

Assessment - Agrarian Distress in the 1900s

Part I – Matching: Match each term with the correct description.

Column A

1. Agrarian Distress
2. Drought
3. Debt
4. Populist Movement
5. Low Crop Prices

Column B

- a. Farmers borrowing money they must repay
- b. Group formed to support farmers' rights
- c. Long period with little or no rainfall
- d. Falling value of crops sold by farmers
- e. Economic struggles faced by farmers

Part II – Multiple Choice: Choose the best answer for each question.

1. What does the term "agrarian distress" mean?
 - a. Growth of factories
 - b. Problems faced by farmers
 - c. Railroad expansion
 - d. Urban population growth
2. Which problem hurt many farmers in the late 1800s and early 1900s?
 - a. High crop prices
 - b. Too many banks
 - c. Falling crop prices
 - d. Too much rainfall
3. Why did many farmers fall into debt?
 - a. They earned too much money
 - b. They borrowed money for land and equipment
 - c. They refused to grow crops
 - d. They paid no taxes
4. Which transportation industry often charged high prices to farmers?
 - a. Airlines
 - b. Railroads
 - c. Shipping companies
 - d. Automakers

5. Which group worked to improve conditions for farmers?
 - a. Populists
 - b. Loyalists
 - c. Federalists
 - d. Abolitionists
 6. Many farmers supported the Free Silver Movement because they believed it would:
 - a. Reduce the amount of money in circulation
 - b. Increase inflation and help repay debts
 - c. End farming completely
 - d. Raise railroad shipping rates
 7. What natural disaster commonly worsened agrarian distress?
 - a. Hurricanes only
 - b. Earthquakes
 - c. Droughts
 - d. Tornadoes only
 8. Farmers wanted the government to regulate:
 - a. Churches
 - b. Railroads and banks
 - c. Schools only
 - d. Newspapers
 9. Which region of the United States was most affected by agrarian distress?
 - a. Industrial Northeast
 - b. Southern and Western farming regions
 - c. Pacific islands
 - d. Large coastal cities only
 10. What was one major goal of reform movements connected to agrarian distress?
 - a. Helping large corporations grow
 - b. Improving conditions for farmers
 - c. Limiting voting rights
 - d. Ending public education
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