**Chapter 18 - The Emergence of America’s Labor Consciousness**

1. In 1860 the ratio of farmers to manufacturing workers was roughly \_\_\_\_ ; by 1910 that ratio was \_\_\_\_ .

a. 1:1; 1:5

b. 1:3; 1:1

**c. 3:1; 1:1**

d. 10:1; 1:1

2. Which of the following is *most* accurate about the period between the Civil War and World War I?

a. Many people moved to urban areas because the death rates were much lower there than in rural areas.

**b. Labor unions increased their membership significantly, and by the end of the period about 10 percent of the total labor force was in unions.**

c. Women’s participation in the labor force decreased because they did not want to work in the industrial sector.

d. The large increase in population was caused, in part, by significant increases in the birth rate.

3. Between 1800 and 1940, the U.S. birthrate fell steadily. Factors contributing to this downward trend include

a. urbanization.

b. rising female employment.

c. compulsory schooling

d. declining infant mortality.

**e. All of the above.**

4. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is (are) the key factor in explaining the decline in death rates in the U.S. in the late 19th and early 20th century.

**a. Improved sanitation**

b. Improved medical treatments

c. Urbanization

d. A more varied and nutritious diet

5. Which of the following statements is *least* accurate with regard to immigration after the Civil War?

a. The number of immigrants fluctuated dramatically until World War I.

b. The proportion of immigrants from Northern and Western Europe fell dramatically.

**c. The cost of crossing the Atlantic was much lower than it was in earlier decades.**

d. A growing network of relatives in the US could help immigrants find jobs and places to live.

e. The majority of immigrants moved to the Midwest to take advantage of the excellent farming opportunities.

6. Most immigrants to the U.S. in the 1980s and 1990s were from

a. Asia.

b. Eastern Europe.

c. Western Europe.

**d. Mexico and Latin America.**

7. In the late 19th and early 20th century, the relative earnings of foreign workers were \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the earnings of native workers after adjusting for differences in schooling, skills and other factors.

**a. approximately equal to**

b. much less than

c. slightly greater than

d. much greater than

8. All of the following groups benefited from immigration to the U.S. in the late 19th and early 20th century except

a. steamship companies

b. mining companies

c. manufacturing companies

d. railroads

**e. All of the above benefited from immigration.**

9. All of the following groups benefited from immigration to the U.S. in the late 19th and early 20th century except

a. manufacturing and mining companies.

b. retailers.

c. railroad companies.

**d. unskilled native workers.**

10. In 1917, Congress imposed a serious restriction on immigration when it passed \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ over President Wilson’s veto.

a. a quota system

b. a minimum wealth standard

**c. a literacy test**

d. a ban on Chinese immigration

11. By 1920, the average work week in manufacturing was about \_\_\_\_\_\_\_hours, although it was significantly lower for \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a. 40; immigrants

**b. 50; skilled workers**

c. 60; unskilled workers

d. 45; women

12. Between 1860 and 1890, both daily wages and annual earnings

a. fell slightly.

b. stayed roughly the same.

c. increased by 10%.

**d. increased by 50%.**

13. The percentage of women in the U.S. labor force \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ between 1880 and 1920.

**a. increased**

b. decreased

c. remained relatively constant

14. Between the 1880s and 1920, women composed roughly \_\_\_\_ of the workforce.

a. 1–2%

b. 5–10%

**c. 15–20%**

d. 30–40%

15. In 1910 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of children between the ages of 10 and 15 had jobs, but by 1920, this percentage had fallen to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ .

a. 50 percent; 25 percent

b. 30 percent; 20 percent

**c. 20 percent; less than 10 percent**

d. 10 percent; less than 1 percent

16. In the early 1900s, regulation of the use of child labor

a. was supported by trade unions.

b. was first legislated by some states, and later by the federal government.

c. was sometimes indirectly accomplished through compulsory school laws.

d. through federal legislation was initially struck down by the Supreme Court.

**e. All of the above.**

17. Which of the following is *most* accurate about the period between the Civil War and World War I?

a. An increasing share of the U.S. population lived in rural areas.

b. Unions pursued strategies of peaceful negotiation with employers.

c. The average number of hours of work increased significantly during the period.

**d. The difference between male and female wages decreased.**

18. During what period did the greatest violence between organized labor and companies occur?

a. 1800-1820.

b. 1860-1870.

**c. 1875-1895.**

d. 1910-1930.

19. The American Federation of Labor

a. was an amalgamation of two labor organizations.

b. had over 1 million members by 1905.

c. sought to control job opportunities and conditions within each craft.

d. allied with the National Civic Federation in attempt to create a more favorable public image.

**e. All of the above.**

20. Violent labor-management conflicts of the late 1800s included all of the following except

a. the Haymarket Square riot

b. the Carnegie Homestead Works incident

c. the Pullman strike

**d. the Credit Mobilier scandal**

21. American union membership as a percentage of the total nonfarm labor force reached its peak in

a. 1900

b. 1910

**c. 1920**

d. 1930

22. On the eve of World War I, gains for unions included all of the following *except*:

a. substantial wage gains for members in some industries, including bituminous coal mining.

b. the establishment of insurance programs to compensate workers injured on the job.

c. political victories, including the elevation of the Department of Labor to cabinet-level status.

**d. legal protection of the closed shop.**