

**EXAMINE the question.** This question tests your ability to draw a conclusion from three amendments in the Bill of Rights. You should read each excerpt carefully. Then think about what they have in common. **RECALL what you know.** You should realize that each of these amendments establishes rights for individuals accused of a crime. These rights protect us from false accusations or unfair treatment by government officials. **APPLY what you know.** The best answer is **Choice A.** All three of these amendments deal with rights for someone accused of a crime.



*Now try answering some additional questions on your own.*

- 2 The Bill of Rights was added to the U.S. Constitution primarily to —
- F provide the President with power in times of emergency
  - G establish fair and impartial elections
  - H protect individual liberties
  - J guarantee voting privileges to minorities
- Hist 1(A)
- 3 Which guarantees freedom of the press, freedom of speech, and freedom of religion to individuals in the United States?
- A the Treaty of Paris of 1783
  - B the Articles of Confederation
  - C the First Amendment to the U.S. Constitution
  - D the Fifth Amendment to the U.S. Constitution
- Hist 1(A)

Use the chart and your knowledge of social studies to answer the following question.

Person A	Person B
Signed the Declaration of Independence	Signed the Declaration of Independence
President of the Continental Congress	"Father of American Medicine"
Signature on Declaration became a symbol of freedom in the colonies	Favored educating women and making a public university to train public servants

- 4 Which two individuals who played a role in the American Revolution are described in the table above?
- F John Trumbull, Sr. and Charles Carroll of Carrollton
  - G Benjamin Rush and John Witherspoon
  - H John Hancock and Benjamin Rush
  - J Alexis de Tocqueville and John Peter Muhlenberg
- Hist 1(C)
- 
- 5 Which of the following was an important characteristic of American society as noted by Alexis de Tocqueville in 1831–1832?
- A federalism
  - B imperialism
  - C populism
  - D isolationism
- Citi 22(A)

- 6 Which has been an important limitation on the power of eminent domain found in the Fifth Amendment?
- F The reciting of prayers in public schools has been prohibited. Hist 1(A)
  - G There must be a “clear and present danger” before it can be exercised.
  - H Individuals accused of committing crimes are protected from abusive behavior by the police.
  - J Governments must provide “reasonable compensation” when taking a person’s property.
- 7 Which of the following words are part of the Declaration of Independence?
- A “They are endowed by the Creator with certain unalienable rights, that among these are the right to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness.” Hist 1(A)
  - B “All persons born or naturalized in the United States are citizens of the United States.”
  - C “No soldier shall, in time of peace, be quartered in any house, without the consent of the owner.”
  - D “Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion or prohibiting the free exercise thereof.”
- 8 Which action would be protected by the First Amendment?
- F A reporter publishes an article critical of city officials. Hist 1(A)
  - G A man on trial refuses to testify against himself.
  - H A woman asks to see a lawyer before answering questions from the police.
  - J A family refuses to permit soldiers to be housed in their home.

Use the passage and your knowledge of social studies to answer the following question.

“As one digs deeper into the national character of the Americans, one sees that they have sought the value of everything in this world only in the answer to this single question: how much money will it bring in?”

- 9 Which individual expressed the views stated in this passage?
- A Benjamin Rush Citi 22(A)
  - B John Witherspoon
  - C Hector St. John de Crevecoeur
  - D Alexis de Tocqueville
- 
- 10 In the United States, illegally obtained evidence cannot be used in a court of law against someone. This rule is based on an individual’s constitutional right to —
- F face accusers in open court Hist 1(A)
  - G be protected against double jeopardy
  - H a speedy and public trial by an impartial jury
  - J protection against unreasonable searches and seizures

- 11 Which statement describes a limitation on government action established by the Bill of Rights?
- A Congress controls interstate commerce. Hist 1(C)
  - B The President shares control over foreign policy with Congress.
  - C The Supreme Court can declare acts of Congress unconstitutional.
  - D Government officials cannot enter a home without the owner's permission or a valid search warrant.
- 12 Which principle was adopted in the U.S. Constitution to ensure that no one branch of the federal government became too powerful?
- F republican government
  - G popular sovereignty
  - H judicial review Hist 1(A)
  - J checks and balances
- 13 What has been the impact of the First Amendment's separation of church and state on the American way of life?
- A It has brought about an end to religious differences. Hist 1(A)
  - B It has helped to promote religious freedom.
  - C It has increased American interest in religion.
  - D It has fostered inequality between religious groups.
- 14 The "due process" clause in the Fifth Amendment and the right to an attorney in the Sixth Amendment were both designed to —
- F protect freedom of expression Hist 1(A)
  - G assure that laws are properly enacted
  - H ensure fair treatment for those accused of crimes
  - J provide for judicial review of laws

Use the passage and your knowledge of social studies to answer the following question.

"... Now, one of the most essential branches of English liberty is the freedom of one's house. A man's house is his castle; and whilst he is quiet, he is as well guarded as a prince in his castle ...."

— James Otis, *Against the Writs of Assistance*, 1761

- 15 Which provision in the Bill of Rights shares this same belief?
- A right to a fair trial Hist 1(A)
  - B guarantee against double jeopardy
  - C protection against unreasonable searches and seizures
  - D prohibition of cruel and unusual punishment
- 16 St. John de Crevecoeur and Alexis de Tocqueville were similar in that both —
- F traveled from France to America to study prison reform Citi 22(A)
  - G came to America during the same time period
  - H identified values crucial to America's success as a constitutional republic
  - J were highly opposed to what they discovered in America

Name \_\_\_\_\_

60 MASTERING THE TEKS IN UNITED STATES HISTORY SINCE 1877

UNLAWFUL TO PHOTOCOPY OR  
PROJECT WITHOUT PERMISSION

Use the passage and your knowledge of social studies to answer the following question.

“The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people.”

— United States Constitution, 10th Amendment

- 17 This amendment in the Bill of Rights was intended to —
- A give people the right to vote on important issues Hist 1(A)
  - B reduce the rights of citizens
  - C limit the powers of the federal government
  - D assure federal control over the states
- 
- 18 Which statement describes the achievements of John Jay?
- F The only colonial governor to side with colonists, who remained in office throughout the American Revolutionary War. Hist 1(C)
  - G A member of the “Committee of Five” that wrote the Declaration of Independence, and one of its original signers.
  - H The author of three essays in the *Federalist Papers*, who also served as the nation’s first Chief Justice of the U.S. Supreme Court.
  - J A member of the French nobility who traveled to the United States in order to study its prison system.
- 19 Why did the members of the Constitutional Convention place a provision in the U.S. Constitution that allowed it to be amended?
- A Most of the members of the Convention opposed slavery. Hist 1(A)
  - B They feared the decisions of the U.S. Supreme Court.
  - C They wanted to enable the Constitution to adjust to changing times.
  - D They needed support in state legislatures for ratification.
- 20 Why did Alexis de Tocqueville believe that American society was egalitarian?
- F All Americans had the same wealth. Citi 22(A)
  - G Americans lacked a hereditary social class of nobles.
  - H Americans had just abolished slavery just before his visit.
  - J The Declaration of Independence announced that all men were created equal.
- 21 Which branch of government established in the original U.S. Constitution was designed to be elected directly by citizens?
- A President C House of Representatives Hist 1(A)
  - B Supreme Court D the President’s Cabinet
- 22 Which pair of amendments proved most helpful to the development of the Civil Rights Movement?
- F 2nd and 3rd Amendments H 9th and 10th Amendments Hist 9(A)
  - G 7th and 8th Amendments J 14th and 15th Amendments

## CHAPTER 4: BACKGROUND TO AMERICAN HISTORY

Pg.	Quest.	Ans.	Pg.	Quest.	Ans.	Pg.	Quest.	Ans.	Pg.	Quest.	Ans.
56	1	A	58	7	A	59	13	B	60	19	C
57	2	H	58	8	F	59	14	H	60	20	G
57	3	C	58	9	D	59	15	C	60	21	C
57	4	H	58	10	J	59	16	H	60	22	J
57	5	C	59	11	D	60	17	C			
58	6	J	59	12	J	60	18	H			

Use the excerpt and your knowledge of social studies to answer the following question.

"... Anyone may say that the organizations of labor invade or deny liberty to the workmen. But go to the men who worked in the ... coal mines twelve, fourteen, sixteen hours a day, for a dollar or a dollar and twenty five cents, and who now work eight hours a day and whose wages have increased 70 per cent in the past seven years — go tell those men that they have lost their liberty and they will laugh at you ...."

— Samuel Gompers to National Civic Federation, 1905, in *The Samuel Gompers Papers*

- 3 Based on this passage, what did Gompers see as the benefit of joining a union?
- A Workers had gained better working conditions. Hist 3(B)
  - B Workers now worked longer hours in coal mines.
  - C Workers were able to work for a dollar and twenty five cents.
  - D Workers were able to have their children work in mines.
- 
- 4 In the late 1800s, which factor directly contributed to the growth of the American steel industry?
- F government regulation STS 27(A)
  - G employee ownership
  - H new production techniques
  - J the formation of labor unions
- 5 The Interstate Commerce Act (1887) and the Sherman Antitrust Act (1890) were efforts by the federal government to —
- A regulate aspects of business Econ 15(B)
  - B expand the positive features of the trusts
  - C favor big businesses over small companies
  - D move toward government ownership of key industries
- 6 In the late nineteenth century, critics of big business claimed that monopolies in the United States harmed the economy by —
- F unfairly limiting competition Econ 15(B)
  - G decreasing the urban growth rate
  - H preventing technological innovation
  - J failing to keep pace with European industries
- 7 During the late 1800s, what was a major effect of industrialization on American workers?
- A Membership in labor unions declined. Hist 3(B)
  - B Workers migrated to rural regions.
  - C Most factory jobs became service industry jobs.
  - D Skilled craftsmen were often replaced by unskilled machine operators.

Use the information in the table and your knowledge of social studies to answer the following question.

### UNION MEMBERSHIP, 1870–1920

Year	Number of Workers (excluding agriculture)	Average Annual Union Members	Union Members as total of Workers (excluding agriculture)
1870	6,075,000	300,000	4.9%
1880	8,807,000	200,000	2.3%
1890	13,380,000	372,000	2.7%
1900	18,161,000	868,000	4.8%
1910	25,779,000	2,140,000	8.3%
1920	30,985,000	5,048,000	16.3%

Source: *A New History of the United States* by Irving Bartlett, et al.

- 8 What conclusion can be drawn from the information provided in the table?
- F Union membership continually increased from 1870 to 1920. Hist 3(B)
- G There were more agricultural workers than members in unions.
- H In the first two decades of the twentieth century, union membership was on the decline.
- J In the first 20 years of the twentieth century, union membership more than doubled each decade.
- 
- 9 What social issue was raised by the philanthropic activities of many American business leaders during the Gilded Age?
- A Should private industries be taken over by worker organizations? Hist 3(B)
- B Were American businesses charging too much for their products?
- C Should state governments limit the philanthropic activities of private citizens?
- D Was it right for business owners to pay low wages to their workers to finance philanthropic activities?
- 10 Which best describes a positive contribution of Andrew Carnegie?
- F Carnegie helped workers obtain better conditions in his factories. Citi 24(B)
- G Carnegie showed how to organize large-scale production as well as how to use profits in philanthropic activities.
- H Carnegie obtained secret rebates from railroad companies shipping his products.
- J Carnegie obtained near monopoly control of one part of a national industry, rather than engaging in several related activities.

Use the information in the passage and your knowledge of social studies to answer the following question.

### FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS INSPECTION

- §1. Every such work shop shall be kept clean, free from vermin [rodents], infectious or contagious matter and to that end shall be subject to inspection as provided in this act.
- §2. If upon inspection such work shops shall be found unhealthy or infectious such orders shall be given and action taken as the public health shall require.
- §3. Children under 14 years of age are prohibited from being employed in any manufacturing establishment, factory or work shop in the state. The employment of children between ages of 14 and 16 years is prohibited unless an affidavit [legal document] by the parent or guardian shall first be filed in which shall be stated the age, date and place of birth.

— "Factories and Workshops," Laws of Illinois, Passed by the General Assembly, 1883

- 11 What conclusion can be drawn from this excerpt?
- A Most workers in Illinois were members of a labor union. **Hist 3(B)**
- B Illinois was not interested in improving factory working conditions.
- C Illinois sought to address some of the problems caused by industrialization.
- D Union membership in factories and workshops was prohibited in Illinois.
- 
- 12 Which was an important benefit of the *laissez-fair* policies of the federal government in the late nineteenth century?
- F American entrepreneurs were able to invest in their businesses with little government interference. **Econ 15(B)**
- G American businesses were able to avoid the ups and down of the business cycle.
- H American workers found it easy to organize into labor unions.
- J American workers felt secure about the safety of conditions in factories.
- 13 During the period from 1865 to 1900, disputes between labor and business owners were sometimes marked by —
- A the use of violence by both sides **Hist 3(B)**
- B cooperative efforts to resolve differences
- C government support for striking workers
- D negotiations by the federal government
- 14 What was the main purpose of the antitrust legislation passed by Congress?
- F to promote corporate consolidation **Econ 15(B)**
- G to restrict foreign access to American markets
- H to protect competition between private businesses
- J to reduce the average size of business
- 15 The statement "God gave me my money. I believe the power to make money is a gift from God to be developed and used for the good of mankind," was probably said by —
- A John D. Rockefeller **Hist 3(C)**
- B Terrence Powderly
- C Samuel Gompers
- D Thomas Edison



## CHAPTER 5: INDUSTRIALIZATION AND THE GILDED AGE

Pg.	Quest.	Ans.	Pg.	Quest.	Ans.	Pg.	Quest.	Ans.	Pg.	Quest.	Ans.
76	1	A	77	5	J	78	9	D	79	13	A
76	2	J	77	6	F	78	10	G	79	14	H
77	3	A	77	7	D	79	11	C	79	15	A
77	4	H	78	8	F	79	12	F			

# CHECKING YOUR UNDERSTANDING

**Directions:** Put a circle around the letter that best answers the question.

Use the information in the table and your knowledge of social studies to answer the following question.

## URBANIZATION, RAILROAD MILEAGE, AND INDUSTRIALIZATION

	1860	1870	1880	1890
Urban Population (millions)	6.2	9.9	14.1	22.1
Percent of U.S. Population in Cities	20%	25%	28%	35%
Cities Over 10,000 in Population	93	168	223	363
Railroad Mileage (thousands)	30.6	52.9	93.3	166.7

Source: Gary Fields, *Communications, Innovations, and Networks*

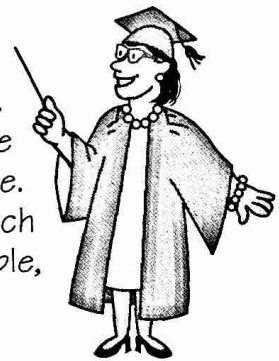
- 1 Based on the table, what was an important effect of industrialization in the United States in the later part of the nineteenth century?
- A People began to move from cities to rural areas.
  - B The urban population declined.
  - C The rate of expansion of railroad lines began to drop.
  - D The proportion of Americans living in cities continuously increased.

Geog 13(A)

**EXAMINE the question.** The table provides information about U.S. demography and railroad mileage. To answer the question, you need to look at each choice and see if it is accurate based on the table.

**RECALL what you know.** You should recall how to read a table. The table shows an increasing percentage of people living in cities every decade.

**APPLY what you know.** The best answer is **Choice D**. If you examine each of the other answer choices, you will see that, according to the table, they are not supported by information provided in the table.



*Now try answering some additional questions on your own.*

- 2 Nativists in California in the 1880s would most likely have supported the —
- F creation of settlement houses to aid new immigrants
  - G passage of the Chinese Exclusion Act
  - H continuation of the contract labor system
  - J assimilation of Native American Indians into mainstream culture
- 3 After 1880, where did the majority of “New Immigrants” to the United States come from?
- A Northern and Western Europe
  - B Canada and Latin America
  - C Southern and Eastern Europe
  - D China and Southeast Asia

Hist 3(C)

Hist 3(C)

- 4 During the late nineteenth century, where were the reservations located that North American Indian tribes were sent to?
- F along the major rivers of the Midwest Geog 13(A)  
 G near large cities in the Northwest  
 H in sparsely populated areas of the West  
 J east of the Mississippi River

Use the information in the table and your knowledge of social studies to answer the following question.

### POPULATION OF SELECT WESTERN CITIES, 1860–1890

Name of City	Population in 1860	Population in 1890
Denver, Colorado	2,603	106,713
Omaha, Nebraska	1,883	140,352
Portland, Oregon	2,874	46,385
San Francisco, California	56,802	298,997

Source: *Population Abstract of the United States*

- 5 What conclusion can be drawn from the table about the effect of the Transcontinental Railroad on these Western cities?
- A These cities became corrupt and crime-ridden. Econ 15(A)  
 B The population of Western cities increased greatly.  
 C Most Native American Indians relocated to these cities.  
 D Railroads had little impact on these cities.
- 
- 6 Which statement accurately describes the development of the Great Plains in the late nineteenth century?
- F Great profits were earned there in the steel industry. Geog 12(A)  
 G Railroads decreased in importance.  
 H Immigrants could not afford to farm these lands.  
 J Technological innovations made farming there possible.
- 7 During the last part of the nineteenth century, most immigrants to the United States found work as —
- A unskilled factory and sweatshop workers Hist 3(C)  
 C educated professionals  
 B scientists and technicians  
 D skilled craftsmen
- 8 In the late nineteenth century, the “bosses” of urban political machines often —
- F denied voting rights to the poor Hist 3(A)  
 G accepted bribes in return for favors  
 H wasted money on military spending  
 J discriminated against migrant workers


Use the information in the bar graph and your knowledge of social studies to answer the following question.

- 9 Based on this poster, which is an accurate statement?
- A Immigrants were encouraged to learn to speak English.
  - B Granite City had laws prohibiting immigrants from moving there.
  - C The people in the poster were native-born Americans.
  - D Granite City encouraged diversity in its immigrant population.

Cult 26(B)

## GRANITE CITY AMERICANIZATION SCHOOLS

Monday  
and  
Thursday  
Evenings  
7:30 p. m.



Underwood & Underwood  
These two men are brothers, one is an American Citizen and the other has just come to this country with their old mother. See the difference in the way they dress and look. America is a great country. In America everybody has a chance. Everybody who comes to America from the old country ought to learn the American language and become an American citizen. If the people that come to America do not become Americans, this country will soon be like the old country.

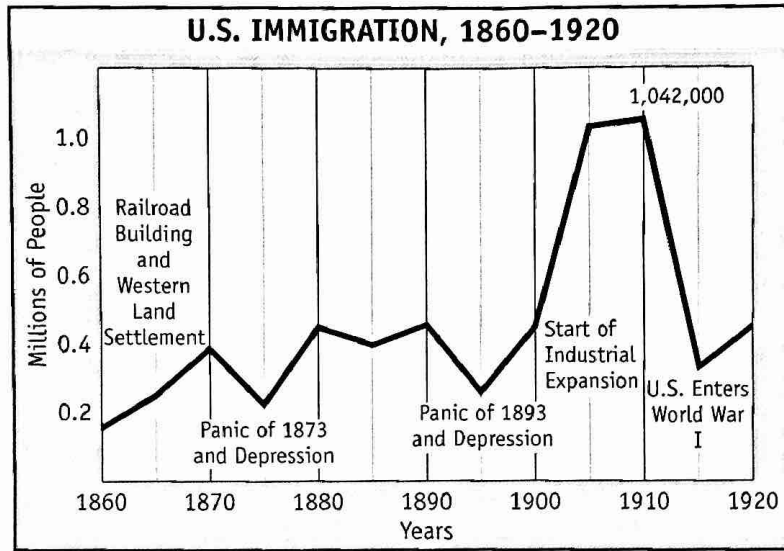
Beginning  
Monday,  
September  
the 27th,  
1920

SCHOOLS:  
HIGH SCHOOL, 20TH AND D STREETS      LIBERTY SCHOOL, 20TH AND O STREETS  
LINCOLN PLACE, 917 PACIFIC AVENUE      MADISON SCHOOL, 1322 MADISON AVENUE

Keep America Great.
Become an American Citizen
Learn The Language.

- 10 During the late 1800s and early 1900s, prejudice against “New Immigrants” increased because these immigrants —
- F had job skills superior to those of most American workers Hist 3(C)
  - G formed their own labor unions in order to receive higher wages
  - H came from cultural backgrounds different from those of the majority of Americans
  - J tried to replace American democracy with other forms of government
- 11 What major trend occurred to the population of the United States during the industrial expansion of the late nineteenth century?
- A farm population increased Geog 13(C)
  - B migration to rural areas increased
  - C immigration decreased
  - D urbanization increased
- 12 The Homestead Act (1862) promoted the development of western lands by —
- F creating a system of dams for crop irrigation Econ 15(A)
  - G providing free land to settlers
  - H removing all restrictions on immigration
  - J moving Native American Indians to reservations
- 13 In the late 1800s, why did Congress pass restrictions on immigration from China?
- A to stop illegal immigration from Latin America Econ 15(C)
  - B to provide highly skilled workers for industry
  - C to limit the power of urban political machines
  - D to satisfy nativist prejudices in California

Use the information in the line graph and your knowledge of social studies to answer the following question.



**14** Based on the graph, why did immigration increase between 1895 and 1905?

- F** The Panic of 1893 had occurred.
- G** Expanding industries provided jobs for immigrants.
- H** Immigrants came in search of cheap land in the West.
- J** World War I ended.

**Hist 3(C)**

**15** Between 1880 and 1900, most immigrants coming to the United States settled in cities because —

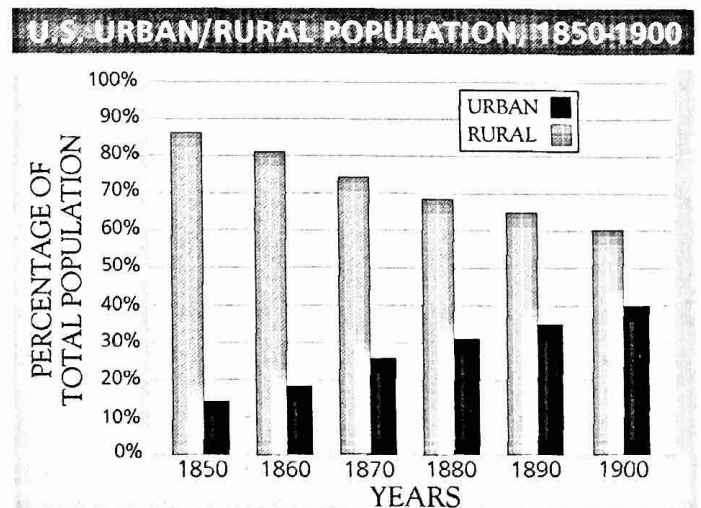
- A** factory and workshop jobs were available there
- B** little available farmland remained in the Midwest
- C** most immigrants came from large cities in Europe
- D** city laws afforded special rights and protections for immigrants

**Geog 13(C)**

Use the information in the bar graph and your knowledge of social studies to answer the following question.

**16** Based on the information on the graph, which statement is most accurate?

- F** People who lived in urban areas were poor. **Geog 13(C)**
- G** The percentage of urban population increased between 1850 and 1900.
- H** By 1900, 30% of the population lived in rural areas.
- J** Industrialization led to an increase in the rural population in the late 1800s.



## CHAPTER 6: AMERICAN SOCIETY IN TRANSITION

Pg.	Quest.	Ans.	Pg.	Quest.	Ans.	Pg.	Quest.	Ans.	Pg.	Quest.	Ans.
99	1	D	101	7	A	102	13	D	103	19	C
99	2	F	101	8	G	102	14	G	103	20	H
99	3	C	102	9	A	103	15	A	103	21	G
101	4	H	102	10	H	103	16	G			
101	5	B	102	11	D	103	17	C			
101	6	J	102	12	G	103	18	G			

**CHECKING YOUR UNDERSTANDING**

**Directions:** Put a circle around the letter that best answers the question.

Use the information in the passage and your knowledge of social studies to answer the following question.

“In slave times, the Negro was kept subservient and submissive by the frequency and severity of the scourging [whipping], but with freedom, a new system of intimidation came into vogue; the Negro was not only scourged; he was lynched.”

- 1 The above quotation most closely represents the views held by —
- A William Jennings Bryan                      C Upton Sinclair  
B Ida B. Wells    D Susan B. Anthony

Hist 5(B)

**EXAMINE the question.** This question tests your ability to identify a view characteristic of a particular person. **RECALL what you know.** You should recall that a leader in the movement to expose the barbarity of lynchings, especially those against African Americans in the South, was Ida B. Wells. She systematically attacked lynching and violent crimes carried out against African Americans. She went on speaking tours in the United States and England to encourage people to oppose lynchings. **APPLY what you know.** The best answer is **Choice B.** Although William Jennings Bryan, Upton Sinclair and Susan B. Anthony would most likely have opposed lynchings, it was Ida B. Wells who devoted her life to ending this practice.



*Now try answering some additional questions on your own.*

- 2 Books such as *The Octopus* by Frank Norris, *How the Other Half Lives* by Jacob Riis, and *The Jungle* by Upton Sinclair exposed problems that resulted from —
- F the naturalization of immigrants  
G environmental conservation  
H westward expansion  
J rapid industrialization
- 3 Members of the Progressive Movement generally supported the idea that the federal government should —
- A prevent unfair business practices  
B restrict immigration to the United States  
C reduce the number of small farms  
D abolish private property ownership

Hist 5(B)

Econ 15(B)

## 130 MASTERING THE TEKS IN UNITED STATES HISTORY SINCE 1877

Use the information in the table and your knowledge of social studies to answer questions 4 and 5.

## UNITED STATES CROP PRICES, 1878–1897

Years	Wheat ( <i>per bushel</i> )	Corn ( <i>per bushel</i> )	Cotton ( <i>per pound</i> )
1878–1881	\$1.00	\$.43	\$.09
1882–1885	\$.80	\$.39	\$.09
1886–1889	\$.74	\$.35	\$.08
1890–1893	\$.70	\$.41	\$.07
1894–1897	\$.63	\$.29	\$.05

4 Which development was a major cause of the change in grain prices shown in the table?

- F continuous droughts
- G increased demand for farm foods
- H government regulation of prices
- J overproduction by farmers

Hist 3(A)

5 To prevent the price changes shown in the table, Populists demanded the government —

- A impose greater regulation of railroads
- B issue more silver coinage
- C buy farmers' crop yields
- D raise tariff rates on foreign goods

Hist 3(A)

6 In the early 1900s, Progressive Era reformers sought to increase public participation in government by supporting the —

- F expansion of the "spoils" system
- G direct election of U.S. Senators
- H creation of the Electoral College
- J formation of the Federal Reserve system

Hist 5(A)

7 Which goal, set at a women's convention in Seneca Falls in 1848, was finally achieved during the Progressive Era?

- A passage of the Food and Drug Act
- B creation of the Interstate Commerce Commission
- C adoption of a graduated income tax
- D ratification of the Nineteenth Amendment

Hist 3(C)

8 During the Progressive Era, public demands for direct consumer protection resulted in passage of the —

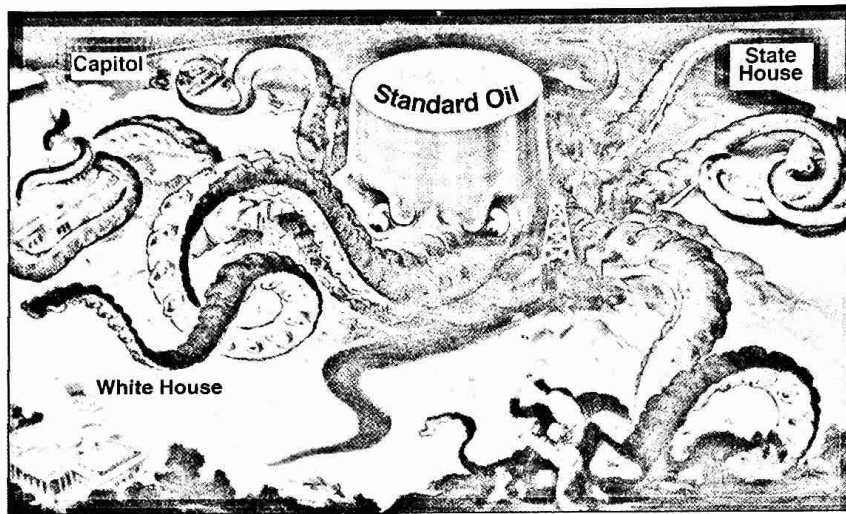
- F Pure Food and Drug Act
- G Interstate Commerce Commission
- H Pendleton Act
- J Federal Reserve Act

Econ 15(B)



Use the information in the cartoon and your knowledge of social studies to answer the following question.

Next!



Source: Udo J. Keppler, *Puck*, September 7, 1904 (adapted)

- 9 The main message of this cartoon is that the Standard Oil Company —
- A used its size to lower its prices Econ 15(B)
  - B protected Americans from foreign competitors
  - C used its economic power to sway government decisions
  - D employed violence to gain unfair advantages for its workers
- 
- 10 Progressive reformers attacked “political machines” because they often —
- F denied voting rights to the poor Hist 3(A)
  - G stole public money through overpriced contracts
  - H wasted money on military spending
  - J discriminated against migrant workers
- 11 To guarantee an adequate money supply in the national economy, President Wilson introduced —
- A limits on foreign investments
  - B insurance for all bank deposits
  - C an end to the gold standard
  - D the Federal Reserve System Econ 15(E)
- 12 During the Progressive Era, many state and local governments adopted the initiative, referendum, and recall. Together these procedures —
- F extended the right to vote to 18-year-old citizens Hist 5(A)
  - G gave citizens a more direct voice in government
  - H let registered voters select each state’s Presidential electors
  - J allowed a state’s residents to bring lawsuits against another state
- 13 During the early 1900s, the term “muckrakers” was used to describe —
- A people who demonstrated against war Hist 5(B)
  - B writers who exposed the evils in American society
  - C newspaper columnists who reported on celebrities
  - D politicians who criticized Progressive Era Presidents

- 14 What was the goal of those who supported the Seventeenth Amendment, providing for direct election of U.S. Senators?
- F expanding the power of the legislative branch
  - G providing equal voting rights to minority groups
  - H making the Senate more responsive to the people
  - J basing Senate representation on state population

Hist 5(A)

Use the information in the chart and your knowledge of social studies to answer the following question.

**STATES ALLOWING WOMEN THE VOTE PRIOR TO THE 19TH AMENDMENT**

State	Date Begun
Wyoming	1890
Colorado	1893
Utah	1896
Idaho	1896
Arizona	1912
Washington	1910
California	1911
Kansas	1912
Oregon	1912
Montana	1914
Nevada	1914
New York	1917
Michigan	1918
Oklahoma	1918
South Dakota	1918

- 15 Which conclusion is supported by the information in the chart?
- A Congress allowed women to vote in all elections.
  - B Before 1920, many Western states had granted women the right to vote.
  - C The U.S. Supreme Court had to approve a woman's right to vote in each state.
  - D Women were permitted to vote in all state elections.

Citi 23(B)

- 16 The national income tax, free and unlimited coinage of silver, and the direct election of U.S. Senators were proposals included in the —
- F *Declaration of Sentiments*
  - G Federal Reserve System Act
  - H Populist Party platform
  - J Sixteenth Amendment

Hist 5(C)

- 17 In the late 1800s, the principles of Social Gospel Movement were most consistent with the ideas of —
- A the Populists
  - B *laissez-faire* economics
  - C the Progressives
  - D trust-busting

Hist 3(C)

- 18 In the late 1800s, free and unlimited coinage of silver was supported by farmers primarily because they hoped this policy would —
- F make foreign crop prices less competitive
  - G allow farmers to grow a greater variety of crops
  - H increase crop prices and make it easier to repay loans
  - J bring about political equality between rural and urban residents

Econ 15(E)

19 When Susan B. Anthony refused to pay a fine for her actions in the election of 1872, she stated: "Not a penny shall go to this unjust claim." Her statement was made in support of —

- A the Sixteenth Amendment
- B settlement houses
- C judicial review
- D women's suffrage

**Cult 26(A)**

Use the information in the passage and your knowledge of social studies to answer the following question.

"Today three-fourths of the people of New York City live in tenements, and the nineteenth century drift of the population to the cities is sending ever-increasing multitudes to crowd them. The fifteen thousand tenant houses that were the despair of the sanitarian in the past generation have swelled into thirty-seven thousand, and more than twelve hundred thousand persons call them home."

— Jacob Riis, *How the Other Half Lives*, 1890

20 The main idea of this excerpt from Jacob Riis' book is that —

- F cities are unable to handle the flow of new arrivals
- G the treatment of African Americans remains almost as bad as under slavery
- H farmers can find a higher living standard if they leave the farm and move to the city
- J certain laws are needed to protect consumers from deceptive practices

**Hist 5(B)**

21 Progressive Era reformers sought to expand voter participation in government by adopting —

- A the initiative and referendum
- B additional poll taxes
- C tougher literacy tests
- D a civil service system

**Hist 5(A)**

Use this flier and your knowledge of social studies to answer the following question.

22 Which reformer was a leader in support of the ideas expressed in this flier?

- F W.E.B. DuBois
- G Theodore Roosevelt
- H Susan B. Anthony
- J William Jennings Bryan

**Hist 5(B)**

23 The publication of *The Jungle* by Upton Sinclair in 1906 was instrumental in getting the members of Congress to —

- A enact stronger anti-trust laws
- B support conservation of public lands
- C establish a system for meat inspection
- D legalize strikes by labor unions

**Hist 5(B)**

**Twelve Reasons  
Why Women Should Vote**

1. BECAUSE those who obey the laws should help to choose those who make the laws.
2. BECAUSE laws affect women as much as men.
3. BECAUSE laws which affect WOMEN are now passed without consulting them.
4. BECAUSE laws affecting CHILDREN should include the woman's point of view as well as the man's.
5. BECAUSE laws affecting the HOME are voted on in every session of the Legislature.
6. BECAUSE women have experience which would be helpful to legislation.
7. BECAUSE to deprive women of the vote is to lower their position in common estimation.
8. BECAUSE having the vote would increase the sense of responsibility among women toward questions of public importance.
10. BECAUSE hundreds of thousands of intelligent, thoughtful, hard-working women want the vote.
11. BECAUSE the objections against their having the vote are based on prejudice, not on reason.
12. BECAUSE to sum up all reasons in one—IT IS FOR THE COMMON GOOD OF ALL.

**VOTE FOR WOMAN SUFFRAGE**  
GIVE THIS TO A FRIEND AND ASK HIM TO VOTE FOR IT

MASSACHUSETTS WOMAN SUFFRAGE ASSOCIATION  
Headquarters: 383 Boylston St., Boston

W. B. Folger Co., Inc.

Source: Massachusetts Woman Suffrage Association

**134 MASTERING THE TEKS IN UNITED STATES HISTORY SINCE 1877**

- 24** Which idea led to the creation of the Interstate Commerce Commission, the Federal Trade Commission, and the Food and Drug Administration?
- F** An economy works best without government regulation. Econ 15(B)
  - G** Business practices must be regulated in the public interest.
  - H** Workers should be allowed to bargain collectively with owners.
  - J** Domestic industry should be protected from foreign competition.

Use the information in the table and your knowledge of social studies to answer the following question.

Year	Legislation	Purpose
1906	Meat Inspection Act	Regulate meat processing to ensure cleanliness
1906	Pure Food and Drug Act	Outlaw false labeling of food and drugs
1913	Department of Labor established	Promote the interests of working people
1916	National Park Service Act	Manage the nation's parks

- 25** What was the common purpose of all of these legislative acts?
- A** to promote the general welfare of Americans Econ 15(B)
  - B** to protect the nation's water and timber resources
  - C** to improve conditions for recent immigrants to America
  - D** to promote the growth of big business in America

Use the passage and your knowledge of social studies to answer the following question.

“To the Honorable Senate and House of Representatives in Congress Assembled, We the undersigned, citizens of the United States, but deprived of some of the privileges and immunities of citizens among which, is the right to vote, beg leave to submit the following resolution:

Resolved; that we the officers and members of the National Woman Suffrage Association, in convention assembled, respectfully ask Congress to enact appropriate legislation during its present session to protect women citizens in the several states of this Union, in their right to vote.”

— Susan B. Anthony, Matilda Joslyn Gage, and Elizabeth Cady Stanton (1873)

- 26** The ideas expressed in this resolution were made into reality by the passage of the —
- F** Sixteenth Amendment
  - H** Sherman Antitrust Act Hist 5(A)
  - G** Nineteenth Amendment
  - J** Federal Reserve Act

- 27** Which goal was shared by both the Populists and the Progressives?
- A** the free coinage of silver Hist 5(A)
  - B** expansion of opportunities for immigrants
  - C** equality for African Americans
  - D** greater control of the government by the people

### CHAPTER 7: THE PROGRESSIVE ERA

Pg.	Quest.	Ans.	Pg.	Quest.	Ans.	Pg.	Quest.	Ans.	Pg.	Quest.	Ans.
129	1	B	130	8	F	132	15	B	133	22	H
129	2	J	131	9	C	132	16	H	133	23	C
129	3	A	131	10	G	132	17	C	134	24	G
130	4	J	131	11	D	132	18	H	134	25	A
130	5	B	131	12	G	133	19	D	134	26	G
130	6	G	131	13	G	133	20	F	134	27	D
130	7	D	132	14	H	133	21	A			