

# Unit 8 Review

1. Which group would disagree with this statement? "Owning a plot of land provides a sense of freedom."
  - a. Texas ranchers
  - b. European settlers
  - c. U.S. government
  - d. American Indians
2. All of these were an effect of the Homestead Act except
  - a. an increase in U.S. farms.
  - b. an increase in railway lines.
  - c. a decrease in settlers moving west.
  - d. a decrease in American Indian land.
3. Which group was most responsible for the completion of the transcontinental railroad?
  - a. Great Plains homesteaders
  - b. Chinese immigrants
  - c. California miners
  - d. U.S. military
4. How did the U.S. government entice railroad companies to take on the transcontinental railroad project?
  - a. by paying for all supplies
  - b. by offering land subsidies
  - c. by providing all the laborers
  - d. by transporting supplies by rail
5. Which group was negatively affected by the transcontinental railroad?
  - a. Plains Indians
  - b. cattle ranchers
  - c. Irish immigrants
  - d. shipping workers
6. What caused the Plains Indians to finally move to reservations?
  - a. financial incentives
  - b. opportunity to own land
  - c. educational opportunities
  - d. extermination of the bison
7. Under the Indian Removal Act of 1830, what was promised to American Indians?
  - a. land in the Great Plains
  - b. protection of homelands
  - c. land to freely hunt bison
  - d. homes on reservations in the East
8. What is the significance of the Battle of the Little Big Horn?
  - a. It was a famous U.S. Army victory.
  - b. It was an event that forced Congress to honor treaties.
  - c. It was the last big battle between the army and American Indians.
  - d. It was the longest battle fought by the army and American Indians.

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9. What was an effect of the high tariffs that Congress placed on imported goods after the Civil War?
  - a. Foreign competition decreased.
  - b. The quality of products improved.
  - c. The cost of domestic goods increased.
  - d. New business growth was discouraged.
  
10. Which of these describes the economic policy known as laissez-faire?
  - a. government control of business
  - b. government protection of workers
  - c. government guidance of labor practices
  - d. government non-interference with business
  
11. How were farms affected by the growth of big business?
  - a. Farms were bought up by factory developers.
  - b. New machinery provided farms a greater crop yield.
  - c. New machinery was too expensive for commercial farms.
  - d. Farms were sold because food products were imported.
  
12. Which of these is an important aspect of industrialization?
  - a. government-owned businesses
  - b. privately owned businesses
  - c. machine-made products
  - d. handmade goods
  
13. How did Thomas Edison improve the quality of life in U.S. cities?
  - a. by building tenement houses
  - b. by improving factory conditions
  - c. by inventing communication systems
  - d. by creating an electrical distribution system
  
14. Mass production of goods affected life in the United States in all of these ways except
  - a. more factories were built.
  - b. more people were employed.
  - c. products were more affordable.
  - d. working conditions were better.
  
15. Which of these was an effect of the rapid growth of cities due to industrialization?
  - a. crowded tenement housing
  - b. immigration restrictions
  - c. improved city services
  - d. high unemployment
  
16. Labor unions were organized to represent the interests of
  - a. workers.
  - b. consumers.
  - c. corporations.
  - d. entrepreneurs.

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17. What did the United States offer immigrants that they could not get in their homeland?
  - a. clean cities
  - b. plentiful jobs
  - c. close families
  - d. home ownership
  
18. What did assimilation require of immigrants?
  - a. working on farms
  - b. purchasing businesses
  - c. changing religious beliefs
  - d. adapting to a new way of life
  
19. How are refugees different from other immigrants?
  - a. They are invited to live in a country.
  - b. They are fleeing to save their lives.
  - c. They are criminals banished from their country.
  - d. They are people who leave their family behind.
  
20. Why did immigrants form ethnic neighborhoods?
  - a. They did not want better housing.
  - b. They were not accepted elsewhere.
  - c. They did not want to live with citizens.
  - d. They did not want to share their culture.
  
21. Between 1880 and 1920, Europeans' introduction to the United States was at
  - a. Ellis Island.
  - b. Angel Island.
  - c. Los Angeles Airport.
  - d. Grand Central Station.
  
22. Why did many Jews emigrate from eastern Europe?
  - a. to escape poverty
  - b. to attend universities
  - c. to become entrepreneurs
  - d. to escape religious persecution
  
23. Why were U.S. immigrants often met with resentment?
  - a. People thought they took jobs away from citizens.
  - b. People were envious of their wealth and experience.
  - c. People thought the country would become too crowded.
  - d. People were afraid they would take over the country.
  
24. Why did so many Mexicans come to the United States between 1910 and 1920?
  - a. to search for gold
  - b. to flee religious persecution
  - c. to escape the Mexican Revolution
  - d. to claim lands lost during the Mexican-American War

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25. What was an effect of the quota system established by Congress in 1921?
- a. Immigration of Africans increased.
  - b. Immigrants returned to their home countries.
  - c. The United States had fewer immigrants than in the past.
  - d. The United States refused to accept any new immigrants.