***America: Past and Present***

**Chapter 19 Toward an Urban Society, 1877-1900**

19.1 Multiple-Choice Questions

1) The rise of cities and industry

A) had little effect on American life.

B) provided opportunities for all Americans.

C) sustained the foundations of pre-Civil War society.

D) caused sweeping changes in all segments of American society.

E) was steady throughout the nineteenth century.

Answer: D

 Page Ref: 466 [Conceptual]

2) The architect who invented the "skyscraper" was

A) Louis H. Sullivan.

B) Frank Lloyd Wright.

C) Peter Chin.

D) Jane Addams.

E) William Allen White.

Answer: A

 Page Ref: 468-469 [Factual]

3) Building the new skyscrapers depended on the invention of

A) concrete reinforced pilings.

B) electrical elevators.

C) automatic window cleaners.

D) indoor plumbing.

E) steel girders.

Answer: E

 Page Ref: 468 [Factual]

4) The journalist who exposed *How the Other Half Lives* in urban tenements was

A) John Root.

B) James Whitcomb Riley.

C) Samuel Lane Loomis.

D) James E. Ware.

E) Jacob Riis.

Answer: E

 Page Ref: 468-469 [Factual]

4) Tenement houses in cities were

A) inexpensive but attractive apartments.

B) popular homes for the wealthy

C) overcrowded firetraps

D) suburban highrises

E) middle-class residential centers

Answer: C; Page Ref: 469 [Factual]

5) Which of the following statements about late nineteenth-century immigrants is NOT true?

A) Most came seeking economic opportunities.

B) Most were highly skilled craftsmen.

C) Most were young males.

D) Most settled along the eastern seaboard.

E) Often they already knew someone in the United States.

Answer: B

 Page Ref: 470-471 [Factual]

6) In 1890, what percentage of New York City residents were of foreign birth or foreign parentage?

A) 60

B) 65

C) 70

D) 75

E) 80

Answer: E

 Page Ref: 471 [Factual]

7) By the end of the nineteenth century, most immigrants arrived from

A) southern and eastern Europe.

B) northern and western Europe.

C) Mexico.

D) the Pacific.

E) China.

Answer: A

 Page Ref: 471 [Factual]

8) In 1894, the Immigration Restriction League demanded a literacy test for immigrants from

A) China.

B) Ireland.

C) southern and eastern Europe.

D) Mexico and central America.

E) Russia.

Answer: C

 Page Ref: 471 [Factual]

9) For most Americans, the new immigrants of the late nineteenth century

A) represented new hopes for the future of society.

B) were seen as threats to the future of society.

C) should be quickly assimilated with society.

D) were ignored as unimportant.

E) were welcomed because of the need for workers.

Answer: B

 Page Ref: 471 [Factual]

10) As the new immigrants entered American society,

A) they were well prepared to make the adjustment.

B) they clung to the customs of their native countries.

C) they quickly assimilated into the society.

D) they never were able to adjust to the conditions of their new life.

E) they gave up their native languages.

Answer: B

 Page Ref: 471, 474 [Factual]

11) One consequence of the urban growth of the late nineteenth century was the development of

A) urban renewal in neighborhoods.

B upper-class neighborhoods.

C) urban planning.

D) powerful city political machines.

E) high standards for construction.

Answer: D

 Page Ref: 475-476 [Factual]

12) The most famous political machine of the late nineteenth century was

A) the Fifth Street Gang.

B) Tammany Hall.

C) the Irish Mafia.

D) the Lamar Circle.

E) the Coughlin Gang.

Answer: B

 Page Ref: 476 [Factual]

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**In Counting There is Strength**

Boss Tweed Portrayed by Thomas Nast, 1868

(*Harper's Weekly*, September 5, 1868)

13) Which of the following statements accurately describes the suggestion being offered by Thomas Nast in the cartoon shown above?

A) Massive political corruption is occurring in elections.

B) Efficient city government is needed to organize democratic voting.

C) The right to vote is important.

D) National reforms, especially the direct election of U.S. senators, should occur now.

E) Mafia organizations have taken control of New York City.

Answer: A

 Page Ref: 476 [Conceptual]

14) The most famous of the urban political bosses in the late nineteenth century was

A) William Tweed.

B) Henry George.

C) Jane Addams.

D) Dwight L. Moody.

E) James McManes.

Answer: A

 Page Ref: 476 [Factual]

15) An urban political boss who defended the political machine as philanthropy was

A) Christopher Buckley.

B) James McManes.

C) George Washington Plunkitt.

D) John Kelly.

E) "Hinky Dink" Kenna.

Answer: C

 Page Ref: 476 [Factual]

16) Which of the following was NOT a reason urban political machines stayed in power?

A) There was little control over urban life.

B) They understood how to use the political system for their own good.

C) They performed social services for the immigrants.

D) There was little regard for the political system.

E) The cities needed the services they provided.

Answer: D

 Page Ref: 475-476 [Conceptual]

17) Which of the following statements about American life in the nineteenth century is NOT true?

A) Meals tended to be heavy and so did people.

B) Medical science was still hopelessly locked into the past.

C) Infant mortality declined between 1877 and 1900.

D) There were few hospitals and no hospital insurance.

E) Food prices were low.

Answer: B

 Page Ref: 477 [Factual]

18) In the Victorian code of morality,

A) children were active participants in family life.

B) wives were to be acknowledged as equal partners to their husbands.

C) moral values were less important than economic values.

D) strict standards of behavior should be followed.

E) young women could finally go out without a chaperone.

Answer: D

 Page Ref: 477 [Factual]

19) If an American became ill in the 1870s,

A) hospital insurance would cover the cost of the illness.

B) home care would be the accepted form of treatment.

C) there was little help from the medical profession.

D) recent medical discoveries would guarantee recovery.

E) he or she would probably die.

Answer: B

 Page Ref: 477 [Factual]

20) Most Americans in the 1880s

A) no longer held religious beliefs.

B) believed the school was the center of life.

C) were church-attending Protestants.

D) had few moral standards.

E) were Catholic.

Answer: C

 Page Ref: 478 [Factual]

21) After the Civil War,

A) there was little need for reform movements.

B) women were excluded from reform movements.

C) reform movements remained active in American life.

D) the national government was the major agent for change.

E) reformers focused exclusively on temperance.

Answer: C

 Page Ref: 478 [Factual]

22) The Comstock Law

A) prohibited the sale of liquor.

B) ended corruption in politics.

C) ended segregation in the South.

D) legislated public morality.

E) never made it through Congress.

Answer: D

 Page Ref: 478 [Factual]

23) What did the popularity of spectator sports indicate?

A) the influence of European culture

B) the increased amount of leisure time

C) the breakdown of sexual barriers

D) increased freedom for children

E) the boredom of industrial workers

Answer: B

 Page Ref: 479 [Factual]

24) The most popular spectator sport in the late nineteenth century was

A) baseball.

B) golf.

C) tennis.

D) basketball.

E) boxing.

Answer: A

 Page Ref: 479 [Factual]

25) The middle-class American family of the late nineteenth century

A) found its status had remained unchanged.

B) became more isolated from the world of work.

C) had a greater economic function.

D) tended to deteriorate under the impact of industrialization.

E) had more children.

Answer: B

 Page Ref: 480 [Factual]

26) The New Woman

A) won respect from American society.

B) developed from the economic changes of the times.

C) quickly won political and civil rights.

D) was usually married, working out of choice.

E) still could not get a divorce.

Answer: B

 Page Ref: 481 [Factual]



**Election Day, 1901**

(Library of Congress)

27) All of the following observations can be correctly drawn from the cartoon printed above EXCEPT:

A) Women had successfully achieved the right to vote.

B) The cartoonist was presenting an anti-woman's suffrage argument.

C) The cartoon argues that traditional gender roles might be reversed.

D) The cartoon suggests home and family life would be disrupted.

E) Women abandoning the passive role in the family is presented as a negative.

Answer: A

 Page Ref: 481 [Factual]

28) In the late nineteenth century,

A) few women entered the work force.

B) most women took advantage of the economic changes.

C) few women challenged the system.

D) the role of women in society was changing.

E) womanly "innocence" was never questioned.

Answer: D

 Page Ref: 481 [Factual]

29) The common-law doctrine of *femme couverte*

A) was revised to adapt to the changes of the period.

B) provided women with freedom in their marriages.

C) brought women new political rights.

D) was strongly supported by women.

E) was central to the idea of the *New Woman.*

Answer: A

 Page Ref: 481 [Factual]

30) How many states and territories in the United States required compulsory school attendance by 1900?

A) 12

B) 27

C) 31

D) 43

E) all of them

Answer: C

 Page Ref: 481 [Factual]

31) A founder of the National American Woman Suffrage Association was

A) Rheta Childe Dorr.

B) John H. Kellogg.

C) Susan B. Anthony.

D) Charlotte Gilman.

E) Rebecca Ablowitz.

Answer: C

 Page Ref: 481 [Factual]

32) Public schools in the 1870s and 1880s

A) placed greater value on educating females.

B) vigorously stressed discipline and routine.

C) ignored moral or religious education.

D) emphasized egalitarianism between students and teachers.

E) were considered better than factories by most students.

Answer: B

 Page Ref: 482 [Factual]

33) A major difference between northern and southern schools was

A) more students attended school in the South.

B) all southern states had compulsory school attendance laws.

C) few southern states had compulsory school attendance laws.

D) northern states provided segregated school systems.

E) southern schools provided better curricula.

Answer: C

 Page Ref: 482 [Factual]

34) As a result of the *Plessy v. Ferguson* decision,

A) African American education was supposed to be separate but equal to white education.

B) integration of schools was to occur with deliberate speed.

C) illiteracy among school age children would be eradicated.

D) *de facto* segregation could no longer occur.

E) teachers at black schools were paid the same as their counterparts at white schools.

Answer: A

 Page Ref: 482 [Factual]

35) A major change in the college curriculum of the late nineteenth century was to

A) train students for the ministry.

B) emphasize classical curriculum.

C) have students follow a rigorous, prescribed curriculum.

D) stress the practical application of education.

E) eliminate electives from the curriculum.

Answer: D

 Page Ref: 483 [Factual]

36) The German model of higher education stressed

A) specialized research.

B) the classical curriculum.

C) technical and vocational training.

D) athletics.

E) world conquest.

Answer: A

 Page Ref: 483 [Factual]

37) The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ gave large grants of land to states to establish agricultural colleges.

A) Carnegie Foundation

B) Homestead Act

C) Public Education Act

D) Morrill Land Grant Act

E) Standard Oil Company

Answer: D

 Page Ref: 483 [Factual]

38) The influential president of Harvard in the late 1800s was

A) Richard Ely.

B) Charles W. Eliot.

C) Henry George.

D) Edward Bellamy.

E) Daniel Coit Gilman.

Answer: B

 Page Ref: 483 [Factual]

39) The nation's first separate graduate school opened in 1876. It was

A) the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

B) the University of Chicago.

C) Stanford University.

D) Johns Hopkins University.

E) Vanderbilt University.

Answer: D

 Page Ref: 483 [Factual]

40) African Americans and other minorities

A) found increased educational opportunities after the Civil War.

B) were not encouraged to participate in new educational opportunities.

C) had little interest in participating in the educational system.

D) were determined to force the educational system to provide for their needs.

E) could not afford to take advantage of new educational opportunities.

Answer: B

 Page Ref: 483 [Factual]

41) Booker T. Washington

A) believed African Americans should fight for equal rights.

B) had little hope for the future of African Americans in American society.

C) believed that self-help was the best plan for African Americans.

D) emphasized the importance of higher education for African Americans.

E) founded the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

Answer: C

 Page Ref: 484 [Factual]

42) W. E. B. Du Bois

A) supported the views of Booker T. Washington.

B) advocated revolutionary tactics for African Americans.

C) was popular with African American and white society.

D) believed educational advancement was the key to success.

E) was the author of the Atlanta Compromise.

Answer: D

 Page Ref: 484-485 [Factual]

43) The Social Darwinists

A) believed the laws of nature applied to society.

B) were active reformers in the late nineteenth century.

C) had enormous influence on American society.

D) raised important questions about the conditions of society.

E) stressed society's responsibility to aid the poor.

Answer: A

 Page Ref: 485-486 [Factual]

44) The leading American advocate of Social Darwinism was

A) Walter Rauschenbusch.

B) Richard Ely.

C) William Graham Sumner.

D) Washington Gladden.

E) Edward Bellamy.

Answer: C

 Page Ref: 486 [Factual]

45) According to his theory, a "single tax" would have equalized wealth and raised revenue to aid the poor.

A) Edward Bellamy

B) Karl Marx

C) Henry George

D) Herbert Spencer

E) Clarence Darrow

Answer: C

 Page Ref: 486 [Factual]

46) According to Henry George,

A) modern society was perfect.

B) there was a wide gulf between rich and poor.

C) little could be done to alleviate the problems of the poor.

D) a graduated income tax would solve the nation's problems.

E) the poor in America were making real progress.

Answer: B

 Page Ref: 486 [Factual]

47) As a young lawyer, Clarence Darrow believed that

A) aiding the poor was interfering with the evolutionary process.

B) capitalism must be overthrown.

C) without poverty there would be no crime.

D) capital punishment was essential to the maintenance of civil order.

E) a "single tax" on corporate profits would solve all social problems.

Answer: C

 Page Ref: 486 [Factual]

48) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ wrote the book *Looking Backward* which looked forward to a future of socialism in America.

A) Walter Rauschenbusch

B) Edward Bellamy

C) Richard Frick

D) Jane Addams

E) Henry George

Answer: B

 Page Ref: 486-487 [Factual]

49) Which of the following individuals was the most active leader of the Social Gospel?

A) Washington Gladden

B) Walter Rauschenbusch

C) William Sumner

D) Henry Ward Beecher

E) Lewis M. Pease

Answer: A

 Page Ref: 487-488 [Factual]

50) A Social Gospel minister believed that

A) the environment controlled humankind.

B) poverty was evidence of sinfulness.

C) the next world was more important than this one.

D) the church must actively participate in society.

E) Social Darwinism could be incorporated into the church.

Answer: D

 Page Ref: 487-488 [Conceptual]

51) Jane Addams was the founder of

A) the South End House in Boston.

B) the Henry Street Settlement in New York.

C) Golden Home in San Francisco.

D) Hull House in Chicago.

E) the Neighborhood Guild in New York.

Answer: D

 Page Ref: 488 [Factual]

52) Sociologist Walter Wyckoff studied

A) urban blacks.

B) unskilled laborers.

C) migratory farm workers.

D) immigrant families.

E) southern "white trash."

Answer: B

 Page Ref: 489-490 [Factual]

19.2 True/False Questions

1) One of the most important aspects about urban life in late nineteenth-century America was the availability of pure drinking water.

Answer: FALSE

 Page Ref: 470 [Factual]

2) Most native-born Americans welcomed the immigrants with open arms.

Answer: FALSE

 Page Ref: 471 [Factual]

3) New immigrants to America maintained their loyalty to their Old World cultures by speaking the native language, practicing their religious faith, reading their own newspapers, and often attending parochial schools.

Answer: TRUE

 Page Ref: 471, 474 [Factual]

4) Life expectancy for all Americans improved after 1870.

Answer: TRUE

 Page Ref: 476 [Factual]

5) Between 1860 and 1910, the rural population of the United States increased more rapidly than the urban population.

Answer: FALSE

 Page Ref: 466, 468 [Factual]

6) Religious values remained strong in the second half of the nineteenth century.

Answer: TRUE

 Page Ref: 478 [Factual]

7) Fertility rates did not change in the second half of the nineteenth century.

Answer: FALSE

 Page Ref: 480 [Factual]

8) During the late nineteenth century, the urban middle-class family became increasingly isolated from the world of work.

Answer: TRUE

 Page Ref: 480 [Factual]

9) In medical and popular literature in the late 1800s, menstruation, sexual intercourse, and childbirth were becoming viewed as natural functions.

Answer: TRUE

 Page Ref: 481 [Factual]

10) The Settlement House movement reached all working-class groups in the cities.

Answer: FALSE

 Page Ref: 488-489 [Factual]

19.3 Essay Questions

1) What was the purpose of the Settlement House movement? Evaluate its objectives and methods.

 Page Ref: 490 [Factual and Conceptual]

2) The new immigrants of the late nineteenth century faced many hardships as they sought a place in American society. To what do you account their ability to make a home in America? What internal and external resources were available to make the transition easier for them?

 Page Ref: 466-471, 474 [Conceptual]

3) Compare the role of the political machines and the social reformers in dealing with the new urban environment of the late nineteenth century. Which group was more successful?

 Page Ref: 475-476 [Factual and Conceptual]

4) How did the changing American residential patterns of the late nineteenth century reflect the larger changes of American society?

 Page Ref: 466-470 [Factual and Conceptual]

5) Compare and contrast the ideas of William Graham Sumner with those of Richard Ely.

 Page Ref: 486 [Factual and Conceptual]