



APUSH GROUP Reading Quizzes 6.3-6.4

Industry Comes of Age & America Moves to the City (1865-1900)

Bailey: Chapters 24-25

1. During the age of industrialization, the South
 - a. took full advantage of the new economic growth and trends.
 - b. was treated preferentially by the railroads.
 - c. turned away from agriculture.
 - d. remained overwhelmingly rural and agricultural.**
 - e. began, for the first time in history, to grow more prosperous than the North.
2. One of the greatest changes that industrialization brought about in the lives of workers was
 - a. their moving to the suburbs.
 - b. their need to adjust their lives to the time clock.**
 - c. their renewed commitment and belief in women's rights.
 - e. the narrowing of class divisions.
3. The overwhelming effect of the "gospel of wealth," was that it
 - a. discouraged efforts to help the poor.**
You have to think about what "poor" means here and compare it to #13.
 - b. was the effect of a renewed American commitment to religion
 - c. was opposed by most clergymen.
 - d. was based in a new commitment to science and efficiency.
 - e. stimulated efforts to assist American immigrants.
4. During the Gilded Age, most of the railroad barons
 - a. rejected government assistance.
 - b. relied exclusively on Chinese labor.
 - c. relied exclusively on Irish labor.
 - d. refused to get involved in politics.
 - e. none of the above**
5. Which of the following was not true of American workers during the Gilded Age?
 - a. children were employed in large numbers
 - b. women worked in "women's jobs" such as typists or "hello girls", but did not work in industrial jobs**
 - c. immigrants were paid less than domestic American workers
 - d. workers that went on strike were often beaten and sometimes even killed
 - e. workers sometimes worked 16 hours a day and seven days a week.
6. One benefit of the rise of big business in the late nineteenth century was
 - a. less class structure
 - b. greater protection of workers rights
 - c. lower cost for producing goods and services**
 - d. diminishing corruption in business and politics
 - e. more influence over federal policies for the gifted and talented.
7. Which of the following is the best and most valid criticism of the thesis that the federal government pursued a laissez-faire policy during the nineteenth century?
 - a. The U.S. government helped to fund for an extensive system of roads and canals.
 - b. The U.S. government pursued a policy of isolationism toward European politics.
 - c. The U.S. government gave land grants to railroads and tariff protection to manufacturers.**
 - d. The U.S. government encouraged extensive European immigration.
 - e. The U.S. government generally refrained from intervention in the economy.
8. The establishment of transcontinental rail lines and the construction of America's massive rail network had all of the following effects *except*
 - a. they led to the rapid industrialization of the Old South following the Civil War.**
 - b. they allowed for rapid distribution of goods throughout the country.
 - c. their building spurred a series of important technical advances.
 - d. they made the country smaller in the sense that they dramatically reduced the time needed to traverse this continent .
 - e. they resulted in the establishment of standardized time zones throughout the country.
9. Strikes in the late nineteenth century often failed for all of the following reasons *except*
 - a. government protection of the private property right of business owners.
 - b. the easy-availability of surplus labor.
 - c. the often domination of labor unions by political radicals.
 - d. sympathy for workers and socialism in the U.S. populace.**
 - e. fear of communism

10. The American Federation of Labor (AFL)
- merged skilled and unskilled workers.
 - merged black and white workers.
 - merged agricultural laborers with factory laborers.
 - was implicated in the Haymarket bombing.
 - none of the above**
11. Of the following, which was the *most* important factor in helping to create the post-Civil War industrial boom?
- the removal of Native Americans from urban areas.
 - technological advances.
 - changing attitudes about wealth.
 - the publication of *Origin of the Species*.
 - the extension of railroads throughout much of the U.S.**
12. Which of the following was used to aid American business in the Gilded Age?
- U.S. immigration policy
 - the 14th Amendment
 - the Sherman Anti-Trust Act
 - all of the above**
 - none of the above
13. Which of the following was true of the “Gospel of Wealth”?
- It was the effect of a renewed American commitment to religion.
 - It was opposed by most clergymen.
 - It was based in a new commitment to science and efficiency.
 - It implied that the wealthy had a responsibility to distribute their wealth in a way that would “help people help themselves”.**
 - It stimulated efforts to assist American immigrants.
14. One of the greatest changes that industrialization brought about in the lives of workers was
- their moving to the suburbs.
 - their need to adjust their lives to the time clock.**
Hmmm... I've seen this before (like one page ago!)
 - their renewed commitment and belief in women's rights.
 - the narrowing of class divisions.
 - all of the above
15. According to Bailey (*What? I only read Newman!*) the group *most* affected by the new industrial age was
- Native Americans.
 - African-Americans.
 - women.**
 - Southerners.
 - the West.

16. The most effective and longest lasting of the labor unions of the post–Civil War era was the
- National Labor Union.
 - Knights of Labor.
 - American Federation of Labor.**
 - Knights of Columbus.
 - International Workers of the World.
17. All of the following were important factors in post-Civil War industrial expansion except
- the growth of the railroads.
 - the availability of a large pool of unskilled labor.
 - American ingenuity and inventiveness.
 - the restriction of immigrants to the U.S.**
 - an abundance of natural resources.
18. During the Gilded Age, most of the railroad barons
- rejected government assistance.
 - built their railroads with government assistance.**
Mr. Anderson! Pay better attention... this is similar to something else you asked!
 - relied exclusively on Chinese labor.
 - relied exclusively on Irish labor.
 - refused to get involved in politics.
19. Which of the following is TRUE of industrial workers in the U.S. during the Gilded Age?
- They often felt lonely, isolated and detached.**
 - They tended NOT to be immigrants.
 - They were often able to command higher wages because of their skill or education.
 - They were often able to command higher wages because they were in such great demand.
 - NONE of the above were TRUE about industrial workers in the U.S. during the Gilded Age
20. Which of the following is TRUE of John Davison Rockefeller's Standard Oil?
- It controlled over 90% of the oil refining industry.**
 - It created a great demand for government regulation of American business.
 - It was an example of vertical integration.
 - all of the above are true
 - none of the above is true
21. Which of the following best represents how you feel about the other members of your group?
- I am impressed with their intelligence and benefitted greatly from being able to take this RQ with them!**
 - They were interesting to talk to, but added only a little to my already slammin' knowledge about this time period.
 - I might have been able to concentrate a little bit more if some of them had ever heard of deodorant.
 - I am so distracted by the old red man sitting at Mr. Anderson's desk that I can't focus on anyone else.
 - I love them. I hope that they ask me to Prom and that, after a whirlwind romance and lots of hand-holding, we live happily-ever-after.