

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. Illinois*
 - 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.