



Form C

CHAPTER TEST *A New Industrial Age***Part 1: Main Ideas**

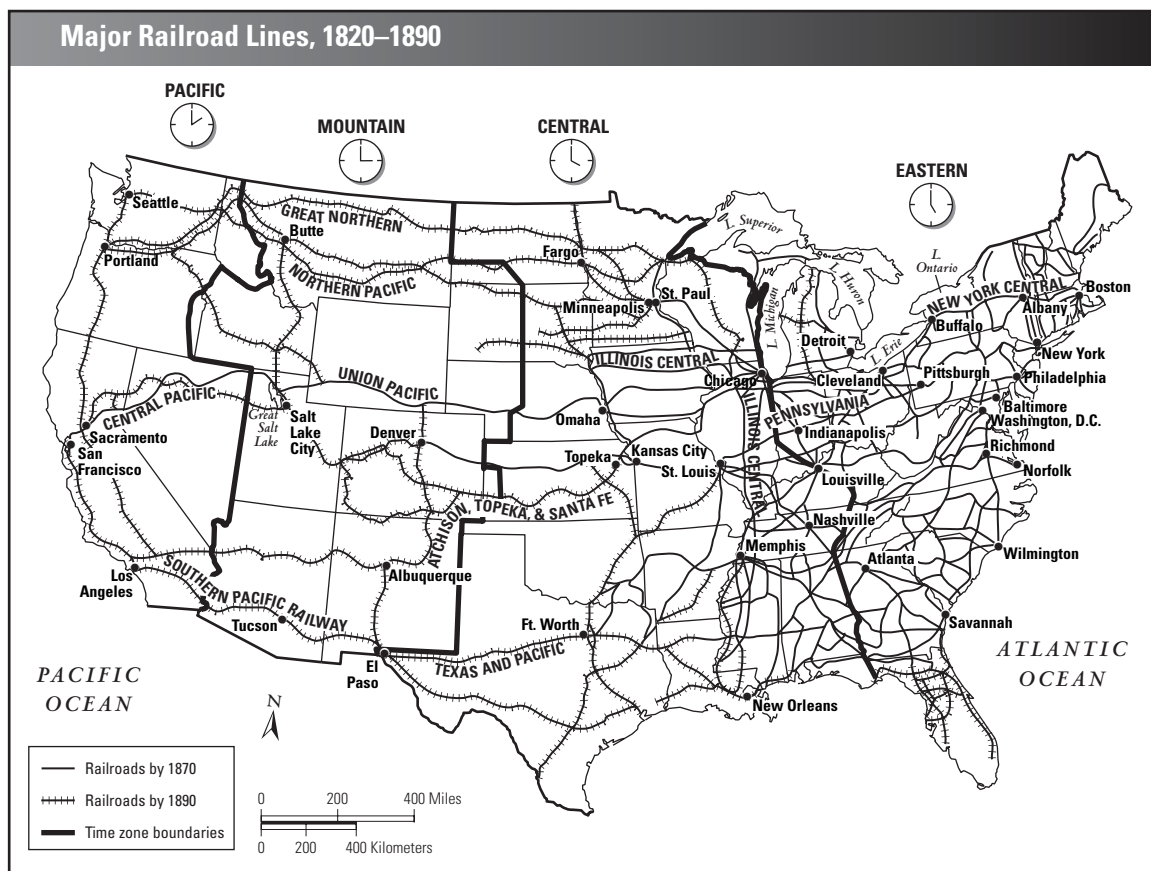
Write the letter of the best answer. (4 points each)

- _____ 1. The main purpose of the company known as Crédit Mobilier was to
a. build the transcontinental railroad.
b. steal railroad money for its shareholders.
c. obtain a monopoly of the railroad industry.
d. obtain political positions for its shareholders.
- _____ 2. All of the following factors contributed to the immense industrial boom of the early 1900s **except**
a. a wealth of natural resources. c. a growing urban population.
b. government support for business. d. the emergence of the middle class.
- _____ 3. Andrew Carnegie gained control of a large percentage of the steel industry by doing all of the following **except**
a. buying out his suppliers. c. buying out his competitors.
b. cutting the quality of his products. d. underselling his competitors.
- _____ 4. The Sherman Antitrust Act
a. outlawed the formation of trusts that interfered with free trade.
b. was supported by millionaire industrialists.
c. was used by labor unions to fight for workers' rights.
d. encouraged the establishment of large-scale businesses.
- _____ 5. The Great Strike of 1877 took place in the
a. steel industry. c. railroad industry.
b. textile industry. d. coal mining industry.
- _____ 6. In the late 1800s, collective bargaining was a technique used to
a. expand industry. c. restrict labor unions.
b. win workers' rights. d. organize labor unions.
- _____ 7. The use of standardized time and time zones was introduced in order to benefit
a. telephone and telegraph operators.
b. railroad companies and train travelers.
c. manufacturers who dealt in interstate trade.
d. factory owners whose workers had set schedules.
- _____ 8. Social Darwinism was used to justify all of the following **except**
a. the existence of poverty. c. the power of millionaire industrialists.
b. the success of big business. d. government regulation of business.

- _____ 9. Vertical integration, a business strategy used by steel mogul Andrew Carnegie, involves
- buying out raw material producers and distributors.
 - merging with companies producing similar products.
 - forming trusts.
 - using new methods to increase production.
- _____ 10. The Interstate Commerce Act gave the right to supervise railroad activities to
- the federal government.
 - railroad company officials.
 - farmers' groups, such as the Grange.
 - a select committee of wealthy industrialists.

Part 2: Map Skills

Use the map to answer the following questions in complete sentences. Use the back of this paper if you need more writing space. (4 points each)



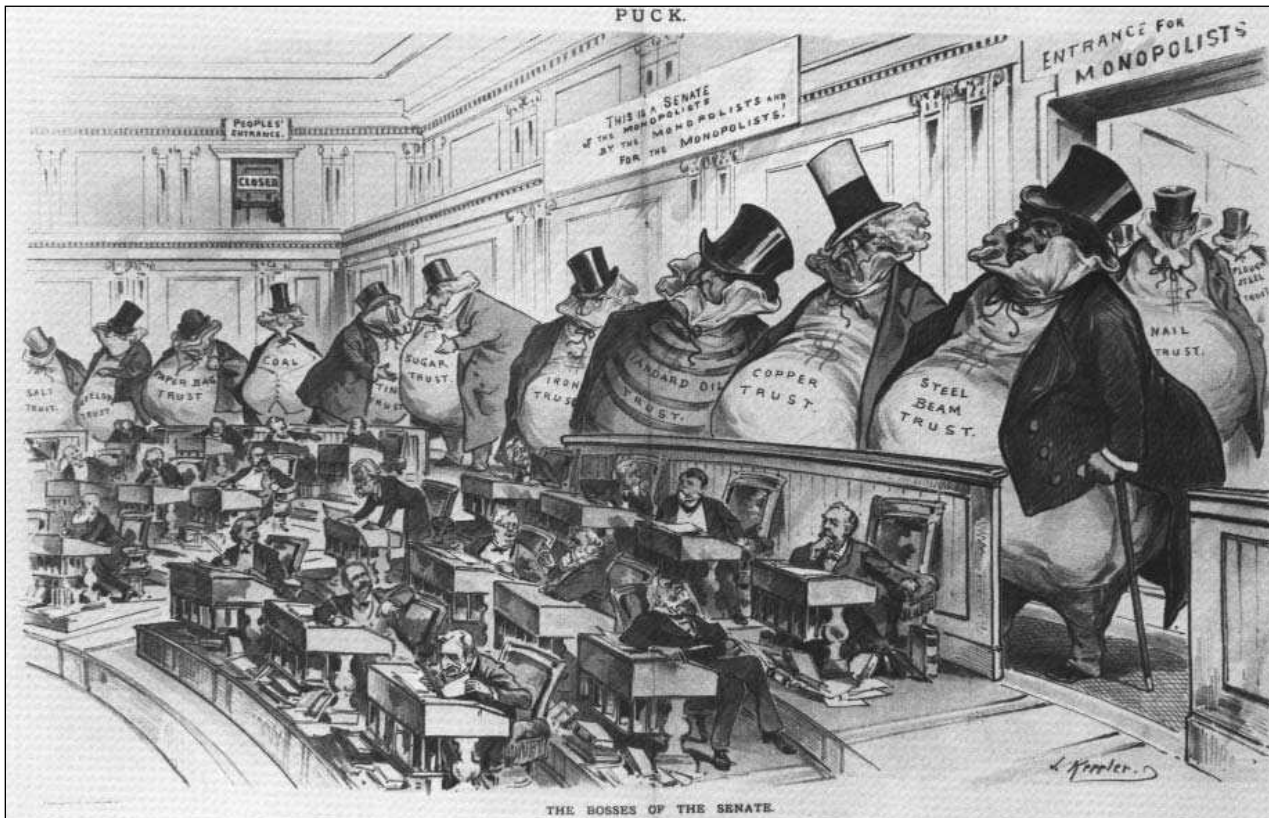
11. Where did most U.S. railroads exist in 1870? Why?

12. Which two railroads were the first to connect the East Coast and the West Coast?

13. Time zones were adopted by railroads in 1883. How does the map help explain why this happened when it did?
- _____
14. How does the map show why Chicago was able to become an industrial center?
- _____
15. On which haul would a farmer probably receive the best price, Fort Worth to El Paso, or Fort Worth to Memphis? Why?
- _____

Part 3: Interpreting Political Cartoons

Use the cartoon to answer questions 16–20 on page 257 in complete sentences.
(4 points each)



Cartoon appearing in Puck magazine, January 23, 1889

16. How do the senators compare to the monopolists in this cartoon?

17. How are the monopolists depicted? What do they represent?

18. What is the meaning of the sign hanging in the center of the cartoon? How might American readers have reacted to this idea?

19. What is indicated by the people's entrance being closed?

20. What is the main idea of this cartoon?

Part 4: Extended Response

Answer each of the following questions in a short essay on the back of this paper or on a separate sheet. (10 points each)

21. The Granger laws, the decision in *Munn v. Illinois*, the Sherman Antitrust Act, and the Interstate Commerce Act helped establish the principle that the federal government has the right to regulate business to protect the public interest. What happened in the late 1800s to make such regulation seem necessary? What are some ways that private business is regulated today that were unheard of in the late 1800s? **Think About:**

- how the actions of one industry can affect other parts of the economy
- the effects of monopolies
- current laws that protect workers and consumers

22. Choose one of the early labor unions to analyze. Explain its origins, its purposes, and its results. **Think About:**

- the reasons behind forming the union
- the short- and long-term results of the work of the union