

Gilded Age Worksheet Homework**Match Vocabulary:**

1. _____ Allowed for mass production of automobiles
2. _____ This law outlawed trusts, monopolies, and other forms of business that restricted trade.
3. _____ Provides consumers with choices
4. _____ An economic system in which factories, equipment, and other means of production are privately owned rather than being controlled by the government.
5. _____ Bought out and merged with other companies to limit competition in the oil industry.
6. _____ This man invested in Steel and eventually had a monopoly on the industry.
7. _____ Taking control of each step in the production and distribution of a product (Carnegie did this)
8. _____ New technology for turning iron into steel, gave rise to the Iron industry. It revolutionized the steel industry.
9. _____ A company that is recognized by law as existing independently from its owners
10. _____ Sole legal right to make or sell an invention for a specific period of time
11. _____ A company that completely dominates a particular industry
12. _____ Joining together as many firms from the same company as possible (John D. Rockefeller did this)
13. _____ Market regulates itself through supply and demand, no government interference - "leave business alone"
14. _____ Best run businesses run by most capable people would survive and prosper. This philosophy allows businesses to fail or succeed on their own
15. _____ A set of companies that are managed by a small group known as trustee

Matching Choices:

- A. Monopoly
- B. Trusts
- C. Vertical Integration
- D. Horizontal Integration
- E. Social Darwinism
- F. Laissez-Faire
- G. Patent

- J. Bessemer Process
- K. Henry Ford's Assembly Line
- L. Andrew Carnegie
- M. Competition
- N. Sherman Anti-Trust Act
- O. John D. Rockefeller
- H. Corporation
- I. Capitalism

Multiple Choice:

16. How did Henry Ford's development of the moving assembly line improve the standard of living in the United States?
 - A. It provided higher-paying jobs for auto workers
 - B. It reduced the length of the workday in Ford factories
 - C. It enabled Ford to produce cars that more Americans could afford
 - D. It provided more jobs for workers who made the steel that went into Ford Cars

17. The invention of the light bulb contributed to industrial growth in the United States by making it possible for –
- A. Production to continue at night
 - B. Workers to light their home
 - C. Electric companies to raise their prices
 - D. Cities to reduce crime by lighting city streets
18. The main goal of antitrust laws passed by Congress from 1870 to 1920 was to end unfair business practices by –
- A. Trust and monopolies
 - B. Several state governments
 - C. The federal government
 - D. Small businesses
19. Which choice lists the eras in the correct chronological order?
- A. American Revolution, Civil War, Gilded Age, Reconstruction
 - B. Reconstruction, Civil War, American Revolution, Gilded Age
 - C. American Revolution, Civil War, Reconstruction, Gilded Age
 - D. American Revolution, Gilded Age, Civil War, Reconstruction
20. During the late 1800s, the idea of Social Darwinism was used to explain the
- A. development of the Granger movement
 - B. need for settlement homes
 - C. creation of a national parks system
 - D. success or failure of businesses
21. Business leaders John D. Rockefeller, J. P. Morgan, and Cornelius Vanderbilt were referred to as robber barons primarily because they –
- A. bought titles of nobility from foreign governments
 - B. were ruthless in dealing with competitors
 - C. stole money from state and local governments
 - D. gained all of their wealth by illegal means

Fill-in (use word box below):

After the westward expansion, several inventions and discoveries were made that led Americans to move from the rural farm areas into the city. This change from hand and home production to machine and factory is known as the _____. Inventions, such as the _____, allowed factories to stay open later and work through the night, producing more. Several industries used the new technology to help their businesses flourish. For example, _____, who invested in the Steel Company, use the _____ process to make steel cheaper and more efficiently. Carnegie also took control of each step in the production and distribution of his product; this is known as _____ integration. Another form of integration was used by _____

_____, who played a large part in the oil industry. John D. Rockefeller bought out and merged with other companies to limit _____, this is called _____ integration. Carnegie and Rockefeller both had a _____ over their respective industries, meaning they completely dominated and limited competition. Without competition in these industries, consumers were given only one choice. The government believed in the philosophy of _____, in which the best business with the most capable people would survive and prosper. The government practiced _____ which allowed business to fail or succeed on their own without interference from the government, truly capturing the idea of survival of the fittest. While the government enjoyed the economic _____ big business brought in, but small businesses were not getting the opportunities to thrive, and consumers were being limited with their choices. There was much anger towards the government for not regulating big business, so to appease the people the government had to act. The _____ outlawed trust, monopolies, and other forms of businesses that restricted trade. While the law was passed, the government did not enforce it and big business continued their triumph.

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • John Rockefeller • Competition • Anti-Trust Act • Light bulb • Bessemer • Horizontal 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monopoly • Social Darwinism • Industrial Revolution • Andrew Carnegie • Vertical • Success • Laissez-Faire
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Inventor	Invention/Innovation	Significance
		Allowed for longer workday in the factories
	Bessemer Process	
Alexander Graham Bell		
Joseph Glidden		Led to the demise of the cattle industry, used to keep cattle fenced in
		Produce automobiles cheaper and faster
Samuel B. Morse		Another advance in communication
Wright Brothers		