

**Chapter 18 The Industrial Society****I Railroads**

1. All of the following are true of railroad expansion in the late nineteenth century EXCEPT that it
  - A. opened new territories to commercial agriculture
  - B. accelerated the growth of some older cities and created new taxes.
  - C. **was financed by private corporations without government assistance.**
  - D. led to new managerial forms and techniques.
  - E. was often capitalized beyond what was needed.
2. Government subsidies for the building of transcontinental railroads during the nineteenth century mainly took the form of
  - A. Large cash payments based on the mileage of track built
  - B. A one-time blanket appropriation for the building of each separate transcontinental line
  - C. **Generous land grants along the railroads's right-of-way**
  - D. The option of drawing supplies and materials from government depots
  - E. The provision of large amounts of convict labor at no charge to the railroad company.
3. The establishment of transcontinental rail lines and the construction of America's massive rail network had all of the following effects EXCEPT
  - A. **they led to the rapid industrialization of the Old South following the Civil War**
  - B. they allowed for rapid distribution of goods throughout the country
  - C. their building spurred a series of important technical advances
  - D. they made the country smaller in the sense that they dramatically reduced the time needed to traverse the continent.
  - E. they resulted in the establishment of standardized time zones throughout the country.

**II Robber Barons**

4. The term "robber barons" refers to
  - A. wealthy landowners in the antebellum South
  - B. **late nineteenth century industrialists**
  - C. early nineteenth century Federalists
  - D. early twentieth century Populists
  - E. late eighteenth century British mercantilists.
5. The use of alternating current to allow transmission of electric power over long distances was perfected by
  - A. Thomas Edison
  - B. **George Westinghouse**
  - C. J.P. Morgan

- D. John D. Rockefeller.  
E. Andrew Carnegie
6. The era from the end of the Civil War to the outbreak of the First World War was characterized by  
A. **Periodic economic panic and depression**  
B. Uninterrupted economic growth  
C. A sluggish economy except during times of mobilization and war  
D. Persistent inflation because of the influx of gold and silver into the economy  
E. The emergence of large federal debts.
7. One of the major effects of the Industrial Revolution of the late nineteenth century in the United States was  
A. An increased emphasis on worker health and safety issues  
B. **An increased emphasis on speed rather than quality of work**  
C. An increased emphasis on high-quality, error free work  
D. An increase in the number of small industrial facilities, which could operate more efficiently than larger, more costly industrial plants  
E. A decrease in worker productivity as a result of continuous clashes between unions and management.
8. Which of the following statements best describes the clothing industry in the late nineteenth century?  
A. Because of the emphasis on domesticity, clothing manufacture became primarily a home industry.  
B. The discovery of new fabrics such as nylon and polyester led to more comfortable and functional clothing.  
C. The United States began to import increasing quantities of clothing, sending American industries into a depression.  
D. Styles became increasingly ornate and clothing became much more expensive.  
E. **The sewing machine made mass manufacturing affordable.**
9. The term "robber barons" refers to  
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10. The horizontal integration of American industry (i.e. one firm acquiring control of other firms that produce the same product) that occurred at the end of the nineteenth century was primarily a response to  
A. **economic competition**  
B. high tariffs  
C. powerful labor unions  
D. federal monetary policy  
E. federal regulation of business
11. During the late 19<sup>th</sup> Century, vertical integration specifically allowed businesses to

- A divest themselves of ownership in other companies
- B **expand their control over production and distribution as well as manufacturing**
- C avoid tariffs
- D control the market by determining production and prices in common with other manufacturers
- E control the market through oligopolies

#### IV Labor

12. Jacob Coxey is most well known for
- A. **leading an army of unemployed workers on a march from Ohio to Washington DC in 1894 to rally for a federal jobs program**
  - B. leading an army of World War I veterans on a march from New York City to Washington DC in 1932 to demand payment of military pensions to veterans promised by Congress back in 1918
  - C. leading the Populist movement in its campaign for free coinage of silver in the 1896 presidential election campaign.
  - D. organizing the first national movement for national public health legislation to curb the spread of communicable diseases
  - E. his work in the Social Gospel movement in which he organized the first settlement houses.
13. Which of the following was true of the American labor movement in the late nineteenth century?
- A. It was controlled by immigrant socialists and anarchists.
  - B. It was confined to factory workers.
  - C. It was protected from employer harassment by federal law and policy.
  - D. It was allied with the Democratic party.
  - E. **It was involved in a number of violent strikes.**
14. The Haymarket Incident involve
- A. **A riot between striking workers and police.**
  - B. A scandal involving corruption within the Grant administration.
  - C. Allegations of corruption on the part of Republican presidential candidate James G. Blaine.
  - D. A disastrous fire that pointed out the hazardous working conditions in some factories.
  - E. An early challenge to the authority of states to regulate the railroad industry.
15. The only dominant, broad based labor union in the United States from 1870 to 1890 was the
- A. National Labor Union
  - B. Industrial Workers of the World (IWW)
  - C. American Federation of Labor (AFL)
  - D. Congress of Industrial Organization (CIO)
  - E. **Knights of Labor**

16. Which of the following 19th Century labor organizations had a firm policy accepting black workers as members?
- A International Ladies Garment Workers Union
  - B International Workers of the World**
  - C American Federation of Labor
  - D Congress of Industrial Organization
  - E Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers
17. Which of the following labor organizations endorsed the philosophy of “bread and butter” unionism by concentrating on demands for higher wages, shorter hours, and improved working conditions?
- A. The Knights of Labor
  - B. The Molly Maguires
  - C. The American Federation of Labor**
  - D. The Industrial Workers of the World
  - E. The National Labor Union.
18. Which of the following best accounts for the success of the American Federation of Labor in organizing labor in the late 1800s?
- A Its policy of organizing only skilled craftsmen**
  - B Its organization of all workers within a single industry into one union
  - C Its policy of racial inclusiveness
  - D Its campaign for a minimum wage
  - E Its active recruitment of immigrant workers
19. The American Federation of Labor under the leadership of Samuel Gompers organized
- A. skilled workers in craft unions in order to achieve economic gains.**
  - B. all industrial and agricultural workers in "one big union"
  - C. unskilled workers along industrial lines
  - D. workers and intellectuals into a labor party for political actions
  - E. workers into a fraternal organization to provide unemployment and old-age benefits
20. How did the U.S. government initially react toward movements to establish trade unions in business and factories in the latter half of the nineteenth century?
- A. It strongly supported the trade union movement and forced businesses to allow the development of unions
  - B. It mildly supported the development of trade unions but took no active measures to help establish unions until business abuses of workers became undeniable
  - C. It stayed out of business affairs, supporting neither businesses nor unions, unless one side or the other broke the law
  - D. It supported the establishment of unions in all businesses except defense industries and jobs which had civil service organization
  - E. It actively supported business efforts to destroy unions before they could effectively establish themselves**
21. The anti-combination laws passed by numerous states in the late 1880s were a response to which of the following organizational innovations?
- A. The creation and growth of international cartels.

- B. The development of industry-wide trade associations.
  - C. The joining of skilled and unskilled workers in industrial unions.
  - D. The formation of agricultural marketing cooperatives.
  - E. **The use of stockholding trusts to create business oligopolies.**
22. During the last decade of the nineteenth century, the primary use of the Sherman Antitrust Act was to
- A. break up business monopolies
  - B. regulate interstate railroads
  - C. protect American industry from foreign competition
  - D. **curb labor unions**
  - E. promote economic expansion
23. Which of the following is true of the Sherman Antitrust Act of 1890?
- A. **It had little immediate impact on the regulation of large corporations**
  - B. It quickly limited the number of mergers taking place
  - C. It led to federal control of the railroads
  - D. It forced businesses to adopt pooling agreements.
  - E. It ended effective cooperation between businesses and the federal government.
24. "Every contract, combination in form of trust or otherwise, or conspiracy, in restraint of trade or commerce in any territory of the United States . . . is hereby declared illegal."  
The passage above was most effectively used for which purpose in the late nineteenth century?
- A Supporting the goals of Social Darwinists
  - B Restricting the power of monopolies and trusts
  - C **Limiting the power of labor unions**
  - D Regulating railroads and grain storage silos
  - E Upholding the powers of the Interstate Commerce Act
25. The Interstate Commerce Act of 1887 was aimed primarily at
- A. Increasing interstate trade by forbidding states from levying tariffs on goods transported from other states
  - B. **Curbing abusive pricing and hauling policies by the nation's railroads**
  - C. Increasing interstate trade through government assistance in efforts to build new canals, roads, and railroads
  - D. Curbing abusive pricing and hauling policies by the nation's ocean-going, river-going, and canal-going shipping companies.
  - E. Increasing interstate commerce by offering financial incentive to companies that operated offices or manufacturing plants in more than one state.
26. The precipitating factor in the 1894 Pullman strike was Pullman's
- A dismissal of union workers
  - B introduction of scrip in part payment of wages
  - C retraction of its promise to provide an employee insurance and retirement plan
  - D employment of immigrant labor at less than a living wage
  - E **cutting of wages without proportionate cuts in company housing rents**
27. The decisions of the Supreme Court in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries

generally did which of the following?

- A **Strengthened the position of big business**
  - B Strengthened the regulatory powers of the federal government.
  - C Strengthened the position of organized labor
  - D Protected the civil and political rights of African Americans.
  - E Protected the civil and political rights of women
28. In 1894, President Cleveland sent United States troops to Chicago to end a strike at the Pullman Palace Car Company, citing the responsibility of the federal government specifically to
- A **protect the mail**
  - B maintain law and order
  - C confront anarchists
  - D prepare the troops for the Spanish-American war
  - E keep workers employed