

1) Which of the following had the strongest effect on the growth of public education after the Civil War?

- A. summer Bible camps
- B. compulsory education laws
- C. manual training schools
- D. parochial schools

2) Why did states improve public education after the Civil War?

- A. to ensure that people knew their civic duties
- B. to develop an educated work force
- C. to ensure that workers were obedient
- D. to create a moral society

3) What was the purpose of the Sherman Antitrust Act?

- A. to prohibit rebates and pools
- B. to forbid the use of strikes by labor unions
- C. to regulate businesses that crossed state lines
- D. to prevent big businesses from limiting competition

4) What led critics to complain about the types of stories covered in newspapers in the late 1800s?

- A. difficult reading levels
- B. too much local news
- C. yellow journalism
- D. color comics

5) What did compulsory education laws require?

- A. Children must attend school,
- B. Schools must teach religion, ethics, and values,
- C. Discipline and obedience must be emphasized,
- D. Schools must be segregated.

6) Why did farmers often migrate to cities in the late 1800s?

- A. good health care
- B. hope for a better life
- C. lack of job competition
- D. mix of cultures

7) Which statement summarizes the purpose of the Interstate Commerce Act?

- A. to prohibit businesses from limiting competition
- B. to prevent labor unions from blocking free trade
- C. to regulate civil service jobs
- D. to ban business practices such as pools and rebates

8) Who would have been helped by the creation of the Civil Service Commission?

- A. loyal political supporters seeking government jobs
- B. qualified applicants for government jobs
- C. wealthy bankers seeking to influence government officials
- D. job applicants who did not score well on civil service examinations

Short Response

1. Cities were rough places in the 1800s. Describe how the government and churches tried to improve urban conditions.
2. Explain why the late 1800s is called the "Gilded Age". Include a description of examples of political corruption.
3. Progressives pushed for reforms to make America more democratic. Explain each of the following reforms: primary, initiative, referendum, recall.
4. Describe the role of muckrakers in American history. Explain their goals and methods.
5. State what the 16th and 17th Amendments say. Explain why the changes are significant.