**Chapter 4**

**Test Bank**

**Type: multiple choice question**

**Title:** Chapter 04 Question 01

**1)** The time period following the Civil War is known as

**Feedback:** Reconstruction was the time period of rebuilding that followed the Civil War.

**Page reference:** p. 91

**a.** The Early Republic

\***b.** Reconstruction

**c.** Jim Crow

**d.** The Harlem Renaissance

**Type: multiple choice question**

**Title:** Chapter 04 Question 02

**2)** The result of the abolition of slavery was

**Feedback:** All of the above are true – though the white, slave-owning class was the most affected by abolition, the economic collapse that followed affected all classes of southerners.

**Page reference:** p. 91

**a.** A major loss of personal wealth for white slave-owners

**b.** The end of the main system of production in the South, which affected all classes

**c.** A major lifestyle change for white slave-owners

\***d.** All of the above

**Type: multiple choice question**

**Title:** Chapter 04 Question 03

**3)** After the war, freedmen primarily

**Feedback:** After the war the majority of freedmen found themselves landless, working for white landowners as agricultural labor in a system known as sharecropping.

**Page reference:** p. 92

**a.** Left the South for opportunities in northern industrial cities

**b.** Claimed land and became subsistence farmers

\***c.** Found themselves landless, working for white landowners as agricultural laborers

**d.** Moved to southern cities and started businesses

**Type: multiple choice question**

**Title:** Chapter 04 Question 04

**4)** The Supreme Court upheld the practice of “separate but equal”, the legal basis for Jim Crow, in the case

**Feedback:** *Plessy v. Ferguson* upheld the “separate but equal” doctrine.

**Page reference:** p. 93

**a.** *Marbury v. Madison*

**b.** *Scott v. Sandford*

\***c.** *Plessy v. Ferguson*

**d.** *Brown v. Board of Education*

**Type: multiple choice question**

**Title:** Chapter 04 Question 05

**5)** The main port of entry on the US West Coast was

**Feedback:** Angel Island in San Francisco Bay was the main port of entry on the West Coast, as Ellis Island was on the East Coast.

**Page reference:** p. 96

\***a.** Angel Island

**b.** Ellis Island

**c.** Alcatraz Island

**d.** Catalina Island

**Type: multiple choice question**

**Title:** Chapter 04 Question 06

**6)** [HTML]<br><img src="https://oup-arc.com/static/60f65d73f8278a0018da237f/Ware1e\_Images-Maps for Test Bank/Ware\_Map 4.1.jpg" alt="Map 4.1 Indian Wars in the West, 1854–1890<br>The map shows Indian Wars in the West from 1854 to 1890. Battles are as follows. The battles are as follows. Soldier Spring 1868; Washita 1868; Bluewater 1855; New Ulm 1862; Fort Ridgely 1862; Birch Coulee 1862; Big Mound 1863; Whitestone Hill 1863; Slim Buttes 1876; Lame Deer 1877; Powder River 1875; Wolf Mountain 1877; Disaster 1866; Dull Knife 1876; Wagon Box 1867; Rosebud 1876; Hayeld 1867; Little Bighorn 1876; Warbonnet Creek 1876; Wounded Knee 1890; Wood Lake 1862; Grattan Fight 1854; Camp Grant 1871; Canyon de Chelly 1864; Apache Pass 1862; Salt River Canyon 1872; Big Dry Wash 1882; Beecher’s Island 1868; Julesburg 1865. Adobe Walls, 1864, 1874. Palo Duro Canyon 1874; Milk Creek 1879; Whitebird, 1877; Step Toe defeat, 1858; Birch Creek 1878; Pyramid Lake, 1860. Washita, 1868. Massacres are as follows. Marias, 1870; Camp Grant, 1871; Soldier Spring, 1868; Sand Creek, 1864. The Forts were at Dallas; Baxter Springs; St. Louis; Kansas City; Sedalia; Dodge City; Wichita; Abilene; Chicago; Milwaukee; Lead; Duluth; Leadville; St. Paul; Cheyenne; El Paso; Austin; Ft. Worth; Santa Fé; San Francisco; Puget." style="max-width:100%"/><br><br>[/HTM]

When did the majority of US military conflicts with Native Americans start?

**Feedback:** Once the Civil War was over the US military could turn its attention to subduing Native Americans.

**Page reference:** p. 101

**a.** Right after the Revolutionary War

\***b.** After the end of the Civil War

**c.** Once the white population really expanded in the 1890s

**d.** After the turn of the 20th century

**Type: multiple choice question**

**Title:** Chapter 04 Question 07

**7)** The Chinese Exclusion Act banned

**Feedback:** The Chinese Exclusion Act of 1888 banned all Chinese immigration, and was in effect until 1943.

**Page reference:** p. 97

\***a.** All Chinese immigrants

**b.** Female Chinese immigrants

**c.** Immigrants from all Asian countries

**d.** Only women suspected of being prostitutes

**Type: multiple choice question**

**Title:** Chapter 04 Question 08

**8)** Anti-miscegenation laws were mostly concerned with

**Feedback:** Anti-miscegenation laws were more concerned with upholding the principle of white property inheritance by preventing non-white men from marrying white women than with banning interracial sex.

**Page reference:** p 100

**a.** Preventing interracial sex

**b.** Preventing White men from marrying non-white women

\***c.** Preventing non-White men from marrying white women

**d.** Preventing prostitution

**Type: multiple choice question**

**Title:** Chapter 04 Question 09

**9)** After the end of the Civil War, western settlement became more popular because

**Feedback:** Once the US Army was no longer occupied with fighting the Confederacy, they were free to focus on subduing Native American populations.

**Page reference:** p. 101

\***a.** The military could turn its attention to subduing Native Americans

**b.** The government officially opened the West to settlement

**c.** White Americans saw the non-white Mexicans and Native Americans who lived in the Western territories as rivals for land

**d.** People were sick of war

**Type: multiple choice question**

**Title:** Chapter 04 Question 10

**10)** The transcontinental railroad was completed in

**Feedback:** The transcontinental railroad was completed in 1869.

**Page reference:** p. 101

**a.** 1863

\***b.** 1869

**c.** 1876

**d.** 1890

**Type: multiple choice question**

**Title:** Chapter 04 Question 11

**11)** Political movements in the West like \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ tended to welcome women.

**Feedback:** Political movements like the Farmers’ Alliance and the Populist Party that were popular in the West tended to welcome women.

**Page reference:** p. 103

**a.** The Republican Party

\***b.** The Farmers’ Alliance

**c.** The Grange

**d.** All of the above

**Type: multiple choice question**

**Title:** Chapter 04 Question 12

**12)** What percentage of women homesteaders successfully proved up their claims?

**Feedback:** Women proved up their claims at a rate of 43 percent, versus 37 percent for men.

**Page reference:** p. 106

**a.** 12 percent

**b.** 37 percent

\***c.** 43 percent

**d.** 57 percent

**Type: multiple choice question**

**Title:** Chapter 04 Question 13

**13)** Harvard physician Edward Clarke feared that too much studying damaged women’s

**Feedback:** Clarke feared that seeking college degrees damaged women’s reproductive capacity.

**Page reference:** p. 106

**a.** Capacity for empathy

**b.** Ability to fulfill their roles as wives and mothers

**c.** Desire to remain subservient to men

\***d.** Ability to reproduce

**Type: multiple choice question**

**Title:** Chapter 04 Question 14

**14)** The majority of opportunities for higher education that were available to Black women were at

**Feedback:** While a few schools, such as Oberlin, offered spots to Black women, the repealing racial climate meant that most opportunities for Black women’s higher education were at all-Black institutions.

**Page reference:** p. 107

\***a.** All-Black colleges and universities

**b.** Land grant colleges and universities

**c.** Private women’s colleges like the Seven Sisters

**d.** Religiously-affiliated schools

**Type: multiple choice question**

**Title:** Chapter 04 Question 15

**15)** Federally-funded boarding schools for Indian children existed to

**Feedback:** Indian children were sent away to federally-funded boarding schools intended to force them to conform to white values and customs, thereby helping to remake their societies and gender roles along a European model.

**Page reference:** p. 108

\***a.** Force Indian children to conform to white values and customs

**b.** Provide equal educational opportunities for Indian children

**c.** Teach girls the same curriculum as boys

**d.** Teach Indian children to be the future leaders of their people

**Type: multiple choice question**

**Title:** Chapter 04 Question 16

**16)** [HTML]<br><img src="https://oup-arc.com/static/60f65d73f8278a0018da237f/Ware1e\_Images-Maps for Test Bank/Ware\_Image 4.4.jpg" alt="Many female students stand and sit in graduation dress on the steps. Male faculty stand behind and watch them." style="max-width:100%"/><br><br>[/HTM]

What do you notice about this image of Bryn Mawr College?

**Feedback:** While all of the students are female, the teachers are a mix of male and female and all are dressed similarly, indicating there is not a wide range of social classes. But everyone in this picture is white.

**Page reference:** p. 107

**a.** The teachers are all male

**b.** Everyone is female

**c.** There seems to be a mix of social classes, based on dress

\***d.** Everyone is white

**Type: multiple choice question**

**Title:** Chapter 04 Question 17

**17)** Voting was made a specifically male prerogative in

**Feedback:** The passage of the Fourteenth Amendment, which gave men the right to vote and the Fifteenth, which guaranteed voting rights regardless of race, color, or previous condition of servitude, but not gender, was the first time that voting was constitutionally limited to men.

**Page reference:** p. 109

**a.** The Constitution when it was adopted in 1789

**b.** The Bill of Rights

\***c.** The Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments, which gave men the right to vote no matter their race

**d.** The Suffrage Act of 1876

**Type: multiple choice question**

**Title:** Chapter 04 Question 18

**18)** [HTML]<br><img src="https://oup-arc.com/static/60f65d73f8278a0018da237f/Ware1e\_Images-Maps for Test Bank/Ware\_Image 4.6.jpg" alt="The button is circular and has the photo of Lucy Stone with the text 1818 Lucy Stone 1893 at the bottom of the button. A golden ribbon with the text, I take her paper, attaches to the bottom of the button." style="max-width:100%"/><br><br>[/HTM]

Which paper is this image referencing?

**Feedback:** This image is referencing the *Woman’s Journal*, edited by Alice Stone Blackwell, daughter of Lucy Stone.

**Page reference:** Tp. 109

\***a.** The *Woman’s Journal*

**b.** *The Suffragist Rag*

**c.** *The New York Times*

**d.** *Harper’s*

**Type: multiple choice question**

**Title:** Chapter 04 Question 19

**19)** The main aim of the National Woman Suffrage Association was to

**Feedback:** The National Woman Suffrage Association favored the federal strategy, and began to lobby for a constitutional amendment granting women voting rights.

**Page reference:** p. 112

**a.** Use the court system to challenge male-only voting as unconstitutional

**b.** Try to amend state constitutions to include female voters

\***c.** Work for a constitutional amendment that would grant women the right to vote

**d.** Politely petition political leaders and wait to be granted voting rights

**Type: multiple choice question**

**Title:** Chapter 04 Question 20

**20)** The first states to grant women voting rights were

**Feedback:** Because Eastern states tended to be more conservative, the first states to grant women the right to vote were in the West.

**Page reference:** p. 114

**a.** In New England

\***b.** In the West

**c.** In the North

**d.** In the South