RLP-USHA · RLP U.S. History A — Founding Ideals, Industrial America and a World Power

# Unit 2: Industry, Immigration and the City

Practice Workbook. The same problems, in the same order, as the Practice sections of the online lessons.

Name _____ Period _____

## Lesson 2.1 — Rails, Steel and Oil — Building an Industrial Nation

### FLUENCY

1. Order: U.S. Steel is formed; the Sherman Antitrust Act; the transcontinental railroad is completed; United States v. E. C. Knight; the telephone is patented.

2. Classify each as vertical or horizontal integration: (a) Carnegie Steel owns iron mines, ore ships and mills; (b) Standard Oil buys rival refineries.

### APPLICATION

3. Source Carnegie's line 'The man who dies thus rich dies disgraced' (North American Review, 1889). Who was the author, what was his position when he wrote it, and what does that suggest about its purpose?

4. A historian cites Carnegie's philanthropy as proof that industrial leaders were 'industrial statesmen.' What other evidence from the lesson would you use to test that claim?

5. The Sherman Act passed in 1890; U.S. Steel, a giant combination, formed in 1901. Did the Sherman Act fail because of U.S. Steel?

### REVIEW

6. From Unit 1: by roughly how much did the U.S. population grow between 1860 and 1900, according to the census figures in Lesson 1.2?

## Lesson 2.2 — Working Lives — Factories, Tenements and The Jungle

### FLUENCY

1. Order: Triangle Shirtwaist fire; Haymarket bombing; Pure Food and Drug Act; Pullman strike; How the Other Half Lives.

2. In The Jungle's phrase 'uncounted billions of consumption germs,' what is 'consumption'?

## APPLICATION

3. Sinclair wrote in 1906: 'I aimed at the public's heart, and by accident I hit it in the stomach.' What does this tell a historian about the difference between a source's purpose and its effect?

4. A Lewis Hine photograph shows a small girl beside a spinning frame. Describe who made it, why, and one thing it cannot show.

5. The Triangle fire (1911) was followed by dozens of New York safety laws. Cause or sequence?

## REVIEW

6. From Unit 1: what did Mississippi's 1890 constitution introduce, and what was its effect?

## Lesson 2.3 — Seminar — Newcomers, Exclusion and Americanization

### FLUENCY

1. Order: Angel Island opens; Chinese Exclusion Act; Yick Wo v. Hopkins; Ellis Island opens; Wong Kim Ark; Stockton gurdwara founded.

2. Define nativism and give one example from the 1850s and one from the 1880s.

### APPLICATION

3. Source and compare: Lazarus's 'Give me your tired, your poor' (1883) and the Exclusion Act's 'Whereas, in the opinion of the Government of the United States the coming of Chinese laborers to this country endangers the good order of certain localities within the territory thereof.' What kind of document is each, and which tells you more about actual federal policy?

4. Yick Wo v. Hopkins held that a law applied 'with an evil eye and an unequal hand' violates the Constitution. How reliable is the Supreme Court opinion as evidence of how the city treated Chinese laundries?

5. The Central Pacific was completed in 1869 and the Exclusion Act passed in 1882. Did the railroad's completion cause exclusion?

### REVIEW

6. From Unit 1: which amendment's equal protection clause did the Court apply in Yick Wo?

## Lesson 2.4 — Workshop — Survival of the Fittest or the Social Gospel? Machines and Reformers

### FLUENCY

1. Order: Pendleton Act; Tweed's conviction; Garfield's assassination; Christianity and the Social Crisis; What Social Classes Owe to Each Other.

2. Match: Social Darwinism, Social Gospel, graft — (a) using public office for dishonest gain; (b) 'survival of the fittest' applied to society; (c) Christianity demands reform of social conditions.

## APPLICATION

3. Plunkitt said, 'I seen my opportunities and I took 'em.' The words come from a book by a reporter who interviewed him (Riordon, 1905). How does the way the source was produced affect its reliability?

4. Test the premise behind 'honest graft': using inside knowledge is different from stealing public money.

5. Garfield was assassinated in 1881 and the Pendleton Act passed in 1883. Cause or sequence?

## REVIEW

6. From Unit 1: which revival movement taught that people could perfect society, feeding reform movements before the Social Gospel?

7. From Unit 1: what did Du Bois call 'the problem of the Twentieth Century'?

## Unit 2 checkpoint

1. Who made up most of the Central Pacific's construction workforce?
   A. Irish immigrants
   B. Chinese workers
   C. Formerly enslaved people
   D. Mexican workers
2. True or false: In United States v. E. C. Knight (1895) the Supreme Court strengthened the Sherman Antitrust Act.
3. The _____ Shirtwaist fire killed 146 workers in 1911; Upton _____ wrote The Jungle.
4. What did Chicago do in 1900 to protect Lake Michigan?
   A. Built a dam
   B. Reversed the flow of the Chicago River
   C. Banned factories
   D. Moved the stockyards
5. What was the Chinese Exclusion Act?
   A. A treaty with China
   B. The first federal law to bar immigrants by nationality
   C. A state law
   D. A Supreme Court ruling
6. True or false: In Wong Kim Ark (1898) the Court held that a man born in San Francisco to Chinese parents was a citizen by birth.
7. United Hebrew Congregation, the oldest Jewish congregation west of the Mississippi River, began in _____ in 1837.
8. Which is an example of anti-Semitism discussed in the unit?
   A. The Know-Nothings
   B. The lynching of Leo Frank in 1915
   C. The Mormon expulsion from Missouri
   D. The Rock Springs massacre
9. Who wrote What Social Classes Owe to Each Other?
   A. Walter Rauschenbusch
   B. William Graham Sumner
   C. Jane Addams
   D. Andrew Carnegie

10. True or false: Dwight L. Moody and Billy Sunday were leaders of the Social Gospel movement.

11. Why did many immigrants support political machines?
    A. Machines were honest
    B. Machines provided jobs and help that government did not
    C. Machines opposed immigration
    D. Machines were required by law

12. Which shows causation, not just sequence?
    A. The railroad was finished in 1869; the Exclusion Act passed in 1882
    B. Garfield's killer was a disappointed office-seeker, and outrage at the murder helped pass civil-service reform
    C. Ellis Island opened before Angel Island
    D. Riis wrote before Sinclair

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