

NAME _____

DATE _____

TEACHER _____

PERIOD _____

End of Unit I Test KEY

1. Which of the following did NOT support rapid industrialization during the Gilded Age?
 - A Availability of electricity
 - B The gospel of wealth
 - C The Bessemer process
 - D Completion of the transcontinental railroad

2. Unions in the Gilded Age changed all of the following, EXCEPT:
 - A Division of labor
 - B Unequal pay among workers with similar skills
 - C Safety of working conditions
 - D Laws to protect workers

3. Buying a large quantity of raw goods at a reduced price is an example of which of the following:
 - A Economies of scale
 - B Horizontal consolidation
 - C Mass production
 - D Consolidation of industries

4. Which of the following is NOT a theory, law, or policy that nativists created?
 - A American Protective Association
 - B Sherman Anti-Trust Act
 - C Immigration taxation
 - D Chinese Exclusion Act

5. Which of the following is NOT a correct pairing of person and the activity for which he or she was famous?
- A Edwin Drake discovered oil in Pennsylvania.
 - B Andrew Carnegie was the head of the Standard Oil Trust.
 - C Boss Tweed was the political head of Tammany Hall.
 - D Samuel Gompers founded the American Federation of Labor.
6. Which of the following is true about immigration to America during the Gilded Age?
- A All immigrants entered the United States through Ellis Island.
 - B Immigrants sought economic opportunities equally in rural and urban areas.
 - C New immigrants in the late 1800s were primarily from northern European countries.
 - D Many immigrants went to the United States to be closer to family members who had already immigrated.
7. Which of the following is NOT a direct effect of urbanization?
- A The formation of ethnic neighborhoods
 - B The founding of settlement houses
 - C The rise of party bosses
 - D The creation of labor unions
8. Which of the following is a true statement?
- A Nativism caused the formation of the theory of natural selection.
 - B Harsh conditions during the completion of the transcontinental railroad caused the Pullman strike.
 - C Laissez-faire capitalism caused a rise in philanthropy among the wealthy.
 - D The slow development of city governments caused the rise of political machines.
9. Which person is considered both a captain of industry and a robber baron?
- A Thomas Edison
 - B Henry Bessemer
 - C John D. Rockefeller
 - D Mark Twain
10. At the close of the Gilded Age, all of the following problems had been addressed, EXCEPT:
- A How to open new markets throughout the nation
 - B How to slow the tide of immigration to the United States
 - C How to communicate more efficiently, using new technologies
 - D How to fix corruption in city governments

11. The theories of social Darwinism and laissez-faire capitalism were often combined to argue that:

- A** In both society and the economy, noninterference allows for the success of the fittest
- B** In both society and the economy, those who can adapt to new surroundings are meant to survive
- C** In both society and the economy, natural selection determines who will rise to the top
- D** In both society and the economy, competition helps everyone to become better

12. What do union members and settlement house founders have in common?

- A** Both strove to protect the rights of immigrants.
- B** Both were in the business of reforming society.
- C** Both were fearful of the effects of industrialization.
- D** Both were careful to form alliances with party bosses.

13. The government's lack of interference in the growth of industries demonstrates support of:

- A** Social Darwinism
- B** Gospel of wealth
- C** Monopolies
- D** Free enterprise

14. Which of the following is NOT a challenge that new immigrants faced in the Gilded Age?

- A** Lack of jobs
- B** Lack of clean housing
- C** Lack of safe neighborhoods
- D** Lack of ties to native culture

15. Which of the following statements shows why the Gilded Age is an appropriate title for this time period?

- A** Sharp divisions arose between the upper and lower classes.
- B** The formation of unions undermined the growth of industries.
- C** Immigrants had difficulty holding on to their native cultures.
- D** The wealthy shared their prosperity through philanthropy.

Saving President Garfield

1. Charles Guiteau shot James Garfield on July 2, 1881. The president remained alive until September 19, 1881. When Garfield was shot, a bullet lodged inside his chest. During the Gilded Age, there were two methods of treating bullet wounds. First, if a bullet had penetrated an organ, doctors would perform a surgery to remove it. If a bullet had not penetrated an organ, the chances of recovery were much better if doctors delayed the surgery until the patient's condition stabilized. Therefore, finding the exact location of the bullet was critical in the president's recovery. X-rays had not yet been invented, so the only way to determine the exact location of the bullet was to do a manual probe with instruments. If doctors had to make several probes to locate the bullet, however, they would increase the risk of infection.
2. Because Garfield's doctors were not sure of the location of the bullet, they chose to delay probing the president's body. As a result of this decision, newspapers across the United States printed several editorials criticizing the White House doctors. Soon, people across the nation, only a handful of whom were trained medical professionals, began sending the doctors suggestions for the best way to treat the president's bullet wounds.
3. Two inventors, Simon Newcomb and Alexander Graham Bell, also had ideas about how to help the president. Newcomb had been experimenting with running electricity through wire coils and placing metal near them. He had found that when metal was placed near the coils, they filled with electricity and produced a faint hum. The problem was that the hum was so faint that it was difficult to hear. Newcomb suggested that he might be able to perfect his invention so that it could be used on President Garfield. Bell contacted Newcomb and offered to assist him. Bell's own invention of the telephone was the answer Newcomb been seeking. His telephone amplified sound.
4. The instrument Newcomb and Bell invented worked on numerous patients, but it was unable to locate the bullet lodged inside of the president's chest. A few weeks after their last attempt to help, President Garfield was moved to his home in New Jersey, where he died on September 19, 1881.
5. Why did Bell and Newcomb's invention work on others but not on the president? The problem was the president's bed. Coil-spring mattresses had just been invented. The White House was one of the few homes in America that had the coil-spring mattresses. Bell and Newcomb's invention was, in fact, detecting metal, but the machine was producing a constant hum. As a result, they could not pinpoint the bullet's location. Unfortunately, the inventors did not realize that the machine was detecting the coil springs in the president's bed. If they had moved Garfield off the bed and onto the floor or a table, their apparatus would have detected exactly where the bullet was, and the White House surgeons could have saved Garfield's life.

16. Why did Bell think that he could help Newcomb?

- A** His invention of the telephone made sounds louder.
- B** The telephone could allow Newcomb to call for help if he needed it.
- C** He had an invention that was good at detecting metal.
- D** He was a doctor and could help Newcomb perform the surgery.

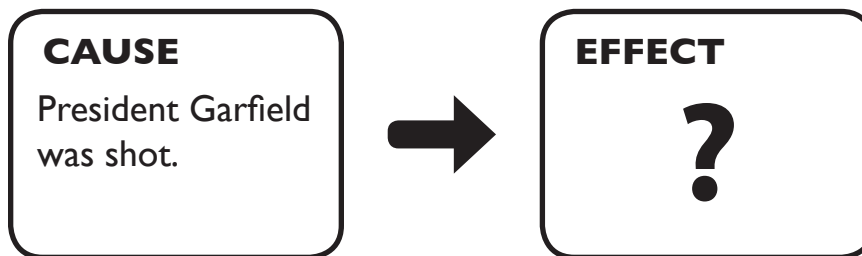
17. Why did Newcomb's invention fail to save Garfield's life?

- A It could not actually detect metal.
- B He could not hear the hum given off by the coil.
- C The coil was detecting the metal in the mattress, rather than the bullet.
- D Newcomb had never tested the invention on a patient before and did not know what he was doing.

18. What is the main idea of paragraph 2?

- A Many medical professionals had ideas about how to treat Garfield.
- B The publication of the doctors' decision resulted in letters with suggestions for saving the president.
- C President Garfield was shot on July 2, 1881, and lived until September 19, 1881.
- D Because the doctors did not know the location of the bullet, they waited before probing Garfield's body.

19.



Which of the following statements completes the diagram?

- A Bell invented the telephone.
- B President Garfield died on September 19, 1881.
- C Newcomb's invention detected metal.
- D The X-ray machine had not yet been invented.

20.

1. Bell suggested that he could help Newcomb.
2. Newcomb began experimenting with electricity and wire coils.
3. Newcomb and Bell's instrument successfully found bullets in several patients.
4. Bell invented the telephone.
5. Newcomb and Bell's instrument failed to save President Garfield.

What is the correct arrangement of these events chronologically?

- A 4, 2, 3, 1, 5
- B 4, 3, 2, 5, 1
- C 4, 1, 2, 3, 5
- D 4, 2, 1, 3, 5