

## CHAPTER VIII

## INDUSTRIALIZATION, URBANIZATION, AND IMMIGRATION

1. The Bessemer process was an important technological innovation in
- (A) the development of electrical power  
 (B) the manufacture of steel  
 (C) the harvesting of grain  
 (D) meat processing  
 (E) photography
2. The Industrial Revolution had all of the following consequences during the period from the Civil War to 1890 EXCEPT
- (A) real wages for workers declined  
 (B) the production of goods increased dramatically  
 (C) a new type of business corporation emerged  
 (D) immigration into the United States increased  
 (E) the average price of manufactured goods fell significantly
- ~~X~~ Frederick W. Taylor's system of scientific management was designed to
- (A) give skilled workers more control over the production of goods  
 (B) introduce the concept of interchangeable parts to industry  
 (C) make housework for women as efficient as factory production  
 (D) transfer control over production from workers to supervisors  
 (E) raise the morale of workers through profit sharing plans
- ~~X~~ Which of the following themes were important elements in the ideology of Social Darwinism?
- I. the Protestant ethic  
 II. individualism  
 III. classical "laissez-faire" economics  
 IV. survival of the fittest  
 V. the primacy of environment over heredity
- (A) I, II, and III only  
 (B) I, II, and IV only  
 (C) I, II, IV, and V only  
 (D) I, II, III, and IV only  
 (E) all of the above

X Businessmen used the device of the corporation during the late 1800s for all of the following reasons EXCEPT

- (A) to protect the company against interstate competition
- (B) to limit the liability of corporate executives
- (C) to raise capital through the sale of shares
- (D) to give their company all of the legal rights of a person
- (E) to separate personal ownership from company management

6. The first big business in the United States that used modern systems of corporate management was

- C
- (A) the textile industry
  - (B) the steel industry
  - (C) the railroads
  - (D) banking
  - (E) meat processing

7. Some historians have labeled John D. Rockefeller and other big businessmen of the Gilded Age as "Robber Barons" because they

- D
- (A) controlled large estates in the West
  - (B) stole large sums of money from the federal treasury
  - (C) controlled foreign countries through their domination of international trade
  - (D) were ruthless competitors who cheated their investors and exploited their workers
  - (E) emulated the lifestyles of medieval lords

8. Which of the following is a valid criticism of the thesis that the federal government pursued a "laissez-faire" policy during the nineteenth century?

- D
- (A) It subsidized an extensive system of roads and canals.
  - (B) It pursued a policy of isolationism toward European politics.
  - (C) It gave land grants to railroads and tariff protection to manufacturers.
  - (D) It encouraged extensive European immigration.
  - (E) It generally refrained from intervention in the economy.

9. Mass transit transformed the nature of American cities after the Civil War because it

- D
- (A) permitted people of all classes to live in any section of the city
  - (B) created immigrant neighborhoods on the fringes of the cities
  - (C) encouraged the building of skyscrapers in downtown districts
  - (D) facilitated a vast geographical expansion of the cities
  - (E) undermined the dependency on the automobile for urban residents

10. All of the following were important technological innovations that first appeared in urban America between 1865 and 1890 EXCEPT

B

- (A) the electric light
- (B) public water systems
- (C) the skyscraper
- (D) the telephone
- (E) the trolley car

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

B

- (A) immigrants before the Civil War came from southern and eastern Europe
- (B) immigrants before the Civil War came from Ireland
- (C) postwar immigrants were unattached adults
- (D) postwar immigrants came as families
- (E) postwar immigrants came to pursue political freedom

~~X~~ The most important factor that channeled groups of immigrants into specific occupations in late nineteenth century America was

- (A) ethnic stereotypes held by bosses
- (B) port of entry into the United States
- (C) religion
- (D) the system of family and kin networks
- (E) prior skills learned in the Old World

~~X~~ Which of the following statements best describes ethnic neighborhoods in American cities during the late 1800s?

- (A) They were strictly segregated by nationality.
- (B) They were strictly segregated by religion.
- (C) Their rates of residential mobility were high.
- (D) Their rates of residential mobility were low.
- (E) They were located far from the urban core.

~~X~~ All of the following were important social institutions which facilitated the assimilation of Catholics immigrants into American life during the late 1800s and early 1900s EXCEPT

- (A) the church
- (B) the public school
- (C) the family
- (D) the political party
- (E) settlement houses



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15. The cartoon shown above depicts

- D
- (A) Protestant attacks on Catholic immigrants
  - (B) a Temperance party call for prohibition of alcohol
  - (C) Irish and German immigrant attacks on native citizens
  - (D) a nativist attack on Irish and German political power
  - (E) a Jacksonian Democratic attack on the Whig party's immigrant voters

~~X~~ Which of the following statements best describes residency patterns in American cities during the late 1800s?

- (A) The very poor lived close to the inner core, the upper classes lived in the suburbs, and the middle classes lived in between.
- (B) The upper classes lived close to the inner core, the poor lived in the suburbs, and the middle classes lived in between.
- (C) The middle classes lived close to the inner core, the upper classes lived in the suburbs, and the poor lived in between.
- (D) The upper classes lived close to the inner core, the middle classes lived in the suburbs, and the poor lived in between.
- (E) Each of the classes lived in all sections of the cities.

~~X~~ "In all things that are purely social we can be as separate as the fingers, yet one as the hand in all things essential to mutual progress."

The philosophy of race relations expressed in this quotation was strongly opposed by

- (A) W. E. B. DuBois
- (B) Theodore Roosevelt
- (C) Booker T. Washington
- (D) Woodrow Wilson
- (E) Abraham Lincoln

18. The Chinese immigrant experience differed from that of the Europeans in the late 1800s in that

- C
- (A) most were unattached males
  - (B) most were unskilled
  - (C) many eventually returned to their homeland
  - (D) they were victims of discrimination
  - (E) they were excluded from the United States before 1890

~~X~~ Urban political machines provided immigrants with all of the following services during the late nineteenth century EXCEPT

- (A) better housing
- (B) employment
- (C) legal assistance
- (D) psychological comfort
- (E) emergency assistance

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

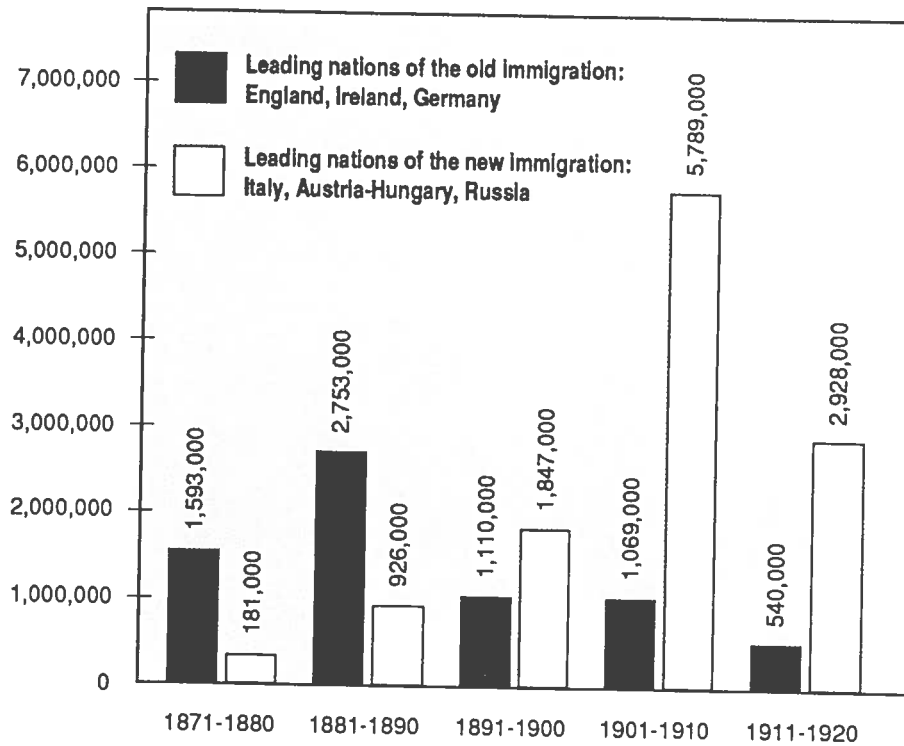
- D
- (A) focused exclusively on issues of higher wages and better working conditions
  - (B) restricted their membership to skilled workers in each trade
  - (C) demanded the abolition of all private property
  - (D) welcomed all skilled and unskilled workers, blacks, and women
  - (E) welcomed all skilled and unskilled workers, but not women and blacks

21. An important consequence of the Haymarket Square Bombing of 1886 was that

- E
- (A) public opinion shifted in favor of union activities
  - (B) the American Federation of Labor lost support
  - (C) Congress restricted the power of labor unions
  - (D) the Knights of Labor gained support
  - (E) skilled workers abandoned the Knights of Labor for the American Federation of Labor

~~X~~ Blacks migrated to northern cities in large numbers between 1890 and 1914 for all of the following reasons EXCEPT

- (A) economic problems in southern sharecropping
- (B) better educational opportunities in the North
- (C) increased violence and racism in the South
- (D) the lure of more freedom and opportunities in the North
- (E) the chance to work as strikebreakers in northern industry



23. All of the following were characteristics of the “new” immigrants who are represented by the white bars on the graph shown above EXCEPT

- (A) most settled in cities  
 (B) most came to escape political or religious oppression  
 (C) most were from southern and eastern Europe  
 (D) most were Catholic or Jewish  
 (E) most came with few marketable skills

~~24.~~ The most important difference between the experiences of blacks and white immigrants in northern American cities during the early 1900s was that

- (A) blacks had come to the cities for different reasons than the immigrants  
 (B) blacks were not permitted to vote  
 (C) job opportunities for blacks did not improve with each new generation  
 (D) blacks were more likely to have come from rural backgrounds  
 (E) blacks tended to come to cities with fewer skills than the immigrants

~~25.~~ During the late nineteenth century the opportunities for women

- (A) improved in higher education but declined in the labor force  
 (B) declined in higher education but improved in the labor force  
 (C) remained unchanged in higher education but improved in the labor force  
 (D) improved in both higher education and the labor force  
 (E) declined in both higher education and the labor force

15. In the late 19th Century, corporations that expanded through "vertical integration" did which of the following?

- D
- (A) they combined many firms that engaged in the same work
  - (B) they built high rise office towers
  - (C) their owners also managed the business
  - (D) they combined many different businesses related to the primary work
  - (E) their owners all rose from rags to riches

16. "The growth of a large business is merely the survival of the fittest. This is not an evil tendency in business. It is merely the working out of the law of nature and a law of God."

The above quotation by John D. Rockefeller is an example of

- C
- (A) Christian Socialism
  - (B) Utopian Socialism
  - (C) Social Darwinism
  - (D) the Gospel of Wealth
  - (E) Nationalism

17. The theme of most Horatio Alger stories of the late 19th Century was the

- B
- (A) suffering of sharecroppers in the South
  - (B) upward mobility of young boys in the city
  - (C) joys of young girls growing up on the Great Plains
  - (D) exploitation of Chinese immigrants in the West
  - (E) misery of immigrants in New York City

~~18.~~ One late 19th Century commentator who questioned society's support for the accumulation of great personal wealth was

- (A) Horatio Alger
- (B) William Graham Sumner
- (C) Russell Conwell
- (D) Edward Bellamy
- (E) Andrew Carnegie

19. Which is an accurate statement about women factory workers in 1900?

- A
- (A) most were young
  - (B) their wages were equal to men's wages
  - (C) most were single
  - (D) most were native born
  - (E) steel mills were their largest employers

~~20~~ During the 1870's, the Molly Maguires emerged as an important organization in support of

- (A) rights for coal miners
- (B) free land for farmers
- (C) birth control for women
- (D) inoculation for children
- (E) voting rights for African-Americans

~~21~~ One reason that Congress enacted the Interstate Commerce Act in 1887 was the

- (A) passage of the Sherman Anti-Trust Act
- (B) decision in the Wabash case
- (C) formation of the United States Steel Corporation
- (D) bombing at Haymarket Square
- (E) publication of Looking Backward

22. All of the following services were offered by Jane Addams' Hull House EXCEPT

- B
- (A) instruction in English language
  - (B) help in preparing income tax returns
  - (C) advice on family planning
  - (D) support for child care
  - (E) lobbying against sweatshops

↑ a settlement house

~~23~~ President McKinley's opinion on the status of the Philippines after the Spanish-American War was that they should be

- (A) returned to Spain
- (B) awarded independence
- (C) transferred to Germany
- (D) annexed by the United States
- (E) sold to Japan