

https://www.nysedregents.org/031/history/06/816/dshg2018-exam/w.pdf

Farmer - Populists

17 In the United States, third parties have been influential because they have often

- outspun their political opponents
- provided the presidential candidate of the major parties
- suggested reforms later adopted by the two major parties
- elected majorities in both Congress and state legislatures

Nativism

18 One purpose of the Chinese Exclusion Act (1882) was to

- speed construction of the western railroads
- encourage settlement of the Pacific Coast
- expand the civil rights of immigrants
- protect the jobs of American workers

19 The Interstate Commerce Act of 1887 and the Sherman Antitrust Act of 1890 were passed by Congress to

- help regulate the money supply
- promote investment in manufacturing
- control business practices that limited competition
- limit the hours of working women

20 Which demographic change resulted from the economic developments of the late 1800s?

- an increase in African American migration from the North to the South
- an increase in the number of people living in urban areas
- a decrease in the number of immigrants coming to the United States
- a decrease in the number of factory workers in the Northeast

Break up Railroad monopoly

city

21 Between 1900 and 1930, United States relations with Latin America were characterized by repeated United States efforts to

- encourage the redistribution of land to the poor
- deny economic aid to developing nations
- limit the influence of communist dictators
- control the internal affairs of many nations in the region

Parana Spanish - Ame whr

22 President Theodore Roosevelt earned a reputation as a trustbuster because he

- favored the conservation of natural resources
- used court actions to break up business monopolies
- sided with labor unions against big business
- opposed the efforts of consumer advocates

trustbusters

23 One way in which Ida Tarbell, Upton Sinclair, and Jacob Riis were similar is that each sought to

- end racial discrimination
- control illegal immigration
- limit government regulations
- expose economic and social abuses

24 The purpose of the initiative, referendum, and recall was to

- eliminate the two-party system
- limit participation in state elections
- increase citizen influence in government
- strengthen the power of political machines

Democracy

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Source: Lewis Hine, January 19, 1909

limit

Pre-Program

w

25 Which conclusion is most clearly supported by this photograph?

- (1) Textile manufacturing was not important to the national economy.
- (2) State and federal governments did not adequately regulate child labor.
- (3) American factories were less productive than factories in other countries.
- (4) Strict federal safety standards were enforced in factories across the nation.

26 During the 1920s, Congress established a quota system for immigration in order to

- (1) ensure that the United States would have enough factory workers
- (2) keep migrant workers out of the country
- (3) reduce immigration from southern and eastern Europe
- (4) assist refugees from war-torn countries

27 Which event is an example of nativism in the 1920s?

- (1) the trial of Sacco and Vanzetti
- (2) the verdict in the Scopes trial
- (3) the Teapot Dome scandal
- (4) the stock market crash

28 • They are suffering because they have little control over the prices for what they produce.

- They have worldwide competition.
- They have difficulty organizing to protect themselves.
- They pay high prices for capital goods.

Which group's economic situation in the 1920s is most accurately described in these statements?

- (1) farmers
- (2) railroad companies
- (3) manufacturers
- (4) factory workers

Identify



16 Which heading best completes the partial outline below?

I. _____

A. Freedmen's Bureau

B. Passage of the 14th amendment

C. Military occupation of the South

(1) Development of States Rights
 (2) Results of Manifest Destiny
 (3) Elements of Reconstruction
 (4) Limits on Civil Rights

17 Between 1865 and 1900, how did the growth of industry affect American society?

(1) Trade with other nations declined.
 (2) Business leaders called for lower tariffs.
 (3) The urban population increased.
 (4) Corporations supported the growth of labor unions.

18 The federal government reacted to the Supreme Court's ruling in *Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific Railway Co. v. Illinois* (1886) by

(1) passing the Interstate Commerce Act
 (2) weakening the influence of banks over big business
 (3) abandoning the government's attempts to break up monopolies
 (4) encouraging railroad employees to form unions

19 In the late 1800s, the corporation became an important form of business organization primarily because it

(1) had closer ties with its employees
 (2) could raise large amounts of investment capital
 (3) made better quality products
 (4) called for conservation of natural resources

Base your answer to question 20 on the passage below and on your knowledge of social studies.

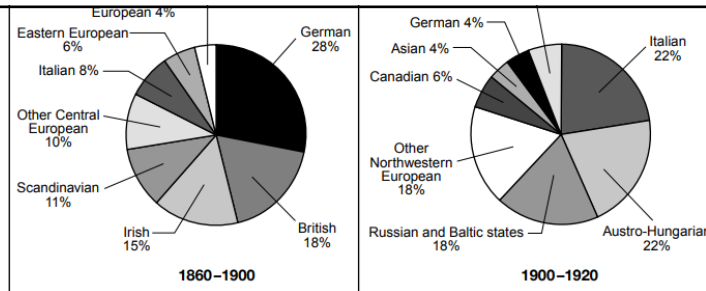
... The object of the amendment was undoubtedly to enforce the absolute equality of the two races before the law, but, in the nature of things, it could not have been intended to abolish distinctions based upon color, or to enforce social, as distinguished from political, equality, or a commingling of the two races upon terms unsatisfactory to either. Laws permitting, and even requiring, their separation in places where they are liable to be brought into contact do not necessarily imply the inferiority of either race to the other, and have been generally, if not universally, recognized as within the competency of the state legislatures in the exercise of their police power. The most common instance of this is connected with the establishment of separate schools for white and colored [African American] children, which has been held to be a valid exercise of the legislative power even by courts of States where the political rights of the colored race have been longest and most earnestly enforced...

— United States Supreme Court, 1896

20 In this 1896 decision, the Supreme Court upheld the constitutionality of

(1) the Three-fifths Compromise
 (2) Jim Crow laws
 (3) affirmative action programs
 (4) racial integration

Ed. jobs
city inc.
\$ from stock
Plessy v. Ferguson



Source: John Murrin et al., *Liberty, Equality, Power: A History of the American People*, Thomson Wadsworth, 2006 (adapted)

- 16 Which conclusion is best supported by the information in the charts?
- (1) Immigration from the Western Hemisphere declined after 1900.
 - (2) The percentage of German immigrants increased between 1860 and 1920.
 - (3) Northern Europeans were not permitted to enter the United States from 1860 to 1920.
 - (4) Southern and eastern Europeans made up a majority of immigrants from 1900 to 1920.
- 17 What was one result of the changes in immigration patterns shown on the charts?
- (1) Restrictive immigration laws were passed. *Quotas*
 - (2) Business increased its demand for workers.
 - (3) Urban population declined.
 - (4) Requirements for citizenship were eased.

Buss Tweed

- 18 During the late 1800s, political machines controlled the governments of many cities by
- (1) denying voting rights to immigrants
 - (2) attracting dissatisfied voters from the two major political parties
 - (3) using corrupt practices and patronage
 - (4) favoring civil service reform

- 19 The federal government follows the economic principle of laissez-faire when it
- (1) places restrictions on land usage
 - (2) takes no action on corporate mergers
 - (3) controls methods of production
 - (4) determines the price of goods

Hardy off



18 In the late 1800s, major industrialists formed trusts as a way to

- (1) secure government loans
- (2) negotiate more effectively with labor unions
- (3) influence lawmakers to lower taxes
- (4) limit competition

19 One way the "new immigrants" of the late 1800s differed from the "old immigrants" of the early 1800s was that the "new immigrants"

- (1) were generally better educated
- (2) settled on Midwestern farms
- (3) came from southern and eastern Europe
- (4) adopted American culture more quickly

20 During the late 19th century, labor union members generally believed that immigrants would

- (1) help workers achieve higher wages
- (2) provide necessary skills for the labor force
- (3) create a threat to their job security
- (4) refuse to become United States citizens

21 Which action by the federal government would Progressive reformers be most likely to support?

- (1) regulating business practices to protect consumers and workers
- (2) ending federal regulation of the banking system
- (3) passing high tariffs to protect domestic industries from foreign competition
- (4) authorizing tax breaks for large corporations

22 What was the major reason that African Americans migrated to northern cities during and after World War I?

- (1) A surplus of cotton led to widespread farm foreclosures in the South.
- (2) Discrimination had been eliminated in the North.
- (3) Political opportunities had expanded in the South.
- (4) Industrial jobs were available in the North.

23 What was a goal of Progressive Era reforms such as recall, referendum, and the direct primary?

- (1) supporting third-party candidates
- (2) increasing citizens' control of their government
- (3) establishing committees for congressmen
- (4) reducing campaign spending

24 One major goal of President Woodrow Wilson's Fourteen Points (1918) was to

- (1) collect war reparations for the United States
- (2) maintain United States naval superiority
- (3) punish the nations that started World War I
- (4) create a League of Nations to prevent future wars

Base your answers to questions 25 and 26 on the passage below and on your knowledge of social studies.

... It has been impossible in so short a space to review the entire menace of the internal revolution in this country as I know it, but this may serve to arouse the American citizen to its reality, its danger, and the great need of united effort to stamp it out, under our feet, if needs be. It is being done. The Department of Justice will pursue the attack of these "Reds" upon the Government of the United States with vigilance, and no alien, advocating the overthrow of existing law and order in this country, shall escape arrest and prompt deportation. . . .

— Attorney General A. Mitchell Palmer
"The Case Against the 'Reds'," 1920

25 Based on this passage, in 1920 the Attorney General of the United States advocated the deportation of

- (1) communist and anarchist immigrants
- (2) men who avoided the draft in World War I
- (3) citizens who criticized the government
- (4) wartime workers from Latin America

26 The alleged danger referred to in this passage contributed to the

- (1) elimination of the military draft
- (2) ratification of the Treaty of Versailles
- (3) changing of United States immigration policy
- (4) failure of the American Federation of Labor

Handwritten notes on the page include: "monopoly" (circled), "1890-1920" (written above question 19), "Great Migration" (written vertically next to question 22), "1st red schwe" (written vertically next to the passage), and "hid as" (written vertically next to question 25).