



Course Name: American History 1

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Progress Test 3

Progress Test 3 covers the course materials that were assigned in Unit 5. Although the progress test is similar in style to the unit evaluation, the progress test is a **closed-book, proctored** test. **You may not have access to notes or any of the course materials while you are taking the test.**

- _____ 1. President Lincoln's plan for Reconstruction included
- A. harsh plans to punish the Confederate states for rebelling against the Union.
 - B. requiring only ten percent of men in each Confederate state to sign loyalty oaths.
 - C. requiring fifty percent of men in each Confederate state to sign loyalty oaths.
-

- _____ 2. Why did the United States not follow Abraham Lincoln's plan for Reconstruction?
- A. The radical Republicans overruled Lincoln's veto of their plan.
 - B. Andrew Johnson proposed a more popular plan.
 - C. Lincoln was tragically assassinated shortly after the war ended.
-

- _____ 3. Which statement about President Andrew Johnson is TRUE?
- A. He believed in complete racial equality.
 - B. He was loyal to the Union during the Civil War.
 - C. He encouraged strong laws for racial equality.
-

- _____ 4. President Andrew Johnson's plans for Reconstruction were _____ than those of the Republicans in Congress.
- A. harsher toward the Confederate states
 - B. more lenient toward the Confederate states
-

- ____ 5. Which idea was part of Presidential Reconstruction?
- A. requiring that each Confederate state elect an African American senator
 - B. constitutional conventions to reject secession and ratify the 13th Amendment
 - C. military occupation of the South as a conquered province for fifty years
-

- ____ 6. Why did Presidential Reconstruction come to an end?
- A. Andrew Johnson changed his beliefs and his policies.
 - B. Andrew Johnson was assassinated by the Ku Klux Klan.
 - C. Congress passed laws over Andrew Johnson's vetoes.
-

- ____ 7. What did Thaddeus Stevens mean about Reconstruction when he sent this message to President Andrew Johnson? "Can you not hold your hand and wait the action of Congress and in the meantime govern them by military rulers? Profuse pardoning also will greatly embarrass Congress if they should wish to make the enemy pay the expenses of the war or a part of it."
- A. Stevens assumed the president should be in charge of Reconstruction.
 - B. Stevens assumed Congress should be in charge of Reconstruction.
 - C. Stevens thought of the Confederate states as equal partners in the Union.
-

- ____ 8. What did the 14th Amendment do?
- A. made the former slaves citizens and gave them protection under the law
 - B. abolished slavery everywhere in the United States of America
 - C. re-admitted the former Confederate states back into the Union
-

- ____ 9. Requiring the Confederate states to ratify the 14th Amendment was part of
- A. Abraham Lincoln's Reconstruction plan.
 - B. Presidential Reconstruction.
 - C. Radical Reconstruction.
-

- ____ 10. Radical Reconstruction did which of the following?
- A. placed the former Confederate states under military occupation
 - B. granted individual pardons to wealthy southern planters
 - C. automatically allowed states to re-enter the Union after 1867
-

____ 11. The Freedmen's Bureau

- A. was an organization that recruited African Americans for military service during the Civil War.
 - B. was a private charity that disbanded after the surrender of General Lee at Appomattox.
 - C. provided services to the newly freed slaves and tried to prepare them for a wage economy.
-

____ 12. Who was the first African American senator?

- A. Thaddeus Stevens
 - B. Hiram Rhodes Revels
 - C. Charles Sumner
-

____ 13. Which statement about African American political leaders is TRUE?

- A. Some African Americans held political offices in the late 1860s and early 1870s.
 - B. The Ku Klux Klan kept all African Americans from taking part in government in any way.
 - C. No African American held a political office until Reconstruction ended in 1876.
-

____ 14. The 15th Amendment made it illegal to deny someone the vote because of race.

- A. true
 - B. false
-

____ 15. Some states used _____ to avoid the provisions of the 15th Amendment.

- A. the Civil Rights Act of 1866
 - B. liens
 - C. poll taxes and literacy tests
-

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- _____ 16. President Andrew Johnson was impeached for
- A. perjury because he lied about an extramarital affair under oath.
 - B. his involvement in the Crédit Mobilier scandal.
 - C. trying to remove the secretary of war without the Senate's permission.
-

- _____ 17. President Andrew Johnson _____ removed from office because of his impeachment.
- A. was
 - B. was not
-

- _____ 18. Who can impeach a president, or charge the president with a crime?
- A. only the House of Representatives
 - B. the Senate or the House of Representatives
 - C. any group of more than twenty-five states
-

- _____ 19. Sharecropping was a system in which
- A. former slaves rented farmland in exchange for part of the profit on their crops.
 - B. people from the East were given 160 acres of land if they agreed to settle in the West.
 - C. the government paid farmers not to grow crops so the soil would rejuvenate.
-

- _____ 20. Which statement about the southern economy in the years after the Civil War is TRUE?
- A. Most sharecroppers were able to save money and buy their own farms in a few years.
 - B. Many sharecroppers became trapped in debt peonage and could not improve their situations.
 - C. A fishing boom in Tennessee provided collateral for a wave of new industries in the South.
-

_____ 21. How did the Compromise of 1877 end Reconstruction?

- A. The United States Supreme Court struck down the concept of “separate but equal” facilities in the case of *Plessy v. Ferguson*.
 - B. Samuel Tilden ended military occupation of the South after winning the presidency in the 1876 election.
 - C. After a disputed presidential election, Democrats agreed to let Rutherford B. Hayes become president if he would end military occupation of the South.
-

_____ 22. Farming techniques that compensated for scant rainfall in the West were parts of

- A. dust farming.
 - B. sharecropping.
 - C. dry farming.
-

_____ 23. African Americans who moved west from the South in the late 1800s were called

- A. exodusters.
 - B. boom-and-busters.
 - C. new termers.
-

_____ 24. What is an example of PLACER MINING?

- A. blasting vertical channels into mountains
 - B. panning for gold nuggets and using sluices
 - C. shooting pressurized water into mountainsides
-

_____ 25. Geologic formations that hold groundwater reservoirs are

- A. lodes.
 - B. sluices.
 - C. aquifers.
-

____ 26. What was a reason that western farmers had financial problems in the 1870s and 1880s?

- A. Overproduction of crops led to surpluses and lower prices.
 - B. President Samuel Tilden placed tariffs on imported farm goods.
 - C. Underproduction of crops kept farmers from making any profits.
-

____ 27. Why did many western farmers resent the railroads in the late 1800s?

- A. Railroad companies supported Andrew Johnson for president.
 - B. Railroads charged high rates for shipping crops.
 - C. Railroads were much slower than canals when shipping crops.
-

____ 28. Farmers' organizations that bought equipment for their members at lower costs were

- A. unions.
 - B. cooperatives.
 - C. reservations.
-

____ 29. An effort on the part of farmers to organize was

- A. the Farmers' Alliance.
 - B. the Knights of Labor.
 - C. the American Federation of Labor.
-

____ 30. The Populist Party, or People's Party, of the 1890s organized from

- A. labor unions and factory workers in the Northeast.
 - B. immigrants in cities like Boston, New York, and Chicago.
 - C. the Farmers' Alliance.
-

____ 31. Why were the 1890s a unique time in American history?

- A. William Jennings Bryan won the presidency with only western support.
 - B. William Jennings Bryan won the presidency with only southern support.
 - C. There was a three-party political system at the national level.
-

- ____ 32. Why did the Populists support free coinage of silver?
- A. They worried that the gold standard would cause inflation.
 - B. They thought more money in circulation would help farmers get out of debt.
 - C. They thought it would open trade with Mexico, which had many silver mines.
-

- ____ 33. The Populist Party called for dramatic change by favoring
- A. no government involvement in the economy.
 - B. government control of all crop production in the country.
 - C. government control of railroads and crop storage.
-

- ____ 34. The Populist Party declined after
- A. William Jennings Bryan's loss to William McKinley in 1896.
 - B. James B. Weaver's loss to Grover Cleveland in 1892.
 - C. the Republican Party decided to support free silver.
-

- ____ 35. Which measure encouraged people to move west and buy more land by giving 160-acre plots to settlers?
- A. the Treaty of Fort Laramie
 - B. the Geary Act
 - C. the Homestead Act
-

- ____ 36. Sitting Bull would most likely AGREE with which statement?
- A. Colonel George A. Custer was a brilliant military strategist.
 - B. White settlers had a binding legal claim to the Little Bighorn.
 - C. The Lakota had a rightful claim to the Black Hills.
-

- ____ 37. Which event was a military victory for Native American forces?
- A. the Sand Creek Massacre
 - B. the Battle of the Little Bighorn
 - C. the Massacre at Wounded Knee
-

____ 38. What did the Dawes Severalty Act do?

- A. disbanded the Bureau of Indian Affairs and gave Native Americans full control of reservations.
 - B. divided Native American reservations into farm plots but weakened Native American communities.
 - C. merged thousands of individual farms into a single, united Native American reservation.
-

____ 39. The Nez Perce leader who surrendered after a long struggle with United States forces and declared, "I will fight no more forever," was

- A. Geronimo.
 - B. Sitting Bull.
 - C. Chief Joseph.
-

____ 40. Which idea supports Frederick Jackson Turner's thesis that the frontier encouraged independence and self-reliance, rather than conformity?

- A. the Populists' call for government ownership of railroads
 - B. some western states allowing women to vote
 - C. the Populists' call for a government-operated subtreasury
-

____ 41. What is an example of HORIZONTAL integration?

- A. an oil refinery buying tanker trucks to ship gasoline to market
 - B. one oil refinery buying another oil refinery to reduce competition
 - C. a lumber mill buying a railroad to ship finished wood products
-

____ 42. Social Darwinism is the idea that

- A. the fittest human beings are destined to succeed and become wealthy.
 - B. all goods and resources should be publically owned, not privately owned.
 - C. disadvantaged people need assistance so they can have equal opportunity.
-

____ 43. The idea that government should stay out of the economy and let the free market regulate itself is

- A. populism.
 - B. socialism.
 - C. laissez-faire economics.
-

_____ 44. Which organized labor leader focused on “bread and butter” union issues, or practical gains for workers?

- A. Terence V. Powderly
- B. Samuel Gompers
- C. Eugene V. Debs

_____ 45. When calling for an eight-hour factory workday, Terence V. Powderly said, “Thousands go to early graves through overwork every year, and until the struggle for existence is shortened by cutting down the hours of toil, this condition of affairs will continue.” What did this statement mean?

- A. Shorter hours will create a healthier work force.
- B. Only the fittest human beings will become wealthy.
- C. Sharecropping is little better than slavery.

_____ 46. Samuel Gompers was the leader of

- A. the Knights of Labor.
- B. the Industrial Workers of the World.
- C. the American Federation of Labor.

_____ 47. What happened because of the Haymarket Riot?

- A. Many people became sympathetic toward organized labor.
- B. People blamed the Knights of Labor, and the Knights lost support.
- C. The Pinkerton Detective Agency supported organized labor.

_____ 48. Who invented the electric light bulb?

- A. John D. Rockefeller
- B. Andrew Carnegie
- C. Thomas Edison

_____ 49. Who developed alternating current (AC) for electric power?

- A. Charles Bessemer
 - B. Nikola Tesla
 - C. George Washington Carver
-

- ____ 50. What is an example of a PUSH factor that encouraged immigration to the United States?
- A. economic hardship in Europe
 - B. economic opportunity in America
 - C. the Chinese Exclusion Act of 1882

Carefully review your answers on this progress test and make any corrections you feel are necessary. When you are satisfied that you have answered the questions to the best of your ability, transfer your answers to the online test submission page in the presence of your proctor.

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