

PART 1: VOCABULARY: Using your class notes from parts 1-2, correctly match the terms on the left side of the page with the correct definitions on the right side. Neatly write the letter of the definition on the line that corresponds with the correct term.

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| 1. ____ gauge | A. Secret discounts given to the largest customers of a railroad |
| 2. ____ network | B. a method created to make strong steel at a low cost |
| 3. ____ consolidate | C. a share of a corporation's profits |
| 4. ____ rebates | D. a name given to people who own shares in a business |
| 5. ____ pool | E. a new type of urban building that was created in the late 19 th and early 20 th Centuries |
| 6. ____ Populist Party | F. geographical areas that railroads divided up between companies to end competition |
| 7. ____ Bessemer Process | G. the size measurement of the width between two railroad steel rails |
| 8. ____ skyscraper | H. business practice where a company gains control of all the steps used to change raw materials into a finished product. |
| 9. ____ vertical integration | I. When one business controls all, or nearly all, of the business of an industry |
| 10. ____ corporations | J. a term that means to combine (example-combining railroads) |
| 11. ____ stock | K. economic system where businesses are owned by private citizens |
| 12. ____ stockholders | L. a group of companies run by a single board of directors |
| 13. ____ dividends | M. a system of connected railroad lines |
| 14. ____ Standard Oil Company | N. group of people that tried to make the government pass laws to regulate business abuses |
| 15. ____ trust | O. a business that is owned by investors |
| 16. ____ monopoly | P. shares ownership in a business |
| 17. ____ free enterprise system | Q. business created by John D. Rockefeller |

PART 1: VOCABULARY: Using your class notes from parts 3-4, correctly match the terms on the left side of the page with the correct definitions on the right side. Neatly write the letter of the definition on the line that corresponds with the correct term.

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| 18. ____ patents | A. Provided power to businesses and homes |
| 19. ____ power plant | B. Replacement workers for workers on strike |
| 20. ____ moving assembly line | C. Event that created anti-labor feelings throughout the U.S. |
| 21. ____ mass production | D. A federation of trade unions created by Samuel Gompers |
| 22. ____ sweatshop | E. the making of large quantities of a product quickly and cheaply |
| 23. ____ Knights of Labor | F. a workplace where people labor long hours in poor conditions and low pay |
| 24. ____ strikebreakers | G. the right of unions to negotiate with management on behalf of workers |
| 25. ____ anarchists | H. a union that is made up of members that share the same skill |
| 26. ____ Haymarket Riot | I. Licenses for new inventions |
| 27. ____ AFL | J. Union created by Terrance Powderly that tried to improve working conditions for skilled, non-skilled, immigrants, women, and other workers |
| 28. ____ trade union | K. People who oppose all organized governments |
| 29. ____ collective bargaining | L. Union created by garment workers to improve working conditions |
| 30. ____ ILGWU | M. method of production used by Henry Ford |

PART 2: Key People: Using your class notes, correctly match the person listed with the correct contribution they were associated with.

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| _____ 31. George Westinghouse | A. Founded the Great Northern Railroad |
| _____ 32. George Pullman | B. Mass produced the automobile by using the moving assembly line |
| _____ 33. Cornelius Vanderbilt | C. Introduced refrigeration to the meatpacking industry |
| _____ 34. James J. Hill | D. Invented the first airplane |
| _____ 35. William Kelly | E. Invented the air brake for railroad cars |
| _____ 36. Andrew Carnegie | F. Created the Transatlantic Cable |
| _____ 37. J.P. Morgan | G. Founded the Standard Oil Company |
| _____ 38. John D. Rockefeller | H. Invented the light bulb, phonograph, and motion picture projector |
| _____ 39. Cyrus Field | I. Invented the first lightweight personal camera |
| _____ 40. Alexander Graham Bell | J. Discovered a low cost method to make steel in the United States |
| _____ 41. Thomas Edison | K. Invented the typewriter |
| _____ 42. Henry Ford | L. Powerful banker who was able to become the head of United States Steel |
| _____ 43. Orville and Wilbur Wright | M. Founder of the Knights of Labor |
| _____ 44. Jan Matzeliger | N. Gained control of most railroads between Chicago and Buffalo |
| _____ 45. Gustavus Swift | O. Helped found the ILGWU and improve working conditions for all workers |
| _____ 46. George Eastman | P. Invented the first shoe-making machine |
| _____ 47. Christopher Sholes | Q. Made his fortune in the steel industry through vertical integration |
| _____ 48. Terence Powderly | R. Founder of the American Federation of Labor |
| _____ 49. Samuel Gompers | S. Invented the telephone |
| _____ 50. Mother Jones | T. Designed the railroad sleeping car |

PART 3: Railroads and Industry: Complete the paragraph below using vocabulary terms from the notes covering Unit 6 Part 1 – Railroads and Industry.

In 1886, railroads in the South decided to adopt the northern (51) _____, or the same width of track. Once this was done, the railroads formed a (52) _____, or system of connected lines. As railroads grew, many companies began to (53) _____, or combine. To win or keep business, big railroads secretly offered (54) _____, or discounts, to their largest customers. Railroad barons, tried to end competition by forming (55) _____ in which several companies agreed to divide up business in an area then fix their prices at a high level.

PART 4: The Rise of Big Business in America: Using your class notes, correctly answer the questions listed below.

56. What role did banks play in the growth of industry?

57. What methods did John D. Rockefeller use to get rid of competition in the oil industry?

58. How did Andrew Carnegie gain control of the steel industry?

59-61. Name three reasons why people opposed trusts and monopolies.

59.

60.

61.

PART 5: New Inventions Change the Nation: Circle the word or phrase in parentheses that best completes each sentence.

62. The (telephone/transatlantic cable) sped up the pace of business even more than the telegraph had.
63. (Christopher Sholes/Thomas Edison) employed teams of inventors to systematically produce a small invention every 10 days and a big one every 6 months.
64. In 1883, (Thomas Edison/Jan Matzeliger) invented a machine that could perform almost all the steps in shoemaking.
65. The invention of the (typewriter/lightweight camera) in 1868 changed office work.
66. In 1888, (Jan Matzeliger/George Eastman) introduced the lightweight Kodak camera.
67. In 1903, (Orville and Wilbur Wright/Thomas Edison) tested a flying machine at Kitty Hawk, North Carolina.
68. Through mass production, (Granville T. Woods/Henry Ford) made it possible for more people to own cars.

PART 6: The Rise of Labor in the Industrial Age: Using your notes for Part 4 – The Rise of Labor in the Industrial Age, write the letter of the correct answer on the answer space provided.

_____ 69. Many factory owners used child labor because

- a) children could read and write better than their parents did.
- b) children were more efficient than the other workers.
- c) children could be paid less than adults were paid.
- d) parents wanted their children to have jobs.

_____ 70. The Triangle Fire led to

- a) the jailing of many union leaders.
- b) new factory safety laws.
- c) the Pullman strike.
- d) laws forbidding child labor.

_____ 71. In the late 1800's, the membership of the AFL consisted mainly of

- a) immigrants.
- b) unskilled workers.
- c) skilled workers.
- d) African Americans.

_____ 72. The Haymarket Riot has the effect of

- a) creating sympathy for labor unions.
- b) speeding the formation of labor unions.
- c) reforming the practices of municipal police departments.
- d) creating an anti-labor feeling in the nation.

_____ 73. In the late 1800s, in conflicts between factory owners and workers, the federal government usually

- a) sided with the workers.
- b) sided with the factory owners.
- c) tried to help but not take sides.
- d) refused to get involved at all.