

### Ch. 16 Test Review Packet

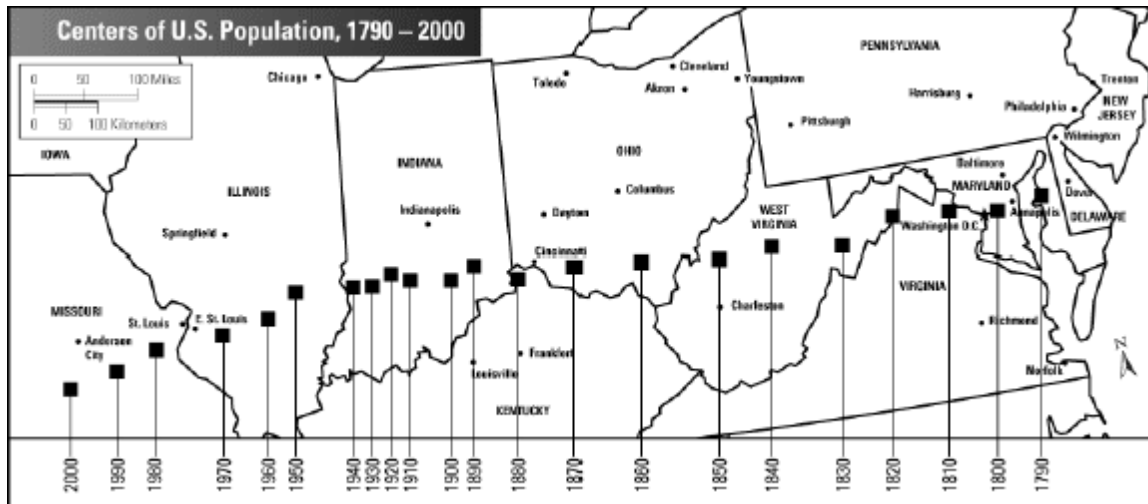
**Modified True/False**

Indicate whether the statement is true or false. If false, change the identified word or phrase to make the statement true.

- \_\_\_\_\_ 1. Thomas Eakins was an American painter who embraced realism, the belief that art and literature should present life in a realistic manner.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 2. The United States Post Office boosted mail-order businesses in 1896 by introducing a rural free delivery system that brought packages directly to every home.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 3. Joseph Pulitzer and William Randolph Hearst competed to capture mass audiences for their motion pictures.

**Multiple Choice**

Identify the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question. **Only Questions 4 - 8 Will use the Map!**



- \_\_\_\_\_ 4. What does this map show?
  - a. total U.S. population from 1790 to 2000
  - b. centers of U.S. population from 1790 to 2000
  - c. population of the 22 largest U.S. cities
  - d. change in U.S. population between 1790 and 2000

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- \_\_\_\_\_ 5. In which state was the center of population located in 1900?
- West Virginia
  - Ohio
  - Indiana
  - Illinois
- \_\_\_\_\_ 6. In which general direction did the center of population shift from 1790 to 1900?
- north
  - east
  - south
  - west
- \_\_\_\_\_ 7. Approximately how far, in miles, did the center of population shift between 1790 and 1900?
- about 100 miles
  - about 275 miles
  - about 575 miles
  - about 700 miles
- \_\_\_\_\_ 8. In which direction did the center of population shift between 1890 and 1900?
- northwest
  - northeast
  - southwest
  - southeast
- \_\_\_\_\_ 9. The factor that prevented the greatest number of children from attending public high schools was
- racism.
  - poverty.
  - language differences.
  - transportation problems.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 10. Southern states sometimes used a grandfather clause to allow them to
- keep uneducated whites from exercising their right to vote.
  - distinguish between recent immigrants and longtime citizens.
  - keep African Americans from voting while allowing whites to do so.
  - deny voting rights to African Americans who passed the literacy test.

- \_\_\_\_\_ 11. Cities in the late 19th century expanded with the development of all of the following **except**
- subways.
  - skyscrapers.
  - airplanes.
  - suspension bridges.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 12. Skyscrapers were made possible by the invention of
- safer fire escapes.
  - larger bricks and stronger cement.
  - the elevator and a steel framework.
  - the airplane and the bicycle.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 13. Jim Crow laws were laws that
- separated the races.
  - denied citizenship to Asian immigrants.
  - taxed voters.
  - promoted discrimination against women.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 14. In the case of *Plessy v. Ferguson*, the Supreme Court ruled that
- lynching was a federal crime.
  - school segregation was unconstitutional.
  - voting rights could not be tied to any form of tax.
  - racial segregation in public facilities was legal.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 15. Which development lowered the price of newspapers to a penny a copy?
- a printing press that simultaneously printed both sides of the paper
  - a lower price for American timber used by paper mills
  - a drop in the wages of newspaper delivery boys
  - a new lightweight engine developed for use in aircraft
- \_\_\_\_\_ 16. Which effect can be traced directly to the Supreme Court's ruling in *Plessy v. Ferguson*?
- Southern blacks lost their voting rights for 60 years.
  - Lynching of African Americans continued into the 1920s.
  - Racial segregation was permitted for nearly 60 years.
  - Race riots broke out in New York and other large cities.

- \_\_\_\_\_ 17. How did George Eastman contribute to an explosion in the popularity of photography?
- by taking photographs of the Wright brothers' first flight at Kitty Hawk
  - by inventing a camera that was larger and heavier than most
  - by inventing a camera that could develop pictures on the spot
  - by inventing a camera that used roll film instead of heavy glass plates
- \_\_\_\_\_ 18. Which type of fiction was very popular around the turn of the 20th century?
- realistic portrayals of American life
  - Western adventure tales
  - novels about the grand life of the upper class
  - stories about sports heroes

### Matching

*Select the letter of the term, name, or phrase that best completes the statement.*

- |                            |                              |
|----------------------------|------------------------------|
| a. Frederick Law Olmsted   | f. Louis Sullivan            |
| b. Mark Twain              | g. W. E. B. Du Bois          |
| c. George Eastman          | h. Marshall Field            |
| d. Ida B. Wells            | i. Booker T. Washington      |
| e. William Randolph Hearst | j. Orville and Wilbur Wright |

- \_\_\_\_\_ 19. The inventor of the popular roll-film camera was \_\_\_\_\_.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 20. In Chicago, \_\_\_\_\_ opened the first department store in the nation.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 21. The landscape architect \_\_\_\_\_ led the movement for planned urban parks.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 22. The first skyscraper was designed by \_\_\_\_\_.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 23. According to \_\_\_\_\_, educated blacks should immediately join the mainstream of society.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 24. The first powered airplane was developed by \_\_\_\_\_.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 25. By writing and lecturing, \_\_\_\_\_ tried to end the lynching of African Americans.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 26. Novelist and humorist \_\_\_\_\_ wrote books that have become American classics.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 27. The Tuskegee Institute was founded by \_\_\_\_\_ to help African Americans develop useful job skills.

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\_\_\_\_\_ 28. Competing with Joseph Pulitzer, \_\_\_\_\_ published sensational stories in his newspapers.

*Select the letter of the term, name, or phrase that best matches each description. Note: Some letters may not be used at all. Some may be used more than once.*

- |                    |                              |
|--------------------|------------------------------|
| a. skyscraper      | f. Boston                    |
| b. Central Park    | g. George Eastman            |
| c. Louis Sullivan  | h. Richmond                  |
| d. Brooklyn Bridge | i. Frederick Law Olmsted     |
| e. Daniel Burnham  | j. Orville and Wilbur Wright |

\_\_\_\_\_ 29. He invented the Kodak camera.

\_\_\_\_\_ 30. These pioneer aviators helped make airmail possible.

\_\_\_\_\_ 31. This city's Back Bay area was originally a 450-acre swamp.

\_\_\_\_\_ 32. Elevators and steel supports helped make this land-saver possible.

\_\_\_\_\_ 33. This landscape architect spearheaded the movement for planned urban parks.

\_\_\_\_\_ 34. Completed in 1883, this "eighth wonder of the world" that connected Brooklyn to Manhattan took 14 years to build.

\_\_\_\_\_ 35. This was intended to soothe the inhabitants of New York City and let them enjoy a "natural setting."

\_\_\_\_\_ 36. This architectural pioneer designed the "proud and soaring, " ten-story Wainwright building in St. Louis, Missouri.

\_\_\_\_\_ 37. This architect created an overall plan for Chicago that included a lakefront of elegant parks.

\_\_\_\_\_ 38. This was the first American city to electrify its urban transit.

**Short Answer**

Document-Based Questions. Historical Context: By 1900, the Tuskegee Institute, headed by Booker T. Washington, had been operating for almost 20 years. Five years later, W. E. B. Du Bois would found the Niagara Movement. The two leaders had differing points of view and different agendas for African Americans.

Study each document carefully and answer the question about it.

Brickmaking has now become such an important industry at [Tuskegee Institute] that last season our students manufactured twelve hundred thousand of first-class bricks. . . . Aside from this, scores of young men have mastered the brickmaking trade . . . and are now engaged in this industry in many parts of the South.

The making of these bricks taught me an important lesson in regard to the relations of the two races in the South. many white people who had no contact with our school . . . came to us to buy bricks because they found out that ours were good bricks. They discovered that we were supplying a real want in the community. The making of these bricks caused many of the white residents in the neighborhood to begin to feel that . . . in educating our students we were adding something to the wealth and comfort of the community. As the people of the neighborhood came to us to buy bricks, we got acquainted with them; . . . Our business interests became intermingled. . . . This, in a large measure, helped to lay the foundation for the pleasant relations that have continued to exist between us and the white people in that section, and which now extend throughout the South.

**Document #2**

Mr. Washington represents in Negro thought the old attitude of adjustment and submission. . . . [He] distinctly asks that black people give up, at least for the present, three things,—

First, political power,  
Second, insistence on civil rights,  
Third, higher education of Negro youth,—

and concentrate all their energies on industrial education, the accumulation of wealth, and the conciliation of the South. This policy has been courageously and insistently advocated for over fifteen years. . . . In these years there have occurred:

1. The disfranchisement of the Negro.
2. The legal creation of a distinct status of civil inferiority for the Negro.
3. The steady withdrawal of aid from institutions for the higher training of the Negro.

These movements are not, to be sure, direct results of Mr. Washington's teachings; but his propaganda has . . . helped their speedier accomplishment.

The question then comes: Is it possible, and probable, that nine

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millions of men can make effective progress in economic lines if they are deprived of political rights, made a servile caste, and allowed only the most meagre chance for developing their exceptional men?

—from *The Souls of Black Folk* by W. E. B. Du Bois

39. What accomplishments of the Tuskegee Institute does Washington cite in this excerpt?

40. According to Du Bois, what has Booker T. Washington asked blacks to give up by emphasizing economic advancement?