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NAME _____ CLASS _____ DATE _____

Benchmark Test 1

Directions

Read each question carefully and choose the BEST answer. Then mark the space on your answer document for the answer you have chosen.

- 1 Southern states began to secede from the Union as a result of the—
 - A. election of Abraham Lincoln.
 - B. Emancipation Proclamation.
 - C. passage of the Kansas-Nebraska Act.
 - D. attack on Fort Sumter.

- 2 Who was the president of the Confederate States of America?
 - F. James Buchanan
 - G. Stephen Douglas
 - H. Jefferson Davis
 - I. Abraham Lincoln

- 3 Which of the following abolished slavery in ALL of the United States?
 - A. The Emancipation Proclamation
 - B. The 13th Amendment
 - C. The 14th Amendment
 - D. The 15th Amendment

- 4 Reconstruction was the federal government's program to rebuild—
 - F. the Northern economy after the Civil War.
 - G. the U.S. military after the Civil War.
 - H. the South after the Civil War.
 - I. Washington, D.C., after the Civil War.

On this subject, I do not wish to think, or to speak, or write, with moderation. No! no!...I am earnest—I will not equivocate—I will not excuse—I will not retreat a single inch—AND I WILL BE HEARD.

— William Lloyd Garrison, The Liberator

- 5 From this quote, you can infer that William Lloyd Garrison was fighting for—
 - A. women's right to vote.
 - B. states' rights.
 - C. the right to secede.
 - D. the abolition of slavery.



6 Which Civil War general later became a U.S. President?

- F. Robert E. Lee
- G. Ulysses S. Grant
- H. William Tecumseh Sherman
- I. George B. McClellan

7 Congressmen supporting full citizenship rights for former enslaved African Americans were called—

- A. Copperheads.
- B. Abolitionists.
- C. Carpetbaggers.
- D. Radical Republicans.

8 Which of the following is an example of a “Jim Crow” law?

- F. poll tax
- G. sharecropping
- H. *Plessy v. Ferguson*
- I. the 14th Amendment

9 How did sharecropping lead to debt peonage?

- A. Landowners became indebted to their sharecroppers.
- B. Sharecroppers fell deeply into debt because the value of the crop did not cover their debts.
- C. Sharecroppers had to buy land, seed, and tools on credit from the landowners.
- D. Landowners shared losses equally with their sharecroppers.

10 State laws which allowed Southerners to restrict the rights of African Americans were called—

- F. Nadirs.
- G. literacy tests.
- H. poll taxes.
- I. Black Codes.

11 By the late 1880s, where did most Native Americans live?

- A. east of the Appalachian Mountains
- B. on reservations
- C. in the Rocky Mountains
- D. in urban settings

12 The political party formed by farmers was the—

- F. Socialist Party.
- G. Democratic Party.
- H. Populist Party.
- I. Progressive Party.

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13 Farmers wanted to see government restriction of—

- A. railroads.
- B. unions.
- C. steel mills.
- D. banks.

14 Which of the following was a result of the second industrial revolution?

- F. Immigrants came to America.
- G. Cities grew dramatically.
- H. Rural areas were more settled.
- I. Farmers profited because there were new markets for their crops.

15 How was the second industrial revolution different from the first?

- A. The first was more industrial than the second.
- B. The first was fueled by immigrants from Northern Europe and the second by immigrants from Southern and Eastern Europe.
- C. The second was less dramatic in scope than the first.
- D. The first did not impact the United States.

16 How did John D. Rockefeller achieve a monopoly for his Standard Oil Company?

- F. He produced better and cheaper oil.
- G. He developed a trust to legally shield his holdings from the government.
- H. He encouraged his competitors to join his company.
- I. He undercut competitors and drove them out of business.

17 Which of the following was the inventor of the vacuum canning process to preserve food?

- A. George Washington Carver
- B. Eli Whitney
- C. Amanda Theodosia Jones
- D. Jane Addams

The visitor [to St. Louis] is told of the wealth of the residents, . . . yet he sees poorly paved, refuse-burdened streets, and dusty or mud-covered alleys; he passes a ramshackle firetrap crowded with the sick and learns that this is the City Hospital . . .

Lincoln Steffens and Claude Wetmore, "Corruption and Reform in St. Louis,"
McClure's Magazine, October 1902

- 18** Which statement **BEST** explains the situation described by Lincoln Steffens and Claude Wetmore?
- F. Rapid growth of cities led to housing shortages, lack of services, and crowded, dirty tenements.
 - G. Rapid industrialization led to a growth of rural populations and a lack of rural services.
 - H. City bosses did not care about the needs of their constituents.
 - I. St. Louis was unlike other American cities in that it lacked good housing and services.

- 19** Progressives such as Jane Addams worked to improve the lives of urban poor by establishing —
- A. corporations.
 - B. tenements.
 - C. granges.
 - D. settlement houses.

It was a world of greed; the human being didn't mean anything. The hours were from 7:30 in the morning to 6:30 at night when it wasn't busy. When the season was on we worked until 9:00. No overtime pay, not even supper money . . .

Pauline Newman, organizer of the International
Ladies Garment Workers Union

- 20** Which of the following would likely have been a demand of the Ladies Garment Workers Union?
- F. company provision of supper money
 - G. shorter hours
 - H. lower wages
 - I. letting children work with their mothers
- 21** The term "American melting pot" refers to—
- A. industrialization in the United States.
 - B. the assimilation of immigrants in the United States.
 - C. urbanization in the United States.
 - D. innovations and inventions in the United States.

The recent alarming development and aggression of aggregated wealth, which, unless checked, will inevitably lead to the pauperization and hopeless degradation of the toiling masses, render it imperative, if we desire to enjoy the blessings of life, that a check should be placed upon its power and upon unjust accumulation.

Preamble to the Constitution of the Knights of Labor, 1878

22 This quotation from the Preamble to the Constitution of the Knights of Labor refers to the—

- F. vast wealth accumulated by labor unions.
- G. vast wealth accumulated by the middle class.
- H. wealth of a few gained by the labor of the poor.
- I. pauperization of the middle class.

This, then, is held to be the duty of the man of Wealth: to consider all surplus revenues which come to him simply as trust funds . . . to produce the most beneficial result for the community.

Andrew Carnegie

23 This quotation explains Carnegie's view about—

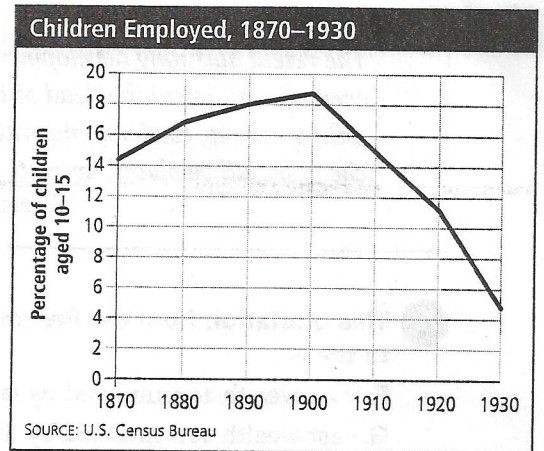
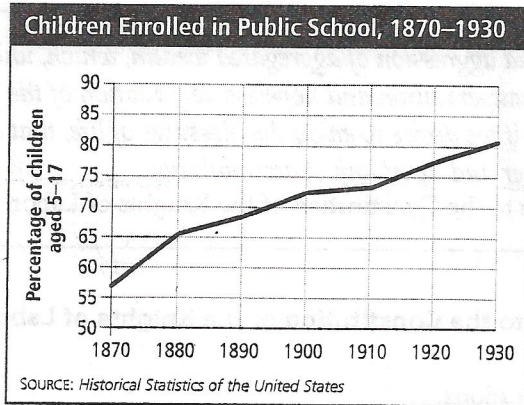
- A. Social Darwinism.
- B. Gospel of Wealth.
- C. Social Gospel.
- D. Manifest Destiny.

I don't care so much what the papers write about me—my constituents can't read . . .

William Marcy Tweed, 1871

24 From this quotation, you can infer that William Marcy Tweed was a big city—

- F. political boss.
- G. corporate leader.
- H. progressive.
- I. socialist.



- 25** What do these graphs reveal about child labor and school enrollment before 1900?
- A. Both child labor and school enrollment increased.
 - B. Both child labor and school enrollment declined.
 - C. Child labor increased while school enrollment declined.
 - D. Child labor declined while school enrollment increased.
- 26** On a timeline of Henry Morrison Flagler's life, which of these events would be last?
- F. building Hotel Ponce de Leon in St. Augustine
 - G. building the Florida Over-Sea Railroad
 - H. providing capital to John D. Rockefeller
 - I. building the Florida East Coast Railway company

