

Unit 5 Evaluation



Evaluation 05

American History (SSTH 033 061)

This evaluation will cover the lessons in this unit. It is open book, meaning you can use your textbook and other course materials. You will need to understand, analyze, and apply the information you have learned in order to answer the questions correctly. To submit the evaluation by mail, follow the directions on the Enrollment Information Sheet that came with your mail processing supplies. To take the evaluation online follow the directions provided in your online course.

Multiple-Choice

Select the response that **best** completes the statement or answers the question.

- _____ 1. After the Civil War, why did the radical Republicans mistrust Andrew Johnson?
- a. He served in the Confederate Army.
 - b. He did not support civil rights for African Americans.
 - c. He served as vice president under Abraham Lincoln.
 - d. He served as vice president of the Confederacy.
- _____ 2. After the Civil War, why did many southerners mistrust Andrew Johnson?
- a. He supported full equality for African Americans.
 - b. They suspected he was involved in Lincoln's assassination.
 - c. He was Lincoln's vice president and supported the Union.
 - d. He was a close friend and associate of Charles Sumner.
- _____ 3. Who supported a Reconstruction plan for re-admitting each Confederate state as soon as ten percent of its voters took loyalty oaths?
- a. President Andrew Johnson
 - b. Senator Charles Sumner
 - c. Senator Thaddeus Stevens
 - d. President Abraham Lincoln
- _____ 4. Who believed Reconstruction should include universal voting rights for African Americans and harsh treatment of former confederates?
- a. President Andrew Johnson
 - b. President Abraham Lincoln
 - c. Senator Charles Sumner
 - d. President Rutherford B. Hayes

- _____ 5. Who favored a Reconstruction plan in which the president would give individual pardons to wealthy confederates?
- a. Senator Thaddeus Stevens
 - b. Senator Charles Sumner
 - c. President Andrew Johnson
 - d. President Abraham Lincoln
- _____ 6. Why was Congress able to control Reconstruction policies?
- a. Most Confederates supported the Republicans.
 - b. The Republicans had two-thirds majorities in both houses.
 - c. Ulysses S. Grant was military governor of the Confederate states.
 - d. George Meade was military governor of the Confederate states.
- _____ 7. "Black Codes" were
- a. state laws to restrict the rights of African Americans in former slave states.
 - b. federal laws requiring equal treatment of African Americans in all states.
 - c. government programs that provided aid to African Americans in the West.
 - d. government programs that provided aid to African Americans in the South.
- _____ 8. Read the Primary Source on page 439 of your textbook. Thaddeus Stevens believed _____ should take the lead in Reconstruction.
- a. the Supreme Court
 - b. state governors
 - c. the president
 - d. Congress
- _____ 9. President Andrew Johnson was impeached and tried for
- a. lying in court about an extramarital affair while under oath.
 - b. involving a foreign country in a domestic election.
 - c. removing a Cabinet member without the Senate's approval.
 - d. covering up a break-in during a political election.
- _____ 10. If a president is accused of "high crimes and misdemeanors," who determines guilt or innocence?
- a. the House of Representatives
 - b. the Senate
 - c. voters in a special election
 - d. the state governors

- _____ 11. The Freedmen's Bureau
- a. tried to help former slaves by providing aid, supplies, and education.
 - b. was charged with corruption under the Ku Klux Klan Acts.
 - c. used poll taxes and literacy tests to keep African Americans from voting.
 - d. enabled the United States military to occupy the South as a province.
- _____ 12. Sharecropping was
- a. a tax the government placed upon plantation agriculture.
 - b. a system of agricultural labor that replaced slavery in the South.
 - c. a system in which the government stored surplus crops each year.
 - d. a plan for public ownership of railroads to ship farmers' crops.
- _____ 13. Tenant farmers were
- a. sharecroppers who rented land in exchange for part of the crops they produced.
 - b. miners who grew crops on the land they owned to make some extra money.
 - c. people who moved west of the Mississippi River to buy their own land.
 - d. former plantation owners who began practicing commercial agriculture.
- _____ 14. Why did the sharecropping system keep many farmers in debt?
- a. The government charged high taxes to keep the sharecropping system going.
 - b. Farmers produced more crops than needed so the government would buy them.
 - c. Merchants placed liens on crops in exchange for supplies and equipment.
 - d. Crops usually did not produce enough money to cover miners' expenses.
- _____ 15. Who was the first African American to serve in the United States Senate?
- a. Pierre Caliste Landry
 - b. Stephen Atkins Swails
 - c. Pinckney Pinchback
 - d. Hiram Rhodes Revels
- _____ 16. Which statement about the Reconstruction era is TRUE?
- a. Extremely few African Americans served in government in the South.
 - b. The Ku Klux Klan cooperated with the Freedmen's Bureau to limit land ownership.
 - c. More than 1400 African Americans were elected to political offices in the South.
 - d. Louisiana was the only state that elected African Americans to police offices.
- _____ 17. In the United States, who chooses the president if no one gets a majority of the electoral votes?
- a. the House of Representatives
 - b. the Senate
 - c. the state governors
 - d. a second nation-wide election

- _____ 18. What was the “Compromise of 1877”?
- a. Democrats allowed Hayes become president if he ended Reconstruction.
 - b. Republicans allowed Tilden to be president if he continued Reconstruction.
 - c. Congress passed new plans for Reconstruction over Hayes’s veto.
 - d. The Senate agreed not to remove President Grant if he resigned from office.
- _____ 19. Refer to the map on page 438 of your textbook. What was the FIRST Confederate state to rejoin the Union?
- a. Georgia
 - b. Virginia
 - c. Tennessee
 - d. Texas
- _____ 20. African Americans who migrated to the West in the late 1800s to find new opportunities were called
- a. Exodusters.
 - b. prospectors.
 - c. sooners.
 - d. Manifest Destineers.
- _____ 21. Dry farming was
- a. a method of crop rotation that fertilized land and replenished soil.
 - b. techniques to adapt farming to the dry lands of the West.
 - c. farming on lands not awarded by the Homestead Act of 1862.
 - d. farming on lands located close to mountain streams in the West.
- _____ 22. What was an important industry in the West during the late 1800s?
- a. tobacco production
 - b. plantation agriculture
 - c. cotton production
 - d. mining
- _____ 23. Who was the inventor of the machine called the reaper?
- a. Joseph Glidden
 - b. John Deere
 - c. Cyrus McCormick
 - d. Major Stephen H. Long
- _____ 24. Which type of mining involved blasting vertical channels into mountains?
- a. placer mining
 - b. shaft mining
 - c. sluice mining
 - d. hydraulic mining

- _____ 25. Cowboys in the West used techniques developed by
- a. Mexican vaqueros.
 - b. Canadian fur trappers.
 - c. southern planters.
 - d. immigrants from Asia.
- _____ 26. What was a main reason prices for western crops fell in the late 1800s?
- a. Overproduction created crop surpluses.
 - b. Most westerners worked in manufacturing.
 - c. The copper standard allowed too much paper money.
 - d. Most farmers migrated to California to work in mines.
- _____ 27. How did the Homestead Act provide opportunities for settlers?
- a. It awarded grants of land to people willing to move west and farm.
 - b. It bought land from farmers who were struggling with debt.
 - c. It paid the liens that kept tenant farmers and sharecroppers in debt.
 - d. It gave loans to miners that allowed them to buy homes in the West.
- _____ 28. Why did the Homestead Act often cause people to buy land?
- a. The Homestead Act awarded funds to people wanting to buy land.
 - b. The plots given by the act were often not big enough to support a family.
 - c. People who received land under the act often sold it for a profit.
 - d. The act outlawed taxes on gold found on miners' private property.
- _____ 29. What was a main issue the Populist Party supported?
- a. keeping the United States on the gold standard
 - b. less government control of the railroads
 - c. suppression of the organized labor movement
 - d. allowing all silver to be converted into money
- _____ 30. How did the Populist Party want to help farmers who were trapped in debt?
- a. putting more money into circulation
 - b. requiring all money to be backed by gold
 - c. forbidding the use of silver as money
 - d. passing the Homestead Act over McKinley's veto
- _____ 31. Why did the Populist Party lose support?
- a. Most Americans favored free coinage of silver.
 - b. Most Americans favored free coinage of copper.
 - c. Many people worried the Populists would cause inflation.
 - d. Many people favored government control of railroads.

- _____ 32. What happened to the Populist Party?
- a. It remained a major third party until the 1940s.
 - b. It united with the Republicans to support William McKinley.
 - c. It united with the Democrats to support William Jennings Bryan.
 - d. It united with the Republicans to support William Jennings Bryan.
- _____ 33. What was a main reason Native Americans found it difficult to survive on reservations?
- a. Hunting and foraging required mobility.
 - b. Farming the same land depleted the soil.
 - c. Gold and silver mines became exhausted.
 - d. They could not trade with railroad workers.
- _____ 34. Which event prompted raids by the Cheyenne, Lakota, and Arapahoe on white settlers?
- a. the Treaty of Fort Laramie
 - b. the Battle of the Little Bighorn
 - c. the Massacre at Wounded Knee
 - d. the Sand Creek Massacre
- _____ 35. The Dawes Severalty Act
- a. grouped different Native American peoples on the same reservation.
 - b. divided Native American lands into individual farmsteads.
 - c. restored the original Treaty of Fort Laramie.
 - d. allowing hunting and foraging on Native American reservations.
- _____ 36. Who was one of the first Native American authors to publish accounts of Native American experiences?
- a. Prentice Olive
 - b. Annie Oakley
 - c. Sarah Winnemucca Hopkins
 - d. Frederick Jackson Turner
- _____ 37. The Battle of Massacre Canyon in Nebraska was a clash between
- a. Lakota and Pawnee forces.
 - b. Sitting Bull's forces and Colonel Custer's Cavalry.
 - c. Pawnee forces and white settlers.
 - d. cattle ranchers and homesteaders.

- _____ 38. Read the Primary Source on page 483 in your textbook. In his speech, Chief Joseph expresses a tone of
- a. defiance.
 - b. anger.
 - c. defeat.
 - d. encouragement.
- _____ 39. Which event halted Native American resistance to white expansion?
- a. the Battle of the Little Bighorn
 - b. the Massacre at Wounded Knee
 - c. the Battle of Massacre Canyon
 - d. the Sand Creek Massacre
- _____ 40. Read the Primary Source on page 491 of your textbook. Zitkala-Sa's story suggests that
- a. white traditions and Native American traditions were fully compatible.
 - b. the Native Americans would benefit from free coinage of silver.
 - c. all Native American groups should unite into a single, unified nation.
 - d. the Native Americans' way of life was not compatible with white ways.
- _____ 41. _____ was an agricultural chemist who experimented with ways to replenish depleted soil.
- a. Nikola Tesla
 - b. A. Philip Randolph
 - c. George Washington Carver
 - d. Ida Tarbell
- _____ 42. A monopoly is
- a. a company that controls an entire industry such as oil or steel.
 - b. a group of companies who agree to limit production of a product.
 - c. a company that is legally owned and managed by its employees.
 - d. a company that is financed with loans and borrowed money.
- _____ 43. What is an example of VERTICAL integration?
- a. a large meatpacking plant buying another meatpacking plant
 - b. two meatpacking plants agreeing to market their beef in different areas
 - c. a meatpacking plant buying a railroad to ship cattle from western ranches
 - d. two meatpacking companies competing for customers in the same area
- _____ 44. What is an example of HORIZONTAL integration?
- a. two meatpacking companies competing for customers in the same area
 - b. a large meatpacking plant buying another meatpacking plant
 - c. a meatpacking plant buying a railroad to ship cattle from western ranches
 - d. two meatpacking plants agreeing to market their beef in different areas

- _____ 45. Why did many Americans oppose monopolies in the late 1800s?
- a. Monopolies are not very effective at producing goods.
 - b. Monopolies prevent competition in the marketplace.
 - c. People were more concerned with agriculture than industry.
 - d. Monopolies were industries controlled by the government.
- _____ 46. Which labor leader was most focused on “bread and butter” union issues, or practical gains for workers?
- a. Terence V. Powderly
 - b. Eugene V. Debs
 - c. William Jennings Bryan
 - d. Samuel Gompers
- _____ 47. What effect did the Haymarket Riot have?
- a. It won a great deal of support for the Knights of Labor.
 - b. It converted Samuel Gompers to a socialist philosophy.
 - c. It discredited the Knights of Labor.
 - d. It won a great deal of support for William Jennings Bryan.
- _____ 48. The founder of Hull House was
- a. Boss Tweed.
 - b. George Washington Carver.
 - c. Jane Addams.
 - d. William Graham Sumner.
- _____ 49. The idea that improving people’s situations will create a better society is
- a. Social Darwinism.
 - b. laissez-faire capitalism.
 - c. progressivism.
 - d. populism.
- _____ 50. In the late 1800s, migration from _____ caused massive urban growth.
- a. Europe
 - b. Asia
 - c. rural areas
 - d. all of the above

Carefully check your answers on this evaluation 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 an answer sheet.