

1. The iron and steel center in the United States at the turn of the century was
 - a. Philadelphia.
 - b. Detroit.
 - c. Pittsburgh.
 - d. New Haven.[c]
2. What was new about industrial development in the United States at the end of the 1800s, compared to industrial development in the early nineteenth century?
 - a. the use of wage labor
 - b. the dependence on automation
 - c. the pooling of capital from several investors
 - d. the scale and function of industrial operations[d]
3. What did most of the manufacturing regions in the United States have in common with those in Northern Europe?
 - a. They were concentrated on the coastline.
 - b. They sat atop or near rich coal deposits.
 - c. They emerged in city centers.
 - d. They emerged in agreeable climates.[b]
4. Which foreign source of capital proved crucial for American industrial development?
 - a. gold deposits stored by German mercantile houses
 - b. the riches of Venetian traders
 - c. surplus wealth of British investors
 - d. royal treasures of European monarchies[c]
5. Which of the following industries provided the model in trust organization?
 - a. textiles
 - b. wheat
 - c. oil
 - d. machine tools[c]
6. How did captains of industry like John D. Rockefeller and Andrew Carnegie explain their enormous wealth and success?
 - a. They were simply the product of steady, hard work.
 - b. They were the result of their evolutionary fitness.
 - c. They were the product of their ruthless use of political power.

d. Their fortunes were simply a matter of luck.

[b]

7. What communication system first made possible the coordination of nationwide shipments?

- a. telegraph
- b. newspapers
- c. the pony express
- d. the telephone

[a]

8. What technological innovations allowed American firms to first establish international markets in Canada and Europe?

- a. advances in steamship design and refrigeration
- b. the telephone
- c. electric light
- d. the Bessemer furnace

[a]

9. Why did Americans still oppose wage labor after the Civil War?

- a. They felt that one could always live more comfortably when self-employed.
- b. They felt that putting a man to wages was turning him into a dependent.
- c. They felt that wage work was the same as plantation labor.
- d. Working for wages was equivalent to the work of a domestic.

[b]

10. Why were manual wage workers known as “blue collar” workers?

- a. Union members wore blue scarfs to recognize each other.
- b. Workers on the shop-floor wore blue shirts and overalls.
- c. The white shirts of workers took on a blue sheen in the dim factory lights of the late nineteenth century.
- d. The term hinted at the “blue” feeling most workers had about their social status.

[b]

11. Assess the state of European industrialization at the time of American industrial expansion in the late 19th century.

- a. Small-scale, family-owned businesses with a familial concern for employees survived longer in Europe than in the U.S.
- b. European businesses had no access to raw materials such as coal and steel until their African colonies supplied began to mine these.
- c. European workers were far more docile and complacent than American ones and made industrialization much easier.
- d. European economic development depended strongly on capital infusions from the U.S. which grew in size in the 1890s.

[a]

12. Which of these factors contributed most commonly to the pressured, regimented atmosphere of the American workplace?

- a. violent and abusive foremen
- b. police oversight
- c. overbearing unions
- d. piecework payments

[d]

13. What was the cause of “brown lung” disease?

- a. work in coal mines
- b. smoking
- c. work in textile mills
- d. work in steel mills

[c]

14. Between 1870 and 1900 the number of children under the age of 15 in nonfarm and nonfamily businesses

- a. declined by half.
- b. remained the same, despite population growth.
- c. doubled.
- d. grew fivefold.

[c]

15. Which foreign event received more American newspaper coverage than any other prior to 1871?

- a. the failed German revolution of 1848
- b. the Paris Commune
- c. the Irish Potato Famine
- d. the Opium War between Britain and China

[b]

16. How did American labor unions frame their battle for improved working conditions during the Gilded Age?

- a. as a fight for American values
- b. as an effort at Europeanization
- c. as a struggle for global human rights
- d. as a battle for the destruction of capitalism

[a]

17. The great Railroad strike of 1877

- a. began when railroad workers demanded significant wage increases.

- b. remained limited to radical bastions in Pittsburgh and Boston.
- c. triggered the depression of the 1870s.
- d. left more than 100 people dead.

[d]

18. The Knights of Labor opposed

- a. immigration.
- b. women in the workplace.
- c. wage labor.
- d. the steel industry.

[c]

19. In June of 1892, Andrew Carnegie left United States for his castle in Scotland because

- a. immigration officials had harassed him over his papers.
- b. he expected a violent showdown with workers whose pay he had cut.
- c. he was tired of the United States and was willing to let Henry Clay Frick run US Steel.
- d. he was an avid golf player and one of the first globetrotters in that sport.

[b]

20. How did railroad owners counter the nationwide American Railway Union boycott of Pullman cars in the spring of 1894?

- a. They fired their entire workforce and did the job with strikebreakers.
- b. They hired Pinkerton detectives to shoot up union headquarters.
- c. They had to concede defeat and accept union demands.
- d. They coupled Pullman cars to U.S. mail trains.

[d]

21. During the Gilded Age, farmers generally focused their anger on

- a. department stores.
- b. railroads.
- c. British competitors.
- d. cheap immigrant labor.

[b]

22. How did the American labor movement compare to labor movements in Europe?

- a. It was more conservative.
- b. It was more radical.
- c. It was less diverse in its membership.
- d. It enjoyed more support politically.

[a]

23. How did American window glass workers respond to French, English, and Belgium imports in the 1880s?
- a. They boycotted French, English, and Belgian stores in Boston and other major cities.
 - b. They pressured their employers to retaliate by exporting into those European countries.
 - c. They convinced foreign workers to boycott the production of exports to the US.
 - d. Most of them quit their jobs and found employment in unskilled factory work elsewhere.

[c]

24. Which American labor union was a model for similar organizations in France, New Zealand, Belgium, Australia, and Canada?
- a. Industrial Workers of the World
 - b. American Federation of Labor
 - c. United Mine Workers
 - d. Knights of Labor

[d]

25. How did the founder of the American Railway Union, Eugene Debs, respond to the failure of the Pullman strike in 1892?
- a. He emigrated to Mexico.
 - b. He joined an underground organization committed to the violent destruction of capitalism.
 - c. He abandoned the union cause and opened a law practice.
 - d. He turned to politics and became the leader of the Socialist Party of America.

[d]

26. Which author produced popular stories for boys that stressed the importance of individual effort and morality for success?
- a. Henry Demarest Lloyd
 - b. Horatio Alger
 - c. Edward Bellamy
 - d. Henry George

[b]

27. Who established the University of Chicago?
- a. Richard W. Sears
 - b. J.P. Morgan
 - c. John D. Rockefeller
 - d. Montgomery Ward

[c]

28. A new genre of reporting emerged at the turn-of-the-century, derided by critics as

- a. gossiping.
- b. muckraking.
- c. hobnobbing
- d. editorializing.

[b]

29. The utopian novel *Wealth against Commonwealth*

- a. advocated a free market society.
- b. imagined the return to a more harmonious feudal order.
- c. pictured a cooperative rather than competitive society.
- d. described a nation without immigrants.

[c]

30. Why did Bellamy clubs emerge in Asia and Africa and 1930s?

- a. His book was finally translated into the relevant foreign languages.
- b. Colonial powers had prohibited the distribution of his book until then.
- c. Bellamy had opposed the distribution of his work abroad in his lifetime.
- d. The Great Depression revised the interest in his utopian alternative to capitalism.

[d]

1. How did steel towns like Pittsburgh and Homestead compare to similar communities in Great Britain?

- a. Workers lived much healthier and more content lives in the U.S. than in Britain.
- b. These towns were indistinguishable and looked the same wherever you went.
- c. Pittsburgh was worse, but Homestead had a small-town charm British steel towns lacked.
- d. Pittsburgh was hell compared to the filthy English city of Sheffield; Homestead was worse.

[d]

2. Compared to the commercial capitalism of the early nineteenth century, the economic system at the end of the 1800s is best described as

- a. financial capitalism.
- b. industrial capitalism.
- c. free market economy.
- d. socialism.

[b]

3. Which innovation was most important for the emergence of the new industrial order of the late nineteenth century?

- a. fossil-fuel powered technologies
- b. water power

- c. the typewriter
 - d. the factory system
- [a]

4. The first company valued at a billion dollars in 1901 was
- a. Standard Oil
 - b. Singer Sewing Machines
 - c. U.S. Steel
 - d. E. C. Knight Sugar Company
- [c]

5. What did the Supreme Court of the United States decide in the anti-trust case of *U.S. v. E.C. Knight Co.* in 1895?
- a. The federal government's power of interstate commerce did not apply to E.C. Knight Co. since the company only refined in one state.
 - b. The company was indeed a monopoly since it controlled 98 percent of American sugar refining, the court ruled.
 - c. The court ruled that the federal government had no case against E.C. Knight Co. since sugar was not important enough a commodity to justify intervention.
 - d. The court threw the case out since E.C. Knight Co. did not have a sufficient share of the market in sugar refining to justify the government's allegations.
- [a]

6. Who was chiefly responsible for popularizing the theory of Social Darwinism?
- a. Henry Demarest Lloyd
 - b. Horatio Alger
 - c. Herbert Spencer
 - d. Edward Bellamy
- [c]

7. In which peculiar market did English noblemen and wealthy American heiresses meet at the turn of the century?
- a. antiquity trade
 - b. fashion industry
 - c. marriage market
 - d. real estate market
- [c]

8. Why was the catalog of Sears, Roebuck, and Company also commonly known as "The Farmer's Friend"?
- a. Sears specialized in farm implements at the time.
 - b. The prices at Sears were within reach for the poorer rural population.
 - c. Sears labeled its catalog this way to emphasize its strength in the mail-order business.

d. The less fashionable goods at Sears were ridiculed by urbanites as country fare.
[c]

9. Why were rural Americans also part of the global migration from farm to factory?
- a. They were attracted to the high wages in manufacturing sector.
 - b. They were drawn in by the charms of the city.
 - c. They desired the independence that came with employment for cash.
 - d. Overpopulation and declining commodity prices pushed them off the land.
- [d]

10. Between 1870 and 1910 the number of blue-collar workers
- a. declined steadily.
 - b. remained stable despite a growing population.
 - c. doubled.
 - d. quadrupled.
- [d]

11. Why were women office workers especially attractive to employers?
- a. They did the same work for less pay.
 - b. They never complained about overtime.
 - c. Their small hands were more suitable for the typewriters of the day.
 - d. Most women learned office skills in school.
- [a]

12. Scientific managers usually carried which important instrument when they visited the shop floor?
- a. a whistle
 - b. a stopwatch
 - c. a checkbook
 - d. a doctor's bag
- [b]

13. Why did American textile factories of the Gilded Age like to employ children?
- a. They were willing to work nights.
 - b. They did not join unions and did not demand health insurance.
 - c. Their small hands were especially adept at changing “bobbins.”
 - d. They wanted to teach them valuable skills for their future careers in tailoring.
- [c]

14. For working men, social life centered on the
- a. racetrack.
 - b. saloon.
 - c. union hall

d. sports club.

[b]

15. Approximately what share of immigrant men working in the Pennsylvania steel industry were killed or seriously disabled between 1877-1900?

- a. 5 percent
- b. 15 percent
- c. 25 percent
- d. 45 percent

[c]

16. Why did employers in some industries particularly seek out child laborers?

- a. Children tended to be more cheerful at work.
- b. Some employers wanted to help immigrant families make ends meet.
- c. They could pay children less and control them more easily.
- d. These employers offered jobs that were healthy and safe for children.

[c]

17. After traveling to New York in the late 19th century, the British writer H.G. Wells wrote with horror about American

- a. child labor.
- b. prostitution.
- c. traffic.
- d. commercialism.

[a]

18. Between 1881 in 1905 the number of strikes per year in the United States had grown to

- a. 370.
- b. 3700.
- c. 15,600.
- d. 37,000.

[d]

19. How did the Great Railroad Strike of 1877 begin?

- a. Reeling from the depression of the 1870s, major railroads cut wages significantly.
- b. Angry over a bar brawl with police, brakemen of the Baltimore & Ohio refused to work.
- c. The death of the railroad fireman in West Virginia triggered a riot amongst workers.
- d. The Great Northern had tried to suppress unionization and locked out organizers.

[a]

20. Which event notably hastened the growth of the National Guard?

- a. the Paris Commune of 1871

- b. the Great Railroad Strike of 1877
 - c. the Haymarket Riot of 1884
 - d. the end of Reconstruction in 1877
- [b]

21. Why did the judicial system overwhelmingly side with employers during the Gilded Age?
- a. Most judges were businessmen themselves.
 - b. Labor organizers frequently tried to bully and threaten courts.
 - c. Judges feared the specter of communism, socialism, and anarchism.
 - d. Judges resented workers for their high pay and good benefits.

[c]

22. Who did Knights of Labor leader Terrence V. Powderly label "the best men in the order"?
- a. African-Americans
 - b. children
 - c. women
 - d. immigrants

[c]

23. Why did the United States witness a surge of hysteria against the labor movement in the mid-1880s?
- a. They had successfully organized well over 60 percent of American workers.
 - b. Union radicals were lynching business owners in every major American city.
 - c. Union boycotts threatened American consumers' access to basic goods and services.
 - d. Americans feared the infiltration of foreign radicals through the labor movement.

[d]

24. Which of the following did the American Federation of labor NOT exclude?
- a. women
 - b. African-Americans
 - c. Germans
 - d. unskilled workers

[c]

25. What brought about the demise of the Japanese Mexican labor Association?
- a. the California National Guard
 - b. Oxnard beet growers
 - c. their exclusion from the AFL
 - d. President Theodore Roosevelt

[c]

26. Which of the following was common in coal mining towns?
- a. pay in company "scrip"

- b. free healthcare for workers
 - c. union shops
 - d. grocery co-ops
- [a]

27. The Farmer's Alliance of the 1870s and 80s built on which previous organization?

- a. the Ku Klux Klan
- b. the Grange
- c. the Populist Party of America
- d. the California Workingman's Party

[b]

28. Which typical element pushed Horatio Alger's books beyond the basic message that success required hard work?

- a. the importance of good connections
- b. the importance making a good first impression
- c. the role of luck
- d. the matter of race

[c]

29. Andrew Carnegie argued that the benefits of industrialization clearly outweighed the problems it created in his popular work known as

- a. *The Theory of Evolution.*
- b. *The Gospel of Wealth.*
- c. *From Rags to Riches.*
- d. *The Circle of Life.*

[b]

30. According to Henry Demarest Lloyd,

- a. "corporations are grown greater than the State."
- b. "the State has grown larger than the nation."
- c. "the nation is not big enough for its corporations."
- d. "corporations don't need the state."

[a]

1. Big business spawned fears amongst many Americans because

- a. big corporations were a European invention.
- b. government might have to bail out big business.
- c. the power of industrialists was largely unfettered by regulatory laws.
- d. big corporations would make America less competitive in the world.

[c]

2. Which of the following was a typical product of a modern corporation in the late 19th century?
- a. shoes
 - b. textiles
 - c. packaged meats
 - d. flour
- [c]
3. Identify a fitting example for the practice of vertical integration:
- a. Standard oil
 - b. Singer sewing machines
 - c. Carnegie Steel
 - d. Baltimore & Ohio Railroad
- [c]
4. Why did an American economist conclude in the 1880s that the United States had developed its own aristocracy?
- a. Wealthy Americans were marrying into British nobility to bring aristocratic ranks into American society.
 - b. Americans were celebrating and adoring movie stars of the silent film era as if they were nobility.
 - c. The United States suffered a greater inequality in wealth than England.
 - d. Regular Americans had been so excluded from political power that the American system amounted to a feudal order.
- [c]
5. Which of the following were the most likely target of the Sherman Antitrust Act in the 1890s?
- a. foreign corporations
 - b. banks
 - c. labor unions
 - d. railroads
- [c]
6. As early as 1870, for the first time in its history, the majority of US laborers
- a. was foreign-born.
 - b. worked for someone else.
 - c. worked in the railroad industry.
 - d. were children.
- [b]
7. Why did European migrants come to United States?
- a. They were tired of cold and miserable weather.
 - b. Their lives lacked adventure.

- c. They faced overpopulation and the scarcity of land.
 - d. They resented the welfare systems in their countries.
- [c]

8. Why did blue-collar work expand so rapidly between 1870 and 1910?
- a. The increase in mechanization required more unskilled workers.
 - b. European demand for American goods grew rapidly.
 - c. American consumers were buying more and more goods.
 - d. Rising wages in industrial labor made blue-collar work more attractive.
- [a]

9. Early salesmen were also known as
- a. hucksters.
 - b. drummers.
 - c. foremen.
 - d. brainworkers.
- [b]

10. Who was the first American president to send out federal troops to help break down strikes?
- a. Rutherford B Hayes
 - b. James Garfield
 - c. Grover Cleveland
 - d. Theodore Roosevelt
- [a]

1. Edward Bellamy's *Looking Backward* was particularly popular in nations
- a. buffeted by massive industrialization.
 - b. dominated by feudal agriculture.
 - c. with established socialist regimes.
 - d. that lacked racial and ethnic diversity.
- [a]

2. Through what channels did Andrew Carnegie imagine the rich would benefit society?
- a. philosophy
 - b. philology
 - c. philanthropy
 - d. psychology
- [c]

3. Why did workers in France not have to deal with the cheap and abundant pool of unskilled labor that existed in the United States?

- a. All French workers were skilled.
- b. France suffered from a serious labor shortage.
- c. France did not experience the same degree of immigration.
- d. France only admitted immigrants with high labor skills.

[c]

4. What was the slogan of the national People's party formed in 1892?

- a. "Equal rights to all, special privilege to none"
- b. "More rights to farmers, less gold for Morgan"
- c. "We shall have our cake and eat it too"
- d. "40 acres and a mule for everyone"

[a]

5. How did the farmers alliance of the 1870s help its members?

- a. It provided cheap loans.
- b. It set prices for commodities.
- c. It established cooperative stores and warehouses.
- d. It lobbied congress for the introduction of the gold standard.

[c]

6. George Pullman built a model factory town outside of Chicago in order to

- a. create a socialist utopian community.
- b. avoid the high taxes in the city.
- c. demonstrate his company's ability to build housing for the masses.
- d. curb the excesses of industrialization and win the workers' compliance.

[d]

7. The head of the American Federation of labor was

- a. Eugene Debs.
- b. Samuel Gompers.
- c. Edward Bellamy.
- d. Henry Clay Frick.

[b]

8. Which of the following best describes wages for workers in the second half of the 19th century?

- a. They declined dramatically across the board.
- b. Real wages increased and were high compared to those in Europe.
- c. High levels of inflation eroded all wage gains in this time period.
- d. Wages remained flat and never reached the levels of those in Europe.

[b]

9. What was of the most common recourse for workers unhappy with their jobs?

- a. They went on strike.
- b. They complained to government factory inspectors.
- c. They filed a petition with the union.
- d. They quit and looked for a new job.

[d]

10. Which of the following businesses was not a multinational corporation with significant markets abroad?

- a. Montgomery Ward
- b. Singer Sewing Machines
- c. Kodak
- d. Heinz

[a]