Part 1: Main Ideas

Fill in each blank with the letter of the best answer. (4 points each)

a. Frederick Law Olmsted  
   b. Mark Twain  
   c. George Eastman  
   d. Ida B. Wells  
   e. William Randolph Hearst

f. Louis Sullivan  
   g. W. E. B. Du Bois  
   h. Marshall Field  
   i. Booker T. Washington  
j. Orville and Wilbur Wright

1. The inventor of the popular roll-film camera was _____________________.

2. In Chicago, ____________________ opened the first department store in the nation.

3. The landscape architect ____________________ led the movement for planned urban parks.

4. The first skyscraper was designed by ____________________.

5. According to ____________________, educated blacks should immediately join the mainstream of society.

6. The first powered airplane was developed by ____________________.

7. By writing and lecturing, ____________________ tried to end the lynching of African Americans.

8. Novelist and humorist ____________________ wrote books that have become American classics.

9. The Tuskegee Institute was founded by ____________________ to help African Americans develop useful job skills.

10. Competing with Joseph Pulitzer, ____________________ published sensational stories in his newspapers.
Part 2: Map Skills

A center of population is a geographic point that has an equal distribution of people around it in all directions. Use the map to complete this section. Write the letter of the best answer. (4 points each)

11. What does this map show?
   a. total U.S. population from 1790 to 2000
   b. centers of U.S. population from 1790 to 2000
   c. population of the 22 largest U.S. cities
   d. change in U.S. population between 1790 and 2000

12. In which state was the center of population located in 1900?
   a. West Virginia
   b. Ohio
   c. Indiana
   d. Illinois

13. In which general direction did the center of population shift from 1790 to 1900?
   a. north
   b. east
   c. south
   d. west

14. Approximately how far, in miles, did the center of population shift between 1790 and 1900?
   a. about 100 miles
   b. about 275 miles
   c. about 575 miles
   d. about 700 miles

15. In which direction did the center of population shift between 1890 and 1900?
   a. northwest
   b. northeast
   c. southwest
   d. southeast
Part 3: Document-Based Questions

Historical Context: By 1900, the Tuskegee Institute, headed by Booker T. Washington, had been operating for almost 20 years. Five years later, W. E. B. Du Bois would found the Niagara Movement. The two leaders had differing points of view and different agendas for African Americans.

Study each document carefully and answer the question about it. (4 points each)

Document 1

Brickmaking has now become such an important industry at [Tuskegee Institute] that last season our students manufactured twelve hundred thousand of first-class bricks. . . . Aside from this, scores of young men have mastered the brickmaking trade . . . and are now engaged in this industry in many parts of the South.

The making of these bricks taught me an important lesson in regard to the relations of the two races in the South. Many white people who had had no contact with the school . . . came to us to buy bricks because they found out that ours were good bricks. They discovered that we were supplying a real want in the community. The making of these bricks caused many of the white residents of the neighbourhood to begin to feel that . . . in educating our students we were adding something to the wealth and comfort of the community. As the people of the neighbourhood came to us to buy bricks, we got acquainted with them; . . . Our business interests became intermingled. . . . This, in a large measure, helped to lay the foundation for the pleasant relations that have continued to exist between us and the white people in that section, and which now extend throughout the South.

—from Up from Slavery by Booker T. Washington

16. What accomplishments of the Tuskegee Institute does Washington cite in this excerpt?

_____________________________________________________________________

_____________________________________________________________________

_____________________________________________________________________
17. According to Du Bois, what has Booker T. Washington asked blacks to give up by emphasizing economic advancement?
Document 3

Nothing has been more remarkable in the recent history of the Negro than Washington’s rise to influence as a leader, and the spread of his ideals of education and progress. . . . The central idea of his doctrine, indeed, is work. He teaches that if the Negro wins by real worth a strong economic position in the country, other rights and privileges will come to him naturally. He should get his rights, not by gift of the white man, but by earning them himself.

Wherever I found a prosperous Negro enterprise, a thriving business place, a good home, there I was almost sure to find Booker T. Washington’s picture over the fireplace or a little framed motto expressing his gospel of work and service. . . . Many highly educated Negroes, especially, in the North, dislike him and oppose him, but he has brought new hope and given new courage to the masses of his race. He has given them a working plan of life. And is there a higher test of usefulness? Measured by any standard, white or black, Washington must be regarded to-day as one of the great men of this country: and in the future he will be so honoured.

—editorial by Ray Stannard Baker from American Magazine, 1908

18. According to this editorial, how has Washington helped “the masses of his race”?

________________________________________________________________________

________________________________________________________________________

19. How did Washington’s plan for advancing African Americans differ from that of Du Bois? Write a brief essay in response to this question, citing evidence and examples from the three documents. You may use the back of this paper or a separate sheet for your essay. (8 points)
Part 4: Extended Response

Answer each of the following questions in a paragraph on the back of this paper or on a separate sheet. (10 points each)

20. Describe some of the turn-of-the-century innovations and inventions that affected city life, and explain how they did so. **Think About:**
   - crowding and urban space
   - transportation
   - recreation and access to natural areas

21. At the turn of the century, what policies and practices kept African Americans in the South from realizing their full political and social rights? **Think About:**
   - voting rights
   - segregation
   - the role of the federal government