

United States History

Advanced Placement

Review Test #7 - The Gilded Age

1870 - 1920

Directions: Read each question. Discuss the possible answers and choose the best one from the available options. You may consult your textbook, or any suitable reference book, to help you determine the solution. Mark the Scantron and submit it for grading at the end of the class period. (Note* Do not leave any answer blank.)

1. The first corporation capitalized in excess of \$1 billion and was created by the merging of more than 200 other companies was
 - a. American Telephone and Telegraph
 - b. U.S. Steel
 - c. Pillsbury Corporation
 - d. Union Pacific Railroad
 - e. Standard Oil Company
2. An important consequence of industrialization was
 - a. an increase in the size of the American family.
 - b. increasing migration to the rural areas from urban centers.
 - c. widespread pollution.
 - d. a decline in immigration to the United States.
 - e. a boycott of small business owners against corporations.
3. Important in facilitating the conversion of American industry to mass production was
 - a. development of steam power.
 - b. use of Mexican immigrant labor.
 - c. reduction of hydroelectric power.
 - d. reductions in the use of coal.
 - e. an increase in the number of small businesses.
4. Which of the following elements was not basic to the industrialization of America?
 - a. Immigration
 - b. Urbanization
 - c. rural urban shift
 - d. Technology
 - e. Transportation
5. Which of the following great leaders in the development of business was NOT an immigrant?
 - a. Samuel Gompers
 - b. Frederick Weyerhaeuser
 - c. Andrew Carnegie
 - d. Adolph Strasser
 - e. John D. Rockefeller
6. The concept of time management and their relationship to profit was developed by
 - a. Frederick Taylor
 - b. Henry Bessemer
 - c. Andrew Carnegie
 - d. Daniel Drew
 - e. J. P. Morgan
7. Which combination of two critical issues were most relevant to the development of railroads in America?
 - a. workers and steel
 - b. government land grants and congressional appropriations
 - c. technology and money
 - d. Asian immigration and reindustrialization of the South
 - e. entrepreneurial leadership and imported technology from Germany.
8. Which of the following theoretical discoveries held the greatest immediate potential for industrialization of America?
 - a. The developments in geology.
 - b. The developments in anthropology.
 - c. The development of a cure for Yellow Fever.
 - d. The developments in physical chemistry.
 - e. The developments in astrophysics.
9. Technological advances that made the railroads profitable and practical included all of the following except
 - a. Henry Bessemer and the steel refining process.
 - b. major development in metallurgy.
 - c. dramatic improvements in the lumber industry.
 - d. Thomas Edison's invention and marketing of the electric light bulb.

e. the development of standard gauge track.

Review Test #7. The Gilded Age, Page Two

10. Historians differ on the way that we should evaluate this man's accomplishments. Some like Matthew Josephson thought he was a despicable human being who exploited the poor through their need for his product. Alan Nevins thought he was a logical step in the process of industrialization. But it was Robert Heilbroner (*Historical Viewpoints*) who said that he should be viewed for what he was, a methodical man who increased his power through the use of efficient methods and careful management.

- a. Adolph Strasser
- b. Charles Pillsbury
- c. Andrew Carnegie
- d. Cornelius Vanderbilt
- e. John D. Rockefeller

11. All of the following were objectives of progressivism except:

- a. replacing capitalism with a state sponsored socialism.
- b. improving the working conditions of the factory workers.
- c. fighting corruption in municipal governments.
- d. protecting the interests of consumers.
- e. making the government more directly responsible to the electorate.

12. Which of the following amendments to the federal Constitution was not proposed and promoted by the leaders of the Progressive Era?

- a. Federal Income tax.
- b. Two term limit on the President of the United States.
- c. Direct election of senators.
- d. Women's suffrage.
- e. prohibition of the sale, consumption, and distribution of alcohol.

13. "Corporations and combinations have become indispensable in the business world...it is folly to try to prohibit them, but it is also folly to leave them without thorough-going control." This quotation reflects the ideas and opinions of ...

- a. Woodrow Wilson
- b. William Jennings Bryan
- c. William McKinley
- d. Robert LaFollette
- e. Theodore Roosevelt

14. The Ballinger-Pinchot controversy was concerned with

- a. whether government lands should be conserved under federal or state regulation.
- b. how low tariffs should be dropped during a recession.
- c. how strictly railroads should be regulated.
- d. whether child labor laws should be strictly enforced.
- e. progressive urban-renewal projects.

15. Which of the following people does not belong on a list of great progressive reformers?

- a. Robert LaFollette
- b. Oliver Wendell Holmes
- c. Margaret Sanger
- d. Joseph G. Cannon
- e. Louis Brandeis

16. Most progressives sought the following:

- I. Democratization of the political structure.
- II. Reformation of child labor laws.
- III. Expansion of women's rights.
- IV. Application of the "scientific method" for solving social problems.

- a. I and II
- b. I and III
- c. I, II, and III
- d. I, II, III and IV
- e. None of the above

17. As one progressive spokesman explained, the real heart of the movement was to

- a. preserve world peace and order.
- b. use the government of the United States as a human welfare agency.
- c. ensure that the Jeffersonian style of government was implemented.
- d. reinstate the policy of laissez-faire.
- e. support organized labor in its fight with big business.

18. Actual progressive reforms included all of the following except

- a. a council manager system of government.
- b. the city manager system

- c. the commission system of government.
- d. the initiative, referendum, and recall.
- e. the achievement of black equality.

Review Test #7. The Gilded Age, Page Three

19. In the 1912 campaign, there were two brands of political progressivism in competition, Roosevelt's "New Nationalism" and Wilson's "New Freedom." Which of the following statements is the most accurate comparison of these two philosophies?
- a. New Nationalism accepted the concentration of capital, labor, and government whereas the Wilsonian concept stressed competition among small business and reduced government power.
 - b. Roosevelt supported business and ignored social justice concerns while the New Freedom held the reverse emphasis.
 - c. Both systems welcomed federal power and encouraged business growth.
 - d. They were not economic and political movements, rather they were oriented toward diplomatic and foreign policy issues.
 - e. Neither was truly progressive in nature.
20. In what respect were the populist and progressive movements similar?
- a. Both were primarily urban movements.
 - b. Both were intended to bring about inflation by backing the currency with gold.
 - c. Both fought against segregation and other forms of racial discrimination.
 - d. Both advocated government intervention in economic matters to handle problems arising out of industrialization.
 - e. Both began at the local level and grew into national political movements.
21. *Harper's*, *McClure's*, and *Atlantic Monthly* were noted primarily for their publication of muckraking articles which exposed the
- a. pragmatic philosophers and their works such as Dewey and James.
 - b. corruption of political and corporate greed.
 - c. social benefits of the traditional Republican causes.
 - d. fashionable profiles of America's industrial elite.
 - e. low level street immigrants to read.
22. The author most closely associated with an expose of corruption in the cities was
- a. Lincoln Steffens
 - b. Ida Tarbell
 - c. Upton Sinclair
 - d. Frank Norris
 - e. Charles Francis Adams, Jr.
23. The main objective of the muckrakers was to
- a. institute socialism.
 - b. establish communism.
 - c. reestablish Jackson's "Spoils System."
 - d. create a society as was portrayed in *Don Juan*.
 - e. cleanse capitalistic society of evil and mediocrity.
24. Social criticism came from all of the following during the Progressive Era except
- a. Henry George
 - b. Henry Demarest Lloyd
 - c. Thorstein Veblen
 - d. Edward Bellamy
 - e. John Dewey
25. The literary developments of the Progressive Era included all of the following except
- a. *The Theory of the leisure Class*.
 - b. *The Jungle*
 - c. *The Single tax*
 - d. *Sister Carrie*
 - e. *The Grapes of Wrath*
labor, of living & tariffs
26. All of the following were serious problems for Americans workers except for
- a. poverty
 - b. disease
 - c. crime
 - d. exploitation
 - e. restricted movement within the nation
27. Rapid industrialization of the United States in the years 1860-1900
- a. increased the demand for, and importance of, skilled artisans.

- b. introduced an economy dominated by enormous corporations.
- c. increased the opportunities for small and medium sized companies to succeed.
- d. reduced the employment of women and children dramatically.
- e. relied heavily on Asian immigrants to fulfill labor needs.

Review Test #7. The Gilded Age, Page Four

28. Labor responses to industrialization were manifested by all of the following except
- I. strikes
 - II. boycotts
 - III. unionization
 - IV. blacklists
- a. I and II b. I, II, and III c. I, II, and IV d. II, III, and IV e. I, II, III, and IV
29. Which of the following American labor leaders was dissimilar to the others?
- a. Samuel Gompers
 - b. Big Bill Haywood
 - c. William Z. Foster
 - d. Eugene Debs
 - e. Upton Sinclair
30. Which of the following were scenes of violent industrial strife in the Gilded Age?
- I. The Homestead Strike
 - II. The Haymarket Riot
 - III. The Whiskey Rebellion
 - IV. The Great Railroad Strike
- a. I and II b. I, II, and III c. I, II, and IV d. II, III, and IV e. I, II, III, and IV
31. The theory of Social Darwinism promoted the idea that
- a. wealth in America would ultimately be evenly distributed.
 - b. the problems of poverty could be solved by government action and policy.
 - c. it was the duty of every citizen to become involved in some form of social work, either through a government program of the church organizations.
 - d. the maldistribution of wealth through the society was somehow justifiable.
 - e. the competitive spirit was essentially immoral.
32. Major court decisions that reflected progressive era issues included all of the following except:
- a. *Northern Securities v. U.S.*
 - b. *Lochner vs. New York*
 - c. *Muller vs. Oregon*
 - d. *U.S. vs. E.C. Knight*
 - e. *Downes vs. Bidwell*
33. Which decision was a landmark case with regard to free speech?
- a. *Marbury v. Madison*
 - b. *Munn vs. Illinois*
 - c. *Adkins Children's Hospital*
 - d. *Schneck vs. U.S.*
 - e. *The Wabash Case*
34. The doctrine of "separate versus equal" was established in *Plessy v. Ferguson*. The case dealt with the issue of:
- a. educational institutions.
 - b. banking institutions.
 - c. railroad and transportation facilities.
 - d. hospital and health care legislation.
 - e. the income tax
35. The first case to introduce the concept of sociological data as a means of interpreting the law was that of the "Brandeis brief" in:
- a. *Muller v. Oregon*
 - b. *Lochner v. New York*
 - c. *Hammer v. Dagenhart*
 - d. *Adkins v. Children's Hospital*
 - e. *Bailey v. Drexel Furniture Company*
36. Robert Heilbroner said of this man, "We study him not so much as a person but as an agent - an agent for better or worse in the immense industrial transformation of America." Of whom was he speaking?
- a. Jay Gould
 - b. Booker T. Washington
 - c. Cornelius Vanderbilt
 - d. John D. Rockefeller

- e. Frank Norris
37. "Every contract, combination in the form of trust ..., or conspiracy, in restraint of trade or commerce among the several states, or with foreign nations, is hereby declared illegal."
- a. *Adkins Children's Hospital*
 - b. *Hammer v. Dagenhart*
 - c. *Munn v. Illinois*
 - d. Sherman Antitrust Act
 - e. Interstate Commerce Commission

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38. "Next followed the final shock -- the Pullman strike -- and the American Railway Union again won.... The corporations were paralyzed (and it) opened wide my eyes -- and in the gleam of every bayonet and the flash of every rifle the class struggle was revealed. This was my first practical lesson in socialism."

- a. Samuel Gompers
 - b. Terrence Powdery
 - c. Jacob Riis
 - d. Eugene V. Debs
 - e. Mary Lease
39. "The opening of Hull House combined the three trends: first, the desire to interpret democracy in social terms; secondly, the impulse to aid progress; and thirdly, the Christian movement toward humanitarianism."
- a. Jane Addams
 - b. Edward Bellamy
 - c. Henry George
 - d. Henry Demarest Lloyd
 - e. Jacob Riis

40. "We meet in the midst of a nation brought to the verge of moral, political, and material ruin. Corruption dominates the ballot box, the Legislatures, the Congress... The fruits of the toil of millions are boldly stolen to build up colossal fortunes for a few and the possessors of these (threaten) the Republic and endanger liberty. From the same prolific womb of government injustice we breed the two great classes -- tramps and millionaires."

- a. Marcus Garvey
- b. Benjamin Harrison
- c. Grover Cleveland
- d. James B. Weaver
- e. William McKinley

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1.E
2.C
3.A
4.C
5.E
6.A
7.B
8.D
9.D
10.E

11.A
12.B
13.E
14.A
15.D
16.D
17.B
18.E
19.A
20.D

21.B
22.A
23.E
24.E
25.E
26.E
27.B

28.E

29.A

30.C

31.D

32.D

33.D

34.C

35.A

36.D

37.D

38.D

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a. Marcus Garvey
c. Grover Cleveland
e. William McKinley
- b. Benjamin Harrison
d. James B. Weaver

34. In his evaluation of American politics during the Gilded Age, Henry Adams concluded that

- a. we had sunk to the position of lowest common denominator.
- b. we should, as a nation, exalted the morality of American institutions.
- c. he would refuse to comment.
- d. the leadership of the late nineteenth century was exemplary.
- e. the judicial branch was exceptional in regard to decisions which were both fair and balanced.

52. "I will have the best equipped and largest laboratory extant, and the facilities incomparably superior to any other for rapid and cheap development of an invention, and working it up into commercially shape with models, patterns, and special machinery. In fact, there is no similar institution in existence."

- a. Horatio Alger
- b. Booker T. Washington
- c. Cornelius Vanderbilt
- d. John D. Rockefeller
- e. Thomas Edison

56. "Everybody is talkin' thre days about growin' rich on graft, but nobody thinks of drawin' the distinction between honest graft and dishonest graft.... There's an honest graft, and I'm an example of how it works. I might sum up the whole thing by sayin': 'I seen my opportunities and I took 'em.'"

- a. Henry James
- b. Mark Twain
- c. William marcy Tweed
- d. Upton Sinclair
- e. Winslow Homer

58. "I am proud to have on my side in this campaign the support of those who call themselves the common people. If I had behind me the great trusts and combinations, I know that I would no sooner take my seat than they would demand that I use my power to rob the people in their behalf.

- a. Henry Adams
- b. William Jennings Bryan
- c. Roscoe Conkling
- d. Robert LaFollette
- e. Marcus Alonzo Hanna

59. "Combinations in industry are the result of an economic law which cannot be repealed by political legislation. The way outlies, not in attempting to prevent such combinations, but in completely controlling them in the interest of public welfare."

- a. William McKinley
- b. Louis Brandeis
- c. Theodore Roosevelt
- d. William Howard Taft
- e. Marcus Alonzo Hanna

60. "Mr. Washington has tended to make whites, North and South, shift the burden of the negro problem to the negro's shoulders and stand aside as critical and rather pessimistic spectators; when in fact the burden belongs to the nation."

- a. Henry Adams
- b. Marcus Garvey
- c. George Washington Carver
- d. W.E.B. DuBois
- e. Frederick Douglass

35. She coined the phrase "birth control" and published a magazine appropriately names *Woman Rebel*. Who was this pioneer advocate of family planning?

- a. Jane Addams
- b. Ida Tarbell
- c. Frances Willard
- d. Charlotte Perkins Gilman
- e. Margaret Sanger

36. Ratification of the nineteenth amendment led to

- a. universal suffrage for women
- b. prohibition on the manufacture and sale of alcoholic beverages
- c. the establishment of a federal income tax
- d. the direct election of senators
- e. the guarantee of equal protection under law for all Americans.