1. **Major Immigration Movements to the United States, 1840s-1920s**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Place of Origin</th>
<th>Years</th>
<th>Reasons for Immigrating</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Germany</td>
<td>1840s – 1880s</td>
<td>political revolution, poverty, unemployment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eastern Europe</td>
<td>1880s – 1920s</td>
<td>political oppression, poverty, unemployment, overpopulation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Italy</td>
<td>1880s – 1920s</td>
<td>poverty, overpopulation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mexico</td>
<td>1920s – 1920s</td>
<td>political revolution, poverty, unemployment</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Based on the information in the chart, which statement is **most likely** true?

- **A.** Most immigrants were afraid of a political revolution in the United States.
- **B.** Most immigrants were guaranteed a job in the United States.
- **C.** Immigrants likely believed that they would be safer living in the United States.
- **D.** Immigrants believed they would have to live in smaller houses in the United States.

2. Which is a reason why President Theodore Roosevelt wanted the United States to control construction of the Panama Canal?

- **A.** to decrease trade between Canada and South America
- **B.** to decrease trade between China and Europe
- **C.** to increase the global influence of the U.S. Navy
3. Historically, immigrants to the United States arrived mostly for which reason?

- **A.** There were better economic opportunities in the United States.
- **B.** The journey to the United States was very easy to make.
- **C.** There were fewer laws about immigration in the United States.
- **D.** The United States reminded people of their homeland.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Percentage of Immigrants to the United States, 1894-1919</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>1894-1899</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Northern and Western Europe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Central and Eastern Europe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Southern Europe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mexico</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Australia and Pacific Islands</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Data courtesy of the Economic History Association

Between 1901 and 1919, immigration from _______ was greater than immigration from Northern and Western Europe.

- **A.** Australia and Pacific Islands
- **B.** Mexico
- **C.** Southern Europe
- **D.** Asia

5. Cattle trails developed in the West when people realized cattle could be raised in the Great Plains. Most trails started in Texas and went north to railway lines. The Chisholm Trail was a famous cattle trail which started in Texas, and ended in which city?
6. Records were mass-produced after the phonograph was invented by which person?

- A. Nikola Tesla
- B. Clarence F. Birdseye
- C. Benjamin Banneker
- D. Thomas A. Edison

7. When William McKinley was president, the United States declared war on Spain. What was one result of the Spanish-American War?

- A. The United States lost land in the Caribbean Sea.
- B. The Spanish gained control of Cuba.
- C. The United States began to rise as a world power.
- D. Cuba became a United States territory.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Different Cultural Groups in the Late 1800s</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>African Americans</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Where They Lived</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Housing Conditions</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Citizenship</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
14th Amendment, 1868. Others could not own property or become citizens. The Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, 1848

8. How were the experiences of all the cultural groups the same?

- A. They all lived in the same part of the country.
- B. They all became citizens at the same time.
- C. They all had poor housing conditions.
- D. They all came from the same country.

9. The Wright Brothers forever changed travel by inventing the

- A. bicycle.
- B. railroad.
- C. automobile.
- D. airplane.

10. Thomas Edison was an American inventor and businessman best known for his development of the

- A. light bulb.
- B. telegraph.
- C. radio.
- D. telephone.

11. President Teddy Roosevelt believed one of the best ways to increase America's world power was through

- A. building the Panama Canal.
- B. staying out of European affairs.
- C. giving up territory in the Caribbean.
- D. building a stronger army.
12.

George Washington Carver discovered hundreds of uses for soybeans, sweet potatoes, and peanuts. He also discovered better ways to grow these crops. He shared his discoveries with farmers in the South.

Which of the following best completes the chart?
- A. Production increased in the South.
- B. Poverty increased in the South.
- C. The production of cotton stopped.
- D. The enslaved population decreased.

13. Nat Love was an African American cowboy in Texas at the turn of the 20th century. Which of the following best explains why many African Americans, like Nat Love, went to work as cowboys in the years after the Civil War?
- A. They liked that Texas fought for the Union.
- B. They could own land in the West.
- C. They were sold to Texas ranchers.
- D. They faced less discrimination in the West.

14. Which was the main result of William McKinley's Open Door Policy?
- A. decreased U.S. presence in Guam
- B. decreased U.S. presence in Cuba
- C. increased U.S. influence in Japan
- D. increased U.S. influence in China
15. Who is well known for his work in agriculture and science, especially for his experiments with peanuts?

   ○ A. George Washington Carver  
   ○ B. Henry Ford  
   ○ C. Booker T. Washington  
   ○ D. Thomas Edison

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### Answers

1. C  
2. C  
3. A  
4. C  
5. A  
6. D  
7. C  
8. C  
9. D  
10. A  
11. A  
12. A  
13. D  
14. D  
15. A

### Explanations

1. The chart shows that some immigrants left their home countries due to poverty, overcrowding, and political revolution—three things that can cause unsafe living conditions. It is likely that immigrants believed they would be safer living in the United States than in their native countries.

2. Construction of the Panama Canal was important to the United States for many reasons. In addition to making trade around the world easier, the canal also made it easier to transport U.S. ships, thus increasing the global influence of the U.S. Navy.

3. During the immigration surge in the early 1900s, many immigrants came to the United States because there were better economic opportunities. In search of work and a better life, immigrants came from around the world to start over in the United States.
4. From 1900 to 1920, the number of immigrants from **Southern Europe** grew larger than the number of immigrants from Northern and Western Europe. These new immigrants included people from Italy, Austria, Hungary, Greece, Romania, Poland, Yugoslavia, and Czechoslovakia.

5. The Chisholm Trail was a famous cattle trail which ran from Texas to Abilene, Kansas. Cities like Abilene developed along railroad lines. The cattle trails ended at these cities, and the cattle would be loaded onto railroad cars. The cattle would then be shipped east to be sold for their meat.

6. **Thomas Edison** invented the phonograph. One of the greatest inventors of his time, Edison received more than 1,300 patents.

7. The United States became a leading world power after the Spanish-American War. America had gained land in the Caribbean Sea and in the Pacific Ocean and was able to improve their trading relationship with Asia.

8. Look at the Housing Conditions row on the table. Some words that describe the housing conditions for the cultural groups are "slums," "filthy," "poor," and "overcrowded." These are bad housing conditions that all the cultural groups had to put up with.

9. Orville and Wilbur Wright were brothers from Ohio. They are responsible for inventing the first airplane. They made their first successful flight in North Carolina in 1903.

10. Thomas Edison invented the electric light bulb. After much experimentation, his first successful light bulb lasted 13.5 hours. In 1878, he founded the Edison Electric light company in New York City.

11. President Theodore Roosevelt believed in expanding America's world power. In order to do this, he built up the U.S. Navy. The navy would need a way to get from the Atlantic Ocean to the Pacific Ocean. Roosevelt believed the best way to do this would be to build the Panama Canal.

12. The South suffered greatly from the Civil War. Growing tobacco and cotton had damaged the soil. George Washington Carver helped **production increase in the South** by teaching farmers the advantages of growing peanuts, soybeans, and sweet potatoes.

13. Many African Americans went to Texas to work as cowboys after the Civil War. They did this because they faced less discrimination in the west. Though they still faced prejudice, they often earned respect because of their skill in handling cattle. Other ethnic groups like the Native and Mexican Americans also found jobs as cowboys during this time.

14. President William McKinley began the Open Door Policy in 1899. As a part of the policy, trade with China would be open to all countries. After signing a treaty with Great Britain, Germany, and France, the **United States increased its influence in China**.

15. George Washington Carver worked in agriculture. He used his knowledge of science to figure out better ways to grow crops. He is most famous for his work with peanuts.