

Review Questions for Chapter 14

1. The first national park, Yellowstone, was the product of
(A) an emerging conservation movement that began in the 1830s.
(B) a desire to make access to some western lands available to the entire public.
(C) an effort to keep miners from exploiting and abandoning the soil there.
(D) President Harrison's love of nature.
(E) early overcrowding of people and animals on western lands.
2. What was the main factor contributing to rapid population growth in the 1840s and beyond?
(A) Widespread immigration
(B) Increased imports of slaves
(C) Rising birthrates
(D) Improved health
(E) Acquisition of new territories
3. All of the following contributed to the increased influx of new immigrants to America in the nineteenth century EXCEPT
(A) Europe was running out of room for its rapidly expanding population.
(B) new technologies made transatlantic travel faster and cheaper.
(C) letters from American loved ones beckoning family members to join them.
(D) lucrative incentives by companies seeking workers.
(E) the perception of America as the land of opportunity.
4. Why did Irish immigrants embrace machine politics in the cities where they settled?
(A) The machines offered much-needed cash in exchange for Irish votes.
(B) The machines aided struggling newcomers with free coal, food, and legal advice.
(C) They pledged to fight anti-Irish prejudice and bigotry.
(D) The Irish were unaccustomed to politics, and machines provided an easy initiation.
(E) Political machines helped Irish immigrants acquire land.
5. German immigrants to America differed from the Irish in all of the following ways EXCEPT
(A) German immigrants tended to be poorer.
(B) many Germans left their homeland for political reasons.
(C) Germans settled in the Middle West rather than in eastern cities.
(D) Germans became outspoken opponents of slavery.
(E) only a minority of Germans were Roman Catholic.
6. Which of these was NOT a cause of the antforeign/nativist movement that emerged in the 1840s and 1850s?
(A) Fear that immigrants would drive wages down and compete for jobs
(B) Concern that increased immigration would drive up land prices
(C) Rampant anti-Catholicism
(D) Fear that foreigners would outnumber native-born Americans
(E) Concern that immigrants would outvote native-born Americans
7. Americans lagged behind the British in industrializing largely because they
(A) feared that they could not compete with the quality of British manufacturing.
(B) preferred to import rather than manufacture goods.
(C) associated the factory system with the worst qualities of European society.
(D) were not interested in shifting from handmade goods.
(E) lacked the capital and infrastructure necessary to support the factory system.
8. Who is considered the father of the American factory system?
(A) Moses Brown
(B) Eli Whitney
(C) Samuel Slater
(D) Francis Cabot
(E) Isaac Singer

9. New England was well suited to becoming an industrial center for all of the following reasons EXCEPT
- (A) its land was too rocky and difficult to farm.
 - (B) its dense population provided a ready labor force and customer base for factory-produced goods.
 - (C) its seaports made importing raw materials and exporting finished goods easier.
 - (D) its fast-flowing rivers provided the perfect power source for factory cogs.
 - (E) it was hardest hit by the lack of imported goods during the War of 1812.
10. Despite poor working conditions, there were only twenty-four recorded strikes before 1835. Why?
- (A) It was against the law for workers to organize for better wages.
 - (B) Workers were often poor and could not afford to walk off their jobs.
 - (C) Many of the workers were children.
 - (D) The workers used their newly acquired right to vote to effect change instead.
 - (E) The workers distrusted group activism and preferred to act as individuals.
11. The nineteenth-century *cult of domesticity* is best defined as the
- (A) idea that women should determine family size.
 - (B) belief that women should work only as household help, maids, and cooks.
 - (C) notion that upon marriage, women should leave their paid jobs.
 - (D) celebration of women's roles within the home.
 - (E) new innovations that simplified housework and freed up women's time.
12. What most facilitated the emergence of the trans-Allegheny region (Ohio-Indiana-Illinois tier) as the nation's leading grain producers?
- (A) Rapid settlement of the West
 - (B) Southern demand for food products
 - (C) New farming technologies
 - (D) A steady labor stream fueled by immigration
 - (E) The push of Indians off the land and further west
13. Robert Fulton's development of the steamboat was significant for all of the following reasons EXCEPT that it
- (A) helped fuel further development of the West.
 - (B) relied on making the best use of currents.
 - (C) shortened travel time and lowered costs.
 - (D) transformed streams into two-way transportation arteries.
 - (E) facilitated trade with interior and southern regions.
14. Which of these did NOT play a role in stimulating U.S. economic growth and its connections to the broader world?
- (A) The rise of railroads
 - (B) The Pony Express
 - (C) The development of canals
 - (D) The market revolution
 - (E) The emergence of steam

Chapter 14: 1 (A); 2 (C); 3 (D); 4 (B); 5 (A); 6 (B); 7 (E); 8 (C); 9 (E); 10 (A); 11 (D); 12 (C); 13 (B); 14 (B)