

CH 16

Which of the following characterized agriculture in both the West and the South in the period 1879-1900

- A) use of dry-farming techniques
- B) increased production
- C) introduction of share-cropping
- D) raising crops for subsistence, not commerce
- E) rising prices for farm products

The outbreak of the Indian Wars of 1870's was caused by all of the following except

- A) The U.S. government's effort to isolate Indian tribes on smaller reservations
- B) the rejection of earlier treaties by Sioux warriors
- C) the rush of gold miners into Indian lands
- D) perceived failure of the U.S. government to honor past treaty commitments
- E) the division of tribal lands into individual farms for tribal measures

The goals of the assimilationists were most in conflict which of the following?

- A) founders of the Carlisle
- B) proponents of farming and industrial training
- C) terms of the Dawes Act of 1887
- D) terms of the Indian Reorganization Act of 1834
- E) the granting of citizenship to Native Americans

The chief cause of farm protest in the late 19th century was

- A) the closing of the open range
- B) overproduction of crops on the Great Plains
- C) middlemen, trusts, and railroads
- D) the increased money supply and prices
- E) increased competition from international sources

The Chinese Exclusion Act of 1882 is most closely associated with

- A) the expensive technologies involved in deep-shaft mining
- B) hostility to foreigners in western states
- C) competition of a transcontinental railroad
- D) farmer's grievances
- E) segregation and racial tensions in the South

According to the Turner thesis, the frontier encouraged all of the following EXCEPT

- A) social and political democracy
- B) inventive and practical approaches to problems
- C) a safety valve for discontent
- D) a growth in class divisions
- E) a wasteful attitude towards natural resources

After the Granger laws ran into legal problems and were overturned in the case of *Wabash v. Illinois*, Congress attempted to provide relief through the

- A) Sherman Antitrust Act**
- B) Interstate Commerce Act**
- C) graduated income tax**
- D) Homestead Act**
- E) Atlanta Compromise**

The main result of the crop lien system in the South in the late 19th century was

- A) a fairer distribution of land ownerships among whites and blacks**
- B) a decrease in the number of acres planted in cotton**
- C) a cycle of debt for tenant farmers**
- D) increased credit from northern bankers**
- E) greater diversification of crops**

The New South movement promoted all of the following EXCEPT

- A) tax exemptions to attract new industries
- B) southern railroad systems integrated with the North
- C) a more self-sufficient southern economy
- D) social integration of the races
- E) investment in manufacturing

The Supreme Court upheld "separate but equal" accommodations for public in the case of

- A) Plessy v. Ferguson
- B) Munn v. Illinois
- C) Wabash v. Illinois
- D) Dred Scott v. Sanford
- E) Brown v. Topeka

