The American Yawp
Chapter 16 – 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?
    a. McKinley had greater support in the population dense northeast
    b. McKinley was able to spend five times more than Bryan on the campaign

c. Bryan's campaign was unable to generate the high voter turnout in areas of their support
d. All of the above

15. The Socialist Party of America achieved which of the following gains in the early twentieth century?
    a. Elected over 1,000 candidates to American political offices
    b. Gained over 150,000 registered members
    c. Garnered nearly one million votes for Socialist Party presidential candidate Eugene Debs in 1912
    d. All of the above