Chapter 19 Quiz

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

A) James E. Ware

B) John Root

C) Samuel Lane Loomis

D) James Whitcomb Riley

E) Jacob Riis

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

A) Most were highly skilled craftsmen.

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

C) Most settled along the Eastern seaboard.

D) Most came seeking economic opportunities.

E) Most were young males.

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

A) southern and eastern Europe.

B) China.

C) Russia.

D) Ireland.

E) Mexico.

4) As the new immigrants entered American society,

A) they were well prepared to make the adjustment.

B) they gave up their native languages.

C) they quickly assimilated into the society.

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

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

5) One consequence of the urban growth of the late nineteenth century was

A) urban renewal of neighborhoods.

B) better housing was constructed.

C) development of urban planning.

D) growth of middle-class neighborhoods.

E) powerful city political machines.

6) The Comstock Law

A) prohibited the sale of liquor.

B) ended segregation in the South.

C) ended corruption in politics.

D) legislated public morality.

E) never made it through Congress.

7) What did the popularity of spectator sports indicate?

A) the increased amount of leisure time

B) the influence of European culture

C) increased freedom for children

D) the boredom of industrial workers

E) the breakdown of sexual barriers

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

A) was strongly supported by women.

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

C) brought women new political rights.

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

E) provided women with freedom in their marriages.

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

A) Rheta Childe Dorr.

B) John H. Kellogg.

C) Charlotte Gilman.

D) Rebecca Ablowitz.

E) Susan B. Anthony.

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

A) illiteracy among school age children would be eradicated.

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

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

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

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

11) The model for the modern American research university came from

A) Great Britain.

B) Germany.

C) France.

D) Russia.

E) New England.

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

A) Carnegie Foundation

B) Public Education Act

C) Morrill Land Grant Act

D) Homestead Act

E) Standard Oil Company

13) Booker T. Washington

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

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

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

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

E) believed African Americans should fight for equal rights.

14) W. E. B. Du Bois

A) supported the views of Booker T. Washington.

B) was popular with African American and white society.

C) was the author of the Atlanta Compromise.

D) believed educational advancement was the key to success.

E) advocated revolutionary tactics for African Americans.

15) The Social Darwinists

A) raised important questions about the conditions of society.

B) were active reformers in the late nineteenth century.

C) believed the laws of nature applied to society.

D) had enormous influence on American society.

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