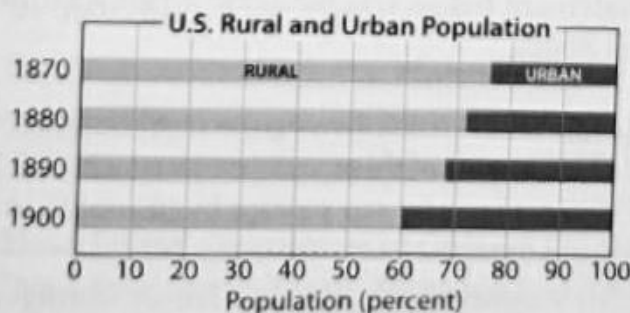


What Do You Know?

SS.912.A.3.6 & SS.912.G.4.2

1. The graph below shows the proportion of rural and urban population of the United States from 1870 to 1900.



- Which factor contributed to the shift in population shown on the graph?
- Not enough families took advantage of the Homestead Act.
 - Great Plains Indians left their reservations to buy new farmland.
 - Houses in cities were less expensive than those in the countryside.
 - Better jobs in industry attracted farmers and farm laborers to cities.

SS.912.A.3.6

2. What was a consequence of the rapid growth of cities in the late 1800s?
- the decline of political machines in the Midwest
 - the migration of poor workers to the suburbs
 - a decrease in the gap between rich and poor
 - the rapid growth of tenements and ghettos

SS.912.A.3.11

3. The cartoon at the left by Thomas Nast was published in 1871. Which problem is addressed in the cartoon?
- New citizens were often unable to exercise their voting rights.
 - City governments were providing inadequate services to residents.
 - Political machines were profiting from kickbacks on public contracts.
 - The deadlock between political parties was costing taxpayers money.

SS.912.A.3.11

4. Which useful function was served by the political machines of the late 1800s?
- They prevented corruption in local government.
 - They helped provide a supply of cheap and skilled labor for industry.
 - They served as role models for future city governments by acting as city managers.
 - They assisted in the social and political assimilation of immigrants into the community.

SS.912.A.3.7 & SS.912.G.4.2

5. The statement below was made by a 19th-century immigrant to the United States.

My family was lucky. We survived the pogrom in our village in Russia. The Tsarist government acted in support of these anti-Jewish attacks. We had a cousin in Chicago who sent us enough money to pay for our passage by steamship to America.

- Based on this statement, why did her family immigrate to the United States?
- Religious persecution pushed them out of Russia.
 - A drought in western Russia pushed them out of Russia.
 - The discovery of gold in the Black Hills pulled them towards the United States.
 - The promise of jobs in the oil industry in Chicago pulled them toward the United States.

SS.912.A.3.7

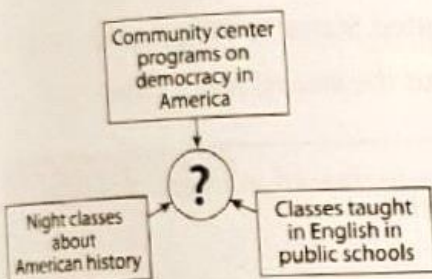
6. How did the "New Immigrants" differ from the "Old Immigrants"?
- A. Most of them were Protestants.
 - B. Most of them spoke very little English.
 - C. They came seeking new economic opportunities.
 - D. They were generally accepted by native-born Americans.

SS.912.A.3.7 & SS.912.G.4.3

7. Why were immigrants from Southern and Eastern Europe in the late 19th century welcomed by industrialists?
- A. The immigrants found it difficult to learn English and assimilate.
 - B. The immigrants voted for candidates from the local political machine.
 - C. The immigrants lived in ghettos with other people from the same background.
 - D. The immigrants were willing to work for lower wages than most other workers.

SS.912.A.3.7 & SS.912.G.4.3

8. This diagram provides details about late 19th-century America. Which title completes the diagram?



- A. Programs for Americanization
- B. Factors Promoting Immigration
- C. Activities of the Freedmen's Bureau
- D. Goals of the Temperance Movement

SS.912.A.3.7

9. Which group most favored the passage of the Chinese Exclusion Act in 1882?
- A. imperialists in Congress
 - B. nativists on the West Coast
 - C. Progressives from the Midwest
 - D. anarchists who immigrated from Europe

SS.912.A.3.7

10. How did the experiences of Chinese immigrants differ from those of the "New Immigrants" from Southern and Eastern Europe?
- A. They often took the least desirable and lowest paying jobs.
 - B. They frequently faced prejudice and discrimination from nativists.
 - C. They were unable to use all of the same skills that they possessed at home.
 - D. They could not own property, testify in some state courts, or become citizens.

SS.912.A.3.6 & SS.912.G.4.3

11. The table below provides information about the population of several cities in 1870 and 1900.

Place	1870			1900			
	Total Population	Foreign born		Total Population		Foreign Born	
	Number	Number	% of Total	Number	% Change	Number	% Change
New York, NY*	942,292	419,094	44.5	3,437,202	265	1,270,080	37
Chicago, IL	298,977	144,557	48.4	1,698,575	468	587,112	34.6
Philadelphia, PA	674,022	183,624	27.2	1,293,697	92	295,340	22.8
St. Louis, MO	310,864	112,249	36.1	575,238	85	111,356	19.4
Boston, MA	250,526	87,986	35.1	560,892	124	197,129	35.1
San Francisco, CA	149,473	73,719	49.3	342,782	129	116,885	34.1
Los Angeles, CA	5,728	2,004	35	102,479	1,698	19,964	19.5
Seattle, WA	1,107	279	25.2	80,671	7,187	22,003	27.3

Source: U.S. Census

* Does not include Brooklyn

Which describes a trend indicated by the information in the table?

- A. Immigrants formed a larger proportion of more cities in 1900 than in 1870.
- B. There were fewer immigrants in the United States in 1900 than in 1870.
- C. The number of immigrants increased but the size of major cities increased even faster.
- D. The percentage of foreign-born residents increased in cities in the West but not in cities in the East.

SS.912.A.3.6 & SS.912.G.4.3

12. Which was NOT a major issue faced by the cities on the table above?

- A. the growth of nativist attitudes against immigrants
- B. rising food prices caused by labor shortages on farms
- C. increased corruption in city government from political machines
- D. increased traffic congestion from pedestrians, carriages and trains

SS.912.A.3.7 & SS.912.G.4.3

13. How did many nativists feel about the rapid influx of immigrants between 1870 and 1900?

- A. They worried that the costs of urban housing would go down.
- B. They feared that the immigrants might take their jobs for lower wages.
- C. They hoped that the growth of the city would bring more concerts and parks.
- D. They welcomed the arrival of diverse peoples with different foods and traditions.

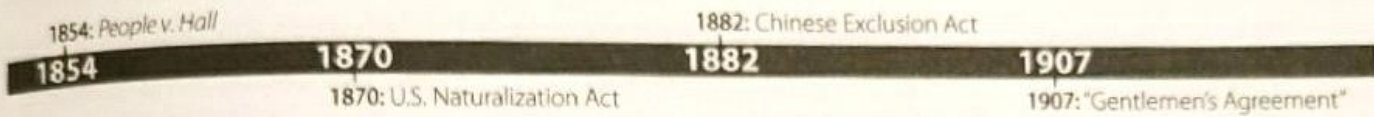
14. The photograph on the left shows immigrants on Ellis Island in 1904. What was the primary purpose of this facility?



- A. processing permanent residents applying for U.S. citizenship
- B. processing highly skilled workers arriving from China and Japan
- C. processing first-class passengers arriving on European steamship lines
- D. processing immigrants who mainly came from Southern and Eastern Europe

SS.912.A.3.7

15. The timeline below displays the sequence of some events affecting Asian immigrants.



What was the goal of these measures?

- A. to keep Asian immigrants out of American society
- B. to assimilate Asian immigrants into American society
- C. to encourage Americans to become more multicultural
- D. to give Asian and European immigrants the same treatment

SS.912.A.3.1

16. Which was NOT a problem faced by farmers in the late 19th century?

- A. Overproduction on the Great Plains led to a drop in crop prices.
- B. Rising city populations were willing to pay higher prices for food.
- C. Railroads and grain elevator owners were making huge profits on farmers.
- D. Farmers owed money on loans for farm machinery, improvements and bad times.

SS.912.A.3.1

17. What demand was made in the Populist Party platform of 1892?

- A. higher tariffs
- B. a graduated income tax
- C. unrestricted immigration
- D. selection of U.S. Senators by state legislatures

SS.912.A.3.1

18. The excerpt below is from a law enacted by Congress in 1887.

Section 4. That it shall be unlawful for any common carrier subject to the provisions of this act to charge or receive any greater compensation in the aggregate for the transportation of passengers or of like kind of property, under substantially similar circumstances and conditions, for a shorter than for a longer distance over the same line, in the same direction, the shorter being included within the longer distance . . .

Why did Congress pass this law?

- A. Only Congress had the right to regulate economic activities even within a single state.
- B. Congress wanted to save natural resources by discouraging shipments over long distances.
- C. The Supreme Court had overruled state laws prohibiting unjust practices by interstate railroads.
- D. Political machines influenced Congress to pass legislation favoring some companies over others.

SS.912.A.3.1

19. The excerpt below is from William Jennings Bryan's speech at the Democratic Convention in 1896.

Having behind us the producing masses of this nation and the world, supported by the commercial interests, the laboring interests, and the toilers everywhere, we will answer their demand for a gold standard by saying to them: "You shall not press down upon the brow of labor this crown of thorns; you shall not crucify mankind upon a cross of gold."

Based on this speech, what did Bryan demand in his subsequent campaign for the Presidency?

- A. the acquisition of colonies to increase employment opportunities
- B. the creation of a national park system to protect the nation's wildlife
- C. a policy of bimetallism that would help farmers by raising crop prices
- D. higher tariffs to protect American manufacturers from foreign competition

SS.912.A.3.1

20. What was the purpose of the Grange movement?

- A. to fight the corruption of political machines in cities
- B. to break the rural isolation of farmers and represent their interests
- C. to halt the influx of immigrants from Southern and Eastern Europe
- D. to agitate for government ownership of railroads, telegraphs and telephones