was most likely motivated by the
- a. continuation of the traditions of sharecropping.
 - b. federal reforms that encouraged education.
 - c. support of blacks from white Southern politicians.
 - d. opportunities in the "New South."

- _____ 35. Which 20th-century development regarding African Americans best parallels the quote above?
- a. Decision makers in each of the three branches of the federal government used measures including desegregation of the armed services, *Brown v. Board of Education*, and the Civil Rights Act of 1964 to promote greater racial justice.
 - b. Mass mobilization of troops and expanded workforce participation during World War II provided opportunities for minorities to improve their socioeconomic positions.
 - c. Liberal ideals were realized in Supreme Court decisions that expanded democracy and individual freedoms, Great Society social programs and policies, and the power of the federal government
 - d. White resistance to efforts of desegregation continued to decrease, leading to a series of social and political breakthroughs for minorities.

This question is based on the quotation below.

“Of every thousand dollars spent in so-called charity today, it is probable that nine hundred and fifty dollars is unwisely spent....The best means of benefiting the community is to place within its reach the ladders upon which the aspiring can rise—free libraries, parks, and means of recreation, by which men are helped in body and mind....The laws of accumulation will be left free, the laws of distribution free. Individualism will continue, but the millionaire will be but a trustee for the poor....The best minds will thus have reached a stage in the development of the race in which it is clearly seen there is no mode of disposing of surplus wealth creditable to thoughtful and earnest men into whose hands it flows, save by using it year by year for the general good.”

Andrew Carnegie, “The Gospel of Wealth,” 1889

Andrew Carnegie, *The Gospel of Wealth and Other Timely Essays* (New York: Century, 1901), 16–19.

- _____ 36. The view of the poor in the quote above is most consistent with the ideology of
- a. the Populist Party.
 - b. Social Darwinism.
 - c. the Social Gospel.
 - d. utopianism.
- _____ 37. Which 20th-century president’s policies were most consistent with the sentiments expressed in “The Gospel of Wealth”?
- a. Lyndon Johnson
 - b. Woodrow Wilson
 - c. Franklin Roosevelt
 - d. Ronald Reagan

38. Late 19th-century critics of the ideology expressed in the quote above would most likely argue that
- societal good could be advanced through the Social Gospel.
 - the social order of the Gilded Age is logical and successful.
 - “conspicuous consumption” benefitted all classes in society.
 - utopianism is a weak model for reform.

This question is based on the following 1895 political cartoon.



Here Lies Prosperity
“The Situation: The Result of Interest Bearing Bonds and Sherman.” Sound Money (Massillon, OH), August 22, 1895. Reproduced from Worth Robert Miller, *Populist Cartoons: An Illustrated History of the Third Party Movement in the 1890s* (Truman State University Press, 2011).

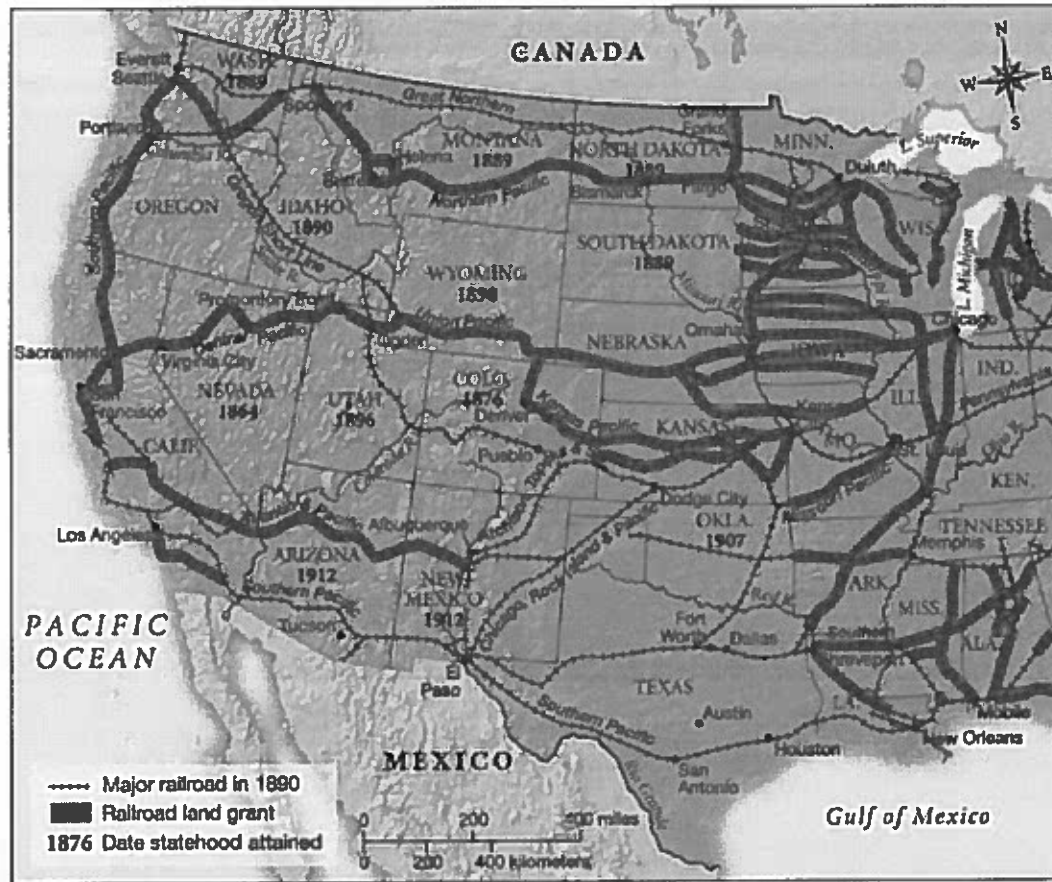
39. The illustration above was likely created in support of
- increasing immigration quotas from southern Europe.
 - allowing business leaders to consolidate corporations into trusts and holding companies.
 - reform politics and creating stronger government oversight of the economy.
 - national unions confronting corporate power.

Name: _____

ID: A

- _____ 40. The artist(s) of the illustration above would claim
- a. corruption in government as it relates to big business is the problem.
 - b. laissez-faire economic policies would solve the problem.
 - c. unions and activists like the Populists created the problem.
 - d. new migrants and urban growth was the sources of the problem.
- _____ 41. What was the main Gilded Age economic concern addressed in the cartoon above?
- a. Tariff policy
 - b. Currency
 - c. Corporate expansionism
 - d. Conspicuous consumption

This question is based on the following map of the American West, 1860–1900.



Nancy A. Hewitt and Steven F. Lawson, *Exploring American Histories*, Bedford/St. Martin's, p. 461. Reprinted by permission.

42. Between 1860 and 1900, railroads in the United States were
 - a. subject to laissez-faire treatment by government.
 - b. resistant to the consolidation of corporate power.
 - c. nearly shut down by labor unrest and strikes.
 - d. given government subsidies to open new markets.
43. Which of the following groups or movements most opposed the process illustrated above?
 - a. Social Darwinists
 - b. Populists
 - c. Republicans
 - d. Trusts

- _____ 44. Which 20th-century group or movement was the first to advocate for a change in the relationship between railroads and the federal government?
- a. The Great Society
 - b. The New Deal
 - c. The Progressive movement
 - d. 1920s conservatives
- _____ 45. The greatest priority of western railroad development as illustrated above was to
- a. remove American Indians from western lands.
 - b. consolidate into larger trusts.
 - c. promote government power in the region.
 - d. open new markets.

This question is based on the quotation below.

“Question: Is there any difference between the conditions under which machinery is made now and those which existed ten years ago?

Answer:...Well, the trade has been subdivided and those subdivisions have been again subdivided, so a man never learns the machinist trade now....In fact, through this system of work, 100 men are able to do now what it took 300 to 400 men to do fifteen years ago. By the use of machinery and the subdivisions of the trade they so simplify the work that it is made a great deal easier and put together a great deal faster. There is no system of apprenticeship, I may say, in the business. You simply go in and learn whatever branch you are put at, and you stay at that unless you are changed to another....”

Testimony of machinist John Morrison to a U.S. Senate committee, 1883
Report of the Committee of the Senate upon the Relations between Labor and Capital, 48th Cong.
(1885), 755–59.

- _____ 46. Large-scale production assisted by the strategies outlined in the quote above
- a. were supported by financial and management structures.
 - b. benefitted from larger government subsidies.
 - c. embraced the ideas and the platform of Populists.
 - d. reversed the patterns of the Gilded Age.
- _____ 47. The changes described in the excerpt above most clearly demonstrate an evolution in
- a. laissez-faire policy.
 - b. national identity.
 - c. government subsidies.
 - d. relief from urban poverty.

- _____ 48. The quote above illustrates growing unrest between
- a. labor unions and the Social Gospel.
 - b. monopolies and Social Darwinists.
 - c. local and federal governments.
 - d. labor and management.
- _____ 49. Which of the following groups was most sympathetic to the concerns expressed in the testimony above?
- a. Populists
 - b. New South industrialists
 - c. The federal government
 - d. Social Darwinists
- _____ 50. Which 20th-century presidential administration most supported reforms that addressed the conflicts expressed in the excerpt above?
- a. Woodrow Wilson
 - b. Lyndon Johnson
 - c. Ronald Reagan
 - d. Franklin Roosevelt

This question refers to the following quotation.

“New York is, I firmly believe, the most charitable city in the world. Nowhere is there so eager a readiness to help. When it is known that the help is worthily wanted; nowhere are such armies of devoted workers, nowhere such abundance of means ready to the hand of those who know the need and how rightly to supply it. Its poverty, its slums, and its suffering are the result of unprecedented growth with the consequent disorder and crowding, and the common penalty of metropolitan greatness....The Day Nurseries, the numberless Kindergartens and charitable schools in the poor quarters, the Fresh Air Funds, the thousands and one charities that in one way or another reach the homes and the lives of the poor with sweetening touch...”

Jacob Riis, *How the Other Half Lives*, 1890

Jacob A. Riis, *How the Other Half Lives: Studies among the Tenements of New York* (New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1890).

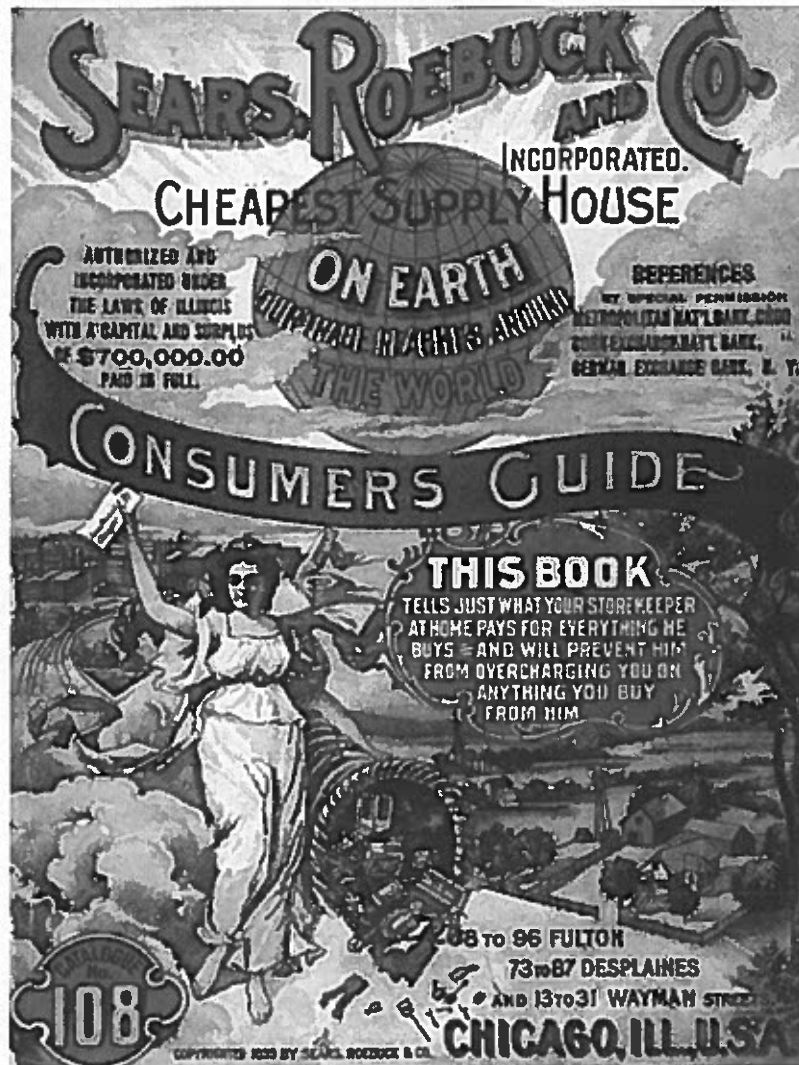
- _____ 51. Much of the urban reform described above was carried out by
- a. middle-class women challenging their prescribed “place.”
 - b. industrialists interested in changing the socioeconomic structure.
 - c. wealthy urban women who enjoyed abundant leisure time.
 - d. labor unions dedicated to addressing urban problems.

Name: _____

ID: A

- _____ 52. Which 19th-century reform movement was most closely associated with the activities described above?
- a. Conservation
 - b. Social Darwinism
 - c. The Social Gospel
 - d. Populism
- _____ 53. Which 20th-century group or program initially shifted reform efforts for urban poverty from local communities and cities to the federal government?
- a. The Progressives
 - b. The New Deal
 - c. 1920s conservatives
 - d. The Great Society

This question refers to the following image.



Sears Roebuck Consumer's Guide
The Granger Collection, New York

54. The image above most clearly epitomized the Gilded Age focus on
- a. business consolidation.
 - b. consumption.
 - c. labor reform.
 - d. utopianism.

- _____ 55. Which of the following most advanced the business model represented in the image above?
- a. Federal subsidies for transportation
 - b. Stronger financial sector regulation
 - c. Corporate opposition to labor unions
 - d. Tariff reform
- _____ 56. Some segments of society during the Gilded Age enjoyed previously unimaginable wealth,
- a. but women remained limited to only domestic service employment.
 - b. and African Americans in the South were able to abandon the sharecropping system.
 - c. but many more Americans lived in poverty.
 - d. and labor unions also made large economic gains.

This question is based on the quotation below.

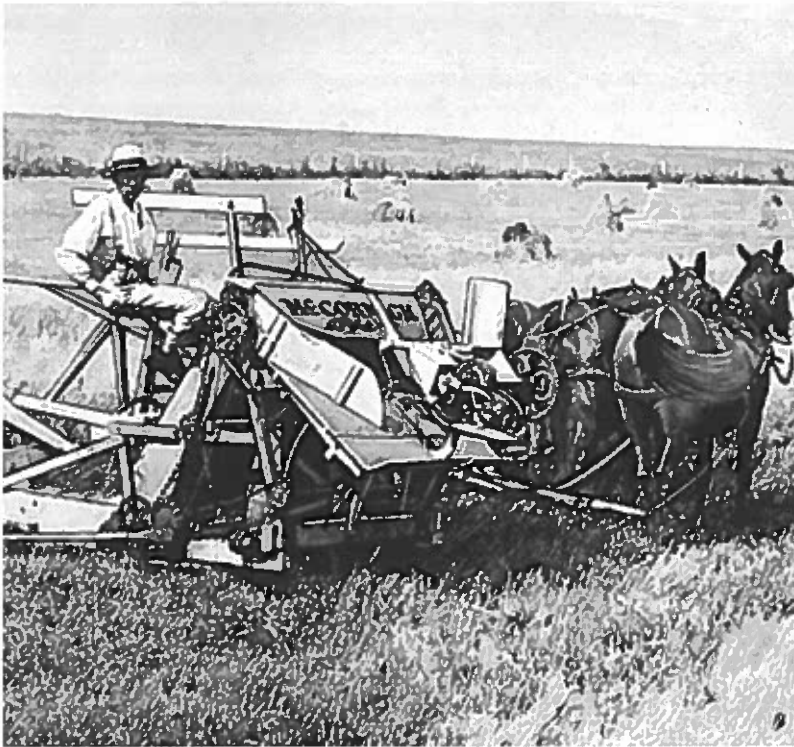
"When I first saw Yosemite, and read the notices posted by the State Commissioners, forbidding the cutting or marring the beauty in any way of the trees and shrubs, etc., I said, 'How fine it is that this grand valley has been made a park, for the enjoyment of all the world! Here we shall have a section of the wonderful flora of the mountains of California....' But instead of enjoying special protection...it has suffered special destruction, for lack of the extraordinary care that so much trampling travel in it required. Therefore, now, instead of being most preciously cared for as the finest of all the park-gardens, it looks like a frowzy, neglected backwoods pasture. The best meadows are enclosed for hay-fields by unsightly fences, and all the rest of the floor of the valley is given up to the destructive pasturage of horses."

John Muir, Speech to the Sierra Club, 1895

John Muir, "The National Parks and Forest Reservations," Proceedings of the Meeting of the Sierra Club Held November 23, 1895. Published in *Sierra Club Bulletin*, Vol. 7, 1896.

- _____ 57. The point of view expressed in the passage above is most consistent with the sentiments of which of the following groups?
- a. Nativists
 - b. Modernists
 - c. Preservationists
 - d. Corporatists
- _____ 58. Which of the following most often stood in the way of attempts to achieve the broader goals suggested in the excerpt above?
- a. Corporate interests
 - b. Government corruption
 - c. American Indians
 - d. Supreme Court decisions

This question is based on the undated photograph below.



Horse-Drawn Harvester
The Granger Collection, New York

- _____ 59. In the late 19th century, farmers had to adapt to new realities, as illustrated in the photograph above, requiring a greater dependence on
- a. tenant farming.
 - b. the federal government.
 - c. railroads.
 - d. tariffs.
- _____ 60. The Populist Party developed as a reaction to the growth of corporate power in agriculture and
- a. economic instability in the farming sector.
 - b. the stronger role of the federal government in the American economic system.
 - c. Indian resistance to expanding land demands for settlers.
 - d. wealthy Americans' practice of conspicuous consumption.