Chapter 20 Quiz

1) In this case, the Supreme Court upheld the right of states to regulate commerce.

A) *Fletcher v. Peck*

B) *Marbury v. Madison*

C) *Wabash v. Illinois*

D) *Munn v. Illinios*

E) *E. C. Knight v. Illinois*

2) Which of the following did NOT determine party loyalty in the late nineteenth century?

A) religious beliefs

B) class

C) ethnic background

D) political ideology

E) Civil War loyalties

3) The *Wabash decision stated that*

A) private property was the sanctity of the individual.

B) only the federal government could regulate intrastate trade.

C) states could jointly regulate interstate commerce.

D) states could regulate both intrastate and interstate commerce.

E) states could regulate only intrastate commerce.

4) The Pendleton Act

A) gave the judiciary greater power in the national government.

B) allowed Congress greater power in appointing government jobs.

C) established the Secret Service.

D) eliminated presidential appointments.

E) provided a merit system for the national government.

5) Which one of the following court decisions severely crippled the Sherman Antitrust Act?

A) *Simpson v. Thomas*

B) *Munn v. Illinois*

C) *Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific Railway v. Illinois*

D) *Sherman v. Southern Mining*

E) *United States v. E. C. Knight*

6) The Sherman Antitrust Act

A) was only concerned with regulating railroads.

B) had little effect on antitrust policy.

C) was vague and at the mercy of the Courts.

D) was used aggressively by the Justice Department.

E) did not have criminal penalties for violators.

7) The individual who rocketed to national attention because of the Pullman strike was

A) Theodore Dreiser.

B) Thomas Watson.

C) Jacob Coxey.

D) Eugene V. Debs.

E) Henry Adams.

8) Which of the following was NOT a reason for farm discontent in the late nineteenth century?

A) farm mortgages

B) the inability to organize and voice their discontent

C) the inability to control market prices

D) the lack of power over their destiny

E) the perception of a loss of status in society

9) The literary naturalists argued that

A) writers should focus on fabricating romances.

B) the environment had a great effect in shaping human character.

C) human beings had a great deal of control over the forces affecting their lives.

D) both A and B

E) both A and C

10) The major issue of the election of 1896 was

A) race relations.

B) tariffs.

C) patronage.

D) currency.

E) regulation of the railroads.

11) The Sherman Silver Purchase Act

A) recognized the continuing scarcity of silver in the U.S.

B) allowed the government to demonetize silver in favor of gold.

C) assured that the nation would have a bimetallic system.

D) allowed for the free coinage of silver.

E) kept limited silver coinage in circulation.

12) Those who supported the free coinage of silver

A) found little support for their views in Congress.

B) wanted to keep the monetary power from the national government.

C) were primarily found in the North and East.

D) thought it would deflate the currency.

E) were convinced it would help the agrarian sectors

13) The greatest change in American literature during the late 1800s was the rise of

A) poetry.

B) romanticism.

C) realism.

D) evolutionism.

E) impressionism.

14) William McKinley was elected president in

A) 1900.

B) 1884.

C) 1892.

D) 1888.

E) 1896.

15) The leader of the American Railway Union at the time of the Pullman strike was

A) Jacob Coxey.

B) George Pullman.

C) George Hancock.

D) Eugene V. Debs.

E) William "Big Bill" Haywood.