

**U.S. HISTORY AND GOVERNMENT
HOMEWORK ASSIGNMENTS
DUE FRIDAY, MARCH 6, 2009**

I. U.S. History and Government Reading

You are responsible for Chapter 8-9 in *U.S. History and Government* (pages 198-266). Make sure you have read. If you do not have a book, let me know at your earliest convenience.

II. Regent's Review Questions

Answer these questions on a separate sheet of paper, using your reading, your class notes, and the Internet as resources. Make sure you get the answers correct, because you will not get credit for incorrect answers. **DON'T GUESS!**

1. The Populist and the Progressive movements were similar in their approaches to reform in that both

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| 1. supported the return of powers to the state governments | 3. opposed the strict laissez-faire attitudes of the federal government |
| 2. promoted the use of violent strikes and protests against big business organizations | 4. lobbied for immediate social and economic equality for African Americans |

2. In the late 1800's, many American farmers believed that their economic problems would be solved by which action of the Federal Government?

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| 1. enacting a protective tariff on manufactured goods | 3. suspending pollution laws affecting agriculture |
| 2. putting more money into circulation | 4. paying farmers not to grow certain crops |

3. In the late 1800's and early 1900's, most nativists feared continued immigration to the United States because they believed that immigrants would

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| 1. become the dominant groups in colleges and universities | 3. obtain the best farmland |
| 2. lead antigovernment protests | 4. work for cheaper wages |

4. The Homestead Act was important in the growth of the West because it

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| 1. set aside reservations for Native American Indians | 3. encouraged settlement of the Great Plains |
| 2. created the Department of Agriculture to aid farmers | 4. provided land to build a canal system |

5. In the second half of the 19th century, agriculture in the United States was transformed most by the

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| 1. increase in prices paid for farm products | 3. decline in demand for agricultural products |
| 2. decline in the population growth rate of the United States | 4. increase in the use of farm machinery |

6. Which factor was most critical to the building of the transcontinental railroads after the Civil War?

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| 1. government ownership of the railroads | 3. land and money provided by the federal government |
| 2. capital investments by labor unions | 4. willingness of Native American Indians to leave tribal lands |

7. In response to the demands of farmers and small business owners, Congress enacted laws in the late 19th century that

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| 1. supported the organization of farm cooperatives | 3. provided direct payments to farmers to help them buy modern machinery |
| 2. regulated the activities of railroads and trusts | 4. dropped tariff rates to the lowest point in the century |

8. Nativism in late 19th century was motivated primarily by

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| 1. hostility toward immigrant workers | 3. cultural conflicts with Native American Indians |
| 2. the need to reduce overcrowding in western states | 4. the migration of African Americans to northern cities |

9. A major purpose of the Granger movement of the early 1870s was to

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| 1. eliminate the abuses of the railroads | 3. correct injustices in the civil service system |
| 2. support the policies of laissez-faire economics | 4. reduce the importation of manufactured goods |

10. Social Darwinism promoted the idea that

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| 1. new immigrants were equal to native-born Americans | 3. the poor should be protected by government action |
| 2. stronger businesses would succeed at the expense of weaker businesses | 4. natural selection is contrary to democratic principles |

11. The Chinese Exclusion Act, the Gentlemen's Agreement, and the National Origins Act all show that at times the United States

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| 1. opposed the principle of open immigration | 3. encouraged immigrants who would provide cheap labor |
| 2. supported the restriction of immigration from western Europe | 4. favored immigration from all parts of the world |

12. The Populist Party can be considered a successful third party because

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| 1. its Presidential candidate won the election of 1892 | 3. workers and business owners united to support reductions in the tariff |
| 2. it maintained control of Congress for several years during the 1890's | 4. laws were eventually passed that attained some of its goals |

13. One way in which the Chinese Exclusion Act, the Gentlemen's Agreement, and the National Origins Act were similar is that all were expressions of

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| 1. imperialism | 3. militarism |
| 2. nativism | 4. Manifest Destiny |

14. What was the experience of most of the "new immigrants" who arrived in the United States from southern and eastern Europe in the late 1800s and early 1900s?

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| 1. They lived in urban areas and most held low-paying jobs. | 3. They became discouraged with America and returned to their homelands. |
| 2. They obtained free land in the West and became farmers. | 4. They were easily assimilated into mainstream American culture. |

15. "Transportation being a means of exchange and a public necessity, the government should own and operate the railroads in the interest of the people."

(1892)

Which group showed the greatest support for this idea?

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| 1. western farmers | 3. factory owners |
| 2. union leaders | 4. railroad owners |

16. "I am tired of fighting....Hear me, my chiefs. I am tired. My heart is sick and sad. From where the sun now stands, I shall fight no more forever!"

—Chief Joseph, 1877.

In this statement, Chief Joseph of the Nez Percé expressed his reluctant acceptance of a government policy of

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| 1. placing Native American Indian tribes on reservations | 3. granting immediate citizenship to Native American Indians |
| 2. requiring Native American Indians to settle west of the Mississippi River | 4. forcing Native American Indians to assimilate into American culture |

17. A cause of economic hardship for farmers in the decades following the Civil War was

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| 1. cheap money, which inflated prices for farm machinery | 3. overproduction lowering prices of farm goods |
| 2. many railroad lines disappearing in the West | 4. high prices for land, which limited agricultural expansion |

18. A belief in manifest destiny, the passage of the Dawes Act, and the completion of the transcontinental railroad are most closely associated with the

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| 1. rise of big business | 3. abolitionist movement |
| 2. growth of the labor movement | 4. expansion and settlement of the West |

19. Which person would have been most likely to support the Granger movement and the Populist Party in the 1890s?

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| 1. a banker in Philadelphia | 3. a factory worker in Pittsburgh |
| 2. a farmer in Kansas | 4. a small-business owner in New York City |

20. Base your answer to the question on the quotation below, in which Jane Addams describes Chicago in the early 1900's, and on your knowledge of social studies.

"Between Halsted Street and the river live about ten thousand Italians.... To the south on Twelfth Street are many Germans, and side streets are given over almost entirely to Polish and Russian Jews. Still farther south, these Jewish colonies merge into a huge Bohemian colony."

Which term most accurately applies to the situation described by Jane Addams?

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| 1. social mobility | 3. cultural pluralism |
| 2. populism | 4. individualism |

III. Test on Industrialization – Tuesday, March 10th

The reading and the questions above, plus your notes from class, should guide your studying. The sooner you start, the easier it will be. *Good luck!!!*