

Name: _____

Date: _____

Choose the letter of the best answer.

- ____ 1. Which of the following marked the end of the wars between the federal government and the Plains Indians?
 - A. the Treaty of Fort Laramie
 - B. the death of Sitting Bull
 - C. the Sand Creek Massacre
 - D. the massacre at Wounded Knee

- ____ 2. Why did the policy of treating the Great Plains as a huge reservation change?
 - A. White settlers began wanting the land on the Plains.
 - B. Native Americans refused to remain on the Plains.
 - C. Native American populations decreased and needed less land.
 - D. The Plains failed to meet the needs of Native American peoples.

- ____ 3. Which of the following events occurred first?
 - A. the Treaty of Fort Laramie
 - B. the death of Sitting Bull
 - C. the Sand Creek Massacre
 - D. the massacre at Wounded Knee

- ____ 4. Which of the following was **not** central to the life and culture of the Plains Indians in the 1800s?
 - A. the horse
 - B. the buffalo
 - C. the extended family
 - D. land ownership

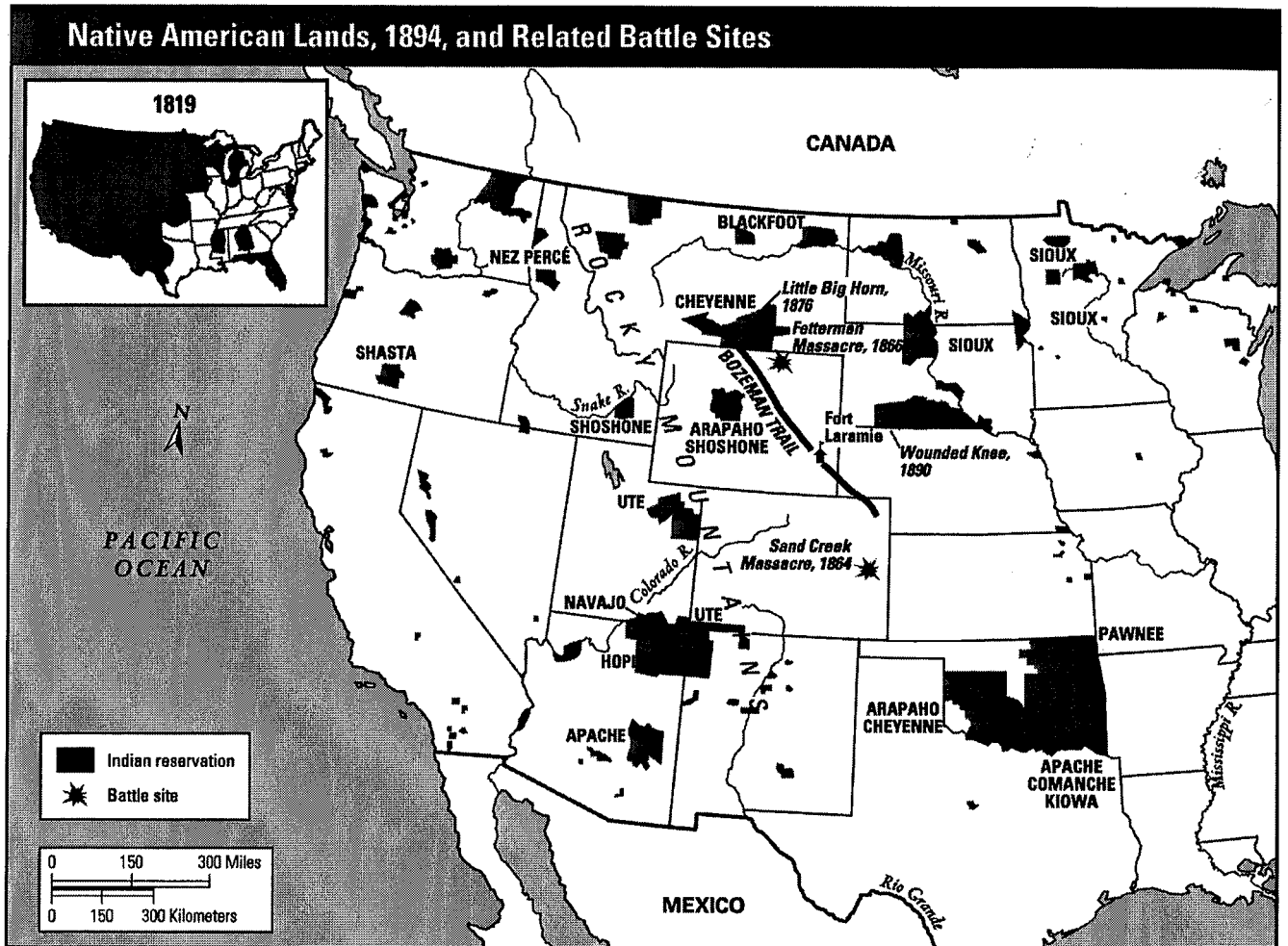
- ____ 5. Who were the exodusters?
 - A. European immigrants who settled on the Great Plains
 - B. Plains Indians forced onto reservations in the 1800s
 - C. former slaves from the South who settled on the Great Plains
 - D. cowboys who worked long drives in the summer and odd jobs in the winter

- ____ 6. Why did little of the free land offered by the Homestead Act end up being claimed by settlers?
 - A. The land was too difficult to farm.
 - B. Few settlers wanted to move West at the time.
 - C. Most of it was taken by people seeking profits.
 - D. The government put too many restrictions on its use.

- ____ 7. Which of the following was **most** responsible for bringing an end to the era of the wide-open western frontier?
 - A. the railroad
 - B. barbed wire
 - C. sheep ranching
 - D. bonanza farming

- ____ 8. Why did Plains farmers in the late 1800s tend to support bimetallism?
- A. It would put more money in circulation.
 - B. It would make the nation's money supply safer.
 - C. It would lower the prices of seed and farm machinery.
 - D. It would allow them to profit from the mineral rights on their land.
- ____ 9. Which of the following did **not** intensify the debts that Plains farmers had during the late 1800s?
- A. inflation
 - B. falling prices
 - C. a tight money supply
 - D. a shrinking supply of farm land
- ____ 10. Which of the following marked the collapse of Populism?
- A. the Panic of 1893
 - B. the founding of the Grange
 - C. the "Cross of Gold" speech
 - D. the election of William McKinley

Using the exhibit, choose the letter of the best answer.



- ___ 11. Which Native American group lived closest to Mexico?
- A. Hopi
 - B. Nez Percé
 - C. Apache
 - D. Shoshone
- ___ 12. Which tribe had reservations near the northern U.S. border?
- A. Apache
 - B. Shoshone
 - C. Blackfoot
 - D. Arapaho
- ___ 13. The Bozeman Trail ran through which town?
- A. Sand Creek
 - B. Fort Laramie
 - C. Wounded Knee
 - D. Cheyenne

- ___ 14. In 1819, Native American lands comprised how much of the continental United States?
- A. almost 100%
 - B. less than 25%
 - C. none
 - D. more than 50%
- ___ 15. Near which feature did a battle occur in 1876?
- A. Missouri River
 - B. Snake River
 - C. Hopi reservation
 - D. Bozeman Trail

Votes Cast in Presidential Election of 1896

State	Popular Votes (in thousands)			Electoral Votes*
	Total	Rep.	Dem.	
United States	13,907	7,102	6,493	271R, 176D
Alabama	195	56	130	11D
Arkansas	140	38	101	8D
California	299	147	123	8R, 1D
Colorado	187	26	159	4D
Connecticut	174	110	57	6R
Delaware	32	17	13	3R
Florida	46	11	31	4D
Georgia	156	59	93	13D
Idaho	30	6	23	3D
Illinois	1,088	607	465	24R
Indiana	637	324	306	15R
Iowa	521	289	224	13R
Kansas	336	159	172	10D
Kentucky	446	218	218	12R, 1D
Louisiana	101	22	77	8D
Maine	118	80	35	6R
Maryland	251	137	105	8R
Massachusetts	402	279	106	15R
Michigan	546	293	237	14R
Minnesota	342	194	140	9R
Mississippi	70	5	63	9D
Missouri	674	305	364	17D

State	Popular Votes (in thousands)			Electoral Votes*
	Total	Rep.	Dem.	
Montana	53	10	42	3D
Nebraska	223	103	115	8D
Nevada	10	2	8	3D
New Hampshire	84	57	21	4R
New Jersey	371	221	134	10R
New York	1,424	820	551	36R
North Carolina	330	154	175	11D
North Dakota	47	26	21	3R
Ohio	1,014	526	477	23R
Oregon	97	49	45	4R
Pennsylvania	1,194	728	427	32R
Rhode Island	55	37	14	4R
South Carolina	66	7	59	9D
South Dakota	83	41	41	4D
Tennessee	318	149	164	12D
Texas	539	163	369	15D
Utah	78	13	65	3D
Vermont	64	51	10	4R
Virginia	295	135	155	12D
Washington	94	39	52	4D
West Virginia	202	105	94	6R
Wisconsin	447	268	166	12R
Wyoming	21	10	10	3D

* *D* means Democratic and *R* means Republican. Electors listed here as Democratic were elected in many states on joint Democratic and People's Party tickets.

- ___ 16. Which state gave the Republican candidate (McKinley) the largest number of popular votes?
- A. California
 - B. Illinois
 - C. Pennsylvania
 - D. New York

- ___ 17. Which state gave the Democratic candidate (Bryan) the smallest number of popular votes?
A. Delaware
B. Vermont
C. Ohio
- ___ 18. How many states cast at least one electoral vote for the Democratic candidate?
A. 17
B. 14
C. 24
D. 21
- ___ 19. How many total popular votes were cast for both candidates?
A. 13,907,000
B. 6,493,000
C. 7,102
D. 13,907
- ___ 20. Which states split their electoral votes between the two candidates?
A. California and Kansas
B. California and Kentucky
C. Kansas and Kentucky
D. Kansas and Colorado

Choose the letter of the best answer.

- ___ 21. The education of Plains Indian children traditionally did not include
A. myths.
B. examples.
C. books.
D. games.
- ___ 22. Most Native Americans responded to restrictions placed upon them by the U.S. government by
A. abiding by signed treaties.
B. ignoring the restrictions.
C. moving from their lands.
D. seeking monetary compensation.
- ___ 23. The Dawes Act was designed to benefit
A. Native Americans.
B. white settlers.
C. both Native Americans and white settlers.
D. neither Native Americans nor white settlers.
- ___ 24. The Mexican *vaquero* influenced the American cowboy in all of the following areas **except**
A. politics.
B. language.
C. clothing.
D. food.

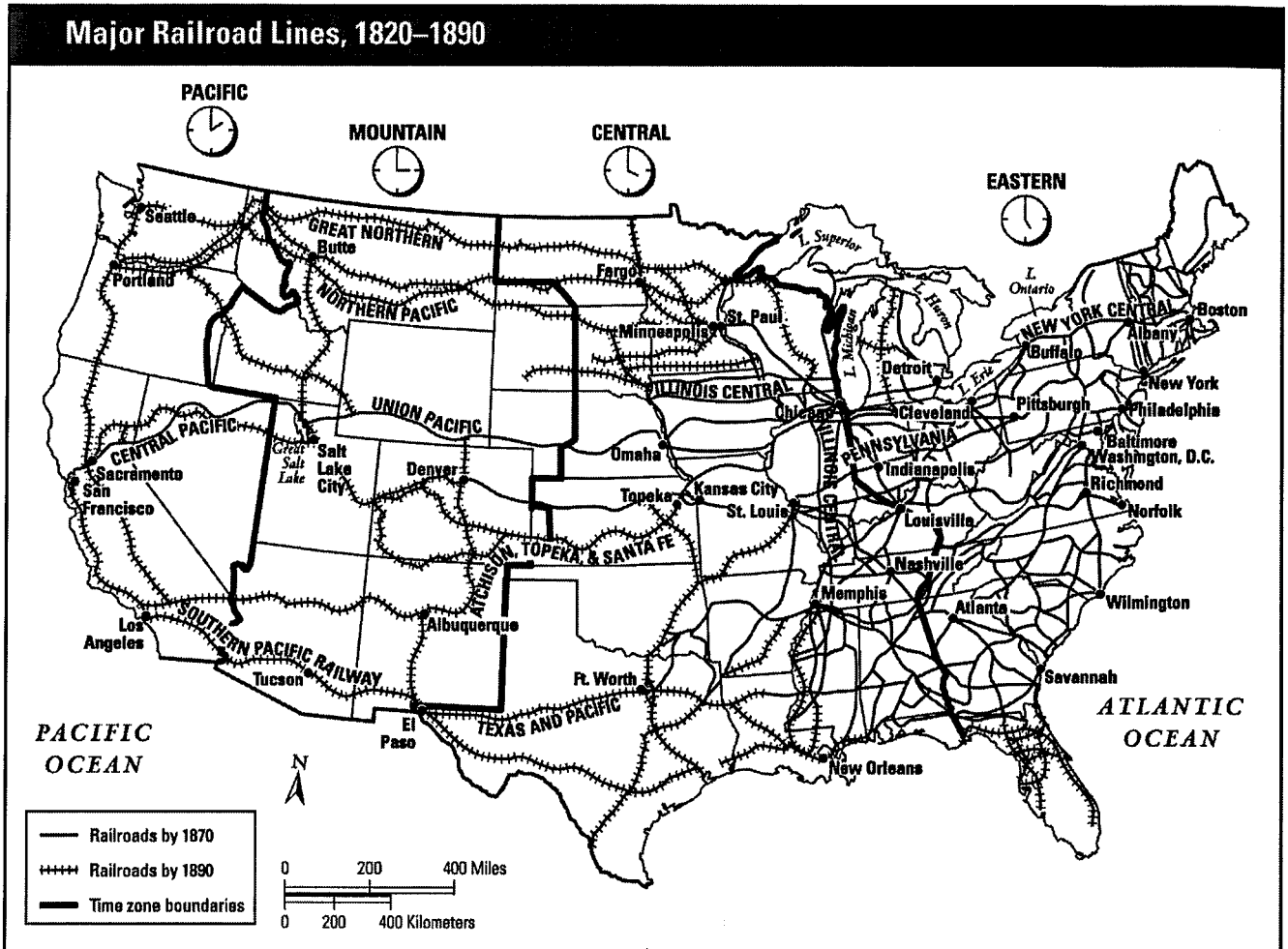
- ___ 25. Demand for beef in the East contributed to
- A. the invention of the cowboy's way of life.
 - B. the end of the long drives.
 - C. the development of the Chisholm Trail.
 - D. the decline of the railroads.
- ___ 26. Most American cowboys
- A. worked eight hours a day.
 - B. spent a great deal of time fighting Native Americans.
 - C. owned their own horses.
 - D. used guns to protect their herds.
- ___ 27. The intent of the Homestead Act was to
- A. prevent African Americans from settling in the West.
 - B. settle Native Americans in farming communities.
 - C. make money for the government.
 - D. encourage white families to develop the West.
- ___ 28. The Grange did all of the following **except**
- A. support the banks.
 - B. support political candidates.
 - C. oppose the railroads.
 - D. oppose the banks.
- ___ 29. Bimetallism would allow for the exchange of paper currency for
- A. silver only.
 - B. gold only.
 - C. neither gold nor silver.
 - D. either gold or silver.
- ___ 30. William McKinley won the election of 1896 because
- A. he campaigned harder than his opponent.
 - B. he had the support of the East and Midwest.
 - C. he delivered the "Cross of Gold" speech.
 - D. he had the backing of the Populist Party.

Select the letter of the term, name, or phrase that best matches each description. Note: Some letters may not be used at all. Some may be used more than once.

- A. Edwin L. Drake
- B. Eugene V. Debs
- C. Christopher Sholes
- D. John D. Rockefeller
- E. Thomas Alva Edison
- F. Mary Harris "Mother" Jones
- G. George M. Pullman
- H. Alexander Graham Bell
- I. Andrew Carnegie
- J. Henry Bessemer

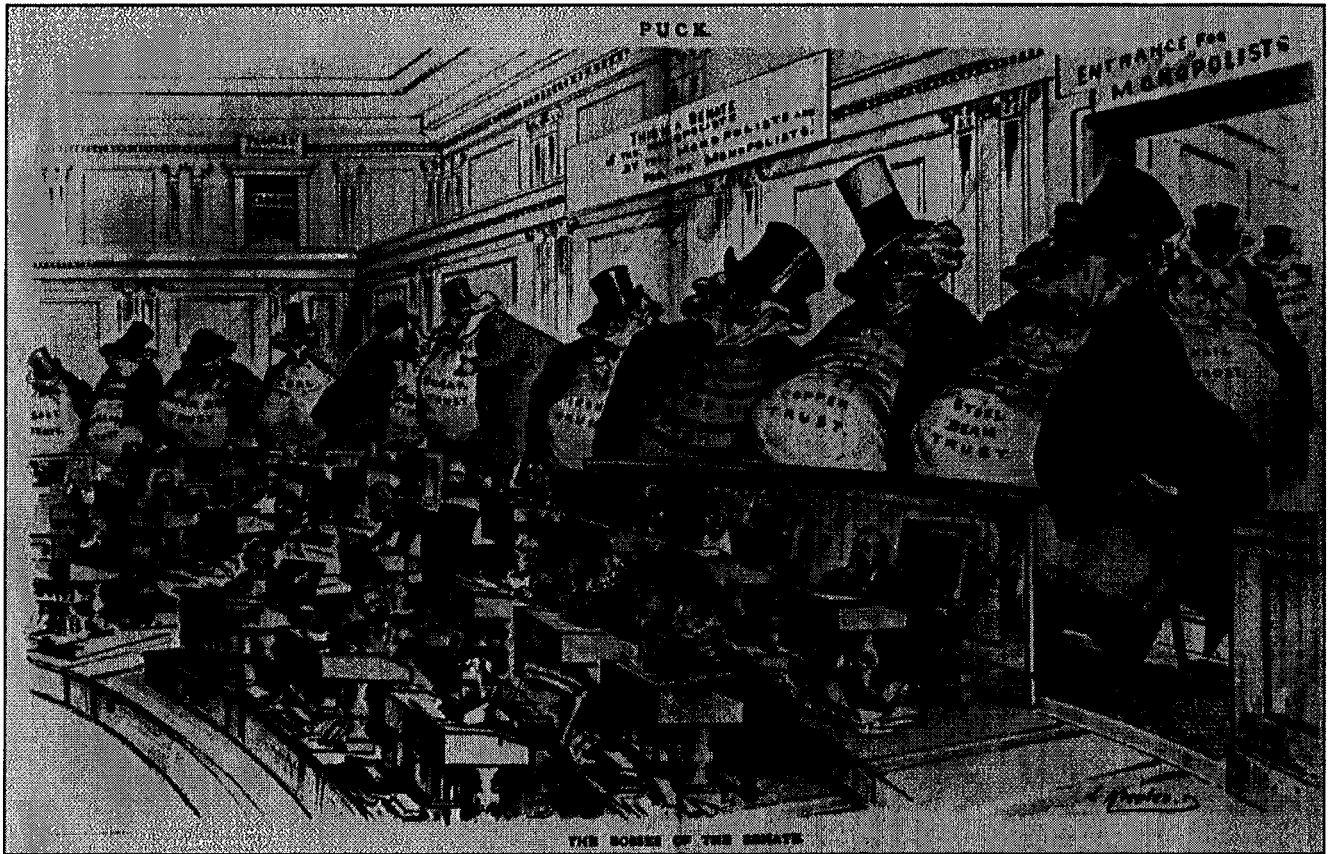
- ___ 31. invented the typewriter
- ___ 32. first successfully used a steam engine to remove oil from beneath the earth's surface
- ___ 33. ran the American Railway Union and later ran for president several times as a socialist
- ___ 34. Scottish immigrant who made a fortune in steel and donated most of his profits
- ___ 35. organized coal miners, their wives, and their children to fight for better working conditions
- ___ 36. created trusts and was criticized as a robber baron while serving as head of the Standard Oil Company
- ___ 37. perfected the incandescent light bulb, created an electrical power system, and organized power plants
- ___ 38. developed a cheap and effective manufacturing process for making steel
- ___ 39. opened the way for worldwide communications with invention of the telephone
- ___ 40. railroad-car mogul who built a town to house his employees

Using the exhibit, choose the letter of the best answer.



- ___ 41. Into how many time zones is the continental United States divided?
- A. one
 - B. two
 - C. three
 - D. four
- ___ 42. How many hours separate Central and Eastern time?
- A. one
 - B. three
 - C. four
 - D. five
- ___ 43. In 1870, how many railroads reached the West Coast?
- A. one
 - B. two
 - C. three
 - D. four

- ___ 44. Which railway connected Butte and Minneapolis?
- Great Northern
 - Northern Pacific
 - Union Pacific
 - Illinois Central
- ___ 45. Which two cities were connected by the Pennsylvania Railway?
- Los Angeles and Tucson
 - Salt Lake City and Omaha
 - Atlanta and Pittsburgh
 - Pittsburgh and St. Louis



Cartoon appearing in Puck magazine, January 23, 1889

- ___ 46. What is the setting of this cartoon?
- the boardroom of a large corporation
 - the United States Senate
 - a railway station in a major city
 - a theater with a sold-out show
- ___ 47. What group do the large men at the back of the room represent?
- labor organizers
 - wealthy monopolists
 - very powerful senators
 - typical American citizens

- ___ 48. Who are the smaller men in the picture?
- A. U.S. senators
 - B. industrialists
 - C. mayors
 - D. railroad magnates
- ___ 49. Which entrance to the Senate is closed?
- A. the monopolists'
 - B. the senators'
 - C. the president's
 - D. the people's
- ___ 50. What is the main idea of this cartoon?
- A. The Senate is working for the people, not for special interests.
 - B. Owners of business monopolies control the Senate.
 - C. Ordinary people are not allowed in the Senate.
 - D. Senators can be bribed for small amounts of money.

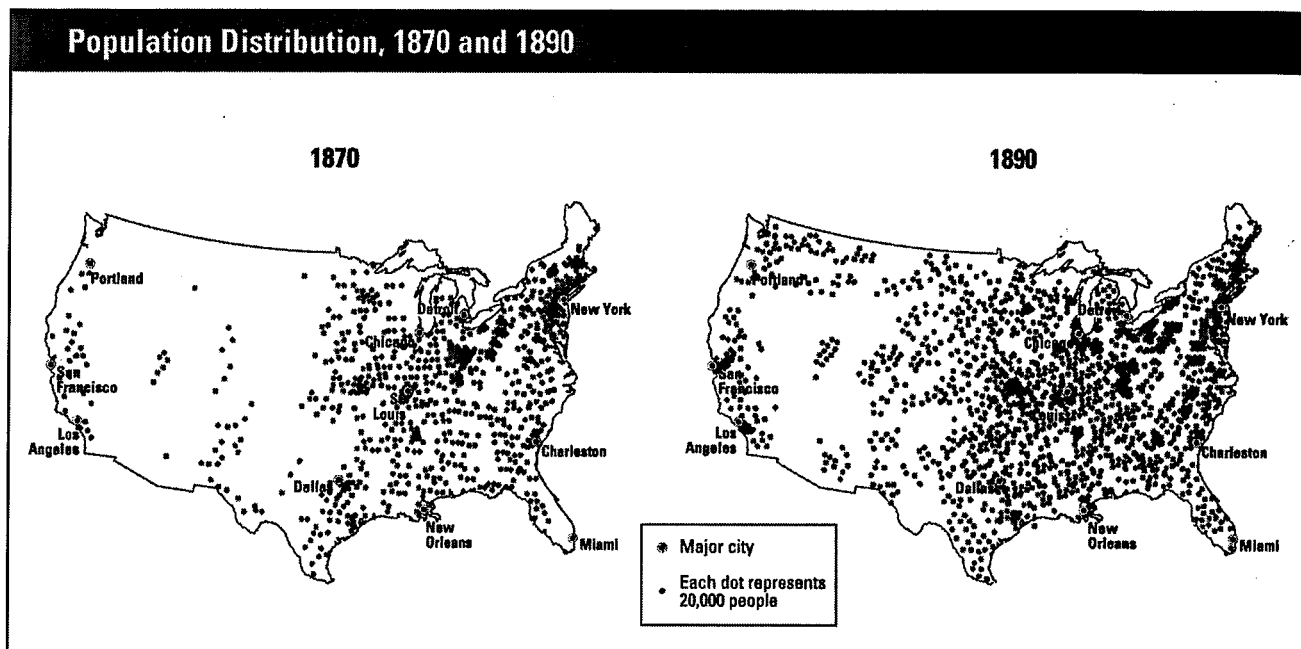
Choose the letter of the best answer.

- ___ 51. Which of the following **most** allowed manufacturers to build their factories away from rivers?
- A. electricity
 - B. steel beams
 - C. railroads
 - D. the telephone
- ___ 52. Why was Pullman, Illinois, an unusual town?
- A. It had one main industry.
 - B. It specialized in a regional product.
 - C. It owed its prosperity to the railroads.
 - D. It was built by a company to house its workers.
- ___ 53. Which of the following did Social Darwinism discourage?
- A. hard work
 - B. Industrialization
 - C. government regulation
 - D. the accumulation of wealth
- ___ 54. In which of the following places did 146 female workers die in a fire?
- A. Haymarket Square
 - B. the Pullman factory
 - C. the Triangle Shirtwaist Factory
 - D. Carnegie Steel's Homestead Plant
- ___ 55. Why were scabs unpopular with striking workers during the late 1800s?
- A. They were socialists.
 - B. They were federal troops.
 - C. They were part of management.
 - D. They were workers used to break strikes.

- ___ 56. What made it possible to construct skyscrapers in the 1800s?
- A. cheap electric power
 - B. fire safety standards
 - C. the invention of the elevator
 - D. new methods of making steel
- ___ 57. What did industrial consolidation and trusts reduce during the late 1800s?
- A. corruption
 - B. Monopolies
 - C. competition
 - D. interstate commerce
- ___ 58. Who organized the Industrial Workers of the World?
- A. radical unionists and socialists
 - B. female workers in the dressmaking trade
 - C. railroad workers, both skilled and unskilled
 - D. African-American workers, both skilled and unskilled
- ___ 59. Which of the following resulted from the investigation of the Triangle Shirtwaist fire?
- A. the imprisonment of company officials
 - B. the passage of the Sherman Antitrust Act
 - C. the adoption of equal wages for men and women
 - D. changes in local labor laws for women and children
- ___ 60. What was the goal of the Interstate Commerce Act?
- A. to build new railroads
 - B. to destroy the railroad industry
 - C. to lower excessive railroad rates
 - D. to increase the power of railroads
- ___ 61. The main immigration processing station in San Francisco was called
- A. Ellis Island.
 - B. Tammany Hall.
 - C. Angel Island.
 - D. Hull House.
- ___ 62. The main goal of the Chinese Exclusion Act was to
- A. decrease Chinese immigration.
 - B. create segregated classrooms.
 - C. settle a disagreement between China and the United States.
 - D. stop Chinese Americans from attending school in the United States.
- ___ 63. The **main** goal of the Americanization movement was to
- A. limit the number of immigrants entering the country.
 - B. assimilate people of various cultures into the dominant culture.
 - C. improve the living conditions in America's largest cities.
 - D. encourage people to move from the country to the city.

- ___ 64. The row house was a new type of housing that conserved space by
- A. rising ten or more stories high.
 - B. combining air vents with trash disposal areas.
 - C. sharing side walls with other buildings.
 - D. enclosing a park shared by several buildings.
- ___ 65. Settlement houses were founded in the late 1800s by
- A. new immigrants.
 - B. social reformers.
 - C. political machines.
 - D. industrial workers.
- ___ 66. The illegal use of political influence for personal gain is called
- A. nativism.
 - B. civil service.
 - C. gentlemen's agreement.
 - D. graft.
- ___ 67. Tammany Hall was the name of
- A. a famous settlement house.
 - B. a New York Customs House.
 - C. a New York City political machine.
 - D. the federal courthouse in New York City.
- ___ 68. An example of patronage would be
- A. bribing a government official.
 - B. assassinating a public official.
 - C. saying one thing and doing another.
 - D. appointing a friend to a political position.
- ___ 69. The Pendleton Civil Service Act required
- A. applicants for government jobs to pass examinations.
 - B. native-born Americans to treat immigrants with courtesy.
 - C. government workers to renounce all party loyalties.
 - D. cities to provide services such as clean water to their residents.

Using the exhibit, choose the letter of the best answer.



- ___ 70. Which city located on the East Coast had the most people living in or near it in 1870?
- A. New York
 - B. Miami
 - C. Charleston
 - D. New Orleans
- ___ 71. In 1870, which region of the United States was most densely populated?
- A. Southwest
 - B. Southeast
 - C. Northwest
 - D. Northeast
- ___ 72. In 1890, which region was least densely populated?
- A. Northeast
 - B. West
 - C. South
 - D. Midwest
- ___ 73. By 1890, how many people had settled in Miami?
- A. fewer than 100,000
 - B. 100,000-200,000
 - C. 200,000-500,000
 - D. more than 500,000
- ___ 74. What overall trend do these maps show?
- A. decline in the population of rural areas
 - B. growth in population, concentrated in cities
 - C. decline in immigration, especially from Asia
 - D. movement of people from urban to rural areas

Number of U.S. Immigrants from Four Countries, 1880–1910

Year	China	Japan	Ireland	Italy
1880	5,802	4	71,603	12,354
1881	11,890	11	72,342	15,401
1882	39,579	5	76,432	32,159
1883	8,031	27	81,486	31,792
1884	279	20	63,344	16,510
1885	22	49	51,795	13,642
1886	40	194	49,619	21,315
1887	10	229	68,370	47,622
1888	26	404	73,513	51,558
1889	118	640	65,557	25,307
1890	1,716	691	53,024	52,003
1891	2,836	1,136	55,706	76,055
1892	*	*	51,383	61,631
1893	472	1,380	43,578	72,145
1894	1,170	1,931	30,231	42,977
1895	539	1,150	46,304	35,427
1896	1,441	1,110	40,262	68,060
1897	3,363	1,526	28,421	59,431
1898	2,071	2,230	25,128	58,613
1899	1,660	2,844	31,673	77,419
1900	1,247	12,635	35,730	100,135
1901	2,459	5,269	30,561	135,996
1902	1,649	14,270	29,138	178,375
1903	2,209	19,968	35,310	230,622
1904	4,309	14,264	36,142	193,296
1905	2,166	10,331	52,945	221,479
1906	1,544	13,835	34,995	273,120
1907	961	30,226	34,530	285,731
1908	1,397	15,803	30,556	128,503
1909	1,943	3,111	25,03	183,213
1910	1,968	2,720	29,855	215,537

* No data available.

- ____ 75. From which country did the most immigrants enter the United States in 1880?
- A. China
 - B. Japan
 - C. Ireland
 - D. Italy

- _____ 76. Between which two years did Chinese immigration drop most sharply?
- A. 1882 and 1883
 - B. 1881 and 1882
 - C. 1899 and 1900
 - D. 1886 and 1887
- _____ 77. Which country's immigration rate rose the most dramatically between 1900 and 1910?
- A. China
 - B. Japan
 - C. Ireland
 - D. Italy
- _____ 78. In which year did the Japanese immigration rate **first** rise higher than the Chinese immigration rate?
- A. 1885
 - B. 1891
 - C. 1895
 - D. 1899
- _____ 79. Which two countries sent about the same number of immigrants to the United States in 1890?
- A. China and Japan
 - B. Japan and Ireland
 - C. Ireland and Italy
 - D. China and Italy

Choose the letter of the best answer.

- _____ 80. The Stalwarts were strong supporters of
- A. low tariffs.
 - B. high tariffs.
 - C. the spoils system.
 - D. civil service reform.