**Honors U.S. History**

**“Unit Five Test - Industrialism and the West”**

**Mr. Fernandez**

Select the letter of the best answer for each of the following:

1. Which of the following is incorrect concerning early America and iron?
	1. A Puritan, John Winthrop the Younger, discovered iron ore deposits necessary to produce iron, allowing the colonies to eventually grow more independent from the mother country.
	2. Saugus Iron Works was America’s first producer of iron tools, horseshoes, etc.
	3. Britain was pleased that the colonies were producing their own iron works, because it benefited the balance of trade and stabilized the relationship.
	4. Saugus Iron Works was fueled by the labor of indentured servants from all over Western Europe.
2. Which of the following is incorrect concerning Carnegie Steel?
	1. It supplied steel for the Brooklyn Bridge, as well as the Washington Monument.
	2. Having shot a bad round of golf, when J.P. Morgan offered Carnegie $492 million, he refused to sell the company.
	3. It eventually employed the Bessemer process to stronger produce steel more efficiently.
	4. Carnegie left the country when the workers went on strike at the Homestead Mill.
3. The two factors that did most to stimulate rapid western settlement were…
	1. the Homestead Act and the railroad.
	2. removal of the buffalo and Native Americans from the plains.
	3. the gold rushes and the rise of the great cattle kingdoms.
	4. the removal of the Indians and the gold rushes.
4. The mining towns which developed between 1860 and 1890…
	1. were often abandoned after the mines closed.
	2. were predominantly settled by men.
	3. frequently suffered from lawlessness.
	4. all of these choices are correct.
5. The rapid development of railroads in the United States was accomplished…
	1. in large measure through the investment of European banking firms.
	2. exclusively through the support of large numbers of small investors.
	3. with the help of some of the largest government subsidies ever granted.
	4. almost totally through the investment of a handful of shrewd millionaires.
6. Who advocated for a “New South,” in which the region would industrialize and move away from an agrarian-dominated society, after the Civil War?
	1. Samuel Gompers
	2. Alfred Chandler
	3. Henry Grady
	4. Zane Miller
7. All of the following are true concerning Andrew Carnegie except…
	1. He worked in a textile mill as a young boy, became a master-telegrapher, and eventually formed a company to build bridges.
	2. By the 1860s, he was both a producer and buyer of iron and steel.
	3. Understanding that the Civil War would eventually wear out the iron railroad rails, he invested in steel.
	4. He was skeptical about the Bessemer process and actually never used it in his factories.
8. Who satirized American life in his 1873 novel “The Gilded Age” as having a rotten core covered with gold paint?
	1. Joseph Pulitzer
	2. Mark Twain
	3. Josiah Strong
	4. Upton Sinclair
9. In 1892, Henry Frick hired Pinkertons to break the strike at Homestead and it turned into a battle in which Pinkertons and workers were killed... oil was even dumped into the river and set on fire.
	1. True
	2. False
10. The United States' policy toward the Native American changed dramatically with the passage in 1887 of the Dawes Act, which…
	1. wiped out tribal ownership of property and granted 160 acres to heads of families.
	2. treated the tribes as independent nations.
	3. established new and larger reservations for all tribes.
	4. granted full citizenship to all tribal members.
11. “The workers at the blast furnaces in our steel-rail works once sent in a ‘round-robin’ stating that unless the firm gave them an advance of wages by Monday afternoon at four o’clock they would leave the furnaces… gentlemen of the Blast Furnace Committee, you have threatened our firm that you will break your agreement and that you will leave these blast furnaces… unless you get a favorable answer to your threat by four o’clock today. It is not three but your answer is ready. You may leave the blast furnaces… The worst day labor has ever seen in this world is that day in which it dishonors itself by breaking its agreement. You have your answer.”

In the above excerpt from “The Autobiography of Andrew Carnegie,” what view does he take toward organized labor?

* 1. Business should bargain with employees.
	2. Workers should be paid fair wages.
	3. Employees should honor their original work agreement.
	4. Business owners should fear threats by workers.
1. The historian Frederick Jackson Turner argued that the frontier shaped America by…
	1. killing off many of the most adventurous individual.
	2. stimulating individualism, nationalism, and democracy.
	3. producing institutions very much like those of Europe.
	4. creating new opportunities for women.
2. During the late 1800s, farmers supported free and unlimited coinage of silver mainly because they believed that it would lead to…
	1. the establishment of government farm price supports.
	2. higher prices for farm products.
	3. the lowering of rates charged by railroads.
	4. lower prices for consumer goods.
3. The United States government's outlawing of the Indian Sun (Ghost) Dance in 1890 resulted in the…
	1. Battle of Little Big Horn.
	2. Dawes Severality Act.
	3. Massacre at Sand Creek.
	4. Battle of Wounded Knee.
4. The railroads influenced the cattle industry by…
	1. helping to make the "long drive" economically feasible.
	2. transporting cattle to markets in the North and the East.
	3. bringing in farmers who fenced the Plains, eventually ending the open-range form of cattle ranching.
	4. all of these choices are correct.
5. The Homestead Act provided…
	1. that Indians should henceforth own their lands as individuals rather than collectively as tribes.
	2. 160 acres of free land within the public domain to any head of household who would settle on it and improve it over a period of five years.
	3. large amounts of federal government land to Great Plains cattle ranchers who would contract to provide beef for the Union army.
	4. that the land of former Confederates should not be confiscated.
6. The federal government's Indian policy between 1876 and 1900 was characterized by…
	1. an attempt to compensate the Indians for past mistreatment.
	2. a concern for the preservation of a tribal lifestyle among the Indians.
	3. a movement to encourage the Indians to learn the ways of white society.
	4. a program to protect and maintain the buffalo herds.
7. The purpose of the Dawes Severalty Act of 1887 was to…
	1. weaken tribes, allot land to individual Indians, and promote assimilation.
	2. geographically disperse the reservations making it more difficult for Indian warrior forces to unite.
	3. increase tribal loyalty and reduce violence by allowing chiefs and tribal councils to act autonomously on the reservations.
	4. restore economic viability to the nomadic way of Plains Indian life.
8. The cattle boom on the Great Plains ended in part because…
	1. many ranchers preferred raising sheep.
	2. too few people were willing to risk investment.
	3. severe weather conditions and overgrazing wiped out many ranchers.
	4. new breeds of cattle made ranching less profitable.
9. During World War II, the steel mills ran at full capacity day and night, producing thousands of planes and ships, as well as American industry’s “finest hour.”
	1. True
	2. False
10. The federal government aided settlement into the Great Plains region by all of the following means except…
	1. offering settlers large areas of land at very small fees if they would live there for five years.
	2. making it easy to establish western territorial governments.
	3. giving cash bonuses to every settler who established residency in the new territories.
	4. changing federal land law frequently to adjust to western circumstances.
11. Helen Hunt Jackson's book entitled *A Century of Dishonor* (1880) recounted…
	1. American imperialism and its effects on the middle class.
	2. discriminatory practices employed by the United States government against African-Americans
	3. the atrocities of the Spanish-American War.
	4. the long record of broken treaties and injustices against American Indians.
12. Which of the following best describes the practice of “dumping”?
	1. An innovative process for producing cheaper steel at the beginning of the 20th century.
	2. An integral step in the process of vertically integrating an industry, such as U.S. Steel.
	3. The practice of one country purposefully exporting surplus goods in order to undermine pricing in another country.
	4. None of the above.
13. Which of the following tycoons purchased Carnegie Steel for $492 million and then said that he would have paid $100 million more for the business?
	1. Cornelius Vanderbilt
	2. J.P. Morgan
	3. J.D. Rockefeller
	4. Leland Stanford
14. Which of the following is true concerning Carnegie Steel?
	1. Carnegie slashed prices by 30% to undercut competitors.
	2. By the 1890s, it was producing more steel than all of Britain.
	3. Carnegie was known as a ruthless competitor and constantly focused on driving down costs.
	4. All of the above are true.
15. A major reason for the low wages of unskilled workers throughout the late 19th century was that…
	1. most industries simply made too little profit and thus were unable to pass on higher wages to labor.
	2. the great expense of modern factories and equipment made higher wages impossible.
	3. management was able to draw on cheap labor on a global scale.
	4. the cost of living was lower, and so workers required less in wages.
16. Carnegie was well-known for hiring men whose ambitions matched his own.
	1. True
	2. False
17. All of the following were important factors in post-Civil War industrial expansion except…
	1. a large pool of unskilled labor.
	2. American ingenuity and inventiveness.
	3. an abundance of natural resources.
	4. immigration restrictions.
18. Many employers cut wages in the late 19th century by…
	1. eliminating pension plans.
	2. hiring skilled workers.
	3. eliminating health insurance plans.
	4. hiring women and children.
19. Labor relations at the end of the 19th century were…
	1. relatively peaceful because welfare paternalism prevailed and employers treated employees like family.
	2. relatively peaceful because employers had successfully eliminated labor unrest.
	3. characterized by violence and thousands of strikes.
	4. occasionally turbulent, but most grievances were dealt with effectively through collective bargaining.
20. The ideas of Social Darwinism allowed men of wealth, like Carnegie and Rockefeller, to…
	1. justify the economic inequality that favored them over the nation's poor.
	2. argue for more government intervention in dealing with social problems.
	3. create more humanitarian programs for their factory laborers.
	4. become more humanitarian in their declining years.
21. Which of the following is an accurate list of historical eras in U.S. History?
	1. Civil War, Reconstruction, Gilded Age, Progressive
	2. Reconstruction, Civil War, Gilded Age, Progressive
	3. Progressive, Reconstruction, Civil War, Reconstruction
	4. Civil War, Gilded Age, Reconstruction, Progressive
22. Pig Iron got its name from the fact that the furnace in which it was created looked like a big fat pig.
	1. True
	2. False
23. The New South industrialized at a faster rate than the North in the years following the Civil War.
	1. True
	2. False
24. Which of the following statements concerning bison on the frontier is incorrect?
	1. They were reduced from tens of millions to fifteen million by the end of the Civil War.
	2. Fewer than a couple thousand remained by 1900.
	3. Only the white man was responsible for the near extinction of the buffalo.
	4. Native Americans were known to kill entire herds.
25. Many Native Americans thought the supply of bison/ buffalo to be without limit, originating from a lake in Canada, or perhaps the Great Lakes region.
	1. True
	2. False
26. All of the following contributed to the near-extinction of the buffalo except…
	1. The development of the Sharps Rifle, accurate up to 600 yards.
	2. Establishing Yellowstone National Park.
	3. The completion of several transcontinental railroads.
	4. Demand of industry for buffalo bones to pulverize into fertilizer.
27. Which of the following views concerning treatment of the Indians is incorrectly matched with its supporter?
	1. Helen Hunt Jackson – preservationist – believed Indian culture could be protected and preserved in-tact.
	2. William Tecumseh Sherman – exterminationist – thought there was no chance of civilizing the natives and war was the only answer.
	3. Senator Henry Dawes – assimilationist – thought the Indians could be “civilized” and conform to Christian culture.
	4. All of the above are correct.
28. Which of the following “Robber Barons” purchased 20,000 acres of land in Colorado on which to maintain a herd of bison?
	1. Andrew Carnegie
	2. James Buchanan Duke
	3. J.P. Morgan
	4. John D. Rockefeller
29. Which of the following is incorrect concerning the Dawes Severalty Act of 1887?
	1. It was a policy created by the exterminationists, aimed at destroying the Indians altogether.
	2. It promised citizenship in twenty years and 150 acres of land to heads of families.
	3. This act struck at the heart of the Indian, forcing them to adopt the settled life of the white man.
	4. It was created by the assimilationists, in the hopes of “killing the savage and saving the man.”