

Late 1800s - Early 1900s U.S. Immigration, Labor, and Political Movements Practice Test (Sample)

Study Guide



Everything you need from our exam experts!

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Introduction

Preparing for a certification exam can feel overwhelming, but with the right tools, it becomes an opportunity to build confidence, sharpen your skills, and move one step closer to your goals. At Examzify, we believe that effective exam preparation isn't just about memorization, it's about understanding the material, identifying knowledge gaps, and building the test-taking strategies that lead to success.

This guide was designed to help you do exactly that.

Whether you're preparing for a licensing exam, professional certification, or entry-level qualification, this book offers structured practice to reinforce key concepts. You'll find a wide range of multiple-choice questions, each followed by clear explanations to help you understand not just the right answer, but why it's correct.

The content in this guide is based on real-world exam objectives and aligned with the types of questions and topics commonly found on official tests. It's ideal for learners who want to:

- Practice answering questions under realistic conditions,
- Improve accuracy and speed,
- Review explanations to strengthen weak areas, and
- Approach the exam with greater confidence.

We recommend using this book not as a stand-alone study tool, but alongside other resources like flashcards, textbooks, or hands-on training. For best results, we recommend working through each question, reflecting on the explanation provided, and revisiting the topics that challenge you most.

Remember: successful test preparation isn't about getting every question right the first time, it's about learning from your mistakes and improving over time. Stay focused, trust the process, and know that every page you turn brings you closer to success.

Let's begin.

How to Use This Guide

This guide is designed to help you study more effectively and approach your exam with confidence. Whether you're reviewing for the first time or doing a final refresh, here's how to get the most out of your Examzify study guide:

1. Start with a Diagnostic Review

Skim through the questions to get a sense of what you know and what you need to focus on. Your goal is to identify knowledge gaps early.

2. Study in Short, Focused Sessions

Break your study time into manageable blocks (e.g. 30 - 45 minutes). Review a handful of questions, reflect on the explanations.

3. Learn from the Explanations

After answering a question, always read the explanation, even if you got it right. It reinforces key points, corrects misunderstandings, and teaches subtle distinctions between similar answers.

4. Track Your Progress

Use bookmarks or notes (if reading digitally) to mark difficult questions. Revisit these regularly and track improvements over time.

5. Simulate the Real Exam

Once you're comfortable, try taking a full set of questions without pausing. Set a timer and simulate test-day conditions to build confidence and time management skills.

6. Repeat and Review

Don't just study once, repetition builds retention. Re-attempt questions after a few days and revisit explanations to reinforce learning. Pair this guide with other Examzify tools like flashcards, and digital practice tests to strengthen your preparation across formats.

There's no single right way to study, but consistent, thoughtful effort always wins. Use this guide flexibly, adapt the tips above to fit your pace and learning style. You've got this!

Questions

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- 1. Which organization represented industrial unionism and played a major role in labor organizing in the 1930s?**
 - A. American Federation of Labor (AFL)**
 - B. National Labor Relations Board (NLRB)**
 - C. IWW**
 - D. Congress of Industrial Organizations (CIO)**

- 2. Which alliance consisted of Germany, Italy, and Japan during World War II?**
 - A. Axis Powers**
 - B. Allied Powers**
 - C. Triple Entente**
 - D. Central Powers**

- 3. Which plan proposed by Wilson aimed at lasting peace after World War I?**
 - A. League of Nations**
 - B. Dawes Act**
 - C. U.S.S. Maine**
 - D. Fourteen Points**

- 4. Which amendment established federal income tax?**
 - A. 8th Amendment**
 - B. 20th Amendment**
 - C. 15th Amendment**
 - D. 16th Amendment**

- 5. Which term is used for programs aimed at rebuilding urban areas and often displacing low-income residents?**
 - A. Public housing**
 - B. Suburbanization**
 - C. Urbanization**
 - D. Urban renewal**

- 6. Which term refers to government programs aimed at rebuilding urban areas, often displacing low-income residents?**
- A. Gentrification**
 - B. Urban renewal**
 - C. Redevelopment**
 - D. Urban revitalization**
- 7. Collapse of stock prices in 1929 that helped trigger the Great Depression.**
- A. Stock Market Crash**
 - B. Great Depression**
 - C. Smoot-Hawley Tariff**
 - D. TVA**
- 8. The labor protest that escalated into violence and harmed public opinion of unions is called what?**
- A. Great Railroad Strike**
 - B. Knights of Labor**
 - C. Haymarket Affair**
 - D. IWW**
- 9. Which economic downturn began in 2008 due to housing and banking collapse?**
- A. Great Recession**
 - B. Occupy Wall Street**
 - C. Bracero Program**
 - D. Yalta Conference**
- 10. Which term describes the severe worldwide economic downturn beginning in 1929?**
- A. Industrial Boom**
 - B. Great Depression**
 - C. Stock Market Crash**
 - D. Dust Bowl**

Answers

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1. D
2. A
3. D
4. D
5. D
6. B
7. A
8. C
9. A
10. B

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Explanations

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1. Which organization represented industrial unionism and played a major role in labor organizing in the 1930s?

- A. American Federation of Labor (AFL)**
- B. National Labor Relations Board (NLRB)**
- C. IWW**
- D. Congress of Industrial Organizations (CIO)**

Industrial unionism means organizing workers by industry, bringing together everyone who works in a particular field, regardless of craft. In the 1930s, the Congress of Industrial Organizations embraced this approach and actively organized large groups of workers in major industries like auto, steel, and rubber. This shift away from craft-only unions allowed mass union representation and powerful collective action during a time when New Deal reforms and labor protections were expanding. The CIO's campaigns and victories—often through broad-based organizing and strikes—were pivotal in strengthening the labor movement and expanding union membership. By contrast, the AFL focused on skilled trades and craft unions, the IWW had waning influence by then, and the NLRB is a government agency, not a labor organization. So the organization most associated with industrial unionism and major 1930s labor organizing is the CIO.

2. Which alliance consisted of Germany, Italy, and Japan during World War II?

- A. Axis Powers**
- B. Allied Powers**
- C. Triple Entente**
- D. Central Powers**

Germany, Italy, and Japan formed the Axis Powers during World War II. This alliance grew from their aims to expand territory and resist Allied nations, formalized by treaties like the Tripartite Pact in 1940, which pledged mutual support against any country not already at war with them. The group they opposed was the Allied Powers, which included Britain, the Soviet Union, the United States, and others. The other historical coalitions—Triple Entente and Central Powers—belong to different eras (World War I) and contexts, not World War II.

3. Which plan proposed by Wilson aimed at lasting peace after World War I?

- A. League of Nations**
- B. Dawes Act**
- C. U.S.S. Maine**
- D. Fourteen Points**

Wilson's plan for lasting peace after World War I is the Fourteen Points. This set of proposals outlined how to prevent future wars by addressing the causes of conflict: open diplomacy, freedom of the seas, free trade, arms reductions, self-determination for oppressed peoples, and a global mechanism to maintain peace—the League of Nations—through collective security and dispute resolution. The idea was to create a cooperative international order rather than force a punitive peace. The other options don't fit: the Dawes Act happened in the late 1800s and dealt with Native American land allotment; the U.S.S. Maine refers to events around the Spanish-American War era; and while the League of Nations is the institution born from Wilson's plan, it is the organization, not the plan itself.

4. Which amendment established federal income tax?

- A. 8th Amendment**
- B. 20th Amendment**
- C. 15th Amendment**
- D. 16th Amendment**

The important point here is which amendment actually gives Congress the power to tax individual incomes without tying those taxes to state populations. The 16th Amendment does exactly that: it authorizes Congress to lay and collect taxes on incomes from any source, without apportionment among the states and without regard to census results. This removed the previous constitutional hurdle and made the federal income tax constitutional and broadly applicable. Before this amendment, a Supreme Court decision in the 1890s had challenged that approach, creating uncertainty about whether a federal income tax could be legal. Ratified in 1913, the 16th Amendment provided a clear constitutional basis for the modern federal income tax system, which is why it's the correct choice. The other amendments address different issues—criminal punishment, presidential terms, and voting rights—not the authority to tax incomes.

5. Which term is used for programs aimed at rebuilding urban areas and often displacing low-income residents?

- A. Public housing**
- B. Suburbanization**
- C. Urbanization**
- D. Urban renewal**

Urban renewal describes government-led efforts to remake and modernize urban areas, often involving clearing older or “slum” districts, building new housing and infrastructure, and sometimes highways. In practice, these programs were funded and organized to rejuvenate cities, but they frequently displaced low-income residents who lived in the areas being redeveloped. That combination of redevelopment goals and displacement is what makes urban renewal the best fit for the description. Public housing refers specifically to government-provided housing units for low-income families, not the broader redevelopment push. Suburbanization is the movement of people and activities from cities to suburbs, not a policy to renovate urban cores. Urbanization is the general process of city growth, not a targeted program for rebuilding and displacement.

6. Which term refers to government programs aimed at rebuilding urban areas, often displacing low-income residents?

- A. Gentrification**
- B. Urban renewal**
- C. Redevelopment**
- D. Urban revitalization**

Urban renewal refers to government programs aimed at rebuilding urban areas, often displacing low-income residents through slum clearance and eminent domain. In the United States after World War II, federal urban renewal initiatives funded clearing decayed neighborhoods to make way for new housing, roads, and public buildings, frequently uprooting long-time residents in the process. This focus on formal, government-led redevelopment that can disrupt existing communities is what makes urban renewal the best fit for the description. Gentrification is more of a market-driven process where wealthier residents move into an area and rents rise, not a specific government program. Redevelopment is a broader term that can describe any rebuilding efforts, not necessarily tied to government policy or displacement. Urban revitalization is a more modern, inclusive framing aimed at improving neighborhoods, often with less emphasis on displacement.

7. Collapse of stock prices in 1929 that helped trigger the Great Depression.

- A. Stock Market Crash**
- B. Great Depression**
- C. Smoot-Hawley Tariff**
- D. TVA**

The event described is the stock market crash of 1929, when a dramatic fall in stock prices, highlighted by Black Tuesday, shattered confidence and wiped out a huge portion of wealth. This collapse triggered bank runs, widespread bankruptcies, and a sharp decline in spending and investment, setting off a downward economic spiral that helped produce the Great Depression. The Great Depression itself is the broader period of severe economic hardship that followed, not the single triggering event. The Smoot-Hawley Tariff Act, enacted in 1930, worsened economic conditions by reducing international trade, while the Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA) was a 1933 New Deal program aimed at regional development and electricity production. So the collapse of stock prices in 1929 that helped trigger the Great Depression is the stock market crash.

8. The labor protest that escalated into violence and harmed public opinion of unions is called what?

- A. Great Railroad Strike**
- B. Knights of Labor**
- C. Haymarket Affair**
- D. IWW**

In labor history, a single violent episode tied to a large protest can dramatically turn public opinion against unions. The Haymarket Affair fits this pattern. In Chicago, on May 4, 1886, a peaceful rally supporting the eight-hour workday turned deadly after someone threw a bomb at police. The ensuing gunfire and chaos were widely covered in the press, painting the labor movement as radical and dangerous. That fear and stigma helped undermine broad support for unions, especially the once-popular Knights of Labor, and spurred a crackdown on labor organizing. The other options describe organizations or earlier protests, not this specific incident—the event that most clearly demonstrates how violence at a labor protest harmed public perception of unions.

9. Which economic downturn began in 2008 due to housing and banking collapse?

- A. Great Recession**
- B. Occupy Wall Street**
- C. Bracero Program**
- D. Yalta Conference**

The main idea here is identifying the major economic downturn that began in 2008 when housing prices fell and banks ran into huge losses. That combination of a collapsing housing market and a financial crisis led to a deep, lasting recession—the Great Recession—marked by widespread foreclosures, a credit freeze, and major government interventions to stabilize the economy. The label Great Recession is the standard term historians and economists use for that period of severe economic decline and its global ripple effects. The other options don't fit this start date or cause: Occupy Wall Street began in 2011 as a protest movement about inequality, not the onset of the downturn; the Bracero Program was a mid-20th-century U.S. guest-worker program; the Yalta Conference was a 1945 WWII meeting.

10. Which term describes the severe worldwide economic downturn beginning in 1929?

- A. Industrial Boom**
- B. Great Depression**
- C. Stock Market Crash**
- D. Dust Bowl**

This term names the severe worldwide economic downturn that began in 1929. It describes a long period of hardship—massive unemployment, bank failures, declining production, and falling prices—that affected economies across the globe and lasted through the mid-to-late 1930s. The stock market crash of 1929 is a famous trigger, but the downturn itself was broader and longer than that single event. The Dust Bowl was an environmental disaster that worsened farmer hardships in the early 1930s, not the entire economic collapse. An industrial boom would mean growth, not decline. So the best term is the Great Depression, which captures the scale and duration of this era.

Next Steps

Congratulations on reaching the final section of this guide. You've taken a meaningful step toward passing your certification exam and advancing your career.

As you continue preparing, remember that consistent practice, review, and self-reflection are key to success. Make time to revisit difficult topics, simulate exam conditions, and track your progress along the way.

If you need help, have suggestions, or want to share feedback, we'd love to hear from you. Reach out to our team at hello@examzify.com.

Or visit your dedicated course page for more study tools and resources:

<https://1800to1900usimmigrationlaborpolmov.examzify.com>

We wish you the very best on your exam journey. You've got this!

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