

UNIT 5 – INDUSTRY AND IMPERIALISM

Name:

DUE: DECEMBER 16th!

1. **Rise of Industry** – An abundance of **natural resources (wood, iron, coal)** helped fuel the rise of industry in America during the 1800s. **Railroads connected cities** (making transportation and trade easier) and **factories produced more and more products**.
2. **Steel Production / Bessemer Process** – Technological improvements in steel production made **steel cheaper and more available**. Steel was used to build **railroads, skyscrapers, and large bridges**, and it became one of the primary materials of the industrial age.
3. **Business Trusts / Monopolies** – Many businesses joined together to form “trusts” to consolidate their power and dominate their competition. Some businesses became **monopolies** when they **eliminated their competition and took control of entire industries**.
4. **Robber Barons** – Business leaders who **exploited their workers or used ruthless tactics to eliminate competition** were called Robber Barons. Examples include: **Andre Carnegie** (steel), **John D. Rockefeller** (oil), and **J.P. Morgan** (banking and electricity).
5. **Laissez-Faire Capitalism** – Business leaders believed in the **free-enterprise system**. They called for “hands-off” capitalism and argued that the economy would grow faster if the government did not interfere with businesses through regulation.
6. **Social Darwinism** – Robber Barons used the idea of “survival of the fittest” to justify their wealth. In his *Gospel of Wealth*, Carnegie argued that it was good for society that he was rich, because he could use his money to help the poor better than they could help themselves.
7. **Gilded Age** – Author Mark Twain called the industrial era of the late 1800s the “Gilded Age” because although America looked quite prosperous on the outside, **America had many social problems, including widespread poverty**.
8. **Labor Unions** – In response to exploitation by business owners, workers formed unions to **bargain collectively or hold strikes (refusing to work)** to fight for **better pay, better hours, and safer working conditions**.
9. **American Federation of Labor** – The AFL was a successful union because it **focused on skilled workers** (who are harder to replace with other workers when they go on strike).
10. **Strikes / Violence** – Some strikes and union activities (the Homestead Strike, the Pullman Strike) resulted in **violent confrontations** between workers and security forces. These strikes showed that **some labor organizers were willing to use force** to achieve their goals.
11. **Government Supports Business** – Many strikes in the late 1800s failed because **the government supported business leaders** rather than workers. During the Pullman Railcar Strike (1894), **the government used the military to stop the strike**. 30 workers died due to violence.
12. **Immigrants and Labor** – Many workers in industrial factories were immigrants who had come to America for better economic opportunities. **Factory owners supported open immigration because it provided an abundance of cheap labor** for factories.
13. **Old / New Immigrants** – “Old” immigrants came before 1880, were often from **Western/Northern Europe**, and spoke English. “New” immigrants came after 1880, were often from **Southern/Eastern Europe**, spoke different languages, and did not assimilate as easily.
14. **Melting Pot** – America was considered a “melting pot” because **immigrants came to America with unique cultures, languages, and religions and then blended together to help form “American” culture**. Eventually, many immigrants lost touch with old cultural practices.
15. **Urbanization** – Many immigrants settled in urban centers in the Northeast because that is where the **factories and jobs** were located. **Immigration helped fuel urbanization and the growth of cities**. Many lived in ghettos with other immigrants from the same country.
16. **Nativism** – Many “native” workers resisted open immigration because they **believed that immigrants worked for cheaper wages and therefore stole jobs from “native” Americans**.
17. **Chinese Exclusion Act / Gentlemen’s Agreement** – Nativists who believed that Chinese workers stole jobs from Americans pushed for the Chinese Exclusion Act, which **banned immigrants from China**. The Gentlemen’s Agreement did the same thing for Japan.
18. **Granger Movement** – Farmers joined together to fight for better economic conditions. They wanted the government to regulate **railroad companies** because they believed the companies were exploiting farmers by charging them high rates for shipping goods.
19. **Populist Movement** – The People’s Party was a political party of farmers and workers who **wanted more govt regulation of business, an income tax, greater control of government by the people, and silver added to the money supply** (so farmers could get paid more).
20. **U.S.S. Maine / Yellow Journalism** – When the battleship *Maine* exploded near Cuba, journalists who wanted war with Spain (Spain controlled Cuba) used **biased and exaggerated reporting** (yellow journalism) to **blame Spain and argue that America should go to war**.
21. **Spanish-American War** – The US defeated the Spanish and **took control of Cuba, Puerto Rico, Guam, and the Philippines**. Victory in this short war **helped to establish America as a world power**.
22. **American Imperialism** – The US **annexed (took control of) Hawaii and the Philippines** to establish **naval bases in the Pacific**. The US practiced imperialism because they **wanted to secure better access to foreign markets** (like China) where they could sell US goods.
23. **Open Door Policy** – As many nations competed to gain access to markets in China, the US proposed the “Open Door” policy, suggesting that **all nations share equal access to Chinese trade**. This helped the US secure access to Chinese markets to sell American products.

Directions: After reviewing the key terms, use the spaces below to record a definition in your own words for each term.

1. Rise of Industry

2. Steel Production / Bessemer Process

3. Business Trusts / Monopolies

4. Robber Barons

5. Laissez-Faire Capitalism

6. Social Darwinism

7. Gilded Age

8. Labor Unions

9. American Federation of Labor

10. Strikes / Violence

11. Government Supports Business

12. Immigrants and Labor

13. Old / New Immigrants

14. Melting Pot

15. Urbanization

16. Nativism

17. Chinese Exclusion Act / Gentlemen's Agreement

18. Granger Movement

19. Populist Movement

20. U.S.S. Maine / Yellow Journalism

21. Spanish-American War

22. American Imperialism

23. Open Door Policy

Unit 5 Take-Home Exam Answer Sheet

Directions: Use the key-term definitions to answer the questions on the following pages. Record your answers in the spaces below. The definitions and answers are **due on December 16th**, the day of the **Unit 5 Exam**.

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- 1) During the 1800s, which factor contributed the most to the rise of industry in the United States?
 1. a restriction on European immigration
 2. the end of the slave labor system
 3. an abundance of natural resources
 4. the availability of electricity
- 2) One factor that furthered industrialization in the United States between 1865 and 1900 was the
 1. development of the airplane
 2. expansion of the railroads
 3. mass production of automobiles
 4. widespread use of steamboats
- 3) In the late 1800s, which factor directly contributed to the growth of the steel industry?
 1. government regulation of the industry
 2. employee ownership of the industry
 3. new production techniques that increased efficiency
 4. court decisions that allowed collective bargaining
- 4) Business formed trusts, pools, and holding companies mainly to
 1. increase profits by eliminating competition
 2. offer a wide range of goods and services to consumers
 3. provide employment opportunities for minorities
 4. protect the interests of workers
- 5) Many of the business trusts created in the late 1800s were eventually declared illegal primarily because they
 1. combined companies that manufactured different products
 2. donated large sums of money to political candidates
 3. allowed children to work under unsafe conditions
 4. eliminated competition and formed monopolies
- 6) The term business monopoly can best be described as
 1. the most common form of business in the United States
 2. government control of the means of production
 3. an agreement between partners to manage a corporation
 4. a company that controls or dominates an industry
- 7) The term "robber barons" is used to describe many industrialists of the late 19th century mainly because they
 1. made large charitable donations to worthy causes
 2. sought to maximize their profits by eliminating competition and exploiting workers
 3. attempted to stimulate the economy by keeping the prices of their products as low as possible
 4. opposed the entry of poor and uneducated immigrants into the United States
- 8) One reason John D. Rockefeller, Andrew Carnegie, and J. Pierpont Morgan were sometimes called robber barons was because they
 1. robbed from the rich to give to the poor
 2. made unnecessarily risky investments
 3. used ruthless business tactics against their competitors
 4. stole money from the federal government
- 9) In the late 1800s, the theory of laissez-faire capitalism was used by many industrialists to
 1. petition the government for assistance during times of financial crisis
 2. oppose colonial expansion in Africa and Asia
 3. argue against government regulation of business practices
 4. defend limits on the number of immigrants allowed to work in factories
- 10) In the late 1800s, supporters of laissez-faire capitalism claimed that government regulation of business would be
 1. essential to protect the rights of consumers
 2. necessary to provide jobs for the unemployed
 3. useful in competing with foreign nations
 4. harmful to economic growth
- 11) The 19th-century philosophy of Social Darwinism maintained that
 1. economic success comes to those who are the hardest working and most competent
 2. the government should have control over the means of production and the marketplace
 3. all social class distinctions in American society should be eliminated
 4. wealth and income should be more equally distributed
- 12) Social Darwinism promoted the idea that
 1. new immigrants were equal to native-born Americans
 2. stronger businesses would succeed at the expense of weaker businesses
 3. the poor should be protected by government action
 4. natural selection is contrary to democratic principles
- 13) During the late 1800s, the defenders of Social Darwinism would most likely have supported
 1. labor unions
 2. progressive income taxes
 3. laissez-faire capitalism
 4. environmental conservation
- 14) The Rockefeller Foundation, Carnegie Hall, and the Morgan library illustrates various ways that entrepreneurs and their descendants have
 1. supported philanthropic activities to benefit society
 2. suppressed the growth of labor unions
 3. applied scientific discoveries to industry
 4. attempted to undermine the United States economic system

- 15) Mark Twain labeled the late 1800s in the United States the "Gilded Age" to describe the
1. end of the practice of slavery
 2. absence of international conflicts
 3. extremes of wealth and poverty
 4. achievements of the labor movement
- 16) The formation of national labor unions in the late 1800s was mainly a response to
1. passage of federal laws that favored workers
 2. laws restricting immigration and naturalization
 3. economic depressions that had led to high unemployment
 4. poor working conditions and low wages
- 17) In the 19th century, the major national labor unions wanted to improve the position of workers mainly by
1. obtaining the legal right to organize and bargain collectively
 2. using government troops to settle labor disputes with management
 3. supporting government ownership of major industries
 4. endorsing a third political party for workers only
- 18) The process of collective bargaining is best described as
1. meetings of joint congressional committees to achieve compromise on different versions of a proposed law
 2. diplomatic strategies used to make treaties between two nations
 3. discussions between labor union leaders and management to agree on a contract for workers
 4. negotiations between a multinational company and a nation with which the company wishes to do business
- 19) One reason the American Federation of Labor (AFL) was successful was that this organization
1. rejected the use of strikes and boycotts
 2. focused on the needs of skilled workers
 3. ended the use of blacklists by employers
 4. called for government ownership of industry
- 20) The Haymarket Affair of 1886, the Homestead Strike of 1892, and the Pullman strike of 1894 show that labor unions of that period were
1. supported by the Federal Government during disputes with big business
 2. firmly committed to laissez-faire capitalism
 3. unable to organize large groups of workers
 4. willing to use force to achieve their goals
- 21) In the late 1800s, most strikes by unions were unsuccessful mainly because
1. unions were generally considered to be unconstitutional
 2. government usually support business instead of workers
 3. strikes had never been used before in labor disputes
 4. strikes failed to use militant tactics
- 22) During the major industrial strikes of the late 19th century, which action did the federal government take?
1. Military troops were sent to substitute for striking workers
 2. The government forced companies to honor their contracts with unions
 3. The government paid for damage to public and private property
 4. Military force was used against the workers to help end the strikes
- 23) After 1880, a major new source of labor for American factories was
1. immigrants from southern and eastern Europe
 2. western farmers who moved back to eastern cities
 3. young women who worked until they married
 4. formerly enslaved persons fleeing from the South
- 24) The major reason the United States placed few restrictions on immigration during the 1800's was that
1. few Europeans wished to give up their economic security
 2. little opposition to immigration existed
 3. the growing economy needed a steady supply of cheap labor
 4. most immigrants spoke English and thus needed little or no education
- 25) The majority of immigrants who arrived in the United States between 1800 and 1860 came from
1. East Asia
 2. Latin America
 3. northern and western Europe
 4. southern and eastern Europe
- 26) Between 1880 and 1920, the majority of the "new" immigrants to the United States came from
1. northern and western Europe
 2. southern and eastern Europe
 3. Canada and Latin America
 4. China and Southeast Asia
- 27) In United States history, a similarity between the "old" and "new" immigrant groups was that both were
1. financially helped by state and federal government programs
 2. readily assimilated into American society
 3. primarily drawn to the United States by economic motives
 4. mainly attracted to the Middle West

- 28) Which statement best expresses the melting pot theory as it relates to American society?
1. Different cultures will blend to form a uniquely American culture.
 2. Only European immigrants will be allowed into the United States.
 3. All immigrant groups will maintain their separate cultures.
 4. Immigrant ghettos will develop in urban areas.
- 29) During the late 1800s and early 1900s, where did most of the immigrants to the United States settle?
1. urban centers of the Northeast
 2. plantations of the New South
 3. mining areas of the Far West
 4. farming regions of the Great Plains
- 30) During the period from 1880 to 1920, the majority of immigrants to the United States settled in urban areas in the North mainly because
1. the Populist Party was successful in preventing immigrants from buying farmland
 2. rapid industrialization had created many job opportunities
 3. labor unions gave financial help to immigrants willing to work in the factories
 4. most immigrants had lived in cities in their native countries
- 31) In the late 1800's and early 1900's, most nativists feared continued immigration to the United States because they believed that immigrants would
1. become the dominant groups in colleges and universities
 2. lead antigovernment protests in urban centers
 3. obtain the best farmland in the Midwest
 4. work for cheaper wages and take American jobs
- 32) Which statement best expresses a common belief among nativists in the late 1800s and early 1900s?
1. "Give me your tired, your poor, your huddled masses."
 2. "The streets are paved with gold."
 3. "All immigrants strengthen America."
 4. "America is for Americans."
- 33) The Chinese Exclusion Act and the Gentlemen's Agreement show that at times the United States
1. supported the restriction of immigration from western Europe
 2. opposed the principle of open immigration
 3. encouraged immigrants who would provide cheap labor
 4. favored immigration from all parts of the world
- 34) A major purpose of both the Chinese Exclusion Act (1882) and the Gentlemen's Agreement with Japan (1907) was to
1. enrich America's cultural diversity
 2. treat all Asian and European immigrants equally
 3. limit immigration of certain ethnic groups
 4. relocate Asians displaced by war
- 35) During the 1870's and 1880's, Midwestern farmers found that earning a living was increasingly difficult because
1. prices of agricultural products were increasing
 2. railroad companies charged high rates for transporting farm products
 3. agricultural output was declining rapidly
 4. farm labor was becoming more unionized
- 36) In the late 1800s, the Granger movement tried to improve conditions for farmers by
1. forcing railroads to lower their rates
 2. lowering the rate of inflation
 3. strengthening the gold standard
 4. making labor unions stronger
- 37) In response to the demands of farmers and small business owners, Congress enacted laws in the late 19th century that
1. supported the organization of farm cooperatives
 2. regulated the activities of railroads and trusts
 3. provided direct payments to farmers to help them buy modern machinery
 4. dropped tariff rates to the lowest point in the century
- 38) The Populist movement was most interested in improving conditions for
1. farmers
 2. business leaders
 3. African Americans
 4. Native American Indians
- 39) The national income tax, free and unlimited coinage of silver, and the direct election of senators were proposals that were included in the
1. Declaration of Sentiments
 2. Republican plan for Reconstruction
 3. Populist Party platform
 4. Federal Reserve System
- 40) Although the Populist Party failed to elect its candidates to the Presidency, some of the Party's aims were later achieved by the
1. adoption of the gold standard
 2. elimination of racial segregation laws in the South
 3. creation of a graduated income tax and the direct election of Senators
 4. establishment of higher protective tariffs on manufactured goods

- 41) The explosion of the USS Maine and the practice of yellow journalism played a significant role in the
1. public's support for the Spanish-American War
 2. creation of the Open Door policy
 3. acquisition of Florida
 4. purchase of Alaska
- 42) News organizations were engaging in yellow journalism before the Spanish-American War when
1. publishers tried to prevent the war
 2. editors exaggerated events to build support for war
 3. articles about Cuba were fair and balanced
 4. writers ignored the situation in Cuba
- 43) Which headline is the best example of "yellow journalism," as practiced in the late 1890s?
1. Maine Sunk in Havana Harbor
 2. Several Sailor Die in Maine Sinking
 3. Spanish Authorities Butcher Innocent Cubans
 4. Anti-Imperialists Opposed War with Spain
- 44) An important result of the Spanish-American War of 1898 was that the United States
1. acquired territories in Africa
 2. became a world power with an overseas empire
 3. improved its relations with Germany
 4. lost interest in Latin American affairs
- 45) Which United States policy is most closely associated with the annexation of Hawaii and the Philippines?
1. neutrality
 2. isolationism
 3. international cooperation
 4. imperialism
- 46) In the 1890s, the main goal of those who supported United States imperialism was to
1. bring self-government to areas under United States control
 2. defend against attacks by enemy nations
 3. obtain overseas markets and naval bases
 4. spread democracy to Africa and Latin America
- 47) Which United States foreign policy was most directly related to the rise of big business in the late 1800s?
1. imperialism
 2. containment
 3. détente
 4. neutrality
- 48) During the late 19th century, the growth of capitalism encouraged United States imperialism because of the desire of business to
1. compete with foreign industries
 2. provide humanitarian aid to poor nations
 3. industrialize underdeveloped nations
 4. obtain new markets for American products
- 49) The United States promoted its economic interest in China by
1. intervening in the Sino-Japanese War
 2. passing the Chinese Exclusion Act
 3. encouraging the Boxer Rebellion
 4. adopting the Open Door policy
- 50) Why did the United States formulate the Open Door policy toward China?
1. to develop democratic institutions and practices in China
 2. to prevent a European and Japanese monopoly of Chinese trade and markets
 3. to establish a military presence on the Chinese mainland
 4. to support Japanese efforts to industrialize China