Chapter 22 Quiz

1) The law requiring every state desiring federal funds to establish a highway department to plan routes, oversee construction, and maintain roads was the

A) Street Transportation Act of 1915.

B) Interstate Highway Act of 1922.

C) Road Construction Act of 1913.

D) Thoroughfare Act of 1914.

E) Federal Aid Roads Act of 1916.

2) Between 1898 and 1903, the American economy saw

A) meager overall business growth.

B) an increase in the number of smaller businesses.

C) a wave of mergers and consolidations.

D) the outlawing of trusts.

E) greater competition among all businesses.

3) In the first decade of the twentieth century, the economic trend

A) favored the small businessman.

B) indicated the triumph of the small firm.

C) was a replacement of industrial capitalists by financial capitalists.

D) was toward a greater number of industrialists.

E) was a decline in the dominance of large corporations.

4) In general, farmers

A) aggressively rejected urbanization.

B) received some benefit from the effects of urbanization.

C) totally opposed urbanization.

D) were hurt by the increasing urbanization of American society.

E) were only slightly affected by urbanization.

5) Which one of the following is an incorrect match?

A) Henry Ford-mass production

B) Booker T. Washington-Niagara Movement

C) Ida Tarbell-muckraker

D) George W. Bellows-realist painting

E) J. P. Morgan-finance

6) The Niagara Movement was headed by

A) Booker T. Washington.

B) W. E. B. Du Bois.

C) William Lloyd Garrison.

D) Marcus Garvey.

E) William Walling.

7) Which organization led the fight for equal rights and education?

A) ACTUC

B) WCTCU

C) Wobblies

D) NAACP

E) SNCC

8) Which one of the following individuals headed the American Federation of Labor?

A) Samuel Gompers

B) Upton Sinclair

C) Booker T. Washington

D) W. E. B. Du Bois

E) "Big Bill" Heywood

9) What was the term for journalists who investigated American life and sought to expose corruption and questionable practices?

A) the New Journalists

B) sensationalists

C) rationalists

D) muckrakers

E) yellow journalists

10) Between 1900 and 1920, women

A) increasingly found medical careers open to them.

B) received considerable support in their quest for careers.

C) increasingly found professional careers closed to them.

D) taught in colleges and universities in increasing numbers.

E) found opportunities for careers equal to those of men.

1) At the beginning of the twentieth century, African Americans

A) received equal opportunities for quality education.

B) had little reason to protest.

C) found their situation improved substantially.

D) worked in the South under conditions of peonage.

E) often banded together to start businesses.

12) The main focus of the Niagara Movement was

A) Mexican-American civil rights.

B) African American rights.

C) women's rights.

D) the achievement of lower tariffs.

E) conservation of natural resources.

13) In the first decades of the twentieth century, Mexican immigration

A) had little impact on the United States.

B) increased dramatically.

C) was encouraged by the United States government.

D) rarely occurred.

E) occurred at a steady rate.

14) Immigrants to the United States in the early 1900s

A) were easily assimilated into American society.

B) were generally received with open arms.

C) encountered considerable hostility from American nativists.

D) prospered financially.

E) faced few problems adapting to their new environment.

15) The leading figure in the development of corporate public relations was

A) J. P. Morgan.

B) Henry Ford.

C) Frederick Taylor.

D) Elizabeth Flynn.

E) Ivy L. Lee.