

- 14. N
- 15. D

**II. E.**

- 4
- 1
- 5
- 3
- 2

**II. F.**

- 1. D
- 2. E
- 3. J
- 4. C
- 5. I
- 6. F
- 7. H
- 8. B
- 9. A
- 10. G

**II. G.**

- 1. Eight whites, three blacks; the white woman seated in the center; they are in the rear and partly hidden, suggesting that they might hold subordinate positions on the staff.
- 2. The shabby clothes of the boy and young woman; the crude log cabin dwelling. The people seem weary but hopeful: at least three of them have partial smiles.
- 3. The men in the line appear to be working people—perhaps farmers in their best clothes. The voting officials, black and white, appear more affluent and well-dressed. The drawing shows the new voters as somewhat hesitant and uncertain, perhaps being manipulated by the more politically knowledgeable officials.

**CHAPTER 23**

**II. A.**

- 1. False. Grant's lack of political experience hurt, and he did engage in Republican party politics.
- 2. True
- 3. False. The political mistakes of the Liberal Republicans caused them to fail.
- 4. True

5. False. The parties agreed on national issues; their disagreements were at the local level.
6. True
7. False. The Republicans got the presidency and the Democrats other political and economic concessions.
8. True
9. True
10. True
11. True
12. False. The campaign was based on personal mudslinging rather than issues.
13. True
14. True
15. False. The gold deal made Cleveland extremely unpopular among Democrats and Populists.

**II. B.**

1. c
2. c
3. b
4. b
5. a
6. d
7. c
8. a
9. a
10. b
11. d
12. b
13. b
14. a
15. d

**II. C.**

1. (waving the) bloody shirt
2. Credit Mobilier
3. Liberal Republican party
4. silver
5. Greenback Labor party

6. Gilded Age
7. Grand Army of the Republic
8. Stalwarts
9. Half-Breeds
10. Compromise of 1877
11. Chinese
12. civil service
13. McKinley Tariff
14. Populists (People's Party)
15. grandfather clause

**II. D.**

1. D
2. B
3. A
4. N
5. J
6. H
7. I
8. K
9. O
10. C
11. G
12. E
13. L
14. F
15. M

**II. E.**

- 4
- 1
- 5
- 3
- 2

**II. F.**

1. G

2. E
3. C
4. I
5. A
6. J
7. B
8. F
9. D
10. H

**II. G.**

1. The fundamental difference was in their ethnic and religious composition. The Republicans were based on morally-oriented groups with Puritan backgrounds; the Democrats on immigrant ethnic groups of Catholic or Lutheran background.
2. Most of the controversial issues existed at the state or local level.
3. The two parties each had well-mobilized machines that got out the vote no matter who the candidates were.
4. Winning elections was crucial for patronage—passing out jobs to party supporters.

**II. H.**

1. none
2. Connecticut, New Jersey, New York, and Indiana
3. four
4. Texas
5. none

**CHAPTER 24**

**II. A.**

1. False. The railroads received subsidies and land grants to build the rail lines.
2. True
3. True
4. False. Railroads were often unfair and corrupt in their dealings with shippers, the government, and the public.
5. True
6. False. The description applies to Carnegie's technique of "vertical integration." Rockefeller's "horizontal integration" meant consolidating with competitors in the same market.
7. True
8. True

9. False. The South remained poor and dependent, despite the "new South."
10. True
11. False. Industrialization gave the wage earner less control and status.
12. True
13. True
14. True
15. False. The AFL did not even attempt to organize these categories of workers.

**II. B.**

1. b
2. d
3. b
4. d
5. c
6. c
7. c
8. d
9. d
10. b
11. b
12. d
13. a
14. c
15. b

**II. C.**

1. land grants
2. Union Pacific Railroad
3. Central Pacific Railroad
4. Great Northern Railroad
5. stock watering
6. *Wabash* case
7. Interstate Commerce Commission
8. telephone
9. Standard Oil Company
10. United States Steel Corporation

11. New South
12. Colored National Labor Union
13. Knights of Labor
14. craft unions
15. American Federation of Labor (or AF of L)

**II. D.**

1. J
2. H
3. M
4. G
5. F
6. O
7. A
8. I
9. E
10. B
11. D
12. L
13. N
14. C
15. K

**II. E.**

- 5
- 4
- 3
- 2
- 1

**II. F.**

1. I
2. D
3. E
4. H
5. A
6. B

7. J
8. F
9. G
10. C

## II. G.

1. The family of "pieceworkers" are in their own home; each concentrates on their own single tasks, but they are able to relate to one another and perhaps offer advice and assistance around the table. The black textile workers are at separate posts, but the women and children can also probably converse and assist one another. In both these two cases the children and adult workers are mingled and performing the same tasks. By contrast, the adult male Westinghouse workers are dwarfed by their industrial machinery and serve its demands. In the final photo, the child textile workers are by themselves and almost encased by the machines. They are evidently without adult assistance or supervision, and plainly in danger of industrial accident.
2. The scene takes place in front of the owner's house. The men have evidently come directly from the factory. There appears to have been some conflict over wages or working conditions.
3. The owner and the woman—evidently his wife—are very well dressed. The workers, and worker's family on the left, are shabbily dressed. The painting illustrates the considerable class difference between the owner and his immigrant work force.
4. The workers are conversing with the owner and his wife, and also with one another. The first conversation is probably about the grievance. The second may be about what the workers should do next—whether to strike or resort to violence (as the one worker seems about to do).
5. The presence of women and children points out that factory conditions affected families as well as employees. The woman at the center is probably the owner's wife. Her fine dress and vigorous manner is contrasted with the poverty and passive condition of the worker's wife.

## CHAPTER 25

### II. A.

1. True
2. False. They came from southern and eastern Europe.
3. False. Most were originally peasants driven from the countryside.
4. True
5. True
6. True
7. False. Many Protestant and Catholic religious thinkers attempted to reconcile Darwinian evolution and Christianity.
8. False. Secondary education was increasingly carried out in public schools.
9. False. Washington advocated economic equality but not social equality.
10. True
11. True

12. False. They favored social realism in their fiction.
13. True
14. True
15. True

**II. B.**

1. c
2. c
3. c
4. c
5. a
6. b
7. d
8. d
9. c
10. b
11. d
12. b
13. a
14. a
15. d

**II. C.**

1. dumbbell tenement
2. New Immigration
3. birds of passage
4. social gospel
5. Hull House
6. social work
7. American Protective Association
8. Roman Catholicism
9. Tuskegee Institute
10. National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (or NAACP) (Niagara Movement less preferable but OK)
11. *Progress and Poverty*
12. Comstock Law

13. *Women and Economics*
14. National American Women's Suffrage Association (or NAWSA)
15. Women's Christian Temperance Union (or WCTU)

**II. D.**

1. M
2. E
3. J
4. N
5. D
6. F
7. L
8. G
9. A
10. O
11. B
12. H
13. K
14. I
15. C

**II. E.**

- 4
- 2
- 3
- 5
- 1

**II. F.**

1. G
2. B
3. E
4. I
5. H
6. C
7. F
8. A

9. J

10. D

## II. G.

1. five peaks: end of Civil War, anti-Jewish pogroms, early twentieth-century prosperity, the end of World War I, and the end of World War II and the quota system  
four valleys: Panic of 1873, Panic of 1893, World War I, and the introduction of quotas
2. Each major period lasted 15–20 years. The most recent growth period has lasted for 40 years.
3. sharpest rise: 1900–1905; sharpest decline: 1915–1920
4. 800,000: approximately 1882, 1910, 1923  
200,000: about 1867, 1875, 1880, 1898–99, 1917, 1932, 1948–49
5. about a million fewer (1.2 million to 200,000)  
about 350,000 to 400,000 more (about 225,000 to 600,000)

## CHAPTER 26

### II. A.

1. True
2. False. The Indians were defeated only slowly and with difficulty.
3. True
4. False. Humanitarian reformers did not respect the Indians' culture and tried to destroy their tribal way of life.
5. True
6. True
7. False. More families acquired land from the states and private owners than from the federal government under the Homestead Act.
8. True
9. True
10. False. Their greatest problem was that they produced too much grain, causing prices to fall.
11. True
12. True
13. False. Hanna had no difficulty raising large sums of money for McKinley's campaign.
14. True
15. True

### II. B.

1. d
2. c