

1.1.1. CHAPTER 2: THE LABORER IN THE CULTURE OF CAPITALISM

1.1.2. TRUE OR FALSE QUESTIONS

1. The capitalist's view of money is similar to that of the Colombian peasant in that both views exhibit a belief that money has a life of its own.
2. Migration became an important factor in the development of capitalism because it kept the cost of labor low.
3. In the culture of capitalism, ethnic and racial groups were unified because they were all part of the laboring class.
4. The theories of Karl Marx formed the basis for socialism and served as a blueprint for union organizers.
5. Factories which have moved their assembly operations from core to peripheral countries have brought about the entrance into the labor market of young women because traditionally women in these countries work harder than men.

1.1.3. MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

1. The laborer, a person who survives by selling his or her labor, _____.
 - a. has been the basis of all economies throughout history
 - b. exists only in capitalist societies and plays no part in socialist societies
 - c. is historically a recent phenomenon evolving from the growth of capitalism
 - d. is no more than a skill in the capitalist system
2. It is imperative to keep the cost of production as low as possible in order to maximize profits because _____.
 - a. investors must receive a high return as an incentive to not take their money elsewhere
 - b. enterprises must assure enough profit to reward laborers
 - c. it allows them to create new markets in peripheral countries by paying workers higher wages which allow them to purchase the products they produce
 - d. they can be used for necessary environmental cleanup
3. The working class which emerged from the British economy was unlike any before it because _____.
 - a. it received a fair share of the profits produced by their labor
 - b. it was mobile, segmented by various characteristics, subject to discipline and militant
 - c. it was made up of free men, unlike previous laborers who were serfs and slaves
 - d. indentured servants were the earlier labor force
4. The revolution which began in France in 1848 and spread into parts of Europe _____.
 - a. was a struggle for power among European aristocrats
 - b. was a religious struggle against birth control brought on by the writings of Malthus which blamed the high birth rate of the poor for poverty
 - c. expressed conflict between the rich and the poor
 - d. after the beheading of the ruling class
5. The relocation of industries from core to peripheral countries usually occurs because _____.

- a. labor-intensive industries can control the price of labor by exploiting the cheap labor available in peripheral countries
- b. wages paid to workers in the peripheral countries allow them to buy the products which they produce, thus creating new markets
- c. they cannot find enough workers in the core countries and are forced to look to the peripheral countries to provide labor to meet the demand for their products
- d. shipping costs have been reduced to a minimum in the last twenty years

1.1.4. SHORT ANSWER AND/OR ESSAY QUESTIONS

1. What is meant by the terms “use value” and “exchange value”? Give examples of both.
2. The five major components of capitalism are commodities, money, labor power, means of production, and production. Explain the relationship between these using a capitalist enterprise as an example.
3. What is meant by the hypothetical device called a “black box” in the culture of capitalism? What are some of the consequences of this system?
4. What is “commodity fetishism” and what purpose does it serve?
5. Discuss the concept of time and its relationship to the culture of capitalism. What effect does this have on society?
6. How are discipline and control used by managers to maintain a reliable source of labor?

1.1.1. CHAPTER 2: THE LABORER IN THE CULTURE OF CAPITALISM

1.1.2. True or False

1. True (baptism of money)
2. True (labor motility)
3. False (segmentation)
4. True (resistance)
5. False (outsourcing)

1.1.3. Multiple Choice

1. C (chapter introduction)
2. A (outsourcing)
3. B (construction ... working class)
4. C (resistance)
5. A (outsourcing)

1.1.4. Short Answer (all fall into Bloom’s Comprehension Domain)

1. primer on elements
2. primer on elements
3. primer on elements
4. baptism of money
5. discipline
6. discipline