

RISE OF INDUSTRY BOOKWORK

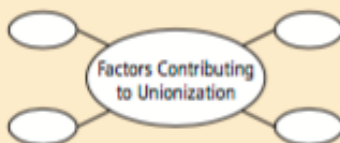
1. Read pgs. 428 – 435 (Chapter 12, Section 4)

Vocabulary

1. **Explain** the significance of: deflation, trade union, industrial unions, blacklist, lockout, Marxism, Knights of Labor, arbitration, injunction, American Federation of Labor, Samuel Gompers, closed shop.

Main Ideas

2. **Identifying** Use a graphic organizer similar to the one below to list the factors that led to an increase in unions in the late 1800s.



3. **Describing** What groups of workers were represented by the Knights of Labor?
4. **Discussing** How did employers and unions treat women differently from men? What reasons were given for the differences?

Critical Thinking

5. **Big Ideas** Why did industrial unions frequently fail in the late 1800s?
6. **Determining Cause and Effect** Why do you think the rise of unions might have led to increased opposition to immigrants in the United States?
7. **Analyzing Visuals** Look at the map on page 431. In what state did two major disturbances occur? How do you explain this?

2. Answer the following practice test questions: 1-20

STANDARDIZED TEST PRACTICE

TEST-TAKING TIP

Be sure to pay close attention to specific words in a question. Words can change the meaning of the sentence and of the correct answer.

Reviewing Vocabulary

Directions: Choose the word or words that best completes the sentence.

- _____ are formed by a legal agreement in which one person manages another person's property.
 - Trusts
 - Pools
 - Corporations
 - Monopolies
- _____ united all craft workers and common laborers in a particular industry.
 - Closed shops
 - Trade unions
 - Industrial unions
 - Blacklists
- Costs a company has to pay, such as loans, mortgages, and taxes, whether or not it is operating, are called
 - investment funds.
 - economies of scale.
 - fixed costs.
 - operating costs.
- Supporters of _____ believe that the government should not interfere in the economy other than to protect private property rights.
 - high tariffs
 - laissez-faire
 - industrial regulations
 - high taxes for private individuals

Reviewing Main Ideas

Directions: Choose the best answers to the following questions.

Section 1 (pp. 410–415)

- What factors contributed to industrialization?
 - lack of natural resources
 - free enterprise system
 - limited workforce
 - deteriorating railroad system
- Laissez-faire relies on
 - the government to regulate wages and prices.
 - high taxes and government debt to fund businesses.
 - high tariffs on foreign goods.
 - supply and demand to regulate wages and prices.

Section 2 (pp. 416–421)

- How did the federal government aid railroad construction in the 1850s and 1860s?
 - advertised overseas to attract immigrants to help build tracks
 - used tax dollars to fund many railroad projects
 - passed laws to legalize railroad monopolies
 - granted public lands to railroads to sell to raise funds
- The Pacific Railway Act provided for the construction of a railway
 - by offering right-of-way land grants to railroad companies.
 - along the Pacific coast from California north to Canada.
 - by the Union Pacific Railroad company.
 - by the Central Pacific Railroad company.

Need Extra Help?

If You Missed Questions . . .	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
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GO ON 

Section 3 (pp. 422–427)

9. Corporations are organizations that
- A receive federal funding.
 - B sell stock to the public.
 - C have a monopoly on a product or service.
 - D earn profits for their workers.
10. In the late 1800s, which of the following helped business leaders eliminate competition?
- A strikes
 - B labor unions
 - C closed shops
 - D monopolies

Section 4 (pp. 428–435)

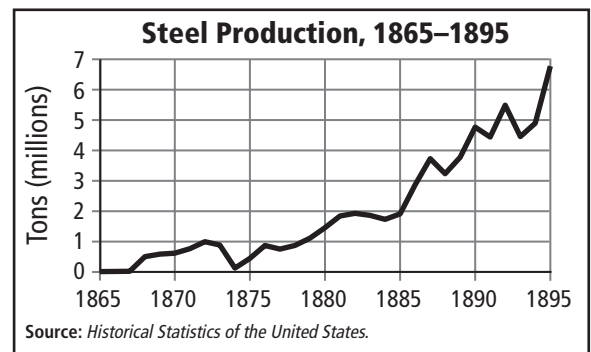
11. Labor unions were formed to
- A protect factory owners and improve workers' wages.
 - B improve workers' wages and make factories safer.
 - C make factories safer and prevent lockouts.
 - D prevent lockouts and fight deflation.
12. Which of the following events reduced membership in the Knights of Labor?
- A the Pullman Strike
 - B the panic of 1873
 - C the Haymarket Riot
 - D the Great Railroad Strike of 1877
13. In the last half of the 1800s, which development led to the other three?
- A expansion of the middle class
 - B growth of industrialization
 - C formation of trusts
 - D creation of labor unions

Critical Thinking

Directions: Choose the best answers to the following questions.

14. The slogan "Eight hours for work, eight hours for sleep, eight hours for what we will" was used in the late 1800s to promote a major goal of
- A farmers.
 - B politicians.
 - C industrialists.
 - D organized labor.

Base your answers to questions 15 and 16 on the chart below and your knowledge of Chapter 12.



15. Between what years did steel production increase the most?
- A 1865–1870
 - B 1885–1890
 - C 1890–1895
 - D 1895–1900
16. How did increased steel production contribute to American industrialization?
- A decreased the number of jobs available for workers
 - B discouraged the consolidation of industry
 - C improved transportation methods such as railroads
 - D encouraged immigration by providing a safe work environment

Need Extra Help?

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GO ON

17. Which of the following statements about labor unions in the late 1800s is accurate?
- A Strikes by labor unions usually gained public support.
 - B Labor union activities were frequently opposed by the government.
 - C Demands by labor unions were usually met.
 - D Arbitration was commonly used to end labor unrest.
18. The “new immigrants” to the United States between 1890 and 1915 came primarily from
- A southern and eastern Europe.
 - B northern and western Europe.
 - C East Asia.
 - D Latin America.

Analyze the cartoon and answer the question that follows. Base your answer on the cartoon and on your knowledge of Chapter 12.



Source: Bernhard Gillam, *Puck*, February 7, 1883

19. What does this cartoon say about Gould and Vanderbilt?
- A They are giving money to the hard-working laborers.
 - B They are getting rich at the expense of others’ back-breaking work.
 - C The ship is slowly crumbling like their empires.
 - D The workers are determined to overthrow them.

Document-Based Questions

Directions: Analyze the document and answer the short-answer questions that follow the document.

In the following excerpt from *History of the Standard Oil Company*, Ida Tarbell warns of the effects of Rockefeller’s business practices on the nation’s morality. Read the excerpt and answer the questions that follow:

“Very often people who admit the facts, who are willing to see that Mr. Rockefeller has employed force and fraud to secure his ends, justify him by declaring, ‘It’s business.’ That is, ‘It’s business’ has come to be a legitimate excuse for hard dealing, sly tricks, special privileges. It is a common enough thing to hear men arguing that the ordinary laws of morality do not apply in business.

As for the ethical side, there is no cure but in an increasing scorn of unfair play. . . . When the businessman who fights to secure special privileges, to crowd his competitor off the track by other than fair competitive methods, receives the same summary disdainful ostracism by his fellows that the doctor or lawyer who is ‘unprofessional,’ . . . we shall have gone a long way toward making commerce a fit pursuit for our young men.”

—from *History of the Standard Oil Company*

20. According to Tarbell, what practices had Rockefeller used to establish Standard Oil Company?
21. In what way did Tarbell believe the attitudes of the American people contributed to Rockefeller’s business practices?

Extended Response

22. Identify labor unions formed during the late 1800s and early 1900s. Discuss the different views, goals, and activities of each organization. How were these organizations similar to or different from each other? What roles did unions and union members play in industrialization? Write an expository essay that supports your position with relevant facts and details.

STOP

History ONLINE

For additional test practice, use Self-Check Quizzes—Chapter 12 at glencoe.com.

Need Extra Help?

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