

Chapter 5 Test Review	Chapter 5 Test Review	Chapter 5 Test Review	Chapter 5 Test Review	Chapter 5 Test Review	Chapter 5 Test Review
\$100	\$100	\$100	\$100	\$100	\$100
\$200	\$200	\$200	\$200	\$200	\$200
\$300	\$300	\$300	\$300	\$300	\$300
\$400	\$400	\$400	\$400	\$400	\$400
\$500	\$500	\$500	\$500	\$500	\$500

Chapter 5 Test Review	Chapter 5 Test Review	Chapter 5 Test Review	Chapter 5 Test Review	Chapter 5 Test Review	Chapter 5 Test Review
\$200	\$200	\$200	\$200	\$200	\$200
\$400	\$400	\$400	\$400	\$400	\$400
\$600	\$600	\$600	\$600	\$600	\$600
\$800	\$800	\$800	\$800	\$800	\$800
\$1000	\$1000	\$1000	\$1000	\$1000	Final Jeopardy

1. Dawes Act

1. **Answer:** legislation passed by Congress that split up Indian reservation lands among individual Indians and promised them citizenship.

2. Homestead Act

2. **Answer:** a law passed by Congress to encourage settlement in the West by giving government-owned land to small farmers

3. Laissez-faire

3. Answer: companies are allowed to conduct business without interference by the government

4. John D. Rockefeller

4. Answer: American industrialist and philanthropist; he made a fortune in the oil business and created a **monopoly** in the oil business

5. Andrew Carnegie

5. Answer: American industrialist and humanitarian; he focused his attention on steelmaking and made a fortune. He dominated the American steel industry

6. entrepreneurs

6. Answer: A risk taker who starts new ventures (business) within the economic system of capitalism (market economy)

7. market economy

7. Answer: An economic system in which most businesses are **privately owned**

8. Social Darwinism

8. Answer: believed that natural selection also applied to society. Stronger people, businesses, and nations would prosper. Weaker ones would fail

9. settlement house

9. Answer: neighborhood center staffed by professionals and volunteers for education, recreation, and social activities in poor areas

10. Jane Addams

10. Answer: American social worker and activist; she was the co-founder of Hull House, an organization that focused on the needs of immigrants. She won the Nobel Peace Prize in 1931.

11. social gospel

11. Answer: the idea that religious faith should be expressed through good works

12. Populist Party

12. Answer: a political party formed in 1892 that supported free coinage of silver, work reforms, immigration restrictions, and government ownership of railroads and telegraph and telephone systems

13. political machine

13. Answer: an organization of professional politicians. Political machines made cities run better, but they were often corrupt.

14. machine bosses

14. Answer: won support by giving people jobs or helping their families. In return, they expected votes; won elections by fraudulent means and used their positions to gain money, demanding bribes in exchange for city contracts

15. Jim Crow laws

15. Answer: laws that enforced segregation in the southern states

16. How did the U.S. government's Indian policy shift in the mid-1800s?

16. Answer: Instead of forcibly relocating Native Americans farther west, the government started confining them to reservations

17. What was a major result of discrimination against American Indians by white settlers in the United States in the late 19th century?

17. Answer: American Indians were forced from their homelands

18. What was an effect of Americanization pertaining to Native Americans? In other words, what did they have to give up?

18. Answer: Indian students were forced to learn to speak English and could not wear traditional clothing

19. What were the terms of the Homestead Act?

19. Answer: Any head of a household could claim 160 acres if he or she farmed the land for five years

20. You are a 25-year-old merchant living in Massachusetts who dreams of settling in the Great Plains. What Act of Congress will help you? – look at the different congressional acts in this section. Which one would fit this scenario?

20. Answer:
Homestead Act

21. What was an effect of 19th-century industrialization in the United States in regard to agriculture?

21. Answer: modernization of agriculture caused farm workers to lose their jobs

22. Explain the greater productivity of farming concerning farmers beginning to use machines during the Industrial Revolution.

22. Answer: farmers in the United States worked to increase their land holdings and modernize their equipment

23. If you wanted to learn what it was like to live the Great Plains during the late 1800's, why would reading a collection of letters written by farmers on the Great Plains during the 2nd Industrial Revolution (1860-1920) be a more credible source of information than a description in a recent history book?

23. Answer: The letters contain firsthand knowledge of events when they occurred

24. Concerning the Chinese who came to the United States to work on the railroad, what were they unable to own once the railroad was completed? What did many end up working as?

24. Answer: unable to own land—became farm workers

**Daily
Double!!**

25. The appearance in many U.S. cities of department stores, organized sporting events, musical theaters and amusement parks in the last decades of the 19th century was evidence of what effect of industrialization?

25. Answer: increase in the leisure time and disposable income of the urban middle class

26. Explain laissez-faire policies toward big business

26. Answer: U.S. government would not interfere in businesses; subsequently it allowed harsh working conditions to develop. This later led to the growth of labor unions to correct abuses of workers

27. What is the name for an economic system in which private businesses run industries?

27. Answer: market economy

28. In determining what to produce, how do market economies typically respond to high consumer demand for a product?

28. Answer: Private companies increase production of the product.

29. What philosophy emphasized that inequalities in society, countries, and businesses were part of natural selection?

**29. Answer:
social Darwinism**

**Daily
Double!!**

**30. Name the
characteristics of a
monopoly?**

30. Answer

- it gains complete control over an industry
- it forces out all competition
- it can raise prices or lower quality at will

**31. What was the
goal of the Sherman
Antitrust Act?**

31. Answer: to limit the power of corporations that have formed trusts; however, the government prosecuted only a few companies.

32. Why were unions formed? In other words, what did they want?

32. Answer: Better and safer working conditions, shorter work day

33. Who were the Knights of Labor? What did they campaign for?

33. an eight-hour workday, the end of child labor, and equal pay for equal work

34. What was the result of. . .

- Increases in immigration
- Widespread industrialization
- Improvements in agricultural technology

34. Answer: the growth of large cities/urban areas

35. Describe tenements

35. Answer: rundown apartment buildings that were crowded and unhealthy

36. Where could the poor find assistance from social reformers?

36. Answer: settlement houses

37. What was the Chinese Exclusion Act?

37. Answer: an end to Chinese immigration for 10 years

38. Name the reasons for the formation of the Populist Party:

38. Answer:

- Money backed by gold reduced the amount of money in circulation and hurt farmers. Farmers wanted money to be backed by silver.
- Alliance members, farmers, labor leaders, and reformers wanted to impact government policies.
- Railroad monopolies were charging unfair railroad rates to farmers. Merchants, banks, and railroads were getting richer, but farmers were in debt.

39. The United States Constitution is said to be a “living document” in part because court interpretations change over time. **What was a key aspect of *Plessy v. Ferguson*, a Supreme Court decision that was later overturned? (Remember, this was part of your bell journal question yesterday!)**

39. Answer: “separate but equal” doctrine was applied to the 14th Amendment.

40. Who made up most of the victims of lynching?

40. Answer: African Americans

41. What did the NAACP desire to end?

41. Answer: : the desire to end legalized discrimination based on race

42. What was the effect of the passage of Jim Crow laws in the United States in the late 19th Century?

42. Answer: Racial segregation was required by law in southern states.

43. What reflects the attitude of W.E.B. Du Bois, one of the founders of the NAACP, toward African American advancement?

43. Answer: He wanted African Americans to strive for full rights immediately

44. What reflects the attitude of Booker T. Washington toward African American advancement?

44. Answer: He recommended waiting until white people were ready to accept blacks in positions of leadership

45. The Industrial Revolution brought about major changes not only in cities, but in rural America as well. Before machines were used, one farmer could harvest about 7.5 acres of wheat per year. With machines, he could harvest wheat on 135 acres; **therefore he increased his productivity.** Scientists also developed new kinds of wheat seeds that could survive northern winters. These developments were examples of what was happening in many areas of agriculture.

Explain **two additional ways farming changed as a result of the Industrial Revolution.** (2 points)

45. Answer: New machinery helped farmers increase productivity. The new technology included a (1) **new steel plow with a sharper edge** as well as (2) **combine harvesters** that cut wheat, separated out the grains, and removed the husks. (3) **New steam and then gas powered tractors were used to plow the land instead of horse and plow**

OF THESE (3), YOU ONLY HAVE TO LIST TWO ON THE TEST. CHOOSE THE TWO YOU KNOW YOU WILL REMEMBER

46. Identify four factors (social, political, economic and/or environmental) that contributed to the migration of large numbers of people **from Europe to the United States** in the late 19th century. Identify the four factors and explain what contributed to their leaving their countries and their migration to the United States. (4 points)

46. Answer:
search of the new jobs (why they came to the U.S.)
the lack of jobs in Europe (why they left Europe.)
promise of a better life, to escape poverty in Europe (why they came to the U.S. and left Europe)
better wages in the United States (why they came to the U.S.)
people sought freedom in the United States(why they came to the U.S.)
escape persecution in Europe (why they left Europe.) .
possibility of a better life through owning land (why they came to the U.S.)
better education (why they came to the U.S.),
a higher standard of living (why they came to the U.S.).