

The American Yawp

Chapter 17 – New Lives

Quiz

1. In the late nineteenth century, which American city had the largest meat processing industry?
 - a. Chicago
 - b. New York
 - c. St. Louis
 - d. Dallas
2. How did railroads transform the American economy?
 - a. Created a new white color middle class of managers
 - b. Inspired the development of organized labor to meet the needs of a permanent working class
 - c. Increased the role of government in the economy
 - d. All of the above
3. Which census first revealed that a majority of Americans were living in cities
 - a. 1880
 - b. 1900
 - c. 1910
 - d. 1920
4. By 1890, in most large northern cities, immigrants and their children amounted to what percent of the population?
 - a. 20%
 - b. 33%
 - c. 50%
 - d. 60%
5. All of the following groups provided cultural space for immigrants to maintain their arts, languages, and traditions EXCEPT
 - a. Rotary clubs
 - b. Workmen's clubs
 - c. Mutual-aid societies
 - d. Parish churches
6. Immigrant Americans tended to vote for which political party?
 - a. Democratic Party
 - b. Republican Party

- c. Progressive Party
 - d. Immigrant voters were nearly equally divided in their party allegiance
7. All of the following statements regarding the boosters of the New South are true EXCEPT
- a. They saw economic independence as a means of limiting connections between North and South
 - b. They embraced industrialization as a tool to encourage economic development
 - c. They were exclusively white and sought to maintain the racial status quo
 - d. They sought to move away from the South's dependence on cotton, believing that agricultural diversification would lead to economic development
8. From 1880 to 1950, approximately _____ African Americans were murdered by white mobs.
- a. 139
 - b. 345
 - c. 870
 - d. 5,000
9. _____, wrote an influential book, *Southern Horrors: Lynch Law in All Its Phases* and helped inspire the anti-lynching movement.
- a. Ida Tarbell
 - b. Ida B. Wells
 - c. Lincoln Steffens
 - d. Booker T. Washington
10. What tactics were used to disenfranchise black voters?
- a. Poll taxes
 - b. Literacy tests
 - c. Violence and intimidation
 - d. All of the above
11. What was the Lost Cause?
- a. A belief that the South could never have won the war because northern soldiers exerted greater virtue and courage
 - b. A glorification of the memory of the Confederacy and a romanticization of the Old South as a pastoral land with benevolent masters and happy slaves
 - c. The belief among northerners that southerners would never accept racial equality
 - d. All of the above
12. What was the most important aspect of the southern economy in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries?
- a. Agriculture
 - b. Textile mills
 - c. Tobacco production

- d. Furniture making
13. What was the “tainted money debate?”
- a. A widely publicized debate between Pennsylvania Senate candidates that questioned whether American industrial development damaged American liberty
 - b. The decision whether the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions would accept a large donation by John D. Rockefeller
 - c. The title of a series of essays written by Jacob Riis that exposed corruption in New York City government
 - d. Debates over whether the United States currency should be backed by the gold standard
14. Which of the following statements regarding “muscular Christianity” are true:
- a. Motivated by a fear that the country had become a nation of emasculated men
 - b. Sought to stiffen young men’s’ backbones by putting them in touch with their primal manliness
 - c. Built summer camps and gymnasiums where young American men could strengthen their bodies and spirits
 - d. All of the above
15. Which of these authors criticized Victorian era gender norms?
- a. Charlotte Perkins Gilman
 - b. Kate Chopin
 - c. Both of these
 - d. Neither of these