

ARVSH

Study guide
Chapters 24-27

- I 9. The sharecropping and tenant farming systems forced many Southern blacks into permanent economic debt and dependency.
- I 10. Western hostility to Chinese immigrants arose in part because they provided a source of cheap labor and thereby competed with white workers.
- I 11. By reducing politicians' use of patronage, the new civil-service system inadvertently made them dependent on big campaign contributors.
- E 12. The Cleveland-Blaine campaign of 1884 was conducted primarily as a debate about the ~~issues of taxes and the tariff.~~ *personal mudslinging*
- I 13. The Republican party in the post-Civil War era relied heavily on the political support of veterans' groups, to which it gave substantial pension benefits in return.
- I 14. Cleveland's attempt to lower tariffs created the first real political issue between the two parties in some time.
- F 15. During the Gilded Age, most ambitious and talented people went into politics and ~~government service rather than business.~~ *business rather than government*

B. Multiple Choice

Select the best answer and write the proper letter in the space provided.

- C 1. Financiers Jim Fisk and Jay Gould tried to involve the Grant administration in a corrupt scheme to
- skim funds from the Bureau of Indian Affairs.
 - sell "watered" railroad stock at high prices.
 - corner the gold market.
 - bribe congressmen in exchange for federal land grants.
- C 2. Boss Tweed's widespread corruption was finally brought to a halt by
- federal prosecutors who uncovered the theft.
 - outraged citizens who rebelled against the waste of public money.
 - the journalistic exposés of *The New York Times* and cartoonist Thomas Nast.
 - Tweed's political opponents in New York City.
- b 3. The Credit Mobilier scandal involved
- the abuse of federal credit intended for urban development.
 - railroad corporation fraud and the subsequent bribery of congressmen.
 - Secretary of War Belknap's fraudulent sale of contracts to supply Indian reservations.
 - the attempt of insiders to gain control of New York's gold and stock markets.
- b 4. Grant's greatest failing in the scandals that plagued his administration was
- his refusal to turn over evidence to congressional investigators.
 - his toleration of corruption and his loyalty to crooked friends.
 - his acceptance of behind-the-scenes payments for performing his duties as president.
 - his use of large amounts of "dirty" money in his political campaigns.

- C 5. Besides the Democrats, the third party that backed Horace Greeley against Grant in the election of 1872 was
- the Union party.
 - the Greenback party.
 - the Liberal Republican party.
 - the Copperhead party.
- A 6. The depression of the 1870s led to increasing demands for
- inflation of the money supply by issuing more paper currency.
 - federal programs to create jobs for the unemployed.
 - restoration of sound money by backing all paper currency with gold.
 - stronger regulation of the banking system.
- A 7. Westerners and farmers who attacked the "Crime of '73" were calling for
- the coinage of more silver money to stop deflation.
 - an end to the corruption in the Grant administration.
 - the restoration of a sound federal banking system.
 - a return to the price levels for crops that had existed during the Civil War.
- D 8. The political system of the "Gilded Age" was generally characterized by
- "split-ticket" voting, low voter turnout, and single-issue special-interest groups.
 - strong party loyalties, low voter turnout, and deep ideological differences.
 - "third-party" movements, high voter turnout and strong disagreement on foreign-policy issues.
 - strong party loyalties, high voter turnout, and few disagreements on national issues.
- C 9. The primary goal for which all factions in both political parties contended was
- racial justice.
 - a sound financial and banking system.
 - patronage.
 - a more assertive American foreign policy.
- A 10. In the key tradeoff featured in the Compromise of 1877,
- Republicans got the presidency in exchange for the final removal of federal troops from the South.
 - Democrats got the presidency in exchange for federal guarantees of black civil rights.
 - Republicans got the presidency in exchange for Democratic control of the cabinet.
 - Democrats got the presidency in exchange for increased immigration quotas from Ireland.
- A 11. Which of the following was *not* among the changes that affected African-Americans in the South after federal troops were withdrawn in the Compromise of 1877?
- the forced migration of black farmers to the North and West.
 - the imposition of literacy requirements and poll taxes to prevent black voting.
 - the development of the tenant farming and share-cropping systems.
 - the introduction of legal systems of racial segregation.

- B** 12. The Supreme Court's ruling in *Plessy v. Ferguson* upholding "separate but equal" public facilities in effect legalized
- southern blacks' loss of voting rights.
 - the system of unequal segregation between the races.
 - the program of separate black and white economic development endorsed by Booker T. Washington.
 - the rights to "equal protection of the law" guaranteed by the Fourteenth Amendment.
- B** 13. The first Chinese immigrants to the United States came primarily
- to study in American colleges and universities.
 - to work in the gold fields and on the railroads.
 - to work in California's fields and canneries.
 - to start their own small businesses in San Francisco's Chinatown.
- D** 14. The great railroad strike of 1877 revealed
- the growing strength of American labor unions.
 - the refusal of the U.S. federal government to intervene in private labor disputes.
 - the ability of American workers to cooperate across ethnic and racial lines.
 - the growing threat of class warfare in response to the economic depression of the mid-1870s.
- B** 15. President James Garfield was assassinated by
- a fanatically anti-Republican Confederate veteran.
 - a mentally unstable disappointed office seeker.
 - an anticapitalist immigrant anarchist.
 - a corrupt gangster under federal criminal indictment.

C. Identification

Supply the correct identification for each numbered description.

- bloody shirt 1. The symbol of the Republican political tactic of attacking Democrats with reminders of the Civil War
- Credit Mob. Bk. 2. Corrupt construction company whose bribes and payoffs to congressmen and others created a major Grant administration scandal
- Liberal Rep. Party 3. Short-lived third party of 1872 that attempted to curb Grant administration corruption
- Silver 4. Precious metal that "soft-money" advocates demanded be coined again, after the "Crime of '73"
- Greenback Labor Party 5. "Soft-money" third party that polled over a million votes and elected fourteen congressmen in 1878 by advocating inflation
- Gilded Age 6. Mark Twain's sarcastic name for the post-Civil War era, which emphasized its atmosphere of greed and corruption
- Grand Army Rep. 7. Civil War veterans' organization that became a potent political bulwark of the Republican party in the late nineteenth century
- Stalwarts 8. Republican party faction, led by Senator Roscoe Conkling, that opposed all attempts at civil-service reform

Halfbreeds

Comp. 1877

Chinese

Civil service

Mugwumps

Rum, Rumman, Rebellion

crop-lien system

9. Republican party faction, led by James G. Blaine, that gave lukewarm support to the civil-service idea while still battling for patronage and spoils
10. The complex political agreement between Republicans and Democrats that resolved the bitterly disputed election of 1876
11. Asian immigrant group that experienced discrimination on the West Coast
12. System of choosing federal employees on the basis of merit rather than patronage, introduced by the Pendleton Act of 1883
13. Republican clean-government advocates who supported Democrat Cleveland in 1884 because of the corruption of Republican nominee Blaine
14. The nasty "RRR" label attached to the Democratic party by a Republican speaker in the election of 1884
15. The system that enabled storekeepers to extend credit on small farmers' crops and thus keep them permanently in debt

D. Matching People, Places, and Events

Match the person, place, or event in the left column with the proper description in the right column by inserting the correct letter on the blank line.

D

B

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1. Ulysses S. Grant
2. Jim Fisk
3. Boss Tweed
4. Horace Greeley
5. Jay Cooke
6. Denis Kearney
7. Richard P. Bland
8. Roscoe Conkling
9. James G. Blaine
10. Rutherford B. Hayes
11. James Garfield
12. Jim Crow
13. Grover Cleveland
14. Lionel Sackville-West
15. Benjamin Harrison

- A. Heavyweight New York political boss whose widespread fraud landed him in jail in 1871
- B. Bold and unprincipled financier whose plot to corner the U.S. gold market nearly succeeded in 1869
- C. The winner of a contested election in 1876 who presided over the end of Reconstruction and a sharp economic downturn
- D. Great military leader whose presidency foundered in corruption and political ineptitude
- E. Term for the racial segregation laws imposed in the 1890s
- F. British ambassador whose pro-Cleveland advocacy during the election of 1888 got him expelled from the United States
- G. President whose assassination after only a few months in office spurred the passage of a civil-service law
- H. Irish-born leader of the anti-Chinese movement in California
- I. Congressional coauthor of an 1878 act that empowered the Treasury to mint limited amounts of silver
- J. Wealthy New York financier whose bank collapsed in 1873, setting off an economic depression
- K. Imperious New York senator and leader of the "Stalwart" faction of Republicans
- L. First Democratic president since the Civil War; defender of *laissez-faire* economics and low tariffs
- M. Presidential grandson of another president; defeated Cleveland by backing high tariffs
- N. Colorful, cranky newspaper editor who carried the Liberal Republican and Democratic banners against Grant in 1872
- O. Charming but corrupt "Half-Breed" Republican senator and presidential nominee in 1884

E. Putting Things in Order

Put the following events in correct order by numbering them from 1 to 5.

- 4 A bitterly disputed presidential election is resolved by a complex political deal that ends Reconstruction in the South.
- 1 Two unscrupulous financiers use corrupt means to manipulate New York gold markets and the U.S. Treasury.
- 5 The assassination of a president by a disappointed office seeker creates political pressure for a civil-service law.
- 3 Grant administration scandals split the Republican party, but Grant overcomes the inept opposition to win reelection.
- 2 A top New York politician goes to jail when his crimes are exposed by newspapers and attacked by cartoonists.

F. Matching Cause and Effect

Match the historical cause in the left column with the proper effect in the right column by writing the correct letter on the blank line.

Cause	Effect
<u>G</u> 1. Favor-seeking business-people and corrupt politicians	A. Created fierce partisan competition and high voter turnouts, even though the parties agreed on most national issues
<u>E</u> 2. <i>The New York Times</i> and cartoonist Thomas Nast	B. Caused anti-Chinese violence and restrictions against Chinese immigration
<u>C</u> 3. Upright Republicans' disgust with Grant administration scandals	C. Led to the formation of the Liberal Republican party in 1872
<u>I</u> 4. The economic crash of the mid-1870s	D. Left African-Americans subjected to oppression and segregation
<u>A</u> 5. Local cultural, moral, and religious differences	E. Forced Boss Tweed out of power and into jail
<u>J</u> 6. The disputed Hayes-Tilden election of 1876	F. Helped ensure passage of the Pendleton Act
<u>B</u> 7. White workers' resentment of Chinese labor competition	G. Caused numerous scandals during President Grant's administration
<u>F</u> 8. Public shock at Garfield's assassination by Guiteau	H. Tipped New York Irish voters away from Blaine and helped elect Cleveland in 1884
<u>D</u> 9. The withdrawal of federal troops from the South in 1877	I. Caused unemployment, railroad strikes, and a demand for "cheap money"
<u>H</u> 10. Republican attacks on Democrats as the party of "Rum, Romanism, and Rebellion"	J. Was settled by the complex Compromise of 1877

25

Industry Comes of Age, 1865–1900

PART I: Reviewing the Chapter

A. Checklist of Learning Objectives

After mastering this chapter, you should be able to

1. explain how the transcontinental railroad network provided the basis for the great post–Civil War industrial transformation.
2. identify the abuses in the railroad industry and discuss how these led to the first efforts at industrial regulation by the federal government.
3. describe how the economy came to be dominated by giant “trusts,” such as those headed by Carnegie and Rockefeller in the steel and oil industries.
4. discuss the growing class conflict caused by industrial growth and combination, and the early efforts to alleviate it.
5. explain why the South was generally excluded from industrial development and fell into a “third world” economic dependency.
6. analyze the social changes brought by industrialization, particularly the altered position of working men and women.
7. explain the failures of the Knights of Labor and the modest success of the American Federation of Labor.

B. Glossary

To build your social science vocabulary, familiarize yourself with the following terms.

1. **pool** In business, an agreement to divide a given market in order to avoid competition. “The earliest form of combination was the ‘pool.’ . . .”
2. **rebate** A return of a portion of the amount paid for goods or services. “Other rail barons granted secret rebates. . . .”
3. **free enterprise** An economic system that permits unrestricted entrepreneurial business activity; capitalism. “Dedicated to free enterprise . . . , they cherished a traditionally keen pride in progress.”
4. **regulatory commission** In American government, any of the agencies established to control a special sphere of business or other activity; members are usually appointed by the president and confirmed by Congress. “It heralded the arrival of a series of independent regulatory commissions in the next century. . . .”
5. **trust** A combination of corporations, usually in the same industry, in which stockholders trade their stock to a central board in exchange for trust certificates. “He perfected a device for controlling bothersome rivals—the ‘trust.’ ”

6. **syndicate** An association of financiers organized to carry out projects requiring very large amounts of capital. "His prescribed remedy was to . . . ensure future harmony by placing officers of his own banking syndicate on their various boards of directors."
7. **patrician** Characterized by noble or high social standing. "An arrogant class of 'new rich' was now elbowing aside the patrician families . . ."
8. **plutocracy** Government by the wealthy. "Plutocracy . . . took its stand firmly on the Constitution."
9. **third world** The noncommunist and non-Western nations of the world, most of them formerly under colonial rule and still economically poor and dependent. "The net effect was to keep the South in a kind of 'third world' servitude to the Northeast. . . ."
10. **socialist** One who believes in the ownership and control of the major means of production by the whole community rather than by individuals or corporations. ". . . much of [this criticism] rose from the small and increasingly vocal group of Socialists. . . ."
11. **radical** One who believes in fundamental change in the political, economic, or social system. ". . . much of [this criticism] rose from . . . socialists and other radicals, many of whom were recent European immigrants."
12. **lockout** The refusal by an employer to allow employees to work unless they agree to his or her terms. "Employers could lock their doors against rebellious workers—a process called the 'lockout.' . . ."
13. **yellow dog contract** A labor contract in which an employee must agree not to join a union as a condition of holding the job. "[Employers] could compel them to sign 'ironclad oaths' or 'yellow dog contracts.' . . ."
14. **cooperative** An organization for producing, marketing, or consuming goods in which the members share the benefits. ". . . they campaigned for . . . producers' cooperatives. . . ."
15. **anarchist** One who believes that formal, coercive government is wrong in principle. "Eight anarchists were rounded up. . . ."

PART II: Checking Your Progress

A. True-False

Where the statement is true, mark T. Where it is false, mark F, and correct it in the space immediately below.

- ~~F~~ 1. Private railroad companies built the transcontinental rail lines without the assistance of the federal government. *RR received subsidies + land grants*
- T 2. The expansion and prosperity of the railroad industry were often accompanied by rapid mergers, bankruptcies, and reorganizations.
- T 3. The railroads created an integrated national market, stimulated the growth in cities, and encouraged European immigration.
- F 4. Railroad owners were generally fair and honest in their dealings with shippers, the government, and the public. *unfair + corrupt*
- T 5. The early federal efforts at railroad regulation were weak, but they did bring some order and stability to industrial competition.
- F 6. The Rockefeller oil company technique of "horizontal integration" involved combining into one organization all the phases of manufacturing from the raw material to the customer. *vertical integration*

- T 7. Rockefeller, Morgan, and others organized monopolistic trusts and "interlocking directorates" in order to consolidate business and eliminate cutthroat competition.
- T 8. Corporations effectively used the Fourteenth Amendment and sympathetic court rulings to prevent much effective government regulations of their activities.
- F 9. The proindustrial ideology of the "new South" enabled that region to make rapid economic gains by 1900. *Remained poor*
- T 10. Two new inventions that brought large numbers of women into industry were the typewriter and the telephone.
- F 11. Industrialization generally gave the industrial wage earner ~~greater status and control over~~ his or her own life. *less control + status*
- T 12. The impact of new machines and mass immigration held down wages and advantaged employers over labor.
- T 13. The Knights of Labor organized skilled and unskilled workers, blacks and whites, women and men.
- T 14. The Knights of Labor were severely hurt by the Haymarket Square episode, even though they had no connection with the bombing.
- T 15. The American Federation of Labor succeeded by concentrating on skilled, white, male craft workers and generally ignoring unskilled, female, and black workers.

B. Multiple Choice

Select the best answer and write the proper letter in the space provided.

- B 1. The federal government contributed to the building of the national rail network by
 - a. importing substantial numbers of Chinese immigrants to build the railroads.
 - b. providing free grants of federal land to the railroad companies.
 - c. building and operating the first transcontinental rail lines.
 - d. transporting the mail and other federal shipments over the rail lines.
- D 2. The most efficient and public-minded of the early railroad-building industrialists was
 - a. Collis P. Huntington.
 - b. Leland Stanford.
 - c. Cornelius Vanderbilt.
 - d. James J. Hill.
- B 3. The railroad most significantly stimulated American industrialization by
 - a. opening up the West to settlement.
 - b. creating a single national market for raw materials and consumer goods.
 - c. eliminating the inefficient canal system.
 - d. inspiring greater federal investment in technical research and development.

D

4. The railroad barons aroused considerable public opposition by practices such as
- forcing Indians off their traditional hunting grounds.
 - refusing to pay their employees decent wages.
 - refusing to build railroad lines in less settled areas.
 - stock watering and bribery of public officials.

C

5. The railroads affected the concept of time in the United States most by
- introducing regularly scheduled departures and arrivals on railroad timetables.
 - introducing the concept of daylight savings time.
 - introducing four standard time zones across the country.
 - turning travel that had once taken days into a matter of hours.

C

6. The first important federal effort at regulating industry was
- the Federal Communications Act.
 - the Pure Food and Drug Act.
 - the Interstate Commerce Act.
 - the Federal Trade Commission.

C

7. Financier J. P. Morgan attained much of his economic power by
- developing "horizontal integration" in the oil industry.
 - lending money to the federal government.
 - consolidating rival industries through "interlocking directorates."
 - serving as the middleman between American industrialists and foreign governments.

D

8. Two late-nineteenth-century technological inventions that especially drew women out of the home and into the workforce were
- the railroad and the telegraph.
 - the electric light and the phonograph.
 - the cash register and the stock ticker.
 - the typewriter and the telephone.

D

9. Andrew Carnegie's industrial system of "vertical integration" involved
- the construction of large, vertical steel factories in Pittsburgh and elsewhere.
 - the cooperation between manufacturers like Andrew Carnegie and financiers like J. P. Morgan.
 - the integration of diverse immigrant ethnic groups into the steel industry labor force.
 - the combination of all phases of the steel industry from mining to manufacturing into a single organization.

B

10. The large trusts like Standard Oil and Swift and Armour justified their economic domination of industry because
- they were carefully regulated by the government in order to serve the public interest.
 - only large-scale methods of production and distribution could provide superior products at low prices.
 - competition among many small firms was contrary to the law of economics.
 - only large American industries could compete with British and German companies.

- B 11. The oil industry first thrived in the late 1880s by producing
- natural gas and heating oil for home heating purposes.
 - kerosene for oil lamps.
 - gasoline for automobiles.
 - heavy-duty diesel fuel for the railroads and industry.
- D 12. Andrew Carnegie's "Gospel of Wealth" was his belief that
- riches were a product of godliness, while poverty resulted from laziness and immorality.
 - churches needed to take a stronger stand on the economic issues of the day.
 - belief in industrialization required the kind of faith once reserved for religion.
 - the wealthy who had acquired great wealth had to be morally responsible.
- A 13. The attempt to create an industrialized "New South" in the late nineteenth century generally failed because
- the South was discriminated against and held down as a supplier of raw materials to northern industry.
 - southerners were too bitter at the Union to pursue national goals.
 - continued political violence made the South an unattractive place for investment.
 - there was little demand for southern products like textiles and cigarettes.
- C 14. For American workers, industrialization generally meant
- a steady, long-term decline in wages and the standard of living.
 - an opportunity to create small businesses that might eventually produce large profits.
 - a long-term rise in the standard of living but a loss of independence and control of work.
 - a stronger sense of identification with their jobs and employers.
- B 15. In contrast to the Knights of Labor, the American Federation of Labor advocated
- uniting both skilled and unskilled workers into a single large union.
 - concentrating on improved wages and hours and avoiding general social reform.
 - working for black and female labor interests as well as those of white men.
 - using secrecy and violence against employers.

C. Identification

Supply the correct identification for each numbered description.

- land grants 1. Federally owned acreage granted to the railroad companies in order to encourage the building of rail lines
- U.P.R.R 2. The original transcontinental railroad, commissioned by Congress, which built its rail line west from Omaha
- C.P.R.R 3. The California-based railroad company, headed by Leland Stanford, that employed Chinese laborers in building lines across the mountains
- Great Northern R.R. 4. The northernmost of the transcontinental railroad lines, organized by economically wise and public-spirited industrialist James J. Hill
- stock watering 5. Dishonest device by which railroad promoters artificially inflated the price of their stocks and bonds
- Wabash case 6. Supreme Court case of 1886 that prevented states from regulating railroads or other forms of interstate commerce

- TCC 7. Federal agency, originally intended to regulate railroads, that was often used by rail companies to stabilize the industry and prevent ruinous competition
- Telephone 8. Late-nineteenth-century invention that revolutionized communication and created a large new industry that relied heavily on female workers
- Standard Oil Co 9. First of the great industrial trusts, organized through a principle of "horizontal integration" that ruthlessly incorporated or destroyed competitors
- US Steel 10. The first billion-dollar American corporation, organized when J. P. Morgan bought out Andrew Carnegie
- New South 11. Term that identified southern promoters' belief in a technologically advanced industrial South
- David Nat. Labor Union 12. Black labor organization that briefly flourished in the late 1860s
- Knight of Labor 13. Secret, ritualistic labor organization that enrolled many skilled and unskilled workers but collapsed suddenly after the Haymarket Square bombing
- Craft Unions 14. Skilled labor organizations, such as those of carpenters and printers, that were most successful in conducting strikes and raising wages
- AFL 15. The conservative labor group that successfully organized a minority of American workers but left others out

D. Matching People, Places, and Events

Match the person, place, or event in the left column with the proper description in the right column by inserting the correct letter on the blank line.

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|---|
| <u>J</u> 1. Leland Stanford | A. Inventive genius of industrialization who worked on devices such as the electric light, the phonograph, and the motion picture |
| <u>H</u> 2. Russell Conwell | B. The only businessperson in America wealthy enough to buy out Andrew Carnegie and organize the United States Steel Corporation |
| <u>M</u> 3. James J. Hill | C. Illinois governor who pardoned the Haymarket anarchists |
| <u>G</u> 4. Cornelius Vanderbilt | D. Southern newspaper editor who tirelessly promoted industrialization as the salvation of the economically backward South |
| <u>F</u> 5. Charles Dana Gibson | E. Aggressive energy-industry monopolist who used tough means to build a trust based on "horizontal integration" |
| <u>D</u> 6. Alexander Graham Bell | F. Magazine illustrator who created a romantic image of the new, independent woman |
| <u>A</u> 7. Thomas Edison | G. Aggressive eastern railroad builder and consolidator who scorned the law as an obstacle to his enterprise |
| <u>I</u> 8. Andrew Carnegie | H. Pro-business clergyman whose "Acres of Diamonds" speeches criticized the poor |
| <u>E</u> 9. John D. Rockefeller | I. Scottish immigrant who organized a vast new industry on the principle of "vertical integration" |
| <u>B</u> 10. J. Pierpont Morgan | J. Former California governor and organizer of the Central Pacific Railroad |
| <u>D</u> 11. Henry Grady | K. Organizer of a conservative craft-union group and advocate of "more" wages for skilled workers |
| <u>L</u> 12. Terence V. Powderly | |

- | | | |
|---|--|--|
| <p><u>N</u></p> <p><u>C</u></p> <p><u>K</u></p> | <p>13. Haymarket Square</p> <p>14. John P. Altgeld</p> <p>15. Samuel Gompers</p> | <p>L. Eloquent leader of a secretive labor organization that made substantial gains in the 1880s before it suddenly collapsed</p> <p>M. Public-spirited railroad builder who assisted farmers in the northern areas served by his rail lines</p> <p>N. Site of a bombing, during a labor demonstration, that aroused public hysteria against strikes</p> <p>O. Former teacher of the deaf whose invention created an entire new industry</p> |
|---|--|--|

E. Putting Things in Order

Put the following events in correct order by numbering them from 1 to 5.

- | | |
|---|---|
| <p><u>5</u></p> <p><u>4</u></p> <p><u>3</u></p> <p><u>2</u></p> <p><u>1</u></p> | <p>J. P. Morgan buys out Andrew Carnegie to form the first billion-dollar U.S. corporation.</p> <p>The first federal law regulating railroads is passed.</p> <p>The killing of policemen during a labor demonstration results in the execution of radical anarchists and the decline of the Knights of Labor.</p> <p>A teacher of the deaf invents a machine that greatly eases communication across distance.</p> <p>A golden spike is driven, fulfilling the dream of linking the nation by rail.</p> |
|---|---|

F. Matching Cause and Effect

Match the historical cause in the left column with the proper effect in the right column by writing the correct letter on the blank line.

- | Cause | Effect |
|---|--|
| <p><u>I</u></p> <p>1. Federal land grants and subsidies</p> | <p>A. Eliminated competition and created monopolistic "trusts" in many industries</p> |
| <p><u>D</u></p> <p>2. The building of a transcontinental rail network</p> | <p>B. Fostered growing class divisions and public demands for restraints on corporate trusts</p> |
| <p><u>E</u></p> <p>3. Corrupt financial dealings and political manipulations by the railroads</p> | <p>C. Created a strong but narrowly based union organization</p> |
| <p><u>H</u></p> <p>4. New technological developments in steelmaking, oil refining, and communication</p> | <p>D. Stimulated the growth of a huge unified national market for American manufactured goods</p> |
| <p><u>A</u></p> <p>5. The ruthless competitive techniques of Rockefeller and other industrialists</p> | <p>E. Created a public demand for railroad regulation, such as the Interstate Commerce Act</p> |
| <p><u>B</u></p> <p>6. The growing concentration of wealth and power in the new corporate "plutocracy"</p> | <p>F. Often made laborers feel powerless and vulnerable to their well-off corporate employers</p> |
| | <p>G. Helped destroy the Knights of Labor and increased public fear of labor agitation</p> |
| | <p>H. Laid the basis for huge new industries and spectacular economic growth</p> |
| | <p>I. Encouraged the railroads to build their lines across the North American continent</p> |
| | <p>J. Kept the South in economic dependency as a poverty-stricken supplier of farm products and raw materials to the Northeast</p> |

26

America Moves to the City, 1865–1900

PART I: Reviewing the Chapter

A. Checklist of Learning Objectives

After mastering this chapter, you should be able to

1. describe the new industrial city and its impact on American society.
2. describe the “New Immigration” and explain why it aroused opposition from many native-born Americans.
3. discuss the efforts of social reformers and churches to aid the New Immigrants and alleviate urban problems.
4. analyze the changes in American religious life in the late nineteenth century.
5. explain the changes in American education from elementary to the college level.
6. describe the literary and cultural life of the period, including the widespread trend towards “realism.”
7. explain the growing national debates about morality in the late nineteenth century, particularly in relation to the changing roles of women and the family.

B. Glossary

To build your social science vocabulary, familiarize yourself with the following terms.

1. **megalopolis** An extensive, heavily populated area, containing several dense urban centers. “The . . . city gave way to the immense and impersonal megalopolis. . . .”
2. **tenement** A multidwelling building, often poor or overcrowded. “The cities . . . harbored . . . towering skyscrapers and stinking tenements.”
3. **affluence** An abundance of wealth. “These leafy ‘bedroom communities’ eventually ringed the brick-and-concrete cities with a greenbelt of affluence.”
4. **despotism** Government by an absolute or tyrannical ruler. “. . . people had grown accustomed to cringing before despotism.”
5. **parochial** Concerning a parish or small district. “Catholics expanded their parochial-school system. . . .”
6. **sweatshop** A factory where employees are forced to work long hours under difficult conditions for meager wages. “The women of Hull House successfully lobbied in 1893 for an Illinois antisweatshop law that protected women workers. . . .”
7. **pauper** A poor person, often one who lives on tax-supported charity. “The first restrictive law . . . banged the gate in the faces of paupers. . . .”
8. **convert** A person who turns from one religion or set of beliefs to another. “A fertile field for converts was found in America’s harried, nerve-racked, and urbanized civilization. . . .”

9. **Fundamentalist** A Protestant who rejects religious modernism and adheres to a strict and literal interpretation of Christian doctrine and Scriptures. "Conservatives, or 'Fundamentalists,' stood firmly on the Scripture. . . ."
10. **agnostic** One who believes that there can be no human knowledge of any God or gods. "The . . . skeptic . . . lectured widely on 'Some Mistakes of Moses' and 'Why I Am an Agnostic.'"
11. **behavioral psychology** The branch of psychology that examines human action, often considering it more important than mental or inward states. "His [work] helped to establish the modern discipline of behavioral psychology."
12. **syndicated** In journalism, material that is sold by an organization for publication in several newspapers. "Bare-knuckle editorials were . . . being supplanted by feature articles and non-controversial syndicated material."
13. **tycoon** A wealthy businessperson, especially one who openly displays power and position. "Two new journalistic tycoons emerged."
14. **prohibition** Forbidding by law the manufacture, sale, or consumption of liquor. "Statewide prohibition . . . was sweeping new states into the 'dry' column."
15. **rustic** Concerning unsophisticated country ways; crude and inelegant. "Art had been of sickly growth in the rustic years of the Republic. . . ."

PART II: Checking Your Progress

A. True-False

Where the statement is true, mark T. Where it is false, mark F, and correct it in the space immediately below.

- T 1. Rapid and uncontrolled growth made American cities both exciting and full of social problems.
- F 2. After 1880, most immigrants to America came from S + E Europe ~~northern and western~~ Europe.
- F 3. Most of the New Immigrants who arrived in America originally came from the slums of European cities. peasants driven from countryside
- T 4. Female social workers established settlement houses to aid the New Immigrants and promote social reform.
- T 5. Many native-born Americans considered the New Immigrants a threat to American democracy and Anglo-Saxon purity.
- T 6. Two religions that gained strength in the United States from the New Immigrants were Roman Catholicism and Judaism.
- F 7. The growth of Darwinian science weakened church + religious beliefs contributed to the turn towards religious belief in the late nineteenth century.
- F 8. In the late nineteenth century, secondary (high school) education was increasingly carried on by private schools. Public
- F 9. Booker T. Washington believed that blacks should try to achieve economic equality ~~social~~ equality with whites but not social equality.

- T 10. American higher education depended on both public "land-grant" funding and private donations for its financial support.
- T 11. Urban newspapers often promoted a sensational "yellow journalism" that emphasized sex and scandal rather than politics or social reform.
- F 12. Post-Civil War writers like Mark Twain and William Dean Howells turned from social realism toward romantic themes in their fiction.
- T 13. Late-nineteenth-century Americans generally held to traditional ideas of sexual morality and the social role of women.
- T 14. The new urban environment generally weakened the family but offered new opportunities for women to achieve social and economic independence.
- T 15. New voices like Kate Chopin and Charlotte Perkins Gilman signaled women's growing dissatisfaction with Victorian ideas about sex and gender roles.

B. Multiple Choice

Select the best answer and write the proper letter in the space provided.

- C 1. The new cities' glittering consumer economy was symbolized especially by the rise of
- separate districts for retail merchants.
 - fine restaurants and food shops.
 - large, elegant department stores.
 - luxuriant horse-drawn carriages.
- C 2. A major new problem generated by the rise of cities and the urban American life-style was
- managing draft animals in urban settings.
 - communicating in densely populated environments.
 - disposing of large quantities of waste material.
 - finding effective methods of housing construction for limited urban space.
- C 3. Two technical developments of the late nineteenth century that contributed to the spectacular growth of American cities were
- the telegraph and the telephone.
 - the compressor and the internal combustion engine.
 - the electric trolley and the skyscraper.
 - the oil furnace and the air conditioner.
- C 4. Countries from which many of the "New Immigrants" came included
- Sweden and Great Britain.
 - Germany and Ireland.
 - Poland and Italy.
 - China and Japan.

- A 5. Among the factors driving millions of European peasants from their homeland to America were
- American food imports and religious persecution.
 - European political unification and loss of national identity.
 - the rise of communist and fascist regimes.
 - major international and civil wars.
- B 6. Besides providing direct services to immigrants, the reformers of Hull House worked for general goals like
- the secret ballot and direct election of senators.
 - antisweatshop laws to protect women and child laborers.
 - social security and unemployment compensation.
 - conservation and federal aid to farmers.
- D 7. The one immigrant group that was totally banned from America after 1882 nativist restrictions was
- the Irish.
 - the Greeks.
 - the Africans.
 - the Chinese.
- D 8. Two religious groups that grew dramatically because of the "New Immigration" were
- Methodists and Baptists.
 - Christian Scientists and the Salvation Army.
 - Episcopalians and Unitarians.
 - Jews and Roman Catholics.
- C 9. The phrase "social Gospel" refers to
- the belief that American society was undergoing fundamental changes in the urban age.
 - the decline in traditional religious beliefs in the late nineteenth century.
 - the efforts of some Christian reformers to apply their religious beliefs to new social problems.
 - the conflict between socialists and traditional religious believers.
- B 10. Besides aiding immigrants and promoting social reforms, settlement houses like Jane Addams's Hull House demonstrated that
- it was almost impossible to bring about real economic reform in the cities.
 - the cities offered new challenges and opportunities for women.
 - women could not bring about successful social change without the vote.
 - labor was unsympathetic to middle-class reform efforts.
- D 11. Traditional American Protestant religion received a substantial blow from
- the psychological ideas of William James.
 - the theological ideas of the Fundamentalists.
 - the chemical theories of Charles Eliot.
 - the biological ideas of Charles Darwin.

- B** 12. Unlike Booker T. Washington, W. E. B. Du Bois advocated
- economic opportunity for blacks.
 - integration and social equality for blacks.
 - practical as well as theoretical education for blacks.
 - that blacks remain in the South rather than move north.
- A** 13. In the late nineteenth century, American colleges and universities benefited from
- federal "land-grant" assistance and private philanthropy.
 - the growing involvement of the churches in higher education.
 - the growing requirement of a college degree as a prerequisite for employment in industry.
 - the growth of direct federal grants and loans to college students.
- A** 14. American social reformers like Henry George and Edward Bellamy advocated
- utopian reforms to end poverty and eliminate class conflict.
 - an end to racial prejudice and segregation.
 - the resettlement of the urban poor on free western homesteads.
 - a transformation of the traditional family through communal living arrangements.
- D** 15. Authors like Mark Twain, Stephen Crane, and Jack London turned American literature toward a greater concern with
- close observation and contemplation of nature.
 - psychological investigations of the individual.
 - fantasy and history.
 - social realism and contemporary problems.

C. Identification

Supply the correct identification for each numbered description.

- tenement** 1. High-rise urban buildings that provided barrackslike housing for urban slum dwellers
- new immigration** 2. Term for the post-1880 newcomers who came to America primarily from southern and eastern Europe
- birds of passage** 3. Immigrants who came to America to earn money for a time and then returned to their native land
- social gospel** 4. The religious doctrines preached by those who believed the churches should directly address economic and social problems
- Hull House** 5. The settlement house in Chicago slums that became a model for women's involvement in urban social reform
- social work** 6. The profession established by Jane Addams and others that opened new opportunities for women in the modern city
- Knights of the Ku Klux Klan** 7. Nativist organization that attacked "New Immigrants" and Roman Catholicism in the 1880s and 1890s
- Roman Catholicism** 8. The church that became the largest American religious group, mainly as a result of the "New Immigration"
- George Washington Carver** 9. Black educational institution founded by Booker T. Washington to provide training in agriculture and crafts

- NAACP 10. The organization founded by W. E. B. Du Bois and others to advance black social and economic equality
- Progress + Poverty 11. Henry George's best-selling book that advocated social reform through the imposition of a "single tax" on land
- Comstock Law 12. A federal law, promoted by a self-appointed morality crusader, that was used to prosecute moral and sexual dissidents
- Women + Economics 13. Charlotte Perkins Gilman's book urging women to enter the work force and advocating cooperative kitchens and child-care centers
- N.A.W.S.A. 14. Organization formed by Elizabeth Cady Stanton and others to promote the vote for women
- WCTU 15. Women's organization founded by reformer Frances Willard and others to oppose alcohol consumption

D. Matching People, Places, and Events

Match the person, place, or event in the left column with the proper description in the right column by inserting the correct letter on the blank line.

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|--|
| <u>M</u> 1. Louis Sullivan | A. Controversial reformer whose book <i>Progress and Poverty</i> advocated solving problems of economic inequality by a tax on land |
| <u>E</u> 2. Walter Rauschenbusch | B. Midwestern-born writer and lecturer who created a new style of American literature based on social realism and humor |
| <u>J</u> 3. Jane Addams | C. American painter whose sensitive portrayals made her one of the prominent new impressionists |
| <u>N</u> 4. Dwight L. Moody | D. Author and founder of a popular new religion based on principles of spiritual healing |
| <u>D</u> 5. Mary Baker Eddy | E. Leading Protestant advocate of the "social gospel" who tried to make Christianity relevant to urban and industrial problems |
| <u>F</u> 6. Booker T. Washington | F. Former slave who promoted industrial education and economic opportunity for blacks but did not advocate black social equality |
| <u>L</u> 7. W. E. B. Du Bois | G. Harvard scholar who made original contributions to modern psychology and philosophy |
| <u>G</u> 8. William James | H. Radical feminist propagandist whose eloquent attacks on conventional social morality shocked many Americans in the 1870s |
| <u>A</u> 9. Henry George | I. Brilliant feminist writer who advocated cooperative cooking and child-care arrangements so that women could obtain greater economic independence and equality |
| <u>O</u> 10. Emily Dickinson | J. Leading social reformer who lived with the poor in the slums and pioneered new forms of activism for women |
| <u>B</u> 11. Mark Twain | K. Vigorous nineteenth-century crusader for sexual "purity" who used federal law to enforce his moral views |
| <u>H</u> 12. Victoria Woodhull | |
| <u>K</u> 13. Anthony Comstock | |
| <u>I</u> 14. Charlotte Perkins Gilman | |
| <u>C</u> 15. Mary Cassatt | |

- L. Harvard-educated scholar and advocate of full black social and economic equality through the leadership of a "talented tenth"
- M. Chicago-based architect whose high-rise innovation allowed more people to crowd into limited urban space
- N. Popular evangelical preacher who brought the tradition of old-time revivalism to the industrial city
- O. Gifted but isolated New England poet, the bulk of whose works were not published until after her death

E. Putting Things in Order

Put the following events in correct order by numbering them from 1 to 5.

- 4 Well-educated young midwesterner moves to Chicago slums and creates a vital center of social reform and activism.
- 2 Introduction of a new form of high-rise slum housing drastically increases the overcrowding of the urban poor.
- 3 Nativist organization is formed to limit the "New Immigration" and attack Roman Catholicism.
- 5 The formation of a new national organization signals growing strength for the women's suffrage movement.
- 1 A western territory becomes the first U.S. government to grant full voting rights to women.

F. Matching Cause and Effect

Match the historical cause in the left column with the proper effect in the right column by writing the correct letter on the blank line.

	Cause	Effect
<u>G</u>	1. New industrial jobs and urban excitement	A. Encouraged the mass urban public's taste for scandal and sensation
<u>B</u>	2. Uncontrolled rapid growth and the "New Immigration" from Europe	B. Created intense poverty and other problems in the crowded urban slums
<u>E</u>	3. Cheap American grain exports to Europe	C. Weakened the religious influence in American society and created divisions within the churches
<u>I</u>	4. The cultural strangeness and poverty of southern and eastern European immigrants	D. Led women and men to delay marriage and have fewer children
<u>H</u>	5. Social gospel ministers and settlement-house workers	E. Helped uproot European peasants from their ancestral lands and sent them seeking new opportunities in America and elsewhere
<u>C</u>	6. Darwinian science and growing urban materialism	F. Supported the substantial improvements in American undergraduate and graduate education in the late nineteenth century

- | | | |
|---|--|---|
| <p>F</p> <p>A</p> <p>J</p> <p>B</p> | <p>7. Government land grants and private philanthropy</p> <p>8. Popular newspapers and "yellow journalism"</p> <p>9. Changes in moral and sexual attitudes</p> <p>10. The difficulties of family life in the industrial city</p> | <p>G. Lured millions of rural Americans off the farms and into the cities</p> <p>H. Assisted immigrants and other slum dwellers and pricked middle-class consciences about urban problems</p> <p>I. Provoked sharp hostility from some native-born Americans and organized labor groups</p> <p>J. Created sharp divisions about the "new morality" and issues such as divorce</p> |
|---|--|---|

G. Developing Historical Skills

Interpreting a Line Graph

A line graph is another visual way to convey information. It is often used to present notable historical changes occurring over substantial periods of time. Study the line graph on p. 569 and answer the following questions.

1. There are five major "peaks" of immigration, and four major "valleys." What factors helped cause each of the periods of heavy immigration? What helped cause each of the sharp declines?
2. About how long did each of the first four periods of major immigration last? About how long did each of the four "valleys" last? How long has the current (to 1990) phase of rising or steady immigration lasted?
3. During what five-year period was there the sharpest rise in immigration? What five-year period saw the sharpest fall?
4. In about what *three* years did approximately 800,000 immigrants enter the United States? In about what *seven* years did approximately 200,000 immigrants enter the United States?
5. Approximately how many fewer immigrants came in 1920 than in 1914? About how many more immigrants came in 1990 than in 1950?

The Great West and the Agricultural Revolution, 1865–1890

PART I: Reviewing the Chapter

A. Checklist of Learning Objectives

After mastering this chapter, you should be able to

1. discuss the causes and results of the warfare between whites and Native Americans in the Great West.
2. explain the development of federal policy towards Native Americans in the late nineteenth century.
3. analyze the brief flowering and decline of the cattle and mining frontiers.
4. explain the impact of the closing of the frontier and the long-term significance of the frontier for American history.
5. describe the revolutionary changes in farming on the Great Plains.
6. explain why western farmers fell into economic bondage, and describe how the Grange and the Farmers' Alliances organized to protest their oppression.

B. Glossary

To build your social science vocabulary, familiarize yourself with the following terms.

1. **immunity** Freedom or exemption from some imposition. "... [the] militia massacred ... four hundred Indians who apparently thought they had been promised immunity."
2. **medicine man** Among Indians, a holy man or shaman who exercises spiritual powers and is considered able to cure disease. "... among their leaders was Sitting Bull, a medicine man as wily as he was influential."
3. **reservation** Public land designated for use by Indians. "The vanquished Indians were finally ghettoized in 'human zoos' known as reservations. ..."
4. **ward** Someone considered incompetent to manage his or her own affairs and therefore placed under the legal guardianship of another person or group. "... there [they had] to eke out a sullen existence as wards of the government."
5. **probationary** Concerning a period of testing or trial, after which a decision is made based on performance. "The probationary period was later extended. ..."
6. **folklore** The common traditions and stories of a people. "These bowlegged Knights of the Saddle ... became an authentic part of American folklore."
7. **irrigation** Watering land artificially, through canals, pipes, or other means. "... irrigation projects ... caused the 'Great American Desert' to bloom. ..."
8. **meridian** In geography, any of the lines of longitude running north and south on the globe. "... settlers ... rashly pushed ... beyond the 100th meridian. ..."

9. **contiguous** Joined together by common borders, "Only Oklahoma, New Mexico, and Arizona remained to be lifted into statehood from contiguous territory on the mainland of North America."
10. **safety valve** Anything, such as the American frontier, that allegedly serves as a necessary outlet for built-up pressure, energy, and so on. "But the 'safety-valve' theory does have some validity."
11. **loan shark** A person who lends money at an exorbitant or illegal rate of interest. "The [farmers] . . . cried out in despair against the loan sharks. . . ."
12. **serfdom** The feudal condition of being permanently bound to land owned by someone else. ". . . the farmers were about to sink into a status suggesting Old World serfdom."
13. **mumbo jumbo** Mysterious and unintelligible words or behavior. "Kelley . . . introduced a mumbo jumbo of passwords and secrecy. . . ."
14. **prophet** A person believed to speak with divine power or special gifts. "Numerous fiery prophets sprang forward. . . ."
15. **citadel** A fortress occupying a commanding height. "They would soon join their fellow farmers in the South in a ferocious attack on the northeastern citadels of power."

PART II: Checking Your Progress

A. True-False

Where the statement is true, mark T. Where it is false, mark F, and correct it in the space immediately below.

- T 1. After the Civil War, the federal government attempted to concentrate all Indians in the Oklahoma Territory and the Dakota Territory.
- F 2. The Plains Indians were rather quickly and easily defeated by the U.S. Army. *slowly + not with difficulty*
- T 3. A crucial factor in defeating the Indians was the destruction of the buffalo, a vital source of food and other supplies.
- F 4. Humanitarian reformers *did not respect* the Indians' traditional culture and tried to *destroy* preserve their tribal way of life.
- T 5. Individual gold and silver miners proved unable to compete with large mining corporations and trained engineers.
- T 6. During the peak years of the Long Drive, the cattlemen's prosperity depended on driving large beef herds great distances to railroad terminal points.
- F 7. More families acquired land under the Homestead Act than from the states and private owners. *The states + private owners rather than Homestead Act*
- T 8. Much of the best land available under the Homestead Act was fraudulently obtained by speculators and unscrupulous corporations.
- F 9. Western farmers found that they were unable to grow wheat without irrigation beyond the "dry" line of the 100th meridian. *dry farming*
- T 10. In 1890, the Census Bureau declared that there was no longer a clear line of frontier settlement.

- T 11. Although very few city dwellers ever migrated west to take up farming, the frontier "safety valve" did have some positive effects on eastern workers.
- T 12. The farmers who settled the Great Plains were usually single-crop producers dependent on distant markets for their livelihoods.
- F 13. The greatest problem facing the farmers was ~~inflation~~ ^{deflation} in the prices of machinery and supplies they had to buy. ~~to sell~~
- F 14. Farmers were unable to ~~organize themselves~~ ^{consolidate production} for effective political action, so they began to consolidate and integrate the agricultural production. ~~so turned to political action~~
- F 15. A fundamental problem of the Farmers' Alliance was their inability to overcome the racial division between white and black farmers in the South.

B. Multiple Choice

Select the best answer and write the proper letter in the space provided.

- d 1. Western Indians offered strong resistance to white expansion through their effective use of
- artillery and infantry tactics.
 - techniques of siege warfare.
 - nighttime and winter campaigning.
 - repeating rifles and horses.
- C 2. Intertribal warfare among Plains Indians increased in the late nineteenth century because of
- the attempt of the Chippewas to gain dominance over all other groups.
 - the confining of several different groups within a single reservation.
 - growing competition for the rapidly dwindling hunting grounds.
 - the rise of the "Ghost Dance" among some Indian groups.
- A 3. The federal government's attempt to confine Indians to certain areas through formal treaties was largely ineffective because
- the nomadic Plains Indians largely rejected the idea of formal authority and defined territory.
 - Congress refused to ratify treaties signed with the Indians.
 - the treaties made no effective provisions for enforcement.
 - the largest tribe, the Sioux, refused to sign any treaties with the whites.
- C 4. The warfare that led up to the Battle of the Little Big Horn was set off by
- white intrusion into the previously reserved Indian territory of Oklahoma.
 - Indian attacks on the transcontinental railroad construction crews.
 - the discovery of gold in the Black Hills and the subsequent intrusion of white gold seekers.
 - a conflict over the interpretation of the second Treaty of Fort Laramie.

B

5. Indian resistance was finally subdued because
- most of the effective Indian leadership was bought off.
 - the coming of the railroad led to the destruction of the buffalo and the Indians' way of life.
 - most Indians lost the will to resist.
 - the army developed effective techniques of guerrilla warfare.

B

6. The federal government attempted to force Indians away from their traditional values and customs by
- instructing them in white farming methods.
 - creating a network of children's boarding schools and white "field matrons."
 - establishing scholarships for Indian students at white colleges.
 - developing programs of bilingual education in reservation schools.

D

7. Both the mining and cattle frontiers saw
- an increase of ethnic and class conflict.
 - a loss of economic viability after an initial boom.
 - a turn from large-scale investment to the individual entrepreneur.
 - a movement from individual operations to large-scale corporate businesses.

C

8. The problem of developing agriculture in the arid West was solved most successfully through
- the application of "dry farming" techniques.
 - the use of small-scale family farms rather than large "bonanza" farms.
 - the use of irrigation from dammed western rivers.
 - the turn to desert crops like olives and dates.

C

9. The "safety valve" theory of the frontier holds that
- Americans were able to divert the most violent elements of the population to the West.
 - the conflict between farmers and ranchers was relieved by the Homestead Act.
 - unemployed city dwellers moved west and thus relieved labor conflict in the East.
 - political movements such as the Populists provided relief for the most serious grievances of western farmers.

B

10. Which one of these factors did *not* make the trans-Mississippi West a unique part of the American frontier experience?
- the large numbers of Indians, Hispanics, and Asian-Americans in the region
 - the problem of applying new technologies in a hostile wilderness
 - the scale and severity of environmental challenges in an arid environment
 - the large role of the federal government in economic and social development

D

11. By the 1880s, most western farmers faced hard times because
- free land was no longer available under the Homestead Act.
 - they were unable to increase grain production to keep up with demand.
 - they were being strangled by excessive federal regulation of agriculture.
 - they were forced to sell their grain at low prices in a depressed world market.

- C 12. Farmers had great difficulty gaining relief from their grievances because
- they did not understand the real roots of their problems.
 - they were too locked into support of the Republican party.
 - they were highly individualistic and hard to organize.
 - they were too small a minority of the population.

- A 13. The first organization to work on behalf of farmers was
- the Grange.
 - the Populist party.
 - the Greenback Labor party.
 - the Colored Farmers' Alliance

- B 14. One of the political goals of the Grangers was
- to gain control of the Republican party.
 - to regulate railway rates and grain-storage fees through state laws.
 - to develop federal loan programs for farmers.
 - to push for deregulation and greater competition among the railroads.

- C 15. The Farmers' Alliances advocated
- nationalized railroads and a federal income tax.
 - civil rights and racial integration.
 - a national banking system and the gold standard.
 - an end to capitalism and communal ownership of property.

C. Identification

Supply the correct identification for each numbered description.

SIOUX

1. Major northern Plains Indian nation that fought and eventually lost a bitter war against the U.S. Army, 1876–1877

Apaches

2. Southwestern Indians led by Geronimo who were finally conquered and forced to settle in Oklahoma

reservations

3. Generally poor areas where vanquished Indians were eventually confined under federal control

Ghost Dance

4. Indian religious movement, originating out of the sacred Sun Dance, that the federal government attempted to stamp out in 1890

Dawes Act

5. Federal law that attempted to dissolve tribal landholding and establish Indians as individual farmers

Comstock lode

6. Huge silver and gold deposit that brought wealth and statehood to Nevada

long drive

7. General term for the herding of cattle from the grassy plains to the railroad terminals of Kansas, Nebraska, and Wyoming

Homestead Act

8. Federal law that offered generous land opportunities to poorer farmers but also provided the unscrupulous with opportunities for hoaxes and fraud

barbed wire

9. Improved type of fencing that enabled farmers to enclose land on the treeless plains

Oklahoma

Safety valve

Grange

Greenback Labor Party

Farmers Alliance

Populist Party

10. Former "Indian Territory" where "sooners" tried to get the jump on "boomers" when it was opened for settlement in 1889
11. The theory that the availability of the frontier lessened social conflict in America by providing economic opportunities for eastern workers
12. Farmers' organization that began as a secret social group and expanded into such activities as profarmer politics and lawmaking
13. Short-lived profarmer third party that gained over a million votes and elected fourteen congressmen in 1878
14. Broad-based organizations of the 1880s that drew both black and white agriculturists into social, economic, and political activity
15. Third political party that emerged in the 1890s to express rural grievances and mount major attacks on the Democrats and Republicans

D. Matching People, Places, and Events

Match the person, place, or event in the left column with the proper description in the right column by inserting the correct letter on the blank line.

H

1. Sand Creek, Colorado

A. Leading Populist orator and congressmen from Minnesota

J

2. Little Big Horn

B. Leader of the Nez Percé tribe who conducted a brilliant but unsuccessful military campaign in 1877

E

3. Sitting Bull

C. Site of a major gold discovery, 1858–1859, that drew fortune seekers to the Rocky Mountains

B

4. Chief Joseph

D. Former Civil War general and Granger who ran as the Greenback Labor party candidate for president in 1880

G

5. Geronimo

E. Sioux "medicine man" and leader of an uprising, 1876–1877

I

6. Helen Hunt Jackson

F. Bloody affair that resulted when the federal government attempted to stamp out the Indians' sacred "Ghost Dance"

E

7. Battle of Wounded Knee

G. Leader of the Apaches of Arizona in their warfare with the whites

C

8. Pike's Peak, Colorado

H. Site of Indian massacre by militia forces in 1864

K

9. Oliver H. Kelley

I. Massachusetts writer whose books aroused sympathy for the plight of the Native Americans

D

10. James B. Weaver

J. Site of serious but temporary U.S. Army defeat in the Sioux War of 1876–1877

L

11. Mary E. Lease

K. Leading organizer of the Grange, who initially stressed social ritual and education for farmers

A

12. Ignatius Donnelly

L. Eloquent Kansas Populist who urged farmers to "raise less corn and more hell"

E. Putting Things in Order

Put the following events in correct order by numbering them from 1 to 5.

- 3 A federal law attempts to break tribal landholding patterns and make Native Americans live more like whites.
- 5 A federal law reverses the policy of the Dawes Act and permits Native Americans to retain their tribal organization and lands.
- 2 The violation of agreements with the Dakota Sioux leads to a major Indian war and a military disaster for the U.S. cavalry.
- 1 A federal law grants 160 acres of land to farmers at token prices, thus encouraging the rapid settlement of the Great West.
- 4 The U.S. Census Bureau declares that there is no longer a clear line of frontier settlement ending a formative chapter of American history.

F. Matching Cause and Effect

Match the historical cause in the left column with the proper effect in the right column by writing the correct letter on the blank line.

Cause	Effect
<u>J</u> 1. The encroachment of white settlement and the violation of treaties with Indians	A. Prevented farmers in the South from forming a united front to promote their interests
<u>E</u> 2. Rail lines, disease, and the destruction of the buffalo	B. Created severe deflation and forced farmers deeper into debt
<u>1</u> 3. Reformers' attempts to make Native Americans conform to white ways	C. Created new psychological and economic problems for a nation accustomed to a boundlessly open West
<u>D</u> 4. The coming of big-business mining and stock-raising to the West	D. Ended the romantic, colorful era of the miners' and the cattlemen's frontier
<u>H</u> 5. "Dry farming," barbed wire, and irrigation	E. Decimated Indian populations and hastened their defeat at the hands of advancing whites
<u>C</u> 6. The passing of the frontier of 1890	F. Led grain and cotton growers to turn from economics to politics as a solution for their grievances
<u>G</u> 7. The growing economic specialization of western agriculturalists	G. Made the farmers vulnerable to vast industrial and market forces beyond their control
<u>B</u> 8. The decline of farm prices and the static money supply	H. Made it possible to farm the dry, treeless areas of the Great Plains and the West
<u>F</u> 9. The inability of individualistic farmers to organize economically	I. Further undermined Native Americans' traditional tribal culture and morale
<u>A</u> 10. The racial division between white and black farmers	J. Led to nearly constant warfare with Plains Indians from 1868 to about 1890

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Cause	Effect
<u>J</u> 1. The encroachment of white settlement and the violation of treaties with Indians	A. Prevented farmers in the South from forming a united front to promote their interests
<u>E</u> 2. Rail lines, disease, and the destruction of the buffalo	B. Created severe deflation and forced farmers deeper into debt
<u>I</u> 3. Reformers' attempts to make Native Americans conform to white ways	C. Created new psychological and economic problems for a nation accustomed to a boundlessly open West
<u>D</u> 4. The coming of big-business mining and stock-raising to the West	D. Ended the romantic, colorful era of the miners' and the cattlemen's frontier
<u>H</u> 5. "Dry farming," barbed wire, and irrigation	E. Decimated Indian populations and hastened their defeat at the hands of advancing whites
<u>C</u> 6. The passing of the frontier of 1890	F. Led grain and cotton growers to turn from economics to politics as a solution for their grievances
<u>G</u> 7. The growing economic specialization of western agriculturalists	G. Made the farmers vulnerable to vast industrial and market forces beyond their control
<u>B</u> 8. The decline of farm prices and the static money supply	H. Made it possible to farm the dry, treeless areas of the Great Plains and the West
<u>F</u> 9. The inability of individualistic farmers to organize economically	I. Further undermined Native Americans' traditional tribal culture and morale
<u>A</u> 10. The racial division between white and black farmers	J. Led to nearly constant warfare with Plains Indians from 1868 to about 1890