

## The Gilded Age Test - HONORS

1. During the time period from 1870 – 1900, which of the following statements best describes the relationship between government and big business
  - A) the government maintained a totally neutral position and thereby refused to become involved in business matters
  - B) the government attempted to take on a limited role in regulating business
  - C) the government played the impartial role of mediator between big business and labor
  - D) government intervention and regulation became commonplace
2. The Gilded Age
  - A) was the historic era preceding the Civil War
  - B) was the era of great political reform
  - C) was a sarcastic name, given by Mark Twain, to the era following Reconstruction
  - D) none of the above
3. Which 1875 political party's platform included a demand for increased use of greenbacks and free coinage of silver on parity with gold?
  - A) The Populists
  - B) The Progressives
  - C) The Greenbacks
  - D) None of these are correct
4. Which organization opposed monopolistic sellers of farm equipment, blamed middle men for the increasing price of farm goods, and disliked & distrusted railroads?
  - A) The Anti-Trust Busters of America
  - B) The AF of L
  - C) The Patrons of Husbandry, a.k.a. the Grange
  - D) The Future Farmers of America

For questions 5 - 8 match the correct Robber Baron below to the description. Each may be used only once.

- A) J.P. Morgan   B) Andrew Carnegie   C) Cornelius Vanderbilt   D) J.D. Rockefeller
5. By 1879, his Standard Oil Co. drove virtually all his competition out of business and controlled over 90% of the US refinery capacity.
  6. This railroad titan allegedly exclaimed, "I won't sue you, for the law is too slow. I'll ruin you!"
  7. This Sultan of Steel pioneered the creative entrepreneurial tactic of "vertical integration" combining all phases of manufacturing from mining to marketing.
  8. This financial giant's Wall Street banking houses financed the reorganization of railroads, insurance companies and banks.
  9. As a part of this act, the Treasury was to purchase a total of 4.5 million ounces of silver monthly and pay for it in treasury certificates redeemable in gold.
    - A) The Bland-Allison Act
    - B) The Sherman Silver Purchase Act
    - C) The McKinley Tariff
    - D) The Hayes Refinancing Act

10. The Sherman Anti-Trust Act of 1890
- A) made conspiracies in restraint of trade illegal in interstate commerce
  - B) prescribed three-fold damages to any person, provided he had been injured by the competition of business monopolies
  - C) was used against labor unions
  - D) all of the above
11. A corporation created for the specific purpose of buying and holding shares of operating corporations in order to manage them for business advantages is a
- A) Trust
  - B) Pool
  - C) Holding Company
  - D) none of the above
12. The theory that big business and monopolies should be allowed to operate freely since they are naturally better at producing than other companies and therefore have survived marketplace competition while weaker companies failed is known as
- A) Social Darwinism
  - B) Economic Darwinism
  - C) Survival of the Fittest
  - D) The Invisible Hand
13. Which economist said, "The liberation of Europe is dependent on a successful uprising by the French working class. But every French social upheaval necessarily founders on the English bourgeoisie, on the industrial and commercial world-domination of Great Britain?"
- A) Karl Marx
  - B) Adam Smith
  - C) Thomas Malthus
  - D) John Stuart Mill
14. The one area of the country in post-Civil War America that remained untouched by industrialization was the
- a. North.
  - b. South.
  - c. East.
  - d. West.
15. The Credit Mobilier scandal involved
- a. public utilities.
  - b. the Bureau of Indian Affairs.
  - c. railroad construction.
  - d. excise taxes on distilled liquor.
16. Which of the following is *not* a political issue of the Gilded Age?
- a. Hard v. soft money
  - b. tariffs
  - c. Corruption due to patronage
  - d. Progressive reform

17. The Populists' 1892 Omaha platform called for all of the following *except*
- A graduated income tax
  - Government ownership of the railroads
  - Free silver
  - Protective tariffs
18. According to Marx's scientific approach to economics and history,
- Feudalism begat the bourgeoisie, which led to capitalism that begat the proletariat, which led to socialism and later communism.
  - Feudalism begat the proletariat, which led to capitalism that begat the bourgeoisie, which led to socialism and later communism.
  - Capitalism begat the proletariat, which led to feudalism that begat the bourgeoisie, which led to socialism and later communism.
  - None of the above is correct
19. In *The Communist Manifesto*, Marx and Engels posit that the history of mankind can best be described though
- A scientific dialectal model of existence
  - The history of class struggle
  - A process of slow change brought about by government reform
  - A study of man and his work habits
20. Labor unrest during the Hayes administration stemmed from
- agitation by Communist sympathizers.
  - the establishment of the Socialist party.
  - the collapse of the steel industry.
  - long years of depression and deflation.
21. In order to make the transition from capitalism, Marx stated that
- The bourgeoisie must be willing to change
  - Workers must accept certain government mandated regulations
  - Private property ownership be abolished
  - The entire society must be ripe with revolutionary ideology
22. In the wake of anti-Chinese violence in California, the United States Congress
- passed a law prohibiting the immigration of Chinese laborers to America.
  - did nothing, as it was California's problem.
  - banned the Kearneyites in San Francisco.
  - sent many Chinese back to their homeland.
23. With the passage of the Pendleton Act, politicians now sought money from
- new immigrants.
  - civil-service workers.
  - the small army of factory workers whom they now had to mobilize.
  - big corporations.

24. When he was president, Grover Cleveland's hands-off approach to government gained the support of
- Civil War prisoners.
  - the Great Army of the Republic.
  - businesspeople.
  - workers.
25. A contract where a worker promised not to join a labor union before getting a job was called what?
- A Pinkerton Contract
  - A Yellow-Dog Contract
  - An Injunction
  - A Dawes Severalty Contract
26. Which infrastructure was a focus during the Gilded Age?
- bridges
  - highways
  - railroads
  - canals
27. Which Supreme Court Case said the Granger Laws regulating railroads were unconstitutional?
- Plessy v. Ferguson
  - Munn v. Illinois
  - Wabash v. Illinois
  - Brown v. Board of Education
28. Why did businessmen favor few restrictions on immigration?
- They were good and kind
  - They valued diversity
  - They liked cheap labor
  - They were doing "community service"
29. The first transcontinental railroad was built by
- the federal government
  - private companies granted a monopoly by the government
  - private companies with no federal assistance
  - private companies with government subsidies
30. Central Pacific work crews on the transcontinental railroad were mainly
- Irish Immigrants
  - black slaves
  - Wobblies
  - Chinese Immigrants
31. John D. Rockefeller stands out among business leaders because of his
- innovative organization called horizontal integration
  - Gospel of Wealth philosophy
  - cooperation with labor unions
  - dominance in investment banking
32. The social costs of industrialization included
- Closer relationships between workers and factory owners
  - numerous job-related injuries and deaths
  - rising wages for workers
  - healthier working conditions for most workers
33. The Knights of Labor
- organized only skilled workers
  - shunned politics and strikes
  - was damaged by the Haymarket affair
  - all of the above
34. American workers tended to reject unions because
- they believed they would only be workers for only a short time until they could own their own farms or move up otherwise
  - they were so strongly committed to a system of equality and uniform wages for all
  - they did not like association with immigrants in unions
  - they thought all unions were corrupt

35. A major labor action that paralyzed the western half of the nation was the  
 a. Homestead Strike  
 b. Great Railroad Strike of 1877  
 c. Haymarket Riot  
 d. Pullman Strike
36. The sequence of “forgettable presidents” of the Gilded Age was  
 a. Hayes, Harrison, Arthur, Garfield  
 b. Garfield, Hayes, Harrison, Arthur  
 c. Garfield, Arthur, Hayes, Harrison  
 d. Hayes, Garfield, Arthur, Harrison
37. One by-product of the development of the railroads was  
 a. a scattering of the US population  
 b. fewer big cities  
 c. the movement of people to cities  
 d. a reduction in immigration to the US
38. The greatest single factor helping to spur the amazing industrialization of the post-Civil War years was  
 a. agriculture  
 b. mining  
 c. the steel industry  
 d. the railroad network
39. Agreements between corporations to divide business in a given area and share the profits were called  
 a. pools  
 b. trusts  
 c. holding companies  
 d. interlocking directorates
40. The first federal regulatory agency designed to protect the public interest from business combinations was the  
 a. Federal Trade Commission  
 b. Interstate Commerce Committee  
 c. Consumer Affairs Commission  
 d. Federal Anti-Trust Commission
41. One of the methods by which Gilded Age business leaders increased their profits was  
 a. increased competition  
 b. support for the idea of a centrally planned economy  
 c. elimination of as much competition as possible  
 d. by producing Infomercials, half-hour TV spots, which allowed them to increase production and profits on such popular items as the “Perfect Pancake” and “Nads”
42. America’s first billion-dollar corporation was  
 a. Harpo  
 b. General Electric  
 c. United States Steel  
 d. the Union Pacific Railroad
43. Which Constitutional Amendment, when interpreted cited businesses were “persons” and therefore could not be denied the rights of “life, liberty and property without due process of the law,” was especially helpful to giant corporations when defending themselves against regulation by state governments  
 a. Thirteenth  
 b. Fourteenth  
 c. Fifteenth  
 d. Sixteenth
44. The gospel of wealth, which associated godliness with wealth,  
 a. discouraged efforts to help the poor  
 b. inspired the wealthy to try and help the poor  
 c. stimulated efforts to help minorities  
 d. was opposed by most clergymen
45. Most women workers of the 1890s worked for  
 a. independence  
 b. glamour  
 c. economic necessity  
 d. the service sector

46. Historians critical of the captains of industry and capitalism concede that class-based protest has never been a powerful force in the US because
- a. America has greater social mobility than Europe has
  - b. few Europeans brought their political philosophies to the US
  - c. the captains of industry did not allow protests to take place
  - d. many Americans inherited fortunes
47. The root cause of the American farmers' problem after 1880 was
- a. urban growth
  - b. overproduction of agricultural goods
  - c. the declining number of farms and farmers
  - d. the shortage of farm machinery
48. The original purpose of the Grange was to
- a. get involved in politics
  - b. support inflationary monetary policy
  - c. stimulate self-improvement through educational and social activities
  - d. pay off the farmers' collective debt
49. Those in the West and South who supported the unlimited coinage of silver hoped that it would lead to all of the following *except*
- a. higher prices
  - b. reduced tariff schedules
  - c. inflated currency
  - d. easier debt payments
50. In a bid to win labor's support, the Populist Party supported
- a. allowed an increased number of immigrants into the country
  - b. Samuel Gompers for president
  - c. a shorter workday
  - d. workingman's compensation