**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