Assessment - Agrarian Distress in the 1900s

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

Column A	Column B
1. Agrarian Distress	a. Farmers borrowing money they must repay
2. Drought	b. Group formed to support farmers' rights
3. Debt	c. Long period with little or no rainfall
4. Populist Movement	d. Falling value of crops sold by farmers
5. Low Crop Prices	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

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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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