Chapter 14 SECTION 1 Review

The Expansion of Industry

Write the letter of the name that matches the description. A name may be used more than once.

a. Edwin L. Drake  c. Christopher Sholes  e. Alexander Graham Bell
b. Henry Bessemer  d. Thomas Alva Edison

______ 1. invented the typewriter
______ 2. invented the telephone
______ 3. developed an efficient technique for transforming iron into steel
______ 4. introduced an efficient means of retrieving oil from beneath the earth’s surface
______ 5. perfected the incandescent light bulb at his research laboratory in Menlo Park, New Jersey
______ 6. developed an entire system for producing and distributing electrical power and organized power plants around the nation

Chapter 14 SECTION 2 Review

The Age of the Railroads

If the statement is true, write “true” on the line. If it is false, change the underlined word or words to make it true.

1. At Promontory Point, Utah, where the Central Pacific and Union Pacific railroads met on May 10, 1869, a golden spike marked the linking of the nation by the first transcontinental railroad.

______________________________

2. J. P. Morgan was an industrialist whose company produced standard railroad cars and elegant sleeping cars. His company town, which he hoped would ensure a stable workforce, was criticized as “un-American.”

______________________________

3. The stockholders of the Union Pacific Railroad used the Pullman Company to make huge, unearned profits for themselves.

______________________________

4. In Munn v. Illinois, the states won the right to regulate the railroads for the benefit of farmers and other consumers.

______________________________

5. The Interstate Commerce Act reestablished the right of the railroad companies to supervise railroad activities and set up the Interstate Commerce Commission for that purpose.

______________________________
### Big Business and Labor

Write the letter of the term or name that matches the description.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>a. trust</th>
<th>e. holding company</th>
<th>i. Eugene V. Debs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>b. Mary Harris Jones</td>
<td>f. Social Darwinism</td>
<td>j. Sherman Antitrust Act</td>
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<tr>
<td>c. monopoly</td>
<td>g. Andrew Carnegie</td>
<td>k. American Federation of Labor</td>
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<tr>
<td>d. Industrial Workers of the World</td>
<td>h. vertical integration</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

1. formed the American Railway Union
2. process by which a company buys out all of its suppliers
3. millionaire tycoon who made his riches in the steel industry
4. focused on collective bargaining and used strikes as a major tactic
5. made it illegal for corporations to interfere with free interstate or international trade
6. a corporation that does nothing but buy out the stock of other companies
7. supporter of the Great Strike of 1877 and organizer of the United Mine Workers of America
8. organized in Chicago, 1905, by a group of radical unionists and socialists
9. theory that justified the efforts of millionaires and discouraged government interference in big business
10. a corporation made up of many companies that receive certificates entitling them to dividends on profits earned
11. a market in which one company has complete control over an industry’s production, quality, wages paid, and prices charged