



- c. **Correct:** While the Asian and European immigrant contributions to industrial steel production, mining, and laying of railways were significant, nativism actually rose as a result of increased competition for jobs.
- d. **Incorrect:** Food prices did indeed drop as transportation capacity increased and costs decreased.

**3. The change depicted in the maps best explains the**

- a. development of economic differences between regional economies
- b. increased diversity of the industrial workforce due to internal and international migration
- c. improved standard of living in the United States following the Civil War
- d. growth of the national economy and increasing involvement in global trade

**Explanations:**

- a. **Incorrect:** Industrial versus agricultural economies are not directly indicated in the maps. The reach of industrialization, however, affected all regions.
- b. **Incorrect:** Internal migration and immigration are not addressed in the maps.
- c. **Incorrect:** Standard of living for Americans is not addressed in the maps.
- d. **Correct:** The expansion of railways into the Midwest and West, eventually connecting the East and West Coasts, indicates a larger and interconnected national economy as well better access to foreign markets.

**Questions 4-5 refer to the excerpt below.**

The old South rested everything on slavery and agriculture, unconscious that these could neither give nor maintain healthy growth. The new South presents a perfect democracy, the oligarchs leading in the popular movement; a social system compact and closely knitted, less splendid on the surface, but stronger at the core; a hundred farms for every plantation, fifty homes for every palace; and a diversified industry that meets the complex needs of this complex age.

. . . As she stands upright, full-statured and equal among the people of the earth, breathing the keen air and looking out upon the expanded horizon, she understands that her emancipation came because, through the inscrutable wisdom of God, her honest purpose was crossed and her brave armies were beaten.

**Source:** Atlanta newspaperman Henry Grady, speech to the New England Society in New York City, 1886.

**4. Which of the following developments in the second half of the 19th Century most contradicted the goals of the so-called "New South"?**

- a. The election of numerous black men into state and federal government offices
- b. The reliance on sharecropping as a social and economic system
- c. The improvement of industrial infrastructure and production
- d. The enforcement of segregation following Supreme Court rulings

**Explanations:**

- a. **Incorrect:** While proponents of Grady's vision were predominantly white, the reference to "a perfect democracy" and "closely knitted" society could imply that blacks would enjoy their newly-affirmed equal status in the South.

- b. **Correct:** Grady envisioned a diverse economy consisting of industrial production and egalitarian agriculture. A newfound reliance on sharecropping, however, maintained an oppressive system of tenant farming with land and profit concentrated in the hands of wealthy, white landowners.*
- c. **Incorrect:** Grady explicitly describes this as a goal of the New South.*
- d. **Incorrect:** While his vision he does not directly address Plessy v. Ferguson and the issue of segregation, the true nature of the New South was to reaffirm white control of property and wealth through a diversified economy.*

**5. Which of the following best describes the result of the ideas expressed in the excerpt?**

- a. Southern Democrats came to dominate the federal government
- b. The South's economic output surpassed that of the North
- c. Northern blacks began moving back to the south
- d. Resentment led to the "Lost Cause" when the South did not bounce back

**Explanations:**

- a. **Incorrect:** Throughout the Gilded Age, the Republican Party maintained a firm grip on the presidency.*
- b. **Incorrect:** Northern and Midwestern industry continued to dominate the national economy by virtue of population, transportation, and mineral resources.*
- c. **Incorrect:** The Great Migration referred exclusively to the exodus of blacks from the South to northern and western locales.*
- d. **Correct:** The late 19th Century saw a white Southern effort to revise the history of the Civil War and its causes, remembering it as an honorable conflict with glorified motives.*

Questions 6-7 refer to the image below.



Source: *The Bosses of the Senate*, political cartoon by Joseph Keppler, *Puck Magazine*, 1889.

\*Sign above large figures reads "This is the Senate of the Monopolists by the Monopolists and for the Monopolists!"

6. The cartoon most directly reflects

- a. women's lack of political power in the 19th Century
- b. the growing power of urban political machines in the North
- c. the divisiveness of party politics following the Civil War
- d. the increased political influence of corporations and special interests

**Explanations:**

- a. **Incorrect:** While women did lack political and economic influence without the vote, the focus of the cartoon is on the influence of industrial capitalists.
- b. **Incorrect:** Political machines are not directly depicted in the cartoon, despite their strong connections with corporations and monopolists at the time.
- c. **Incorrect:** Partisanship is not addressed in the cartoon.
- d. **Correct:** The "titans" or "captains of industry," "robber barons," and "fat cats," of the economic world leveraged their wealth in the political arena to gain favorable legislation.

7. Which of the following did not represent a challenge to the ideas expressed in the cartoon?

- a. Social Gospel
- b. horizontal integration
- c. People's (Populist) Party
- d. unionization

**Explanations:**

- a. **Incorrect:** Social Gospel saw capitalism as the driving force behind urban poverty and class inequalities.
- b. **Correct:** Horizontal integration was an economic strategy of merging competition into one corporate entity, which often led to the creation of monopolies.
- c. **Incorrect:** The Populist Party appealed to workers and farmers, calling for regulations of trusts.
- d. **Incorrect:** Labor unions' priority was advocating for the rights of workers in the face of increasing mistreatment and low wages issued by corporations.

**Questions 8-10 refer to the excerpt below.**

We meet in the midst of a nation brought to the verge of moral, political, and material ruin. Corruption dominates the ballot-box, the Legislatures, the Congress, and touches even the ermine of the bench\*. The newspapers are largely subsidized or muzzled, public opinion silenced, business prostrated, homes covered with mortgages, labor impoverished, and the land concentrating in the hands of capitalists. The urban workmen are denied the right to organize for self-protection, imported pauperized labor beats down their wages, a hirelings standing army, unrecognized by laws, is established to shoot them down, and they are rapidly degenerating into European conditions. . . From the same prolific womb of governmental injustice we breed the two great classes—tramps and millionaires.

*\*figurative reference to the Supreme Court*

**Source:** *Proceedings of the Supreme Council of the National Farmers' Alliance and Industrial Union, 1890*

**8. The reference to “imported pauperized labor” most likely refers to the influence of which historical development in the late 19th Century?**

- a. Workforce competition created by an influx of largely poor, uneducated immigrants
- b. American markets being flooded by foreign goods from Asia and Latin America
- c. Migration of formerly enslaved blacks to northern cities following the Civil War
- d. Industrial capitalists cutting wages and subsequently increasing their own profits

**Explanations:**

- a. **Correct:** Certainly nativist in tone, labor unions saw immigration as a threat to American workers' well-being. In 1890, Ellis Island was designated as a federal immigration station where millions of European immigrants would arrive over the next half century.
- b. **Incorrect:** Foreign goods do not fit the description of labor in the excerpt, nor did they begin to dominate American commercial markets for another century.
- c. **Incorrect:** The Great Migration would take place in the coming years, especially after the Plessy v. Ferguson case, and did indeed concern urban labor interests. However, as Americans, black migrants could not be considered “imported”.
- d. **Incorrect:**

9. Which of the following people or groups would have most strongly opposed the ideas expressed in the excerpt above?

- a. The People's (Populist) Party
- b. factory workers
- c. Social Darwinists
- d. Jane Addams

**Explanations:**

- a. **Incorrect:** The Populists enjoyed an almost exclusively labor and agricultural constituency. The passage above is actually an excerpt from the founding convention for the People's Party.
- b. **Incorrect:** The overwhelming majority of factory workers would have supported the platform laid out in the excerpt as the industrial union interests were discussed.
- c. **Correct:** Social Darwinists would have likely opposed the Farmers' Alliance and union efforts of Populists. Calls for regulations and progressive reforms were intended to "level the playing field" while Social Darwinists saw "survival of the fittest" as valid.
- d. **Incorrect:** Jane Addams was the celebrated founder of Hull House, a settlement house in Chicago, and was a vocal critic of corporate corruption and mistreatment of workers.

10. Which of the following developments most significantly contributed to the circumstances described in the excerpt above?

- a. The expansion of laissez-faire policies
- b. The restriction of immigration from Asia
- c. The industrialized North's victory in the Civil War
- d. The emergence of tenant farming in the South

**Explanations:**

- a. **Correct:** Laissez-faire policies entailed the lack of regulations and general "hands off" approach by the government toward the national economy. This opened the door for the rampant corruption and abuse of labor that the Populists railed against.
- b. **Incorrect:** The denial of Chinese immigration in the 1880s only bolstered labor demands at the time and did not further contribute to further economic inequality.
- c. **Incorrect:** While the Union victory did create the occasion for continued industrial growth, it did not directly lead to corruption and other labor concerns.
- d. **Incorrect:** The predominant concerns from a farmer's perspective were the inequitable shipping rates levied by railroad companies. This was an industrial vs agricultural issue rather than the property and racial issue that sharecropping was.