



The Second Industrial Revolution

DAILY QUIZ 15.1

MULTIPLE CHOICE (10 points each) For each of the following, write the letter of the *best* choice in the space provided.

- _____ 1. From 1865 to 1905 a second Industrial Revolution was started by
a. coal and steam.
b. fewer business regulations.
c. inventions and discoveries.
d. the growth of railroads.
- _____ 2. The Bessemer process
a. made it easier and faster to produce steel.
b. made steel production more expensive.
c. left Henry Bessemer penniless.
d. was perfected by Thomas Edison.
- _____ 3. Elijah McCoy's patent on a lubricating oil cup
a. let others use his invention for free.
b. protected his rights to make, sell, and use the invention.
c. meant that no one else could use the invention.
d. left him poor.
- _____ 4. The availability of cheaper steel led to all of the following developments in railroads *EXCEPT*
a. the transcontinental railroad.
b. trunk lines.
c. miles of new tracks.
d. slower trains.
- _____ 5. The telephone was invented by
a. Thomas Edison.
b. Lewis Latimer.
c. Alexander Graham Bell.
d. Charles and J. Frank Duryea.
- _____ 6. The Wright brothers designed one of the world's first
a. automobiles.
b. airplanes.
c. telegraph systems.
d. telephones.
- _____ 7. Samuel Morse's telegraph allowed people to
a. speak directly to one another through a voice box.
b. communicate quickly over long distances for the first time in history.
c. send messages to Europe.
d. do away with telephones.
- _____ 8. The first automobiles were known as
a. freewheelers.
b. cars.
c. horseless carriages.
d. trackless trains.
- _____ 9. Written communication was enhanced with the 1867 invention of the
a. pencil.
b. pictograph.
c. fountain pen.
d. typewriter.
- _____ 10. Thomas Edison did all of the following *EXCEPT*
a. invent the lightbulb.
b. establish one of the first electric power plants.
c. invent the phonograph.
d. invent the radio.



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DAILY QUIZ 15.2

MATCHING (10 points each) Match each of the following people or terms with the correct description by writing the letter of the description in the space provided. Some descriptions will not be used.

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|-----------------------------------|---|
| _____ 1. Cornelius Vanderbilt | a. a way of using vertical integration to create new markets for products |
| _____ 2. communism | b. early railroad giant |
| _____ 3. trust | c. developed new ways of mass marketing products |
| _____ 4. Andrew Carnegie | d. oil tycoon |
| _____ 5. corporation | e. a group of people running companies as a single enterprise |
| _____ 6. monopoly | f. business philosophy that supported the horizontal integration of markets |
| _____ 7. laissez-faire capitalism | g. made his fortune in the steel industry |
| _____ 8. social Darwinism | h. a way of organizing a company by selling shares of stock in the company |
| _____ 9. department stores | i. created to satisfy the purchasing needs of people in large urban areas |
| _____ 10. John D. Rockefeller | j. theory that suggested the fittest people would be wealthy and the unfit would be poor |
| | k. became wealthy from the rise in communication devices |
| | l. exclusive control of an industry |
| | m. Karl Marx's philosophy that proposed the shared ownership of all property |
| | n. creator of the air brake for train cars |
| | o. philosophy stating that the government should not be involved in the affairs of business |



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DAILY QUIZ 15.3

FILL IN THE BLANK (10 points each) For each of the following statements, fill in the blank with the appropriate word, phrase, or name.

1. Monopolies and trusts were made illegal by the _____.
2. Most southern industries barred _____ from holding factory jobs.
3. By 1900 _____ made up about 18 percent of the labor force—with some 5 million workers.
4. Many industrial workers and unskilled laborers suffered from terrible _____ conditions.
5. Mary Harris “Mother” Jones helped run the _____, one of the more successful national unions.
6. The _____ was a period of intense strikes and violent labor confrontations in 1886.
7. _____ are people who oppose all forms of government.
8. Several Chicago police officers were killed in the _____, when police and protesters squared off.
9. Samuel Gompers formed the _____ to protect the interests of skilled workers.
10. Workers went on strike against the _____ sleeping-car factory in Pullman, Illinois, after wages were cut.