**Quiz 7**

Question 1

By the 1830s, the fastest way to travel from New Orleans to Pittsburgh was by:

 stagecoach

 railroad

 flatboat

 steamboat

 horseback

Question 2

Steamboats:

 were commercially profitable by the 1790s

 brought cheaper and faster two-way traffic to the Mississippi Valley

 were usually built of steel

 soon made railroads obsolete

 generally had at least twelve-foot drafts

Question 3

The Erie Canal did all of the following EXCEPT:

 dramatically reduce freight rates

 bankrupt New York State with its huge cost

 inspire more canal construction

 stretch from Albany to Buffalo

 increase shipping through the port of New York

Question 4

All of the following were true of the trains in use by the 1850s EXCEPT:

 they encouraged further expansion of farming

 they could only operate on flat terrain

 they reduced transportation costs

 they were much faster than stagecoaches and steamboats

 they spurred iron production

Question 5

The advantage clipper ships had over traditional merchant vessels was their:

 durability

 ability to sail up rivers

 greater cargo space

 comfort for passengers

 speed

Question 6

By the 1850s, railroads had begun to receive encouragement from the federal government in the form of:

 land grants

 military protection

 advertising

 a ban on further canal construction

 monetary backing

Question 7

By the 1850s, a communications revolution had been triggered by the development of the:

 telegraph

 Pony Express

 railroad

 telephone

 post office

Question 8

The “penny press”:

 was a derisive name for the lower-class newspapers sold on the streets

 enabled the Treasury Department to inexpensively coin more money

 was a tool of labor unions to highlight the low pay and mistreatment of workers

 had significant influence in eastern cities

 was named for the low cost of newspapers

Question 9

The cotton gin:

 made possible efficient separation of seeds from fiber

 resulted from a government bounty paid to its inventor

 made the South the wealthiest part of the country

 had no significant effect on the North’s economy

 was an engine that manufactured cloth

Question 10

The cotton gin’s invention:

 spurred immigration to the South

 meant that fewer slaves were needed

 made cotton a major export item

 caused slavery to spread to Ohio and Illinois

 increased imports from Britain

Question 11

The settlement of the West was accelerated by Cyrus McCormick’s invention of the:

 mechanical reaper

 tractor

 chainsaw

 grain elevator

 steel plow

Question 12

Samuel Slater’s contribution to the economy was that he:

 started the Industrial Revolution in England before he moved to the United States

 was the first to employ child labor

 opened a successful textile mill in Rhode Island

 convinced President Jefferson of the benefits of manufacturing

 invented the steam engine

Question 13

Jefferson’s embargo in 1807 and the War of 1812:

 had little effect on the growth of textile manufacturing in America

 almost destroyed American manufacturing

 encouraged Americans to live more simply because consumer goods were scarce

 encouraged rapid growth in American manufacturing

 restricted exports and thereby hurt the growth of American manufacturing

Question 14

The first American factories produced:

 leather goods

 tobacco products

 muskets

 cotton textiles

 glass products

Question 15

One striking aspect of the Lowell factories was:

 the superior quality of their products

 the happiness of their workers

 their employment of young single women

 that they paid workers in stocks

 their minimal impact on natural surroundings

Question 16

The New England textile industry’s use of water power:

 largely ended by 1850 as factories switched to steam power

 was never a source of controversy

 dried up some rivers completely

 made its products more expensive

 dramatically altered the region’s ecology

Question 17

By the early 1800s, the largest American cities were all major:

 state capitals

 military centers

 iron-producing centers

 cotton exporters

 seaports

Question 18

By 1860, what had become the largest city, as its population surpassed 1 million?

 Philadelphia

 Boston

 Baltimore

 New Orleans

 New York

Question 19

In the antebellum era, prizefights lasted:

 until one fighter could not continue

 as long as the crowd demanded

 a set number of minutes

 a set number of rounds

 until one fighter drew blood on the other

Question 20

Minstrel shows:

 appealed primarily to elite audiences

 were usually performed in saloons

 featured professional productions of Shakespeare

 helped whites become more racially tolerant

 employed familiar stereotypes of African Americans

Question 21

The major impetus for the huge Irish immigration to the United States after 1845 was:

 religious freedom in the United States

 hatred of British rule in Ireland

 a deadly potato famine

 an abundance of cheap land

 high wages in factories

Question 22

Anti-Irish prejudice was especially based upon:

 jealousy over the fact that so many Irish were well educated

 Irish sympathy for black equality

 fear of growing Catholic influence

 competition for housing in industrial cities

 Irish support for trade unions

Question 23

In terms of political behavior, the Irish:

 seldom voted

 were easily manipulated into voting against their interests

 started a new party for immigrants

 idolized John Quincy Adams

 generally supported Democrats

Question 24

German immigrants in the 1850s:

 tended to come as groups and families

 usually spoke English already

 were not a target of the nativists

 almost never returned to their native country

 were mostly poor and nonreligious

Question 25

By 1860, one would most likely encounter Norwegian and Swedish immigrants in:

 California and Oregon

 Ohio and Pennsylvania

 Texas and Louisiana

 New York and New Jersey

 Wisconsin and Minnesota

Question 26

The German migration to the United States:

 peaked in 1831

 included few educated professionals or skilled workers

 was sometimes temporary as nearly 15 percent returned to their native land

 was in most respects similar to that of the Irish

 provoked race riots in several cities

Question 27

The Know-Nothings campaigned primarily to:

 promote Christianity

 prohibit drinking

 cut taxes

 limit immigrant influence

 establish public schools

Question 28

Trade associations, or guilds, formed by artisans in the early 1800s attempted to do all the following EXCEPT:

 influence politicians to support protective tariffs

 recruit unskilled workers

 uphold standards of quality production

 maintain decent wage levels

 improve working conditions

Question 29

Which of the following was NOT true of early labor organizations?

 They were primarily for skilled workers.

 They grew out of local trade unions.

 Women organized their own unions.

 They sometimes formed political organizations to carry their concerns forward.

 They were not popular among immigrant groups.

Question 30

Commonwealth v. Hunt:

 failed to win Supreme Court approval for mandatory union membership

 declared that forming a trade union was not illegal

 ruled that it was legal to force members of labor unions to work unpaid overtime

 made the sabotage of equipment by striking workers a federal offense

 applied to labor organizing on the factory floor