

# New South, Industry, and Labor Practice Test (Sample)

## Study Guide



**Everything you need from our exam experts!**

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**SAMPLE**

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# Introduction

Preparing for a certification exam can feel overwhelming, but with the right tools, it becomes an opportunity to build confidence, sharpen your skills, and move one step closer to your goals. At Examzify, we believe that effective exam preparation isn't just about memorization, it's about understanding the material, identifying knowledge gaps, and building the test-taking strategies that lead to success.

This guide was designed to help you do exactly that.

Whether you're preparing for a licensing exam, professional certification, or entry-level qualification, this book offers structured practice to reinforce key concepts. You'll find a wide range of multiple-choice questions, each followed by clear explanations to help you understand not just the right answer, but why it's correct.

The content in this guide is based on real-world exam objectives and aligned with the types of questions and topics commonly found on official tests. It's ideal for learners who want to:

- Practice answering questions under realistic conditions,
- Improve accuracy and speed,
- Review explanations to strengthen weak areas, and
- Approach the exam with greater confidence.

We recommend using this book not as a stand-alone study tool, but alongside other resources like flashcards, textbooks, or hands-on training. For best results, we recommend working through each question, reflecting on the explanation provided, and revisiting the topics that challenge you most.

**Remember:** successful test preparation isn't about getting every question right the first time, it's about learning from your mistakes and improving over time. Stay focused, trust the process, and know that every page you turn brings you closer to success.

Let's begin.

# How to Use This Guide

**This guide is designed to help you study more effectively and approach your exam with confidence. Whether you're reviewing for the first time or doing a final refresh, here's how to get the most out of your Examzify study guide:**

## **1. Start with a Diagnostic Review**

**Skim through the questions to get a sense of what you know and what you need to focus on. Your goal is to identify knowledge gaps early.**

## **2. Study in Short, Focused Sessions**

**Break your study time into manageable blocks (e.g. 30 - 45 minutes). Review a handful of questions, reflect on the explanations.**

## **3. Learn from the Explanations**

**After answering a question, always read the explanation, even if you got it right. It reinforces key points, corrects misunderstandings, and teaches subtle distinctions between similar answers.**

## **4. Track Your Progress**

**Use bookmarks or notes (if reading digitally) to mark difficult questions. Revisit these regularly and track improvements over time.**

## **5. Simulate the Real Exam**

**Once you're comfortable, try taking a full set of questions without pausing. Set a timer and simulate test-day conditions to build confidence and time management skills.**

## **6. Repeat and Review**

**Don't just study once, repetition builds retention. Re-attempt questions after a few days and revisit explanations to reinforce learning. Pair this guide with other Examzify tools like flashcards, and digital practice tests to strengthen your preparation across formats.**

**There's no single right way to study, but consistent, thoughtful effort always wins. Use this guide flexibly, adapt the tips above to fit your pace and learning style. You've got this!**

## Questions

- 1. What were mill stores known for in relation to textile workers?**
  - A. Offering high-quality goods**
  - B. Providing workers with free supplies**
  - C. Being company-owned shops with inflated prices**
  - D. Allowing workers to freely exchange goods**
- 2. What impact did labor strikes have on employers in the New South?**
  - A. They improved worker conditions**
  - B. They generally led to negotiation and compromise**
  - C. They created tensions and conflict**
  - D. They were supported by the government**
- 3. What was the primary economic industry in the New South post-Civil War?**
  - A. Agriculture, particularly cotton production**
  - B. Manufacturing and industry**
  - C. Mining and extraction**
  - D. Technology and innovation**
- 4. Which invention is NOT attributed to Thomas A. Edison?**
  - A. Phonograph**
  - B. Electric light bulb**
  - C. Arcade game**
  - D. Motion picture camera**
- 5. Which of the following firms was absorbed into U.S. Steel during corporate consolidation?**
  - A. Bethlehem Steel**
  - B. Carnegie Steel**
  - C. National Steel**
  - D. Drake's Folly**

- 6. What social system heavily impacted the lives of African American farmers in the New South?**
- A. Wage labor**
  - B. Sharecropping**
  - C. Tenant farming**
  - D. Corporate farming**
- 7. How did the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC) contribute to labor rights?**
- A. By promoting agricultural practices**
  - B. Through advocacy for social justice and fair labor practices**
  - C. By forming labor unions**
  - D. Through establishing job training programs**
- 8. What is the signed agreement between landowner and tenant that is central to tenant farming?**
- A. Lease Agreement**
  - B. Crop-lien Note**
  - C. Sharecropper Agreement**
  - D. Farm Tenancy Contract**
- 9. Which of the following statements is true about Nikola Tesla's contributions?**
- A. He solely invented the phonograph**
  - B. He was a major proponent of direct current systems**
  - C. His AC innovations transformed electrical power transmission**
  - D. He worked primarily in the field of chemical engineering**
- 10. What role did the New Deal play in labor relations in the South?**
- A. It reduced government intervention in labor**
  - B. It aimed to improve working conditions**
  - C. It eliminated labor unions**
  - D. It encouraged higher wages for workers**



## **Answers**

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1. C
2. C
3. A
4. C
5. B
6. B
7. B
8. B
9. C
10. B

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## **Explanations**

**1. What were mill stores known for in relation to textile workers?**

- A. Offering high-quality goods**
- B. Providing workers with free supplies**
- C. Being company-owned shops with inflated prices**
- D. Allowing workers to freely exchange goods**

Mill stores, which were company-owned shops associated with textile mills, held a significant role in the lives of textile workers during the industrial era. These stores often provided workers with essential goods and supplies, but they were known for their inflated prices compared to other market options. This created a situation where workers had limited choices, as the mill stores monopolized access to various products necessary for daily living. Due to the reliance on these stores for basic necessities, workers often found themselves in a financially disadvantaged position, further tying them to their employment by creating a dependency on the company for both income and essential goods. The fact that the stores were owned and operated by the mill itself indicates a controlled environment where prices could be set higher without competitive market influence. This dynamic not only impacted the financial well-being of workers but also reflected the broader labor conditions and exploitation prevalent in the textile industry during this period. Other options do not capture the essence of the mill store's role and primarily focus on aspects that did not resonate with the reality faced by textile workers. Those who worked in the mills often encountered hardships, and the nature of these stores amplified those difficulties through economic dependence.

**2. What impact did labor strikes have on employers in the New South?**

- A. They improved worker conditions**
- B. They generally led to negotiation and compromise**
- C. They created tensions and conflict**
- D. They were supported by the government**

Labor strikes in the New South often created tensions and conflict between workers seeking better conditions and employers determined to maintain control and profitability. Strikes were a way for workers to express dissatisfaction with wages, working conditions, and treatment, but they were frequently met with resistance from employers. This resistance included the use of strikebreakers, legal action, and sometimes violent confrontations. The conflicts that emerged during these strikes underscored the power struggles inherent in the labor movement and illustrated the broader social and economic tensions of the time. The impact of these strikes often extended beyond just the workplace, leading to increased polarization between labor and management and fostering an environment of mistrust. Strikes rarely resolved grievances peacefully; rather, they tended to escalate disputes and establish a legacy of conflict that influenced future labor relations in the region. In this context, recognizing the tensions created by strikes helps to understand the historical labor landscape of the New South.

**3. What was the primary economic industry in the New South post-Civil War?**

- A. Agriculture, particularly cotton production**
- B. Manufacturing and industry**
- C. Mining and extraction**
- D. Technology and innovation**

The primary economic industry in the New South after the Civil War was agriculture, with an emphasis on cotton production. Following the war, the South sought to rebuild its economy, which had heavily relied on agriculture before the conflict. Cotton re-emerged as a vital crop due to its profitability and the region's favorable climate for cotton cultivation. This industry was foundational in providing employment and economic stability, especially for many sharecroppers and tenant farmers who worked lands that were once part of large plantations. While manufacturing and industry did gain traction in the New South, especially later in the late 19th and early 20th centuries, agriculture remained the dominant economic force for a significant period after the conflict. The other choices, such as mining and extraction, played a role in certain areas, but they were not as central to the economy as cotton farming. Technology and innovation were also developing in the South but did not supplant agriculture as the primary economic driver in the immediate post-war years. Thus, cotton production was crucial in shaping the economic landscape of the New South.

**4. Which invention is NOT attributed to Thomas A. Edison?**

- A. Phonograph**
- B. Electric light bulb**
- C. Arcade game**
- D. Motion picture camera**

The invention that is not attributed to Thomas A. Edison is the arcade game. Edison is known for several groundbreaking inventions that significantly impacted technology and society during his time. The phonograph, electric light bulb, and motion picture camera are all inventions that he developed and patented, with the phonograph being one of the first devices to record and reproduce sound, the electric light bulb revolutionizing indoor lighting, and the motion picture camera contributing to the early development of cinema. Arcade games, on the other hand, emerged much later, primarily in the late 20th century, with the first commercial arcade video game, "Computer Space," being released in 1971, long after Edison's era. This chronological context highlights how the arcade game falls outside the scope of Edison's contributions to technology. Thus, identifying it as the correct answer reflects an understanding of the historical timeline of technological innovations.

**5. Which of the following firms was absorbed into U.S. Steel during corporate consolidation?**

- A. Bethlehem Steel**
- B. Carnegie Steel**
- C. National Steel**
- D. Drake's Folly**

The correct answer is Carnegie Steel because it played a pivotal role in the development of the steel industry in the United States and was at the forefront of corporate consolidation during the late 19th century. Founded by Andrew Carnegie, Carnegie Steel became one of the largest and most profitable steel companies in the country. In 1901, Andrew Carnegie sold his company to J.P. Morgan, who merged it with several other steel companies to create U.S. Steel, marking the first billion-dollar corporation in the world. This consolidation was a key moment in the history of American industry, as it represented a shift toward larger corporate entities and set the stage for the modern corporate landscape. The merging of Carnegie Steel with U.S. Steel allowed for significant economies of scale and significantly impacted the steel industry's trajectory in the 20th century. The other firms mentioned, such as Bethlehem Steel and National Steel, while notable in their own right, did not experience the same level of absorption into U.S. Steel at the time of its formation. Drake's Folly does not have relevance in the context of significant steel companies and their consolidation into U.S. Steel. Thus, Carnegie Steel's merger is the pivotal event that solidifies it as the correct choice.

**6. What social system heavily impacted the lives of African American farmers in the New South?**

- A. Wage labor**
- B. Sharecropping**
- C. Tenant farming**
- D. Corporate farming**

Sharecropping emerged as a dominant social system that significantly affected the lives of African American farmers in the New South following the Civil War. After the abolition of slavery, many African Americans sought to acquire land and establish autonomy, but economic hardships and a lack of resources often made outright ownership impossible. Sharecropping provided a way for these farmers to work the land, often owned by white landowners, in exchange for a share of the crop produced. In this arrangement, sharecroppers typically received land and basic supplies from landowners and, in return, they would give a substantial portion of their harvested crop—usually half or more—back to the landowner. While this system was meant to offer some degree of independence, it often trapped African American farmers in a cycle of debt and dependency. The high costs of renting land, equipment, and purchasing supplies led many sharecroppers to find themselves perpetually unable to escape their obligations, thereby limiting their economic mobility and reinforcing a system of inequality. In contrast, wage labor refers to working for a fixed wage, which was often not an option for many African Americans due to systemic barriers. Tenant farming, while somewhat similar, typically involved renting land for cash rather than sharing crops, leading to different economic ramifications.

**7. How did the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC) contribute to labor rights?**

- A. By promoting agricultural practices
- B. Through advocacy for social justice and fair labor practices**
- C. By forming labor unions
- D. Through establishing job training programs

The Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC) played a significant role in advocating for social justice and fair labor practices, which is why this answer is correct. Founded in 1957, the SCLC was instrumental in the American Civil Rights Movement, emphasizing the importance of nonviolent protest and civil disobedience. Their efforts extended beyond racial equality to include economic justice, leading to the pursuit of fair labor practices. The SCLC organized campaigns that highlighted the plight of workers, especially those in marginalized communities who faced discriminatory labor practices, low wages, and unsafe working conditions. They conducted demonstrations to draw attention to these issues, working to mobilize communities around the importance of fair employment and labor rights, which ultimately helped to galvanize public support for broader labor rights initiatives. Other choices include activities that, while potentially beneficial, do not directly reflect the specific contributions of the SCLC to labor rights. For example, promoting agricultural practices relates more to agricultural policy rather than labor rights advocacy. Forming labor unions is a more direct tactic associated with labor organizations rather than a civil rights organization. Establishing job training programs, while aligned with workforce improvement, is not at the core of the SCLC's historical focus which emphasized civil rights and social equity.

**8. What is the signed agreement between landowner and tenant that is central to tenant farming?**

- A. Lease Agreement
- B. Crop-lien Note**
- C. Sharecropper Agreement
- D. Farm Tenancy Contract

The central signed agreement in tenant farming is a Crop-lien Note. This document establishes the financial arrangement between a landowner and a tenant farmer. In the context of tenant farming, which was particularly prevalent in the southern United States after the Civil War, the Crop-lien system enabled farmers who lacked cash or credit to secure the necessary resources for planting and harvesting crops. Under this agreement, the tenant would farm the land and, in return, the landowner would allow them to use the land and provide necessary supplies. After the harvest, the tenant would pay back the landowner with a portion of the crop or its equivalent value. This arrangement was crucial for farmers who did not own land, as it allowed them to work towards financial independence while also adhering to the financial constraints they faced. Other options, while relevant to farming, do not encapsulate the specific agreement that defines the tenant farming relationship in the same way. The Lease Agreement typically refers to general rental terms and might involve cash payments rather than shared crops. The Sharecropper Agreement is a specific arrangement under tenant farming but does not have the financial documentation aspect embodied in a Crop-lien Note. A Farm Tenancy Contract also lacks the specific provisions that characterize the Crop-lien system, which

**9. Which of the following statements is true about Nikola Tesla's contributions?**

- A. He solely invented the phonograph**
- B. He was a major proponent of direct current systems**
- C. His AC innovations transformed electrical power transmission**
- D. He worked primarily in the field of chemical engineering**

Nikola Tesla's contributions are significant primarily due to his pioneering work in alternating current (AC) systems, which revolutionized the way electrical power is transmitted and used. The adoption of AC over direct current (DC) allowed electricity to be transmitted over long distances more efficiently, facilitating the widespread use of electricity in homes, industries, and cities. Tesla's innovations, such as the development of the AC motor and the transformer, were crucial in enabling this transition. In contrast, Tesla did not invent the phonograph; that invention is attributed to Thomas Edison. While he did have some interactions with direct current systems early in his career, he is more famously known for advocating for AC systems. Additionally, Tesla's main focus was on electrical engineering rather than chemical engineering, which diverges from his established legacy in electrical innovations. Thus, the statement regarding his contributions to AC technology is the one that accurately reflects his impact on the field.

**10. What role did the New Deal play in labor relations in the South?**

- A. It reduced government intervention in labor**
- B. It aimed to improve working conditions**
- C. It eliminated labor unions**
- D. It encouraged higher wages for workers**

The New Deal played a significant role in shaping labor relations in the South, primarily through its focus on improving working conditions. During the Great Depression, the federal government implemented various programs designed to support economic recovery and provide relief to struggling workers. One of the key initiatives was the National Labor Relations Act of 1935, also known as the Wagner Act, which established the right of workers to organize and engage in collective bargaining. This was particularly impactful in regions like the South, where labor movements were historically weaker. The New Deal also included measures to improve working conditions, such as the establishment of the Fair Labor Standards Act that set minimum wage and overtime pay standards, which had a direct effect on labor practices in the region. While some other options might touch on related themes, they do not capture the breadth of the New Deal's influence on labor relations as effectively as the improvement of working conditions. For instance, the New Deal did not eliminate labor unions; rather, it supported their growth and significance in advocating for workers' rights during a tumultuous economic period. Similarly, while it did promote higher wages and some degree of government intervention, the overarching theme of improving conditions for workers is what distinguishes this answer as the most accurate representation of the New Deal's impact.



## Next Steps

**Congratulations on reaching the final section of this guide. You've taken a meaningful step toward passing your certification exam and advancing your career.**

**As you continue preparing, remember that consistent practice, review, and self-reflection are key to success. Make time to revisit difficult topics, simulate exam conditions, and track your progress along the way.**

**If you need help, have suggestions, or want to share feedback, we'd love to hear from you. Reach out to our team at [hello@examzify.com](mailto:hello@examzify.com).**

**Or visit your dedicated course page for more study tools and resources:**

**<https://newsouthindustrylabor.examzify.com>**

**We wish you the very best on your exam journey. You've got this!**