

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.