

The American Yawp

Chapter 15 – Capital and Labor

Quiz

1. Taylorism attempted to use scientific principles to better handle which aspect of business?
 - a. Marketing
 - b. Management
 - c. Accounting
 - d. Industrial production
2. What most directly explains the boost in production of McCormick reapers?
 - a. The turn to skilled labor
 - b. Increased international demand
 - c. The adoption of interchangeable parts
 - d. Government loans
3. By 1913, the United States produced one-third of the world's industrial output. This was more than _____.
 - a. Britain
 - b. France
 - c. Germany
 - d. All of the above combined
4. A wave of mergers peaked between 1897 and 1904. The largest of these mergers created the first billion dollar American corporation. What was that corporation?
 - a. United States Steel
 - b. Standard Oil
 - c. General Electric
 - d. American Tobacco
5. By 1900, the richest ten percent controlled perhaps _____ percent of the nation's wealth.
 - a. 50%
 - b. 66%
 - c. 75%
 - d. 90%
6. Which of the following most accurately describes the arguments of Social Darwinism?
 - a. State welfare and private charity would lead to degeneration by perpetuating the survival of the weak
 - b. Religion was a force of weakness that modern society will inevitably eradicate
 - c. Scientific ideas the only source of true knowledge, therefore theories are just as valuable as facts

- d. Inequalities in wealth would lead to social unrest and eventual revolution
7. Which of the following events most seriously damaged the Knights of Labor?
- a. Great Railroad Strike of 1877
 - b. Haymarket Affair
 - c. Election of Rutherford B. Hayes
 - d. Strike against Jay Gould's railroad lines
8. Which of the following groups was the most radical?
- a. Knights of Labor
 - b. American Federation of Labor
 - c. Congress of Industrial Organizations
 - d. United Auto Workers Union
9. The final two decades of the nineteenth century saw over _____ strikes and lockouts
- a. 500
 - b. 1,200
 - c. 8,000
 - d. 20,000
10. Which group founded the People's Party (also known as the Populists)?
- a. Small farmers in the South, Midwest, and Great Plains
 - b. Northeastern union laborers
 - c. Asian immigrants
 - d. African Americans in northern cities
11. What did the Populists propose in the Omaha Platform?
- a. Nationalizing the country's railroad and telegraph systems to ensure that essential services would be run in the best interests of the people
 - b. Establishment of a network of federally-managed warehouses—called subtreasuries—which would extend government loans to farmers
 - c. Promoted an inflationary monetary policy by monetizing silver
 - d. All of the above
12. Why were southerners unable to maintain unity in the People's Party?
- a. Lack of coordination
 - b. Racial conflict
 - c. Economic depression
 - d. Ideological conflict between leaders of the party
13. Why did William Jennings Bryan attack the Gold Standard?
- a. He owned a controlling interest in a silver mining firm
 - b. He wanted to decrease inflation to stabilize the economy
 - c. He wanted to increase inflation to lower the burden of farmers debts
 - d. He believed that the Gold Standard was inhibiting American exports

14. Which of the following factors contributed to William McKinley's victory over William Jennings Bryan in the 1896 election?
- McKinley had greater support in the population dense northeast
 - McKinley was able to spend five times more than Bryan on the campaign
 - Bryan's campaign was unable to generate the high voter turnout in areas of their support
 - All of the above
15. The Socialist Party of America achieved which of the following gains in the early twentieth century?
- Elected over 1,000 candidates to American political offices
 - Gained over 150,000 registered members
 - Garnered nearly one million votes for Socialist Party presidential candidate Eugene Debs in 1912
 - All of the above