

**Part 1**

Match each person below with the industry he would most closely have been associated with.

- |                               |              |
|-------------------------------|--------------|
| 1. _____ Andrew Carnegie      | A. oil       |
| 2. _____ John D. Rockefeller  | B. banking   |
| 3. _____ Cornelius Vanderbilt | C. steel     |
| 4. _____ J.P. Morgan          | D. railroads |

Use the terms in the word bank below to fill-in the blanks in the paragraphs that follow. Use information from the reading, your notes, and your knowledge of U.S. history to help you complete this task.

means of production	monopoly	profit
complete	corporations	competition
capitalists	private	capital

The men listed above, and others like them, worked to gain \_\_\_\_\_ control of the businesses they were involved in. They didn't like \_\_\_\_\_. In other words, they wanted a \_\_\_\_\_!

The men who ran these businesses "owned" the \_\_\_\_\_ (the \_\_\_\_\_ resources). Because of this, they became known as "\_\_\_\_\_."

Capitalism, then, is an economic system based on the \_\_\_\_\_ ownership of the *means of production* by individuals, or groups of individuals who each own a share of the business (\_\_\_\_\_). The capitalists run their businesses for their own \_\_\_\_\_.

**Part 2**

14. Write three words to describe working conditions in factories of the late 1800's.

\_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_

15. Why were employers unwilling to improve conditions in their factories?
16. Why was it easy for employers to replace workers who complained about working conditions.
17. Workers who wanted better conditions joined together to form labor \_\_\_\_\_.
18. What is collective bargaining?
19. Difficulties that faced early unions included:
- a. many \_\_\_\_\_ did not believe they should be told how to run their businesses so they often \_\_\_\_\_ “troublemakers” who joined a union
  - b. many \_\_\_\_\_ were willing to take less \_\_\_\_\_ to do a job
  - c. \_\_\_\_\_ worked for less pay than men
  - d. many \_\_\_\_\_ workers refused to join unions that included \_\_\_\_\_.
  - e. the \_\_\_\_\_ was often against them
20. What was the major tool used by unions if collective bargaining failed?
21. What did *lockouts*, *blacklists*, and *yellow-dog contracts* all have in common?

Circle the correct answer in each statement.

22. Early unions were *very successful* / *not very successful* in winning their demands.
23. Unions *never* / *eventually* grew strong enough to win better pay and improved conditions for their members.