


QUIZ
SECTION 1

A Technological Revolution

CHAPTER
14
A. KEY PEOPLE

Match the technological achievement in Column I with the name in Column II. Write the letter of the correct answer in each blank.

Column I

- _____ 1. made electricity more widely available to homes and businesses
- _____ 2. invented the telegraph
- _____ 3. invented a "talking telegraph" and set up the American Telephone and Telegraph Company
- _____ 4. designed the Brooklyn Bridge
- _____ 5. developed a new process for producing steel

Column II

- a. Henry Bessemer
- b. Alexander Graham Bell
- c. Samuel F. B. Morse
- d. John A. Roebling
- e. Thomas A. Edison

B. MAIN IDEAS

Write the letter of the correct answer in the blank provided.

- _____ 6. Which of the following factors was *not* responsible for industrial growth in the post-Civil War era?
 - a. new inventions
 - b. creation of the Patent and Trademark Office
 - c. financial resources
 - d. improved transportation
- _____ 7. Which invention signaled the beginning of a communications revolution?
 - a. the telegraph
 - b. the telephone
 - c. the transformer
 - d. the printing press
- _____ 8. How did the building of the transcontinental railroad affect economic growth?
 - a. destroyed good farmland and drove up food prices
 - b. opened up a new network of markets
 - c. resulted in a poorer quality of life for most Americans
 - d. made steam-powered ships obsolete
- _____ 9. How did home use of electricity affect daily life in America?
 - a. improved the standard of living in rural areas
 - b. made household conveniences like lighting and refrigeration possible
 - c. reduced safety risks in the home
 - d. greatly increased household costs
- _____ 10. Which of the following developments created job opportunities for women in the post-Civil War era?
 - a. improved rail travel
 - b. the invention of the telegraph
 - c. the invention of the light bulb
 - d. the electrified sewing machine

SECTION 1 **GUIDED READING AND REVIEW**

A Technological Revolution



A. AS YOU READ

Complete the chart below as you read Section 1. Fill in the name of the inventor and list ways in which each invention or idea transformed life and work in the United States.

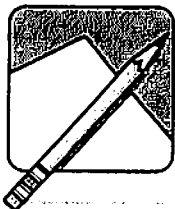
INVENTION/IDEA	INVENTOR/DEVELOPER	CHANGE(S)
1. electric light bulb		
2. central power plant		
3. alternating current		
4. telegraph		
5. telephone		
6. Bessemer converter		

B. REVIEWING KEY TERMS

Explain how the building of each of the following transformed life and work in the United States.

7. transcontinental railroad

8. Brooklyn Bridge



QUIZ

SECTION 2

The Growth of Big Business

CHAPTER
14

A. KEY TERMS

Match the descriptions in Column I with the terms in Column II. Write the letter of the correct answer in each blank.

Column I

- _____ 1. theory of evolution applied to business
- _____ 2. loose association, usually secret, of businesses making the same product
- _____ 3. several companies managed as a single unit
- _____ 4. control of all phases of a product's development
- _____ 5. business phenomenon in which costs per item decrease as production increases

Column II

- a. vertical consolidation
- b. economy of scale
- c. cartel
- d. trust
- e. social Darwinism

B. MAIN IDEAS

Write the letter of the correct answer in the blank provided.

- _____ 6. Why were industrialists during the age of big business called *captains of industry*?
 - a. They were ruthless leaders who used any means to drive out competition.
 - b. They provided the vast amounts of money necessary for industrial growth.
 - c. They created a technological revolution with their inventions and ideas.
 - d. They gave away their money to charities.
- _____ 7. How did Andrew Carnegie gain control of the steel industry?
 - a. by using the Bessemer process
 - b. by forming a partnership with Henry Frick
 - c. by practicing the "gospel of wealth"
 - d. through vertical consolidation
- _____ 8. According to the theory of social Darwinism, what was the role of government in economic matters?
 - a. to protect workers and consumers
 - b. to enforce the Sherman Antitrust Act
 - c. to tax the profits of big business
 - d. to follow a *laissez faire* policy
- _____ 9. Which did John Rockefeller do to gain control of the oil industry?
 - a. He formed a trust.
 - b. He organized a vertical consolidation.
 - c. He joined a cartel.
 - d. He practiced free trade.
- _____ 10. By the end of the 1800s, how did most Americans view industrialists?
 - a. They admired them for their philanthropic activities.
 - b. They respected their ingenuity in driving out competition.
 - c. They did not trust them.
 - d. They believed that they had worker interests at heart.

SECTION 2

GUIDED READING AND REVIEW



The Growth of Big Business

A. AS YOU READ

Each of the following sentences states a main idea from Section 2. Write one or two sentences to support the main idea.

1. Powerful industrialists who ushered in the age of big business in the late 1800s have been described as both *captains of industry* and *robber barons*.

2. In the late 1800s, social Darwinism was a popular theory in the United States.

3. Industrialists such as Andrew Carnegie and John D. Rockefeller used varied monopolistic practices to drive out competition.

4. By the late 1890s, many giant industrial enterprises had been created in the United States.

B. REVIEWING KEY TERMS

Complete the following paragraphs by writing the correct terms in the blanks provided.

Andrew Carnegie created a (5) _____ in the steel industry by forcing his competitors out of the market. Using the method of (6) _____, he gained control of all phases of the production of steel. As business expanded and more goods were produced, the costs per item decreased. Because of this economic phenomenon, known as the (7) _____, Carnegie was able to lower his prices and undersell his competitors.

John D. Rockefeller approached business consolidation in a different way. He used the method of (8) _____, creating a giant business by bringing together many smaller companies in the same industry. In 1882, he set up a (9) _____, a conglomerate made up of small oil companies managed by a single board of trustees. This new form of business consolidation soon replaced the (10) _____, a loose and often secret association of businesses making the same product.

SECTION 4

GUIDED READING AND REVIEW



The Great Strikes: A Turning Point in History

A. AS YOU READ

The terms and names in each group below are from Section 4 and Turning Points. As you read, cross out the term or name that is not related to the others in the group. Explain how the remaining terms or names are related.

1. Terence Powderly injunctions Knights of Labor economic reforms

2. Samuel Gompers craft unions Alexander Berkman American Federation of Labor

3. Haymarket scabs anarchists collective bargaining

4. Teamsters Henry Frick Homestead Pinkertons

5. George Pullman Eugene V. Debs "yellow dog" contracts American Railway Union

6. Taft-Hartley Act Sherman Anti-Trust Act Wagner Act Norris-LaGuardia Act

B. REVIEWING KEY TERMS

Define the following key terms.

7. socialism _____
8. collective bargaining _____
9. scab _____
10. anarchist _____

**QUIZ****SECTION 4****The Great Strikes: A Turning Point in History****CHAPTER
14****A. KEY TERMS AND PEOPLE**

Use each key term below in a sentence that shows the meaning of the term.

1. socialism _____
2. collective bargaining _____
3. scabs _____
4. Pinkertons _____

B. MAIN IDEAS

Write the letter of the correct ending in the blank provided.

- _____ 5. The leadership of the Knights of Labor advocated
 - a. the use of strikes.
 - b. broad social and economic reforms.
 - c. violence and civil disorder.
 - d. a closed shop that hired only union members.
- _____ 6. Unlike the Knights of Labor, the American Federation of Labor included in its membership
 - a. African Americans.
 - b. only skilled workers.
 - c. women and children.
 - d. anarchists.
- _____ 7. Employers used all of the following in their fight against labor unions *except*
 - a. "yellow dog" contracts.
 - b. scabs.
 - c. collective bargaining.
 - d. federal and state troops.
- _____ 8. The nation's first major labor strike was begun by
 - a. railway workers angered about wage cuts and greater work loads.
 - b. steel workers upset by the use of scabs.
 - c. women protesting discrimination in factories.
 - d. anarchists publicizing the gap between the rich and poor in America.
- _____ 9. The strike at the Carnegie plant in Homestead eventually ended after Henry Frick
 - a. allowed steel workers to join the American Federation of Labor.
 - b. negotiated a contract with labor leader Eugene Debs.
 - c. shut down the plant.
 - d. called in the Pinkertons to break the strike.
- _____ 10. As a result of the Pullman strike, for the next thirty years, the government
 - a. supported labor unions.
 - b. sought court injunctions against businesses.
 - c. denied unions recognition.
 - d. outlawed collective bargaining.