Major Events in the late 19th Century and Early 20th Century in South Carolina

Multiple Choice

**Directions:** *Identify the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.*

1. Why did many African Americans migrate from the South after the Civil War?
2. to escape racial discrimination
3. to help the Chinese work on the railroad in the West
4. to learn the culture of the Native Americans
5. to keep from investing their money in the South
6. Which event happened that may have helped Charleston grow into a more beautiful city?
7. the hurricanes of 1893
8. the arrival of the Red Cross
9. the 1886 earthquake
10. the Spanish-American War
11. Who were the Exodusters?
12. a large group of African Americans who moved to Kansas and the Oklahoma Indian Territories
13. Chinese people who came to work in the dusty West
14. people moving north in the Great Migration
15. Southerners who moved north
16. Why was the transcontinental railroad important?
17. It moved people and things from the South to Northern cities.
18. It was important in rebuilding the former Confederate states.
19. It brought improvements in life for the Native Americans.
20. It allowed people to travel across the country more easily
21. About how many years did it take to rebuild Charleston after the earthquake in 1886?
22. 10
23. 6
24. 1
25. 4
26. What event contributed to the start of the Spanish-American War?
27. American businessmen wanted to improve trade with Cuba.
28. An explosion sank an American battleship in Havana Harbor
29. The Spanish invaded Cuba.
30. Cuba asked for help from the United States.
31. Clemson Agricultural College which was later known as Clemson University started out as
32. a Land-Grant College that primarily focused on law and order.
33. a Land-Grant College that primarily majored in the studies of farming and agriculture.
34. a Land-Grant College that primarily focused on the Arts and Sciences.
35. a Land-Grant College that minored in medicine and pharmaceutical studies.
36. Why was Clemson University named after Thomas Green Clemson?
37. He was the founder of the Grange
38. He gave land to the state for the college
39. He was a well-known plantation owner
40. He paid politicians money so they would name it after them
41. Who captured the Populist vote in South Carolina and later controlled the Democratic Party?
42. Wade Hampton
43. Thomas Clemson
44. Benjamin Tillman
45. Rutherford B. Hayes
46. What impact did Jim Crow Laws have on African Americans?
47. They kept them separated from the whites in all aspects of public life
48. They granted them the right to vote
49. They brought more African Americans and whites closer together
50. The led to the creation of the Grange
51. How do many people remember Benjamin Tillman?
52. As a politician who helped South Carolina
53. As the person who created the University of South Carolina
54. As a person who was against lynching
55. As a racist who further divided the South
56. "We have done our level best (to prevent blacks from voting) . . . We stuffed ballot boxes . . . We are not ashamed of it." Who made this statement to the U.S. Senate in 1900?
57. Rutherford B. Hayes
58. Strom Thurmond
59. Wade Hampton III
60. Ben Tillman
61. When did the United States enter into World War I and how long did the war actually last?

A) 1914, 4 years

B) 1915, 3 years

C) 1916, 2 years

D) 1917, 1 year

1. Which law made it illegal for war protestors to speak badly against the U.S. government?

A) Emancipation Proclamation of 1863

B) Sedition Act of 1918

C) Women’s Suffrage act of 1919

D) Volstead Act of 1920

1. What crop became an economic boom as a result of World War I?

A) Tobacco

B) Cotton

C) Rice

D) Soy beans

1. During World War I, how many southerners served in the U.S. armed forces?

A) 50,000

B) 100,000

C) 1000,000

D) 3000,000

1. What was a reason many African Americans to move to the northern states during World War I?

A) They could find jobs and better pay.

B) There were no voting laws.

C) They were not allowed to work in southern agriculture.

D) There was no discrimination in the north.

1. Between 1910 and 1920, about how many people moved from the South into northern states?

A) 25,000 people

B) 1000,000 people

C) 5,000 people

D) 500,000 people

1. Which crop became the biggest crop in the agricultural community after the end of World War I?

A) cotton

B) sunflower seeds

C) tobacco

D) rice

1. Who was responsible for selling illegal alcohol during Prohibition?

A) Women’s suffrage movement

B) Alcoholics

C) Bootleggers and Moonshiners

D) Al Capone

1. What was a speakeasy?

A) A nightclub that did not serve alcohol during Prohibition

B) A nightclub where people drank before Prohibition

C) A nightclub where people drank when Prohibition ended

D) A nightclub that served alcohol during Prohibition

1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is when specific items cannot be sold at certain times. Example: Alcohol on Sundays.

A) Red Laws

B) Blue Laws

C) Jim Crowe Laws

D) Volstead Act

1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ was a rebellious woman that wore short skirts, had bobbed hair, listened to Jazz music, drunk alcohol, and smoked.

A) Flapper

B) Women’s rights activist

C) Proper lady

D) Aristocrat

1. What did the boll weevil do in South Carolina?

A) It helped build a larger cotton crop

B) It created jobs for people working in the weevil fields

C) It destroyed nearly half of the cotton crop.

D) It destroyed nearly half of the tobacco crop

1. What was the role of the Ku Klux Klan in South Carolina during the 1920s?

A) The Klan hoped to provide more opportunities for African Americans.

B) The Klan regrouped and recruited new members.

C) The Klan lost support after World War I.

D) The Klan prevented many African Americans and immigrants from moving North

1. What was the largest New Deal program in South Carolina?
2. Works Project Administration
3. Rural Electrification Administration
4. South Carolina Public Service Authority
5. Social Security
6. What political position did Strom Thurmond hold for nearly 50 years?
7. Senator
8. Governor
9. Mayor
10. President