

Industrialization and the Gilded Age

Fill-in-the-Blank / Multiple Choice

1. The _____ made the production of _____ more efficient.
2. Who invented the telephone in 1876?
 - a. Alexander Graham Bell
 - b. George Washington
 - c. Albert Einstein
3. Thomas _____ produced the 1st effective electric _____.
4. Why was the Transcontinental Railroad such a difficult structure to build?
 - a. It was long and took many hours
 - b. It cut through high mountains
 - c. It required lumber to be delivered by hand
5. The most treacherous jobs building the Transcontinental Railroad were given to which group of people?
 - a. British troops
 - b. Mexican families
 - c. Chinese Immigrants
6. 3 Results of Railroad expansion:
 1. Improved _____
 2. _____ of Population especially in the West
 3. Development of a _____
7. A _____ is a company chartered by a _____ and recognized in law as a separate "_____".
8. A corporation issues _____ to investors, also known as "_____", making each _____ a partial _____.
9. The U.S. has a "free enterprise system" in which individuals are free to _____ and _____ whatever they wish; they are also free to _____ and _____ whatever they can afford.
10. An "Entrepreneur" is a person (or small group) who starts a _____ in the hopes of making a _____.
11. What years make up the "Gilded Age" and how did it get this name?
 - a. 1708 to 1720, poor living conditions
 - b. 1865 to 1900, lavish Lifestyles
 - c. 1800 to 1820, people were starving b/c they had no food
12. Why were some of these Gilded Age entrepreneurs considered to be "Captains of Industry"?
 - a. They forged the modern industrial economy
 - b. They had their own boats
 - c. They were the lowest paid
13. Why did critics of these entrepreneurs consider them to be "robber barons"?
 - a. they stole all of the profits of their employees
 - b. ruthless tactics they used to destroy competition and to keep their workers' wages low
 - c. they wore black masks and looked like a burglar

14. Andrew _____ was a penniless Scottish immigrant who became rich and powerful. How did Carnegie make all of his money?
a. He sold iron and steel to railroad companies
b. He built a steel mill in Pittsburgh
c. Both a. and b.

15. How did Carnegie spend his later life contributing to society? What is the term for this?
a. Philanthropy, Gospel of Wealth
b. Neurology, Study of the brain
c. Biology, teaching children about Science

16. John D. _____ made his fortune in the _____ industry.

17. Rockefeller formed the _____ in 1870. By 1879, his company controlled ____% of the oil refining in the U.S. In 1882, his company became a "_____" in which he controlled the largest proportion of _____.

18. A "Monopoly" is a company having _____ over the supply of a product or service.

19. What eventually happened to the Standard Oil Company?
a. Rockefeller sold it for 2.2 million dollars
b. The government forced Rockefeller to dissolve the company, dividing it into 20 smaller companies
c. It did not make any money and Rockefeller was forced to file for bankruptcy

20. What is the theory of "Laissez-faire"?
a. The government should not interfere in the operation of the free market
b. The government takes control of the whole market
c. The people give up control of the market to the government

21. The _____ of 1887 prohibited unfair practices by _____, such as charging higher _____ for _____.

22. Why was the creation of the Interstate Commerce Act and the Commission such a monumental occurrence?
a. It was the first time that the people had complete control
b. It was the first time that Congress stepped in to regulate business in the US
c. It was the last time that the people were able to make their own decisions

23. What was the purpose of the Sherman Anti-Trust Act of 1890?
a. To stop monopolies engaging in unfair practices that prevented fair competition
b. For the American people to trust the government
c. To stop small business owners from owing taxes

24. What was significant about this act?
a. It marked a change in the attitude of the public
b. It marked a significant change in the attitude of Congress toward the abuses of big business
c. It signified the end of the war