

# Chapter 3 Test, Form A

## Creating a Modern America

**DIRECTIONS: Matching** Match each item with the correct statement below.

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| _____ 1. group that fought Chinese immigration                          | <b>A.</b> Rutherford B. Hayes              |
| _____ 2. location that served as an entry point for European immigrants | <b>B.</b> Karl Marx                        |
| _____ 3. founder of the Tuskegee Institute                              | <b>C.</b> Booker T. Washington             |
| _____ 4. began the railroad boom  | <b>D.</b> air brakes                       |
| _____ 5. Republican president who tried to end patronage                | <b>E.</b> Workingman's Party of California |
| _____ 6. allowed cloth to be made more quickly                          | <b>F.</b> Ellis Island                     |
| _____ 7. enabled longer and heavier trains                              | <b>G.</b> automatic loom                   |
| _____ 8. saw capitalism as a struggle between workers and owners        | <b>H.</b> Pacific Railway Act              |
| _____ 9. decline in the value of money                                  | <b>I.</b> Eugene V. Debs                   |
| _____ 10. head of the American Railway Union                            | <b>J.</b> inflation                        |

**DIRECTIONS: Multiple Choice** Indicate the answer choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.

- \_\_\_\_\_ 11. Laissez-faire relies on \_\_\_\_\_ to regulate prices and wages.
- |                             |                      |
|-----------------------------|----------------------|
| <b>A.</b> supply and demand | <b>C.</b> government |
| <b>B.</b> businesses        | <b>D.</b> the GNP    |
- \_\_\_\_\_ 12. In the Crédit Mobilier scandal, Union Pacific investors got rich by
- |   |
|---|
| <b>A.</b> accepting bribes from business owners to route railroad tracks through their towns. |
| <b>B.</b> achieving a monopoly in hauling freight along their railroads' tracks.              |
| <b>C.</b> conspiring with other railroads to set high prices.                                 |
| <b>D.</b> paying inflated bills from a construction company they controlled.                  |
- \_\_\_\_\_ 13. In the late 1800s, workers' buying power generally increased because
- |   |
|---|
| <b>A.</b> factories often increased prices.   |
| <b>B.</b> factories often increased wages.    |
| <b>C.</b> prices fell faster than wages.      |
| <b>D.</b> wages increased faster than prices. |

## Chapter 3 Test, Form A *cont.*

### Creating a Modern America

- \_\_\_\_\_ 14. What is one advantage that big corporations had over small businesses?
- A. Their products were more expensive.
  - B. They could hire more workers.
  - C. They had higher operating costs.
  - D. They could produce goods more cheaply and efficiently.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 15. Nativists reacted to immigration in the late 1800s by
- A. grouping immigrants into their own sections of cities.
  - B. urging immigrants to assimilate into American society.
  - C. pressuring the government to limit or cut off immigration.
  - D. seeking to convert Catholic immigrants to Protestantism.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 16. Popular culture changed in the late 1800s because industrialization improved the standard of living for many people, enabling them to
- A. spend money on entertainment.
  - B. travel across the country.
  - C. buy mass-produced clothing.
  - D. own houses with more amenities.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 17. Political machines provided new city dwellers with necessities such as jobs, housing, and police protection in exchange for
- A. graft.
  - B. votes.
  - C. kickbacks.
  - D. wages.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 18. Social Darwinism is a philosophy that applied Darwin's theory of evolution and natural selection to human society, arguing that
- A. racial equality would be achieved through acceptance.
  - B. new inventions would not lead to societal improvement.
  - C. individualism could help people rise in society.
  - D. society improved through survival of the fittest.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 19. Passed by Congress in response to the assassination of President James A. Garfield, the Pendleton Act
- A. brought an end to patronage and the spoils system.
  - B. marked the beginning of a professional civil service.
  - C. attempted to regulate rates charged by railroads.
  - D. increased tariffs on textiles and many other goods.

## Chapter 3 Test, Form A *cont.*

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- \_\_\_\_\_ **20.** Beginning in the late 1800s, Southern states used a loophole in the wording of the Fifteenth Amendment to impose restrictions that
- A.** allowed private groups to discriminate against African Americans.
  - B.** prevented African Americans from owning their own farms.
  - C.** barred African Americans from voting in elections.
  - D.** required African Americans to use separate facilities.

**DIRECTIONS: Short Answer** Answer each of the following questions.

- 21.** What is a corporation, who owns it, and how does it raise money?

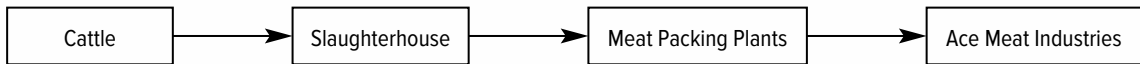
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- 22.** What type of economic strategy does the graph illustrate? Describe how Andrew Carnegie utilized this strategy during the Industrial Revolution.

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## Chapter 3 Test, Form A *cont.*

### Creating a Modern America

TEXT: (1) Washington, Booker T. 1907. *Up from Slavery: An Autobiography*, by Booker T. Washington. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co.; (2) Du Bois, W.E. Burghardt. 1903. *The Souls of Black Folk: Essays and Sketches*. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co.

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23. Describe the problems of urban living in the late 1800s, and explain their causes.

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24. Describe Hull House, and explain how the settlement house movement attempted to solve social problems.

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25.

“The wisest among my race understand that . . . the enjoyment of all the privileges that will come to us must be the result of severe and constant struggle rather than of artificial forcing. . . . It is important and right that all privileges of the law be ours, but it is vastly more important that we be prepared for the exercise of these privileges.”

—Booker T. Washington, Address to the Atlanta Cotton States and International Exposition (“The Atlanta Compromise”), 1895

“[T]he way for a people to gain their reasonable rights is not by voluntarily throwing them away and insisting that they do not want them . . . on the contrary, Negroes must insist continually, in season and out of season, that voting is necessary to modern manhood, [and] that color discrimination is barbarism.”

—W.E.B. Du Bois, *The Souls of Black Folk*, 1903

Summarize the ideas of Booker T. Washington and W.E.B. Du Bois on how to address discrimination against African Americans.

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