

Sample Test:

Immigration, Political Machines and Progressivism Test

Name\_\_\_\_\_Period\_\_\_\_\_Date\_\_\_\_\_

**Multiple Choice:**

1. Which people were known as the "new immigrants"?
  - A. Immigrants from Southern and Eastern Europe.
  - B. People who had recently arrived in the U.S.
  - C. Immigrants who were from Asia and Latin America
  - D. Immigrants from Northern and Western Europe.
  
2. Which of the following presidents succeeded in putting an end to the spoils system?
  - A. Andrew Jackson
  - B. Rutherford B. Hayes
  - C. James A. Garfield
  - D. Chester A. Arthur
  
3. In contrast to the old immigration, what religions were represented by most of the immigrants from after 1880?
  - A. Protestant and Jewish
  - B. Protestant and Catholic
  - C. Eastern Orthodox and Muslim
  - D. Jewish and Catholic
  
4. What attracted many Asians to the United States during the 1800's?
  - A. Repeal of the Chinese Exclusion Act
  - B. The desire for free land.
  - C. Jobs with the railroad companies.
  - D. The Sherman Anti-Trust act
  
5. The Tammany Hall Machine was led by:
  - A. Andrew Carnegie
  - B. John Rockefeller
  - C. Thomas Nast
  - D. William Tweed
  
6. Which of the following would a nativist believe about immigrants?
  - A. They are better workers
  - B. They possess valuable skills
  - C. They assimilate into society
  - D. They take jobs away from Americans
  
7. Which of the following is not true of Jane Addams?
  - A. she devoted her life to helping poor immigrants.
  - B. she grew up in poverty.
  - C. she helped people by teaching them to read and write.
  - D. she was the first American woman to win the Nobel Peace Prize.
  
8. What did the primary system allow?
  - A. It allowed all party members to choose candidates.
  - B. It allowed women to vote.
  - C. It allowed citizens to propose legislation.
  - D. It allowed citizens to vote on laws proposed by the legislature.

9. The Chinese Exclusion Act:

- A. Forbid Chinese immigrants from working on the railroads.
- B. Forbid the Chinese from moving to the East Coast.
- C. Excluded Chinese immigrants from having voting rights.
- D. Stopped all Chinese immigration to the U.S. at 10 year intervals.

10. The Civil Service Act:

- A. Required that candidates could only give jobs to friends and family that they trust.
- B. Corruption in regards to the Spoils System would result in 10 years in prison.
- C. People who were going to assume government jobs must pass an entry exam.
- D. Only the president can give jobs to his friends.

11. The rise of cheap popular magazines aided progressivism by promoting the work of:

- A. Labor organizers
- B. Muckrakers
- C. Educational reformers
- D. City managers

12. Initiative:

- A. Gave voters the power to propose a bill and present it to legislature for a vote.
- B. The public would vote on a bill presented by the legislature.
- C. Allowed voters to remove an official from office.
- D. Gave party members a chance to choose their candidates for office.

13. Recall:

- A. Gave voters the power to propose a bill and present it to legislature for a vote.
- B. The public would vote on a bill presented by the legislature.
- C. Allowed voters to remove an official from office.
- D. Gave party members a chance to choose their candidates for office.

14. Referendum:

- A. Gave voters the power to propose a bill and present it to legislature for a vote.
- B. The public would vote on a bill presented by the legislature.
- C. Allowed voters to remove an official from office.
- D. Gave party members a chance to choose their candidates for office.

15. In their platform, the Populists included provisions for:

- A. Unlimited minting of silver, a progressive income tax, and an eight hour work day.
- B. Changing to the gold standard to increase the money supply.
- C. Private ownership of communications and transportation systems.
- D. Excluding African Americans from Populist party membership.

16. A Nativism was:

- A. A movement to gain Native Americans equal rights
- B. A movement to get in touch with nature
- C. Was the idea that a natural born citizen of the US had more of a right to what America had to offer
- D. The idea that natural born citizens of the US should help educate Immigrants on American culture and values.

17. Which of the following best describes a Tenement:

- A. A settlement house which helped provide aid and education to the lower income families and immigrants
- B. Middle class housing
- C. Upper class apartments, that were the updated with the latest and best technologies of the times.
- D. Low income apartments in the cities that were small and overcrowded with several immigrant families living in the same room.

18. Progressivism had many goals which of the following is not a goal of the era:

- A. End political corruption
- B. Fix the power of trusts
- C. Work toward providing everyone with automobile insurance
- D. Ensure more freedom into the Democratic process

19. Dumbbell Tenements changed the layout and design of tenements and as a result which of the following became possible:

- A. Better air circulation allowed fresh air into the building
- B. Allowed for the smell of garbage from the alleys below to enter into the buildings
- C. Allowed for fires to spread more rapidly
- D. All of the above

20. Chinese Exclusion Act was supported by:

- A. Labor Unions
- B. Other immigrant groups like the Irish
- C. Nativists
- D. Both A and C

21. Political Bosses participated in many on the side activities that were deemed corrupt, which of the following is not a corrupt practice they did:

- A. Gave aid to the immigrants
- B. Rig Elections
- C. Embezzlement
- D. Money Laundering

22. Muckrakers most influenced which group into taking action to better society and put pressure on the government to make changes and end corruption

- A. Upper/Wealthy Class
- B. Middle Class
- C. Lower/working Class
- D. None of the above muckrakers were unsuccessful

23. Which of the following was a reason new immigrants came to the US?

- A. Emigration laws were relaxed
- B. Price to travel on steamships decreased making it more affordable to travel abroad
- C. Escaping genocide, religious persecution
- D. All of the above

24. Old immigrants can best be described as:
- A. Mostly Protestants, who originated from Northern and Western Europe
  - B. Protestants, who originated from all over Europe
  - C. Catholics and Jewish, who originated from Southern and Eastern Europe
  - D. Mostly Catholics and Jewish, who originated from Northern and Western Europe
25. At the turn of the twentieth century, why did most immigrants to the United States settle in cities?
- A. Jobs were readily available and they didn't have funds to move very far
  - B. Government relief programs required immigrants to settle in cities.
  - C. Labor union leaders encouraged unrestricted immigration.
  - D. Immigrants were not permitted to buy farmland.
26. Addams and others created these within cities in order to help immigrants and the poor receive basic health and educational needs.
- A. Tenements
  - B. Settlement Houses
  - C. Labor Unions
  - D. Political Machines
27. The initiative, referendum, recall, and direct primary are all intended to
- A. Make the President more responsive to the wishes of Congress
  - B. Reduce the influence of the media on elections
  - C. Give political parties more control of the electoral process
  - D. Increase participation in government by citizens
28. Bosses who ran political machines were able to get into and keep their power because of:
- A. They could relate to immigrants and working class, having grown up in the inner cities
  - B. Directly addressed problems facing everyday people
  - C. Ran honest elections, which made people want to vote for them
  - D. Both A and B
29. The history of the Populist and Progressive movements illustrates the:
- A. Supremacy of agriculture in the economy of the nation.
  - B. Ultimate powerlessness of the middle class.
  - C. Ability of organized groups to influence government policy.
  - D. Success of third parties in electing Presidents.
30. The Progressive Era was characterized by:
- A. Expansion of US territory
  - B. Financial panics
  - C. Economic, social, and political reforms
  - D. A cultural and artistic renaissance

**Definition:**

1. Muckraker: \_\_\_\_\_

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2. Push and Pull Factors: \_\_\_\_\_

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3. Social Gospel Movement: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

4. Political Machine: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

5. Petition: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

**Matching:**

_____ 1. John D. Rockefeller's corrupt manner of transforming Standard Oil into a monopoly.	A. Angel Island
_____ 2. Assassinated President Garfield	B. Charles Guiteau
_____ 3. Founded Hull House in Chicago	C. Ellis Island
_____ 4. Federal immigration processing station on the east coast	D. Hull House
_____ 5. Founder of the Social Gospel Movement	E. Ida Tarbell
_____ 6. How the Other Half Lives	F. Jacob Riis
_____ 7. Finsanity to study mental institutions from within and uncovered patient abuse. Also wrote articles on corrupt politicians, sweat-shop working conditions and other societal injustices.	G. Jane Addams
_____ 8. Federal immigration processing station on the west coast	H. Nellie Bly
_____ 9. One of the first settlement houses established in the US	I. Thomas Nast
_____ 10. "Father of the American Cartoon"	J. Walter Rauschenbusch

## Short Answer:

1. What were the Populism and Progressive movements. List and describe the differences between the two movements and explain why one was a success and the other a failure.

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2. Many immigrants came to the United States expecting to find streets paved with gold and many easy opportunities to make a fortune. What was the reality of their journey here, finding jobs, a place to live, and otherwise adjusting to American life. What resistance existed when they arrived?

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3. Political Machines became very powerful in the larger cities. How did they try to keep this power and How did Thomas Nast try to end that power? Use the Political Cartoons below describe the meaning of the political cartoons and any symbols being used to justify your answer.

**"You have the Liberty of Voting for any one you please;**

**but we have the Liberty of Counting in any one we please."**





4. Describe Hull House, what was its purpose and what are some of the programs they offered? Additionally what was the significance of Hull House particularly for women?