

1. After World War I, one way in which the Red Scare, the passing of the Quota Acts, and the growth of the Ku Klux Klan were similar is that they all
 - 1) exploited fears about people who were considered un-American
 - 2) encouraged the assimilation of new immigrants into American society
 - 3) supported the goals of the suffrage movement
 - 4) exhibited prejudice against African Americans
2. Which movement's primary goal was the ratification of a constitutional amendment authorizing Prohibition?
 - 1) abolitionist
 - 2) Populist
 - 3) temperance
 - 4) settlement house
3. National attention was drawn to the Scopes trial of 1925 because the case
 - 1) represented a conflict between science and religion
 - 2) reversed a previous Supreme Court decision on free speech
 - 3) upheld the right of veterans to protest in Washington, D. C.
 - 4) revealed the extent of prejudice against immigrants
4. One common theme in many of the writings of Ernest Hemingway, F. Scott Fitzgerald, and Langston Hughes was
 - 1) the need to regulate business
 - 2) the benefits of mass production
 - 3) optimism for reforms promised by the Great Society
 - 4) dissatisfaction with the American culture of the 1920
5. The convictions of Sacco and Vanzetti in the 1920s most closely reflected the
 - 1) increase in nativist attitudes
 - 2) federal government's war on crime
 - 3) corruption of political machines
 - 4) rise in labor unrest
6. Henry Ford's use of the assembly line in the production of automobiles led directly to
 - 1) a decrease in the number of automobiles available
 - 2) a decrease in the cost of automobiles
 - 3) an increase in the unemployment rate
 - 4) an increase in the time needed to produce a single automobile
7. What was a main result of national Prohibition during the 1920s?
 - 1) Respect for the law decreased.
 - 2) Woman's suffrage was restricted.
 - 3) Racial prejudice increased.
 - 4) Religious tolerance grew.
8. **"Public Ignores Prohibition Restrictions"**
"Evolution and Creation Debated in Scopes Trial"
"Women Bring Change to the Industrial Workforce"
 What do headlines such as these from the 1920s illustrate?
 - 1) conflict between traditional and modern values
 - 2) trend toward mass consumption of consumer goods
 - 3) hostility of certain groups toward ethnic minorities
 - 4) debate over the role of government in the economy
9. What was a principle reason for rapid economic growth in the United States during the 1920s?
 - 1) prosperity of American agriculture
 - 2) increase of American imports
 - 3) development of many new consumer goods
 - 4) increased spending on defense
10. Which generalization can *best* be drawn from the experiment with national Prohibition (1919–1933)?
 - 1) Social attitudes can make laws difficult to enforce.
 - 2) Americans resent higher taxes.
 - 3) Morality can be legislated successfully.
 - 4) People will sacrifice willingly for the common good.
11. The 1920's are often called the "Roaring Twenties" because the decade was noted for
 - 1) changing cultural values
 - 2) economic depression
 - 3) political reform
 - 4) overseas expansion
12. A study of the "flappers" of the 1920's would indicate that
 - 1) some women rejected traditional feminine roles
 - 2) many women were elected to national political office
 - 3) women were fired from traditionally male occupations
 - 4) the earning power of women was equal to that of men in the same occupation
13. Which event of the 1920's was most *inconsistent* with the racial and ethnic intolerance of the decade?
 - 1) Red Scare
 - 2) Harlem Renaissance
 - 3) Sacco-Vanzetti trial
 - 4) resurgence of the Ku Klux Klan
14. Which change in the buying habits of American consumers occurred during the 1920's?
 - 1) The number of credit purchases increased.
 - 2) Locally made products were preferred over national brands.
 - 3) Preferences for imported goods greatly increased.
 - 4) Homemade products experienced a revival in popularity.
15. The growth of the automobile industry after World War I changed the United States economy by
 - 1) stimulating the development of other new industries
 - 2) decreasing employment opportunities for assembly-line workers
 - 3) increasing the number of railroad passengers
 - 4) encouraging government operation of major industries
16. The economic boom and the financial speculation of the 1920's were caused in part by
 - 1) installment buying and an unregulated stock market
 - 2) the expansion of civil rights to women and minorities
 - 3) the mobilization of the economy for war
 - 4) increased government restrictions on big business

17. Which is an accurate statement about American society during the 1920's?

- 1) The public expressed great interest in sports heroes and movie stars.
- 2) Social attitudes were identical to those of earlier decades.
- 3) Political figures were widely praised as role models.
- 4) Achieving equal opportunity for minorities became a major social goal.

18. Automobiles, radio, motion pictures, and television are technological advances of the 20th century. These inventions affect American life because they

- 1) are less popular than had been anticipated
- 2) tend to standardize American culture
- 3) have little impact on traditional lifestyles and values
- 4) are generally too expensive for ordinary working people

19. Which opinion contributed to the restrictive immigration legislation of the 1920's?

- 1) Religious differences are not important.
- 2) Well-educated immigrants should be kept out of the country.
- 3) Only skilled workers are needed for factory jobs.
- 4) Some immigrant groups will never be assimilated.

20. "Instead of meeting on the front porch under the watchful eyes of adults, our young people are now traveling to the next town or city and spending long hours together in what are virtually 'private rooms on wheels.' "

The concern voiced in this quotation from the 1920's was most probably caused by the rapid development of

- 1) the railroad
- 2) the automobile
- 3) movies and movie theaters
- 4) regular bus service between cities

21. Which development led to the other three?

- 1) decline in the availability of mass transit
- 2) expansion of roads and highways
- 3) rise of the automobile industry
- 4) growth of suburban housing

22. Which factor contributed to the Red Scare in the United States during the 1920's?

- 1) Germany's attacks on United States cargo ships
- 2) the radical nature of the national administration in power
- 3) widespread hostility toward big business
- 4) success of the Communist Revolution in Russia

23. The Tennessee trial of John T. Scopes in 1925 illustrated a conflict concerning what?

- 1) free competition in the marketplace
- 2) due process of law
- 3) freedom of the press
- 4) religious beliefs and scientific theories

24. A major goal of the immigration acts of the 1920s was to

- 1) allow unlimited immigration from Southeast Asia
- 2) assure equal numbers of immigrants from all nations
- 3) favor wealthy and well-educated immigrants
- 4) use quotas to limit immigration from southern and eastern Europe

25. Duke Ellington, Langston Hughes, and Bessie Smith are most closely associated with efforts to

- 1) expand the Back to Africa movement
- 2) fight discrimination through the judicial system
- 3) promote the cultural identity of African Americans through the arts
- 4) establish the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People

26. Base your answer to the question on the poem below and on your knowledge of social studies.

Mother to Son

Well, son, I'll tell you:
Life for me ain't been no crystal stair.
It's had tacks in it,
And splinters,
And boards torn up,
And places with no carpet on the floor— Bare.
But all the time
I've been a-climbin' on,
And reachin' landin's,
And turnin' corners,
And sometimes goin' in the dark
Where there ain't been no light.
So boy, don't you turn back.
Don't you set down on the steps
Cause you finds it kinder hard.
Don't you fall now— For I've still goin', honey,
I've still climbin',
And life for me ain't been no crystal stair.

—Langston Hughes, 1922

One purpose of this poem, written during the Harlem Renaissance, was to

- 1) explain the advantages of inner-city life
- 2) discuss ideas in the language used by immigrant Americans
- 3) ask African Americans to accept things as they are
- 4) encourage African Americans to continue their struggle for equality

27. Which factor encouraged an American policy of neutrality during the 1930s?

- 1) disillusionment with World War I and its results
- 2) decline in the military readiness of other nations
- 3) repeal of Prohibition
- 4) economic prosperity of the period

28. Which foreign policy did Warren G. Harding support when he used the phrase “return to normalcy” during his presidential campaign of 1920?

- 1) appeasement
- 2) internationalism
- 3) containment
- 4) isolationism

29. “The business of America is business.”

— President Calvin Coolidge

By making this statement, President Coolidge was expressing his support for

- 1) higher taxes on corporations
- 2) banking regulations
- 3) democratic socialism
- 4) the free-enterprise system

30. Which group did *not* fare well during The Coolidge prosperity in the 1920's?

- 1) small farmers
 - 2) bankers
 - 3) automobile manufacturers
 - 4) stock market speculators
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