1. Capitalism fueled industrialization by
2. Requiring inventors to file patents
3. Encouraging entrepreneurs to establish businesses
4. Giving the country many natural resources
5. Ensuring all workers received high wages
6. During the Industrial Revolution of the late 19th century, farmers in the United States worked to increase their land holdings and modernize their equipment. A lasting effect of these changes was
7. Higher prices for crops
8. Increased rural population density
9. A shortage of land for farming
10. Greater productivity of farming
11. In the late 19th and early 20th centuries, improvements in steel technology allowed architects to be design buildings taller than had previously been possible. As a result, skyscrapers began to be built in cities such as New York and Chicago.

 What was the result of this new technology on population patterns in the United States in the first half of the 20th century?

1. Decreased growth of suburban areas
2. Migration from the West to the Midwest
3. Greater population density in urban areas
4. Increased migration from urban to rural areas
5. One effect of industrialization in the United States in the late 19th century was
6. A decrease in child labor
7. An increase in demand for handicraft goods
8. A decrease in immigration to the United States
9. An increase in urbanization
10. Which innovation extended the number of hours in a day that Americans could work and play?
11. Bessemer Process
12. Telegraph technology
13. Refrigeration
14. Electricity
15. Which industry most spurred economic growth and innovation in related industries?
16. Railroads
17. Food
18. Oil
19. steel
20. Consider the following changes that occurred in the United States in the late 19th century:
* Improvements in agricultural production
* Increases in immigration from Europe
* Advancements in networks of railroad and streetcar lines.

 These changes led to the

1. Rapid growth of urban areas
2. Acquisition of overseas territories
3. Elimination of large suburbs around many cities
4. Movement of people from the urban to rural areas
5. Why was the formation of labor unions an effect of U.S. industrialization in the late 1800s?
6. Union were needed to guarantee a steady supply of workers
7. Union membership was required for employment in new industries
8. Factory owners set up labor unions in order to control their large workforce
9. Unions organized industrial workers to protest unsafe working conditions and long workdays.



1. The economic development of the United States between 1870 and 1950 helped produce the results shown in the above graph. The trend shown in the graph is associated with
2. Increased urbanization
3. Decreased immigration
4. Advances in communication
5. Reduced population growth
6. As farms became mechanized,
7. Immigrants bought more land
8. More people become farmers
9. Farmers moved to urban areas
10. Farm workers became rural entrepreneurs
11. What problem arising from U.S. industrialization did the progressive reformers of the late 19th and early 20th centuries want the federal government to address?
12. Use of child labor in the workplace
13. Unfair taxes on the wealthy
14. Restrictions on the use of natural resources
15. Lack of capital for railroad expansion
16. In the late 19th century, industrialization led to harsh working conditions in the United States. Which policies of the U.S. government allowed such conditions to develop and later led to the growth of labor unions to correct abuses of workers?
17. Laissez faire policies toward big business
18. Antitrust policies toward monopolies
19. Imperialist policies regarding territorial expansion
20. Isolationist policies regarding international alliance
21. As a result of industrialization in the United States in the late 19th and early 20th centuries, progressive reformers sought government regulation of business in order to
22. Control economic cycles of inflation and recession
23. Provide money for public services such as schools and libraries
24. Restore competition by limiting the power of monopolies and trusts
25. Prevent companies from moving their factories to other countries



1. What effect of 19th century industrialization in the United States is represented by the changes shown in the above graph?
2. Increased regulation of child labor
3. Modernization of agriculture
4. Decreased demand for farm products
5. Emigration from the United States
6. The appearance in many U.S. cities of department stores, organized sporting events, musical theaters and amusement parks in the last decades of the 19th century was evidence of what effect of industrialization?
7. Improved working conditions on American farms
8. The growing power of unions to negotiate benefits for their members
9. Government-sponsored programs to improve public health and education
10. An increase in the leisure time and disposable income of the urban middle class
11. Consider the following changes that occurred in the United States in the late 19th century:
* Increases in immigration
* Widespread industrialization
* Improvements in agricultural technology

What was one result of these developments during this time period?

1. The growth of large cities
2. The decline of labor unions
3. The spread of plantation agriculture
4. The construction of interstate highways
5. In 1770 James Hargreaves of England received a patent for his spinning jenny. Another Englishman, Samuel Crompton, combined the spinning jenny with a water frame. He called his new invention the spinning mule. The spinning jenny and spinning mule are examples of
6. Cultural changes
7. Socioeconomic changes
8. Technological advances
9. Communication advances



1. What is the meaning of the cartoon?
2. The children need food
3. The children need new clothes
4. Capitalists cared about child welfare
5. Children are being treated as property
6. Railroads brought goods and people to America’s trade and manufacturing centers. Chicago grew as a meatpacking city. Philadelphia became a manufacturing center for steel and coal. New York grew as a thriving center for trade. Increased industrialization led to
7. Improved sanitation and housing
8. The elimination of the working class
9. Improvements in the lifestyle of the working class
10. An increase in the number of people working in manufacturing
11. Corporations had the important advantage of
12. Being run by an individual or family
13. Developing into monopolies
14. Reducing the financial risk for individual investors
15. Keeping prices high
16. Which argument supports the perception of big business leaders as “Captains of Industry”?
17. Industrialists support for technology benefited the economy
18. Monopolies forced small companies out of business
19. Consumers were harmed by inflated prices
20. Workers’ wages rose as industrialists profited
21. In the late 1800s, workers tolerated poor wages because they
22. Thought that the government would protect them
23. Believed it had to get worse before it got better
24. Could be replaced easily by other workers
25. Were tricked by employers into taking dangerous jobs.
26. Which labor leader began the AFL?
27. Samuel Gompers
28. Terence Powderly
29. Eugene Debs
30. Uriah Smith Stephens
31. What was one result of the Haymarket Riot?
32. Steelworkers’ wages increased
33. Public support for unions grew.
34. The AFL ceased to exist
35. Membership in the Knights of Labor declined
36. Labor unions formed as a way to help workers
37. Find better jobs
38. Learn more skilled trades
39. Improve their working conditions
40. Increase the hours children could work
41. How did federal government support employers during labor unrest?
42. Called on the Pinkertons to stop strikes
43. Denied unions recognition as legally protected groups
44. Imprisoned Eugene Debs and other labor leaders for life
45. Made company towns illegal
46. As part of the garment industry, adults and children worked in small, crowded rooms called sweatshops making new clothes. Their hours were long. Their pay was little. Often the rooms were dark. What advantage were sweatshops to the textile industry?
47. They eliminated textile factories
48. They kept the cost of production low
49. They employed only women and children
50. They helped families create their own small businesses
51. Industrialization affected the United Sates
52. Through the growth of urban cities
53. By encouraging westward movement
54. Through the growth of small family farms
55. By emigration from the United States to Europe
56. In his article *The Gospel of Wealth,* Andrew Carnegie stated, “The contrast between the palace of the millionaire and the cottage of the laborer with us to-day…is not to be deplored, but welcomed as highly beneficial. It is…essential for the progress of the race.” Andrew Carnegie
57. Believed in equality
58. Promoted regulation of industry as a means to wealth
59. Felt a class system was essential
60. Believed that everyone should receive the same opportunities
61. Government attempted to regulate business
62. Through the Keating-Owen Act
63. Through the Sherman Antitrust Act
64. By calling for the establishment of monopolies
65. By forcing railroads to create a fair pricing structure
66. Labor unions grew in response to unregulated working conditions. Why, then, did strikes, such as the Homestead Steel Strike in 1892, result in a loss of support for organized labor?
67. The strikes turned violent
68. Immigrants refused to join labor unions
69. Management agreed to better working conditions
70. Labor unions banded together to form one large labor union
71. In 1906 Congress passed the Meat Inspection Act and the Federal Food and Drugs Act. Both laws were in response to industry practices exposed by
72. Muckrakers
73. Political machines
74. Corrupt politicians
75. Company presidents
76. The Industrial Revolution began in which country?
77. France
78. Great Britain
79. Japan
80. The United States
81. Which was the first industry impacted by the Industrial Revolution?
82. Automobile
83. Electrical appliances
84. Steel
85. Textile
86. Which of the following was NOT an effect of the Industrial Revolution?
87. An increasing number of people worked in factories
88. An increasing number of people lived in cities
89. An increasing number of people worked on family farms
90. An increasing number of people left the family farms
91. Industrialization in the United States resulted in
92. Politics not being affected by the economic changes
93. Workers seeing no need to unite to form labor unions
94. The transformation from an urban to an agrarian (farming) society
95. The country becoming more urban than rural
96. Which group of people made up the majority of immigrants to America before 1870?
97. European protestants
98. Scandinavian Catholics
99. Chinese Buddhists
100. South American Jews
101. Which of these factors pulled immigrants to the United States?
102. Lack of food
103. Religious persecution
104. Poor economic conditions
105. Potential employment
106. Which of the following was an important effect of nineteenth-century industrialization on American society?
107. An increase in the number of small farms
108. A decline in international trade
109. A lowering of the prices of many manufactured goods
110. A decline in the economic power of the middle class
111. As the inventions and methods of the Industrial Revolution spread around the world, they brought many important changes. What was an important effect of industrialization in the United States?
112. A decline in the size of the middle class
113. A decline in the use of labor-saving technologies
114. An increase in migration from the countryside to the cities
115. An increase in the demand for hand-made goods

*“It was a town of red brick, or of brick that would have been red if the smoke and ashes had allowed it; but as matters stood it was a town of unnatural red and black like the painted face of a savage. It was a town of machinery and tall chimneys, out of which endless smoke trailed forever and ever. It had a black canal in it, and a river that ran purple with ill-smelling dye.”*

1. This is a quotation from the novel *Hard Times,* by Charles Dickens. The condition of the town described in this passage illustrates the effects of the
2. Enlightenment
3. American Revolution
4. Industrial Revolution
5. French Revolution
6. Why was industrialization in the United States primarily concentrated in the Northeast?
7. This region had the greatest supplies of capital and labor.
8. The climate of the North favored industrial development.
9. Other regions of the country lacked water transportation.
10. The Midwest and South had fewer natural resources.
11. One objective of middle class reformers, such as Progressives in the United States, was to
12. Overthrow capitalist governments through violent revolution
13. Liberate colonial areas in Africa and Asia from imperialist rule
14. Curb the worst abuses of industrialization by government regulation
15. Limit the powers of absolute rulers by introducing democratic reforms

*“Crouched over the coal chutes, the boys sit hour after hour, picking out the pieces of slate. I once tried to do the work a twelve-year old boy was doing day after day, for ten hours at a stretch, for sixty cents a day. The gloom appalled me.”*

* John Spargo
1. What development did the conditions described in this quotation lead to?
2. Passage of child labor laws
3. Ideas of the Enlightenment
4. Spread of imperialism to Africa
5. A migration from the countryside to cities
6. Which of the following societal changes was brought on by the Industrial Revolution?
7. Coal miners moved out of the cities
8. Rural folk moved to cities for factory jobs
9. Farm wives gained a valuable source of income
10. Seamstresses were promoted to management positions
11. Cities had been built on rivers from the very beginning of human civilization. When the Industrial Revolution began, growing cities were often located close to what other resource?
12. Farmland
13. Oil wells
14. Child labor
15. Coal and iron mines
16. The major feature of industrial cities in Britain was a growing population. How did population growth affect these industrial cities?
17. Population growth created more jobs
18. Population growth resulted in more schools
19. Population growth encouraged migration to rural areas
20. Population growth led to overcrowded, unsanitary living conditions
21. At processing stations, officials met with immigrants to determine their medical condition and
22. Legal standing
23. Religious preferences
24. Educational level
25. Political beliefs
26. Certain conditions workers faced in growing industries led them to form labor unions. Which of the following conditions was most responsible for the growth of unions?
27. Long hours and low wages in industry
28. Women in the workforce
29. Lack of skilled jobs in factories
30. Violence in the workplace
31. Industrialization began in northeastern Europe, but later spread to the rest of the world. This expansion was the result of
32. Improved transportation
33. Better working conditions
34. A ban on child labor
35. Reliance on a family-based economy
36. Which of the following provided Americanization programs for new immigrants?
37. Congress
38. Settlement houses
39. Ghettoes
40. Trade unions
41. The first reliable streetcars were powered by
42. Electricity
43. Coal
44. Animals
45. Gasoline
46. Most Midwestern cities were established near
47. Mountains
48. Water
49. Skyscrapers
50. Manufacturing plants
51. Zoning laws were designed primarily to
52. Encourage growth of heavy industry
53. Separate functions within a city
54. Create immigrant ghettoes
55. Protect water from pollutants
56. Even though unlit city streets were dangerous,
57. Most city planners did nothing about it
58. Professional police officers refused to patrol them
59. Factory workers had to travel to and from work in the dark
60. City governments rejected electric streetlights
61. The middle-class lifestyle of the Gilded Age featured
62. A return to classical ideals
63. A reflection of rural values
64. A new emphasis on acquiring goods
65. Renewed interest in controlling journalists
66. Consumption patterns were most influenced by
67. Advertising
68. Transportation
69. New educational theories
70. Special-interest newspapers
71. After the Civil War, the cost of living decreased because
72. Consumers wanted imported goods
73. Sanitation and medical care improved
74. Men took public transportation to work
75. Technology made manufacturing more efficient
76. Factors that lead to the urbanization of America

- Millions of new factory jobs due to industrialization

- Growth of the Railroad Network

- ???

Which of the following factors should be added to the list above?

1. Dollar diplomacy
2. Women’s suffrage
3. The Spanish-American War
4. Influx of immigrants
5. Which of these encouraged industrialization to move from the eastern part of the United States to the West?
6. Subways
7. Labor Unions
8. Muckrakers
9. Railroads
10. In addition to championing Prohibition and women’s suffrage, the Progressive Party called for an end to---
11. Direct elections
12. Child Labor
13. Labor Unions
14. Unregulated immigration
15. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ believed that society was a competition in which the fittest came out on top, which justified the inequality handed to immigrants and minorities during the Gilded Age.
16. Socialists
17. Social Darwinists
18. Transcendentalists
19. Union Leaders
20. The 189os brought about a significant rise in legal racism (especially in the South), known as—
21. Social Darwinism
22. Containment
23. The Niagara Movement
24. Jim Crow Laws

 -Debt and high interest rates

 -Value of product decreased due to record yields

 - Inflated prices of manufactured goods

 - High prices for railroad use

1. Despite the benefits brought by new technology and machinery, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ suffered financially in the late 19th century due to the issues above.
2. Importers
3. Industrialists
4. Farmers
5. Miners
6. Long working hours, low pay, and unsafe factory conditions gave rise to---
7. Labor unions
8. Dollar diplomacy
9. Child labor
10. Trust-busters

 - Discrimination

 - Language barriers

 -???

1. The difficulties above were experienced by immigrants in America during the era 1877-1898. Which of the following items should be added to the list?
2. Denied suffrage
3. Slum living conditions
4. Limited job availability
5. High income tax
6. Which of the following statements is true about organized labor?
7. The Supreme Court supported organized labor around the turn of the century.
8. Immigrants contributed greatly to organized labor.
9. Organized labor enjoyed the support of state governments
10. Organized labor had great success changing working hours in the 1890s.
11. How did the government encourage growth of big business after the Civil War?
12. By eliminating the tariff on foreign goods entering the U.S.
13. By extending massive loans to business owners.
14. By limiting immigration into the United States
15. By following laissez faire policy of minimal regulation

 -The ability to sell stock

 -Limited liability for the owners

 -Improved ability to raise large sums of money

1. Industrialization changed the structure of business in America. The items above are all benefits of
2. Corporations
3. Unionization
4. Proprietorships
5. Monopolies
6. Hull House was founded in Chicago by Jane Addams to
7. Help persecuted Jewish Americans
8. Provide lodging for child laborers
9. Help the urban poor living in slums
10. Serve as a meeting place for suffragists

1. Which of the following was a muckraker during the Industrial Revolution?
2. Jane Addams
3. Upton Sinclair
4. Woodrow Wilsom
5. All of the above
6. Why are women attracted to the Progressive Movement?
7. Lack of opportunities available to them
8. Opportunity to influence social change
9. Both of the above
10. None of the above
11. Which of the following reforms did Progressives NOT focus on?
12. Limit working hours
13. Improve workplace safety
14. Set minimum wages
15. Establish unions
16. These were people who expressed anti-immigrant sentiment and supported policies which favored native born Americans.
17. Nativists
18. Muckrakers
19. Industrialists
20. Racists
21. He founded the American Federation of Labor.
22. Samuel Gompers
23. Upton Sinclair
24. Lincoln Steffens
25. Woodrow Wilson