

**ADDITIONAL READING EXERCISE ONE**

**Instructions:** For this exercise, students will read a variety of documents relating to the post-Civil War period. Links to online versions of these documents are provided on the professor's website at [http://profbutler.watermelon-kid.com/students/reading/1302\\_reading.htm#1](http://profbutler.watermelon-kid.com/students/reading/1302_reading.htm#1). Referring to this material, students will answer the following questions on a Scantron Form 882-E.

- 1) What led many Mexican-Americans to lose their land holdings after California became part of the United States?
  - a) Land laws passed by the State of California and the U.S. Congress that placed the burden of proof of title on Mexican-American landowners
  - b) The cost of legal battles that sometimes lasted years
  - c) Burdensome land taxes
  - d) All the above
  
- 2) What sort of prejudicial laws were aimed at Chinese immigrants in late-nineteenth century California?
  - a) Certain special taxes that applied only to foreigners
  - b) Chinese immigrants could not testify in court against a white person
  - c) Chinese children could not attend California public schools
  - d) Chinese immigrants were forbidden to own real estate in California
  - e) All the above
  
- 3) What did the *Burlingame Treaty* do?
  - a) It encouraged Chinese immigration to the United States
  - b) It guaranteed the civil rights of Chinese immigrants in the United States
  - c) It discouraged Chinese immigration to the United States
  - d) Both A and B above
  
- 4) What reason did the federal government give for passing the *Chinese Exclusion Act*?
  - a) The presence of Chinese laborers in certain localities endangered order
  - b) Chinese people were breaking the law
  - c) Chinese people were taking jobs away from Americans
  - d) All the above
  
- 5) What did the author of "Our Ishmaelites" say should be done with the "Savages" (i.e., the Indians)?
  - a) They should be dispossessed of the land they occupy in an economical and expeditious manner
  - b) They should made into farmers
  - c) They should all be killed
  - d) Both A and B above

- 6) True (A) or False (B): According to the author of “Our Ishmaelites,” Indians had no rights a white person was bound to respect.
- 7) What did the author of “Our Ishmaelites” believe was a mistake in regard to the “Savages” (i.e., the Indians)?
- Treating the tribes the same as foreign nations
  - Making treaties with the Indians that cost a lot of money to carry out
  - Putting the Indians on large reservations
  - All the above
  - Only A and B above
- 8) What did the author of “The Indian Question” believe was the best method for “civilizing” the Indians?
- Give them government jobs
  - Put them on reservations
  - Convert them to Christianity
  - Both B and C above
- 9) In the “Domestic and Social Moralities” chapter of her book, what did Sarah Winnemucca Hopkins say about the morality of the Indians?
- They were taught to be good from an early age.
  - They were taught to love everyone.
  - Unlike whites, Indians had no swear words.
  - They were taught to be kind to everyone who did them no harm.
  - All the above
- 10) In the “Domestic and Social Moralities” chapter of her book, what did Sarah Winnemucca Hopkins say about war between whites and Indians?
- The Indians were not fond of going to war.
  - White people for their own selfish reasons always started the wars.
  - The government did not send good men who would try to understand the Indians.
  - All the above
- 11) In order to receive a government grant of land under the *Homestead Act* of 1862, a person had to be:
- At least twenty-one years of age or the head of a family
  - A U.S. citizen or a foreign-born resident who intended to become a citizen
  - Someone who had never borne arms against the United States
  - All the above
- 12) Which people were ineligible for land under the provisions of the *Homestead Act*? (Put your thinking cap on!)
- Women
  - African-Americans
  - Confederate veterans
  - Both B and C above

- 13) Under the provisions of the *Homestead Act*, how long did a person have to live on their grant before they could receive legal title to it?
- a) Three weeks
  - b) Ninety days
  - c) One Year
  - d) Five Years
- 14) What was the obvious purpose of the Homestead Act and the earlier *Act to secure Freedom to all Persons within the Territories of the United States*?
- a) To ensure that slavery would never be introduced into the western territories
  - b) To ensure that only free persons would settle in the western territories
  - c) To turn the Plains Indians into farmers
  - d) All the above
  - e) Both A and B above
- 15) True or False (“A” is True; “B” is false) Under the terms of the *Fort Laramie Treaty*, the United States government agreed that only the only non-Indians allowed to legally enter the Indians’ reservation would be government officials, employees, or agents.
- 16) Under the terms of the *Fort Laramie Treaty*, the Indians reserved the right to:
- a) Oppose the building of roads and railroads on the Plains.
  - b) Stop the building of roads and railroads across the Indian reservation
  - c) Kill any white people who trespassed on their lands.
  - d) Leave the reservation to hunt buffalo on certain lands outside its limits.
- 17) For what crime was Susan B. Anthony convicted in 1873?
- a.) Robbery
  - b.) Murder
  - c.) Fraud
  - d.) Voting
- 18) Which Constitutional Amendment did Ms. Anthony’s lawyer specifically cite in her defense?
- a) First
  - b) Ninth
  - c) Fourteenth
  - d) Nineteenth
- 19) In the case of Susan B. Anthony, the court instructed the jury directed to return a verdict of guilty because:
- a) The fourteenth amendment did not give women the right to vote,
  - b) Ignorance of the law is no excuse.
  - c) Ms. Anthony intended to violate the law in order to test it.
  - d) All the above.

- 20) What was the purpose of the *Pendleton Act*?
- a) To regulate and improve the civil service of the United States
  - b) To regulate interstate commerce
  - c) To regulate the railroads
  - d) To tighten up on immigration quotas
- 21) On pages 404-405 of his 1886 book *Labor, Land and Law*, what fraction of the U.S. population did author William A. Phillips say had *not* enjoyed any appreciable increase in income since the end of the Civil War?
- a) One quarter
  - b) One half
  - c) Three fifths
  - d) Nine tenths
- 22) On pages 425-426 of *Labor, Land and Law*, with which of these statements does author Phillips appear to agree regarding the inequality of wealth?
- a) If the poor are poor, it is their own fault.
  - b) Inequality of wealth is attributable to selfish, violent, and unscrupulous men continually striving to enrich themselves at the expense of others.
  - c) The remedy for inequality of wealth is either enlightened laws or revolution.
  - d) All the above.
  - e) B and C above
- 23) On page 459 of *Labor, Land and Law*, what does author Phillips say about workers and strikes?
- a) By reducing wages, increasing work hours, or demands more work, employers are striking for higher profits.
  - b) Capital has no right to say that labor cannot organize.
  - c) Strikes will end when the law allows arbitration to settle differences between capital and organized labor.
  - d) All the above
- 24) With what group of people did *Haymarket* defendant Albert Parsons compare industrial workers, in terms of their struggle for social justice?
- a) Indians
  - b) Newly-freed slaves
  - c) Immigrants in general
  - d) All the above
- 25) Who threatened *Haymarket* defendant Albert Parsons with harm when he spoke out in 1877 on behalf of the striking railway workers?
- a) The Federal government
  - b) The Railway Workers' Union
  - c) The Chicago Board of Trade
  - d) A gang of criminals

- 26) *Haymarket* defendant Albert Parsons alleged that the Haymarket bombing was the work of a conspiracy to:
- Destroy the eight-hour movement
  - Destroy labor unions in general
  - Get rid of him and his fellow anarchists in particular
  - All the above
- 27) On page 809 of Judge Gary's *Century Magazine* article about the Haymarket anarchist trial, what does he identify as his motive for writing the article?
- He wanted to say how sorry he was that these men were wrongly convicted.
  - He wanted to admit that he now had doubts about the anarchists' guilt.
  - He wanted to demonstrate that the verdict of guilty was the right one.
  - He wanted to demonstrate that the anarchists were *not* the victims of prejudice.
  - Both C and D above.
- 28) Read Judge Gary's statement on page 810 of his article, regarding the Haymarket gathering (second column, sixth paragraph). How does it compare with Mayor Harrison's testimony regarding the meeting and the demeanor of the crowd? (See Carter's Testimony, Vol. L, pp. 46-51.)
- Gary's statement and Harrison's testimony are in agreement that there was a dangerous situation that called for immediate police intervention.
  - Gary's statement and Harrison's testimony agree that there seemed to be no need for any police interference with the Haymarket gathering.
  - Gary's statement and Harrison's testimony are contradictory.
  - Mayor Harrison gave no opinion regarding the need for police interference, whereas Judge Gary did.
- 29) Read the paragraph that begins at the bottom of page 835 and continues on page 836 of Gary's article about the Haymarket anarchists. What, in essence, did the Judge instruct the jury to do?
- To convict the defendants if they (the jury) believed the man who threw the bomb was acting under the defendants' influence, even though such belief would be speculative and not proven fact.
  - To acquit the defendants since the bomb-thrower wasn't known and there was no way to be sure that the defendants had influenced him (or her).
- 30) What reason did Illinois Governor Altgeld give for pardoning the surviving Haymarket defendants in 1893?
- The jury was packed with jurors who were chosen because they were known to be prejudiced against the defendants.
  - The defendants were not proven guilty of the crime with which they were charged.
  - The prejudice of the judge in the case (Judge Gary) did not permit a fair trial.
  - All the above.

- 31) Which one of these was **NOT** a purpose or provision of the *Dawes Severalty Act*?
- a) To break up the reservations by allotting farm land to individual Indians
  - b) To grant citizenship to Indians who took up farming
  - c) To reinforce the Indians' tribal identification
  - d) None of the above were provisions of the Dawes Act
- 32) The 1887 *Interstate Commerce Act* applied principally to:
- a) Cotton Mills
  - b) Steel Mills
  - c) The garment industry
  - d) Railroads
- 33) In his *Gospel of Wealth* article, steel magnate Andrew Carnegie stated his belief that rich people should use their surplus wealth:
- a) Only for the benefit of their own families
  - b) To give the workers who created that wealth higher wages and bonuses
  - c) To pay their stockholders generous dividends
  - d) For the benefit of the community
- 34) Which federal body or official did the *Sherman Anti-Trust Act* give authority to bring lawsuits against businesses that conspired to monopolize some segment of the economy?
- a) Congress
  - b) The Attorney General
  - c) The Supreme Court
  - d) The Secretary of State
- 35) In the Introduction of *How the Other Half Lives*, author Jacob Riis wrote that:
- a) Three-fourths of New York's population lived in tenement slums.
  - b) That the system that fostered the slums was the result of public neglect and private greed.
  - c) That the slums were hotbeds of pauperism and crime.
  - d) All the above.
- 36) On page 321 of *Striking for Life*, what did the authors have to say about the causes of labor unrest?
- a) Labor unrest was caused by wrongs and rank injustice.
  - b) Labor agitators were *not* the cause of labor unrest.
  - c) Agitation was the expression of grievances borne to the limit of endurance.
  - d) All the above

- 37) In 1896, which political party opposed the use of injunctions in labor disputes and advocated the free and unlimited coinage of silver, a graduated income tax, direct election of senators, public works projects for the unemployed, postal savings banks, *and* government ownership of the railroads and telegraph and telephone systems?
- The Democratic Party
  - The Republican Party
  - The Peoples' Party
  - All the above
- 38) How did the Supreme Court rule in the case of *Plessy vs. Ferguson*?
- That Plessy should be allowed to do what he wanted to do.
  - That "separate but equal" accommodation for "colored" people was lawful.
  - That Plessy was not a citizen and therefore, could not bring a lawsuit
  - Both B and C above
- 39) In general, what did *Jim Crow* laws do?
- Made separate public accommodations for blacks and whites lawful.
  - Required businesses to treat black and white customers differently.
  - Made interracial marriage unlawful.
  - All the above
- 40) In his so-called Atlanta Compromise speech, educator Booker T. Washington:
- Admonished blacks to "cast down their buckets" wherever they were.
  - Declared that blacks and whites could be as "separate as the fingers but one as the hand in terms of mutual progress."
  - Told his startled, mostly white audience that they were all bigots who ought to be ashamed for practicing racial discrimination.
  - All of the above.
  - Only A and B above.
- 41) What issue did Democratic Presidential candidate William Jennings Bryan address in his famous *Cross of Gold* speech?
- The eight-hour day.
  - Voting rights for women.
  - Free coinage of silver.
  - Civil rights for blacks.
- 42) In 1896, which one of the two major parties was *against* the free coinage of silver?
- Democrats
  - Republicans

- 43) In his *Message Regarding Hawaiian Independence*, President Cleveland stated:
- That the native people of Hawaii were almost unanimously in favor of being annexed by the United States.
  - That Hawaiian independence was the result of a popular uprising by the people against their Queen.
  - That the armed forces of the U.S. had been involved in overthrowing the Queen.
  - That the overthrow of the Queen was unjustified.
  - Both C and D above.
- 44) What sentiment was expressed in the Resolution regarding Hawaii, passed by the Democratic majority in the House of Representatives in February 1894?
- The use of U.S. naval forces in the overthrow of the Hawaiian monarchy was completely lawful and justified.
  - The overthrow of the Hawaiian monarchy was the consequence of a popular uprising supported by the majority of the Hawaiian people.
  - The overthrow of the Hawaiian monarchy was condemned as being contrary to both the letter and spirit of American law and traditions.
  - Congress looked forward to the imminent annexation of Hawaii by the U.S.
- 45) In addition to the obvious, what did the *U.S. Declaration of War Against Spain* also state?
- That Cuba was independent of Spain.
  - That the President was empowered to use the armed forces of the United States to win Cuba independence.
  - That the U.S. had no territorial designs on Cuba.
  - All the above.
- 46) Which one of the following statements is **NOT** true about the *Filipino Declaration of Independence*?
- Independence was declared on June 12, 1898.
  - The Filipinos' leader at the time of the declaration was Emilio Aguinaldo.
  - The Filipino national flag was unfurled when the declaration was read publicly.
  - Both the United States and Spain immediately recognized Filipino independence.
- 47) In the "Introduction" to the *Woman's Bible*, women's rights advocate Elizabeth Cady Stanton said:
- Biblical teachings were responsible for women's inferior status in civil society.
  - She did not believe that any man had ever seen or talked with God.
  - She did not believe that God had inspired the Mosaic code.
  - All religions on the face of the earth degrade women.
  - All the above

- 48) In “The Woman’s Bible Repudiated” section of the *Woman’s Bible*, what did Susan B. Anthony say or imply when some members of the National American Woman Suffrage Association proposed a resolution that sought to disassociate the group from Elizabeth Cady Stanton’s *Woman’s Bible*?
- a) That she distrusted anyone who claimed to know what God wanted them to do in regard to their fellow human beings, because it always seemed to coincide with their own desires.
  - b) That adoption of the resolution was catering to the whims of people who had no intelligent knowledge of what they condemned.
  - c) That adoption of the resolution would be tantamount to a censure of Ms. Stanton.
  - d) All the above.
- 49) In his essay, *To a Person Sitting in Darkness*, author Mark Twain:
- a) Criticized the United States for the way it betrayed the Filipino independence fighters.
  - b) Expressed his support of President McKinley’s policy of “Benevolent Assimilation.”
  - c) Praised Thomas Edison for his invention of the electric light bulb.
  - d) None of the above.
- 50) True (A) or False (B): The Platt Amendment, which was made a part of the Cuban Constitution, gave the United States the right to intervene in Cuba’s internal affairs under certain conditions.