Name _____ Date _____

Chapter 8

Test

CALIFORNIA STANDARDS HSS 4.4

MULTIPLE CHOICE (5 points each)

DIRECTIONS Select the letter of the best answer.

1. What impact did immigrant farmers have on California's agricultural economy? HSS 4.4.3, 4.4.6, HI 1
   - (A) They introduced many new crops to California.
   - B They took much of the profit from California-born farmers.
   - C They used farming techniques that harmed the land.
   - D They used more than their fair share of water.
2. Who was Mamie Tape? HSS 4.4, 4.4.3
   - A a farmer who developed new ways to store water
   - B a Japanese potato farmer
   - C a founder of Allensworth
   - (D) a young Chinese girl who wanted to attend school
3. Why did some people want to stop immigrants from coming to California in the 1870s? HSS 4.4.3, CS 1, HI 1
   - A They felt that immigrants would not stay in California.
   - B They feared immigrants would buy up all the good land.
   - (C) They felt that immigrants were taking jobs away from them.
   - D They feared immigrants were planning a revolt.

Use the information in the box to answer question 4.

> "We intend . . . to encourage our people to develop the best there is in them. . . ."
>
> —Colonel Allen Allensworth

4. How did Colonel Allensworth work to achieve his goal? HSS 4.4.4, HI 1
   - A He tried to stop discrimination in large California cities.
   - B He developed new technology to make farms more productive.
   - C He founded a university for African American students.
   - (D) He started Allensworth, an African American town in the San Joaquin Valley.
5. How did the discovery of oil affect Los Angeles? HSS 4.4.4
   - A News of the discovery caused most people to sell their businesses and move away.
   - (B) The discovery started a boom in the city.
   - C As more and more people drilled for oil, they destroyed most of the land.
   - D The discovery caused railroads to stop serving the Los Angeles area.

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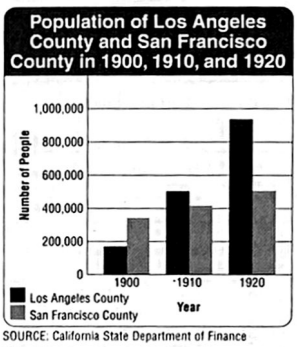
Use the graph to answer question 6.



SOURCE: California State Department of Finance

6. Which statement correctly compares the population changes? HSS 4.4.4, CS 2
   - (A) In the decade from 1900 to 1910, Los Angeles County grew more.
   - B From 1900 to 1910, San Francisco County grew more.
   - C In 1900, Los Angeles County had a larger population.
   - D In 1900, San Francisco County had a smaller population.
7. Why did railroads switch from coal to oil? HSS 4.4, HI 3
   - A Coal had to be imported.
   - B Coal supplies ran out.
   - (C) Oil burned cleaner and cost less than coal.
   - D Coal was needed to heat homes.
8. What happened to people in the Owens Valley when the Los Angeles Aqueduct was built? HSS 4.4.4, 4.4.7, HI 3
   - A Their fields were flooded, and their crops were ruined.
   - (B) There was not enough water for their animals and crops.
   - C They lost their land and had to move elsewhere.
   - D They moved to Los Angeles.
9. How did Amadeo Pietro Giannini help San Francisco recover from the earthquake and fire of 1906? HSS 4.4
   - A He hauled away the rubble from fallen buildings.
   - B He repaired the gas and water pipes.
   - (C) He loaned people money to rebuild.
   - D He brought in fresh food from farms in the Central Valley.
10. What did the state of California do in the early 1900s to help northern California grow? HSS 4.4, 4.4.4
    - (A) built a state highway system to connect cities and towns in the region
    - B started a program to build earthquake-proof buildings in the region
    - C bought up all the crops in the region to help farmers
    - D established new banks and industries

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MATCHING (5 points each)

DIRECTIONS Match each place on the right with the correct description on the left. Write the letter of the correct place on the blank line.

11. **C** farming community started by immigrants from Denmark HSS 4.4, 4.4.3
12. **B** area that was flooded so San Francisco could build a reservoir and aqueduct HSS 4.4.4, 4.4.7
13. **E** farming community started by immigrants from Japan and known for strawberries HSS 4.4, 4.4.3
14. **A** farming community started by German immigrants and site of one of the first large vineyards HSS 4.4.3, 4.4.6
15. **D** place where immigrants from Asia were held before being allowed to enter California HSS 4.4.3

A. Anaheim
B. Hetch Hetchy Valley
C. Solvang
D. Angel Island
E. Florin

SHORT ANSWER (5 points each)

DIRECTIONS Answer each question in the space provided.

16. Why did so many people from other countries and from other parts of the United States come to California in the late 1800s? HSS 4.4.3, 4.4.4

Possible responses: People from other countries wanted to escape unfair treatment in their own countries, to have the freedom to practice their own religion, and to have the chance to own land. Farmers from the Midwest wanted to find a better life and enjoy the mild climate. African Americans who had been freed from slavery wanted better lives.

17. What was the Chinese Exclusion Act? HSS 4.4.3

Possible response: It was a law that barred Chinese immigrants from entering the United States unless a family member already lived here.

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18. What happened to California's Indians during the rapid growth of California's population? HSS 4.4.3, 4.4.4

Possible response: Immigrants and migrants settled on Indian lands, and many Indians were killed as a result of conflicts between Indians and settlers. The United States government tried to force Indians onto reservations, but the land there was poor and the Indians could not find or grow enough food to survive. When some Indians tried to leave the reservations and return to their traditional homelands, the Army forced them back onto the reservations.

19. How did the competition between railroads help bring more people to southern California? HSS 4.4.3, 4.4.4

Possible response: Competition between the Southern Pacific Railroad and the Santa Fe Railroad lowered the cost of a ticket from Missouri from $125 to $1. Both railroads advertised the warm and healthy climate in southern California to attract passengers.

20. What were some causes and effects of the rapid growth of Los Angeles? HSS 4.4.4, HI 3

Possible responses: Low railroad fares brought people to Los Angeles. Los Angeles built a new harbor in San Pedro Bay to get supplies for new residents. The discovery of oil in Los Angeles brought an economic boom to the area. Agriculture and other industries also contributed to the growth of Los Angeles. To secure more water for the growing population, Los Angeles built an aqueduct to bring water and hydroelectric power to the city and the surrounding area.

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