



APUSH Unit 6 PRACTICE MC Exam

“SILVER & GOLD”:

The United States in the Industrial Era, 1865-1900

(Bailey, Chapters 22-26)

1. All of the following factors contributed to the weakness of the Presidents during the Gilded Age *except*:

- a. the impeachment of Andrew Johnson.
- b. the prevailing belief that a President should execute the laws, not make them.
- c. their lack of personal qualities of leadership.
- d. certain Period 2 APUSH students talking about “rockets”.
- e. the evenly balanced party divisions in Congress.

2. Which of the following statements best summarizes the American political system during the Gilded age?

- a. The Republicans dominated the Presidential elections, but the Democrats controlled Congress.
- b. The Democrats dominated Presidential elections, but the Republicans dominated both the Presidency and Congress.
- c. Celeste dominates Shivam.
- d. While Republicans more frequently won the Presidency, there was a virtual stalemate between the two parties over control of Congress.

3. “Waving the bloody shirt” refers to

- a. a political tactic used by Northern Republicans to label the Democratic party as a party of disloyalty to the United States.
- b. the Melissa Marquez answer: “Wait... I thought it was called waving the bloody *skirt*!”
- c. a strategy used by Southern Democrats to force the end of Radical Reconstruction.
- d. an attempt of Southern blacks to halt the terror of the Ku Klux Klan.
- e. a name given to Western settlers’ attacks on Plains Indians.

4. During the late nineteenth century all of the following groups voted consistently for the Republican party *except*

- a. conceited African-American females who put pictures of themselves on their binders
- b. urban Catholics.
- c. New England Protestants.
- d. large manufacturers.
- e. Northern blacks.

5. The Comstock Law was, in part, a nativist reaction to which of the following issues?

- a. social and sexual purity
- b. those pictures Denise has of herself on her MySpace profile.
- c. prohibition
- d. women working and child labor
- e. party patronage

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

- a. the establishment of the Interstate Commerce Commission.
- b. it enabled workers to turn on light bulbs instead of burning themselves by using candles.
- c. that it instituted a system of merit and tenure for federal jobs and outlawed the use of patronage.
- d. that it accepted the principle of federal regulation of big business.
- e. that it increased use of silver in the national currency.

7. 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. men with wealth should support educational, health, and religious institutions.
- d. I was going to make a joke for this one, but I’m a teacher... I don’t know anything about *wealth*.
- e. wealth was God’s reward for a life of virtue and hard work.

8. Although their reasons for wanting such a policy might have been otherwise, during the late nineteenth century Republicans defended their high tariff policy partly by claiming it

- a. Wait... *high*? Isn’t that what Eileen was when she chose a boyfriend?
- b. gave American manufactured goods access to European markets.
- c. gave American agricultural goods access to European markets.
- d. protected native born workers from competition from immigrants to the United States.
- e. guaranteed high wages and individual advancement for American workers.

9. During the Gilded Age, the economic issue that most clearly divided the Republicans from the Democrats was a. federal currency and free silver.

- b. railroad legislation.
- c. the tariff.
- d. whether Mr. Anderson loved Period 2 or Period 6 more.
- e. western homesteads.

10. In the West, the immigrants who bore the brunt of labor hostility and nativist sentiment in the 1870’s and the 1880’s were the

- a. Whiteixans.
- b. Lennoxicans.
- c. Chinese.
- d. White Hawthorne High School students (so like four people total)
- e. Belizians

11. Though later used for purposes which defied its original intent, the fundamental purpose of the passage of the Sherman Anti-trust Act was to

- a. I'm sorry, this answer is in Bailey, so I don't know it.
- b. to restore competition in American business.
- c. to give the states the ability to regulate interstate commerce and the power to break up large business corporations.
- d. establish strict federal controls over business practices.
- e. increase the power of labor unions in their negotiations with big business.

12. The Election of 1892 is significant because of

- a. William Jennings Bryan's challenge to the Eastern establishment.
- b. I don't know, but I'm pretty sure it had to do with the light bulb!
- c. the strong gains by a nationally organized Socialist Party.
- d. the strong gains by the Populist party in the West.
- e. the election of a pro-business Republican backed by millions of dollars in campaign contributions from corporations.

13. All of the following were argued by Frederick Jackson Turner in his thesis on the significance of the frontier in American history *except*

- a. The West acted as a "safety valve" for discontented Easterners.
- b. The West had been a stimulus to American democracy.
- c. Without the frontier, American society would ossify and become more stratified.
- d. The American West fostered individualism and shaped a unique American character.
- e. The frontier enabled men to disappear like David Silva.

14. The basic purpose of the Dawes Severalty Act (1887) was to

- a. assimilate Native Americans into "white" culture.
- b. sever the ties between Jesse and Ricardo before people start talking.
- c. preserve tribal Indian government on reservations.
- d. establish a system of reservations for Native Americans
- e. force all the remaining Native Americans to move west.

15. Which of the following is true about age and Americans during the Gilded Age?

- a. Americans married at an earlier age.
- b. Overall life expectancy increased.
- c. Mr. Anderson is so old, he was alive back then and still thinks the ridiculous facial hair and extra baggage is HAWT!
- d. Americans tended to have more children than the previous generation and had children at an older age.
- e. none of the above

16. The Industrial Revolution had all of the following consequences between 1865-1890 *except*

- a. a new type of business corporation emerged.
- b. the production of goods increased dramatically.
- c. Stephanie Gonzalez's Bailey cakes began to be mass produced in assembly line factories.
- d. immigration to the United States increased dramatically.
- e. the disparity between the wealthy and the poor grew rapidly.

17. Frederick Winslow Taylor's motion studies and system of scientific management was designed to

- a. study how it was possible for someone with legs as short as Amy's to run 26.2 miles.
- b. increase the efficiency of housework for American women.
- c. raise the morale of workers through profit-sharing plans.
- d. make the workplace more efficient and profitable.
- e. assist the AFL in organizing workers.

18. Which of the following would characterize American policy toward Native Americans in the late nineteenth century?

- a. Containment on Reservations.
- b. Allotment of lands to individual Indians and Indian families rather than tribes.
- c. If Jacy were an Indian, her name would be "Talks With Man Voice"
- d. Extermination
- e. all of the above

19. The Cleveland Administration angered farmers when it responded to the depression of the 1890's by

- a. repealing the Sherman Silver Purchase Act and maintaining the Gold Standard.
- b. passed a law outlawing marrying sheep.
- c. authorizing welfare payments to workers but not to farmers.
- d. taking the U S off the gold standard.
- e. raising the tariff on foreign imports.

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

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

21. The major problem in the 1876 presidential election was

- a. whether or not the Southern states could legally submit electoral votes.
- b. that the Democrats had nominated an African-American for President. (Just kidding... that could never happen!)
- c. President Grant's desire to run for a third term.
- d. the two different sets of election returns submitted by the Southern states
- e. Samuel Tilden's association with admittedly corrupt politicians.

22. President James A. Garfield's assassination illustrates the tone of late nineteenth century politics because he was murdered over

- a. that whole East vs. West rap thing.
- b. the economic crisis of the Panic of 1887.
- c. by a socialist.
- d. by a Russian sympathizer.
- e. by someone who did not get a political job

23. As President, Grover Cleveland's hands-off approach to government gained the approval and support of

- a. laborers.
- b. immigrants.
- c. blacks.
- d. businessmen
- e. someone needs to re-explain Mr. Anderson's "hands off" policy to Melissa.

24. One weapon used to put "Boss" Tweed, the leader of New York City's infamous Tweed Ring in jail was

- the pictures of political cartoonist Thomas Nast
- an for was to and going for the indrusteel wiroker.
- knew things such as Mexicans.
- the growing concern over political corruption in the cities of the East Coast such as Philadelphia, Chicago, Las Vegas, Lennox, Huntington Park, Fargo, Missoula...
- none of the above

25. An important difference between immigration to the United States before and after the Civil War was that most of the

- immigrants before the Civil War came from southern and eastern Europe
- immigrants before the Civil War quickly assimilated into American society.
- postwar immigrants were unattached adults without families.
- postwar immigrants came primarily to escape political persecution.
- postwar immigrants came primarily to escape HMSA.

26. President James A. Garfield's assassination illustrates the tone of late nineteenth century politics because he was murdered over

- the South's loss in the Civil War.
- the economic crisis of the Panic of 1887.
- by someone who did not get a political job.
- by a Russian sympathizer.
- by your mom (picture below)



27. One of the methods that post Civil-War business leaders used to increase their profits was

- they sold stuff in Mr. A.'s cabinet.
- increasing competition.
- supporting the idea of a federally planned economy.
- citing the Comstock Law.
- eliminating as much competition as possible.

28. A fundamental difference between the Knights of Labor and the American Federation of Labor was that the Knights

- welcomed all skilled and unskilled workers, blacks, and women
- focused exclusively on issues of higher wages and better working conditions.
- restricted their membership to skilled workers in each trade.
- allowed membership by students with exceptional grades in APUSH like Victor from 1st Semester and students with students with below average grades in APUSH like Victor from 2nd Semester.

29. Plains Indians were nearly exterminated

- by their constant intertribal warfare.
- when they settled on reservations.
- by the virtual extermination of the buffalo
- after such famous leaders as Geronimo and Sitting Bull were killed.
- because they didn't realize their special "Ghost Shirts" had huge targets on the back.

30. Among the following, the *least* likely to migrate to the cattle and farming frontier were

- eastern city dwellers.
- eastern farmers.
- recent immigrants.
- blacks.
- Period 2 Egyptians.

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

- took Grange classes on how to pick up sheep. ("Are your hooves tired? Cuz you been running through my mind all day! That's right, I'm a baaaaaaaaaaaaad boy!")
- diversified their crops.
- became increasingly self-sufficient.
- grew a single cash crop
- saw their numbers grow as more people moved west.

32. The root cause of the American farmers' problem after 1880 was

- they didn't understand their economic woes because they had took math classes at HHS.
- the declining number of farms and farmers.
- the shortage of farm machinery.
- the McCormick Reaper trust.
- overproduction of agricultural goods.

33. The original purpose of the Grange was to

- stimulate self-improvement through educational and social activities
- get involved with politics.
- support an inflationary monetary policy.
- improve the farmers' collective plight through activism.
- Sorry, I'm out of sheep jokes.

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

- had nothing to gain politically.
- feared losing political power to blacks.
- believed too many Populists were former Republicans.
- were off to see the Wizard.
- feared William Jennings Bryan.

35. The Haymarket Incident

- was overshadowed by the La Playa Market incident.
- involved allegations of corruption on the part of Republican presidential candidate, James G. Blaine.
- resulted in a disastrous fire that pointed up the hazardous working conditions in some factories.
- involved a riot between striking workers and police
- presented an early challenge to the authority of states to regulate the railroad industry.

36. Which of the following was a stated goal of the Populist movement?

- a. reform of child labor laws
- b. using modern science to solve social problems
- c. eliminating the electoral college as a method of choosing the nation's president
- d. national legislation outlawing racial discrimination
- e. stealing the witch's broomstick

37. Which of the following was among the objectives of Booker T. Washington?

- a. To encourage blacks to become economically self-sufficient.
- b. To encourage Americans to refer to his rival William Edward Burghardt Du Bois as "W.E.B. Dah-Boyzzzzzzzz!"
- c. To keep up a constant agitation of questions of racial equality.
- d. To urge blacks not to accept separate but equal facilities
- e. To form the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP).

38. Edward Bellamy's book *Looking Backward* was

- a. a non-fiction work about APUSH'ers looking longingly back at first semester when their grades were actually good.
- b. a fictional novel about a utopian society in which the U.S. had become a socialist paradise by the year 2000.
- c. a denunciation of machine politics in big city government.
- d. a call for equal rights for blacks.
- e. a nativist work arguing for the restriction of immigration.

39. The Homestead Act provided

- a. that Indians, should henceforth own their lands as individuals rather than collectively as tribes.
- b. large amounts of federal government land to Great Plains cattle ranchers who would contract to provide beef for the Union army.
- c. one hundred sixty acres of free land within the public domain to any head of household who would settle on it and improve it over a period of five years.
- d. forty acres of land to each former slave above the age of twenty-one.
- e. that the drive-by shooting of buffalo from railcars be a federal crime under anti-gang laws.

40. Mark Twain's classic stories, such as *Tom Sawyer* and *Huckleberry Finn* were primary examples of which trend in turn-of-the-century American literature?

- a. romanticism
- b. students going to sparknotes.com instead of actually reading the book
- c. dime novels
- d. realism
- e. rags-to-riches

41. Which of the following statements about the AFL is NOT accurate?

- a. The AFL was composed of skilled workers organized by craft.
- b. The AFL used strikes to achieve its goals.
- c. The AFL was the largest union in the country at the end of the nineteenth century.
- d. The AFL supported the closed shop.
- e. AFL *really* stands for "Anderson is Full of Love!" (He's full of *something* anyway!)

41? The quiz ends at 41? Is that supposed to be a joke about my grade in APUSH, Anderson?