

Name: _____ Date: _____

1. One effect of the first Battle of Bull Run was
 - A) to convince the North that victory would not be difficult
 - B) to increase the South's already dangerous overconfidence
 - C) to demonstrate the superiority of Southern volunteer soldiers over Northern draftees
 - D) to cause a wave of new Southern enlistments in the army

2. The primary weakness of General George McClellan as a military commander was
 - A) his inability to gain the support of his troops
 - B) his tendency to rush into battle with inadequate plans and preparation
 - C) his lack of confidence in his own abilities
 - D) his excessive caution and reluctance to use his troops in battle

3. After the unsuccessful Peninsula Campaign, Lincoln and the Union turned to
 - A) a new strategy based on "total war" against the Confederacy
 - B) a new strategy based on an invasion through the mountains of western Virginia and Tennessee
 - C) a pattern of defensive warfare designed to protect Washington, D.C.
 - D) a reliance on the navy rather than the army to win the war

4. The Union blockade of Confederate ports was
 - A) initially leaky but eventually effective
 - B) challenged by the power navies of Britain and France
 - C) immediately effective in capturing Confederate blockade running ships
 - D) largely ineffective in shutting off the sale of Confederate cotton in Europe

5. Antietam was one of the crucial battles of the Civil War because
 - A) it ended any possibility of Confederate invasion of the North
 - B) it was the last chance for the Confederates to win a major battle
 - C) it fundamentally undermined Confederate morale
 - D) it prevented British and French recognition of the Confederacy

6. Officially, the Emancipation Proclamation freed only
 - A) slaves who had fled their masters and joined the Union Army
 - B) slaves under control of the rebellious Confederate states
 - C) slaves in the Border States and in areas under Union Army control
 - D) slaves in Washington, D. C.

7. The political effects of the Emancipation Proclamation were
 - A) to bolster public support for the war and the Republican party
 - B) to strengthen the North's moral cause but weaken the Lincoln administration in the Border States and parts of the North
 - C) to turn the Democratic party from support of the war toward favoring recognition of the Confederacy
 - D) to weaken support for the Union among British and French public opinion

8. The thousands of black soldiers in the Union Army
 - A) added a powerful new weapon to the antislavery dimension of the Union cause
 - B) were prevented from participating in combat
 - C) were enlisted primarily to compensate for the military advantage that the South enjoyed because of slavery
 - D) saw action in the very first days of the war

9. Lee's goals in invading the North in the summer of 1863 were
 - A) to capture major Northern cities like Philadelphia and Pittsburgh
 - B) to deflect attention from Stonewall Jackson's movements against Washington
 - C) to strengthen the Northern peace movement and encourage foreign intervention in the war
 - D) to cut off Northern supply lines and damage the Union's economic foundations

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10. Grant's capture of Vicksburg was especially important because
 - A) it quelled Northern peace agitation and cut off the Confederate trade route across the Mississippi
 - B) it ended the threat of a Confederate invasion of southern Illinois and Indiana
 - C) it blocked the French army in Mexico from moving to aid the Confederacy
 - D) it destroyed Southern naval power
11. The Copperheads were
 - A) Northern Democrats who opposed the Union war effort
 - B) Republicans who opposed the Lincoln administration
 - C) Democrats who backed the Union but opposed a war against slavery
 - D) radical Republicans who advocated a war to destroy slavery and punish the South
12. Andrew Johnson, Lincoln's vice presidential running mate in 1864, was
 - A) a Copperhead
 - B) a War Democrat
 - C) a conservative Republican
 - D) a radical Republican
13. Lincoln's election victory in 1864 was sealed by Union military successes at
 - A) Gettysburg, Antietam, and Vicksburg
 - B) The Wilderness, Lookout Mountain, and Appomattox
 - C) Bull Run, the Peninsula and Fredericksburg
 - D) Mobile, Atlanta, and the Shenandoah Valley
14. Sherman's march from Atlanta to the sea was especially notable for
 - A) its tactical brilliance against Confederate cavalry forces
 - B) its effective use of public relations to turn Southern sympathies against the Confederacy
 - C) its brutal use of total war tactics of destruction and pillaging against Southern civilian populations
 - D) its impact in inspiring Northern public opinion to turn against slavery
15. As the Democratic party nominee in 1864, General George McClellan
 - A) denounced Lincoln as a traitor and called for an immediate end to the war
 - B) repudiated the Copperhead platform that called for a negotiated settlement with the Confederacy
 - C) indicated that if elected president he would take personal command of all Union's armies
 - D) called for waging a total war against the civilian population in the South
16. After emancipation, many blacks traveled in order to
 - A) return to Africa or the West Indies
 - B) seek a better life in Northern cities
 - C) find lost family members or seek new economic opportunities
 - D) track down and punish cruel overseers
17. The Freedmen's Bureau was originally established to provide
 - A) land and supplies for black farmers
 - B) labor registration
 - C) food, clothes and education for emancipated slaves
 - D) political training in citizenship for black voters
18. Lincoln's original plan for Reconstruction in 1863 was that a state could be re-integrated into the Union when
 - A) it repealed its original secession act and took its soldiers out of the Confederate Army
 - B) 10 percent of its voters took an oath of allegiance to the Union and pledged to abide by emancipation
 - C) it formally adopted a plan guaranteeing black political and economic rights
 - D) it ratified the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments to the Constitution
19. The Black Codes passed by many of the Southern state governments in 1865 aimed to
 - A) provide economic assistance to get former slaves started as sharecroppers
 - B) ensure a stable and subservient labor force under white control
 - C) permit blacks to vote if they met certain educational or economic standards
 - D) gradually force blacks to leave the South

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20. The congressional elections of 1866 resulted in
 - A) a victory for Johnson and his pro Southern Reconstruction plan
 - B) a further political stalemate between the Republicans in Congress and Johnson
 - C) a decisive defeat for Johnson and a veto proof Republican Congress
 - D) a gain for Northern Democrats and their moderate compromise plan for Reconstruction
21. In contrast to radical Republicans, modern Republicans generally
 - A) favored states' rights and opposed direct federal involvement in individuals' lives
 - B) favored the use of federal power to alter the Southern economic system
 - C) favored emancipation but opposed the Fourteenth Amendment
 - D) favored returning the Southern states to the Union without significant Reconstruction
22. Besides putting the South under the rule of federal soldiers, the Military Reconstruction Act of 1867 required that
 - A) Southern states give blacks the vote as a condition of readmittance to the Union
 - B) blacks and carpetbaggers be given control of Southern legislatures
 - C) former slaves be given land and education at federal expense
 - D) former Confederate officials and military officers be tried for treason
23. The Fourteenth Amendment provided for
 - A) an end to slavery
 - B) permanent disfranchisement of all Confederate officials
 - C) full citizenship and civil rights for former slaves
 - D) voting rights for women
24. The Fifteenth Amendment provided for
 - A) readmitting Southern states to the Union
 - B) full citizenship and civil rights for former slaves
 - C) voting rights for former slaves
 - D) voting rights for women
25. Women's rights leaders opposed the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendment because
 - A) they objected to racial integration in the women's movement
 - B) the amendments granted citizenship and voting rights to black and white men but not to women
 - C) they favored passage of the Equal Rights Amendment first
 - D) most of them were Democrats who would be hurt by the amendments
26. The right to vote encouraged southern black men to
 - A) form a third political party as an alternative to the Democrats and Republicans
 - B) seek an apology and reparations for slavery
 - C) organize the Union League as a vehicle for political empowerment and self defense
 - D) organize large scale migrations out of the South to the West
27. The radical Reconstruction regimes in the Southern states
 - A) took away white Southerners' civil rights and voting rights
 - B) consisted almost entirely of blacks
 - C) included white Northerners, white Southerners and blacks
 - D) eliminated the public education systems in most Southern states
28. Most of the Northern carpetbaggers were actually
 - A) former Union soldiers, businessmen, or professionals
 - B) undercover agents of the federal government
 - C) former Southern Whigs and Unionists who had opposed the Confederacy
 - D) Northern teachers and missionaries who wanted to aid the freedmen
29. The radical Republicans impeachment of President Andrew Johnson resulted in
 - A) Johnson's acceptance of the radicals' Reconstruction plan
 - B) a failure to convict and remove Johnson by a margin on only one vote
 - C) Johnson's conviction on the charge of violating the Tenure of Office Act
 - D) Johnson's resignation and appointment of Ulysses Grant as his successor

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30. The skeptical public finally accepted Seward's purchase of Alaska because
 - A) there were rumors of extensive oil deposits in the territory
 - B) it was considered strategically vital to American defense
 - C) it would provide a new frontier safety valve after settling the West
 - D) Russia had been the only great power friendly to the Union during the Civil War

31. Financiers Jim Fisk and Jay Gould tried to involve the Grant administration in a corrupt scheme to
 - A) skim funds from the Bureau of Indian Affairs
 - B) sell watered railroad stock at high prices
 - C) corner the gold market
 - D) bribe congressmen in exchange for federal land grants

32. Boss Tweed's widespread corruption was finally brought to a halt by
 - A) federal prosecutors who uncovered the theft
 - B) outraged citizens who rebelled against the waste of public money
 - C) the journalistic exposes of *The New York Times* and cartoonist Thomas Nast
 - D) Tweed's political opponents in New York City

33. The Credit Mobilier scandal involved
 - A) the abuse of federal credit intended for urban development
 - B) railroad corporation fraud and the subsequent bribery of congressmen
 - C) Secretary of War Belknap's fraudulent sale of contracts to supply Indian reservations
 - D) the attempt to insiders to gain control of New York's gold and stock markets

34. Grant's greatest failing in the scandals that plagued his administration was
 - A) his refusal to turn over evidence to congressional investigators
 - B) his toleration of corruption and his loyalty to crooked friends
 - C) his acceptance of behind the scenes payments for performing his duties as president
 - D) his use of large amounts of dirty money in his political campaigns

35. The depression of the 1870s led to increasing demands for
 - A) inflation of the money supply by issuing more paper or silver currency
 - B) federal programs to create jobs for the unemployed
 - C) restoration of sound money by backing all paper currency with gold
 - D) stronger regulation of the banking system

36. The political system of the Gilded Age was generally characterized by
 - A) split ticket voting, low voter turnout, and single issue special interest groups
 - B) strong party loyalties, low voter turnout and deep ideological differences
 - C) third party movements, high voter turnout and strong disagreement on foreign policy issues
 - D) strong party loyalties, high voter turnout, and few disagreements on national issues

37. The primary goal for which all factions in both political parties contended during the Gilded Age was
 - A) racial justice
 - B) a sound financial and banking system
 - C) patronage
 - D) a more assertive American foreign policy

38. The key tradeoff featured in the Compromise of 1877 was that
 - A) Republicans got the presidency in exchange for the final removal of federal troops from the South
 - B) Democrats got the presidency in exchange for federal guarantees of black civil rights
 - C) Republicans got the presidency in exchange for Democratic control of the cabinet
 - D) Democrats got the presidency in exchange for increased immigration quotas from Ireland

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39. 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?
- A) The forced relocation of black farmers to the Kansas and Oklahoma Dust Bowl
 - B) The imposition of literacy requirements and poll taxes to prevent black voting
 - C) The development of the tenant farming and sharecropping systems
 - D) The introduction of legal systems of racial segregation
40. The Supreme Court's ruling in Plessy v. Ferguson upholding "separate but equal" public facilities in effect legalized
- A) southern blacks' loss of voting rights
 - B) the system of unequal segregation between the races
 - C) the program of separate black and white economic development endorsed by Booker T. Washington
 - D) the rights to equal protection of the law guaranteed by the Fourteenth Amendment
41. The Great Railroad Strike of 1877 revealed
- A) the growing strength of American labor unions
 - B) the refusal of the U.S. federal government to intervene in private labor disputes
 - C) the ability of American workers to cooperate across ethnic and racial lines
 - D) the growing threat of class warfare in response to the economic depression of the mid-1870s
42. The final result of the widespread anti-Chinese agitation in the West was
- A) a program to encourage Chinese students to enroll in American colleges and universities
 - B) a Congressional law to prohibit any further Chinese immigration
 - C) the stripping of citizenship even from native born Chinese Americans
 - D) legal segregation of all Chinese into Chintown districts in San Francisco and elsewhere
43. President James Garfield was assassinated by
- A) a fanatically anti-Republican Confederate veteran
 - B) a mentally unstable disappointed office seeker
 - C) an anticapitalist immigrant anarchist
 - D) a corrupt gangster under federal criminal indictment
44. In its first years, the Populist Party advocated, among other things
- A) free silver, a graduated income tax, and government ownership of the railroads, telegraph and telephone
 - B) higher tariffs and federally sponsored unemployment insurance pensions
 - C) tighter restriction on black economic, social and political rights
 - D) a Homestead Act to permit farmers and unemployed workers to obtain free federal land in the West
45. Grover Cleveland stirred a furious storm of protest when, in response to the extreme financial crisis of the 1890s, he
- A) lowered tariffs to permit an influx of cheaper foreign goods into the country
 - B) signed a bill introducing a federal income tax that cut into workers' wages
 - C) pushed the Federal Reserve Board into sharply raising interest rates
 - D) borrowed \$65 million dollars from J. P. Morgan and other bankers in order to save the monetary gold standard
46. 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
47. 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

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48. 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
49. The railroad barons aroused considerable public opposition by practices such as
- A) forcing Indians off their traditional hunting grounds
 - B) refusing to pay their employees decent wages
 - C) refusing to build railroad lines in less settled areas
 - D) stock watering and bribery of public officials
50. The railroads affected even the organization of time in the United States by
- A) introducing regularly scheduled departures and arrivals on railroad timetables
 - B) introducing the concept of daylight savings time
 - C) introducing four standard time zones across the country
 - D) turning travel that had once taken days into a matter of hours
51. The first important federal law aimed at regulating American industry was
- A) the Federal Communications Act
 - B) the Pure Food and Drug Act
 - C) the Interstate Commerce Act
 - D) the Federal Trade Commission
52. Financier J. P. Morgan exercised his economic power most effectively by
- A) developing "horizontal integration" in the oil industry
 - B) lending money to the federal government
 - C) consolidating rival industries through "interlocking directorates"
 - D) serving as the middleman between American industrialists and foreign governments
53. Two late nineteenth century technological inventions that especially drew women out of the home and into the workforce were
- A) the railroad and the telegraph
 - B) the electric light and the phonograph
 - C) the cash register and the stock ticker
 - D) the typewriter and the telephone
54. Andrew Carnegie's industrial system of "vertical integration" involved
- A) the construction of large, vertical steel factories in Pittsburgh and elsewhere
 - B) the cooperation between manufacturers like Andrew Carnegie and financiers like J. P. Morgan
 - C) the integration of diverse immigrant ethnic groups into the steel industry labor force
 - D) the combination of all phases of the steel industry from mining to manufacturing into a single organization
55. The large trusts like Standard Oil and Swift and Armour justified their economic domination of their industries by claiming that
- A) they were fundamentally concerned with serving the public interest over private profit
 - B) only large scale methods of production and distribution could provide superior products at low prices
 - C) competition among many small firms was contrary to the law of economics
 - D) only large American corporations could compete with huge British and German international companies
56. The oil industry first thrived in the late 1880s by producing
- A) natural gas and heating oil for home heating purposes
 - B) kerosene for oil lamps
 - C) gasoline for automobiles
 - D) heavy duty diesel fuel for the railroads and industry

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57. Andrew Carnegie's "Gospel of Wealth" proclaimed his belief that
- A) wealth was God's reward for hard work while poverty resulted from laziness and immorality
 - B) churches needed to take a stronger stand on the economic issue of the day
 - C) faith in capitalism and progress should take the place once reserved for religion
 - D) those who acquired great wealth were morally responsible to use it for the public good
58. The attempt to create an industrialized New South in the late nineteenth century generally failed because
- A) the South was discriminated against and held down as a supplier of raw materials to northern industry
 - B) Southerners were too bitter at the Union to pursue national goals
 - C) continued political violence made the South an unattractive place for investment
 - D) there was little demand for southern products like textiles and cigarettes
59. For American workers, industrialization generally meant
- A) a steady, long term decline in wages and the standard of living
 - B) an opportunity to create small businesses that might eventually produce large profits
 - C) a long term rise in the standard of living but a loss of independence and control of work
 - D) a stronger sense of identification with their jobs and employers
60. In contrast to the Knights of Labor, the American Federation of Labor advocated
- A) uniting both skilled and unskilled workers into a single large union
 - B) concentrating on improving wages and hours and avoiding general social reform
 - C) working for black and female interests as well as those of white men
 - D) using secrecy and violence against employers
61. The new cities' glittering consumer economy was symbolized especially by the rise of
- A) separate districts for retail merchants
 - B) fine restaurants and food shops
 - C) large, elegant department stores
 - D) large, carefully constructed urban parks
62. One of the most difficult new problems generated by the rise of cities and the urban American lifestyle was
- A) dealing with horses and other animals in crowded urban settings
 - B) developing means of communication in densely populated city centers
 - C) disposing of large quantities of consumer generated waste material
 - D) finding effective methods of high rise construction for limited urban space
63. Two new technical developments of the late nineteenth century that contributed to the spectacular growth of American cities were
- A) the telegraph and railroads
 - B) the compressor and the internal combustion engine
 - C) the electric trolley and the skyscraper
 - D) the oil furnace and the air conditioner
64. Countries from which many of the New Immigrants came included
- A) Sweden and Great Britain
 - B) Germany and Ireland
 - C) Poland and Italy
 - D) China and Japan
65. Among the factors driving millions of European peasants from their homeland to America were
- A) American food imports and religious persecution
 - B) the rise of European nation states and the decline of the Catholic Church
 - C) the rise of communist and fascist regimes
 - D) major international wars among the European great powers

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66. Besides providing direct services to immigrants, the reformers of Hull House worked for general goals like
- A) the secret ballot and direct election of senators
 - B) antisweatshop laws to protect women and child laborers
 - C) social security and unemployment compensation
 - D) conservation and federal aid to municipal governments
67. The one immigrant group that was totally banned from America after 1882 as a result of nativist agitation was the
- A) Irish
 - B) Greeks
 - C) Africans
 - D) Chinese
68. Two religious groups that grew most dramatically because of the New Immigration were
- A) Methodists and Baptists
 - B) Christian Scientists and the Salvation Army
 - C) Episcopalians and Unitarians
 - D) Jews and Roman Catholics
69. The phrase "social Gospel" refers to
- A) the fact that many people were turning to God seeking solutions to social conflicts
 - B) the theory developed by religious liberals to reconcile Darwinian theories with the biblical views of human origins
 - C) the efforts of some Christian reformers to apply their religious beliefs to new social problems
 - D) the conflict between socialists and traditional religious believers
70. Besides aiding immigrants and promoting social reforms, settlement house like Jane Addams' Hull House demonstrated that
- A) it was almost impossible to bring about real economic reform in the cities
 - B) the cities offered new challenges and opportunities for women
 - C) women could not bring about successful social change without the vote
 - D) labor was unsympathetic to middle class reform efforts
71. Traditional American Protestant religion received a substantial blow from
- A) the psychological ideas of William James
 - B) the theological ideas of the Fundamentalists
 - C) the chemical theories of Charles Eliot
 - D) the biological ideas of Charles Darwin
72. Unlike Booker T. Washington, W. E. B. Du Bois advocated
- A) economic opportunity for blacks
 - B) integration and social equality for blacks
 - C) practical as well as theoretical education for blacks
 - D) that blacks remain the South rather than move north
73. In the late nineteenth century, American colleges and universities benefitted especially from
- A) federal and state land grant assistance and the private philanthropy of wealthy donors
 - B) the growing involvement of the churches in higher education
 - C) the fact that a college degree was becoming a prerequisite for employment in industry
 - D) the growth of federal grants and loans to college students
74. American social reformers like Henry George and Edward Bellamy advocated
- A) utopian reforms to end poverty and eliminate class conflict
 - B) an end to racial prejudice and segregation
 - C) the resettlement of the urban poor on free western homesteads
 - D) a transformation of the traditional family through communal living arrangements
75. Authors like Mark Twain, Stephen Crane, and Jack London turned American literature toward a greater concern with
- A) close observation and contemplation of nature
 - B) postmodernism and deconstruction of traditional narratives
 - C) fantasy and romance
 - D) social realism and contemporary problems