Anti-Trust Legislation

NAME

1. The Interstate Commerce Act (1887), the Sherman Antitrust Act (1890), and the Clayton Antitrust Act (1914) are similar in that they were intended to

   A) reaffirm the federal government's laissez-faire attitude toward big business
   B) increase the federal government's power to regulate business practices
   C) authorize the breakup of labor unions
   D) reject the use of trustbusting

2. Congress passed the Interstate Commerce Act (1887) and the Sherman Antitrust Act (1890) in response to

   A) foreign influences on the United States economy
   B) public demand for better roads
   C) monopolistic practices that were harmful to small businesses
   D) the failure of federal banks to provide loans to individuals

3. Many of the business trusts created in the late 1800s were eventually declared illegal primarily because they

   A) eliminated competition by forming monopolies
   B) combined companies that manufactured different products
   C) donated large sums of money to political candidates
   D) allowed children to work under unsafe conditions

4. In passing the Sherman Antitrust Act (1890), Congress intended to

   A) prevent large corporations from eliminating their competition
   B) distinguish good trusts from bad trusts
   C) regulate rates charged by railroads
   D) force large trusts to bargain with labor unions

5. The Supreme Court decisions in *Gibbons* v. *Ogden* and *Northern Securities Co.* v. *United States* were based on the federal government's power to

   A) issue patents
   B) control the stock market
   C) regulate interstate commerce
   D) encourage technological development