

AP U.S. History – Period 6: Unit – 6 - 1865-1898 Practice Test

Question 1:

“The present year witnesses the completion of the most important enterprise of the kind ever executed in any country— a line of railroad from the Missouri River across the Continent, and with connecting lines from the Atlantic to Pacific Ocean. . . . the influence of these works . . . upon the commerce and welfare of this country must be immense. A vast commerce, yet in its infancy, already exists between the two shores of the Continent.”

-Source: Henry Varnum Poor, *Manual of the Railroads of the United States, 1869-1870*, 1889

The author’s reference to “a line of railroad from the Missouri River across the Continent” most directly reflects which of the following policy changes?

- A. political commitment to enact Henry Clay’s American System in the Southwest
- B. federal efforts to support the construction of the Transcontinental Railroad
- C. federal efforts to rebuild southern infrastructure after the Civil War
- D. legislation that reclaimed private land in the West for governmental use

Question 2:

“In the end, the Ghost Dance offered believers, not an immediate and violent rejection of American governance, but an intense spiritual and emotional experience that facilitated their accommodation to American dominance in many areas of Indian life while simultaneously allowing them to seek out health and prosperity on Indian terms. The Ghost Dance, in other words, helped many believers accept conquest while strengthening their resolve to resist assimilation.”

-Source: Louis S. Warren, *God’s Red Son: The Ghost Dance Religion and the Making of Modern America*, 2017

The excerpt best illustrates which of the following developments?

- A. federal attempts to ban native languages in schools
- B. federal efforts to ban native religious practices
- C. indigenous people’s efforts to preserve their culture
- D. indigenous acceptance of native boarding schools

Question 3:

Read the excerpt and answer the question below.

“Give us our rights which belong to us. Give us fair and living wages for a fair day’s work. Treat our women with the respect due to their sex. Open the doors of lucrative business to our young men and women. Assist and encourage us to educate our children and bring them up in refinement whenever our means will admit of it.”

-“An Appeal to the White People of the South,” *Virginia Star*, 1882

The excerpt is best understood as a response to which of the following historical developments?

- A. surge of immigrant participation in the Democratic Party
- B. rise of labor unions to fight against unsafe working conditions
- C. passage of a law that limited immigration from China
- D. increased discrimination against African Americans

Question 4:

Read the passage and answer the question below.

“As America steadily became more urban and as real incomes rose, the share of food and clothing produced at home declined sharply, freeing some of the time previously engaged in household production. New types of processed food were invented, and many of today’s name brands became commonplace in the last three decades of the nineteenth century.”

-Source: Robert J. Gordon, historian, *The Rise and Fall of American Growth: The U.S. Standard of Living Since the Civil War*, 2016

Which of the following is one important continuity in American life in the United States throughout the Gilded Age?

- A. the middle class disappeared
- B. the standard of living improved
- C. the majority of Americans lived in cities
- D. the real wages of workers decreased

Question 5:

Read the excerpt and answer the question below.

“What has not the steam engine done for the Nineteenth Century? It speeds the locomotive across the continent . . . [and] the mighty steamship on the sea; it grinds our grain; it weaves our cloth; it prints our books; it forges our steel, and in every department of life it is ubiquitous, tireless, potent agency of civilization.”

-Edward W. Byrn, *The Progress of Invention in the Nineteenth Century*, 1900

The development discussed in the excerpt led to which of the following economic changes?

- A. It expanded the labor force to include women.
- B. It increased wages for the working class.
- C. It increased the cost of railroad transportation.
- D. It improved the processes used to produce goods.

Question 6:

Read the passage and answer the question below.

“The rise of modern mass production required fundamental changes in the technology and organization of the processes of production. The basic organizational innovations were responses to the need to coordinate and control the high-volume throughput.”

-Source: Alfred D. Chandler, historian, *The Visible Hand: The Managerial Revolution in American Business*, 1977

Which of the following most likely contributed to the rise of “modern mass production” referred to in the excerpt?

- A. the creation of new efficient technology
- B. the entrance into new foreign markets
- C. the acquisition of foreign countries
- D. the improvements in advertising

Question 7:

White arrivals to the West in the post Civil War era found all of the following ethnic and racial groups already living there EXCEPT

- A. Asians
- B. Freed slaves
- C. Mexicans
- D. Native Americans

Question 8:

Examine the table and answer the question below.

Year	Number of gainful workers	Percentage of paid workers who are foreign-born	Percentage of paid workers who are women
1870	12,506,000	21.6%	14.8%
1880	17,392,000	20.1%	15.2%
1890	23,318,000	22.0%	17.0%
1900	29,073,000	19.7%	18.1%

The graph most strongly supports which of the following arguments?

- A. As machines replaced workers, factory owners lowered the average wages for workers.
- B. As job opportunities increased, the workforce expanded beyond native-born men.
- C. As factories industrialized, businesses deployed new machines that replaced workers.
- D. As more factories closed down, families migrated to rural areas to farm and earn some money.

Question 9:

Examine the table and answer the question below.

Bachelor's degree recipients, 1869-1900

Gender	1869-1870	1879-1880	1889-1890	1899-1900
Male	7,993	10,411	12,857	22,173
Female	1,378	2,485	2,682	5,237

Source: Department of Education, 1993

The major trend depicted in the graph most directly reflects which of the following developments in the United States?

- A. the lack of job opportunities in the manufacturing industry
- B. the rise of a middle class as the United States industrialized
- C. the consequences of philanthropy on educational attainment
- D. the effects of the extension of suffrage to women

Question 10:

Read the excerpt and answer the question below.

“There is no room in this country for hyphenated Americanism. When I refer to hyphenated Americans, I do not refer to naturalized Americans. Some of the very best Americans I have ever known were naturalized Americans, Americans born abroad. But a hyphenated American is not an American at all. This is just as true of the man who puts ‘native’ before the hyphen as of the man who puts German or Irish or English or French before the hyphen. Americanism is a matter of the spirit and of the soul. Our allegiance must be purely to the United States.”

-Source: Theodore Roosevelt, in an address delivered before the Knights of Columbus, 1915

The remarks in the excerpt were most likely given in response to which of the following?

- A. development of political machines that provided immigrants with welfare services
- B. establishment of American boarding schools aimed at assimilating immigrant children
- C. increase in immigration from European and Asian countries to the United States
- D. spread of an anti-Catholic movement following mass German and Irish immigration

Question 11:

Read the excerpt and answer the question below.

“You have won no victories worthy the name. You are slaves, every last one of you. . . . Arouse from your slavery, join the Social Democratic Party and vote with us to take possession of the mines of the country and operate them in the interest of the people . . . and then, and only then, will ‘glorious victories’ have been achieved and you and your comrades be free and your families happy.”

-Source: Eugene V. Debs, 1899

Based on the excerpt, Debs was most likely a member of which group?

- A. Capitalists
- B. Socialists
- C. Nativists
- D. Agrarians

Question 12:

Examine the image and answer the question below.



Political cartoon showing Uncle Sam crumpling a paper labeled "Trade Treaty with China" over figures representing European nations. The caption reads: "Gentlemen, you may cut up this map as much as you like, but remember, I'm here to stay, and you can't divide Me up into spheres of influence."

-J.S. Pughe, "Putting His Foot Down," 1899. Source: [Wikimedia Commons](#)

Which of the following changes to the United States during the 1890s most directly contributed to the development depicted in the image?

- A. Social reformers built settlement houses to help immigrants adopt US culture and the English language.
- B. Labor unions argued for limiting immigration to spur job growth in the United States.
- C. Foreign policymakers looked for trading opportunities with Asian countries.
- D. Congress instituted tariffs to protect domestic industries and increase the cost of foreign goods.

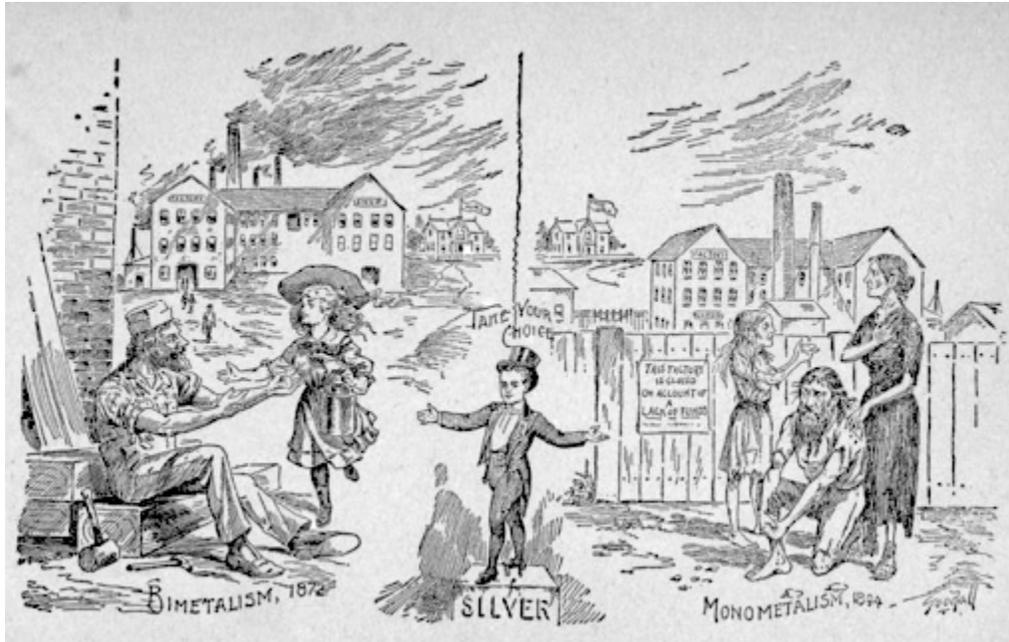
Question 13:

The significance of the Haymarket Square incident in 1886 was that _____.

- A. union won their demand for an eight hour day
- B. the use of Pinkerton guards as strikebreakers was outlawed
- C. the American socialist movement received a good boost
- D. it led to federal intervention in labor union matters.

Question 14:

Examine the image and answer the question below.



-Source: W.H.Harvey, "Take your choice," Wikimedia Commons, 1894.

The policy suggested in the image was most directly a response to which of the following?

- A. the acquisition of new territories in the Pacific Rim in the 1880s
- B. the American commitment to building up the military in the 1880s
- C. the demonetization of silver coins in the 1870s
- D. the failure of labor unions to fix problems in factories in the 1890s

Question 15:

The Homestead strike of 1892 and the Pullman strike of 1894 were similar in that

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- A. both involved the American Railway Union
 - B. federal troops were used to restore order in both
 - C. both started when management ordered pay cuts for some workers
 - D. strikers fought Pinkerton guards in violent battles

Question 16:

Which of the following groups were excluded from immigration to the United States by laws passed in the 1880s and 1890s?

- A. Japanese
- B. convicts, paupers, and mental incompetents
- C. illiterates
- D. Irish

Question 17:

By the 1890s, a million New Yorkers lived in tenements, which were

- A. slum dwellings with inadequate light, plumbing and heat
- B. helping relieve and disperse population growth
- C. rental building designed to house single families
- D. stylish homes in the fashionable sections of the cities

Question 18:

This period during the 1870s to 1900 is known for its rise of railroads, big business, industrialization and social problems in the United States.

- A. World War I
- B. Progressive Era
- C. Gilded age
- D. Roaring Twenties

Question 19:

Due to the period of increased corruption from railroad companies, the U.S. government created the _____ to regulate railroad companies.

- A. Interstate Commerce Act
- B. Dawes Act
- C. Transcontinental Act
- D. Laissez Faire Act

Answer Key:

1. B
2. C
3. D
4. B
5. D
6. A
7. B
8. B
9. B
10. C
11. B
12. C
13. D
14. C
15. C
16. B
17. A
18. C
19. A