



APUSH PRACTICE RQ's 6.5-6.6

(Bailey, Chapters 23 & 26)

The Great West, the Agricultural Revolution & Politics in the Gilded Age, Part 3 (1865-1896)

- The Plains Indians were nearly exterminated
 - by the warfare of the Civil War.
 - by their constant intertribal warfare.
 - when they settled on federal reservations.
 - after their leaders such as Geronimo and Sitting Bull were killed.
 - by the virtual extermination of the buffalo.
- To assimilate Indians into American society, the Dawes Severalty Act did all of the following *except*
 - dissolve many tribes as legal entities.
 - try to make rugged individualists of the Indians.
 - attempt to break down tribal unity and pit Indians against one another.
 - wipe out tribal ownership of land.
 - outlaw the Indian Sun or Ghost Dance.
- The Dawes Severalty Act was designed to promote Indian
 - impoverishment.
 - malnourishment.
 - annihilation.
 - culture.
 - assimilation.
- The bitter conflict between whites and Indians intensified
 - during the Civil War.
 - as a result of white vigilante justice and lynchings.
 - when big business took over the mining industry.
 - as Native Americans attempted to establish their own nation in the Dakotas.
 - as the mining frontier expanded westward onto Native American lands.
- The Homestead Act assumed that public land would be administered in such a way as to
 - promote frontier settlement.
 - conserve natural resources.
 - favor the mining industry.
 - favor the railroads.
 - raise government revenue.
- In the decades after the Civil War, most American farmers
 - diversified their crops.
 - grew a single cash crop.
 - moved to urban centers in the Northeast.
 - were increasingly able to rely upon themselves.
 - saw their numbers grow as more people moved West.
- With agricultural production rising dramatically in the post-Civil War years,
 - more farmers were able to purchase land.
 - tenant farming spread rapidly in the South.
 - bankruptcies declined.
 - Southern farmers prospered while Western farmers had trouble selling their crops.
 - Western farmers prospered while Southern farmers had trouble selling their cotton.
- In the last decades of the nineteenth century, the volume of agricultural goods _____, and the price received for these goods _____.
 - decreased; increased
 - increased; decreased
 - increased; also increased
 - decreased; also decreased
 - stayed the same; decreased
- Late nineteenth century farmers believed that the primary source of their difficulties was
 - the currency supply.
 - overproduction.
 - low tariff rates.
 - immigration laws.
 - U.S. foreign policy.
- The original purpose of the Grange was to
 - stimulate self-improvement through educational and social activities.
 - support an inflationary monetary policy.
 - get involved with politics.
 - support a deflationary monetary policy.
 - regulate railroad rates.

11. The 1892 Populist Party's candidate was

- a. James B. Weaver.
- b. William Jennings Bryan.
- c. Adlai Stevenson.
- d. Grover Cleveland.
- e. Thomas B. Reed.

12. The overshadowing issue in the 1892

Presidential campaign focused on the

- a. institution of Jim Crow laws in the South.
- b. strong appeals to the "bloody shirt."
- c. demand for a graduated income tax.
- d. demand for the free coinage of silver.
- e. high tariff policies of the Republicans.

13. The Democratic party nominee for President in 1896 was ____; the Republicans nominated ____; and the Populists endorsed ____.

- a. McKinley; Hanna; Bryan
- b. Bryan; McKinley; Weaver
- c. Bryan; McKinley; Bryan
- d. Hanna; Bryan; Bryan
- e. Bryan; McKinley; McKinley

14. The major issue in the Presidential election of 1896 was the

- a. restoration of protective tariffs.
- b. demand for civil service reform.
- c. enactment of an income tax.
- d. free and unlimited coinage of silver.
- e. government welfare programs for those left unemployed by the recent depression.

15. The strongest ally of Mark Hanna and the Republicans in the 1896 Presidential election was

- a. the drop in American wheat prices.
- b. the Depression of 1893.
- c. fear of William Jennings Bryan and his support of free silver.
- d. the nearly unanimous support of the nation's leading economists.
- e. William McKinley's vigorous campaigning on behalf of the Republican ticket.

16. The 1896 presidential election marked the last time that

- a. William McKinley would run for President.
- b. rural America would defeat urban America.
- c. a serious effort to win the White House would be made with mostly agrarian votes.
- d. the South remained solid for the Democratic party.
- e. blacks would vote Republican.

17. The most popular feature of the Wilson-Gorman Tariff was

- a. an income tax.
- b. the help it gave to sugar growers.
- c. the drastically lowered tariff.
- d. the raising of the tariff on agricultural products.
- e. the elimination of the federal tariff.

18. Mark Hanna believed that the prime function of government was to

- a. enrich politicians.
- b. provide for the welfare of the average American citizen.
- c. protect American borders.
- d. aid American business.
- e. reform the evils of industrialization and urbanization.

19. The epidemic of strikes that swept the country in 1892

- a. led to the demise of the Populist Party.
- b. ensured the defeat of Grover Cleveland for the Presidency.
- c. forced the Democrats to accept the unlimited and free coinage of silver.
- d. refuted the Republican argument that high tariffs meant high wages.
- e. ensured the election of William McKinley as President.

20. The consolidation of Republican power and the eclipse of the populists after the 1896 election can be contributed to: (1) eastern labor's opposition to free silver, (2) the return of general economic prosperity, (3) the absorption of the Populist platform into the Democratic Party platform, (4) the decline of middle class values, (5) the increasing levels of voter turnout in presidential elections.

- a. 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5
- b. 1, 3, and 5 only
- c. 1, 2, 3, and 4 only
- d. d. 1, 2, and 3 only
- e. 1, 3, and 4 only