

Chapter 18 Quiz

- 1) The most important advances in industrialization
A) had come in western Europe by 1900.
B) came in the last third of the nineteenth century.
C) began with the dawn of the twentieth century.
D) had little effect on the American economy.
E) were made during the Civil War.
- 2) Industrial growth was concentrated in the
A) Pacific.
B) Southeast.
C) Southwest.
D) Midwest.
E) Northeast.
- 3) The most significant technical innovation of the nineteenth century was
A) oil.
B) automobiles.
C) railroads.
D) Kodak cameras.
E) the Bessemer process.
- 4) The two transcontinental railroad lines met at
A) Sacramento, California.
B) Salt Lake City, Utah.
C) Promontory, Utah.
D) Reno, Nevada.
E) Santa Fe, New Mexico.
- 5) Which of the following individuals is INCORRECTLY associated with the industry he helped to found?
A) William Kelly-steel
B) J. P. Morgan-finance
C) Andrew Carnegie-steel
D) John D. Rockefeller-oil
E) Henry Bessemer-railroads
- 6) In which type of organization does a company own all elements from raw material to finished product?
A) vertical integration
B) corporate management
C) trust
D) horizontal integration
E) conglomerate
- 7) The greatest inventor of late nineteenth- and early twentieth-century America was
A) Cyrus Field.
B) Thomas Edison.
C) J.P. Morgan.
D) George Westinghouse.
E) Henry Bessemer.
- 8) The most important development in the communications system in nineteenth-century America was the
A) telegraph.
B) telephone.
C) radio.
D) transatlantic cable.
E) post office.
- 9) Most working women
A) were married with children.
B) had many professional opportunities.
C) were African American.
D) were widows or single mothers.
E) were young and single.
- 10) Which of the following groups received the greatest rewards from industrialization?
A) foreign-born males
B) white, native-born males
C) African-American males
D) skilled workers in all categories
E) white, native-born females
- 11) The principles on which the Knights of Labor were founded included
A) creating a nationalized economic system, run by the government.
B) lobbying for a federal health insurance program.
C) fostering a revolution to overthrow the American political system.
D) ensuring all Americans received equal benefits from the system.
E) unifying producers and nonproducers in one union.
- 12) Unlike the Knights of Labor, the American Federation of Labor
A) hoped all workers could eventually become self-employed.
B) organized skilled and unskilled workers.
C) organized a majority of the workers.
D) emphasized economic goals for workers.
E) believed workers would rise in stature.
- 13) The great strike of 1877, in which more than fifty people died, involved
A) oil workers.
B) textile workers.
C) steel workers,
D) railroad workers.
E) cowboys.

14) In the 1905 decision of *Lochner v. New York*, the Supreme Court

- A) upheld workers rights.
- B) outlawed the use of injunctions in labor disputes.
- C) formally recognized the American Federation of Labor as the nation's labor union.
- D) upheld a law limiting working hours for miners.
- E) struck down a state law limiting the number of hours workers work each week.

15) The Haymarket Square riot

- A) brought public sympathy to the plight of the workers.
- B) strengthened the national labor movement.
- C) took place in New York City.
- D) forced government regulation of unions.
- E) weakened the national labor movement.