

THE GILDED AGE

General Maxi-Review

➔ **Indicate the single best response, according to information provided through lecture and assigned reading, to each of the following items.**

1. The period known as the Gilded Age involved all of the following except:
 - a. the general transition from an agricultural country to an industrial nation
 - b. significant westward settlement beyond the Mississippi River
 - c. national politics dominated by Congress due to a series of mediocre Presidents
 - d. America's gradual shift away from economic democracy
2. Helen Hunt Jackson's book advocating humane treatment of the Indians was entitled:
 - a. *The Last of the Mohicans*
 - b. *I Will Fight No More Forever*
 - c. *Bury My Heart at Wounded Knee*
 - d. *A Century of Dishonor*
3. All of the following support the label of "gilded" applied to the late 1800s except:
 - a. new manufacturing technology and miserable working conditions in factories
 - b. skyscrapers, suspension bridges, and tenement houses
 - c. "caretakers of society" and "robber barons"
 - d. railroad construction and westward expansion
4. The creation of time zones in the United States is associated with the:
 - a. cattle industry
 - b. Pony Express
 - c. addition of western statehoods
 - d. railroads
5. The state which contains America's first national park (1872) and first national monument (1906) is:
 - a. California
 - b. Rhode Island
 - c. Oregon
 - d. Wyoming
6. The three largest American cities in 1900 were:
 - a. Berlin, Copenhagen, and Lisbon
 - b. Cheyenne, Omaha, and Sioux City
 - c. Boston, Los Angeles, and New York
 - d. Chicago, New York, and Philadelphia

7. All of the following were major sources of urban population growth in the United States during the Gilded Age except:
- farmers and people from small rural towns
 - southern blacks
 - immigrants from Europe and East Asia
 - unsuccessful California gold prospectors
8. The formation of ethnic neighborhoods by immigrants in American cities:
- prevented their advancement in the workplace
 - resulted from discriminatory restrictions
 - intensified a sense of incoherence with American values
 - tended to reinforce the cultural values of their previous societies
9. All of the following matches are correct except:
- Thomas Nast → political cartoonist extraordinaire
 - Mathew Brady → famed Civil War photographer
 - Frederick Jackson Turner → prominent historian who emphasized the impact of America's frontier
 - Hiram Revels → wealthy cattle rancher who helped establish the Chisholm Trail
10. The intent of the Sherman Act was to:
- outlaw monopolies
 - encourage philanthropy
 - regulate farmers
 - create additional territories in southwestern United States
11. All of the following American novels portrayed the urban world realistically except:
- How the Other Half Lives*, by Jacob Riis
 - The Red Badge of Courage*, by Stephen Crane
 - A Hazard of New Fortunes*, by William Dean Howells
 - The Bitter Cry of the Children*, by John Spargo
12. The home city of the first paid professional baseball team was:
- Los Angeles
 - Cleveland
 - New York
 - Cincinnati
13. "A no-nonsense attitude toward public administration was reflected in his courage, integrity, and diligence. He valued principle more than adulation of the multitude. When once urged by party leaders to equivocate his stand on a particular issue while campaigning for re-election, he replied, 'What is the use of being elected or re-elected, unless you stand for something?' Of the mediocre politicians who occupied the White House during the Gilded Age, his first term was probably the best." The President described is:
- James Garfield
 - Chester Arthur
 - Grover Cleveland
 - Benjamin Harrison

14. During the latter portion of the 1800s, Americans seemed to place high value on all of the following except:
 - a. aggressive business tactics
 - b. progress and technology
 - c. material wealth
 - d. political honesty

15. The Yale professor who applied Charles Darwin's biological theory of evolution to the socio-economic world was:
 - a. Horatio Alger
 - b. Henry George
 - c. William Graham Sumner
 - d. Thorstein Veblen

16. The first American big business was:
 - a. donuts
 - b. steel
 - c. railroads
 - d. petroleum

17. America's petroleum industry during the late 1800s was dominated by:
 - a. Cornelius Vanderbilt
 - b. Andrew Carnegie
 - c. John Davison Rockefeller
 - d. Leland Stanford

18. People were lured to the West for all of the following reasons except:
 - a. plentiful land at cheap prices
 - b. the dream of getting rich by prospecting gold
 - c. employment opportunities such as the railroads or cattle drives
 - d. better working conditions in factories

19. The law which granted 160 acres of free western land to any settler who would agree to farm the land for five years was the:
 - a. Morrill Land Grant Act (1862)
 - b. Homestead Act (1862)
 - c. Desert Land Act (1877)
 - d. Dawes Act (1887)

20. All of the following were problems which accompanied rapid urban growth during the late 1800s except:
 - a. increased crime
 - b. epidemic illnesses
 - c. factory closures
 - d. unfair labor practices

21. All of the following statements about America's first transcontinental railroad are true except:
- it was authorized by the Pacific Railway Act of 1862
 - much of the work was performed by Chinese and Irish immigrants
 - the effort was subsidized by the federal government
 - it joined San Francisco, California, with Kansas City, Missouri
22. The correct chronological sequence of the four events listed is:
- Ku Klux Klan founded → South Dakota statehood → Haymarket Square riot → Sherman Act
 - Haymarket Square riot → Ku Klux Klan founded → Sherman Act → South Dakota statehood
 - South Dakota statehood → Sherman Act → Ku Klux Klan founded → Haymarket Square riot
 - Ku Klux Klan founded → Haymarket Square riot → South Dakota statehood → Sherman Act
23. For most westerners, life was:
- considerably easier than in the industrial Northeast or the rural South
 - centered around the mining industry
 - extremely violent due to gunfights and Indian raids
 - primarily concerned with adapting and surviving
24. The politician most associated with the Populist Party is:
- Roscoe Conkling
 - John Sherman
 - William Jennings Bryan
 - James Blaine
25. After the Civil War, the freed black slaves did all of the following in large numbers except:
- migrated to the larger cities of the North
 - remained in the South to make a living there, many as sharecroppers and tenant farmers
 - left the country and sailed back to their African homelands
 - headed to the West, perhaps to become cowboys
26. The incorrect identification among the following items is:
- Charles Sumner, Thaddeus Stevens, and Benjamin Wade → election reform
 - Jane Addams, John Roebling, and Frank Winfield Woolworth → urban development
 - Adolph Strasser, Samuel Gompers, and Terence Powderly → organized labor
 - George Catlin, Frederic Remington, and Charles Russell → westward expansion
27. The federal government subsidized construction of a transcontinental railroad because:
- there was much danger involved passing through Indian-occupied territory
 - it was a good way to dispose of excess western land
 - such a railway was not otherwise profitable for private companies
 - the Canadian government had successfully done so several years earlier
28. By 1900, the number of America's statehoods had grown to:
- 45
 - 48
 - 50
 - 56

29. The end of the Plains Indian Wars is marked by the:
- Fort Laramie Treaty of 1868
 - abandonment of the Bozeman Trail by the United States government
 - Battle at the Little Bighorn River
 - Wounded Knee Massacre
30. The incorrect cause-to-effect relationship below is:
- immigration → urbanization
 - assassination of President James Garfield → Pendleton Act
 - Ft. Laramie Treaty of 1868 → discovery of gold in the Black Hills
 - election of Abraham Lincoln to the presidency → secession of South Carolina and other states
31. The changes that occurred in America during the last third of the 1800s were:
- relatively insignificant
 - amazingly rapid
 - somewhat expected
 - carefully planned
32. All of the following are considered secondary sources of historical data except:
- teacher lecture
 - oral tradition
 - candy wrapper
 - your textbook
33. The Interstate Commerce Act (1887) was aimed particularly at:
- labor groups
 - railroads
 - terrorist organizations such as the Ku Klux Klan
 - corrupt politicians
34. All of the following were major components of Reconstruction except:
- political
 - social
 - economic
 - religious
35. The Omaha Platform is most closely associated with:
- the Populist Party
 - William Howard Taft's unsuccessful bid for a second White House term
 - the presidential election of 1912
 - America's transition into a world military power during the last decades of the 1800s
36. All of the following are correct opponents and bowl games for the Oregon State Beavers over the years except:
- Notre Dame Fighting Irish in the Fiesta Bowl
 - Duke Blue Devils in the Rose Bowl
 - Texas Longhorns in the Alamo Bowl
 - Florida State Seminoles in the Gator Bowl

➔ **Match each term in the upper group (numbered) with the correct definition from the lower group (lettered). Some of the definitions are not used.**

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|------------------|-------------------|------------------|
| 37. steerage | 38. nativism | 39. graft |
| 40. entrepreneur | 41. laissez-faire | 42. monopoly |
| 43. arbitration | 44. sodbuster | 45. tenement |
| 46. reform | 47. ghetto | 48. philanthropy |
| 49. amnesty | 50. frontier | 51. assimilate |
| 52. gilded | 53. subsidize | 54. sharecropper |
| 55. treaty | 56. pudding | 57. tannenbaum |

- A. Person who risks personal capital to organize and operate a new business.
- B. French term which means “no interference.”
- C. Total value of all goods and services produced by the government.
- D. Cheapest accommodation aboard a ship.
- E. Point at which organized land meets unsettled territory.
- F. Extreme, unwarranted dislike for foreigners.
- G. Positive change.
- H. To receive funding from the government for a certain project.
- I. Landless farmer who used crops to pay rent.
- J. Control of an entire economic market by a single company.
- K. Process whereby a neutral third party helps two feuding groups reach an agreement.
- L. Great Plains farmer.
- M. Large residential building in a city.
- N. Contributing large sums of personal wealth to worthy civic or private organizations.
- O. Especially rundown and densely populated city district occupied by minority group.
- P. Lustrous on the surface but worthless underneath.
- R. Formal contract negotiated between nations.
- S. Creation of many new jobs to support one particularly successful industry.
- T. To culturally absorb.
- U. Blanket pardon from possible punishable action.
- V. Giant, hairy beast known especially for hiding under bridges and eating goats as they cross.
- W. Political corruption.
- X. German word meaning “Christmas tree.”
- Y. Smooth, creamy dessert.

THE GILDED AGE

Answer Sheet

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| 1. _____ | 2. _____ | 3. _____ |
| 4. _____ | 5. _____ | 6. _____ |
| 7. _____ | 8. _____ | 9. _____ |
| 10. _____ | 11. _____ | 12. _____ |
| 13. _____ | 14. _____ | 15. _____ |
| 16. _____ | 17. _____ | 18. _____ |
| 19. _____ | 20. _____ | 21. _____ |
| 22. _____ | 23. _____ | 24. _____ |
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| 28. _____ | 29. _____ | 30. _____ |
| 31. _____ | 32. _____ | 33. _____ |
| 34. _____ | 35. _____ | 36. _____ |
| 37. _____ | 38. _____ | 39. _____ |
| 40. _____ | 41. _____ | 42. _____ |
| 43. _____ | 44. _____ | 45. _____ |
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