

**A.P. United States History: Gilded Age Test**

1. During the Gilded Age, most of the railroad barons
  - a. Rejected government assistance
  - b. Built their railroads with massive government assistance
  - c. Relied exclusively on Chinese labor
  - d. Refused to get involved in politics
  - e. Focused on public service
2. The greatest single factor helping to spur the industrialization of the post-Civil War years was
  - a. Agriculture
  - b. Mining
  - c. The oil industry
  - d. Electric power
  - e. The railroad network
3. The first federal regulatory law designed to protect the public interest from business combinations was the
  - a. Sherman Antitrust law
  - b. Clayton Antitrust law
  - c. Interstate Commerce Act
  - d. Pendleton Civil Service Act
  - e. Federal Trade Commission
4. Match each entrepreneur below with the field of enterprise with which he is historically identified.

A. Andrew Carnegie	1. steel
B. John D. Rockefeller	2. oil
C. J. Pierpont Morgan	3. tobacco
D. James Duke	4. banking

- a. A-1, B-3, C-2, D-4
  - b. A-2, B-4, C-3, D-1
  - c. A-3, B-1, C-4, D-2
  - d. A-1, B-2, C-4, D-3
  - e. A-4, B-2, C-1, D-3
5. The “gospel of wealth”, which associated godliness with riches,
    - a. Based its theology on the sayings of Jesus
    - b. Held that the wealthy should display moral responsibility for their God-given money
    - c. Stimulated efforts to help minorities
    - d. Was opposed by most clergymen
    - e. Encouraged many millionaires to help the poor

6. The first Anti-Trust law was initially primary used to target the power of
  - a. Manufacturing corporations
  - b. Labor unions
  - c. State legislatures
  - d. Railroad corporations
  - e. Banking syndicates
7. Most working women of the 1890s worked for
  - a. Independence
  - b. Glamour
  - c. Economic Necessity
  - d. Retirement savings
  - e. Personal spending money
8. The Knights of Labor accepted all of the following groups except:
  - a. Children
  - b. Women
  - c. Unskilled workers
  - d. Irish and German immigrants
  - e. Chinese Immigrants
9. The most effective and most long lasting union of the post-Civil War period was the
  - a. National Labor Union
  - b. Knights of Labor
  - c. American Federation of Labor
  - d. Knights of Columbus
  - e. Congress of Industrial Organizations
10. The critics who found fault with the “captains of industry” argued that these men
  - a. Had no real business ability
  - b. Built their corporate wealth and power by exploiting workers and the public
  - c. Tried to take the United States back to an earlier age of aristocracy
  - d. Were environmentally insensitive
  - e. Ignored technological advances
11. The major factor in drawing rural farmers away from farms and into the big cities was
  - a. The development of the skyscraper
  - b. The availability of industrial jobs
  - c. The compact nature of those large communities
  - d. The advent of new housing structures known as dumbbell tenements
  - e. The lure of cultural excitement
12. An immigrant entering the USA during this time period would be most likely to be from which group?
  - a. Irish Catholic
  - b. German craftsman
  - c. Chinese laborer
  - d. Russian Jew
  - e. Italian Protestant

13. The American Federation of Labor accepted all of the following groups except:
  - a. Children
  - b. Women
  - c. Unskilled workers
  - d. agricultural immigrants
  - e. Trick question... none of these groups would be welcomed
14. The public library movement across America was greatly aided by generous financial support from
  - a. The federal governments' Morrill Act
  - b. Andrew Carnegie
  - c. John D. Rockefeller
  - d. Local "friends of the library."
  - e. Women's organizations
15. As a result of the electoral defeat of William Jennings Bryan in 1896
  - a. The Populist movement disappeared
  - b. The government remained under the influence of business interests until after 1900
  - c. The government adopted a policy of widespread business regulation
  - d. The Republicans would have to wait until 1908 to regain the White House
16. A *Century of Dishonor*, which chronicled the history of Indian-white relations, led to what action?
  - a. The End of Reconstruction
  - b. The passage of the Dawes Act
  - c. The allocation of large aid packages for Native Americans
  - d. The birth of the Populist Party
17. The Jackson Turner Thesis was essentially what?
  - a. An explanation of American prosperity
  - b. An analysis of the annihilation of the Native Americans
  - c. An argument for the assimilation of immigrants
  - d. An explanation for how Americans acquired their cultural identity
  - e. An debate about the need for public education in the United States
18. "Sooners" were settlers who "jumped the gun" in order to
  - a. Pan gold in California
  - b. Stake claims in the Comstock Lode in Nevada
  - c. Claim land in Oklahoma before the frontier closed in 1890
  - d. Drive the first cattle to Montana and Wyoming
  - e. Grab town sites in the Dakotas
19. The original purpose of the Grange was to
  - a. Get involved in politics
  - b. Support an inflationary monetary policy
  - c. Stimulate self-improvement through educational and social activities
  - d. Improve the farmers' political organization
  - e. Support the Homestead law

20. Jacob Coxe and his “army” marched on Washington D.C., to (look this up if you don’t know it!)
- Demand a larger military budget
  - Protest the repeal of the Sherman Silver Purchase Act
  - Demand that the government relieve unemployment with a public works program
  - Try to promote a general strike of all workers
  - Demand the immediate payment of bonuses to Civil war veterans
21. Labor unions, Populists, and debtors saw in the brutal Pullman episode
- Proof of an alliance between big business, the federal government, and the courts against working people
  - A strategy by which united working-class action could succeed
  - The need for a socialist party in the United States
  - The potential of the federal government as a counterweight to big business
  - The crucial role of middle class public opinions in labor conflicts
22. The Democratic Party nominee for president in 1896 was \_\_\_\_\_; the Republicans nominated \_\_\_\_\_; and the Populists endorsed \_\_\_\_\_.
- William McKinley; Mark Hanna; William Jennings Bryan
  - William Jennings Bryan; William McKinley; James B. Weaver
  - William Jennings Bryan; William McKinley; William Jennings Bryan
  - Mark Hanna; William Jennings Bryan; William Jennings Bryan
  - William Jennings Bryan; Theodore Roosevelt; William Jennings Bryan
23. In the election on 1896, the major issue became
- Restoration of protective tariffs
  - Enactment of an income tax
  - Government programs for those unemployed as a result of the depression
  - The rights of farmers
  - Free and unlimited coinage of silver
24. An invention most directly associated with the development of the skyscraper was
- Bessemer Process
  - The escalator
  - The electric streetcar
  - Interlocking directorates
  - The telephone
25. The first federal law to restrict immigration, passed in 1882, was aimed at
- Stopping Mexicans from crossing the border without first obtaining a visa
  - Excluding Chinese immigrants
  - Stopping immigration from eastern Europe
  - Restricting the number of people coming into the United States
  - Preventing smuggling of illegal aliens over the Canadian border

Short Essays: (Answer both with complete sentences.)

- I. Analyze 3 ways in which farmers tried to ally with industrial workers to respond to industrialization in the Gilded Age (1870-1900).
  
- II. Identify and analyze at least 3 factors that allowed for the rapid industrialization of American cities in the second half of the 19<sup>th</sup> century.