

Unit Test on the Westward Movement, Industrialization, Immigration, Urbanization and the Progressive Era 1865 -1914

Read the Background Essay on Iron Horses and Indians and answer the following questions.

Background Essay on Iron Horses and Indians

Railroads transformed the West and forever changed the lives of Native Americans.

The first transcontinental railroad was completed in 1869. Over the next twenty years, railroads carried farmers and ranchers who settled on the Great Plains, soldiers who fought Indians wars, and hunters who killed buffalo for sport and profit. The farmers, ranchers, soldiers, and buffalo hunters, together with businessmen who came to develop the West's mineral and lumber resources, spelled destruction for the Great Plains Indians and their way of life.

Union generals who had won fame in the Civil War, like William Tecumseh Sherman and Phil Sheridan, went west to mobilize U.S. troops against Native Americans. While it encountered fierce resistance and sometimes heavy losses, the U.S. army ultimately succeeded in removing Indians from their traditional lands and onto reservations.

The policy of Indian removal succeeded in part because of superior U.S. firepower. But just as crucial was the annihilation of buffalo herds. Central to the religion, culture, and sustenance of Indian hunters, the buffalo served many purposes. It yielded meat for food while its hides provided robes for clothing and tepees for shelter. But by the 1880s, the buffalo was near extinction. Powerful, steam-belching railroad locomotives, or iron horses as the Indians called them, now rode the Plains where buffalo once roamed.

Railroad companies organized buffalo hunts for eastern sportsmen. In just two years, from 1872 to 1874, hunters using high-powered rifles with telescopic scopes, some never leaving the comfort of their railroad cars, slaughtered 3,550,000 buffalo.

Urging the hunters, General Phil Sheridan exhorted: "Let them kill, skin, and sell until the buffalo is exterminated, as it is the only way to bring lasting peace and allow civilization to advance."

By destroying the Indian's subsistence in food, clothing, and shelter, Sheridan explained in 1874, the buffalo hunters "have done more in the last two years, and will do more in the next year, to settle the vexed Indian question [removing tribes to reservations] than the entire regular army has done in the last thirty years."

As the trans-Mississippi West opened for white settlement, the federal government denied Indians on the Plains traditional rights and access to much of the land where herds of buffalo roamed. Tribes were pushed further westward onto smaller and smaller reservations. The plan was to discourage an economy based on hunting and to encourage agricultural settlement.

The flip side of the policy of Indian removal was the distribution of cheap land by federal, state, and local governments. Some lands went to pioneering family farmers. Much more land came under the control of big corporations. The biggest land give-away was to railroads. After the Civil War, Congress, state legislatures and town councils distributed 180 million free acres to railroad companies to encourage construction. The free acreage was equivalent in size to the entire land mass of Texas and Oklahoma.

With free land from the government, the transcontinental railroads created a transportation network from the Atlantic to the Pacific. By doing so, they joined the west to a worldwide marketplace and transformed nature, work, culture and economic relations on the Great Plains.

The settlers brought by the railroads came with a culture and economy very different than that of Native American hunters on the Plains. These new farmers and entrepreneurs believed in property rights, which put them in conflict with the Indians. Title, or proof of ownership, is important to anyone who farms, develops, buys, or sells land. But property ownership is meaningless to hunting and gathering economies. What good is a title if the buffalo you hunt never crosses your property. A hunter must go where the buffalo goes, which means that out of necessity hunting tribes have little respect for boundaries, fences, titles or property.

By 1890 the iron horse had replaced the buffalo and U.S. soldiers, settlers, adventurers, prospectors, miners, lumbermen, ranchers, farmers, merchants, investors, and government officials populated the West where Indians in the millions once lived.

SOURCE | American Social History Project/Center for Media & Learning, 2005.

1. The term **Iron Horses** in the essay title refers to:
 - A. The horses used by the Native Americans to hunt buffalo
 - B. The railroads, which crossed into Indian lands
 - C. The US armies that battled the Plains Indians.

2. According to the article, which of the following led to the destruction of the Indian cultures in the Great Plains:
 - A. The killing of the buffalo to near extinction
 - B. The influx of farmers, ranchers, and miners brought by the railroads
 - C. Both A and B

3. The article indicates that the US military campaigns against the Native Americans
 - A. Were not successful in driving Native Americans onto reservations
 - B. Involved fierce fighting, but finally defeated the tribes
 - C. Were the only reason that Native Americans were driven from their lands

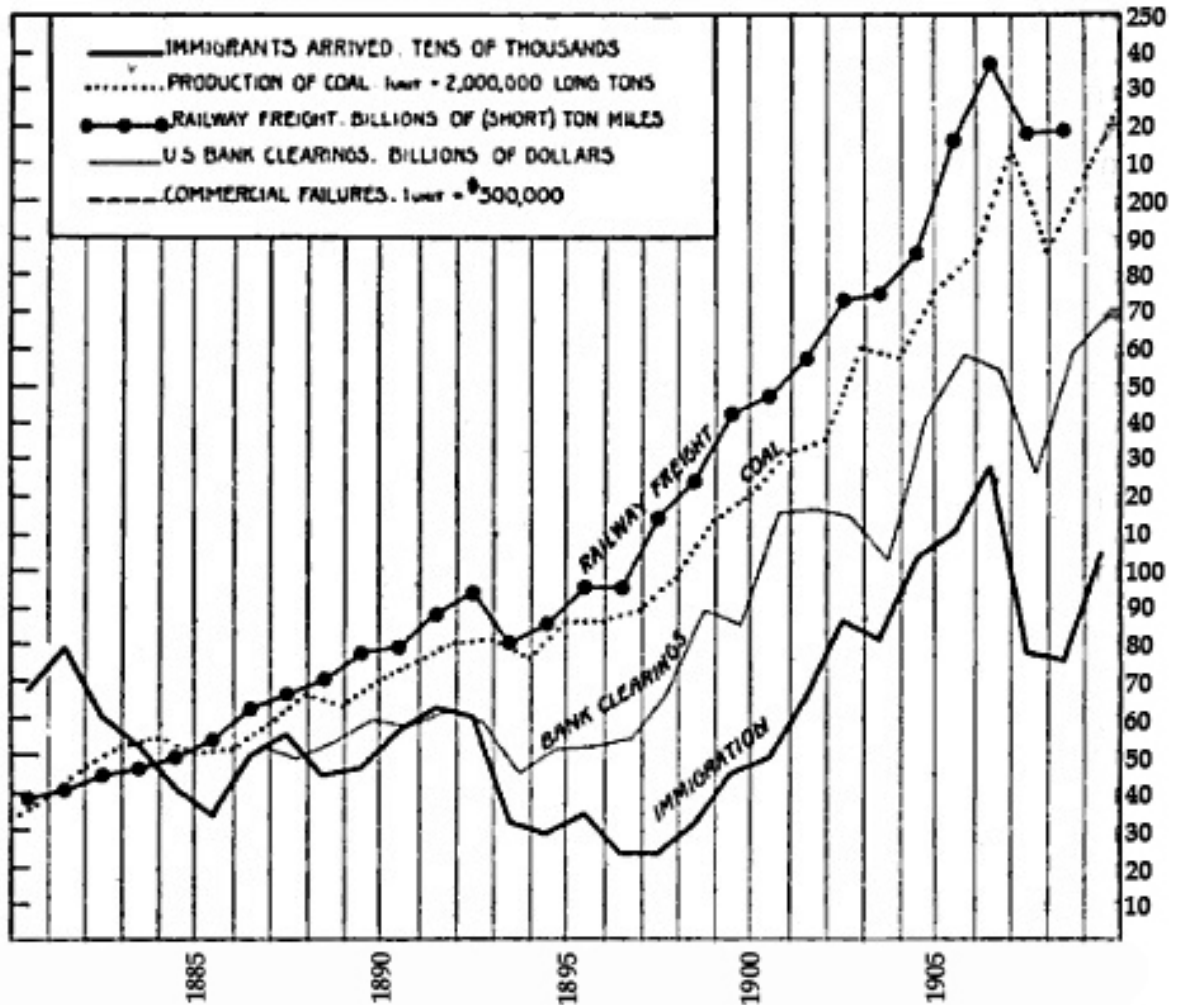
4. "Let them kill, skin, and sell until the buffalo is exterminated, as it is the only way to bring lasting peace and allow civilization to advance." The word *civilization* in Sheridan's statement refers to:
 - A. The Indian civilizations of the Great Plains
 - B. The customs and beliefs of whites
 - C. The cultural beliefs of both whites and Native Americans

5. According to the article, the biggest beneficiary of the land lost by the Native Americans were the:
 - A. Pioneer farming families
 - B. Big corporations
 - C. The railroads

6. Indian *reservations* were
 - A. Western lands the US government forced Indians to live on.
 - B. Lands won by Indians in the battles with the US government.
 - C. Large tracks of Indian private property where buffalo could roam.

7. The author's main theme for this article could best be described as:
 - A. The Railroads were important in creating a single nation
 - B. Civilization was brought by the Westward movement of white Americans
 - C. Progress for whites meant destruction to the Native Americans

Look at the following graph below, *Immigration and Business Conditions 1880 -1910*, and answer the questions on the following page.



I. Immigration and business conditions, 1880-1910.

8. According to the graph, the peak of immigration during this period was in
- A. 1892
 - B. 1897
 - C. 1905
9. Using the information from the key, approximately how many immigrants came to the US in 1902?
- A. 90
 - B. 9000
 - C. 90000
10. The underlying **cause** of the line graphs for both railroad freight and coal increasing during this period was primarily due to:
- A. The industrial Revolution
 - B. Urbanization
 - C. Immigration
11. During this time period the increases in US jobs in the coal industry and railroads were:
- A. Push factors for immigration
 - B. Pull factors for immigration
 - C. Both push and pull factors for immigration
12. Between the period of 1880 and 1905 how much increase was there in coal production?
- A. Coal production doubled
 - B. There was four times more coal produced in 1880 than in 1905
 - C. There was almost seven times more coal produced in 1905 than in 1880
13. Which industrial businessman below made his fortune using coal as a fuel in producing steel?
- A. John D. Rockefeller
 - B. Cornelius Vanderbilt
 - C. Andrew Carnegie
14. Which industrial businessman below competed directly with the coal industry by creating the Standard Oil Company?
- A. John D. Rockefeller
 - B. Cornelius Vanderbilt
 - C. Andrew Carnegie

Look at the following photo and answer the questions below:



15. The photographer who took this photo is most likely:
- A. Lewis Hine
 - B. Jacob Riis
 - C. Upton Sinclair
16. The best title for this photo would be:
- A. Piece Work
 - B. Mill Girl
 - C. Breaker Girl
17. Photos, such as the one above, led policy makers to create laws
- A. Making unions legal
 - B. Establishing health and safety standards for workplaces
 - C. Ending child labor

Look at the following photo and answer the questions below:



18. The photographer who took this photo is most likely:

- A. Lewis Hine
- B. Jacob Riis
- C. Upton Sinclair

19. The best title for this photo would be:

- A. Tenement living
- B. New York apartment
- C. Steerage

20. Photos, such as the one above, led policy makers to create laws

- A. Requiring indoor toilets and plumbing
- B. Establishing rules for the number of people per dwelling
- C. Both A and B

Read the following primary source, an excerpt from a letter written by *Saum Song Bo*, and answer the questions below:

“But the word liberty makes me think of the fact that this country is the land of liberty for men of all nations except the Chinese. I consider it as an insult to us Chinese to call on us to contribute toward building in this land a pedestal for a statue of Liberty. That statue represents Liberty holding a torch which lights the passage of those of all nations who come into this country. But are the Chinese allowed to come? As for the Chinese who are here, are they allowed to enjoy liberty as men of all other nationalities enjoy it? Are they allowed to go about everywhere free from the insults, abuse, assaults, wrongs and injuries from which men of other nationalities are free?”

21. What is the nationality of the author of this letter?
 - A. Russian
 - B. Chinese
 - C. American

22. Which US law is Song Bo’s letter referring to?
 - A. The Chinese Exclusion Act
 - B. The immigration quotas established in the 1920’s
 - C. The immigration Act

23. Which word in the letter indicates the author’s attitude toward efforts raise money for the Statue of Liberty?
 - A. Liberty
 - B. Torch
 - C. Insult

24. The author of the letter views The Statue of Liberty as a symbol of:
 - A. American Freedom
 - B. American Power
 - C. America’s friendship with France

25. The tone in this letter is:
 - A. Admiration
 - B. Anger
 - C. Sorrow

26. Which historical fact below would you cite to support the author’s claim that Chinese immigrants faced discrimination not experienced by European immigrants?
 - A. Chinese immigrants came from China to work in California Gold Mines
 - B. Chinese immigrants left China due to floods and starvation
 - C. Chinese immigrants were detained on Angel Island much longer than European immigrants on Ellis Island

Look at the following political cartoon below and answer the questions below:



Dalrymple, Louis "The High Tide of Immigration-A National Menace" JUDGE August, 1903

27. In this political cartoon Uncle Sam seems to be
- A. Confident American ideas and institutions will survive many newcomers
 - B. Worried about the flood of immigrants coming to the US
 - C. Capable of stopping the flood of immigration to America
28. The word in the title of the political cartoon that best shows the cartoonists attitude toward immigration is:
- A. High tide
 - B. National
 - C. Menace
29. The political philosophy of this cartoonist is best described as:
- A. Assimilationist
 - B. Nativist
 - C. Progressive
30. If you were using this political cartoon in an essay, which in-text citation for the MLA format is the correct one?
- A. (JUDGE)
 - B. ("The High Tide of Immigration – A National Menace")
 - C. (Dalrymple)

Read the excerpt below and answer the following questions:

“ There were the wool pluckers; whose hands went to pieces even sooner than the hands of the pickle men; for the pelts of the sheep had to be painted with acid to loosen the wool, and then the pluckers had to pull this wool with their bare hands, till acid had eaten their fingers off. There were those who made the tins for canned meat, and their hands too were a maze of cuts, and each cut represented a chance for blood poisoning.”

31. The author of this novel excerpt was:
 - A. Ida Tarbell
 - B. Upton Sinclair
 - C. Jane Addams

32. The setting for this novel was the:
 - A. Steel factories of Pittsburgh
 - B. Garment factories in New York
 - C. Packinghouses in Chicago

33. The name of this novel was:
 - A. The Jungle
 - B. How the Other Half Lives
 - C. The History of Standard Oil

34. The author of this particular passage is primarily concerned with the:
 - A. Treatment of animals
 - B. Working conditions and safety of the workers
 - C. Purity of the food supply

35. This impact of this novel was the Congressional passage of:
 - A. The 8 hour working day for American Workers
 - B. New health and safety rules for immigrant workers
 - C. The Food and Drug Administration (FDA) and the Meat Inspection Act

36. The author of this novel, along with many other middle class activists of this historical period, was known as a
 - A. Progressive Reformer
 - B. Labor Unionist
 - C. Suffragist

37. President Roosevelt referred to these authors, journalists, and activists of this time period, who sought to expose unfair social conditions as:
 - A. Hell raisers
 - B. Muckrakers
 - C. Trust busters

Look at the following political cartoon and answer the following questions:



38. Which of the following Progressive Presidents does the hunter represent?
- A. Theodore Roosevelt
 - B. Howard Taft
 - C. Woodrow Wilson
39. The symbol of the bear in this political cartoon represents:
- A. Animals and the environment
 - B. Big Businesses
 - C. The Coal Miners Labor Union
40. According to the cartoonist, the treatment of the main two bears in the cartoon indicates that the President wants:
- A. A Square Deal for business and workers
 - B. To do away with some trusts, but regulate other trusts.
 - C. To ensure that hunters do not kill all bears, but practice conservation