

Industrialization

1. Which of the following American companies had a monopoly in the late 1800s?

- A. Deere and Company
 - B. Standard Oil Company
 - C. General Electric Company
 - D. Sears, Roebuck and Company
-

2. Which of the following best describes the significance of the Great Strike of 1877?

- A. It was the first strike supported by skilled and unskilled workers.
 - B. It resulted in the worst violence in the history of the labor movement.
 - C. It resulted in the first legislation protecting the rights of labor unions.
 - D. It was the first nationwide strike in the United States.
-

3. Which term best describes wealthy business owners who often engaged in unfair or anti-competitive business practices?

- A. mugwumps
 - B. venture capitalists
 - C. muckrakers
 - D. robber barons
-

4.



image courtesy of the U.S. Library of Congress

This cartoon was published in *Puck* magazine in 1904. Based on the picture, what is this cartoon stating about trusts (in this case the Standard Oil trust)?

- A. The trusts had many executives because they wanted to spread power out among many people.
 - B. The U.S. government was financially supported by trusts like the Standard Oil Company.
 - C. Trusts were helpful because they reached out and supported their workers.
 - D. Trusts often sought to control the U.S. government and many other aspects of life.
-

5. Which group believed that society was a competition in which the fittest came out on top, justifying the inequality faced by immigrants and minorities during the Gilded Age?

- A. Socialists
 - B. Transcendentalists
 - C. Union members
 - D. Social Darwinists
-

6.

- founded in Philadelphia in 1869
- was one of the first national unions
- goals included having an eight-hour workday, improved wages, and an end to child labor

Which labor union is described above?

- A. the American Federation of Labor
 - B. the Industrial Workers of the World
 - C. the Knights of Labor
 - D. the Congress of Industrial Organizations
-

7.

The contrast between the palace of the millionaire and the cottage of the laborer with us to-day measures the change which has come with civilization. This change, however, is not to be deplored, but welcomed as highly beneficial.... The "good old times" were not good old times. Neither master nor servant was as well situated then as to-day. A relapse to old conditions would be disastrous to both—not the least so to him who serves—and would sweep away civilization with it. But whether the change be for good or ill, it is upon us, beyond our power to alter, and, therefore, to be accepted and made the best of. It is a waste of time to criticize the inevitable.

The Gospel of Wealth, by Andrew Carnegie (1889)

In this passage, one of Andrew Carnegie's arguments is that

- A. even the poor are better off today than they were in the past.
 - B. the government should work to redistribute people's wealth.
 - C. there has always been a large gap between the rich and the poor.
 - D. little has changed historically about people's standard of living.
-

8. What did John D. Rockefeller create in order to monopolize the oil industry?

- A. a union
- B. a non-profit organization

- C. a collective
 - D. a trust
-

9. Which wealthy businessman wrote the essay "The Gospel of Wealth," in which he encouraged wealthy people to use their money to benefit society?

- A. Cornelius Vanderbilt
 - B. Andrew Carnegie
 - C. J.P. Morgan
 - D. John D. Rockefeller
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10. In the late 1800s, what groups were formed to improve conditions for workers?

- A. trusts
 - B. labor unions
 - C. conglomerates
 - D. cooperatives
-

11.



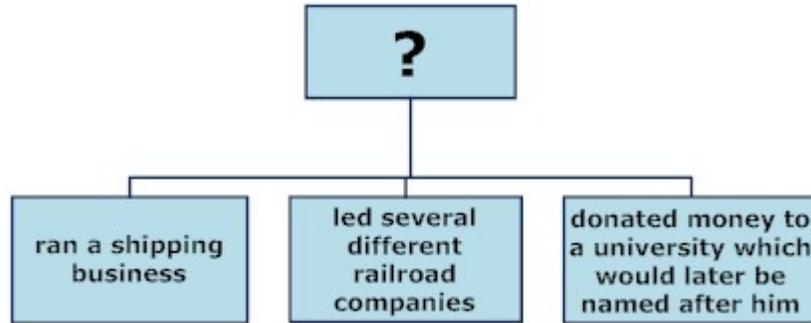
image courtesy of the U.S. Library of Congress

This cartoon was published in *Puck* magazine in 1889. The sign in the middle of the Senate room reads, "This is a Senate of the Monopolists, by the Monopolists, and for the Monopolists."

Which of the following is the purpose of this cartoon?

- A. to compare the differences between the major trust leaders and U.S. senators
- B. to demonstrate how different U.S. industries were from each other in the late 1800s
- C. to give people an accurate portrayal of what some trust leaders looked like
- D. to show how much influence big business leaders had on the U.S. government

12.



Who is described in the graphic above?

- A. George Pullman
 - B. George Westinghouse
 - C. Alexander Graham Bell
 - D. Cornelius Vanderbilt
-

13.

"The contrast between the palace of the millionaire and the cottage of the laborer with us today measures the change which has come with civilization. This change, however, is not to be deplored, but welcomed as highly beneficial.... The "good old times" were not good old times. Neither master nor servant was as well situated then as today. A relapse to old conditions would be disastrous to both—not the least so to him who serves—and would sweep away civilization with it. But whether the change be for good or ill, it is upon us, beyond our power to alter, and, therefore, to be accepted and made the best of. It is a waste of time to criticize the inevitable."

The Gospel of Wealth, by Andrew Carnegie (1889)

Which characteristic of the Gilded Age does Andrew Carnegie allude to in this passage?

- A. the eradication of poverty
 - B. an expanded life expectancy
 - C. the improvement of working conditions
 - D. an increase in the standard of living
-

14. Which event weakened the influence of the Knights of Labor?

- A. the Crédit Mobilier scandal
 - B. the Haymarket Square Riot
 - C. the passage of the Sherman-Antitrust Act
 - D. the passage of the Dawes Act
-

15.

- founded the American Railway Union in 1893
- played an important role in the Pullman Strike in 1894
- was a founding member of the Social Democratic Party of America
- ran for president of the United States five times

Which leader of organized labor is described above?

- A. John L. Lewis
 - B. Eugene V. Debs
 - C. Terrence Powderly
 - D. Samuel Gompers
-

16. Andrew Carnegie was a very successful entrepreneur and businessman in the late 1800s and early 1900s. He started the Carnegie Steel Company and later went on to have profitable investments in the railroad and oil industries. Carnegie retired at the beginning of the 20th century and began to devote his time, efforts, and money to help others. He used his money to establish social organizations, museums, libraries, schools, and Carnegie Mellon University.

Based on the passage about Andrew Carnegie, one could say that he was an entrepreneur, an industrialist, and

- A. a politician.
 - B. an environmentalist.
 - C. a fascist.
 - D. a philanthropist.
-

17. John D. Rockefeller originally made his fortune in which industry?

- A. steel

- B. electronics
 - C. railroad
 - D. oil
-

18.

Certain ills belong to the hardships of human life. They are natural. They are part of the struggle with Nature for existence. We cannot blame our fellow-men for our share of these. My neighbor and I are both struggling to free ourselves from these ills. The fact that my neighbor has succeeded in this struggle better than I constitutes no grievance for me.

—William Graham Sumner

The good we secure for ourselves is precarious and uncertain until it is secured for all of us and incorporated into our common life.

—Jane Addams

Based on the quotations above, which of the following would Sumner and Addams most likely have disagreed on?

- A. whether it is immoral to acquire a large amount of wealth and success
 - B. whether the profits of businesses lead to the overall well-being of everyone
 - C. whether Christian teachings should influence the law
 - D. whether society is responsible for its lowest classes
-

19. The Pullman Strike of 1894 had the greatest effect on which industry?

- A. the steel industry
 - B. the railroad industry
 - C. the oil industry
 - D. the textile industry
-

20. Which of the following best explains how the labor pool was affected by immigration in the late 19th century and early 20th century?

- A.** There were large numbers of unskilled workers who were willing to work for low wages.
 - B.** There were millions of highly educated workers who helped improve American productivity.
 - C.** There were not enough workers to meet the needs of American businesses.
 - D.** There were many native-born Americans who no longer wanted to work.
-

21. Samuel Gompers was an important leader in the organized labor movement and is known for founding

- A.** the Industrial Workers of the World.
 - B.** the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union.
 - C.** the American Federation of Labor.
 - D.** the Knights of Labor.
-

22. The Pullman Strike of 1894 at the Pullman Palace Car Company ended after

- A.** the company went out of business.
 - B.** the company agreed to give the workers higher wages.
 - C.** the workers decided to stop striking.
 - D.** the federal government issued an injunction.
-

23. The Bessemer process led to which of the following?

- A.** the employment of highly skilled workers
- B.** the rapid increase in agricultural production
- C.** the creation of a monopoly in the oil industry
- D.** the mass production of high quality steel

24. Immigrants in the United States of the early 1900s were typically

- A.** forced to live in tenements.
- B.** highly skilled in factory jobs.
- C.** Irish Catholic industrial workers.
- D.** turned away from worshipping in churches.

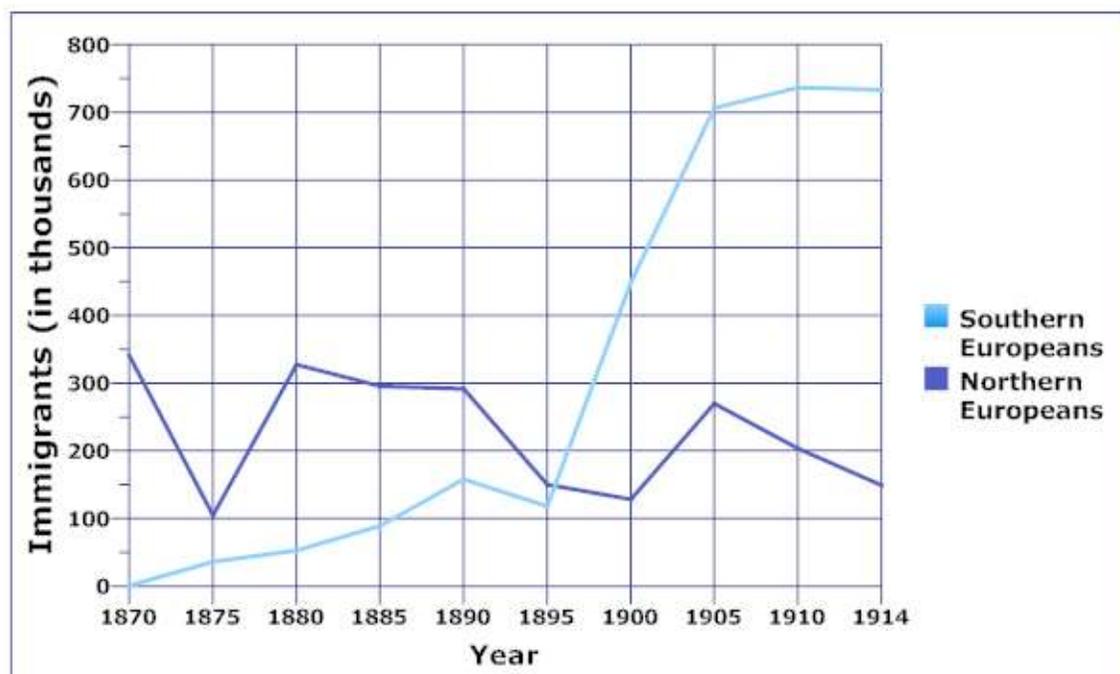
25. Which term describes Americans who were opposed to immigrants?

- A. suffragists
 - B. industrialists
 - C. nativists
 - D. anarchists
-

26. Cities were able to expand their geographic areas in the late 19th century because of the development of

- A. mass transit.
 - B. assembly lines.
 - C. settlement houses.
 - D. skyscrapers.
-

27.



Which of the following statements is supported by the graph?

- A. Southeastern European immigrants poured into America to work in mines and factories after 1895.

- B. Immigration from Europe dropped significantly around the turn of the twentieth century.
 - C. European immigrants were greatly outnumbered by Asian immigrants in the nineteenth century.
 - D. Immigration from Northern European nations grew at a steady pace after 1890.
-

28. Which photojournalist brought attention to the horrible conditions in which immigrants lived in his work *How the Other Half Lives: Studies Among the Tenements of New York*?

- A. Upton Sinclair
 - B. Ida Tarbell
 - C. Jacob Riis
 - D. Alfred Thayer Mahan
-

29. Which push factor contributed to an influx of Irish immigrants in the United States during the mid-nineteenth century?

- A. the Irish potato famine
 - B. the Easter Rising
 - C. the Northern Ireland uprising
 - D. the U.S. Civil War
-

30. In the late 19th century, many cities did not have adequate water and sewage systems. This contributed most to

- A. the rise in violent crime.
 - B. the decrease in city populations.
 - C. the rise of organized labor.
 - D. the spread of disease.
-

31. Between 1865 and 1900, the number of Americans living in cities increased from 20 percent to 40 percent. Which of the following best explains why urban areas increased in population during this time?

- A. The government promoted city living and offered people incentives to move.
- B. People migrated from rural areas in the U.S., and immigrants came from other countries to live in cities.

- C. The people who were living in the cities had much higher birthrates than those living in rural areas.
- D. Many people felt that rural areas had high amounts of violence and were not safe places to live.
-

32.

- | |
|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none">• lack of sanitation• overcrowded conditions• widespread poverty |
|--|

The box above describes the living conditions that were faced by people who lived where?

- A. on homesteads
- B. on plantations
- C. on reservations
- D. in tenements
-

33.

- | |
|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Discrimination• Language barriers• _____ |
|--|

The difficulties above were experienced by immigrants in America during the era 1877-1898. Which of the following items should be added to the list?

- A. limited job availability
- B. denied suffrage
- C. slum living conditions
- D. high income tax
-

34. The first laws Congress passed to reduce immigration to the U.S. placed restrictions on immigrants from which country?

- A. Cuba
 - B. China
 - C. Great Britain
 - D. Russia
-

35. President Theodore Roosevelt's "gentlemen's agreement" limited immigration from which nation?

- A. China
 - B. Japan
 - C. India
 - D. Mexico
-

36. In the late 19th century, local governments in many U.S. cities were controlled by political machines. Which of the following was one of the characteristics of political machines?

- A. They excluded immigrants from the political process.
 - B. They were involved in various forms of corruption.
 - C. They played an important role in women's suffrage.
 - D. They worked to lower taxes and reduce government spending.
-

37. The term Great Migration is used to describe the mass movement of southern blacks that occurred in the early 20th century as they moved to which area?

- A. Africa
 - B. the Great Plains
 - C. the North
 - D. Canada
-

38. In the late 1800s and early 1900s, what was the difference between "new" immigration and "old" immigration?

- A. "Old" immigrants were from South America, and "new" immigrants were from Africa.
- B. "Old" immigrants were from Asia, and "new" immigrants were from South America.
- C. "Old" immigrants were from eastern and southern Europe, and "new" immigrants were from western Europe.

- D. "Old" immigrants were from western Europe, and "new" immigrants were from eastern and southern Europe.
-

39.

The New Colossus

"...Give me your tired, your poor,
Your huddled masses yearning to breathe free,
The wretched refuse of your teeming shore.
Send these, the homeless, tempest-tost to me,
I lift my lamp beside the golden door!"

—Emma Lazarus
1883

Due to the ideals of *The New Colossus*, many Southern and Eastern Europeans, Chinese, Koreans, and Japanese immigrated to the United States. What did the new immigrants do in America?

- A. came together to make laws
- B. started rotary organizations
- C. joined the industrial workforce
- D. bought their own businesses
-

40. Which group of people would have most likely lived in tenements in large cities around the turn of the 20th century?

- A. business owners
- B. immigrants
- C. members of the military
- D. college students