UNIT #2 TEST: Immigration, Urbanization, and Unionization

Answer Section

TRUE/FALSE

1. Ans: T PTS: 1

2. Ans: F PTS: 1

3. Ans: F PTS: 1

MULTIPLE CHOICE

4. Ans: B PTS: 1 DIF: E
   Ref: Learn more about this question in The American Vision, page 442, and in the Reading Essentials and Note-Taking Guide, Chapter 13, Section 1, or use the Interactive Tutor Self-Assessment CD-ROM, and visit this book’s Online Learning Center at glencoe.com. Nat: II.B| III.H| III.I
   Sta: 6.3|6.3.1 NOT: p. 442

5. Ans: C PTS: 1 DIF: C
   Ref: Learn more about this question in The American Vision, page 451, and in the Reading Essentials and Note-Taking Guide, Chapter 13, Section 2, or use the Interactive Tutor Self-Assessment CD-ROM, and visit this book’s Online Learning Center at glencoe.com. Nat: II.B| II.D
   Sta: 6.1|6.1.1 NOT: p. 451

6. Ans: C PTS: 1 DIF: E
   Ref: Learn more about this question in The American Vision, page 446, and in the Reading Essentials and Note-Taking Guide, Chapter 13, Section 1, or use the Interactive Tutor Self-Assessment CD-ROM, and visit this book’s Online Learning Center at glencoe.com. Nat: X.F
   Sta: 6.3 NOT: p. 446

7. Ans: D PTS: 1 DIF: A
   Ref: Learn more about this question in The American Vision, page 445, and in the Reading Essentials and Note-Taking Guide, Chapter 13, Section 1, or use the Interactive Tutor Self-Assessment CD-ROM, and visit this book’s Online Learning Center at glencoe.com. Nat: II.B| IV.E| V.A
   Sta: F2.1 NOT: p. 445

8. Ans: D PTS: 1 DIF: A
   Ref: Learn more about this question in The American Vision, page 443, and in the Reading Essentials and Note-Taking Guide, Chapter 13, Section 1, or use the Interactive Tutor Self-Assessment CD-ROM, and visit this book’s Online Learning Center at glencoe.com. Nat: III.C| III.H| V.A
9. ANS: D PTS: 1 DIF: A
REF: Learn more about this question in The American Vision, page 446, and in the Reading Essentials and Note-Taking Guide, Chapter 13, Section 1, or use the Interactive Tutor Self-Assessment CD-ROM, and visit this book’s Online Learning Center at glencoe.com.

10. ANS: D PTS: 1
11. ANS: C PTS: 1
12. ANS: B PTS: 1
13. ANS: D PTS: 1
14. ANS: B PTS: 1
15. ANS: D PTS: 1
16. ANS: D PTS: 1
17. ANS: D PTS: 1

YES/NO

18. ANS: Y push factor
PTS: 1
19. ANS: N pull
PTS: 1
20. ANS: N pull
PTS: 1
21. ANS: Y push
PTS: 1
22. ANS: Y
   pull
   PTS: 1

COMPLETION

23. ANS: A
   PTS: 1

24. ANS: E
   PTS: 1

25. ANS: A
   PTS: 1

26. ANS: A
   PTS: 1

27. ANS: E
   PTS: 1

28. ANS: E
   PTS: 1

29. ANS: A
   PTS: 1

MATCHING

30. ANS: G  PTS: 1  DIF: A
   REF: Learn more about this question in The American Vision, page 459, and in the Reading Essentials and Note-Taking Guide, Chapter 13, Section 3, or use the Interactive Tutor Self-Assessment CD-ROM, and visit this book’s Online Learning Center at glencoe.com.  NAT: IV.D| V.E
   STA: 6.3| 6.3.1 NOT: p. 459

31. ANS: C  PTS: 1  DIF: A
38. ANS: J  PTS: 1  DIF: A
REF: Learn more about this question in The American Vision, page 481, and in the Reading Essentials and Note-Taking Guide, Chapter 13, Section 5, or use the Interactive Tutor Self-Assessment CD-ROM, and visit this book’s Online Learning Center at glencoe.com.
NAT: I.C| IV.B| IV.C| IV.E| IV.F| V.A| V.B| VI.A| X.F  STA: 6.3| 6.3.2  NOT: p. 481

39. ANS: I  PTS: 1  DIF: C
REF: Learn more about this question in The American Vision, page 461, and in the Reading Essentials and Note-Taking Guide, Chapter 13, Section 3, or use the Interactive Tutor Self-Assessment CD-ROM, and visit this book’s Online Learning Center at glencoe.com.
NAT: I.C| I.D| I.E| IV.E  NOT: p. 461

SHORT ANSWER

40. ANS: D
PTS: 1  DIF: A
REF: Learn more about this question in The American Vision, page 444, and in the Reading Essentials and Note-Taking Guide, Chapter 13, Section 1, or use the Interactive Tutor Self-Assessment CD-ROM, and visit this book’s Online Learning Center at glencoe.com.

ESSAY

41. ANS:
Crime, violence, disease, and pollution posed threats to city dwellers. The rapid growth of cities made these problems worse. Pickpockets, swindlers, and thieves thrived in urban living conditions. Alcohol contributed to violent crime, both inside and outside the home. Improper sewage disposal contaminated drinking water and triggered epidemics of typhoid fever and cholera. Pollution resulted from the smoke, soot, and ash from coal and wood fires.

PTS: 1  DIF: A
REF: Learn more about this question in The American Vision, page 454, and in the Reading Essentials and Note-Taking Guide, Chapter 13, Section 2, or use the Interactive Tutor Self-Assessment CD-ROM, and visit this book’s Online Learning Center at glencoe.com.
UNIT #2 TEST: Immigration, Urbanization, and Unionization

True/False (2 points each)
Indicate whether the statement is true or false.

____ 1. People worked between 10-14 hours a day, six days a week during this time period.

____ 2. Labor Unions experienced great success in the late 1800s by getting legislation passed that improved working conditions for the working class.

____ 3. The owners of the Triangle Shirtwaist Factory were imprisoned and found guilty of their crime.

Multiple Choice (2 points each)
Identify the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.

____ 4. By the late 1890s, what region were the most immigrants coming from (see US Immigration Chart on pg. 2)

____ 5. In the late 1800s, the most common form of transportation was the
   a. cablecar.  c. horse drawn carriage
   b. trolley.  d. subway.

____ 6. Nativists wanted to
   a. group immigrants into their own section of a city.
   b. assimilate immigrants into American society.
   c. limit or cut off immigration.
   d. convert immigrants to Protestantism.

____ 7. In the early 1860s, Chinese immigrants came to the United States to
   a. escape industrialization in China.
   b. work in factories in Chicago.
   c. escape religious persecution.
   d. work on the transcontinental railroad.
8. What does the chart indicate happened to immigration patterns between 1870 and 1900?
   a. Immigration declined from southern and eastern Europe during this period.
   b. Immigration from the Americas reached its peak by 1890, then declined.
   c. Immigration from Asia peaked at the same time that immigration from southern and eastern Europe peaked.
   d. Immigration from northern and western Europe peaked shortly after 1880.
9. According to the diagram, the nativists were afraid that ________ would gain too much power.
   a. the Chinese       c. immigrant workers
   b. convicts          d. the Catholic Church

10. All of the following are examples of Push & Pull Factors, EXCEPT:
   a. Religious Oppression       c. Better Standard of Living
   b. Political Oppression        d. a free lunch

11. The Pullman Strike (1895) is significant because it:
   a. advanced the cause of the working poor
   b. many people died during the holdout
   c. showed that the government supported the employers and not the workers
   d. None of the above

12. Where did most working class people live?
   a. sky-loft apartments       c. townhouses
   b. tenements                 d. both a and c

13. Which characteristic would NOT be typical of a tenement?
   a. 10 by 10 in size          c. public bathrooms
   b. dark hallways             d. sanitary

14. Who was the famous muckraker that wrote ‘How the Other Half Lives’?
   a. Upton Sinclair           c. Mother Jones
   b. Jacob Riis               d. Louis Sullivan

15. Which of the following is NOT true of assembly line work?
   a. monotonous               c. faster production
   b. unskilled workers        d. artistic freedom

16. Sweatshops typically hired
   a. women                    c. men
   b. children                 d. both a and b

17. Which of the following resulted from the publication of “The Jungle”:
   a. Meat Inspection Act      c. food becomes safer to consume
   b. Pure Food and Drug Act   d. all of the above
**Push or Pull (2 points each)**
*Indicate whether the statement describes a push or pull factor.*

A = Push  
B = Pull

____ 18. Religious oppression.
____ 20. Better jobs and a higher standard of living.
____ 21. Conflict or war.
____ 22. Humanitarian protection, or protection from persecution based on race or nationality.

**Completion (2 points each)**
*Determine if each statement applies to Angel Island, Ellis Island or both. Use the following abbreviations on your answer sheet:*

A-Angel Island  
E-Ellis Island  
B-Both

23. Processed mainly Chinese Immigrants.
24. Goal was to admit immigrants.
25. Located on the west side of the United States.
26. Asked specific questions about someone's family and village.
27. Processing took on average 5 hours.
28. Only processed steerage passengers.
29. People used false identities to try and enter the US.

**Matching (2 points)**

*Match each item with the correct statement below.*

a. Steerage  
b. Ellis Island  
c. Nativism  
d. Social Darwinism  
e. Tenements  
f. Upton Sinclair  
g. Jacob Riis  
h. Triangle Shirtwaist Co.  
i. Knights of Labor  
j. American Federation of Labor
30. A photographer and journalist who exposed the American public to the living conditions of the working poor

31. resentment or dislike towards foreigners/immigrants

32. a three-story immigration processing building located in New York Harbor

33. an event that exposed the hazardous working conditions that the working poor had to work in

34. An author whose work *The Jungle* led to the passing of food and meat regulations and inspection codes

35. argument used by the rich to justify their extreme wealth

36. over-crowded working class living quarters

37. the lower hull of a steam-engine boat, often crowded and the only mode of transportation that immigrants could afford

38. skilled labor union led by Samuel Gompers that wanted better wages, working conditions and working hours

39. opposed strikes, used boycotts, and supported arbitration

**Database Question—READ THE PASSAGE BEFORE ANSWERING QUESTION 40. (2 points)**

On cold winter nights, when every bunk had its tenant, I have stood in such a lodging-room more than once, and listening to the snoring of the sleepers like the regular strokes of an engine, and the slow creaking of the beams under their restless weight, imagined myself on shipboard and experienced the very real nausea of sea-sickness. The one thing that did not favor the deception was the air; its character could not be mistaken.

—Jacob Riis, *How the Other Half Lives*

40. In the above quote by Jacob Riis, he is concerned about which of the following:
A. low wages
B. lack of running water
C. saloons
D. poor housing

Choice Strategy
Essay

41. **Describe**, in detail, the **problems of urban living and working conditions** in the late 1800s and early 1900s. Be sure to reference specific information from the articles by Jacob Riis and Upton Sinclair. Lastly, explain how and why working conditions finally improved for the working poor. (20 points)

Crime, violence, disease, and pollution posed threats to _1)______________. The rapid growth of cities made these problems worse. Pickpockets, swindlers, and thieves thrived in urban living conditions. Alcohol contributed to violent crime, both inside and outside the home. Improper 2)______________ disposal contaminated drinking water and triggered epidemics of typhoid fever and cholera. 3)______________ resulted from the smoke, soot, and ash from coal and wood fires.

1)  
a) country people  
b) city dwellers

2)  
a) sewage  
b) plastic

3)  
a) railroads  
b) pollution

Choice Strategy
UNIT #2 TEST: Immigration, Urbanization, and Unionization

True/False (2 points each)
*Indicate whether the statement is true or false.*

___ 1. People worked between 10-14 hours a day, six days a week during this time period.

___ 2. Labor Unions experienced great success in the late 1800s by getting legislation passed that improved working conditions for the working class.

___ 3. The owners of the Triangle Shirtwaist Factory were imprisoned and found guilty of their crime.

Multiple Choice (2 points each)
*Identify the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.*

___ 4. By the late 1890s, what region were the most immigrants coming from (see US Immigration Chart on pg. 2)
   a. European Jews.  
   b. eastern and southern Europeans.  
   c. Chinese.  
   d. Japanese.

___ 5. In the late 1800s, the most common form of transportation was the
   a. cablecar.  
   b. trolley.  
   c. horse drawn carriage  
   d. subway.

___ 6. Nativists wanted to
   a. group immigrants into their own section of a city.  
   b. assimilate immigrants into American society.  
   c. limit or cut off immigration.  
   d. convert immigrants to Protestantism.

___ 7. In the early 1860s, Chinese immigrants came to the United States to
   a. escape industrialization in China.  
   b. work in factories in Chicago.  
   c. escape religious persecution.  
   d. work on the transcontinental railroad.
8. What does the chart indicate happened to immigration patterns between 1870 and 1900?
   a. Immigration declined from southern and eastern Europe during this period.
   b. Immigration from the Americas reached its peak by 1890, then declined.
   c. Immigration from Asia peaked at the same time that immigration from southern and eastern Europe peaked.
   d. Immigration from northern and western Europe peaked shortly after 1880.
9. According to the diagram, the nativists were afraid that ________ would gain too much power.
   a. the Chinese  
   b. convicts  
   c. immigrant workers  
   d. the Catholic Church

10. All of the following are examples of Push & Pull Factors, EXCEPT:
   a. Religious Oppression  
   b. Political Oppression  
   c. Better Standard of Living  
   d. a free lunch

11. The Pullman Strike (1895) is significant because it:
   a. advanced the cause of the working poor  
   b. many people died during the holdout  
   c. showed that the government supported the employers and not the workers  
   d. None of the above

12. Where did most working class people live?
   a. sky-loft apartments  
   b. tenements  
   c. townhouses  
   d. both a and c

13. Which characteristic would NOT be typical of a tenement?
   a. 10 by 10 in size  
   b. dark hallways  
   c. public bathrooms  
   d. sanitary

14. Who was the famous muckraker that wrote ‘How the Other Half Lives’?
   a. Upton Sinclair  
   b. Jacob Riis  
   c. Mother Jones  
   d. Louis Sullivan

15. Which of the following is NOT true of assembly line work?
   a. monotonous  
   b. unskilled workers  
   c. faster production  
   d. artistic freedom

16. Sweatshops typically hired
   a. women  
   b. children  
   c. men  
   d. both a and b

17. Which of the following resulted from the publication of “The Jungle”:
   a. Meat Inspection Act  
   b. Pure Food and Drug Act  
   c. food becomes safer to consume  
   d. all of the above
Push or Pull (2 points each)

Indicate whether the statement describes a push or pull factor.

A = Push
B = Pull

___ 18. Religious oppression.
___ 20. Better jobs and a higher standard of living.
___ 21. Conflict or war.
___ 22. Humanitarian protection, or protection from persecution based on race or nationality.

Completion (2 points each)

Determine if each statement applies to Angel Island, Ellis Island or both. Use the following abbreviations on your answer sheet:

A-Angel Island
E-Ellis Island
B-Both

23. Processed mainly Chinese Immigrants.
24. Goal was to admit immigrants.
25. Located on the west side of the United States.
26. Asked specific questions about someone’s family and village.
27. Processing took on average 5 hours.
28. Only processed steerage passengers.
29. People used false identities to try and enter the US.

Matching (2 points)

Match each item with the correct statement below.

a. Steerage f. Upton Sinclair
g. Jacob Riis
b. Ellis Island h. Triangle Shirtwaist Co.
c. Nativism i. Knights of Labor
d. Social Darwinism j. American Federation of Labor
e. Tenements

Closed Strategy
30. A photographer and journalist who exposed the American public to the living conditions of the working poor

31. resentment or dislike towards foreigners/immigrants

32. a three-story immigration processing building located in New York Harbor

33. an event that exposed the hazardous working conditions that the working poor had to work in

34. An author whose work *The Jungle* led to the passing of food and meat regulations and inspection codes

35. argument used by the rich to justify their extreme wealth

36. over-crowded working class living quarters

37. the lower hull of a steam-engine boat, often crowded and the only mode of transportation that immigrants could afford

38. skilled labor union led by Samuel Gompers that wanted better wages, working conditions and working hours

39. opposed strikes, used boycotts, and supported arbitration

Database Question—READ THE PASSAGE BEFORE ANSWERING QUESTION 40. (2 points)

On cold winter nights, when every bunk had its tenant, I have stood in such a lodging-room more than once, and listening to the snoring of the sleepers like the regular strokes of an engine, and the slow creaking of the beams under their restless weight, imagined myself on shipboard and experienced the very real nausea of sea-sickness. The one thing that did not favor the deception was the air; its character could not be mistaken.

—Jacob Riis, *How the Other Half Lives*

40. In the above quote by Jacob Riis, he is concerned about which of the following:
   A. low wages
   B. lack of running water
   C. saloons
   D. poor housing

Closed Strategy
Essay

41. Describe, in detail, the problems of urban living and working conditions in the late 1800s and early 1900s. Be sure to reference specific information from the articles by Jacob Riis and Upton Sinclair. Lastly, explain how and why working conditions finally improved for the working poor. (20 points)

Crime, violence, disease, and pollution posed threats to ______________. The rapid growth of cities made these problems worse. Pickpockets, swindlers, and thieves thrived in urban living conditions. Alcohol contributed to violent crime, both inside and outside the home. Improper ______________ disposal contaminated drinking water and triggered epidemics of typhoid fever and cholera. ______________ resulted from the smoke, soot, and ash from coal and wood fires.
UNIT #2 TEST: Immigration, Urbanization, and Unionization

True/False (2 points each)
Indicate whether the statement is true or false.

_____ 1. People worked between 10-14 hours a day, six days a week during this time period.

_____ 2. Labor Unions experienced great success in the late 1800s by getting legislation passed that improved working conditions for the working class.

_____ 3. The owners of the Triangle Shirtwaist Factory were imprisoned and found guilty of their crime.

Multiple Choice (2 points each)
Identify the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.

_____ 4. By the late 1890s, what region were the most immigrants coming from (see US Immigration Chart on pg. 2)
   a. European Jews.  
   b. eastern and southern Europeans.  
   c. Chinese.  
   d. Japanese.

_____ 5. In the late 1800s, the most common form of transportation was the
   a. cablecar.  
   b. trolley.  
   c. horse drawn carriage  
   d. subway.

_____ 6. Nativists wanted to
   a. group immigrants into their own section of a city.  
   b. assimilate immigrants into American society.  
   c. limit or cut off immigration.  
   d. convert immigrants to Protestantism.

_____ 7. In the early 1860s, Chinese immigrants came to the United States to
   a. escape industrialization in China.  
   b. work in factories in Chicago.  
   c. escape religious persecution.  
   d. work on the transcontinental railroad.
8. What does the chart indicate happened to immigration patterns between 1870 and 1900?
   a. Immigration declined from southern and eastern Europe during this period.
   b. Immigration from the Americas reached its peak by 1890, then declined.
   c. Immigration from Asia peaked at the same time that immigration from southern and eastern Europe peaked.
   d. Immigration from northern and western Europe peaked shortly after 1880.
9. According to the diagram, the nativists were afraid that ________ would gain too much power.
   a. the Chinese  
   b. convicts  
   c. immigrant workers  
   d. the Catholic Church

10. All of the following are examples of Push & Pull Factors, EXCEPT:
   a. Religious Oppression  
   b. Political Oppression  
   c. Better Standard of Living  
   d. a free lunch

11. The Pullman Strike (1895) is significant because it:
   a. advanced the cause of the working poor  
   b. many people died during the holdout  
   c. showed that the government supported the employers and not the workers  
   d. None of the above

12. Where did most working class people live?
   a. sky-loft apartments  
   b. tenements  
   c. townhouses  
   d. both a and c

13. Which characteristic would NOT be typical of a tenement?
   a. 10 by 10 in size  
   b. dark hallways  
   c. public bathrooms  
   d. sanitary

14. Who was the famous muckraker that wrote ‘How the Other Half Lives’?
   a. Upton Sinclair  
   b. Jacob Riis  
   c. Mother Jones  
   d. Louis Sullivan

15. Which of the following is NOT true of assembly line work?
   a. monotonous  
   b. unskilled workers  
   c. faster production  
   d. artistic freedom

16. Sweatshops typically hired
   a. women  
   b. children  
   c. men  
   d. both a and b

17. Which of the following resulted from the publication of “The Jungle”:
   a. Meat Inspection Act  
   b. Pure Food and Drug Act  
   c. food becomes safer to consume  
   d. all of the above
Push or Pull (2 points each)
Indicate whether the statement describes a push or pull factor.
A = Push
B = Pull

___ 18. Religious oppression.
___ 20. Better jobs and a higher standard of living.
___ 21. Conflict or war.
___ 22. Humanitarian protection, or protection from persecution based on race or nationality.

Completion (2 points each)
Determine if each statement applies to Angel Island, Ellis Island or both. Use the following abbreviations on your answer sheet:
A-Angel Island
E-Ellis Island
B-Both

23. Processed mainly Chinese Immigrants.
24. Goal was to admit immigrants.
25. Located on the west side of the United States.
26. Asked specific questions about someone’s family and village.
27. Processing took on average 5 hours.
28. Only processed steerage passengers.
29. People used false identities to try and enter the US.

Matching (2 points)
Match each item with the correct statement below.
a. Steerage f. Upton Sinclair
b. Ellis Island g. Jacob Riis
c. Nativism h. Triangle Shirtwaist Co.
d. Social Darwinism i. Knights of Labor
e. Tenements j. American Federation of Labor
30. A photographer and journalist who exposed the American public to the living conditions of the working poor

31. resentment or dislike towards foreigners/immigrants

32. a three-story immigration processing building located in New York Harbor

33. an event that exposed the hazardous working conditions that the working poor had to work in

34. An author whose work *The Jungle* led to the passing of food and meat regulations and inspection codes

35. argument used by the rich to justify their extreme wealth

36. over-crowded working class living quarters

37. the lower hull of a steam-engine boat, often crowded and the only mode of transportation that immigrants could afford

38. skilled labor union led by Samuel Gompers that wanted better wages, working conditions and working hours

39. opposed strikes, used boycotts, and supported arbitration

Database Question-READ THE PASSAGE BEFORE ANSWERING QUESTION 40. (2 points)

On cold winter nights, when every bunk had its tenant, I have stood in such a lodging-room more than once, and listening to the snoring of the sleepers like the regular strokes of an engine, and the slow creaking of the beams under their restless weight, imagined myself on shipboard and experienced the very real nausea of sea-sickness. The one thing that did not favor the deception was the air; its character could not be mistaken.

—Jacob Riis, *How the Other Half Lives*

40. In the above quote by Jacob Riis, he is concerned about which of the following:
A. low wages
B. lack of running water
C. saloons
D. poor housing
Essay

41. Describe, in detail, the problems of urban living and working conditions in the late 1800s and early 1900s. Be sure to reference specific information from the articles by Jacob Riis and Upton Sinclair. Lastly, explain how and why working conditions finally improved for the working poor. (20 points)
UNIT #2 TEST: Immigration, Urbanization, and Unionization

True/False (2 points each)
Indicate whether the statement is true or false.

_____ 1. People worked between 10-14 hours a day, six days a week during this time period.

_____ 2. Labor Unions experienced great success in the late 1800s by getting legislation passed that improved working conditions for the working class.

_____ 3. The owners of the Triangle Shirtwaist Factory were imprisoned and found guilty of their crime.

Multiple Choice (2 points each)
Identify the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.

_____ 4. By the late 1890s, what region were the most immigrants coming from (see US Immigration Chart on pg. 2)

_____ 5. In the late 1800s, the most common form of transportation was the
   a. cablecar.       c. horse drawn carriage
   b. trolley.       d. subway.

_____ 6. Nativists wanted to
   a. group immigrants into their own section of a city.
   b. assimilate immigrants into American society.
   c. limit or cut off immigration.
   d. convert immigrants to Protestantism.

_____ 7. In the early 1860s, Chinese immigrants came to the United States to
   a. escape industrialization in China.
   b. work in factories in Chicago.
   c. escape religious persecution.
   d. work on the transcontinental railroad.
8. What does the chart indicate happened to immigration patterns between 1870 and 1900?
   a. Immigration declined from southern and eastern Europe during this period.
   b. Immigration from the Americas reached its peak by 1890, then declined.
   c. Immigration from Asia peaked at the same time that immigration from southern and eastern Europe peaked.
   d. Immigration from northern and western Europe peaked shortly after 1880.
9. According to the diagram, the nativists were afraid that ________ would gain too much power.
   a. the Chinese  c. immigrant workers
   b. convicts      d. the Catholic Church

10. All of the following are examples of Push & Pull Factors, EXCEPT:
    a. Religious Oppression  c. Better Standard of Living
    b. Political Oppression  d. a free lunch

11. The Pullman Strike (1895) is significant because it:
    a. advanced the cause of the working poor
    b. many people died during the holdout
    c. showed that the government supported the employers and not the workers
    d. None of the above

12. Where did most working class people live?
    a. sky-loft apartments  c. townhouses
    b. tenements          d. both a and c

13. Which characteristic would NOT be typical of a tenement?
    a. 10 by 10 in size
    b. dark hallways
    c. public bathrooms
    d. sanitary

14. Who was the famous muckraker that wrote ‘How the Other Half Lives’?
    a. Upton Sinclair
    b. Jacob Riis
    c. Mother Jones
    d. Louis Sullivan

15. Which of the following is NOT true of assembly line work?
    a. monotonous
    b. unskilled workers
    c. faster production
    d. artistic freedom

16. Sweatshops typically hired
    a. women
    b. children
    c. men
    d. both a and b

17. Which of the following resulted from the publication of “The Jungle”:
    a. Meat Inspection Act
    b. Pure Food and Drug Act
    c. food becomes safer to consume
    d. all of the above
Push or Pull (2 points each)
*Indicate whether the statement describes a push or pull factor.*

A = Push  
B = Pull

___ 18. Religious oppression.
___ 20. Better jobs and a higher standard of living.
___ 21. Conflict or war.
___ 22. Humanitarian protection, or protection from persecution based on race or nationality.

Completion (2 points each)
*Determine if each statement applies to Angel Island, Ellis Island or both. Use the following abbreviations on your answer sheet:*  
A-Angel Island  
E-Ellis Island  
B-Both

23. Processed mainly Chinese Immigrants.
24. Goal was to admit immigrants.
25. Located on the west side of the United States.
26. Asked specific questions about someone’s family and village.
27. Processing took on average 5 hours.
28. Only processed steerage passengers.
29. People used false identities to try and enter the US.

Matching (2 points)
*Match each item with the correct statement below.*

|-------------|----------------|-------------|---------------------|-------------|-----------------|-------------|--------------------------|----------------|-----------------------------|

Visual Organization Strategy
30. A photographer and journalist who exposed the American public to the living conditions of the working poor

31. resentment or dislike towards foreigners/immigrants

32. a three-story immigration processing building located in New York Harbor

33. an event that exposed the hazardous working conditions that the working poor had to work in

34. An author whose work *The Jungle* led to the passing of food and meat regulations and inspection codes

35. argument used by the rich to justify their extreme wealth

36. over-crowded working class living quarters

37. the lower hull of a steam-engine boat, often crowded and the only mode of transportation that immigrants could afford

38. skilled labor union led by Samuel Gompers that wanted better wages, working conditions and working hours

39. opposed strikes, used boycotts, and supported arbitration

**Database Question** - READ THE PASSAGE BEFORE ANSWERING QUESTION 40. (2 points)

On cold winter nights, when every bunk had its tenant, I have stood in such a lodging-room more than once, and listening to the snoring of the sleepers like the regular strokes of an engine, and the slow creaking of the beams under their restless weight, imagined myself on shipboard and experienced the very real nausea of sea-sickness. The one thing that did not favor the deception was the air; its character could not be mistaken.

—Jacob Riis, *How the Other Half Lives*

40. In the above quote by Jacob Riis, he is concerned about which of the following:
   A. low wages
   B. lack of running water
   C. saloons
   D. poor housing
Essay

41. **Describe**, in detail, the **problems of urban living and working conditions** in the late 1800s and early 1900s. Be sure to reference specific information from the articles by Jacob Riis and Upton Sinclair. Lastly, explain how and why working conditions finally improved for the working poor. (20 points)
UNIT #2 TEST: Immigration, Urbanization, and Unionization

True/False (2 points each)

_____ 1. People worked between 10-14 hours a day, six days a week during this time period.

_____ 2. Labor Unions experienced great success in the late 1800s by getting legislation passed that improved working conditions for the working class.

_____ 3. The owners of the Triangle Shirtwaist Factory were imprisoned and found guilty of their crime.

Multiple Choice (2 points each)

Is the highlighted answer correct?

YES or NO

_____ 4. By the late 1890s, what region were the most immigrants coming from (see US Immigration Chart on pg. 2)
   a. European Jews.
   b. eastern and southern Europeans.
   c. Chinese.
   d. Japanese.

_____ 5. In the late 1800s, the most common form of transportation was the
   a. cablecar.
   b. trolley.
   c. horse drawn carriage
   d. subway.

_____ 6. Nativists wanted to
   a. group immigrants into their own section of a city.
   b. assimilate immigrants into American society.
   c. limit or cut off immigration.
   d. convert immigrants to Protestantism.

_____ 7. In the early 1860s, Chinese immigrants came to the United States to
   a. escape industrialization in China.
   b. work in factories in Chicago.
   c. escape religious persecution.
   d. work on the transcontinental railroad.
What does the chart indicate happened to immigration patterns between 1870 and 1900?

a. Immigration declined from southern and eastern Europe during this period.

b. Immigration from the Americas reached its peak by 1890, then declined.

c. Immigration from Asia peaked at the same time that immigration from southern and eastern Europe peaked.

d. Immigration from northern and western Europe peaked shortly after 1880.
9. According to the diagram, the nativists were afraid that ________ would gain too much power.
   a. the Chinese
   b. **convicts**
   c. immigrant workers
   d. the Catholic Church

10. All of the following are examples of Push & Pull Factors, EXCEPT:
   a. Religious Oppression
   b. Political Oppression
   c. Better Standard of Living
   d. **a free lunch**

11. The Pullman Strike (1895) is significant because it:
   a. advanced the cause of the working poor
   b. many people died during the holdout
   c. **showed that the government supported the employers and not the workers**
   d. None of the above

12. Where did most working class people live?
   a. sky-loft apartments
   b. tenements
   c. townhouses
   d. both a and c

13. Which characteristic would NOT be typical of a tenement?
   a. 10 by 10 in size
   b. dark hallways
   c. public bathrooms
   d. **sanitary**

14. Who was the famous muckraker that wrote ‘How the Other Half Lives’?
   a. Upton Sinclair
   b. **Jacob Riis**
   c. Mother Jones
   d. Louis Sullivan

15. Which of the following is NOT true of assembly line work?
   a. monotonous
   b. unskilled workers
   c. faster production
   d. **artistic freedom**

16. Sweatshops typically hired
   a. women
   b. children
   c. men
   d. **both a and b**

17. Which of the following resulted from the publication of “The Jungle”:
   a. Meat Inspection Act
   b. Pure Food and Drug Act
   c. food becomes safer to consume
   d. **all of the above**
**Push or Pull (2 points each)**

Are the following Push Factors?

**YES or NO**

___ 18. Religous oppresion.


___ 20. Better jobs and a higher standard of living.

___ 21. Conflict or war.

___ 22. Humanitarian protection, or protection from persecution based on race or nationality.

**Completion (2 points each)**

_Determine if the following is related to Angel Island._

**Angel Island**

**YES or NO**

_____23. Processed mainly Chinese Immigrants.

_____24. Goal was to admit immigrants.

_____25. Located on the west side of the United States.

_____26. Asked specific questions about someones’ family and village.

_____27. Processing took on average 5 hours.

_____28. Only processed steerage passengers.

_____29. People used false identities to try and enter the US.

**Matching (2 points)**

Are the following correct?

**YES or NO**
30. Jacob Riis = A photographer and journalist who exposed the American public to the living conditions of the working poor

31. Nativism = resentment or dislike towards foreigners/immigrants

32. Triangle Shirtwaist Co. = a three-story immigration processing building located in New York Harbor

33. Ellis Island = an event that exposed the hazardous working conditions that the working poor had to work in

34. Upton Sinclair = An author whose work *The Jungle* led to the passing of food and meat regulations and inspection codes

35. Social Darwinism = argument used by the rich to justify their extreme wealth

36. Tenements = over-crowded working class living quarters

37. Steerage = the lower hull of a steam-engine boat, often crowded and the only mode of transportation that immigrants could afford

38. American Federation of Labor = skilled labor union led by Samuel Gompers that wanted better wages, working conditions and working hours

39. Knights of Labor = opposed strikes, used boycotts, and supported arbitration

**Database Question** - READ THE PASSAGE BEFORE ANSWERING QUESTION 40. (2 points)

On cold winter nights, when every bunk had its tenant, I have stood in such a lodging-room more than once, and listening to the snoring of the sleepers like the regular strokes of an engine, and the slow creaking of the beams under their restless weight, imagined myself on shipboard and experienced the very real nausea of sea-sickness. The one thing that did not favor the deception was the air; its character could not be mistaken.

—Jacob Riis, *How the Other Half Lives*

*Is the highlighted answer correct?*

**YES** or **NO**
40. In the above quote by Jacob Riis, he is concerned about which of the following:
A. low wages
B. lack of running water
C. saloons
D. poor housing

Essay

41. **Describe**, in detail, the **problems of urban living and working conditions** in the late 1800s and early 1900s. Be sure to reference specific information from the articles by Jacob Riis and Upton Sinclair. Lastly, explain how and why working conditions finally improved for the working poor. (20 points)

Crime, violence, disease, and pollution posed threats to city dwellers. The rapid growth of cities made these problems worse. Pickpockets, swindlers, and thieves thrived in urban living conditions. Alcohol contributed to violent crime, both inside and outside the home. Improper sewage disposal contaminated drinking water and triggered epidemics of typhoid fever and cholera. Pollution resulted from the smoke, soot, and ash from coal and wood fires.

Is the answer correct?

YES or NO