



Garment Industry Labor Quiz

1. Which of the following is not a characteristic commonly associated with sweatshops?
 - A) Low wages
 - B) Organized labor force
 - C) Long hours
 - D) Poor working conditions
2. What ultimately spelled the end of apartment-based garment factories in New York at the end of the 18th century?
 - A) Legislation
 - B) Disease
 - C) Improved technology
 - D) Overproduction
3. What type of worker is often willing to work in sweatshop labor conditions?
 - A) Workers in desperate need of a job
 - B) Illegal immigrants who may be anxious to avoid involvement with governmental agencies
 - C) Workers who don't speak English or have special skills
 - D) All of the above
4. What important gains did "The Uprising" achieve?
 - A) Paid vacations for workers
 - B) Increased public awareness about sweatshop conditions
 - C) Higher wages for workers
 - D) Encouraged workers to take action to improve their conditions
5. What factors led to the tragic deaths of the Triangle Factory Fire of 1911?
 - A) Workers are believed to have been locked in the factory
 - B) Firefighters' ladders and water from hoses could not reach the top floors of the building
 - C) Many workers chose to jump from windows to their deaths rather than burn alive
 - D) All of the above

6. Which was NOT a result of the Triangle Factory Fire of 1911?

- A) The first workplace health and safety laws were passed
- B) 146 people – mostly young immigrant girls – lost their lives
- C) The owners of the factory were held criminally responsible
- D) The role that strong unions could have in preventing such tragedies became clear

7. What have modern working conditions been like in many of L.A.'s garment factories?

- A) Garment factories now use the latest technologies and rely less heavily on human labor
- B) Most positions are now filled by college students rather than immigrants
- C) Factories are similar to the sweatshops of the early 1900's
- D) Garment factory workers are paid minimum wage and participate in regular fire drills

8. What kind of power do factory workers have when they organize themselves?

- A) Factory workers are the foundation of the garment industry and can strike or otherwise disrupt the production of goods until their demands for fair working conditions are met
- B) They can break all production records through streamlined manufacturing systems
- C) Factory workers can agree to produce their own garment designs and revolutionize the fashion world
- D) They can collect thousands of dollars for charitable causes in the community

9. How have retailers in the past insulated themselves from responsibility for sweatshop labor conditions?

- A) They've manufactured products themselves, without relying on sub-contractors
- B) They said the workers are employees of the factories, not the retailers, and that the factories are solely responsible for worker conditions
- C) They've pushed for legislation exempting them from responsibility
- D) They've deported all illegal workers who complained about unfair working conditions

10. How can low price points set by retailers affect the wages of those who manufacture the product?

- A) Low price points increase consumer purchasing power and fund paid vacations for factory workers
- B) Low prices mean less product needs to be manufactured
- C) Low price points set by retailers limit the funds available to pay sub-contractors, who in turn minimize labor costs in order to cover manufacturing expenses and protect profits
- D) Low prices stimulate the development of new technologies to streamline the manufacturing process