

Chapter 2

Western Expansion, the New South, and Industrial America, 1870-1890

Multiple Choice

- 1) Which of the following provided free land for settlers to move west?
- a) Fort Laramie Treaty
 - b) Homestead Act
 - c) Medicine Lodge Treaty
 - d) Westward Expansion Act
 - e) None of the above

Answer: b

Level: moderate

- 2) Which of the following Native American tribes primarily inhabited the Northern Plains?
- a) Cheyenne
 - b) Apache
 - c) Kiowa
 - d) Sioux
 - e) Arapaho

Answer: d

Level: moderate

- 3) Native-American men who were absorbed into their wife's extended family is a practice called
- a) Matrimony
 - b) Matrilineal
 - c) Patrimony
 - d) Patrilineal
 - e) None of the above

Answer: b

Level: moderate

- 4) During the Civil War which side did most Native Americans support?
- a) South
 - b) North
 - c) Neither
 - d) Evenly split

Answer: A

Level: easy

- 5) Who led the Lakota Sioux in the Battle of Little Bighorn in 1876?
- a) Cochise
 - b) Geronimo
 - c) Red Bull
 - d) Hawkeye

e) Sitting Bull

Answer: e

Level: moderate

6) Which state did the Modoc people try to return to causing the Modoc War of 1873?

a) Idaho

b) Arizona

c) Washington

d) California

e) Oregon

Answer: d

Level: hard

7) Which of the following resulted from the Dawes Act of 1887?

a) Ended communal property on reservations

b) Divided reservation land into individual plots

c) Dictated that property was to be owned by head of household

d) Provided Native Americans assistance in learning how to farm

e) All of the above

Answer: e

Level: hard

8) The Homestead Act of 1862 took effect on January 1, 1863, the same day as

a) Lincoln's assassination.

b) the Emancipation Proclamation.

c) the Battle of Gettysburg.

d) the start of the Civil War.

e) the end of the Civil War.

Answer: b

Level: hard

9) Which person recommended that young men "Go West"?

a) Mark Twain

b) Andrew Carnegie

c) Horace Greeley

d) Abraham Lincoln

e) Buffalo Bill

Answer: c

Level: easy

10) In what state did the first Trans-Continental Railroad meet?

a) Missouri

b) Arizona

c) Colorado

d) Utah

e) California

Answer: d
Level: easy

11) Which of the following was a major reason cattle drives declined?

- a) Barbed wire
- b) Dams
- c) Mexican War
- d) Rustlers
- e) Steamboat

Answer: a
Level: easy

12) Which group was the first to be banned due to their race?

- a) Korean
- b) Chinese
- c) Japanese
- d) German
- e) Irish

Answer: b
Level: moderate

13) What precious metal was found in the Klondike Region in 1896?

- a) iron
- b) copper
- c) tin
- d) silver
- e) gold

Answer: e
Level: easy

14) Which constitutional amendment was passed in 1920 that guaranteed women's right to vote?

- a) 24th
- b) 20th
- c) 19th
- d) 9th
- e) 11th

Answer: c
Level: hard

15) What was the name of the women's group that organized to make liquor illegal?

- a) National Organization for Women
- b) Women's Christian Temperance Union
- c) Young Women's Christian Association
- d) Women for Women
- e) End Alcohol Now

Answer: b

Level: easy

- 16) Southern blacks who moved to the West and North after the Civil War were known as
- a) evacuees
 - b) migrants.
 - c) immigrants.
 - d) homeless.
 - e) exodusters.

Answer: e

Level: hard

- 17) The tax on imported goods is called
- a) value added.
 - b) tariff.
 - c) excise.
 - d) sales.
 - e) property.

Answer: b

Level: easy

- 18) Prior to adopting the gold standard in 1873, what backed up U.S. paper money?
- a) silver
 - b) nothing
 - c) gold and silver
 - d) gold
 - e) bronze

Answer: c

Level: hard

- 19) The tradition of keeping the government out of the workings of the economy is called
- a) Populism.
 - b) Laissez-faire.
 - c) Progressivism.
 - d) C'est la vie.
 - e) Crony capitalism.

Answer: b

Level: moderate

- 20) The novelist who labeled the ERA shortly after the Civil War as the "Gilded Age" was
- a) Susan B. Anthony.
 - b) Alexander Graham Bell.
 - c) Sinclair Lewis.
 - d) Louisa May Alcott.
 - e) Mark Twain.

Answer: e

Level: hard

21) What was the name of John D. Rockefeller's oil company?

- a) Standard Oil
- b) American Oil
- c) Shell Oil
- d) National Oil
- e) Coast to Coast Oil

Answer: a

Level: hard

22) Which of the following cities was the major Southern center for steel production?

- a) New Orleans
- b) Nashville
- c) Charlotte
- d) Birmingham
- e) Atlanta

Answer: d

Level: hard

23) Which ethnic group was blamed for the Great Chicago fire of 1873?

- a) Irish
- b) Polish
- c) Germans
- d) African Americans
- e) Hispanic

Answer: a

Level: hard

24) What was the name of the federal act that established the Civil Service Commission?

- a) Roosevelt Act
- b) Pendleton Act
- c) Patronage Act
- d) Fair Practices and Employment Act
- e) Anti-spoils Act

Answer: b

Level: hard

25) Which president was assassinated by a disappointed office seeker?

- a) Garfield
- b) Lincoln
- c) Arthur
- d) Cleveland
- e) McKinley

Answer: a

Level: moderate

26) Which federal act regulated the railroads?

- a) Interstate Commerce Act
- b) Railroad Regulation Act
- c) Southwest Commerce Act
- d) Public Interest Act
- e) Transportation Control Act

Answer: a

Level: moderate

27) What U.S. Supreme Court decision ruled that grain operations were subject to government regulation?

- a) Rockford v. U.S.
- b) Grain Operators v. Illinois
- c) Nabisco v. Indiana
- d) Swift v. Muncie
- e) Munn v. Illinois

Answer: e

Level: hard

28) Which of the following was not a goal of the Knights of Labor?

- a) minimum wages
- b) social security
- c) ending child labor
- d) maximum number of hours worked
- e) collective ownership

Answer: b

Level: hard

29) Who was the woman who challenged the sexual double standard?

- a) Elizabeth Cady Stanton
- b) Josephine Smith
- c) Victoria Woodhull
- d) Nellie Hardy
- e) Susan B. Anthony

Answer: c

Level: hard

30) Which U.S. Constitutional Amendment was thought by some women to guarantee women's right to vote?

- a) 12th
- b) 19th
- c) 14th
- d) 18th
- e) 17th

Answer: c

Level: hard

Chapter 2

Short Answer Essays

- 1) Discuss how the reservation system for Native Americans was considered to be generous and humane offer at the time.

Answer: Many Americans viewed the Native Americans with suspicion and contempt after the Civil War, particularly U.S. Army officers who resented their helping the Confederacy. As a result, many had no mercy for the Native Americans and preferred to give them nothing or worse, to exterminate them.

- 2) Explain the difference between the Native Americans and the Anglos regarding private or personal property.

Answer: The Native Americans were more communal and migratory than the Anglos. They traveled with their food supply and moved when necessary. Anglos preferred to remain stationary.

- 3) Discuss how the federal government, particularly the U.S. Supreme Court, changed their viewpoint on treatise with Native Americans beginning in the 1870s.

Answer: The Supreme Court determined natives to be "dependent wards" subject to the care of the federal government. This opened the door for the federal government to modify and/or ignore treaties that were in effect. As miners and farmers moved westward this new interpretation resulted in more and more of the natives' land to be either taken or used for development.

- 4) Discuss the Dawes Act of 1887. What were the results? What was the intent of the Act?

Answer: The Dawes Act attempted to end communal property on reservations. The intent was to assimilate the Native Americans by requiring them to learn to farm and own their own property. The results were disastrous as most of the reservation land reverted back to the federal government and was sold to Anglos resulting in most of the Natives eventually losing control of their land.

- 5) Discuss why having access to a railroad was so important if you had a farm in the Western states.

Answer: The cost of buying goods for your farm or family was very high due to travel costs if there was no railroad nearby. Also, a farmer wishing to sell surplus goods relied on a railroad to transport these goods. Finally, a farmer's land would become much more valuable if there was nearby access to a railroad.

- 6) Describe how the tariffs of the post-Civil War era affected the North and South differently.

Answer: The North prospered because tariffs made imported goods, such as steel and manufactured goods, more expensive. The result was that Northern manufacturers' goods were less expensive than the import and thus they sold more. The South, however, felt the retaliation of European countries as they increased their tariffs on the South's exports such as cotton and tobacco that resulted in fewer sales. Also, they had to pay more for the Northern manufactured goods than they would have if there were no tariff on the imported goods.

- 7) Describe how the doctrine of Social Darwinism was used in American business.

Answer: Social Darwinism was adopted from Charles Darwin's Origin of Species. Business leaders argued that those who were best adapted to the environment would survive and thereby make the human species stronger. Any interference or assistance in the economy for the less fortunate would result in a degradation of the species. This was business' argument for allowing "national selection" and resisting government regulation.

- 8) Explain the economy of the New South. How did the agricultural system work in particular?

Answer: By 1890, 40% of families in the Deep South were sharecroppers that were usually getting more into debt every year. The farmers borrowed money at high interest rates and the prices for their products were declining. Poverty and illiteracy were widespread. There was some manufacturing such as in steel factories in Alabama, but these jobs were low paying and dangerous to the workers.

- 9) Explain what "American Exceptionalism" is and how it affects the labor movement.

Answer: American Exceptionalism is the belief that America is unique from all other nations thus economic opportunity is available to everyone. This idea was accepted by poor and rich alike, which meant that there was really no need to join a union. In fact, doing so was an admission that you would be a laborer for life and thus the American idea of advancement would not likely occur.

- 10) Discuss the situation with the women's movement and the struggle to gain the vote in the late 19th century.

Answer: Some women were more radical than others in their approach to gain equality for women. Some chose to be arrested for their beliefs or to test their beliefs by court challenges. Others tried to work with male elected officials to bargain for incremental gains. Despite all their efforts, the right to vote for women would not be gained until 1920.