

Glossary		CHAPTER 14 A New Industrial Age	
collective bargaining Negotiations between labor and management	leisure Freedom from duties or responsibilities	raw materials Unprocessed natural products	
corrupt Immoral or dishonest	merge To join together	robber baron Industrial leader of great wealth	
geologist Someone who studies the origin, history, and structure of the earth	monopoly Complete control over an industry	scheme A plan, usually secret	
kerosene A thin oil used as a fuel	preserve To protect from injury	sweatshop A small factory with poor working conditions	

AFTER YOU READ

Terms and Names

A. 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. _____ The Bessemer process was a useful way of turning iron into steel.
2. _____ Edwin L. Drake invented the telephone.
3. _____ The Interstate Commerce Act increased the federal government's power over the railroads.
4. _____ A business firm that controls all the competition in an industry holds a trust over the industry.
5. _____ In the late 1800s some unions looked to collective bargaining to reach agreements between workers and employers.

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

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| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Andrew Carnegie b. Knights of Labor c. <i>Munn v. Illinois</i> d. Industrial Workers of the World e. Thomas Alva Edison f. Mary Harris Jones | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> _____ 1. Developed the light bulb and a research laboratory in Menlo Park, New Jersey _____ 2. The court ruling that won states the right to regulate the railroads _____ 3. Millionaire businessman who gained control of the steel industry _____ 4. Union organized by a group of radical union members and socialists. _____ 5. Activist who helped lead the United Mine Workers of America |
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AFTER YOU READ (continued) **CHAPTER 14** A New Industrial Age

Main Ideas

1. In what ways did natural resources and inventions help change the nation in the years after the Civil War?

2. How did the growth of the railroad industry affect the development of other industries?

3. Who benefited more from the ideas of Social Darwinism, business leaders or workers?

4. How successful was the Sherman Anti-Trust Act in accomplishing its goals?

5. What role did the government take in the conflict between unions and management?

Think Critically

Answer the following questions on a separate sheet of paper.

1. Which invention do you consider more important, the telephone or electricity? Explain.

2. Do you think workers today can benefit from unions? Why or why not?