

Summative Assessment 2

Selected Response



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America Gears Up Summative Assessment (Selected Response)

Duration: One day

Standard(s) Assessed:

SS.A.5.4.1 The student knows the causes of the Industrial Revolution and its economic, political, and cultural effects on American Society.

Description of Assessment Activity:

This selected response summative assessment for the America Gears Up unit is a multiple-choice test that focuses on knowledge level understanding of the Industrial Revolution in the United States after the Civil War. A basic understanding of this information is necessary for students to be successful on the project that serves as the final assessment for this unit.

Teacher Directions:

Administer this summative assessment prior to starting the Multiple Intelligence project. Read or paraphrase the above description so students would understand the relationship between this factual level assessment to the summative Multiple Intelligence project. Go over the correct answers when the summative is returned. Allow discussion of questions and answers as they arise during this process.

Student Directions:

Read the question and select the best response from the four choices.

Scoring Method and Criteria:

Use the answer key that is provided to assess the multiple-choice assessment.



Name _____

Multiple-Choice Test

Directions: Read the question and select the **BEST** answer from the four choices.

Big Business:

☞ Business in general

1. Which of the following descriptions would **BEST** describe industries considered to be “Big Business” during the period between 1860-1910 in U.S. history?
 - a. These industries’ primary purpose was to improve the lives of all Americans.
 - b. These industries worked to together with the workers and consumers to provide the best possible product for the lowest price.
 - c. These industries attempted to monopolize or consolidate their products to increase profits often at the expense of their workers, consumers, and competition.
 - d. These industries, although large really had little impact on American society.
2. Which of the following **BEST** describes a corporation?
 - a. A business that is owned by individual stockholders who manage by vote.
 - b. A business that is owned by two individuals who share in the profits.
 - c. A business that is owned by one individual who gets all of the profits.
 - d. A business that is owned by individual stockholders who share in its profits but is run by representatives of the stockholders.
3. A business monopoly can be defined as
 - a. complete control over a product or service, so that competition is eliminated.
 - b. a situation where all competing businesses work together to provide a good product.
 - c. when the government takes control of an industry.
 - d. a situation where the workers of an industry control its decision making.
4. Why is competition in business important?
 - a. Competition allows businesses to work together to keep prices high.
 - b. Competition provides more products than consumers will buy.
 - c. When there is competition, products tend to be inferior.
 - d. When there is competition amongst similar businesses, products are sold at the lowest possible price.

☞ Railroads

5. The United States government helped early railroad companies extend railway lines by
 - a. providing the money to build the railroads.
 - b. giving the railroad companies land to use for the railroad right of ways.
 - c. providing labor to build the railroads.
 - d. determining which towns and cities the railroads would be located.
6. Two improvements that contributed to a nationwide rail system were
 - a. iron rails and sledgehammers.
 - b. the steel plow and electric lights.
 - c. electricity and the telephone.
 - d. the steel rail and standard gauge tracks.

7. Which of the following was **NOT** an effect of a transcontinental railroad system in the United States.
 - a. The nation was connected together with a transportation system.
 - b. The transcontinental railroad system created a market for raw materials and manufactured goods.
 - c. The transcontinental railroad system helped fuel the rapid industrial growth after the Civil War.
 - d. The railroad system was run in a way that promoted competition for the benefit of all American citizens.
8. One by-product of the development of the railroads was
 - a. a scattering of the U.S. population.
 - b. fewer big cities.
 - c. the movement of people to cities.
 - d. a reduction of immigration in the United States.
9. Early railroad owners formed "pools" in order to
 - a. increase competition by establishing more companies.
 - b. water their stock.
 - c. divide business in a particular area and share profits.
 - d. choose the best workers.
10. How did the United States government attempt to control the railroad corporations?
 - a. The government withdrew its funding for the railroad industry.
 - b. The U.S. Congress passed laws, like the Interstate Commerce Act, that regulated the railroad industry's business practices.
 - c. The President of the United States issued a declaration regulating the railroad industry.
 - d. The United States government differed to the states to pass laws regulating the railroad industry.

☞ Steel

11. Which of the following processes made steel making profitable?
 - a. the Bessimer process
 - b. the assembly line
 - c. mass production
 - d. the Bell process
12. Andrew Carnegie controlled every aspect of steel making in his steel corporation, from the mining of the ore, transporting it to the steel mill, to the finished product. This ability to control every aspect of steel production was known as
 - a. vertical integration.
 - b. horizontal integration.
 - c. backward segregation.
 - d. vertical segregation.
13. J.P. Morgan monitored his competition by placing officers of his bank on the boards of companies that he wanted to control. This method was known as a(n)
 - a. interlocking dictatorship.
 - b. trust.
 - c. vertical integration.
 - d. pool.
14. America's first billion-dollar corporation was
 - a. General Electric
 - b. Standard Oil.
 - c. United States Steel.
 - d. The Union Pacific Railroad.

15. Which of the following statements best sums up the role that steel played in the advancement of the Industrial Revolution in the United States?
- It had little or no effect.
 - Other materials had a greater effect on industrial society.
 - It was the material that held together the industrial society created by the Industrial Revolution.
 - Steel was expensive to make, therefore it was not used very much.

Oil

16. The first major product of the oil industry was
- kerosene.
 - gasoline.
 - lighter fluid.
 - natural gas.
17. The oil industry became a huge business
- with the building of electric generator plants.
 - when it was taken over by the government.
 - with the invention of the internal combustion engine.
 - when diesel engines were perfected.
18. John D. Rockefeller used all of the following tactics to achieve success in the oil industry **EXCEPT**
- employing spies.
 - extorting rebates from railroads.
 - showing mercy to his competitors.
 - pursuing a policy of rule or ruin.

Government's role

19. The first federal regulatory agency designed to protect the public interest from business combinations was the
- Federal Trade Commission.
 - Interstate Commerce Commission.
 - Consumer Affairs Commission.
 - Federal Anti-Trust Commission.
20. The Sherman Anti-Trust Act was effectively used to curb the power of
- manufacturing corporations.
 - labor unions.
 - state legislatures.
 - railroad corporations.
21. Generally, the Supreme Court in the late nineteenth century interpreted the Constitution in such a way as to favor
- labor unions.
 - corporations.
 - state regulatory agencies.
 - governmental power over the economy.

Labor

22. After the Civil War, the plentiful supply of unskilled labor in the United States
- helped to build the nation into an industrial giant.
 - was not a significant force, because industrialization required skilled workers.
 - came almost exclusively from rural America.
 - increasingly found work in agriculture.

23. One of the greatest changes that industrialization brought about in the lives of workers was
 - a. their movement to the suburbs.
 - b. the need for them to adjust their lives to the time clock.
 - c. the opportunity to relearn the ideals of Thomas Jefferson.
 - d. the narrowing of class divisions.
24. The gospel of wealth, which associated godliness with wealth,
 - a. discouraged efforts to help the poor.
 - b. inspired the wealthy to try to help the poor.
 - c. stimulated efforts to help minorities.
 - d. was opposed by most clergymen.
25. Early labor strikes
 - a. were very successful.
 - b. were often put down by strike breakers and led to violence.
 - c. brought many concessions from factory owners.
 - d. were supported by the United States government.
26. To provide workers with job security, reformers wanted to introduce all of the following except
 - a. job protection.
 - b. wage protection.
 - c. establishment of a workers' political party.
 - d. temporary unemployment compensation.
27. The Knights of Labor believed that republican traditions and institutions could be preserved from corrupt monopolists
 - a. when Republicans were removed from office.
 - b. with the economic and political independence of the workers.
 - c. by the development of strong craft unions.
 - d. by the development of women's unions.
28. The most effective and most enduring labor union of the post-Civil War period was the
 - a. National Labor Union.
 - b. Knights of Labor.
 - c. American Federation of Labor.
 - d. Knight of Columbus.
29. By 1900, American attitudes toward labor began to change as the public came to recognize the right of workers to bargain collectively and strike. Nevertheless,
 - a. labor unions continued to decline in membership.
 - b. the American Federation of Labor failed to take advantage of the situation.
 - c. the vast majority of employers continued to fight organized labor.
 - d. Congress declared the AFL illegal.
30. By 1900, organized labor in America
 - a. had temporarily ceased to exist.
 - b. had enrolled nearly half of the industrial labor force.
 - c. was accepted by the majority of employers as a permanent part of the new industrial economy.
 - d. had begun to develop a positive image with the public.
31. The phrase "captains of industry" referred to
 - a. ruthless individuals, like J.P. Morgan and J.D. Rockefeller, that controlled large corporations.
 - b. military officers that had been placed in charge of large industries by the U.S. government.
 - c. all of the presidents of corporations in the U.S. during the latter part of the 19th century.
 - d. steamship captains that worked for the steamship industry.
32. Some people who found fault with the captains of industry argued that these men
 - a. were basically socialists.
 - b. diminished the worker's quality of life.
 - c. tried to take the United States back to its old values.
 - d. failed to develop the industrial system quickly.

33. Historians critical of the captains of industry and capitalism concede that class-based protest has never been a powerful force in the United States because
- America has greater social mobility than Europe has.
 - few Europeans brought their political philosophies to the United States.
 - the captains of industry did not allow protest to take root.
 - many Americans inherited fortunes.
34. All of the following were important to the post-Civil War industrial expansion except
- a large pool of unskilled labor.
 - an abundance of natural resources.
 - American ingenuity and inventiveness.
 - immigration restrictions.
35. The tremendously rapid growth of American cities in the post-Civil War decades was
- fueled by an agricultural system suffering from poor production levels.
 - attributable to the closing of the frontier.
 - attributable to the migration of Native Americans moving to the cities.
 - fueled by a tremendous migration of immigrants from Europe.
36. Immigrants were important to the industrialization of the United States because
- they became the managers in the factories.
 - they provided labor for the factories when labor was scarce.
 - they generally settled in rural areas and didn't compete with American workers.
 - they brought their traditions to the United States.
37. Which of the following was not a reason that the agricultural improvements of the latter part of the 19th century contributed to industrialization in the United States?
- The improvements allowed farms to produce a surplus of food to feed the people working in factories in the cities.
 - Improvements, like the steel plow, required finished products from factories.
 - The improvements caused farms to consolidate, forcing farm workers to move to cities for industrial jobs.
 - The improvements forced farmers to employ immigrants, which kept them out of the industrial labor force.
38. In a country hungry for news, American newspapers
- often sensationalized news.
 - printed only objective articles.
 - generally supported the labor unions.
 - had the best interest of the general public in mind when printing articles.

Inventions

39. Inventions like the typewriter, the calculator, and cash register were important because
- they kept businesses from expanding.
 - they put men out of jobs.
 - they forced women to work long hours for little pay.
 - they made labor intensive tasks faster and more efficient.
40. Improvements and changes in the way foods were preserved and processed were important because
- farmers could now be to self sufficient.
 - the new surpluses of food being produced by improved agricultural methods could be preserved.
 - they increased the amount of food poisoning in the United States.
 - they provided an ample amount of food for all Americans.
41. The sewing machine was an innovative invention because
- it provided jobs for men in the "sweat shops" in the large cities.
 - it took jobs away from women.
 - more clothes could be produced at a lower price than before.
 - it was so inexpensive that all Americans could own one.

42. The telephone was important for all of the following reasons **EXCEPT**:
- It allowed the actual words to be transmitted over lines rather than just a code.
 - It provided a communication system that made people closer than ever before.
 - It created an important industry in the United States.
 - It isolated large areas of the United States from other areas.
43. The invention of the steel plow allowed
- areas of the United States to be opened up for farming that could not be farmed before due to the heavy soil.
 - farm workers to pull their plows in a more efficient way.
 - women to work in non-farm-related jobs.
 - cattle ranchers more range for their livestock.
44. Agricultural machines, like the mechanical reaper and the tractor, were important to agriculture in United States in the 19th century for all of the following reasons **EXCEPT**:
- They increased the need for women to work on the farm.
 - Human labor on the farm decreased, freeing workers to go to work in the factories.
 - They allowed a surplus of food to be produced, which could be used to feed the people living in the cities.
 - They allowed farms to be run like businesses, forcing many small farmers off the farm.
45. The invention of the electric dynamo or generator
- was not considered important until after the beginning of the 20th century.
 - provided a new source of energy for individuals and businesses.
 - was promoted by gas light industry as a good alternative.
 - provided electricity to everyone in the United States by 1850.
46. The electric light changed the lives of Americans during the latter part of the 19th century in all of the following ways **EXCEPT**:
- It allowed people to do activities at night that were not done before.
 - It helped spread the use of electricity.
 - It replaced less efficient lighting systems like gaslights.
 - It required the U.S government to provide electricity to all Americans.
47. An electric delivery system was essential because
- farmers were relying on electricity to power their machinery.
 - the military needed electricity to power their laser guns.
 - the use of electric lights and motors required reliable sources of electricity to larger and larger areas.
 - the telegraph system required large amounts of electricity to function correctly.
48. The assembly line changed the way factories worked in all of the following ways **EXCEPT**:
- It tremendously increased the amount of items produced in factories using the process.
 - It varied the tasks performed by workers, making them more satisfied with their jobs.
 - It allowed more people to own products coming from factories due to the increased amount of products produced.
 - It caused workers to perform the same task over and over, making their jobs boring.
49. In the early part of the 20th century, the mass production of automobiles provided Americans
- individual mobility that was unheard of before its invention.
 - an excuse to stay at home.
 - with a way to travel with nowhere to go.
 - something that they wanted but could not afford.
50. The invention of the airplane was important during the early part of the 20th century because of all of the following **EXCEPT**:
- It was a unique use of the internal combustion engine.
 - It proved that man could fly.
 - It allowed people to fly all over the world.
 - It showed the future of transportation in the United States.

America Gears Up Summative II Answer Key

1. c
2. d
3. b
4. d
5. b
6. d
7. d
8. c
9. c
10. b
11. a
12. a
13. a
14. c
15. c
16. a
17. c
18. c
19. b
20. b
21. b
22. a
23. b
24. a
25. b
26. c
27. b
28. c
29. c
30. d
31. a
32. b
33. b
34. d
35. d
36. b
37. d
38. a
39. d
40. b
41. c
42. d
43. a
44. a
45. b
46. d
47. c
48. b
49. a
50. c