



# APUSH Reading Quizzes 6.5-6.6

(Bailey, Chapters 23 & 26)

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

\*with "Replace Lowest Unit 6 RQ Score" option!

1. Which of the following is *most* related to the eventual surrender of Plains Indians to the U.S. government?
  - a. intertribal warfare between warring Plains tribes
  - b. the realization of Native American tribes that agriculture was more profitable than hunting
  - c. the extension of the railroads into the American west**
  - d. the death of Native American leaders such as Geronimo and Sitting Bull
  - e. the advanced weaponry of the United States Army
2. Which of the following is *least* related to U.S. government attempts to assimilate Plains Indians and force their surrender?
  - a. The outlawing of the Ghost (Indian Sun) Dance in 1890.
  - b. *A Century of Dishonor* (1880)
  - c. The Battle of Wounded Knee
  - d. Frederick Jackson Turner's *Frontier Thesis***
  - e. The Dawes Severalty Act
3. Which of the following is *not* true about the development of the mining frontier?
  - a. The enormous mineral wealth taken from it helped to finance the Civil War.
  - b. It attracted the first substantial white population into the American west.
  - c. It resulted in increasing conflicts with Native Americans.
  - d. Many miners used the Homestead Act to acquire land for mining.**
  - e. It played a role in the problem of the currency supply and the issue of bimetallism.
4. Which of the following is the best explanation of how the Homestead Act differed from *previous* U.S. government policy toward federal land?
  - a. Previous sales of lands had favored speculators and focused primarily on raising money for the U.S. government than did the Homestead Act.**
  - b. The Homestead Act raised the cost of federal land to rates far higher than previous land sales.
  - c. The Homestead Act gave more land to speculators and agents than farmers or families.
  - d. Previous land sales represented a greater attempt to "fill in" "uninhabited" areas and promote frontier settlement than did the Homestead Act.
  - e. The Homestead Act required farmers to give up raising livestock.

For questions 5 & 6, indicate which of the following options *support* the idea of Frederick Jackson Turner's *Frontier Thesis*.

5.
  - a. The U.S. government's policies seemed to benefit industrialists more than farmers.
  - b. Industrial workers were not receiving higher wages despite government tariffs.
  - c. Free western land attracted many immigrant farmers who might have added to the crowding of urban job markets.**
  - d. Farms were failing at an alarming rate in the years following the Civil War.
  - e. In the decades following the Civil War, most American farmers grew a single cash staple crop.

- 6.
- a. Farmers began clamoring for free silver as the currency supply tightened.
  - b. Western cities became places of opportunity for failed farmers and easterners.**
  - c. In the later part of nineteenth century, farmers began to organize themselves politically.
  - d. Tenant farming spread throughout the South in the year following the Civil War.
  - e. None of the above support Frederick Jackson Turner's *Frontier Thesis*.
7. Which of the following is *most* related to the problems of American farmers in the late nineteenth century?
- a. urban growth
  - b. the low tariff policies of the U.S. government
  - c. the declining number of farms and farmers
  - d. the unavailability of new farm machinery
  - e. overproduction of agricultural goods**
8. Of the following, which did *farmers* believe was the root cause of their difficulties?
- a. low tariff rates
  - b. overproduction of agricultural goods
  - c. immigration laws
  - d. a deflated currency**
  - e. urban growth
9. Farmers were initially slow to organize and promote their political interests through organizations such as *The Patrons of Husbandry* (The Grange) and *The Farmers' Alliance* because
- a. they feared the consequences organizing might bring from the U.S. government.
  - b. they were not well educated.
  - c. most farmers were, by nature, too independent and individualistic to work with others.**
  - d. they wanted to wait until they had the support of American industrial workers.
  - e. they were unable to under part of the Homestead Act.
10. Which of the following contributed to weakening the Farmer's Alliance movement?
- a. the Greenback Labor Party
  - b. corrupt leadership
  - c. the continued drop in crop prices during the 1880's
  - d. the inclusion of black farmers in the movement**
  - e. the inclusion of industrial workers in the movement
11. Of which of the following was the Populist Party the most direct successor?
- a. the Greenback Labor Party
  - b. the Farmer's Alliance movement**
  - c. the Patrons of Husbandry
  - d. the Silver Miner's Coalition
  - e. the Radical Republicans
12. Which of the following was true of the Populist Party?
- a. They failed to gain a significant number of popular or electoral votes.
  - b. Their candidate in 1896 was also nominated by the Republican Party.
  - c. They did not feel that the answer to the nation's troubles was help from the federal government.
  - d. They received substantial support from American business.
  - e. none of the above were true of the Populist Party**
13. Which of the following would have been the *least* sympathetic to workers and farmers hard-pressed by the Depression of 1893?
- a. John Peter Altgeld
  - b. Grover Cleveland**
  - c. Eugene V. Debs
  - d. Jacob Coxey
  - e. William Jennings Bryan

14. In which of the following events is the *least* related to the issue of U.S. Currency and the money supply?
- The Greenback Party
  - The Bland-Allison Act
  - The "Crime of '73"
  - The Comstock Lode
  - The Homestead Act**
15. William McKinley received the Republican nomination for President in 1896 for all of the following reasons *except*
- He came from the key electoral swing state of Ohio.
  - He was a likable Civil War veteran.
  - He had the support of American business, in part, because of his sponsoring of the McKinley Tariff.
  - He had publicly criticized Republican political boss, Mark Hanna.**
  - He supported maintaining the gold standard.
16. William Jennings Bryan received the Democratic nomination for President in 1896 for which of the following reasons?
- He had already gained the nomination of the Populist Party, making him a more likely to win.
  - He had the support of the growing socialist movement in the United States.
  - He was backed by the conservative leaders of the Democratic party who had supported Grover Cleveland.
  - He spoke out against immigration.
  - He supported farmers' demands for the unlimited coinage of silver.**
17. Of the following, which contributed to William McKinley's victory in 1896?
- The support of American farmers.
  - The large amount of campaign contributions from American business.**
  - The vigorous campaigning and many speeches made by McKinley.
  - Southern votes for McKinley.
  - Highlighting McKinley's sponsorship of the McKinley Tariff.
18. Prior to the election of 1896, inflation occurred and the economy began to recover. This happened, in part, as a result of
- the Sherman Silver Purchase Act.
  - the Gold Standard Act.
  - Cleveland's sudden switch to bimetallism.
  - the absorption of the Populists into the Democratic Party.
  - an increase in the international gold supply.**
19. The political program of the Populist Party called for all of the following *except*
- a graduated income tax.
  - government ownership of the railroads and telephones.
  - protective tariffs.**
  - the free and unlimited coinage of silver at a ratio of 16:1.
  - loans to farmers.
20. The Omaha (Nebraska) Platform (1892) *differed* from the Ocala (Florida) Platform (1890), in that the Omaha Platform included call for
- a graduated income tax.
  - an eight-hour work day for laborers**
  - direct election of U.S. Senators
  - the free and unlimited coinage of silver
  - None of the above— that is: all of the above (a.-d.) were in *both* the Ocala & Ohama platforms)

21. Which of the following was true of the Sherman Silver Purchase Act?
- It greatly aided American farmers.
  - It made it illegal for private citizens to purchase federal lands with anything but silver specie.
  - It allowed the federal government to purchase silver if the President deemed it necessary.
  - It ended up resulting in a depletion of the U.S. gold supplies and helped lead to the Panic of 1893.**
  - It forbade the federal government from purchasing any more silver.
22. Which of the following was a goal of the Populist movement?
- prohibition of immigration from China and Japan
  - the building of a transcontinental railroad at government expense
  - a "single tax" on land
  - more stringent regulations for the workplace and for the health and safety of factory workers
  - none of the above**
23. Which of the following was accomplished by the Interstate Commerce Act (1887)?
- It increased interstate trade by forbidding states from levying tariffs on goods transported from other states.
  - It ended the abusive pricing and hauling policies of the nation's railroads.
  - It helped the nation's railroads by curbing competition and allowing them to stabilize rates.**
  - It increased interstate trading through government assistance in efforts to build new canals, roads, and railroads.
  - It curbed the abusive pricing and hauling policies of the nation's ocean going, river-going, and canal-going shipping companies.
24. In the 1880s, the issue of tariffs on imported goods became a major controversy because
- the free trade policies in effect at that time were allowing under priced foreign goods to destroy fledgling American industries and virtually eliminate American crop exports to Europe.
  - individual states refused to give up their right to enact tariffs on goods brought across state lines from neighboring states.
  - high tariffs were resulting in unnecessarily high prices on manufactured goods, hurting both farmers and consumers while protecting several wealthy manufacturers.**
  - Democrats forced the enactment of free trade legislation in the U.S. but European countries responded by raising their tariffs on U.S. manufactured goods, throwing the U.S. economy into a depression.
  - Democrats allowed tariffs to be enacted only on imported farm goods, which protected American farmers but left U.S. manufacturers vulnerable to European tariffs.
25. Which of the following is FALSE about the Presidential election of 1896?
- William Jennings Bryan received the nomination of the Democratic Party in part because of his rousing "Cross of Gold" speech.
  - At 36 years of age, Bryan was (and remains) the youngest man ever nominated by a major party for President— something Mark Hanna and the Republican Party used to their advantage to imply that Bryan lacked the experience and character needed in a President of the United States.
  - Both parties lost support over their party's position on gold & silver with some Republicans supporting the Democratic party's call for the free, unlimited coinage of silver and some Democrats supporting candidates who supported the gold standard.
  - It was the first election in U.S. history in which both major party candidates (Bryan & McKinley) traveled across the nation by train, meeting voters in person and conducting vigorous national speaking tours.**
  - The popular vote was relatively close with only about 4-5% difference between the major party candidates (Bryan & McKinley).

26. The Alliances of the 1880's appealed primarily to which of the following?
- a. small-scale subsistence farmers of the Northeast who felt they could not compete with the larger farms of the West and the Great Plains.
  - b. Southern and Great Plains farmers who were mired in debt and frustrated with low falling crop prices**
  - c. Southern farmers who were against earlier attempts at uniting black and white farmers
  - d. foreign-born industrial workers who wished for a reduced work day and better factory safety conditions
  - e. Western Americans frustrated with railroad monopolies
27. Which of the following would be *most* likely to embrace the platform of the Populist Party in the 1892 Presidential election?
- a. Grover Cleveland
  - b. Jacob Coxey**
  - c. Mark Hanna
  - d. Andrew Carnegie
  - e. Benjamin Harrison
28. Which of the following would have been *least* likely to be supported by Populists?
- a. the views of the Knights of Labor
  - b. the decision in *Wabash v. Illinois***
  - c. the Wilson-Gorman Tariff Act
  - d. the Bland-Allison Act
  - e. James B. Weaver's candidacy for President of the United States in 1892
29. Which of the following would have been *most* likely to have voted for William McKinley in 1896?
- a. the owner of a western silver mine
  - b. the president of a bank in Indiana**
  - c. a member of the Knights of Labor
  - d. an Illinois farmer with a \$5000 mortgage on his farm
  - e. an American who supported vigorous enforcement of the Sherman Anti-trust Act
30. Which of the following represents results of the Presidential election of 1896?
- a. the advocacy of continued Reconstruction in the South and maintenance of a high protective tariff
  - b. extensive land grants to railroads and the development of a larger U.S. navy
  - c. a call for classical *laissez-faire* economics and vocational training for farmers affected by the downturn in the U.S. economy.
  - d. the continuance of the gold standard and maintenance of a high protective tariff**
  - e. the triumph of agrarian concerns and demands and a move toward bimetallism as a U.S. currency policy