

A. Hollinger's History 1302 Unit One Take-home test.

1. The least dense Indian groups in the Trans-Mississippi were the _____.
 - A. Pacific Coastal Tribes
 - B. Pueblo Tribes
 - C. Plains Tribes
 - D. Indian Territory Tribes
 - E. Mississippi Valley Tribes

2. Most Plains Indian tribes' existence centered on the _____.
 - A. Moose
 - B. Buffalo
 - C. Various species of Deer
 - D. A & B
 - E. B & C

3. Farmers and _____ fought sometimes deadly conflicts called "Range Wars."
 - A. Indians
 - B. Towns-people
 - C. Sheep Herders
 - D. Ranchers
 - E. Sod-busters

4. After Native Americans, the _____ endured the most intense persecution and exclusion from white Americans in the West.
 - A. African-Americans
 - B. Mexican Americans
 - C. Catholics and Jews
 - D. Half-breeds
 - E. Chinese

5. The "_____ " was developed by an Indian "Prophet."
 - A. Totem Ceremony
 - B. Ghost Dance
 - C. Baptism of the Sun
 - D. Great Spirit Confession
 - E. Invincibility Blessing

6. The last of the "Indian Wars" was concluded at _____.
 - A. Wounded Knee
 - B. Little Round Top
 - C. Little Big Horn
 - D. Bent Fork
 - E. Sand Creek

A. Hollinger's History 1302 Unit One Take-home test.

7. The primary hostility of Western farmers was directed against the _____.
- A. Middle-men
 - B. Finance Companies
 - C. Railroads
 - D. Local Governments
 - E. Federal Government
8. Congress attempted to assimilate Native American groups into the general American Culture through the _____.
- A. Treaty Chief Homestead Act of 1887
 - B. Dawes Severalty Act
 - C. Indian Peace Commission of 1862
 - D. Indian corollary to the Exclusion Act of 1882
9. The _____ industry was the most important factor in the "Western Boom."
- A. Farming
 - B. Ranching
 - C. Mining
 - D. Gambling and Prostitution
 - E. Railroad
10. Just before the Civil War, the Federal Government adopted what could be labeled the _____ policy in order to save the Indians from extinction.
- A. Dispersion and integration
 - B. Harassment
 - C. Reservation
 - D. Concentration and assimilation
 - E. Both B and C
11. The "self made man" success stories circulating in the 1890s were contained in books written by _____.
- Mark Twain
 - Frederick Winslow Taylor
 - Horatio Alger
 - Upton Sinclair
 - Andrew Carnegie
12. "Acres of Diamonds" were the central illustration used by _____.
- Uriah S. Stephens
 - Russell Conwell
 - Horatio Alger
 - Henry George
 - Lester Frank Ward

A. Hollinger's History 1302 Unit One Take-home test.

13. The foundation of "Big Steel" is most often associated with _____.
- A. Henry Clay Frick
 - B. J. Peirpont Morgan
 - C. John D. Rockefeller
 - D. James J. Hill
 - E. Andrew Carnagie
14. The transition from Uriah Stephens to Terence Powderly led to _____.
- A. the tremendous expansion of the Knights of Labor
 - B. the Knights Of Labor "going underground."
 - C. the Knights of Labor becoming violent
 - D. the Kights of Labor disappearing in two years
 - E. the AFL being joined with the CIO
15. Blowing air through molten iron to burn out the impurities is called the _____ process.
- A. Open Hearth
 - B. Cold-rolled
 - C. Pennsylvania System
 - D. Bessemer
 - E. Aeration
16. One organization which owns all the component businesses needed to produce a specific product line is called _____.
- A. Horizontally Integrated
 - B. Dispersed
 - C. Vertically Integrated
 - D. Concentrated
 - E. Mutually Connected
17. A company buying stock of various companies and establishing direct ownership of those companies were _____.
- A. Holding Companies
 - B. Monopolies
 - C. Trusts
 - D. Conglomerates
 - E. Industrial Empires

A. Hollinger's History 1302 Unit One Take-home test.

18. In the Homestead strike of 1892, Andrew Carnegie's company _____.
- A. Lost to the Amalgamated Steel Workers violent tactics
 - B. Won due to the help of the State Government
 - C. Reached a peaceful settlement with the union after a long, sometimes violent. struggle
 - D. Went bankrupt after caving into union demands
 - E. Became the model for peaceful negotiation and finding a win/win settlement.
19. In the 1860s, Cyrus Field changed the world forever by _____.
- A. producing the first cost-effective flush toilet
 - B. laying the first trans-atlantic cable
 - C. producing the cabling necessary for Bell's telephones
 - D. designing the modern typewriter keyboard
 - E. used steel in building frameworks for the first time
20. The first gas powered internal-combustion engine automobile was built by _____ in America in 1903.
- A. Henry Ford
 - B. General Motors
 - C. George Edsel
 - D. Frank Duryea
 - E. Thomas Buick
21. Social Darwinism stressed _____.
- A. social oppression was the root of all evil
 - B. society should work hard to empower the lower classes
 - C. those on top got there through luck and inherited money
 - D. God had no place in the universe
 - E. the talented naturally rise to the top of any society
22. As head of the American Railway Union, Eugene Debs led the 1894 strike against the _____.
- A. Pullman Company
 - B. McCormick Harvester Company
 - C. Homestead Steel Works
 - D. Pinkerton Detective Company
 - E. American Federation of Labor
23. New York's Tammany Hall was most famous for being _____.
- A. the home of the "Good Government Movement"
 - B. the starting place for Theodore Roosevelt's political career
 - C. a place where each New York City citizen could get help with their problems
 - D. full of graft and corruption dealing with New York City's government

A. Hollinger's History 1302 Unit One Take-home test.

- E. the home of William M. Tweed
24. In the late 19th Century, the theory of evolution _____.
- A. had no impact on the traditional Christian concept of society and nature
 - B. changed the way intellectuals thought about society
 - C. though English in origin, soon became thoroughly Americanized
 - D. All of the above
 - E. A & B only
25. James Naismith is credited for developing _____.
- A. modern professional Baseball
 - B. the NFL
 - C. the concept of pinch-hitting
 - D. indoor hockey
 - E. basketball
26. "Urban Machines" can best be described as _____.
- A. the power plants used to power electric trolleys
 - B. political organizations based on upper class leadership of the "poorer classes"
 - C. the alliances between poor farmers and the unemployed to elicit change
 - D. labor unions trying to gain improvements through city governments
 - E. urban political organizations using city governmental processes for personal gain
27. Joseph Pulitzer originally made his name in _____.
- A. supporting excellence in journalistic reporting
 - B. Yellow Journalism
 - C. his work with partner William Randolph Hearst
 - D. actually causing the Spanish American War
 - E. all of the above
28. Upton Sinclair's novel, The Jungle dealt with _____.
- A. the conditions involved with the US meat packing industry
 - B. the similarity between evolutionary theory and American business
 - C. traveling in deepest, darkest Africa
 - D. was a corollary to Joseph Conrad's The Heart of Darkness.
 - E. The true events behind the story of Tarzan
29. The Ashcan movement was _____.
- A. the first stirrings of the progressive "Good Government" movement
 - B. the drive toward waste recycling in 19th Century cities
 - C. a start in the artistic appreciation of expressionism
 - D. a spiritual movement led by Harvey W. Ashcan to reconcile evolution and Christianity
 - E. A & D

A. Hollinger's History 1302 Unit One Take-home test.

30. "Rounders", a game similar to baseball, was developed from _____.
- A. using fence pickets to hit stones out of a pasture
 - B. the English game of Rugby
 - C. the English game of Cricket
 - D. colonial farmers watch Indians practicing for Lacrosse
 - E. All of the above
31. The most important form of mass entertainment at the turn of the century was _____.
- A. Vaudeville
 - B. Major league baseball
 - C. Movies
 - D. Dance parlors
 - E. A & C
32. Kate Chopin shocked Americans with her novel, The Awakening, which explored the oppressive features of _____.
- A. men
 - B. unmarried women
 - C. "living in sin"
 - D. marriage
 - E. divorce
33. The Morrill Land Grant Act benefited particularly _____.
- A. immigrant farmers
 - B. young children of the urban poor
 - C. new businesses
 - D. colleges and universities
 - E. farmers trying to refinance their farms
34. The Birth of a Nation, a landmark film, was _____.
- A. a picture by D.W. Griffith.
 - B. one of the early epics that was serious and racially charged.
 - C. the medium allowing Griffith to bring silent films into a new era.
 - D. all of the above except E
 - E. A & B

A. Hollinger's History 1302 Unit One Take-home test.

35. William Jennings Bryan made reference to _____ at the 1896 Democratic Convention.
- A. the silver spoon
 - B. the streets of gold
 - C. the cross of gold
 - D. yellow peril
 - E. white man's burden
36. Coxey's Army was _____.
- A. a group of unemployed coal miners demanding work
 - B. unemployed marchers in Washington DC demanding inflated currency
 - C. the Pennsylvania National Guard used to suppress coal strikes
 - D. student supporters of the gold standard
 - E. All of the above, except C
37. Stalwarts and Half-Breeds competed for control of the _____ party.
- A. Republican
 - B. Democratic
 - C. People's
 - D. Conservative
 - E. A,B and C
38. Voter turnout in the Presidential elections of the late 1800's was characteristically _____.
- A. similar to recent decades.
 - B. geared towards the Democratic party
 - C. low in the percentage of white males outside the South.
 - D. well over 50%, but did not include most women, poor whites and blacks.
 - E. disappointing to disfranchised voters
39. The federal government in the late 19th century was not an activist government, but a major exception to this was _____.
- A. the Federal Highway Program
 - B. the Federal Meat Safety Standards
 - C. the FAA
 - D. the Civil War Pension Plan
 - E. the FCC
40. Congress tried to respond to the _____ demands in 1893 with the Sherman Silver Repurchase Act.
- A. the Shortage of silver for jewelry
 - B. the over-abundance of gold in circulation
 - C. currency shortages
 - D. the repeal of the gold standard.
 - E. All of the above

A. Hollinger's History 1302 Unit One Take-home test.

41. Derisively known as Mugwumps, they were, in fact _____.
- A. liberal Democrats
 - B. anti-Gold members of both parties
 - C. Liberal Republicans
 - D. pro-Native American rights supporters of the Democratic party.
 - E. A & D
42. By the end of the 1880's, public sentiment in America was rising to curb the power of _____.
- A. municipal cooperatives
 - B. the Supreme Court
 - C. trusts
 - D. Poncho Villa's government in Mexico
 - E. the meat-packing industry's control of the railroad
43. _____ waged a "front-porch" campaign in 1896.
- A. William Jennings Bryan
 - B. Adlai Stevenson, Sr.
 - C. Theodore Roosevelt
 - D. William McKinley
 - E. All of the above
44. President Garfield was most well known for _____.
- A. his long term presidential support for governmental reform
 - B. dying in office
 - C. the role of his obscure VP who became an effective and dynamic activist
 - D. writing the Federal Interstate Commerce Act while a senator
 - E. All of the above
45. "Rum, romanticism, and rebellion", referred to _____.
- the Irish Catholic church in America
 - the Boston police union during the turn of the century
 - the label characterizing immigrant farmers used by the KKK
 - the Democratic Party
 - Both A & B

A. Hollinger's History 1302 Unit One Take-home test.

46. Prior to becoming president, William McKinley was most interested in the issue of _____.
- A. international trade and the tariff
 - B. military preparedness
 - C. reforming the federal Civil Service
 - D. defeating Grover Cleveland
 - E. currency reform
47. The People's party movement is more commonly referred to as _____.
- A. Populism
 - B. Popular Sovereignty
 - C. Resurgent Urban America
 - D. The Southern Alliance
 - E. Agrarian Democracy
48. Congress established the _____ to regulate railroad rates.
- A. the FAA
 - B. the ICC
 - C. the Railroad commissioners
 - D. the FTC
 - E. the State Regulatory Commission
49. The "Crime of 1873", referred to _____.
- A. wholesale granting of pardons for traitorous Confederates
 - B. the first Jim Crow laws enacted in South Carolina
 - C. the theft of gold from a transport from California
 - D. the federal decision to discontinue silver coinage
 - E. the withdrawal of federal protection from Native Americans in Texas
50. In 1890 the Sherman Antitrust Act was passed _____.
- A. by a close margin
 - B. over President Cleveland's veto
 - C. in the House, but not the Senate
 - D. with strong enforcement provisions
 - E. without dissent