

USII.4 Flyswatter Questions

1. What restricted Japanese immigration to the United States? (Gentlemen's Agreement of 1908)
2. What was formed in 1886 by Samuel Gompers that had only skilled workers? (American Federation of Labor)
3. What act did not allow Native Americans to sell their land for 25 years and forced them to get an education and become citizens? (Dawes Act of 1887)
4. Opportunities for land ownership and technological advances, including the Transcontinental Railroad were? (reasons for Westward expansion)
5. A large city organization run by bosses who won election by controlling poor and immigrant votes is called a? (political machine)
6. Who believed equality could be achieved through vocational education and accepted social separation? (Booker T. Washington)
7. Examples of big businesses are (railroads, steel, oil)
8. What Supreme Court ruling in 1896 legalized separate but equal public facilities for African Americans? (Plessy v. Ferguson)
9. How did consumers gain more access to goods? (department stores, chain stores, mail order catalogs)
10. Whose goals were to improve safety conditions, reduce work hours, and place restrictions on child labor? (Progressive Movement)
11. Which movement supported the 18th Amendment? (Temperance Movement)
12. What are two techniques used to keep African Americans from voting? (poll tax and literacy tests)
13. Susan B. Anthony worked for this movement. (Women's Suffrage)
14. This includes hopes for better opportunity, religious freedom, escape from oppressive governments, and adventure. (reasons for increased immigration)
15. Tammany Hall, which was run by Boss Tweed, was what? (political machine)
16. This was a change in production methods from human to machine power. (Industrial Revolution)
17. American citizens who believed immigrants were inferior were called what? (nativists)
18. What prohibited Chinese workers from entering the U.S. for ten years? (Chinese Exclusion Act of 1882)
19. The passage of the 19th Amendment was an achievement for which movement? (Women's Suffrage)
20. What wanted to improve working conditions and create laws to regulate businesses? (Progressive Movement)
21. This was a popular American belief that the United States had the right and duty to expand across North America to the Pacific Ocean. (Manifest Destiny)
22. What made discrimination practices legal in many places, were aimed at African Americans, and were characterized by unequal opportunities in housing, work, education, and government? (Jim Crow Laws)
23. Indian policies and wars, reservations, the Battle of Little Bighorn, and Chief Joseph all dealt with conflicts between what two groups of people? (Americans and Native Americans)

24. These gained power by attending to the needs of new immigrants, finding them jobs and housing for example. (political machine)
25. These community centers in urban areas were established by social and religious workers to meet the needs of people in poor neighborhoods. (settlement houses)
26. Which African America leader believed in full political, civil, and social rights for African Americans? (W.E.B. DuBois)
27. Which movement was composed of people opposed to making and consuming alcohol? (Temperance Movement)
28. What occurred in 1892 against a steel plant in Pennsylvania? (Homestead Strike)
29. Tenements and ghettos, political corruption, and rapid industrialization and urbanization that led to overcrowded immigrant neighborhoods and tenements were what? (challenges faced by cities)
30. How did mechanization affect farm and city life? (reduced farm labor needs and increased production)
31. Boston, textiles. Chicago, meat packing. Philadelphia, shipbuilding. These are examples of what? (specialization)
32. Child labor, low wages, long hours, and unsafe working conditions were what? (negative effects of industrialization)
33. The possibility of wealth created by the discovery of gold and silver, adventure, and a new beginning for former slaves were what? (reasons for westward expansion)
34. Increased educational opportunities and attaining the right to vote were goals of which movement? (Women's Suffrage)
35. The Hull House, founded by Jane Addams, is an example of this. (settlement houses)
36. Total control of trade, service, or a product. (monopoly)
37. Specialized industries, immigration from other countries, and movement of America from rural to urban areas for job opportunities were what? (reasons why cities developed)
38. Labor, capital, natural resources, and a transportation system to move the finished product to markets. (factors of production)