

Industrialization Review Sheet

railroad companies
higher tariff rates
monopoly
labor unions
competitors
robber barons
working conditions
laissez-faire capitalism
railroads
corporation
industrial development
uniform shipping rates

shorter workday and higher wages
antitrust legislation
business
competition
monopolies or trusts
social Darwinism and laissez faire
Henry Ford
cities
Social Darwinism
Sherman Antitrust Act of 1890
eliminate competition
free-enterprise

1. A company that controls or dominates an industry _____
2. Most strikes by unions were unsuccessful mainly because government usually supported _____
3. The expansion of this furthered industrialization in the United States _____
4. This allows for greater accumulation of investment capital _____
5. This restricted the growth of monopolies _____
6. The idea that stronger businesses would succeed at the expense of weaker businesses _____
7. During the late 1800's, leaders of big business gave the greatest support to the passage of _____
8. An economic change that was encouraged in the "New South" _____
9. A major economic trend in the United States during the period from 1865 to 1900 was to _____
10. The Federal Government helped the transcontinental railroad companies by establishing _____

11. A type of economic system where Investments and profits are controlled by individuals

12. He developed the first assembly line

13. This group was willing to use force to achieve their goals

14. They sought to maximize their profits by eliminating competition and exploiting workers

15. Businesses formed trusts, pools, and holding companies mainly to increase profits by eliminating

16. A basic economic goal of labor unions of the late 19th century was to achieve

17. In the United States during the late 1800's, a major population trend was the movement of people from the farms to the

18. This legislation restores competition between similar businesses

19. One reason John D. Rockefeller, Andrew Carnegie, and J. Pierpont Morgan were sometimes called robber barons was because they used ruthless business tactics against

20. After the Civil War, one way business leaders tried to eliminate competition was by forming

21. Two philosophies that dominated the thinking of most political and business leaders during the late 19th century in the United States

22. During the late 19th century, Samuel Gompers, Terence Powderly, and Eugene Debs were leaders in the movement to improve

23. Between 1865 and 1920, contributed to the economic development of the United States by

24. Which term best describes United States economic policy during the era of the rise of big business

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