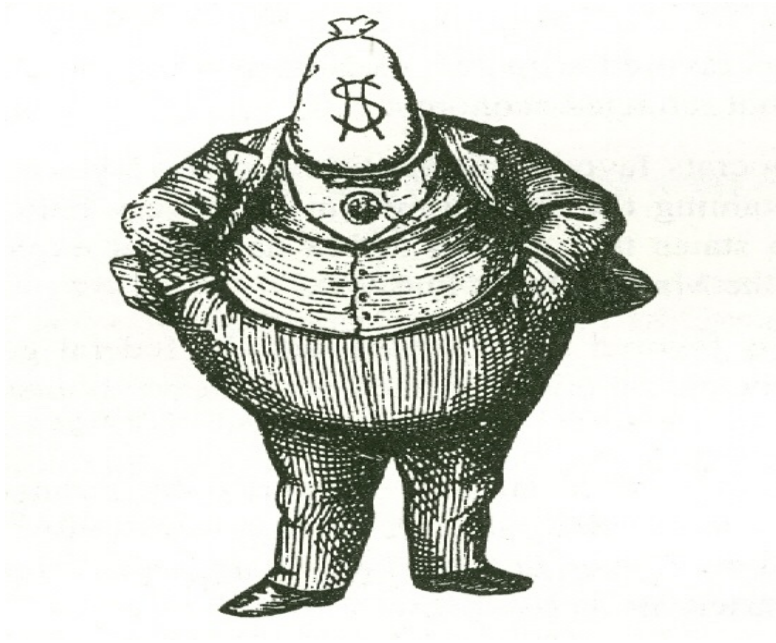


Chapter 19 The Urban Society**V Urbanization**

1. During the late 19th Century, the nation's major cities demonstrated all of the following EXCEPT
 - A cities were physically divided by class and race
 - B mass transit lines allowed workers to commute to work
 - C many middle class families moved beyond the inner city
 - D **the expansion of most cities was carefully planned**
 - E industrial cities attracted large numbers of immigrants
2. During the late 19th Century, significant reforms improved living conditions in major cities in all of the following areas EXCEPT
 - A public health
 - B water purification
 - C street lighting
 - D tenement construction
 - E **relief for the poor**
3. Which of the following was the most persistent problem facing municipalities in the United States throughout the last quarter of the nineteenth century?
 - A. Decreasing municipal tax bases.
 - B. **Inadequate water and sewer systems**
 - C. Deteriorating transportation systems
 - D. A decline in the number of manufacturing jobs.
 - E. Gang violence among unemployed youths.
4. Between 1860 and 1910, the area of the United States which underwent the largest percentage increase in population was
 - A. the Northeast
 - B. the Old South
 - C. the Mid-Atlantic
 - D. the Far West
 - E. **the Great Plains**
5. The growth of most American cities in 1880 was determined primarily by
 - A. urban planning by local officials
 - B. public needs
 - C. federal regulations
 - D. British models of ideal urban growth patterns
 - E. **profit motives**
6. Which of the following was primarily responsible for the declining death rate in American cities at the end of the nineteenth century?
 - A. Fewer poor people moved to the cities in the late nineteenth century.
 - B. Cities began to provide free medical care to those who needed it
 - C. Doctors began to provide free medical care to poor people
 - D. Better transportation enabled more people to seek medical care.

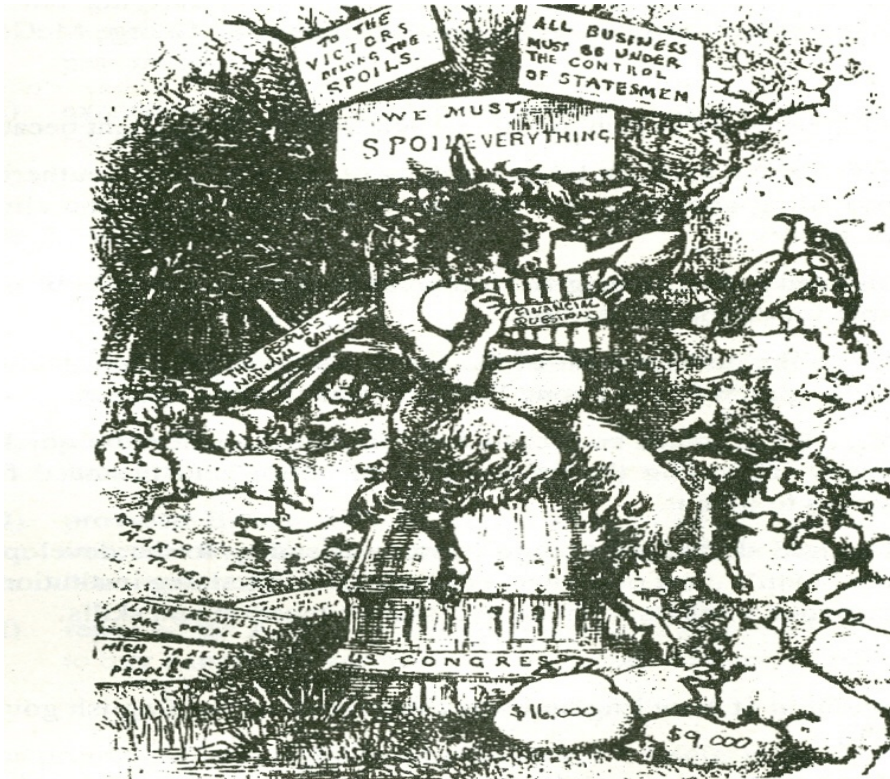
- E. **Cities built sewers and supplied purified water.**
7. Louis Sullivan's pupil who opposed the construction of skyscrapers and favored a form of architecture in harmony with natural surroundings was
- A. George Gray Barnard
 - B. Virgil Thompson
 - C. Victor Herbert
 - D. Lorado Taft
 - E. **Frank Lloyd Wright**
8. The political machines such as Tammany Hall which ran American cities at the turn of the century derived their strongest support from
- A. Industrial leaders and business elites
 - B. Organized religion
 - C. Wealthy landowners living in rural areas outside the cities
 - D. the middle class
 - D. **Poor immigrants and ethnic communities in the inner city**
9. William M. Tweed of New York City
- A. **Headed a "ring" of politicians that cheated New York City of \$100,000,000 through fraudulent city contracts and extortion**
 - B. Was an outspoken supporter of fiscal integrity in municipal government
 - C. Pioneered the regulation of tenement house construction and sanitation
 - D. Urged the New York state legislature to adopt the governmental reforms advocated by the Progressives
 - E. Served as Secretary of Interior in President Ulysses Grant's administrations.
10. Thomas Nast achieved fame and influence as a
- A. Radio commentator
 - B. Newspaper publisher
 - C. Photographer
 - D. Film producer
 - E. **Political cartoonist**

11. In the cartoon shown below Thomas Nast presents Boss Tweed as



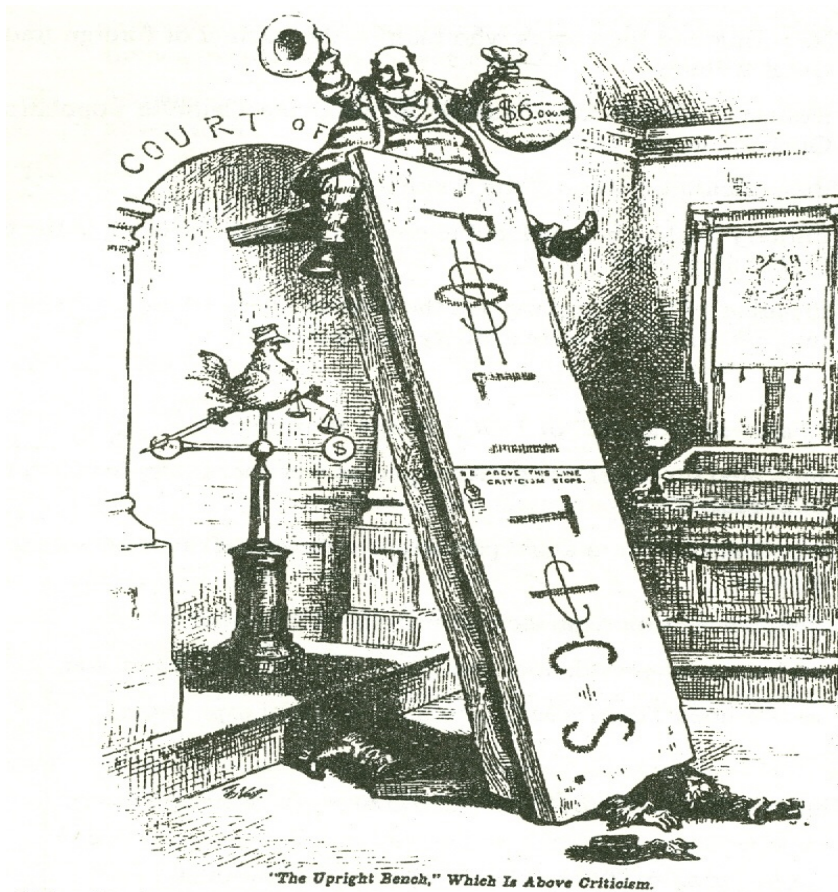
- A. A politician ruled by greed
- B. A benefactor of the public
- C. A political reformer
- D. A politician corruptly influenced by business
- E. A politician who rejected business influence

12. What view of the relationship of Congress and business is Thomas Nast presenting in this cartoon?



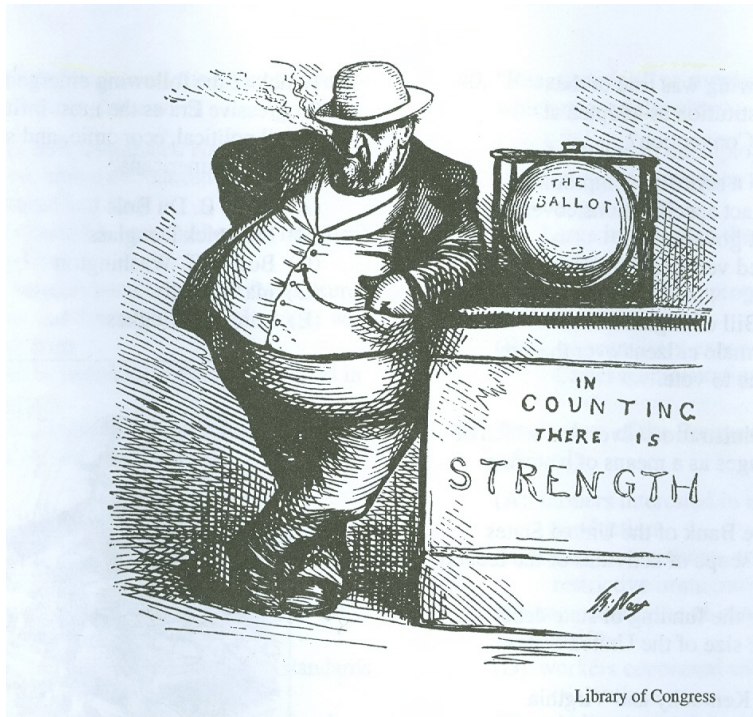
- A. Congress has established too much regulatory power over business.
- B. Business is the benefactor of the American people
- C. Congress is the upholder of the national interest
- D. **Congress is subject to the corrupt influence of business**
- E. Business has little influence in national affairs.

13. The following 1871 cartoon by Thomas Nast suggests what?



A.

- A. Justice prevails in New York
- B. **Political influence is sold for cash**
- C. The wealthy control New York politics
- D. New York government is inefficient
- E. The people are being well-served by New York government.



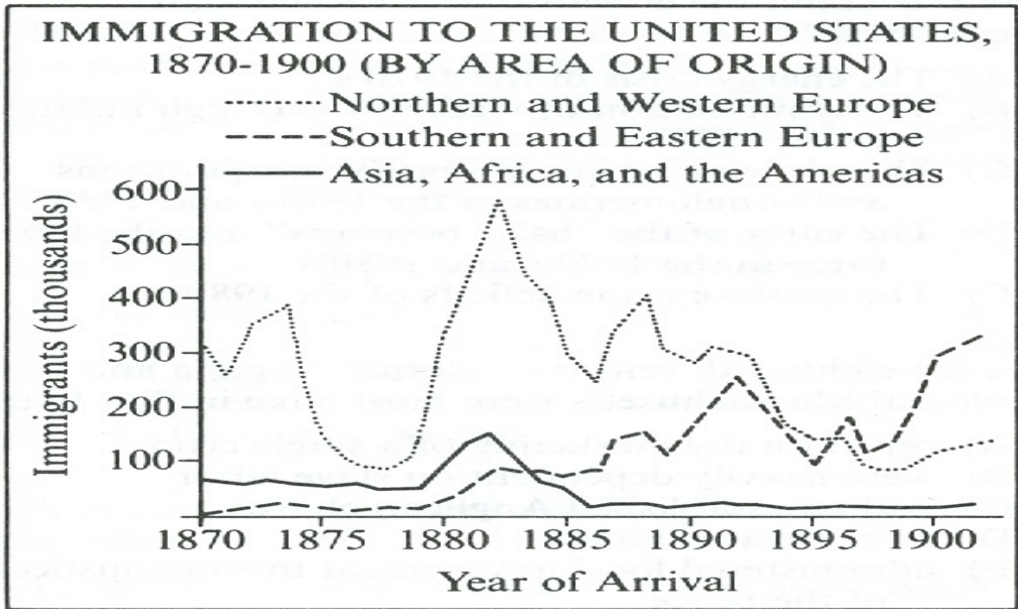
14. The cartoon above is a commentary on late-nineteenth-century
- A **municipal corruption**
 - B imperialism
 - C labor unrest
 - D business monopolies
 - E civil-rights campaigns
15. City bosses and urban political machines in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries did which of the following?
- A They enabled the urban middle class to participate more effectively in politics.
 - B **They provided some welfare for poor immigrants in exchange for political support**
 - C They encouraged racial integration of residential neighborhoods
 - D They discouraged railroad and highway construction to prevent people from moving out of urban areas.
 - E They promoted prohibition and the abolition of prostitution

VI Immigration

16. The New Immigrants who migrated to the United States during the first decade of the 20th Century were primarily from

- A Germany and England
 - B Germany, England, Ireland and Scandinavia
 - C Canada and Mexico
 - D China, Korea and Japan
 - E **Italy, Austria-Hungary and Russia**
17. The “New Immigration” was made up primarily of
- A. Europeans who came for economic rather than religious reasons.
 - B. Europeans who were better off financially than those of the “Old Immigrants.”
 - C. Persons from Northern and Western Europe.
 - D. **Persons from Southern and Eastern Europe.**
 - E. Persons from Asia, Africa, and the Americas.
18. Which of the following statements is true about immigration to the United States during the last two decades of the nineteenth century?
- A. United States immigration laws sharply reduced the number of eligible immigrants.
 - B. Irish immigration came in larger numbers than earlier in the century.
 - C. Nativist agitation brought about a decline in immigration.
 - D. The United States government entered into a "gentleman's agreement" to ban immigration from certain countries.
 - E. **Southern and Eastern Europeans came in larger numbers than earlier in the century.**
19. Immigrants to the United States in the last quarter of the nineteenth century came primarily from
- A Latin America
 - B Asia
 - C Canada
 - D middle class backgrounds
 - E **European farms and villages**
20. Immigrants coming to America from Eastern and Southern Europe during the late nineteenth century were most likely to
- A. **Settle in large cities in the Northeast or Midwest.**
 - B. Settle on farms in the upper Midwest
 - C. Seek to file on homesteads on the Great Plains.
 - D. Migrate to the South and Southwest.
 - E. Return to their homelands after only a brief stay in the U.S.
21. During the late 19th Century, the increase in population due to the New Immigration spurred the growth of
- A private secular academies
 - B scientific schools
 - C Latin schools
 - D progressive schools
 - E **Catholic parochial schools**
22. Which of the following best accounts for the fact that Slavic immigrants in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries settled principally in Midwestern cities like Pittsburgh, Detroit, and Chicago?

- A. The immigrants' inability to speak English was a serious obstacle to securing work on the East Coast.
 - B. Housing was better and food cheaper in the newer cities of the Midwest
 - C. **Midwestern steel, meatpacking, and other mass production industries offered many unskilled jobs.**
 - D. Immigration authorities subsidized rail fares for westward migrants.
 - E. Ethnic and religious prejudice was less widespread in the Midwest than in eastern cities.
23. Which of the following regions was most heavily represented among immigrants to the United States during the years from 1865 to 1890?
- A. **Northern and Western Europe**
 - B. Southern and Eastern Europe
 - C. Asia
 - D. Africa
 - E. Central and South America



24. Which of the following best accounts for the curve on the graph above depicting immigration to the United States from Asia, Africa, and the Americas between 1882 and 1900?
- Rapid expansion of the British Empire into the Southern Hemisphere.
 - Restrictive congressional immigration.**
 - Immigration to less-settled areas of the world.
 - Improved worldwide economic conditions.
 - Reduction of potential immigrant populations by widespread epidemics.
25. Between 1890 and 1914, most immigrants to the United States came from
- Southern and Eastern Europe**
 - Northern and Western Europe
 - Latin America
 - Southeast Asia
 - Canada
26. All of the following account for nativist sentiment against the “new immigrants” of the late nineteenth century EXCEPT that the immigrants
- Practiced different religions
 - Had different languages and cultures
 - Were willing to work for lower wages than were native-born workers
 - Were not familiar with the United States political system
 - Dominated the professions of law, medicine, and engineering.**
27. Which of the following groups was the first target of congressional legislation restricting immigration?
- Northern and Western Europeans
 - Southern and Eastern Europeans**

- C. Asians
 - D. Africans
 - E. Central and South Americans.
28. During the last quarter of the 19th Century, the most significant source of population growth in American cities was
- A annexation of neighboring suburbs
 - B an increase in the birth rate
 - C migration from rural areas
 - D **immigration from abroad**
 - E reduction in the death rate
29. Which of the following accurately describes the Chinese population in the United States in 1860?
- A **there were almost twenty times as many Chinese men compared to the number of Chinese women**
 - B the Chinese migrated to the United States in families
 - C most Chinese migrants came from Asian cities
 - D Chinese labor was not utilized in the gold fields
 - E most Chinese owned their own businesses

VII Social / Cultural

30. Which of the following is a correct statement about the Gilded Age?
- A. The average real wages of blue-collar workers declined.
 - B. The average number of hours people worked increased.
 - C. Prices of farm products rose sharply.
 - D. **Business activity expanded and contracted frequently.**
 - E. The federal debt from the Civil War required heavy federal taxes.
31. The era from the end of the Civil War to the outbreak of the First World War was characterized by
- A **Periodic economic panic and depression**
 - B Uninterrupted economic growth
 - C A sluggish economy except during times of mobilization and war
 - D Persistent inflation because of the influx of gold and silver into the economy
 - E The emergence of large federal debts.
32. During the late 19th century, the technique of distributing free samples of products was particularly useful for
- A The Singer Sewing Machine Company
 - B Gustavus Swift's meat packing company
 - C Sears, Roebuck and Company
 - D J.P. Morgan's General Electric Company
 - E **James B. Duke's American Tobacco Company**
33. Between 1880 and 1900, the number of woman who worked as
- A homemakers remained the same
 - B cooks and maids increased substantially
 - C secretaries and typists decreased
 - D textile mill operatives decreased substantially

- E **clerks increased substantially**
34. During the last quarter of the 19th Century, all of the following sports were popular EXCEPT
- A football
 - B baseball
 - C swimming
 - D bicycling
 - E **soccer**
35. During the last quarter of the 19th Century, American show business flourished in all of the following mediums EXCEPT
- A vaudeville
 - B musical comedy
 - C minstrel shows
 - D **radio**
 - E circuses
36. All of the following examples of popular literature were products of the second half of the 19th Century EXCEPT
- A Zane Grey's adventure stories
 - B Horatio Alger's stories of self-reliance and hard work
 - C **Edgar Rice Burrough's *Tarzan of the Apes***
 - D General Lew Wallace's *Bur Hur*
 - E Louisa May Alcott's *Little Women*
37. The "Gospel of Wealth" referred to the idea that
- A. excess wealth would prevent those wh possessed it from going to heaven. Therefore, the only way they could get to heaven was to give away their wealth to charities and philanthropic causes.
 - B. real wealth comes from the love of those around you not from money
 - C. money talks
 - D. being wealthy wasn't sinful so long as you didn't hurt other people in the process of gathering that wealth.
 - E. **rich people obtained their wealth because God gave it to them.**
38. "This, then, is held to be the duty of the man of wealth: to consider all surplus revenues which come to him simply as trust funds, which he is called upon to administer and strictly bound as a matter of duty to administer in the manner which, in his judgement, is best calculated to produce the most beneficial results for the community--the man of wealth thus becoming the mere agent and trustee for his poorer brethren."
These sentiments are most characteristic of
- A. transcendentalism
 - B. pragmatism
 - C. **the Gospel of Wealth**
 - D. the Social Gospel
 - E. Reform Darwinism
39. Which of the following was used as "scientific evidence" by wealthy American industrialists in the latter half of the nineteenth century to prove that they deserved the wealth they had accumulated?

- A. Broca's research into the functioning of various centers of the human brain
 - B. **Darwin's theory of natural selection**
 - C. Freud's theories of human psychology
 - D. The research of Louis Pasteur on biological processes
 - E. Karl Marx's research on the economic development of societies
40. All of the following statements are true of Henry George EXCEPT
- A. He argued that increasing prosperity was causing increasing poverty.
 - B. **He believed government should take a laissez faire philosophy**
 - C. He asserted that economic inequality was the result of private ownership of land
 - D. He favored a single tax on the "Internet increment" of land.
 - E. He desired large-scale public works.
41. Henry George's most famous book was
- A. *Looking Backward*
 - B. **Progress and Poverty**
 - C. *The Jungle*
 - D. *The Shame of the Cities*
 - E. *Sister Carrie*
42. Edward Bellamy's book *Looking Backward* was
- A. A fictional exposé of the meatpacking industry
 - B. A detailed program for social reform
 - C. The catalyst of the social gospel movement
 - D. A denunciation of machine politics in big city government
 - E. **A futuristic utopian fantasy.**
43. A member of the Social Gospel movement would probably
- A. Consider such social sins as alcohol abuse and sexual permissiveness as society's most serious problems
 - B. Assert that the prior were themselves at fault for their circumstances
 - C. Maintain that abuses and social degradation resulted solely from a lack of willpower on the part of those who committed them
 - D. Hold that religion is an entirely individualistic matter
 - E. **Argue that Christians should work to reorganize the industrial system and bring about international peace.**
44. All of the following statements about higher education in the United States from 1865 to 1917 are correct EXCEPT
- A. Many states established new institutions under the provisions of the Morrill Act
 - B. **The teaching of religion became increasingly important at major northeastern institutions**
 - C. An increasing number of institutions of higher education admitted women
 - D. Graduate education based on the German model became widespread
 - E. Many new scientific and engineering institutions were established.
45. Mark Twain's classic stories, such as *Tom Sawyer* and *Huckleberry Finn*, were primary examples of the _____ trend in turn of the century American literature
- A. Romantic

- B. Gothic
 C. Fantasy
 D. **Realistic**
 E. Heroic
46. Turn of century American artists of the realist school tended to make _____ the subject of most of their paintings.
 A. **urban scenes**
 B. American frontier life
 C. rural family life
 D. wild natural landscapes
 E. pastoral scenes
47. Settlement house workers of the late nineteenth century would most likely have engaged in all of the following EXCEPT
 A. establishing day nurseries for working mothers
 B offering literacy and language classes for immigrants
 C publishing reports on deplorable housing conditions
 D teaching classes on cooking and dressmaking
 E **organizing women workers into labor unions**
48. Jane Addams was a turn-of-the-century activist most well-known for her work in
 A. **settlement houses**
 B. the temperance movement
 C. nursing home care for war veterans
 D. the suffrage movement
 E. children's literature.
49. Jacob Riis is best known for his work in the 1890s as a
 A labor organizer and Socialist Party activist (B) leader of the People's Party
 B leader of the People's Party
 C reformer who encouraged new immigrants to homestead
 D playwright whose dramas celebrated the assimilation of immigrants into American society
 E **journalist and photographer who publicized the wretched conditions in which many immigrants lived**
50. Jacob Riis' *How the Other Half Lives* is a study of
 A Jim Crow segregation and its effect on African Americans
 B The plight of Great Plains farmers in the 1890's
 C **Immigrant urban poverty and despair in the 1890's**
 D The corruption in city political machines in the 1890's
 E The rise of industrial capitalists in the late nineteenth century
51. Jacob Riis's principal involvement in the reform movements of the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries was his effort to
 A bar obscene materials from the United States mail system
 B organize the transfer of urban orphans to homes in rural areas
 C **publicize poor housing and sanitation in urban tenements**
 D establish special homes for juvenile delinquents
 E pass federal laws to end prostitution

52. Jacob Riis' *How the Other Half Lives* is a study of
- A Jim Crow segregation and its effect on African Americans
 - B The plight of Great Plains farmers in the 1890's
 - C **Immigrant urban poverty and despair in the 1890's**
 - D The corruption in city political machines in the 1890's
 - E The rise of industrial capitalists in the late nineteenth century
53. "Money is power, and you ought to be reasonably ambitious to have it. You ought because you can do more good with it than you could without it. Money printed your Bible, money builds your churches. . . . The man who gets the largest salary can do the most good with the power that is furnished to him. Of course he can if his spirit be right to use it for what it is given to him. I say, then, you ought to have money."

The quotation above is an example of

- A Transcendentalism
 - B Existentialism
 - C **Gospel of Wealth**
 - D Social Gospel
 - E Reform Darwinism
54. "Another marked characteristic of the Anglo-Saxon is what may be called an instinct or genius for colonizing. His unequalled energy, his indomitable perseverance, and his personal independence, made him a pioneer. He excels all others in pushing his way into new countries."

Americans advocating the ideas expressed in the passage above would be most accurately described as

- A Transcendentalists
 - B Populists
 - C scientific managers
 - D **Social Darwinists**
 - E Mugwumps
55. "Competition is a law of nature ... and can no more be done away with than gravitation [I]f we do not like survival of the fittest, we have only one possible alternative, survival of the unfittest. The former is the law of civilization, the latter is the law of anti-civilization."

The quote above is an example of which of the following schools of thought?

- A Dialectical materialism
 - B Utopian socialism
 - C **Social Darwinism**
 - D Transcendentalism
 - E Existentialism
56. All of the following statements are true of John Dewey EXCEPT
- A. He strove to alter radically both the content and purpose of schooling
 - B. **He strove to strengthen the child's respect for parental and other traditional authority**

- C. He substituted the authority of the peer group for that of the teacher so that the child would be socialized and schooling would be made relevant to him
 - D. He was much influenced by William James
 - E. He has been called the father of Progressive Education
57. Which of the following statements was NOT a part of the pragmatic philosophy as formulated by William James?
- A. Beliefs are instruments to be tested by experience.
 - B. Ideas are true to the extent that they are useful.
 - C. The ultimate test of truth is the conduct it inspires.
 - D. **Absolute truth exists and we can know it.**
 - E. Ideas are best understood in their effects.