**Chapter 11 - Labor During the Early Industrial Period**

1. Before 1860, most of the U.S. population lived \_\_\_\_\_ and most workers were \_\_\_\_\_ .

a. in small to medium cities; members of trade guilds.

**b. in rural areas; self-employed**

c. in large cities; self-employed

d. in large cities; employed in mills and factories.

2. In the antebellum period, the largest source of employment was

**a. the agricultural sector.**

b. the manufacturing sector.

c. government (local, state and federal)

d. the service industry.

3. Between 1820 and 1860, in the U.S.

a. real wages rose.

b. unskilled workers’ earnings fell relative to skilled workers’ earnings.

c. fertility rates fell.

d. the number of self-employed workers fell.

**e. All of the above.**

4. The high period of immigration in the first half of the 19th century was caused by

a. the Irish potato famine.

b. political unrest in Europe.

c. political unrest in China.

**d. Only a and b are correct.**

e. None of the above are correct.

5. Between 1810 and 1860 the number of workers in manufacturing

a. doubled.

b. tripled.

c. increased fivefold.

d. increased tenfold.

**e. increased twentyfold.**

6. The Waltham System

a. employed whole families to work in textile mills.

**b. employed young women in their late teens and early twenties.**

c. employed young children, who often worked 10-12 hours per day.

d. was considered a disreputable form of employment for women.

7. The Rhode Island System

**a. employed whole families to work in textile mills.**

b. employed young women in their late teens and early twenties.

c. banned the use of child workers in factories.

d. relied on a workforce mainly consisting of former slaves.

8. In the early antebellum period, New England women’s wages were about 1/3 of men’s wages. By 1860, New England women’s wages were

a. about ¼ of men’s wages.

**b. about ½ of men’s wages.**

c. more than men’s wages.

d. about equal to men’s wages.

9. From which country came the *fewest* immigrants during the large wave of immigrants who arrived in the U.S. in the 1840s and 1850s?

a. England.

b. Germany.

c. Ireland.

**d. Spain.**

10. For all workers together, real wages grew between \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ percent between 1820 to 1860.

a. 10; 20

b. 40; 60

**c. 60; 90**

d. 100; 150

11. What is the *least* accurate description of movements in real wages between 1800-1860?

**a. U.S. wages grew relative to those of England.**

b. The wages of females increased relative to those of males.

c. The wages of skilled laborers increased faster than those of unskilled laborers.

d. The U.S. became more unequal in terms of income.

12. Improvements in transportation during the first half of the 19th century

**a. enhanced labor mobility and made both product and labor markets more competitive.**

b. helped local political entities create monopolies, making both product and labor markets less competitive.

c. were only profitably implemented in the Northern states, causing product shortages in the Southern states.

13. As the U.S. became increasingly industrialized in the 19th century,

a. the poor got poorer.

b. the rich got poorer.

**c. the income of the poor grew more slowly than the income of the rich.**

d. the income of the poor grew more rapidly than the income of the rich.

14. Which of the following statements *best* describes the union movement between 1800-1860?

**a. Unions were composed primarily of craftsmen.**

b. Unions were concentrated primarily in rural towns and villages.

c. Union membership grew consistently through the period and comprised a substantial portion of the working population.

d. Women were more likely to belong to unions than men.

15. Which of the following statements presents *inaccurate* information about the early U.S. labor movement?

a. Courts in the early 19th century often found unions guilty of conspiracy.

**b. Unskilled factory workers were the primary beneficiaries of early labor gains.**

c. In the 1820s and 1830s, small craft societies began to coalesce to form larger unions.

d. Early unions experimented with collective bargaining, strikes and closed shops.

16. In *Commonwealth v. Hunt* (1842) the Supreme Court of Massachusetts

a. established a legal minimum wage in manufacturing.

**b. ruled that union members have the right to strike and push for a closed shop.**

c. found the Boston Bootmakers’ Society guilty of unlawful conspiracy.

d. established the 10-hour day as the legal maximum in manufacturing.

e. All of the above.

17. A closed shop is an agreement whereby

a. employers promise not to layoff workers during recessions.

b. employees are forbidden from joining a union.

c. employers pledge not to replace workers with machines.

**d. employees must join a recognized union as a condition of employment.**

18. Generally speaking, by 1860 which of the following groups could not vote in the U.S.?

a. white male citizens

b. black males in New York and New England

c. alien males in the agricultural Northwest

**d. white women in the North**

19. Which of the following best describes the antebellum U.S.?

a. Immigration peaked in the 1820s and slowly decreased through the Civil War.

b. Union membership grew consistently through the period and comprised a substantial portion of the working population by the Civil War.

c. English wages grew relative to those of the U.S.

**d. The percentage of people living in urban areas in U.S. approximately tripled.**

e. The North had the most unequal income distribution because of its large increase in industry.

20. By mid-century, American workers benefited by state regulations providing for

a. a minimum wage in manufacturing.

b. pensions for long-term employees.

**c. a ten-hour upper limit on the work day.**

d. periodic breaks for workers during the work day.

e. All of the above.