



AMERICAN SOCIETY IN THE INDUSTRIAL AGE

CHAPTER 19

Multiple Choice: (1 point each)

- For workers, industrialization meant all of the following *except*
 - a rising standard of living.
 - monotonous working conditions.
 - sharper swings in the business cycle.
 - more personal contact with their employers.
- “new” immigrants would *not* have come from
 - Russia.
 - Scotland.
 - Turkey.
 - Italy.
- The “Social Gospel” accented
 - salvation by faith in Jesus.
 - improving living conditions in urban ghettos.
 - vigorous revival movements to invigorate the ghettos.
 - the perfection of life in a heavenly utopia.
- All of the following are features of the late-nineteenth century *except*
 - the rich getting richer.
 - more people were getting rich.
 - the gap between the rich and ordinary workers’ wealth was narrowing.
 - ordinary workers’ incomes were rising.
- Which of the following pairs is *incorrectly* matched?
 - Jane Addams—Hull House
 - Jacob Riis—*How the Other Half Lives*
 - Daniel Burnham—“White City”
 - Frederick Law Olmsted—skyscrapers
- Ocean-going steamships made immigrants’ transatlantic passage all of the following *except*
 - safe.
 - cheap.
 - comfortable.
 - fast.
- The main motive for immigration to the United States in the late nineteenth century was
 - political oppression.
 - religious persecution.
 - overcrowding.
 - desire for economic improvement.
- In the 1880s, the source of American “new” immigration shifted to
 - northern and western Europe.
 - Latin America.
 - southern and eastern Europe.
 - Asia and the Pacific.

9. Some “native” Americans complained that “new” immigrants were all of the following *except*
 - (a) ethnically alike.
 - (b) racially inferior.
 - (c) political radicals.
 - (d) undermining wage rates.
10. The primary effort of the American nativists in the 1890s was to lobby Congress to enact
 - (a) the Chinese Exclusionary Act.
 - (b) the Foran Act.
 - (c) a literacy test for potential immigrants.
 - (d) federal funding for settlement houses.
11. The chief cause of city growth in the late nineteenth century was the
 - (a) growth of commerce.
 - (b) establishment of a national transportation network.
 - (c) invention of skyscrapers.
 - (d) expansion of industry.
12. The electric trolley’s replacement of the horse-drawn trolley resulted in all of the following *except*
 - (a) a decline in urban real estate values.
 - (b) the growth of suburbs.
 - (c) economic segregation of city dwellers.
 - (d) the geographic growth of cities.
13. The “Social Gospel”
 - (a) focused on improving living conditions rather than on saving individual souls.
 - (b) was neutral toward political reform.
 - (c) preached that poverty was an act of God.
 - (d) opposed the unionization of labor.
14. It was *not* true of settlement house workers that they
 - (a) were mostly young, middle-class women.
 - (b) attempted to Americanize “new immigrants.”
 - (c) agitated for better housing and labor legislation.
 - (d) were idealistic but too unknowledgeable to be successful.
15. Before 1882, Americans restricted ___ from immigrating to the United States.
 - (a) almost nobody
 - (b) Irish Catholics
 - (c) Japanese
 - (d) political revolutionaries
16. The American Protective Association
 - (a) preached through the “Social Gospel” that churches were obligated to help “new immigrants.”
 - (b) was led for many years by Florence Kelley and Jane Addams.
 - (c) supported immigration-restriction laws.
 - (d) established settlement houses in several major cities in order to aid the “new immigrants.”
17. The religious denomination responding most favorably to the “new” immigrants was
 - (a) Roman Catholic.
 - (b) Baptist.
 - (c) Episcopal.
 - (d) Christian Scientist.
18. In a country hungry for news, American newspapers
 - (a) printed more hard-hitting editorials.
 - (b) became more sensationalistic.
 - (c) repudiated the tactics of Joseph Pulitzer and William Randolph Hearst.
 - (d) came to rely less on syndicated material.

19. The new cities' glittering consumer economy were symbolized especially by the rise of
 - (a) separate districts for retail merchants.
 - (b) fine restaurants and food shops.
 - (c) large, elegant department stores.
 - (d) luxurious horse-drawn carriages.

20. Two technical developments of the late nineteenth century that contributed to the spectacular growth of American cities were
 - (a) the telegraph and telephone.
 - (b) the compressor and the internal combustion engine.
 - (c) the electric trolley and the skyscraper.
 - (d) the oil furnace and the air conditioner.

21. Countries from which many of the "new" immigrants came included
 - (a) Sweden and Great Britain.
 - (b) Germany and Ireland.
 - (c) Poland and Italy.
 - (d) China and Japan.

22. Among the factors driving millions of European peasants from their homelands to America were
 - (a) American food imports and religious persecution.
 - (b) European political unification and loss of national identity.
 - (c) the rise of communism and fascist regimes.
 - (d) major international and civil wars.

23. The immigrant group that was totally banned from America after the 1882 nativist restrictions was
 - (a) the Irish.
 - (b) the Greeks.
 - (c) the Africans.
 - (d) the Chinese.

24. Reformers like Henry George and Edward Bellamy were especially concerned with the problems of
 - (a) poverty and economic injustice.
 - (b) immigration and race relations.
 - (c) agriculture and conservation.
 - (d) international relations and peace.

25. Whose political cartoons in *Harper's Weekly* helped drive Boss Tweed from power?
 - (a) Thomas Nast's
 - (b) Jacob Riis'
 - (c) Anthony Comstock's
 - (d) Frederick Law Olmsted's

26. Which of the following statements about American cities between 1860 and 1900 is *incorrect*?
 - (a) Runaway growth of urban population swamped municipal services and facilities.
 - (b) Terrible housing and sanitary conditions developed in them.
 - (c) By 1900 the majority of the people lived in them.
 - (d) Their neighborhoods became increasingly segregated along class, ethnic, and racial lines.

27. The urban political machines and their political bosses
 - (a) were Democrats, rather than Republicans, in the late nineteenth century.
 - (b) angered building contractors by having municipal construction done by city employees.
 - (c) dispensed city jobs, legal help, and relief to poor immigrants in exchange for their votes.
 - (d) were often controlled by native-born, wealthy, elite groups who secretly ran them.

28. Jane Addams and her co-workers at Hull House did all of the following *except*
- (a) establish a day-care nursery for children of working mothers.
 - (b) pressure Congress to restrict the flow of poor immigrants to the United States.
 - (c) pressure legislators to enforce sanitation regulations and pass laws protecting the urban poor.
 - (d) run classes, a laundry, an employment bureau, and recreation programs.
29. One of the leading architects in the late nineteenth century was
- (a) Louis H. Sullivan.
 - (b) Frank Lloyd Wright.
 - (c) Peter Chin.
 - (d) Jane Addams.
 - (e) William Allen White.
30. Building the new skyscrapers depended on the invention of
- (a) concrete reinforced pilings.
 - (b) electrical elevators.
 - (c) automatic window cleaners.
 - (d) indoor plumbing.
 - (e) the Bessemer process.
31. The journalist who exposed *How the Other Half Lives* in urban tenements was
- (a) John Root.
 - (b) James Whitcomb Riley.
 - (c) John Dewey.
 - (d) Daniel H. Burnham.
 - (e) Jacob Riis.
32. Which of the following statements about late nineteenth century immigrants is *not* true?
- (a) Most came seeking economic opportunity.
 - (b) Most were highly skilled craftsmen.
 - (c) Most were young males.
 - (d) Most settled along the Eastern seaboard.
 - (e) Often they already knew someone in the United States.
33. One consequence of the urban growth of the late nineteenth century was
- (a) urban renewal of neighborhoods.
 - (b) growth of middle-class neighborhoods.
 - (c) development of urban planning.
 - (d) powerful city political machines.
 - (e) better housing was constructed.
34. The most famous political machine of the late nineteenth century was
- (a) the Fifth Street Gang.
 - (b) Tammany Hall.
 - (c) the Irish Mafia.
 - (d) the Lamar Circle.
 - (e) the Coughlin Gang.
35. The most famous of the urban political bosses of the late nineteenth century was
- (a) William Tweed.
 - (b) Henry George.
 - (c) Jane Addams.
 - (d) Nelly Bly.
 - (e) William Randolph Hearst.

36. ____ was the first spectator sport to develop after the Civil War.
- (a) Baseball
 - (b) Golf
 - (c) Tennis
 - (d) Basketball
 - (e) Soccer
37. What did the popularity of spectator sports indicate?
- (a) the influence of European culture
 - (b) the increased amount of leisure time
 - (c) the breakdown of sexual barriers
 - (d) the increased freedom for children
 - (e) the boredom of industrial work
38. The Social Darwinists
- (a) believed the laws of nature applied to society.
 - (b) were active reformers in the late nineteenth century.
 - (c) had enormous influence on American society.
 - (d) raised important questions about the conditions of society.
 - (e) stressed society's responsibility to aid the poor.
39. His theory of a single tax would have equalized wealth and raised revenue to aid the poor.
- (a) Edward Bellamy
 - (b) Karl Marx
 - (c) Henry George
 - (d) Clarence Darrow
 - (e) Herbert Spencer
40. ____ wrote the book *Looking Backward* that looked forward to a future of socialism in America.
- (a) Walter Rauschenbusch
 - (b) Edward Bellamy
 - (c) Richard Frick
 - (d) Jane Addams
 - (e) Henry George

True/False: Answer "A" for true and "B" for false.

41. Immigrants to the United States between 1890 and 1920 were more often from southern and eastern European countries, Catholic, and assimilated more slowly than their predecessors.
42. Female social workers established settlement houses to aid the "new" immigrants and promote social reform.
43. Many native-born Americans considered the "new" immigrants a threat to American democracy and Anglo-Saxon purity.
44. Two religions that gained strength in the United States from the "new" immigration were Roman Catholicism and Judaism.
45. Urban newspapers often promoted a sensational "yellow journalism" that emphasized sex and scandal rather than politics and social reform.
46. Under the *padrone* system, a contractor helped provide unskilled immigrant workers to employers for a fee.

47. Daniel Burnham perfected the steel-cable suspension bridge in his design for the Brooklyn Bridge.
48. Settlement houses tried to solve the practical problems of the slums, such as agitating for tenement house laws, better schools, and arbitration of labor disputes.
49. “New” immigrants to America maintained their loyalty to their Old World cultures by speaking their native language, practicing their religious faith, reading their own newspapers, and often attending parochial schools.
50. Jane Addams established the Hull House Settlement House in Chicago.