# **UNIT #2 TEST: Immigration, Urbanization, and Unionization Answer Section**



1	ANS:	$\mathbf{T}$	PTS:	1
1.	AIND.	1	110.	1

- 2. ANS: F PTS: 1
- 3. ANS: F PTS: 1

#### **MULTIPLE CHOICE**

4. ANS: B PTS: 1 DIF: E

REF: Learn more about this question in The American Vision, page 442, and in the Reading Essentials and Note-Taking Guide, Chapter 13, Section 1, or use the Interactive Tutor Self-Assessment CD-ROM, and visit this book's Online Learning Center at glencoe.com. NAT: II.B| III.H| III.I

STA: 6.3| 6.3.1 NOT: p. 442

5. ANS: C PTS: 1 DIF: C

REF: Learn more about this question in The American Vision, page 451, and in the Reading Essentials and Note-Taking Guide, Chapter 13, Section 2, or use the Interactive Tutor Self-Assessment CD-ROM, and visit this book's Online Learning Center at glencoe.com. NAT: II.B| II.D

STA: 6.1 | 6.1.1 NOT: p. 451

6. ANS: C PTS: 1 DIF: E

REF: Learn more about this question in The American Vision, page 446, and in the Reading Essentials and Note-Taking Guide, Chapter 13, Section 1, or use the Interactive Tutor Self-Assessment CD-ROM, and visit this book's Online Learning Center at glencoe.com. NAT: X.F

STA: 6.3 NOT: p. 446

7. ANS: D PTS: 1 DIF: A

REF: Learn more about this question in The American Vision, page 445, and in the Reading Essentials and Note-Taking Guide, Chapter 13, Section 1, or use the Interactive Tutor Self-Assessment CD-ROM, and visit this book's Online Learning Center at glencoe.com. NAT: II.B| IV.E| V.A

STA: F2.1 NOT: p. 445

8. ANS: D PTS: 1 DIF: A

REF: Learn more about this question in The American Vision, page 443, and in the Reading Essentials and Note-Taking Guide, Chapter 13, Section 1, or use the Interactive Tutor Self-Assessment CD-ROM, and visit this book's Online Learning Center at glencoe.com. NAT: III.C| III.H| V.A

MSC: Document Based Question NOT: p. 443 STA: 6.3 | 6.3.2 9. ANS: D PTS: 1 REF: Learn more about this question in The American Vision, page 446, and in the Reading Essentials and Note-Taking Guide, Chapter 13, Section 1, or use the Interactive Tutor Self-Assessment CD-ROM, and visit this book's Online Learning Center at glencoe.com. NAT: II.E| III.C| IV.E| V.A| V.B| VI.F| X.F MSC: Document Based Question NOT: p. 446 10. ANS: D PTS: 1 11. ANS: C PTS: 1 12. ANS: B PTS: 1 13. ANS: D PTS: 1 14. ANS: B PTS: 1 15. ANS: D PTS: 1 16. ANS: D PTS: 1 17. ANS: D PTS: 1 YES/NO ANS: Y 18. push factor PTS: 1 ANS: N 19. pull PTS: 1 20. ANS: N pull PTS: 1 21. ANS: Y push

PTS: 1

DIF: A

STA: 6.3| 6.3.1

22. ANS: Y pull PTS: 1 **COMPLETION** 23. ANS: A PTS: 1 24. ANS: E PTS: 1 25. ANS: A PTS: 1 26. ANS: A PTS: 1 ANS: E 27. PTS: 1 28. ANS: E PTS: 1 29. ANS: A PTS: 1 **MATCHING** 30. ANS: G PTS: 1 DIF: A REF: Learn more about this question in The American Vision, page 459, and in the Reading Essentials and Note-Taking Guide, Chapter 13, Section 3, or use the Interactive Tutor Self-Assessment CD-ROM, and visit this book's Online Learning Center at glencoe.com. IV.D| V.E STA: 6.3 | 6.3.1 NOT: p. 459

ANS: C

PTS: 1

DIF: A

31.

REF: Learn more about this question in The American Vision, page 459, and in the Reading Essentials and Note-Taking Guide, Chapter 13, Section 3, or use the Interactive Tutor Self-Assessment CD-ROM, and visit this book's Online Learning Center at glencoe.com. NAT: IV.D| V.E

STA: 6.3| 6.3.1 NOT: p. 459

32. ANS: B PTS: 1 DIF: C

REF: Learn more about this question in The American Vision, page 458, and in the Reading Essentials and Note-Taking Guide, Chapter 13, Section 3, or use the Interactive Tutor Self-Assessment CD-ROM, and visit this book's Online Learning Center at glencoe.com. NAT: I.C I.D I.E IV.E

STA: 6.3 | 6.3.1 NOT: p. 458

33. ANS: H PTS: 1 DIF: A

REF: Learn more about this question in The American Vision, page 460, and in the Reading Essentials and Note-Taking Guide, Chapter 13, Section 3, or use the Interactive Tutor Self-Assessment CD-ROM, and visit this book's Online Learning Center at glencoe.com. NAT: IV.B| IV.C| IV.F| V.A| V.B| X.F

STA: 6.1 | 6.1.1 | 6.3 | 6.3.1 NOT: p. 460

34. ANS: F PTS: 1 DIF: A

REF: Learn more about this question in The American Vision, page 481, and in the Reading Essentials and Note-Taking Guide, Chapter 13, Section 5, or use the Interactive Tutor Self-Assessment CD-ROM, and visit this book's Online Learning Center at glencoe.com.

NAT: I.C| IV.B| IV.C| IV.E| IV.F| V.A| VI.A| X.F STA: 6.3| 6.3.1

NOT: p. 481

35. ANS: D PTS: 1 DIF: A

REF: Learn more about this question in The American Vision, page 462, and in the Reading Essentials and Note-Taking Guide, Chapter 13, Section 3, or use the Interactive Tutor Self-Assessment CD-ROM, and visit this book's Online Learning Center at glencoe.com. NAT: VI.E

NOT: p. 462

36. ANS: E PTS: 1 DIF: A

REF: Learn more about this question in The American Vision, page 462, and in the Reading Essentials and Note-Taking Guide, Chapter 13, Section 3, or use the Interactive Tutor Self-Assessment CD-ROM, and visit this book's Online Learning Center at glencoe.com. NAT: VI.E

NOT: p. 462

37. ANS: A PTS: 1 DIF: E

REF: Learn more about this question in The American Vision, page 478, and in the Reading Essentials and Note-Taking Guide, Chapter 13, Section 5, or use the Interactive Tutor Self-Assessment CD-ROM, and visit this book's Online Learning Center at glencoe.com. NAT: V.A|V.B|VI.A|VI.B|VI.C|X.A

STA: 6.3 | 6.3.2 NOT: p. 478

38. ANS: J PTS: 1 DIF: A

REF: Learn more about this question in The American Vision, page 481, and in the Reading Essentials and Note-Taking Guide, Chapter 13, Section 5, or use the Interactive Tutor Self-Assessment CD-ROM, and visit this book's Online Learning Center at glencoe.com.

NAT: I.C| IV.B| IV.C| IV.E| IV.F| V.A| V.B| VI.A| X.F STA: 6.3| 6.3.2

NOT: p. 481

39. ANS: I PTS: 1 DIF: C

REF: Learn more about this question in The American Vision, page 461, and in the Reading Essentials and Note-Taking Guide, Chapter 13, Section 3, or use the Interactive Tutor Self-Assessment CD-ROM, and visit this book's Online Learning Center at glencoe.com. NAT: I.C. I.D. I.E. IV.E. NOT: p. 461

#### **SHORT ANSWER**

40. ANS:

D

PTS: 1 DIF: A

REF: Learn more about this question in The American Vision, page 444, and in the Reading Essentials and Note-Taking Guide, Chapter 13, Section 1, or use the Interactive Tutor Self-Assessment CD-ROM, and visit this book's Online Learning Center at glencoe.com. NAT: I.C. II.E. IV.E. V.B. VI.F. X.E. X.F.

STA: 6.1 | 6.1.3 | 6.3 | 6.3.1 MSC: Document Based Question

NOT: p. 444

#### **ESSAY**

#### 41. ANS:

Crime, violence, disease, and pollution posed threats to city dwellers. The rapid growth of cities made these problems worse. Pickpockets, swindlers, and thieves thrived in urban living conditions. Alcohol contributed to violent crime, both inside and outside the home. Improper sewage disposal contaminated drinking water and triggered epidemics of typhoid fever and cholera. Pollution resulted from the smoke, soot, and ash from coal and wood fires.

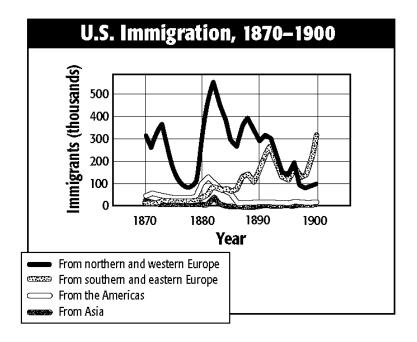
PTS: 1 DIF: A

REF: Learn more about this question in The American Vision, page 454, and in the Reading Essentials and Note-Taking Guide, Chapter 13, Section 2, or use the Interactive Tutor Self-Assessment CD-ROM, and visit this book's Online Learning Center at glencoe.com.

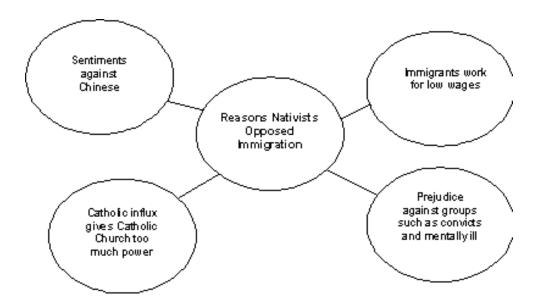
NAT: II.C| II.D| III.G| III.H| III.I| IV.E| V.A| V.B STA: 6.1| 6.1.3

NOT: p. 454

		2 points each) Ther the statement is true or false.
	1.	People worked between 10-14 hours a day, six days a week during this time period.
pa	2. ssed that in	Labor Unions experienced great success in the late 1800s by getting legislation approved working conditions for the working class.
the	3. eir crime.	The owners of the Triangle Shirtwaist Factory were imprisoned and found guility of
	_	boice (2 points each) hoice that best completes the statement or answers the question.
a.	European	By the late 1890s, what region were the most immigrants coming from (see US Chart on pg. 2)  Jews. c. Chinese.  d southern Europeans. d. Japanese.
	5. cablecar. trolley.	In the late 1800s, the most common form of transportation was the c. horse drawn carriage d. subway.
b. c.	assimilate limit or cu	Nativists wanted to migrants into their own section of a city. e immigrants into American society. at off immigration. mmigrants to Protestantism.
b. c.	work in fa	In the early 1860s, Chinese immigrants came to the United States to dustrialization in China. actories in Chicago. ligious persecution. he transcontinental railroad.



- 8. and 1900? What does the chart indicate happened to immigration patterns between 1870
- a. Immigration declined from southern and eastern Europe during this period.
- b. Immigration from the Americas reached its peak by 1890, then declined.
- c. Immigration from Asia peaked at the same time that immigration from southern and eastern Europe peaked.
- d. Immigration from northern and western Europe peaked shortly after 1880.



	9. According to the diagr	ram,	the nativists were afraid that would gain
toc	much power.		-
a.	the Chinese	c.	immigrant workers
b.	convicts		the Catholic Church
		G.	
	10. All of the following are exa Religious Oppression	-	es of Push & Pull Factors, EXCEPT: Better Standard of Living
	Political Oppression		a free lunch
υ.	Fontical Oppression	u.	a free functi
	11. The Pullman Strike (1895)		
a.	advanced the cause of the working	c.	showed that the government supported
	poor		the employers and not the workers
b.	many people died during the holdout	d.	None of the above
	12. Where did most working cl	ass p	people live?
a.	sky-loft apartments	c.	townhouses
b.	tenements	d.	both a and c
a. b.	13. Which characteristic would 10 by 10 in size dark hallways	c.	T be typical of a tenement? public bathrooms sanitary
	14. Who was the famous muck	rake	r that wrote 'How the Other Half Lives'?
	Upton Sinclair	c.	Mother Jones
b.	Jacob Riis	d.	Louis Sullivan
	15. Which of the following is N	TO	true of assembly line work?
a.	monotonous	c.	
b.	unskilled workers	d.	artistic freedom
	16. Sweatshops typically hired	_	
a. h	women	c.	men
b.	children	d.	both a and b
	17. Which of the following res	ulted	from the publication of "The Jungle":
a.	Meat Inspection Act	c.	food becomes safer to consume
b.	Pure Food and Drug Act	d.	all of the above

### Push or Pull (2 points each) *Indicate whether the statement describes a push or pull factor.* A = PushB = Pull18. Religous oppresion. \_\_\_\_ 19. Joining family members/family reunification. 20. Better jobs and a higher standard of living. 21. Conflict or war. 22. Humanitarian protection, or protection from persecution based on race or nationality. **Completion (2 points each)** Determine if each statement applies to Angel Island, Ellis Island or both. Use the following abbreviations on your answer sheet: A-Angel Island E-Ellis Island B-Both 23. Processed mainly Chinese Immigrants. 24. Goal was to admit immigrants. Located on the west side of the United States. 25. 26. Asked specific questions about someones' family and village. 27. Processing took on average 5 hours. 28. Only processed steerage passengers. 29. People used false identities to try and enter the US. Matching (2 points) Match each item with the correct statement below. a. Steerage f. Upton Sinclair b. Ellis Island g. Jacob Riis c. Nativism h. Triangle Shirtwaist Co.

i. Knights of Labor

j. American Federation of Labor

d. Social Darwinism

e. Tenements

		A photographer and journalist who exposed the American public to the living
conditi	ons of t	he working poor
	31.	resentment or dislike towards foreigners/immigrants
	32.	a three-story immigration processing building located in New York Harbor
work i	33. n	an event that exposed the hazardous working conditions that the working poor had to
inspect	34. tion cod	An author whose work <i>The Jungle</i> led to the passing of food and meat regulations and es
	35.	argument used by the rich to justify their extreme wealth
	36.	over-crowded working class living quarters
 transpo	37. ortation	the lower hull of a steam-engine boat, often crowded and the only mode of that immigrants could afford
 conditi	38. ons and	skilled labor union led by Samuel Gompers that wanted better wages, working working hours
	39.	opposed strikes, used boycotts, and supported arbitration
Datab		estion-READ THE PASSAGE BEFORE ANSWERING QUESTION 40. (2

# points)

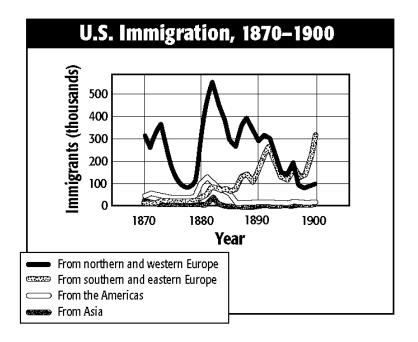
On cold winter nights, when every bunk had its tenant, I have stood in such a lodgingroom more than once, and listening to the snoring of the sleepers like the regular strokes of an engine, and the slow creaking of the beams under their restless weight, imagined myself on shipboard and experienced the very real nausea of sea-sickness. The one thing that did not favor the deception was the air; its character could not be mistaken.

—Jacob Riis, *How the Other Half Lives* 

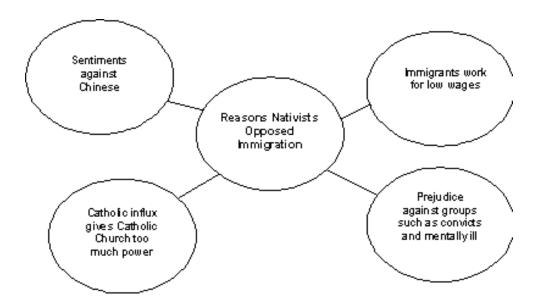
- In the above quote by Jacob Riis, he is concerned about which of the following: 40.
- A. low wages
- B. lack of running water
- C. saloons
- D. poor housing

41. Describe, in detail, the problems of urban living and working conditions in the late
1800s and early 1900s. Be sure to reference specific information from the articles by Jacob Riis and
Upton Sinclair. Lastly, explain how and why working conditions finally improved for the working
poor. (20 points)
Crime, violence, disease, and pollution posed threats to _1) The rapid growth of cities made these problems worse. Pickpockets, swindlers, and thieves thrived in urban living conditions. Alcohol contributed to violent crime, both inside and outside the home. Improper 2) disposal contaminated drinking water and triggered epidemics of typhoid fever and cholera. 3) resulted from the smoke, soot, and ash from coal and wood fires.
1)
a) country people
b) city dwellers
2)
a) sewage
b) plastic
3)
a) railroads
b) pollution

		2 points each) her the statement is true or false.
	1.	People worked between 10-14 hours a day, six days a week during this time period.
	2. ssed that in	Labor Unions experienced great success in the late 1800s by getting legislation approved working conditions for the working class.
the	3. eir crime.	The owners of the Triangle Shirtwaist Factory were imprisoned and found guility of
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a.	European	By the late 1890s, what region were the most immigrants coming from (see US Chart on pg. 2)  Jews. c. Chinese. d southern Europeans. d. Japanese.
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b. c.	assimilate limit or cu	Nativists wanted to migrants into their own section of a city. immigrants into American society. It off immigration. Immigrants to Protestantism.
b. c.	work in fa	In the early 1860s, Chinese immigrants came to the United States to dustrialization in China. actories in Chicago. igious persecution.



- 8. and 1900? What does the chart indicate happened to immigration patterns between 1870
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	9. According to the diagr	ram,	the nativists were afraid that would gain
toc	much power.		-
a.	the Chinese	c.	immigrant workers
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a.	advanced the cause of the working	c.	showed that the government supported
	poor		the employers and not the workers
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a. b.	13. Which characteristic would 10 by 10 in size dark hallways	c.	T be typical of a tenement? public bathrooms sanitary
	14. Who was the famous muck	rake	r that wrote 'How the Other Half Lives'?
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	15. Which of the following is N	TO	true of assembly line work?
a.	monotonous	c.	
b.	unskilled workers	d.	artistic freedom
	16. Sweatshops typically hired	_	
a. h	women	c.	men
b.	children	d.	both a and b
	17. Which of the following res	ulted	from the publication of "The Jungle":
a.	Meat Inspection Act	c.	food becomes safer to consume
b.	Pure Food and Drug Act	d.	all of the above

#### Push or Pull (2 points each) *Indicate whether the statement describes a push or pull factor.* A = PushB = Pull18. Religous oppresion. \_\_\_\_ 19. Joining family members/family reunification. 20. Better jobs and a higher standard of living. 21. Conflict or war. 22. Humanitarian protection, or protection from persecution based on race or nationality. **Completion (2 points each)** Determine if each statement applies to Angel Island, Ellis Island or both. Use the following abbreviations on your answer sheet: A-Angel Island E-Ellis Island B-Both 23. Processed mainly Chinese Immigrants. 24. Goal was to admit immigrants. Located on the west side of the United States. 25. 26. Asked specific questions about someones' family and village. 27. Processing took on average 5 hours. 28. Only processed steerage passengers. 29. People used false identities to try and enter the US. Matching (2 points) Match each item with the correct statement below. a. Steerage f. Upton Sinclair b. Ellis Island g. Jacob Riis c. Nativism h. Triangle Shirtwaist Co. d. Social Darwinism i. Knights of Labor

e. Tenements

j. American Federation of Labor

—— condit		d working hours
uansp	38.	skilled labor union led by Samuel Gompers that wanted better wages, working
	37.	the lower hull of a steam-engine boat, often crowded and the only mode of that immigrants could afford
	36.	over-crowded working class living quarters
	35.	argument used by the rich to justify their extreme wealth
inspec	tion coo	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
	34.	An author whose work <i>The Jungle</i> led to the passing of food and meat regulations and
—— work i	33. n	an event that exposed the hazardous working conditions that the working poor had to
	32.	a three-story immigration processing building located in New York Harbor
	31.	resentment or dislike towards foreigners/immigrants
condit	ions of	the working poor

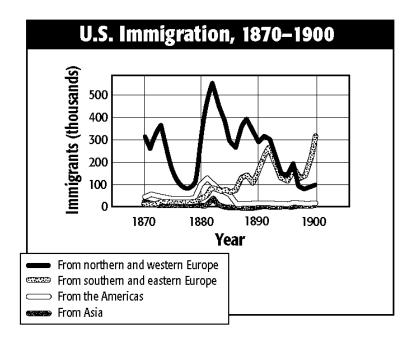
On cold winter nights, when every bunk had its tenant, I have stood in such a lodging-room more than once, and listening to the snoring of the sleepers like the regular strokes of an engine, and the slow creaking of the beams under their restless weight, imagined myself on shipboard and experienced the very real nausea of sea-sickness. The one thing that did not favor the deception was the air; its character could not be mistaken.

—Jacob Riis, *How the Other Half Lives* 

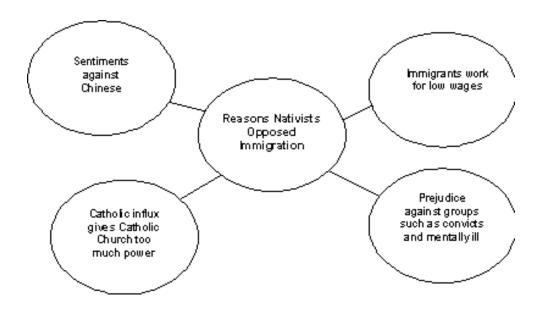
- 40. In the above quote by Jacob Riis, he is concerned about which of the following:
- A. low wages
- B. lack of running water
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	<mark>cribe</mark> , in detail, the <mark>problems of urban living a</mark> 00s. Be sure to reference specific information	
1	stly, explain how and why working conditions	s finally improved for the working
poor. (20 points)		
	sease, and pollution posed threats to	
	roblems worse. Pickpockets, swindlers, and t	Č
	ol contributed to violent crime, both inside and	1 1
	disposal contaminated drinking water and trig	ggered epidemics of typhoid fever
and cholera.	resulted from the smoke, soot, and	ash from coal and wood fires.

True/False (2 points each) Indicate whether the statement is true or false.			
1. People worked between 10-14 hours a day, six days a week during this time period.			
2. Labor Unions experienced great success in the late 1800s by getting legislation passed that improved working conditions for the working class.			
3. The owners of the Triangle Shirtwaist Factory were imprisoned and found guility of their crime.			
Multiple Choice (2 points each) Identify the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.			
4. By the late 1890s, what region were the most immigrants coming from (see US Immigration Chart on pg. 2) a. European Jews. c. Chinese. b. eastern and southern Europeans. d. Japanese.			
5. In the late 1800s, the most common form of transportation was the a. cablecar. c. horse drawn carriage b. trolley. d. subway.			
<ul> <li>6. Nativists wanted to</li> <li>a. group immigrants into their own section of a city.</li> <li>b. assimilate immigrants into American society.</li> <li>c. limit or cut off immigration.</li> <li>d. convert immigrants to Protestantism.</li> </ul>			
<ul> <li>7. In the early 1860s, Chinese immigrants came to the United States to</li> <li>a. escape industrialization in China.</li> <li>b. work in factories in Chicago.</li> <li>c. escape religious persecution.</li> <li>d. work on the transcontinental railroad.</li> </ul>			



- 8. and 1900? What does the chart indicate happened to immigration patterns between 1870
- a. Immigration declined from southern and eastern Europe during this period.
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	9. According to the diagra	am	the nativists were afraid that would gain
too	much power.	,	the nativists were arraid that would gain
a.		c.	immigrant workers
b.	convicts	d.	the Catholic Church
		-	es of Push & Pull Factors, EXCEPT:
	Religious Oppression		Better Standard of Living
b.	Political Oppression	a.	a free lunch
	11. The Pullman Strike (1895) i advanced the cause of the working poor many people died during the holdout	c.	
	12. Where did most working cla	acc r	people live?
a.	sky-loft apartments	-	townhouses
	tenements		both a and c
a. b.	13. Which characteristic would 10 by 10 in size dark hallways	c.	T be typical of a tenement? public bathrooms sanitary
	14. Who was the famous muckr	ake	r that wrote 'How the Other Half Lives'?
a.	Upton Sinclair	c.	Mother Jones
b.	Jacob Riis	d.	Louis Sullivan
a. b.	15. Which of the following is N monotonous unskilled workers	OT c. d.	true of assembly line work? faster production artistic freedom
	16. Sweatshops typically hired		
a.	women	c.	men
b.	children	d.	both a and b
a. b.	17. Which of the following resu Meat Inspection Act Pure Food and Drug Act	lted c. d.	

	Push or Pull (2 points each) Indicate whether the statement describes a push or pull factor.  A = Push B = Pull				
	18.	Religous oppresion.			
	19.	Joining family members/family reunification.			
	20.	Better jobs and a higher standard of living.			
	21.	Conflict or war.			
	22.	Humanitarian protection, or protection from persecution based on race or nationality.			
Detern	nine if e	2 points each) each statement applies to Angel Island, Ellis Island or both. Use the following on your answer sheet:  A-Angel Island E-Ellis Island B-Both			
	23.	Processed mainly Chinese Immigrants.			
	24.	Goal was to admit immigrants.			
	25.	Located on the west side of the United States.			
	26.	Asked specific questions about someones' family and village.			
	27.	Processing took on average 5 hours.			
	28.	Only processed steerage passengers.			
	29.	People used false identities to try and enter the US.			
Match	ing (2 <sub>j</sub>	points)			
Match a Ste		em with the correct statement below.			

a. Steerageb. Ellis Island

c. Nativism

d. Social Darwinism

e. Tenements

f. Upton Sinclairg. Jacob Riis

h. Triangle Shirtwaist Co.

i. Knights of Labor

j. American Federation of Labor

	30.	A photographer and journalist who exposed the American public to the living		
conditions of the working poor				
	31.	resentment or dislike towards foreigners/immigrants		
	32.	a three-story immigration processing building located in New York Harbor		
—— work i	33.	an event that exposed the hazardous working conditions that the working poor had to		
,, 0111				
inspec	34.	An author whose work <i>The Jungle</i> led to the passing of food and meat regulations and les		
	35.	argument used by the rich to justify their extreme wealth		
	36.	over-crowded working class living quarters		
 transp	37. ortation	the lower hull of a steam-engine boat, often crowded and the only mode of that immigrants could afford		
 condit	38. ions and	skilled labor union led by Samuel Gompers that wanted better wages, working d working hours		
	39.	opposed strikes, used boycotts, and supported arbitration		
Dotob	120 Ω11	estion-READ THE PASSACE REFORE ANSWERING OUESTION 40 (2		

# Database Question-READ THE PASSAGE BEFORE ANSWERING QUESTION 40. (2 points)

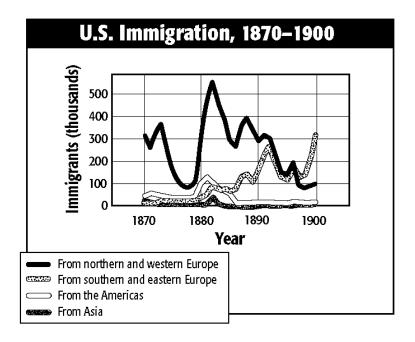
On cold winter nights, when every bunk had its tenant, I have stood in such a lodging-room more than once, and listening to the snoring of the sleepers like the regular strokes of an engine, and the slow creaking of the beams under their restless weight, imagined myself on shipboard and experienced the very real nausea of sea-sickness. The one thing that did not favor the deception was the air; its character could not be mistaken.

—Jacob Riis, *How the Other Half Lives* 

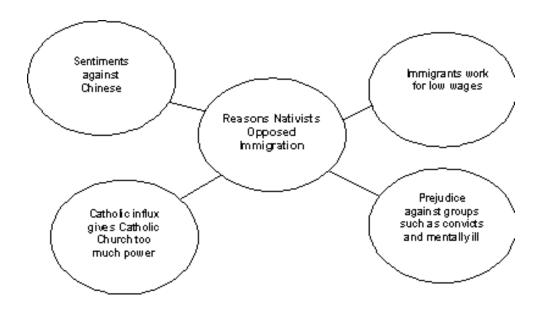
- 40. In the above quote by Jacob Riis, he is concerned about which of the following:
- A. low wages
- B. lack of running water
- C. saloons
- D. poor housing

41. Describe, in detail, the problems of urban living and working conditions in the late 1800s and early 1900s. Be sure to reference specific information from the articles by Jacob Riis and Upton Sinclair. Lastly, explain how and why working conditions finally improved for the working poor. (20 points)

		2 points each) her the statement is true or false.
	1.	People worked between 10-14 hours a day, six days a week during this time period.
pas	2.	Labor Unions experienced great success in the late 1800s by getting legislation approved working conditions for the working class.
the	3. eir crime.	The owners of the Triangle Shirtwaist Factory were imprisoned and found guility of
	-	pice (2 points each) hoice that best completes the statement or answers the question.
a.	European	By the late 1890s, what region were the most immigrants coming from (see US Chart on pg. 2)  Jews. c. Chinese.  d southern Europeans. d. Japanese.
	5. cablecar. trolley.	In the late 1800s, the most common form of transportation was the c. horse drawn carriage d. subway.
b. c.	assimilate limit or cu	Nativists wanted to migrants into their own section of a city. e immigrants into American society. at off immigration. nmigrants to Protestantism.
b. c.	work in fa	In the early 1860s, Chinese immigrants came to the United States to dustrialization in China. actories in Chicago. igious persecution. he transcontinental railroad.



- 8. and 1900? What does the chart indicate happened to immigration patterns between 1870
- a. Immigration declined from southern and eastern Europe during this period.
- b. Immigration from the Americas reached its peak by 1890, then declined.
- c. Immigration from Asia peaked at the same time that immigration from southern and eastern Europe peaked.
- d. Immigration from northern and western Europe peaked shortly after 1880.



toc a.	much power.		the nativists were afraid that would gain immigrant workers
	convicts		the Catholic Church
		-	es of Push & Pull Factors, EXCEPT:
	Religious Oppression Political Oppression		Better Standard of Living a free lunch
υ.	Toncear Oppression	u.	a free failer
	11. The Pullman Strike (1895)	is sig	gnificant because it:
a.	advanced the cause of the working	c.	showed that the government supported
h	poor many people died during the holdout	d	the employers and not the workers None of the above
υ.	many people died during die notdout	u.	None of the above
	12. Where did most working c	lass r	people live?
a.	sky-loft apartments		townhouses
b.	tenements	d.	both a and c
	10 1771:1 1 1 1 1	1.110	
 a.	13. Which characteristic would 10 by 10 in size		T be typical of a tenement? public bathrooms
	dark hallways		sanitary
	•		·
			r that wrote 'How the Other Half Lives'?
	Upton Sinclair		Mother Jones
D.	Jacob Riis	a.	Louis Sullivan
	15. Which of the following is	NOT	true of assembly line work?
a.	monotonous	c.	1
b.	unskilled workers	d.	artistic freedom
	16. Sweatshops typically hired	[	
a.	women	c.	men
b.	children	d.	both a and b
	17. Which of the following res	sulted	from the publication of "The Jungle":
a.	Meat Inspection Act	c.	food becomes safer to consume
b.	Pure Food and Drug Act	d.	all of the above

### Push or Pull (2 points each) *Indicate whether the statement describes a push or pull factor.* A = PushB = Pull18. Religous oppresion. \_\_\_\_ 19. Joining family members/family reunification. 20. Better jobs and a higher standard of living. 21. Conflict or war. 22. Humanitarian protection, or protection from persecution based on race or nationality. **Completion (2 points each)** Determine if each statement applies to Angel Island, Ellis Island or both. Use the following abbreviations on your answer sheet: A-Angel Island E-Ellis Island B-Both 23. Processed mainly Chinese Immigrants. 24. Goal was to admit immigrants. 25. Located on the west side of the United States. 26. Asked specific questions about someones' family and village. 27. Processing took on average 5 hours. 28. Only processed steerage passengers. 29. People used false identities to try and enter the US. Matching (2 points) Match each item with the correct statement below. a. Steerage f. Upton Sinclair b. Ellis Island g. Jacob Riis c. Nativism h. Triangle Shirtwaist Co.

i. Knights of Labor

i. American Federation of Labor

d. Social Darwinism

e. Tenements

Datab	ase Que	estion-READ THE PASSAGE BEFORE ANSWERING QUESTION 40. (2
	39.	opposed strikes, used boycotts, and supported arbitration
condit	ions and	I working hours
	38.	skilled labor union led by Samuel Gompers that wanted better wages, working
transpo	ortation	that immigrants could afford
	37.	the lower hull of a steam-engine boat, often crowded and the only mode of
	36.	over-crowded working class living quarters
	35.	argument used by the rich to justify their extreme wealth
	tion cod	les
	34.	An author whose work <i>The Jungle</i> led to the passing of food and meat regulations and
work i		r and
	33.	an event that exposed the hazardous working conditions that the working poor had to
	32.	a three-story immigration processing building located in New York Harbor
	31.	resentment or dislike towards foreigners/immigrants
condit		the working poor
	30.	A photographer and journalist who exposed the American public to the living

# points)

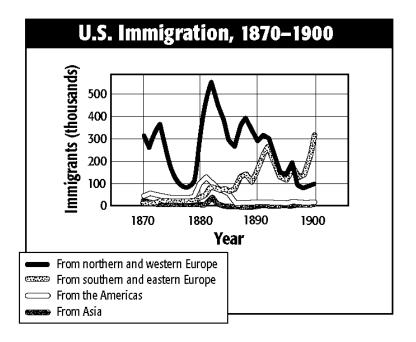
On cold winter nights, when every bunk had its tenant, I have stood in such a lodgingroom more than once, and listening to the snoring of the sleepers like the regular strokes of an engine, and the slow creaking of the beams under their restless weight, imagined myself on shipboard and experienced the very real nausea of sea-sickness. The one thing that did not favor the deception was the air; its character could not be mistaken.

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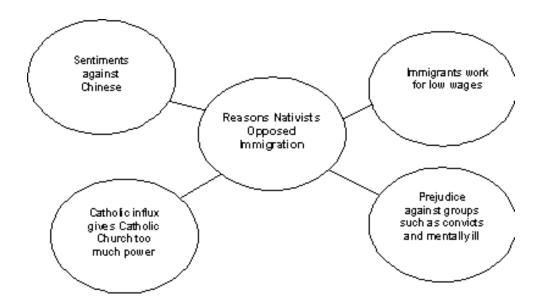
- In the above quote by Jacob Riis, he is concerned about which of the following: 40.
- A. low wages
- B. lack of running water
- C. saloons
- D. poor housing

41. Describe, in detail, the problems of urban living and working conditions in the late 1800s and early 1900s. Be sure to reference specific information from the articles by Jacob Riis and Upton Sinclair. Lastly, explain how and why working conditions finally improved for the working poor. (20 points)

Tr	rue/False (	2 points each)		
	1.	People worked between 1	0-141	hours a day, six days a week during this time period.
– pa	2. ssed that ir	Labor Unions experience mproved working conditions	_	t success in the late 1800s by getting legislation he working class.
 the	3. eir crime.	The owners of the Triang	le Shi	rtwaist Factory were imprisoned and found guility of
	_	oice (2 points each) <a href="https://doi.org/10.15/10/10.15/">htted</a> answer correct?		
Y	<b>ES</b> or	NO		
	4. migration European	Chart on pg. 2)		were the most immigrants coming from (see US Chinese.
b.	eastern ar	nd southern Europeans.	d.	Japanese.
	5. cablecar. trolley.	In the late 1800s, the mos	c.	mon form of transportation was the horse drawn carriage subway.
b. c.	assimilate limit or c	Nativists wanted to migrants into their own sect immigrants into American ut off immigration.  mmigrants to Protestantism.	socie	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
a. b. c. d.	work in fa	In the early 1860s, Chines dustrialization in China. actories in Chicago. ligious persecution.		migrants came to the United States to



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	9. <b>%</b> Acc	ording to the diagra	ım. 1	the nativists were afraid that	would gain
toc	much power.		,		
	the Chinese		C	immigrant workers	
b.	convicts			the Catholic Church	
υ.	Convicts		u.	the Catholic Church	
		-	-	es of Push & Pull Factors, EXCEPT:	
	Religious Oppressio			Better Standard of Living	
b.	Political Oppression		a.	a free lunch	
		man Strike (1895) is	_		
a.	advanced the cause	of the working	c.	showed that the government supported	<mark>l</mark>
	poor			the employers and not the workers	
b.	many people died du	uring the holdout	d.	None of the above	
	12. Where di	d most working cla	ss p	eople live?	
a.	sky-loft apartments	C	_	townhouses	
	tenements		d.	both a and c	
		naracteristic would		Γ be typical of a tenement?	
	10 by 10 in size			public bathrooms	
υ.	dark hallways		d.	sanitary	
		the famous muckra		that wrote 'How the Other Half Lives'	??
a.	Upton Sinclair			Mother Jones	
b.	Jacob Riis		d.	Louis Sullivan	
	15. Which of	f the following is N	ОТ	true of assembly line work?	
a.	monotonous	$\mathcal{E}$	c.	faster production	
b.	unskilled workers		d.	artistic freedom	
		ops typically hired	0	man	
a. h	women children		c. d.	both a and b	
b.	Ciliuicii		u.	bour a and b	
		_		from the publication of "The Jungle":	
	Meat Inspection Act			food becomes safer to consume	
b.	Pure Food and Drug	Act	d.	all of the above	

Push or Pull (2 points each)				
Are the following Push Factors?				
YES or NO				
18.	Religous oppresion.			
19.	Joining family members/family reunification.			
20.	Better jobs and a higher standard of living.			
21.	Conflict or war.			
22.	Humanitarian protection, or protection from persecution based on race or nationality.			
-	(2 points each) The following is related to Angel Island.			
Angel Is YES or	<del></del>			
23.	Processed mainly Chinese Immigrants.			
24.	Goal was to admit immigrants.			
25.	Located on the west side of the United States.			
26.	Asked specific questions about someones' family and village.			
27.	Processing took on average 5 hours.			
28.	Only processed steerage passengers.			
29.	People used false identities to try and enter the US.			
Matching (2	2 points)			
Are the following correct?				

# YES or NO

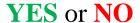
	30.	Jacob Riis = A photographer and journalist who exposed the American public to the
living	conditio	ons of the working poor
	31.	Nativism = resentment or dislike towards foreigners/immigrants
New Y	32. York Ha	Triangle Shirtwaist Co. = a three-story immigration processing building located in rbor
—— workir	33.	Ellis Island = an event that exposed the hazardous working conditions that the had to work in
meat r	34. egulatio	Upton Sinclair = An author whose work <i>The Jungle</i> led to the passing of food and ns and inspection codes
	35.	Social Darwinism = argument used by the rich to justify their extreme wealth
	36.	Tenements = over-crowded working class living quarters
 transpe	37. ortation	Steerage = the lower hull of a steam-engine boat, often crowded and the only mode of that immigrants could afford
—— wanted	38.	American Federation of Labor = skilled labor union led by Samuel Gompers that wages, working conditions and working hours
	39.	Knights of Labor = opposed strikes, used boycotts, and supported arbitration
Datab points	_	estion-READ THE PASSAGE BEFORE ANSWERING QUESTION 40. (2

On cold winter nights, when every bunk had its tenant, I have stood in such a lodging-room more than once, and listening to the snoring of the sleepers like the regular strokes of an engine, and the slow creaking of the beams under their restless weight, imagined myself on shipboard and experienced the very real nausea of sea-sickness.

The one thing that did not favor the deception was the air; its character could not be mistaken.

—Jacob Riis, How the Other Half Lives

*Is the highlighted answer correct?* 



- 40. In the above quote by Jacob Riis, he is concerned about which of the following:
- A. low wages
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Crime, violence, disease, and pollution posed threats to city dwellers. The rapid growth of cities made these problems worse. Pickpockets, swindlers, and thieves thrived in urban living conditions. Alcohol contributed to violent crime, both inside and outside the home. Improper sewage disposal contaminated drinking water and triggered epidemics of typhoid fever and cholera. Pollution resulted from the smoke, soot, and ash from coal and wood fires.

Is the answer correct?

YES or NO