CHAPTER 25
America Moves to the City, 1865–1900

Checklist of Learning Objectives
After mastering this chapter, you should be able to:

1. Describe the rise of the American industrial city, and place it in the context of worldwide trends of urbanization and mass migration (the European diaspora).
2. Describe the New Immigration, and explain how it differed from the Old Immigration and why it aroused opposition from many native-born Americans.
3. Discuss the efforts of social reformers and churches to aid the New Immigrants and alleviate urban problems, and the immigrants’ own efforts to sustain their traditions while assimilating to mainstream America.
4. Analyze the changes in American religious life in the late nineteenth century, including the expansion of Catholicism, Orthodoxy, and Judaism, and the growing Protestant division between liberals and fundamentalists over Darwinism and biblical criticism.
5. Explain the changes in American education and intellectual life, including the debate between DuBois and Washington over the goals of African American education.
6. Describe the literary and cultural life of the period, including the widespread trend towards realism in art and literature, and the city beautiful movement led by urban planners.
7. Explain the growing national debates about morality in the late nineteenth century, particularly in relation to the changing roles of women and the family.

Multiple Choice
Select the best answer and circle the corresponding letter.

1. The new cities’ glittering consumer economy was symbolized especially by the rise of
   A. separate districts for retail merchants.
   B. fine restaurants and grocery stories.
   C. large, elegant department stores.
   D. large, carefully constructed urban parks.

2. One of the most difficult new problems generated by the rise of cities and the urban American life-style was
   A. dealing with horses and other animals in crowded urban settings.
   B. developing means of communication in densely populated city centers.
   C. disposing of large quantities of consumer-generated waste material.
   D. finding effective methods of high-rise construction for limited urban space.

3. Two new technological developments of the late nineteenth century that especially contributed to the spectacular growth of cities in America and elsewhere around the world were the
   A. telegraph and the railroad.
   B. phonograph and the motion picture.
   C. oil furnace and the air conditioner.
   D. electric trolley and the skyscraper.

4. Among the primary countries from which many of the New Immigrants came were
   A. Sweden and Great Britain.
   B. Germany and Ireland.
   C. Poland and Italy.
   D. China and Japan.
5. Among the factors driving tens of millions of European peasants from their homeland to America and elsewhere in the late nineteenth century were the
   A. rapid rise of population and cheap American food imports.
   B. rise of tyrannical communist and fascist regimes.
   C. major international wars among the European great powers.
   D. attempt to impose compulsory state education on tradition-minded parents.

6. Besides providing direct services to immigrants, the reformers of Hull House worked to implement social reforms such as
   A. antisweatshop and child labor laws to protect women and child laborers.
   B. social security and unemployment compensation.
   C. conservation and federal aid to municipal governments.
   D. public ownership of municipal transportation systems.

7. The one immigrant group that was totally banned from America after 1882, as a result of fierce nativist agitation, was the
   A. Irish.
   B. Greeks.
   C. Chinese.
   D. Jews.

8. The religious groups that grew most dramatically because of the New Immigration were
   A. Methodists, Baptists, and Disciples of Christ.
   B. Christian Scientists, the Salvation Army, and Buddhists.
   C. Episcopalians, Unitarians, and Congregationalists.
   D. Jews, Roman Catholics, and Orthodox.

9. The phrase “social Gospel” refers to the
   A. evangelical movement that urged people to turn to God as the solution to social problems and class conflict.
   B. theories that Protestant liberals developed to reconcile Darwinian theories with the biblical views of human origins and the special creation of species.
   C. new theories of Biblical interpretation that emphasized the social contexts of ancient religious texts.
   D. efforts of Christian reformers like Walter Rauschenbusch to apply their religious beliefs to new social problems.

    A. economic opportunity for blacks.
    B. turning to wealthy white philanthropist for funds to support black causes.
    C. that blacks remain in the South rather than move north.
    D. advanced education and complete political and social equality for blacks.

11. In the late nineteenth century, American colleges and universities benefited especially from
    A. federal and state land-grant assistance and the private philanthropy of wealthy donors.
    B. the growing involvement of the churches in higher education.
    C. the fact that a college degree was becoming a prerequisite for employment in industry.
    D. the growing belief that classical learning and the liberal arts were essential to a well-rounded life.
CHAPTER 26
The Great West and the Agricultural Revolution, 1865–1896

Checklist of Learning Objectives
After mastering this chapter, you should be able to:

1. Describe the nature of the cultural conflicts and battles that accompanied the white American migration into the Great Plains and the Far West.
2. Explain the development of federal policy towards Native Americans in the late nineteenth century.
3. Analyze the brief flowering and decline of the cattle and mining frontiers, and the settling of the arid West by small farmers increasingly engaged with a worldwide economy.
4. Summarize Frederick Jackson Turner’s thesis regarding the significance of the frontier in American history, describe its strengths and weaknesses, and indicate the ways in which the American West became and remains a distinctive region of the United States.
5. Describe the economic forces that drove farmers into debt, and describe how the Populist Party organized to protest their oppression, attempted to forge an alliance with urban workers, and vigorously attacked the two major parties after the onset of the depression of the 1890s.
6. Describe the Democratic party’s revolt against President Cleveland and the rise of the insurgent William Jennings Bryan’s free silver campaign.
7. Explain why William McKinley proved able to defeat Bryan’s populist campaign and how the Republicans’ triumph signaled the rise of urban power and the end of the third party system in American politics.

Multiple Choice
Select the best answer and circle the corresponding letter.

1. The Indians of the western plains offered strong resistance to white expansion through their effective use of
   A. artillery and infantry tactics.
   B. nighttime and winter campaigning.
   C. eastern journalists and artists to publicize their cause.
   D. superb horsemanship and mobility.

2. The federal government’s attempt to confine Indians to certain areas through formal treaties was largely ineffective because
   A. the treaties made no effective provisions for enforcement.
   B. the largest tribe, the Sioux, refused to sign any treaties with the whites.
   C. the nomadic Plains Indians largely rejected the idea of formal authority and defined territory.
   D. the Indians repeatedly broke out of the proposed reservations and resumed open warfare.

3. The warfare that led up to the Battle of the Little Big Horn was set off by
   A. white intrusion into the previously reserved Indian territory of Oklahoma.
   B. Indian attacks on the transcontinental railroad construction crews.
   C. a conflict over the interpretation of the second Treaty of Fort Laramie.
   D. white intrusions into the Indians’ sacred Black Hills after the discovery of gold there.

4. Which of the following was not among the factors that finally led to the defeat of the Plains Indians and their confinement to reservations?
   A. The federal government’s willingness to deploy unrelenting military force.
   B. The constant political infighting among the Sioux, Cheyenne, Arapaho, and Apache tribes.
   C. The destruction of the buffalo upon which the Indian way of life depended.
   D. The railroads’ intrusive penetration of Indian lands.
5. Many religious reformers, federal boarding schools, and the Dawes Act were all focused on the goal of
   A. enabling Indians to achieve economic opportunity on the reservations.
   B. assisting Indians who chose to migrate from the remote reservations to towns and cities.
   C. helping Indians form an effective pan-Indian alliance beyond their tribal identity.
   D. undermining Indians’ traditional culture and assimilating them into white American culture and society.

6. Both the mining and cattle frontiers of the late nineteenth-century West saw a/an
   A. loss of economic viability after an initial boom.
   B. turn from large-scale investment to the individual entrepreneur.
   C. brief flourishing of individual enterprise eventually followed by large corporate takeovers.
   D. influx of immigrant miners and cowboys from Europe.

7. The problem of sustaining agriculture in the arid West was solved most successfully through
   A. concentrating agriculture in the more fertile mountain valleys.
   B. the use of small-scale family farms rather than large bonanza farms.
   C. the use of irrigation from dammed western rivers.
   D. the turn to desert crops like olives and dates.

8. The safety valve theory of the frontier claims that
   A. Americans were able to divert the most violent elements of the population to the West.
   B. the conflict between farmers and ranchers was relieved by the Homestead Act.
   C. class and labor conflict in America was alleviated because eastern workers could always migrate to the West and become independent farmers.
   D. political movements such as the Populists provided relief for the most serious grievances of western farmers.

9. Which one of these factors did not make the trans-Mississippi West a unique part of the American frontier experience?
   A. The large-scale engagement and struggle between white Anglo and Hispanic cultures.
   B. The problem of applying new technologies in a hostile wilderness.
   C. The scale and severity of environmental challenges in an arid environment.
   D. The large role of the federal government in economic and social development.

10. By the 1880s, most western farmers faced hard times because
    A. they were unable to increase grain production to keep up with demand.
    B. they were being strangled by excessive federal regulation of agriculture.
    C. they resisted the adoption of technologically improved farming techniques.
    D. they were forced to sell their grain at declining prices in volatile and depressed world markets.

11. Which of the following was not among the political goals advocated by the Populist party in the 1890s?
    A. Nationalizing the railroad, telegraph, and telephone.
    B. Creation of a national system of unemployment insurance and old-age pensions.
    C. Free and unlimited coinage of silver money.
    D. Federally-owned warehouses where farmers could store their grain until prices rose.
12. The federal government’s use of the U.S. Army to crush the Pullman strike in Chicago aroused great anger from both organized labor and the Populists because
   A. it seemed to reflect an alliance of big business and government to destroy the organizing efforts of workers and farmers.
   B. it broke apart the growing alliance between urban workers and farmers.
   C. it undermined efforts to organize federal workers like those in the postal service.
   D. it turned their most effective leader, Eugene V. Debs, into a cautious conservative.

13. William Jennings Bryan gained the Democratic nomination in 1896 because he strongly advocated
   A. unlimited coinage of silver in order to inflate the currency.
   B. higher tariffs in order to protect the American farmer.
   C. government ownership of the railroads and the telegraph system.
   D. a coalition between white and black farmers in the South and Midwest.

14. McKinley defeated Bryan primarily because he was able to win the support of
   A. white southern farmers.
   B. eastern wage earners and city dwellers.
   C. urban and rural blacks.
   D. western ranchers and miners.

15. Which of the following was not a feature of the end of the third party system and its replacement by a fourth party system after the pivotal election of 1896?
   A. The weakening of strong, patronage-driven political party organizations.
   B. The end of razor-thin elections and the beginning of an era of Republican domination.
   C. The rise of third parties that threatened to replace either the Democrats or Republicans as a major party.
   D. The decline of the money issue that had dominated American politics since the Civil War.