**Chapter 24—Industry Comes of Age, 1865-1900**

**SHORT ANSWER**

*Identify and state the historical significance of the following:*

1. Leland Stanford

ANS:

Student answers will vary.

2. Collis P. Huntington

ANS:

Student answers will vary.

3. James J. Hill

ANS:

Student answers will vary.

4. Cornelius Vanderbilt

ANS:

Student answers will vary.

5. Richard Olney

ANS:

Student answers will vary.

6. Jay Gould

ANS:

Student answers will vary.

7. Alexander Graham Bell

ANS:

Student answers will vary.

8. Thomas Edison

ANS:

Student answers will vary.

9. Andrew Carnegie

ANS:

Student answers will vary.

10. John D. Rockefeller

ANS:

Student answers will vary.

11. J. Pierpont Morgan

ANS:

Student answers will vary.

12. Terence Powderly

ANS:

Student answers will vary.

13. John P. Altgeld

ANS:

Student answers will vary.

14. Samuel Gompers

ANS:

Student answers will vary.

15. Philip Armour

ANS:

Student answers will vary.

16. William Graham Sumner

ANS:

Student answers will vary.

17. Russell Conwell

ANS:

Student answers will vary.

18. Charles Darwin

ANS:

Student answers will vary.

19. Henry W. Grady

ANS:

Student answers will vary.

20. Herbert Spencer

ANS:

Student answers will vary.

21. Charles Dana Gibson

ANS:

Student answers will vary.

22. James Buchanan Duke

ANS:

Student answers will vary.

*Define and state the historical significance of the following:*

23. land grant

ANS:

Student answers will vary.

24. track gauge

ANS:

Student answers will vary.

25. standard time zones

ANS:

Student answers will vary.

26. stock watering

ANS:

Student answers will vary.

27. pool

ANS:

Student answers will vary.

28. rebate

ANS:

Student answers will vary.

29. vertical integration

ANS:

Student answers will vary.

30. horizontal integration

ANS:

Student answers will vary.

31. trust

ANS:

Student answers will vary.

32. interlocking directorate

ANS:

Student answers will vary.

33. capital goods

ANS:

Student answers will vary.

34. consumer goods

ANS:

Student answers will vary.

35. plutocracy

ANS:

Student answers will vary.

36. injunction

ANS:

Student answers will vary.

37. trust-busting

ANS:

Student answers will vary.

38. company town

ANS:

Student answers will vary.

39. Social Darwinism

ANS:

Student answers will vary.

40. "survival of the fittest"

ANS:

Student answers will vary.

41. "Pittsburgh plus" pricing

ANS:

Student answers will vary.

42. Gibson Girl

ANS:

Student answers will vary.

43. scabs

ANS:

Student answers will vary.

44. lockout

ANS:

Student answers will vary.

45. yellow dog contract

ANS:

Student answers will vary.

46. blacklist

ANS:

Student answers will vary.

47. nonproducers

ANS:

Student answers will vary.

48. anarchists

ANS:

Student answers will vary.

49. socialism

ANS:

Student answers will vary.

50. pure and simple unionism

ANS:

Student answers will vary.

51. craft union

ANS:

Student answers will vary.

52. closed shop

ANS:

Student answers will vary.

*Describe and state the historical significance of the following:*

53. Union Pacific Railroad

ANS:

Student answers will vary.

54. Central Pacific Railroad

ANS:

Student answers will vary.

55. Great Northern Railroad

ANS:

Student answers will vary.

56. New York Central Railroad

ANS:

Student answers will vary.

57. Crédit Mobilier

ANS:

Student answers will vary.

58. Pullman Palace Cars

ANS:

Student answers will vary.

59. Grange

ANS:

Student answers will vary.

60. *Wabash, St. Louis, and Pacific Railroad Company* v. *Illinois*

ANS:

Student answers will vary.

61. Mesabi Range

ANS:

Student answers will vary.

62. Standard Oil Company

ANS:

Student answers will vary.

63. Bessemer process

ANS:

Student answers will vary.

64. United States Steel

ANS:

Student answers will vary.

65. Gospel of Wealth

ANS:

Student answers will vary.

66. "Acres of Diamonds"

ANS:

Student answers will vary.

67. Sherman Anti-Trust Act

ANS:

Student answers will vary.

68. American Tobacco Company

ANS:

Student answers will vary.

69. New South

ANS:

Student answers will vary.

70. Interstate Commerce Act

ANS:

Student answers will vary.

71. National Labor Union

ANS:

Student answers will vary.

72. Knights of Labor

ANS:

Student answers will vary.

73. Haymarket Square

ANS:

Student answers will vary.

74. American Federation of Labor

ANS:

Student answers will vary.

**MULTIPLE CHOICE**

75. Much of the investment funds that enabled America to industrialize in the late nineteenth century came from

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | surplus wealth generated by agriculture. |
| b. | the state governments. |
| c. | private foreign investors. |
| d. | individual Americans' savings. |
| e. | the sale of confiscated Confederate land and property. |

ANS: C REF: p. 512

76. The national government helped to finance transcontinental railroad construction in the late nineteenth century by providing railroad corporations with

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | cash grants from new taxes. |
| b. | land grants and loans. |
| c. | cash grants from higher tariffs. |
| d. | reduced prices for iron and steel. |
| e. | aid for construction of railroad stations. |

ANS: B REF: p. 512

77. Match each railroad company below with the correct entrepreneur.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| A. | James J. Hill | 1. | Central Pacific |
| B. | Cornelius Vanderbilt | 2. | New York Central |
| C. | Leland Stanford | 3. | Atchison, Topeka, and Santa Fe |
|  |  | 4. | Great Northern |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | A-4, B-2, C-1 |
| b. | A-3, B-4, C-2 |
| c. | A-2, B-1, C-3 |
| d. | A-4, B-3, C-1 |
| e. | A-1, B-3, C-4 |

ANS: A REF: p. 516-517

78. The only transcontinental railroad built without government aid was the

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | New York Central. |
| b. | Northern Pacific. |
| c. | Union Pacific. |
| d. | Atchison, Topeka, and Santa Fe. |
| e. | Great Northern. |

ANS: E REF: p. 516

79. The greatest economic consequence of the transcontinental railroad network was that it

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | spread the U.S. population across the whole continent. |
| b. | enabled people from farms and small towns to visit the big cities. |
| c. | united the nation into a single, integrated national market. |
| d. | made it possible for some immigrants to settle in the West. |
| e. | developed a skilled industrial workforce. |

ANS: C REF: p. 517

80. The greatest single factor helping to spur the amazing industrialization of the post-Civil War years was

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | agriculture. |
| b. | mining. |
| c. | the steel industry. |
| d. | electric power. |
| e. | the railroad network. |

ANS: E REF: p. 517

81. The United States changed to standard time zones when

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | Congress passed a law establishing this system. |
| b. | the major rail lines decreed common fixed times so that they could keep schedules and avoid wrecks. |
| c. | factories demanded standard time schedules. |
| d. | long-distance telephones required standard time coordination. |
| e. | All of these |

ANS: B REF: p. 518

82. Which of the following was *not* among the technological improvements that made the modern transcontinental railroad network possible?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | Steel rails |
| b. | Air brakes |
| c. | Standard gauge tracks |
| d. | The block signal |
| e. | The caboose |

ANS: E REF: p. 517

83. The two industries that the transcontinental railroads *most* significantly expanded were

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | textiles and shoemaking. |
| b. | mining and agriculture. |
| c. | banking and real estate. |
| d. | shipping and fishing. |
| e. | electricity and telecommunications. |

ANS: B REF: p. 518

84. Agreements between railroad corporations to divide the business in a given area and share the profits were called

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | pools. |
| b. | trusts. |
| c. | rebates. |
| d. | interlocking directorates. |
| e. | holding companies. |

ANS: A REF: p. 519

85. Which of the following was *not* among the common forms of corruption practiced by the wealthy railroad barons?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | Bribing judges and state legislatures |
| b. | Forcing their employees to buy railroad company stock |
| c. | Providing free railroad passes to journalists and politicians |
| d. | Watering railroad stocks and bonds in order to sell them at inflated prices |
| e. | Receiving kickbacks from powerful shippers |

ANS: B REF: p. 518-519

86. In the case of *Wabash, St. Louis, and Pacific Railroad Company* v. *Illinois*, the U.S. Supreme Court held that state legislatures could *not* regulate railroads because

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | the U.S. Constitution did not permit the government to regulate private industry. |
| b. | the state legislatures were acting on behalf of a private interest, Illinois farmers. |
| c. | the Wabash, St. Louis, and Pacific Railroad was incorporated in Missouri, not Illinois. |
| d. | railroad executives had committed no illegal acts in their business. |
| e. | railroads were interstate businesses and could not be regulated by any single state. |

ANS: E REF: p. 519

87. Efforts to regulate the monopolizing practices of railroad corporations first came in the form of action by

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | Congress. |
| b. | the Supreme Court. |
| c. | private lawsuits charging unfair competition. |
| d. | President Cleveland. |
| e. | state legislatures. |

ANS: E REF: p. 519

88. The first federal regulatory agency designed to protect the public interest from business combinations was the

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | Federal Trade Commission. |
| b. | Interstate Commerce Commission. |
| c. | Consumer Affairs Commission. |
| d. | Federal Anti-Trust Commission. |
| e. | Federal Communications Commission. |

ANS: B REF: p. 519

89. Among the countries that provided the largest amounts of foreign capital investment in American industry were

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | Sweden, Denmark, and Norway. |
| b. | Italy, Spain, and Greece. |
| c. | Argentina, Brazil, and Chile. |
| d. | Britain, France, and the Netherlands. |
| e. | Canada and Mexico. |

ANS: D REF: p. 520

90. When Europeans owned or invested in private companies in the United States, they generally

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | appointed European managers to key positions in the company. |
| b. | let Americans manage the business unless there was an economic crisis. |
| c. | made American banks issue regular reports on the profitability of their companies. |
| d. | steered most of the profits back into European investments. |
| e. | insisted that the companies hire a portion of immigrants from the nation owning the company. |

ANS: B REF: p. 520

91. The single largest source of a critical raw material that fueled early American industrialization was the

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | copper mines of Montana and Arizona. |
| b. | oil wells of Oklahoma and Texas. |
| c. | lead mines of Wisconsin. |
| d. | coal mines of Kansas and Nebraska. |
| e. | Mesabi iron range of Minnesota. |

ANS: E REF: p. 520

92. Which of the following was *not* among the critical U.S. raw materials, delivered by railroads to factories, that fueled early American industrialization?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | Rubber |
| b. | Iron |
| c. | Coal |
| d. | Copper |
| e. | Oil |

ANS: A REF: p. 520

93. The vast, integrated, continental U.S. market greatly enhanced the American inclination toward

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | selling goods far away from their point of manufacture. |
| b. | specialized goods produced by skilled labor. |
| c. | government certification and regulation of consumer products. |
| d. | mass manufacturing of standardized industrial products. |
| e. | importing raw materials from overseas. |

ANS: D REF: p. 520

94. The American system of mass manufacture of standardized, interchangeable parts provided strong incentives for U.S. capitalists to

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | invest in training for their workforce. |
| b. | hire American workers rather than foreign immigrants. |
| c. | replace skilled labor with machinery. |
| d. | build extremely large factories in dedicated industrial districts. |
| e. | pay higher wages to retain a steady workforce. |

ANS: C REF: p. 520

95. The major incentive that drove captains of industry to invent machines was

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | lucrative government grants that were offered to would-be inventors. |
| b. | a chance to strike it rich via technological innovation. |
| c. | that machines would enable them to replace expensive skilled workers with cheap unskilled workers. |
| d. | that machines could do the work five times faster than humans did. |
| e. | None of these |

ANS: C REF: p. 520-521

96. Two technological innovations that greatly expanded the industrial employment of women in the late nineteenth century were the

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | typewriter and the telephone. |
| b. | electric light and the phonograph. |
| c. | Bessemer steel process and the internal combustion engine. |
| d. | streetcar and the bicycle. |
| e. | electric refrigerator and stove. |

ANS: A REF: p. 521

97. Which of the following was *not* among the technologies invented or improved by Thomas A. Edison?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | The electric light bulb |
| b. | The phonograph |
| c. | The mimeograph |
| d. | The electric dynamo |
| e. | The motion picture |

ANS: D REF: p. 521

98. One of the methods by which post-Civil War business leaders increased their profits was

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | increased competition. |
| b. | supporting a centrally planned economy. |
| c. | funding research on new technologies. |
| d. | elimination of the tactic of vertical integration. |
| e. | elimination of as much competition as possible. |

ANS: E REF: p. 521

99. Match each entrepreneur below with the field of enterprise with which he is historically identified.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| A. | Andrew Carnegie | 1. | interlocking directorate |
| B. | John D. Rockefeller | 2. | trust |
| C. | J. Pierpont Morgan | 3. | vertical integration |
|  |  | 4. | pool |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | A-2, B-4, C-1 |
| b. | A-3, B-2, C-4 |
| c. | A-3, B-2, C-1 |
| d. | A-1, B-3, C-2 |
| e. | A-4, B-1, C-3 |

ANS: C REF: p. 521-522

100. Match each entrepreneur below with the field of enterprise with which he is historically identified.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| A. | Andrew Carnegie | 1. | steel |
| B. | John D. Rockefeller | 2. | oil |
| C. | J. Pierpont Morgan | 3. | tobacco |
| D. | James Duke | 4. | banking |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | A-1, B-3, C-2, D-4 |
| b. | A-2, B-4, C-3, D-1 |
| c. | A-3, B-1, C-4, D-2 |
| d. | A-1, B-2, C-4, D-3 |
| e. | A-4, B-2, C-1, D-3 |

ANS: D REF: p. 521-522 | p. 526

101. Andrew Carnegie's system of vertical integration

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | combined all facets of an industry, from raw material to final product, within a single company. |
| b. | created an industrial association through which member companies could wield much power. |
| c. | embraced the notion of buying up competitors and forming a monopoly interest. |
| d. | required smaller competitors to agree to standardized rates set by larger firms. |
| e. | None of these |

ANS: A REF: p. 521

102. John D. Rockefeller's organizational technique of horizontal integration involved

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | franchising Standard Oil gasoline stations to independent operators. |
| b. | controlling all phases of the oil industry from drilling to commercial retailing. |
| c. | creating standardized job assignments and fixed production and sales quotas for all employees. |
| d. | forcing small competitors to assign stock to Standard oil or lose their business. |
| e. | developing multiple uses for oil in transportation, lighting, and industry. |

ANS: D REF: p. 521

103. The steel industry owed much to the inventive genius of

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | Jay Gould. |
| b. | Henry Bessemer. |
| c. | John P. Altgeld. |
| d. | Thomas Edison. |
| e. | Alexander Graham Bell. |

ANS: B REF: p. 522

104. J.P. Morgan undermined competition by placing officers of his bank on the boards of supposedly independent companies that he wanted to control. This method was known as a(n)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | interlocking directorates |
| b. | trust. |
| c. | vertical integration. |
| d. | pool. |
| e. | holding company. |

ANS: A REF: p. 522

105. America's first billion-dollar corporation was

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | General Electric (GE). |
| b. | Standard Oil. |
| c. | American Telephone and Telegraph (AT&T). |
| d. | The Union Pacific Railroad. |
| e. | United States Steel. |

ANS: E REF: p. 523

106. The first major product of the oil industry was

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | kerosene. |
| b. | gasoline. |
| c. | lighter fluid. |
| d. | natural gas. |
| e. | heating oil. |

ANS: A REF: p. 523

107. The oil industry became a huge business

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | with the building of kerosene-fueled electric generators. |
| b. | when the federal government granted a monopoly to Standard Oil. |
| c. | with the invention of the internal combustion engine. |
| d. | when diesel engines were perfected. |
| e. | when oil was discovered in Texas. |

ANS: C REF: p. 524

108. John D. Rockefeller used all of the following tactics to achieve his domination of the oil industry *except*

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | employing spies. |
| b. | extorting rebates from railroads. |
| c. | using federal agents to break his competitors. |
| d. | pursuing a policy of rule or ruin. |
| e. | using high-pressure sales methods. |

ANS: C REF: p. 524

109. The "Gospel of Wealth" endorsed by Andrew Carnegie

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | based its theology on the teachings of Jesus. |
| b. | held that the wealthy should display moral responsibility in the use of their God-given money. |
| c. | stimulated efforts to help minorities. |
| d. | was opposed by most late nineteenth century clergymen. |
| e. | asserted that the more people prayed the better off they would become. |

ANS: B REF: p. 525

110. Although they were commonly called "Social Darwinists," advocates of economic, national, or racial "survival of the fittest" ideas actually drew less on biologist Charles Darwin than on

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | British laissez-faire economists like Thomas Malthus and David Ricardo. |
| b. | German philosophers like G.W.F. Hegel and Friedrich Nietzsche. |
| c. | American literary figures like Jack London and Theodore Dreiser. |
| d. | European scientists like Gregor Mendel and Louis Pasteur. |
| e. | racist theorists like Arthur Gobineau and Houston Stewart Chamberlain. |

ANS: A REF: p. 525

111. Believers in the doctrine of "survival of the fittest," like Herbert Spencer and William Graham Sumner, argued that

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | only a few large corporations were fit to survive in the industrial jungle. |
| b. | society owed a basic standard of living to even its weakest members. |
| c. | there should be eugenic biological breeding to produce a superior human race. |
| d. | fitness to survive and thrive could be proven through physical competition. |
| e. | the wealthy deserved their riches because they had demonstrated greater abilities than the poor. |

ANS: E REF: p. 525

112. To help corporations, the courts ingeniously interpreted the Fourteenth Amendment, which was designed to protect the rights of ex-slaves, so as to

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | help freedmen to work in factories. |
| b. | incorporate big businesses. |
| c. | allow the captains of industry to avoid paying taxes. |
| d. | avoid corporate regulation by the states. |
| e. | protect the civil rights of business people. |

ANS: D REF: p. 525

113. The \_\_\_\_ Amendment was especially helpful to giant corporations when defending themselves against regulation by state governments.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | Fifth |
| b. | Fourteenth |
| c. | Fifteenth |
| d. | Sixteenth |
| e. | Seventeenth |

ANS: B REF: p. 525

114. The Sherman Anti-Trust Act prohibited

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | companies from signing contracts without competitive bidding. |
| b. | the federal government from favoring one business corporation over another. |
| c. | the same corporation from doing business under different names. |
| d. | private corporations or organizations from engaging in "combinations in restraint of trade." |
| e. | competing companies from having interlocking corporate boards of directors. |

ANS: D REF: p. 525

115. The Sherman Anti-Trust Act was at first primarily used to curb the power of

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | manufacturing corporations. |
| b. | labor unions. |
| c. | state legislatures. |
| d. | railroad corporations. |
| e. | banking syndicates. |

ANS: B REF: p. 525

116. During the age of industrialization, the South

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | took full advantage of the new economic trends. |
| b. | received preferential treatment from the railroads. |
| c. | turned away from agriculture. |
| d. | held to its Old South ideology. |
| e. | remained overwhelmingly rural and agricultural. |

ANS: E REF: p. 527

117. The South's major attraction for potential investors was

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | readily available raw materials. |
| b. | a warm climate. |
| c. | good transportation. |
| d. | cheap labor. |
| e. | ethnic diversity. |

ANS: D REF: p. 528

118. In the late nineteenth century, tax and other benefits especially attracted \_\_\_\_ manufacturing to the new South.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | textile |
| b. | steel |
| c. | machine tool |
| d. | electrical appliance |
| e. | farm equipment |

ANS: A REF: p. 527-528

119. The largest southern-based monopolistic corporation was the one founded by James Duke to produce

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | steel. |
| b. | oil. |
| c. | textiles. |
| d. | cigarettes. |
| e. | Coca-Cola. |

ANS: D REF: p. 526

120. Many southerners saw employment in the textile mills as

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | high-wage positions. |
| b. | unacceptable. |
| c. | a poor alternative to farming. |
| d. | institutions that broke up families. |
| e. | the only steady jobs and wages available. |

ANS: E REF: p. 528

121. In the textiles mills of the industrializing South, all of the following are true statements *except*

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | rural black and white southerners landed plumb jobs in the new mills. |
| b. | entire families worked long hours in the mills. |
| c. | most workers were paid half the rate received by northern workers for the same tasks. |
| d. | payment was typically made in credit to the company store. |
| e. | workers were called "hillbillies" or "lintheads" by employers. |

ANS: A REF: p. 528

122. One of the greatest changes that industrialization brought about in the lives of workers was

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | their movement to the suburbs. |
| b. | the need for them to adjust their lives to the time clock. |
| c. | the opportunity to relearn the ideals of Thomas Jefferson. |
| d. | the narrowing of class divisions. |
| e. | the encounter with other races. |

ANS: B REF: p. 528

123. The group whose lives were most dramatically altered by the new industrial age was

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | Native Americans. |
| b. | African Americans. |
| c. | women. |
| d. | southerners. |
| e. | small town residents. |

ANS: C REF: p. 528

124. Despite generally rising wages in the late nineteenth century, industrial workers were extremely vulnerable to all of the following *except*

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | economic swings and depressions. |
| b. | employers' whims. |
| c. | new educational requirements for jobs. |
| d. | sudden unemployment. |
| e. | illness and accident. |

ANS: C REF: p. 530

125. The image of the "Gibson Girl" represented a(n)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | revival of the early American feminine ideal of republican motherhood. |
| b. | portrayal of the modern corporate business woman. |
| c. | exploitative image of the woman as a sex object. |
| d. | romantic ideal of the independent and athletic new woman. |
| e. | sentimental image of a woman as mother. |

ANS: D REF: p. 528

126. Most women workers of the 1890s worked for

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | independence. |
| b. | glamour. |
| c. | economic necessity. |
| d. | retirement savings. |
| e. | personal spending money. |

ANS: C REF: p. 528

127. Women were drawn into industry by

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | the promise of wages on par with those of men. |
| b. | inventions like the typewriter and telephone switchboard. |
| c. | economic downturns, which hit rural families hardest. |
| d. | the lure of city life. |
| e. | All of these |

ANS: B REF: p. 528

128. Reformers' efforts to raise public awareness about the hazards of child labor

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | made progress with the help of photography. |
| b. | pertained only to native born children. |
| c. | were focused primarily on the plight of new immigrants. |
| d. | focused on blacklisting the most abusive companies. |
| e. | None of these |

ANS: A REF: p. 531

129. Which one of the following is least like the other four?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | Closed shop |
| b. | Lockout |
| c. | Yellow dog contract |
| d. | Blacklist |
| e. | Company town |

ANS: A REF: p. 531 | p. 536

130. Generally, the Supreme Court in the late nineteenth century interpreted the Constitution in such a way as to favor

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | labor unions. |
| b. | corporations. |
| c. | state regulatory agencies. |
| d. | individual entrepreneurs. |
| e. | independent workers and craftsmen. |

ANS: B REF: p. 531

131. Match each labor organization below with the correct description.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| A. | National Labor Union | 1. | the "one big union" that championed producer cooperatives and industrial arbitration |
| B. | Knights of Labor | 2. | a social-reform union killed by the depression of the 1870s |
| C. | American Federation of Labor | 3. | an association of unions pursuing higher wages, shorter working hours, and better working conditions |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | A-3, B-1, C-2 |
| b. | A-3, B-2, C-1 |
| c. | A-1, B-2, C-3 |
| d. | A-1, B-3, C-2 |
| e. | A-2, B-1, C-3 |

ANS: E REF: p. 532-536

132. In its efforts on behalf of workers, the National Labor Union won

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | an eight-hour day for all workers. |
| b. | government arbitration for industrial disputes. |
| c. | equal pay for women. |
| d. | an eight-hour day for government workers. |
| e. | the right to collective bargaining. |

ANS: D REF: p. 533

133. One group, barred from membership in the Knights of Labor, was

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | African Americans. |
| b. | nonproducers. |
| c. | women. |
| d. | Irish. |
| e. | social reformers. |

ANS: B REF: p. 533

134. The Knights of Labor believed that conflict between capital and labor would disappear when

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | the government owned the means of production. |
| b. | labor controlled the government. |
| c. | workers accepted the concept of craft unions. |
| d. | business would understand the principles of social justice. |
| e. | labor would own and operate businesses and industries. |

ANS: E REF: p. 534

135. The Knights of Labor believed that republican traditions and institutions could be preserved from corrupt monopolies

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | when American workers achieved a greater degree of class consciousness. |
| b. | by strengthening the economic and political independence of the workers. |
| c. | through the destruction of the American Federation of Labor. |
| d. | by the development of strong craft unions. |
| e. | by forming an independent political movement. |

ANS: B REF: p. 534

136. One of the major reasons the Knights of Labor failed was its

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | racial exclusiveness. |
| b. | support of skilled workers. |
| c. | failure to admit women to its ranks. |
| d. | abandonment of the concept of independent producers. |
| e. | lack of class consciousness. |

ANS: E REF: p. 535

137. The most effective and most enduring labor union of the post-Civil War period was the

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | National Labor Union. |
| b. | Knights of Labor. |
| c. | American Federation of Labor. |
| d. | Knights of Columbus. |
| e. | Congress of Industrial Organizations. |

ANS: C REF: p. 523-536

138. By 1900, American attitudes toward labor began to change as the public came to recognize the right of workers to bargain collectively and strike. Nevertheless

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | labor unions continued to decline in membership. |
| b. | the American Federation of Labor failed to take advantage of the situation. |
| c. | the vast majority of employers continued to fight organized labor. |
| d. | Congress declared the AFL illegal. |
| e. | workers began to turn to the Socialist party. |

ANS: C REF: p. 537

139. The people who found fault with the captains of industry mostly argued that these men

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | had no real business ability. |
| b. | built their corporate wealth and power by exploiting workers. |
| c. | tried to take the United States back to an earlier age of aristocracy. |
| d. | were environmentally insensitive. |
| e. | slowed technological advances. |

ANS: B REF: p. 537

140. Even historians critical of the captains of industry and capitalism, generally concede that class-based protest has never been a powerful force in the United States because

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | most employers tried to treat their workers well. |
| b. | few Europeans brought their political philosophies to the United States. |
| c. | the captains of industry did not allow protest to take root. |
| d. | many Americans inherited fortunes. |
| e. | America has greater social mobility than Europe has. |

ANS: E REF: p. 537

141. All of the following were important factors in post-Civil War industrial expansion *except*

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | a large pool of unskilled labor. |
| b. | an abundance of natural resources. |
| c. | American ingenuity and inventiveness. |
| d. | immigration restrictions. |
| e. | a political climate favoring business. |

ANS: D REF: p. 520

**MULTIPLE RESPONSE**

142. The first transcontinental railroad was completed by the construction efforts of which of the following railroads?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | Union Pacific |
| b. | Northern Pacific |
| c. | Central Pacific |
| d. | Southern Pacific |
| e. | Atchison, Topeka, and Santa Fe |

ANS: A, C REF: p. 514-515

143. Vital improvements in railroading in the late nineteenth century included

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | standard gauge of track width. |
| b. | air brakes. |
| c. | steel rails. |
| d. | Pullman cars. |
| e. | the block signal. |

ANS: A, B, C, D, E REF: p. 517

144. Railroading in the late nineteenth century provided a significant stimulus to

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | agriculture. |
| b. | urbanization. |
| c. | feminism. |
| d. | immigration. |
| e. | industrialization. |

ANS: A, B, D, E REF: p. 518

145. The factors promoting the growth of manufacturing in post-Civil War America included

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | plentiful cheap labor. |
| b. | available investment capital. |
| c. | abundant natural resources. |
| d. | effective government planning. |
| e. | massive immigration. |

ANS: A, B, C, E REF: p. 520

146. Thomas Edison was instrumental in the invention of the

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | electric light. |
| b. | telephone. |
| c. | mimeograph machine. |
| d. | motion picture. |
| e. | radio. |

ANS: A, C, D REF: p. 520-521

147. Changes in the national economy in late-nineteenth-century America resulted in

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | a lower standard of living for most. |
| b. | a decline in agriculture relative to manufacturing. |
| c. | no significant changes in marriage patterns or family life. |
| d. | sharper class distinctions. |
| e. | a movement of women into the work force. |

ANS: B, D, E REF: p. 528-530

148. The Knights of Labor was weakened by

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | its refusal to endorse social reform and the eight-hour day. |
| b. | stiff competition from the National Labor Union. |
| c. | its association in the public mind with the Haymarket riot. |
| d. | its inclusion of both skilled and unskilled workers. |
| e. | its hostility to the Catholic Church. |

ANS: C, D REF: p. 533

149. Over the last century, historians' criticisms of the industrial capitalism of the Gilded Age have included the

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | romantic idea that industrialization diminished workers' spiritual quality of life. |
| b. | assertion that workers were brutalized by the industrial system. |
| c. | argument that American living standards were not raised by industrialization. |
| d. | claim that American industrialization sharpened class divisions. |
| e. | assertion that most great American fortunes came from inherited wealth. |

ANS: A, B, D REF: p. 537

**ESSAY**

150. Compare and contrast the methods used by late-nineteenth-century corporations to control competitionespecially the pool, trust, interlocking directorate, and vertical integration.

ANS:

Student answers will vary.

151. American capitalist businessmen usually justified their wealth on the basis of the "survival of the fittest." Yet in practice, most of them disliked business competition and sought to create effective monopolies. Why?

ANS:

Student answers will vary.

152. Explain how the vast, continental scale of the American economy in the late nineteenth century shaped American transportation, manufacturing processes, marketing, and labor relations.

ANS:

Student answers will vary.

153. Describe the provisions of the Interstate Commerce Act and the Sherman Anti-Trust Act. Explain the motives behind their enactment and evaluate the success of each.

ANS:

Student answers will vary.

154. Compare and contrast the National Labor Union, Knights of Labor, and American Federation of Labor in regard to their origins, goals, and leadership. Account for the failure of the first two and for the success of the AFL.

ANS:

Student answers will vary.

155. Why did labor unions find it difficult to organize industrial workers in the late nineteenth century?

ANS:

Student answers will vary.

156. Write your definition of the *gospel of wealth.* Do you agree with its assumptions? Why or why not?

ANS:

Student answers will vary.

157. What were the arguments used by "survival of the fittest" theorists like William Graham Sumner and Herbert Spencer to justify harsh business practices? Why is it unfair and misleading to call their theories "Social Darwinism"?

ANS:

Student answers will vary.

158. Make a list of the combination of factors that produced the growth and industrialization of the American economy in the late nineteenth century. Then pick two factors that you think were especially important. Explain your choices.

ANS:

Student answers will vary.

159. Business leaders of the late nineteenth century have been characterized both as greedy and unscrupulous robber barons and as great captains of industry whose entrepreneurial skill and tactics produced economic growth. Which view do you find more persuasive? Why?

ANS:

Student answers will vary.

160. In what ways does the development of the railroad industry in the late nineteenth century illustrate the limitations of the myth of individual free enterprise in American history? What did government hope to attain by its promotion of railroad construction? What, in fact, did it attain?

ANS:

Student answers will vary.

161. Present an argument that "the Constitution and the courts were on the side of the corporations" in the late nineteenth century. Cite passages from the Constitution and court decisions to illustrate your argument.

ANS:

Student answers will vary.

162. What do you think were the three most significant consequences of the industrialization of the American economy after the Civil War? Explain your choices.

ANS:

Student answers will vary.

163. The text authors contend that "more than any other single factor, the railroad network spurred the amazing industrialization of the post-Civil War years." Do you agree? Why or why not?

ANS:

Student answers will vary.

164. Which was most important to the rapid pace of American industrialization in the late nineteenth century: the abundance of raw materials, an integrated national market under the same governmental system, the organizational drive of American corporate leaders, or the creativity of American inventors? Defend your answer.

ANS:

Student answers will vary.

165. The authors state that "competition was the bogeyman of most business leaders" during the late nineteenth century. What do they mean by this? How did these business leaders respond to the bogeyman of competition?

ANS:

Student answers will vary.