

Name _____

Part I. Multiple Choice. Circle the best answer.

1. Lincoln picked Andrew Johnson to be Vice-President because
 - a. Johnson was a Radical Republican
 - b. Lincoln received a huge cash donation from Johnson for his presidential campaign
 - c. Long-time friends, Lincoln and Johnson had a "bromance"
 - d. Johnson was the only southern Congressional leader to stay with the Union

2. The Freedman's Bureau was created to
 - a. Aid freedmen with social services
 - b. To oversee Lincoln's plan to deport freedmen
 - c. To train freedman as Indian hunters
 - d. To help freedmen register as Democrats

3. The Black Codes did all of the following except:
 - a. Allow freedmen to sue in court
 - b. Sanctify interracial marriage
 - c. Allow freedmen to make wills
 - d. Deny freedmen 2nd Amendment rights

4. Passed over Johnson's veto, the Military Reconstruction Act of 1867
 - a. Called for a "reconstruction" of Union military forts along the US-Canadian border
 - b. Abolished the right of *habeas corpus* in Northern "slave" states
 - c. Outlined a plan to establish three "great western reservations" for the Indians
 - d. Established a military occupation of the South

5. What was a leading cause to the violence from the Dakota People?
 - a. Years of War
 - b. Years of Corruption
 - c. Years of Disease
 - d. Years of Jealousy

6. Corporations helped all these industries, except
 - a. Department stores
 - b. Mail order catalogs
 - c. Advertising
 - d. Small Retail Stores

7. Who did the Treaty of 1868 pressure into selling the Black Hills?
 - a. The Chiefs
 - b. The Sioux leaders
 - c. The government
 - d. The Redskins

8. Why did Dr. Thomas Bland say there was not an "Indian Problem," but actually a "white problem"?
In the beginning decades of the 20th Century, what percentage of women held low-level office jobs?
 - a. 25%
 - b. 50%
 - c. 75%
 - d. 100%

9. What else did the federal government provide to the Railroads besides land?
 - a. Subsidies
 - b. Transportation
 - c. Tariffs
 - d. Construction projects

10. What caused the cattle boom to collapse?
 - a. Blizzards and drought
 - b. Disease
 - c. Grazing shortages
 - d. Resurging Buffalo populations

11. What did the Southern Reconstruction not do?
 - a. End property qualifications for voting
 - b. Expand women's rights
 - c. Abolish Black Codes
 - d. Outlaw corporal punishment

12. What did Chinese immigrants do to stay/get to the US?
- a. Become paper sons
 - b. Apply for citizenship
 - c. Disguise themselves as Mexicans
 - d. Change their names
13. What was the most prominent rural, anti-corporate protest group of the early postwar decades?
- a. Knights of Labor
 - b. Greenbacks
 - c. KKK
 - d. The Grange
14. What Amendment did the Enforcement Laws fall under to protect the Freedmen's rights?
- a. 13th Amendment
 - b. 14th Amendment
 - c. 15th Amendment
 - d. Both A & B
 - e. They did not pass any Amendments to protect Freedman's rights
15. What gave liberals ammunition during the second Grant Administration?
- a. War
 - b. Unpopular policies
 - c. Scandals
 - d. Divided party
16. Which Radical Republican argued that freed slaves earned a right to land grants?
- a. Wade
 - b. Stevens
 - c. Johnson
 - d. Davis
17. How did the grangers differ from the farmers' alliance
- a. Grangers were more political than the farmers alliance
 - b. Farmers alliance were more political than the grangers
 - c. Grangers supported the gold standard, while the farmers alliance did not
 - d. Grangers supported civil right movements while the farmers alliance did not
18. What was the name of the most famous Social Settlement in the US?
- a. Tammany Hall
 - b. Hull House
 - c. YMCA
 - d. Hampton Institute
19. Who was the Mayor of Boston who implemented the construction of public baths, gyms, swimming pools, and play grounds?
- a. Arnold Toynbee
 - b. Josiah Quincy
 - c. Hazen Pungree
 - d. Tom Johnson
20. Almost complete electoral control of the South by Democrats is known as what?
- a. New South
 - b. Old South
 - c. Solid South
 - d. Weak South
21. What year was the Woolworth Building completed?
- a. 1870
 - b. 1887
 - c. 1900
 - d. 1913
22. What industry triggered the need for the creation of the FDA?
- a. Fishing
 - b. Steel
 - c. Tanneries
 - d. Meat-packing

Part II. Essay Cluster #1. Shorter answers. You must answer at least five of the following. NOTE: You may not answer one of your own questions.

1. Explain Andrew Johnson's view of Reconstruction. How, if at all, was it different from Lincoln's 10% Plan?
2. What was the Wade-Davis Bill? How, if at all, was this different from Lincoln's 10% Plan?
3. What was the Tenure of Office Act? How did the Radical Republicans use it against Johnson?
4. What are the three Reconstruction Amendments? Identify and define each.
5. Why did Western Whites feel vulnerable to Indian attacks?
6. Why was the Battle of Wounded Knee important?
7. What was Grant's Peace Policy? Why did he want to make a peace with the Native Americans?
8. Why did the US Government want to push the Indians off of their traditional lands and onto reservations?
9. Describe the General Mining Act of 1872.
10. Describe the impact of Mining on the West. What markets (local or national) did it aid? How?
11. What was the Long Drive and why did ranchers use this technique?
12. How did the US job force shift post-Civil War? Why did this shift occur?
13. What explains the rising tide of Asian racism, which appeared on the Pacific Coast during the 1870s?
14. Explain the Great Rail Road Strike of 1877 and discuss its significance in economic reform.
15. What was the difference between churches in the slave days and churches after the emancipation?
16. Define Classical Liberalism.
17. Name two specific and note-worthy successes achieved by the urban political machines.
18. Population growth changed the size and shape of House of Representatives in 1875- 1895. Why did this occur?
Which new states entered the Union?
19. Briefly explain the "Gilded Age." What links does this period have with the modern era politics?
20. Events took place in late 19th Century which could be seen as a precursor of similar episodes of hysteria in the 1920s-1950s. Describe these events. And why does this connection exist?
21. Why did the People's Party seek to gain support in the different regions of the country? How did the Southern Democrats fight back?
22. Why did governments begin targeting brothels? How were brothels linked to Beautification? What were government officials afraid of?
23. As cities grew, public transportation became extremely important for those who resided in these urban jungles. What were elevated railroads? How were these different than underground railroads? What were trolleys? Which method of transportation was most practical, especial as cities continued to grow? Why?
24. What was the Triangle Shirtwaist Company fire? Why was it so tragic? What types of reforms were created in response?

Part III. Easy Cluster #2. Longer answers. You must also answer at least five of the following. You may not answer one of your own questions.

25. The Republicans in Washington and former Confederate leaders had different views about what should happen with the former slaves in terms of land ownership/use and labor. Explain the different visions for each group.
26. What was the Military Reconstruction Act? How did it impact Reconstruction? What parts of the Southern Reconstruction do you agree with? Not agree with? How can these ideas apply/relate to today's society?
27. Why did large corporations arise in the late nineteenth century, and how did leading industrialists consolidate their power?
28. Do you think the Gold Standard would work today? Why or why not? And, if so, would it be beneficial or harmful for our economy? Why?
29. Who were the Ku Klux Klan? Why was it organized? What tactics did they use to terrorize the South? Why were their actions linked to the Democrat party? Why did they connect with the Democrats?
30. What was the Liberal Republican Party? Why did it form? What policy goals did it have? What was the ultimate fact of the Party?
31. Who is Charles Sumner? What were his views relating to the established of equal rights among black and white communities? What was the Civil Rights Act of 1875? When challenged, did the Supreme Court of the

32. What were the Farmer's Alliances? From what parts of the country did they originate? What services did these groups provide for members? What positive results came with the Farmers Alliances?
33. What was Tammany Hall? What did it seek to do? How was it organized? How did it accomplish its objectives?
34. During the 19th Century, what were the advantages of the gold standard? What are the advantages of the silver standard? In your opinion, which was better for the typical American during the Gilded Age and why?
35. Why did the Populists split from the major parties? Why specific policies did they call for? Were any of these ever achieved?
36. Social Settlements were one of the most important developments in urban areas in response to the rapid Industrialization of the late 19th Century. What are Social Settlements? What type of support did they offer? What were some of the most important, and long-lasting, contributions these groups made to American society?
37. What was the Knights of Labor? What types of changes did it seek to implement? What types of workers were recruited? What event resulted in the group's demise?
38. Who was Samuel Gompers? What is the AFL? What is "pure-and-simple" unionism? How was the AFL different in its approach and structure than other unions?
39. The 1890s saw several violent national strikes. Why types of government programs were implemented to address the harsh conditions of the urban working poor? Describe in detail three such programs. Why did Northern Democrats change political strategies in the wake of the aforementioned strikes? Were these changes successful? Why or Why not?
40. Why was disease such a problem for 19th Century cities? What were some of the reasons why disease was so prevalent? How did cities seek to combat outbreaks? What was the "City Beautification Movement? What types of changes did it seek to bring about?
41. Why did ethnic districts in cities come to be safety nets for recent immigrants to America? What types of groups developed to offer support? What impact did these districts have on area businesses?
42. What types of new attractions were created in and around cities to entertain the masses? Why were these types of attractions important? What changes did these attractions stir up among young people?