



APUSH Unit 6 MC Exam

“SILVER & GOLD”:

The United States in the Industrial Era, 1865-1900

(Bailey, Chapters 22-26)

1. The most important long-term consequence of the Pendleton Act of 1883 was the

- a. establishment of the Interstate Commerce Commission.
- b. institution of a merit and tenure system for federal employees.**
- c. creation of a federal commission to investigate political corruption in state and local governments.
- d. acceptance of the principle of federal regulation of big business.
- e. increased use of silver in the national currency.

2. The “Mugwumps” played a crucial role in deciding the outcome of the Election of 1884 through their

- a. criticism of the Republican candidate, defection from the party, and decision to support the Democrat challenger.
- b. opposition to Radical Republican Reconstruction policies.
- c. criticism of the Democratic candidate, defection from the party, and decision to support the Republican challenger.**
- d. opposition to allowing blacks in the South voting rights.
- e. advocating black voting rights.

3. During the Gilded Age, the *economic* issue that most clearly divided Republicans and Democrats was

- a. the U.S. currency.
- b. railroad regulation.
- c. antitrust legislation.
- d. the tariff.**
- e. the establishment of western homesteads.

4. & 5. a.

6. Which of the following is *not* associated with the issue of the money supply in the late nineteenth century?

- a. the Sherman Silver Purchase Act
- b. the “Crime of ‘73”
- c. the Interstate Commerce Act**
- d. the Greenback Party
- e. the Bland-Alison Act

7. In the 1892 election, the Populist Party

- a. became the first “third party” in American history to win the Presidency.
- b. received over a million votes across the nation.**
- c. swept every state of the former Confederacy.
- d. failed to run a candidate for President.
- e. supported the Democratic candidate for President.

8. Which of the following was among Booker T. Washington’s objectives?

- a. To keep up a constant agitation over questions of racial equality.
- b. To encourage blacks to be more militant in demanding their rights.
- c. To encourage blacks to work hard, acquire property, and to prove that they were worthy of their rights.**
- d. To urge blacks not to accept “separate but equal” facilities.
- e. To form an organization to advance the rights of blacks.

9. Which of the following is a *correct* statement about national politics in the Gilded Age?

- a. Congress focused on the problems of industrialization and urbanization.
- b. The Presidents of the era expanded executive powers.
- c. The two major parties avoided taking strong positions on the issues.**
- d. Republicans held firm control of both Congress and the presidency.
- e. Lack of interest in national politics resulted in low voter turnout.

10. The farmer’s alliance movement

- a. was restricted to the agrarian South because agriculture was prosperous elsewhere.
- b. initially advocated farmer self-education and cooperatives and then eventually turned to political activity.**
- c. was never able to build a large membership.
- d. limited itself to a social and educational role and stayed out of politics.
- e. received considerable support from urban immigrants and workers.

11. The most successful party in the midterm election of 1894 was the

- a. Populist.**
- b. Democratic.
- c. Republican.
- d. Greenback.
- e. none of the above

12. The Credit Mobilier scandal involved

- a. public utilities.
- b. the Bureau of Indian Affairs.
- c. Andrew Carnegie.
- d. excise taxes on distilled liquor.
- e. none of the above**

13. Under President Harrison, the Republicans were eager to spend the government's surplus money because they wanted to
- give "kickbacks" to the railroad industry.
 - win the support of farmers.
 - dispel the criticism that they were insensitive to American workers.
 - safeguard the high tariff.**
 - help ease the economic hardships brought on by the Depression of 1893.
14. The Presidential elections of the 1870's and 1880's
- were all won by Republicans.
 - aroused great interest in voters.**
 - witnessed very low voter turnout.
 - were rarely close.
 - usually involved sharp partisan differences over issues.
15. Grant was denied a third term in office for the following reasons (1) he lost the election to Benjamin Harrison, **(2) his administration was a circus of corruption and incompetence**, (3) he had lost his popularity with the people of the United States, **(4) the Radical Republicans who supported him were losing considerable power politically**, **(5) Congress passed a resolution reinforcing the tradition set by George Washington of Presidents serving only two terms in office.**
- 1 and 5 only
 - 2, 3, and 4 only
 - 2, 4, and 5 only**
 - 2, 3, 4, and 5 only
 - 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5
16. The term "machine politics" refers to
- urban politics influenced by the new industrial elite who were known as "bosses."
 - urban politics controlled by the boss of an unofficial political organization designed to keep a particular party or faction in office**
 - a political system in which reformers ruled out over corruption.
 - a social theory in which all interest groups in society meshed together like the parts of a machine
 - the idea that city government could be run in a quick and efficient manner just as was being done in assembly-line factories.
17. The original purpose of the Grange was to
- get involved with politics.
 - support an inflationary monetary policy.
 - organize groups who would leave the farms together and travel to the industrial cities in search of work.
 - improve the farmers' collective plight through activism.
 - none of the above**
18. All of the following had a dramatic impact on the Plains Indians *except*
- irrigation.
 - the light bulb.**
 - the Bessemer process.
 - new mining technologies.
 - the Homestead Act.
19. Which of the following was true of W.E.B. DuBois?
- He founded the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.**
 - He worked closely with Booker T. Washington.
 - He established a black college at Tuskegee, Alabama.
 - He believed that blacks should temporarily accept segregation from whites.
 - none of the above
20. Which of the following pairs is incorrectly matched?
- economic depression of the 1890's—Coxey's Army.
 - immigration—the Comstock Law.
 - the Plains Indians—the Dawes Severalty Act
 - the "bloody shirt"—William McKinley**
 - political patronage—the Pendleton Act
21. The decisions of the Supreme Court in the late nineteenth century most often
- avored corporations.**
 - avored labor unions.
 - avoided cases involving labor disputes.
 - protected consumers.
 - supported government regulation.
22. The Republican majority in the 1890 "Billion- Dollar" Congress saw its most serious problem as the
- treasury surplus**
 - Populist movement.
 - currency question.
 - frequency and violence of labor strikes.
 - William Jennings Bryan.
23. In his interpretation of the historical development of the United States, Frederick Jackson Turner focused on the importance of
- the traditions of Western European culture
 - the absence of a feudal aristocracy
 - Black people and Black slavery
 - the conflict between capitalists and workers
 - the existence of cheap unsettled land.**
24. During the closing decades of the nineteenth century, farmers complained about all of the following *except*
- rising commodity prices**
 - high interest charges
 - high freight rates
 - high storage costs
 - large middleman profits.
25. The American Federation of Labor under the leadership of Samuel Gompers organized
- skilled workers in craft unions in order to achieve economic gains**
 - all industrial and agricultural workers in "one big union"
 - unskilled workers along industrial lines
 - workers and intellectuals into a labor party for political action
 - workers into a fraternal organization to provide unemployment and old-age benefits.

26. Which of the following constitutes a significant change in the treatment of American Indians during the last half of the nineteenth century?
- The beginnings of negotiations with individual tribes
 - The start of a removal policy
 - The abandonment of the reservation system
 - The admission of all American Indians to the full rights of United States citizenship
 - The division of the tribal lands among individual members.**
27. Most unions had little success in the late nineteenth century because
- workers had no interest in their fellow laborers
 - work force size was declining
 - unionism ran counter to the tradition of individualism**
 - government protection made unions unnecessary
 - they lacked sufficient motivation.
28. The "Ghost Dancer" movement among Western Native Americans stressed all of the following *except*
- the belief that the world would soon come to an end
 - rejection of alcohol and other trappings of white society
 - unity among Native Americans of different tribes
 - non-violence**
 - the use of "magic" to neutralize the effectiveness of whites' weaponry.
29. In 1894, President Cleveland sent United States troops to Chicago to end a strike at the Pullman Palace Car Company, citing the responsibility of the federal government specifically to
- protect the mail**
 - maintain law and order
 - confront anarchists
 - prepare the troops for the Spanish-American war
 - keep workers employed.
30. The outbreak of the Indian Wars of the 1870s was caused by all of the following *except*
- the U.S. government's effort to isolate Indian tribes on smaller reservations
 - the rejection of earlier treaties by young Sioux warriors**
 - the rush of gold miners into Indian lands
 - perceived failure of the U.S. government to honor past treaty commitments
 - the division of tribal lands into individual farms for tribal members.
31. The Granger laws were an attempt, usually at the state level, to
- regulate railroads**
 - lower the federal tariff rate
 - control industrial trusts
 - introduce inflated currency
 - none of the above
32. One of the methods that post Civil-War business leaders used to increase their profits was
- increasing competition.
 - supporting the idea of a federally planned economy.
 - by eliminating as much competition as possible.**
 - doing away with the tactic of vertical integration.
 - doing away with the tactic of horizontal integration.
33. The overshadowing issue in the 1892 presidential campaign focused on the
- institution of Jim Crow laws in the South.
 - strong appeals to the "bloody shirt."
 - demand for a graduated income tax.
 - high-tariff policies of the Republicans.**
 - money supply.
34. Which of the following pairs is *incorrectly* matched?
- Theodore Dreiser-Literature
 - Scott Joplin-Music
 - Winslow Homer-Painting
 - Louis Sullivan— Literature**
 - Horatio Alger-Literature
35. Which of the following pairs is *incorrectly* matched?
- Helen Hunt Jackson-*A Century of Dishonor*
 - Charles Darwin— *Origin of the Species*
 - Edward Bellamy— *Looking Backward*
 - Thorsten Veblen-*The Theory of the Leisure Class*
 - Mark Twain-*How the Other Half Lives***
36. Which of the following is *not* among the cultural movements of the late 19th century?
- naturalism
 - realism
 - the Ashcan School
 - ragtime
 - none of the above (that is, all of the above were cultural movements of the late 19th century)**
37. Of the following, which was the *most* important cause of agrarian discontent in the United States in the last quarter of the nineteenth century?
- The end of free homesteads under the Homestead Act.
 - The end of Republican Party efforts to aid farmers.
 - The exhaustion of plains soil by poor farming methods.
 - The business practices of U.S. railroad companies.**
 - The increase in the number of immigrants to the U.S.
38. Which of the following reformers is correctly paired with the political organization through which he sought to bring about reform?
- Uriah Stephens— Knights of Labor**
 - James Weaver— American (Know-Nothing) Party
 - Eugene Debs— Greeback Labor Party
 - William Jennings Bryan— Republican Party
 - Booker T. Washington— Ku Klux Klan

39. Radical Republicans sought to directly promote the basic civil and political rights of former slaves in the South following the Civil War by means of all of the following congressional measures *except*

- a. the Military Reconstruction Act.
- b. the Tenure of Office Act.**
- c. the Civil Rights Act of 1875.
- d. the Freedmen's Bureau Act.
- e. the Fourteenth Amendment.

40. Black Codes were intended to

- a. promote the return of former slaves to Africa.
- b. close public schools and other facilities to blacks.
- c. enable blacks to vote in federal elections.
- d. deny the rights of citizenship to newly freed slaves.**
- e. provide legal protection for the NAACP.

41. The Omaha Platform contained all of the following proposals *except*

- a. immigration restriction.**
- b. the free and unlimited coinage of silver.
- c. government ownership and operation of transportation and communication systems.
- d. direct election of U.S. senators.
- e. federal antitrust legislation.

42. The Republican majority in the 1890 "Billion-Dollar" Congress spent most of the budget surplus by

- a. lowering tariff rates.
- b. adopting the free and unlimited coinage of silver.
- c. enacting new spending provisions to compensate Civil War veterans.**
- d. ousting "Czar" Reed from the speakership of the House.
- e. none of the above

43. Which of the following pairs is *incorrectly* matched?

- a. The Farmer's Alliance— Omaha Platform**
- b. The Patrons of Husbandry— Granger Laws
- c. The Knights of Labor— Haymarket Riot
- d. *The Gospel of Wealth*—Andrew Carnegie
- e. *The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn*— Mark Twain

44. During the 1892 presidential election, large numbers of white farmers in the solid South refused to desert the Democratic Party and support the Populist Party because they

- a. had nothing to gain politically.
- b. had little to gain economically.
- c. believed too many Populists were former Republicans.
- d. were still committed to voting Democratic because of lingering resentment over the Civil War.
- e. feared losing political power to blacks.**

45. Which of the following were most likely to help immigrants adjust to city life in the late 19th century?

- a. politicians from Tammany Hall**
- b. followers of Social Darwinists
- c. members of the American Protective Association
- d. the United States Government
- e. employers in major industries

46. How did industrialization affect skilled craftsmen?

- a. the subdividing of manufacturing products into smaller jobs meant that an individual no longer manufactured an entire product**
- b. skilled craftsmen were needed to operate factory machinery
- c. the tension of assembly-line work caused many formerly sober and disciplined skilled craftsmen to drink on the job
- d. skilled craftsmen when into management positions in industry
- e. it made them far more important in American society

47. The concept of the Gospel of Wealth is reflected in all of the following statements *except*:

- a. All men had a moral duty to become rich.
- b. The wealthy had a responsibility to use their wealth for the good of society.
- c. It was difficult for many Americans to achieve wealth.**
- d. Men with wealth should support educational, health, and religious institutions.
- e. Wealth was God's reward for a life of virtue and hard work.

48. All of the following were important factors in post-Civil War industrial expansion *except*

- a. the growth of the railroads.
- b. the availability of a large pool of unskilled labor.
- c. American ingenuity and inventiveness.
- d. a series of "forgettable presidents".**
- e. an abundance of natural resources.

49. Labor unions favored immigration restriction because most immigrants were all of the following *except*

- a. unproductive workers.**
- b. used as strikebreakers.
- c. willing to work for lower wages.
- d. difficult to unionize.
- e. assumed to be taking away jobs from American workers.

50. In the decades after the Civil War, most American farmers

- a. grew a single cash crop**
- b. diversified their crops.
- c. became increasingly self-sufficient.
- d. saw their numbers grow as more people moved west.
- e. were frustrated by the inflation occurring in the U.S. economy.

51. Though the common view is that the U.S. government did not intervene in the economy during the nineteenth century, in fact it did most noticeably by

- a. encouraging extensive European immigration.
- b. subsidizing an extensive system of roads and canals.
- c. giving land grants to railroads and tariff protection to American manufacturers.
- d. aiding business against the strikes of organized labor.
- e. all of the above**

52. By 1890 the federal government had created a federal Indian policy which sought to accomplish all of the following *except*

- a. assimilate Native Americans into mainstream American society.
- b. encourage Indians to enter agriculture by offering land and citizenship.
- c. redistribute tribal lands.
- d. destroy Native American tribal culture.
- e. expand the reservation system.**

53. Which of the following represents the original intent of the Pendleton Act (1883)?

- a. To bring an end to Reconstruction in the South and to restore control of state governments to southern whites.
- b. To authorize pensions for veterans of the Civil War, their widows, and minor orphaned children.
- c. To determine the legal succession to the presidency after the office of vice-president has become vacant after the second assassination of an American president in fifteen years in 1881.
- d. To provide the legal basis for the federal government to regulate the railroad industry.
- e. To establish a federal merit system to govern appointment to federal government jobs.**

54. Of the following, which *best* represents a major reason why William Jennings Bryan lost the presidential election of 1896?

- a. He was unsuccessful in communicating the Democratic/Populist platform issue of the free, unlimited coinage of silver.
- b. Patriotism over the coming U.S. war with Spain made American voters prefer McKinley.
- c. He failed to fully unite western farmers with the urban working class.**
- d. He appealed too narrowly to only the urban working class vote.
- e. Socialist candidate Eugene V. Debs drew away so much support that it cost Bryan the election.

55. All of the following were problems faced by American farmers in the late nineteenth century *except*

- a. inflationary monetary policies.**
- b. debt.
- c. discriminatory rail freight rates.
- d. high tariffs.
- e. natural disasters.

56. The "New Immigrants" who came to the United States after 1880

- a. frequently moved on to the cheap, easily available lands of the western frontier.
- b. came with a broad range of industrial and educational skills.
- c. were welcomed by labor leaders as a means of strengthening the union cause.
- d. found themselves easily exploited by industrial monopolies.**
- e. tended to come from a Protestant Anglo-Saxon background.

57. According to the Frederick Jackson Turner's "Frontier Thesis", the frontier encouraged all of the following *except*

- a. social and political democracy.
- b. inventive and practical approaches to problems.
- c. a "safety valve" for discontent.
- d. growth of class divisions.**
- e. a wasteful attitude toward natural resources.

58. After the "Granger Laws" ran into legal problems and were overturned in the case of *Wabash v. Illinois*, Congress attempted to pacify growing agrarian discontent and provide some relief through which of the following?

- a. the Sherman Antitrust Act
- b. the Interstate Commerce Act**
- c. a graduated income tax
- d. Homestead Act
- e. the Atlanta Compromise

59. Which of the following was a result of the crop lien system in the South in the late nineteenth century?

- a. A fairer distribution of land ownership among whites and blacks in the South.
- b. A decrease in the number of total acres planted in cotton.
- c. A continuing cycle of debt for Southern farmers.**
- d. Increased credit for Southern farmers from Northern bankers.
- e. A greater diversification of crops among Southern farmers.

60. Which of the following is most closely associated with the so-called "Crime of '73"?

- a. A scheme to corner the market on the U.S. Gold supply by James Fisk and Jay Gould.
- b. A decision by the U.S. Congress to halt the coinage of silver.**
- c. The pressure of American business and mining interests in order to defeat the Bland-Allison Act.
- d. The revelations of the Credit Mobilier railroad scandal.
- e. The deforestation of the Great Plains by lumbering companies.

61. Of the following, which best matches your reaction to taking this Multiple-Choice Exam?

- a. "Maybe my parents *don't* really care if I go to college after all!"
- b. "I wonder if Jack-in-the-Box is hiring?"
- c. "You know, after the first twenty or so 'F's' on a Reading Quiz, you don't really even feel bad about failing stuff in APUSH anymore!"
- d. "Duhhh..... Firetruck!"
- e. "Goodbye UCLA... Hello Hip-Hop Clown School!"
- f. "Spring Break!"
- g. "I still have *no* idea what that whole cheeseburger thing was about."
- h. "Wow... all that time I spent on MySpace *didn't* help at all with this Exam! Weird!"
- i. "Wow, all that studying sure paid off! Now I'm going to get an 'A' on this test! Life just couldn't get any better than this! I'm so ready for the AP Exam! College of my dreams, here I come!"**
- j. "Wow, Mr. Anderson is so good looking!"

(*note*: The correct answer is "i". Were *you* able to choose this response? If you studied and reviewed this material that we've been working on for **seven weeks**, then answers should *not* apply to you [except we're *all* thinking that Spring Break is here in only **8** more days!. Answer "j." is not only incorrect, but will require me to refer you for a psychiatric evaluation.)