

17. The Rise of Industrial America, 1865–1900

- During the railroad expansion from 1860 to 1900, all of the following were true EXCEPT
 - Numerous short lines were consolidated into trunk lines.
 - Four transcontinental lines were built with government help.
 - Technical innovations made railroads the most popular form of transportation.
 - No laws were passed to regulate the railroads.**
 - The building of railroads was used by speculators for quick profit.
- In the 19th century, railroads formed pools in order to
 - share equipment and terminals for greater efficiency
 - fix prices and divide business for greater profit**
 - inflate the value of assets and profits before selling the stock
 - better serve farmers in remote rural areas
 - increase competition by dividing up large companies into smaller ones
- Which of the following was NOT considered a proper function of government in the late 19th century?
 - protection of private property with state or federal troops
 - distribution of public lands to private corporations
 - protection of American industry against foreign competition
 - use of court injunctions to stop workers' strikes
 - protection of workers from unfair labor practices**
- The U.S. economy in the late 19th century was characterized by all of the following EXCEPT
 - consolidation of businesses into trusts
 - technological innovations
 - acceptance of unions and collective bargaining**
 - growing concentration of wealth
 - control of industries by bankers
- The decisions of the Supreme Court in the late 19th century most often
 - avored corporations**
 - avored labor unions
 - avoided cases involving labor disputes
 - protected consumers
 - supported government regulation of business
- Social Darwinists would most likely support which of the following?
 - enforcement of the Sherman Antitrust Act
 - relief for the unemployed
 - nonregulation of business**
 - guarantee of a living wage for workers
 - subsidies for farmers
- The concept of the gospel of wealth is reflected in all of the following statements EXCEPT
 - Each man had a duty to become rich.
 - Money should be distributed to the poor and the homeless.**
 - The wealthy had a responsibility to use their wealth for the good of society.
 - Wealth was God's reward for a life of virtue and hard work.
 - Philanthropy should support educational, health, and religious institutions.
- Which of the following accurately describes a trend in American society in the 1880s and 1890s?
 - The middle class declined in numbers and influence.
 - The percentage of women in the labor force decreased.
 - Most married women worked to support their families.
 - The workplace became more tightly organized and structured.**
 - The wealthy avoided signs of self-indulgence.

9. The most effective and enduring labor union in the post-Civil War era
- (A) championed worker cooperatives
 - (B) supported a broad program of social reforms
 - (C) adopted socialist and anarchist ideas about government
 - (D) accepted both skilled and unskilled workers as members
 - (E) focused on such goals as higher wages and shorter hours for skilled workers
10. Which of the following was NOT true of the American labor movement in the late 19th century?
- (A) Labor's rights were protected by laws of Congress.
 - (B) A number of major strikes were defeated by business and government.
 - (C) Some unions tried to organize both skilled and unskilled workers.
 - (D) Middle-class Americans often concluded that unions were radical and violent.
 - (E) Immigrants were often used as strikebreakers.