

Chapter 24—The 1920s

1. The term "flapper" referred to
 - a. women who joined the air force during the war.
 - b. modern, single, women who smoked and wore short dresses.
 - c. women who supported Prohibition by attacking saloons and saloonkeepers.
 - d. feminists who organized political and action groups.
 - e. women who publicly debated the merits of the League of Nations.

ANSWER: b

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: Marriage, Sexuality, Celebrity

2. The purpose of welfare capitalism was to
 - a. give workers more control over their working conditions.
 - b. encourage workers to join unions.
 - c. encourage worker loyalty to capitalism.
 - d. fund unemployment rolls.
 - e. subsidize business enterprises.

ANSWER: c

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: Business Promises, Work Realities

3. All of the following could be said of Warren G. Harding's tenure as president except
 - a. he continued the worst repression of the post-WWI Red Scare by jailing leftists.
 - b. he staffed his cabinet with some highly capable men.
 - c. his administration suffered from scandals.
 - d. he was influenced easily by his friends.
 - e. the Republican Party was returned to power.

ANSWER: a

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 1

REFERENCES: Harding and the Politics of Personal Gain

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4. Calvin Coolidge

- a. raised taxes and increased government regulation of business.
- b. lowered taxes and decreased government regulation of business.
- c. lowered taxes but increased government regulation of business.
- d. raised taxes but decreased government regulation of business.
- e. raised taxes on the rich but reduced them for the working class.

ANSWER: b

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 1

REFERENCES: Coolidge and Laissez-Faire Politics

5. During his tenure as secretary of commerce, Herbert Hoover

- a. promoted a return to simpler times.
- b. promoted a cooperative approach toward business.
- c. sought direction from Calvin Coolidge.
- d. was implicated in the Teapot Dome scandal.
- e. successfully addressed the problems in the farm economy.

ANSWER: b

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 1

REFERENCES: Hoover and the Politics of Associationalism

6. While commerce secretary, Herbert Hoover accomplished all of the following except

- a. convincing steel executives to reject the twelve-hour day.
- b. persuading farmers to join marketing cooperatives.
- c. encouraging workers to join unions.
- d. focusing on standardizing industrial products.
- e. persuading some bankers in the South to organize regional associations.

ANSWER: c

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: Hoover and the Politics of Associationalism

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7. The following early supporters of Prohibition later withdrew their support except
- a. rural white Protestants
 - b. feminists
 - c. progressive reformers
 - d. middle class urbanites
 - e. None of these choices.

ANSWER: a

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Prohibition

8. The Dawes Plan
- a. called on the U.S. government to lend money to Germany.
 - b. ended the steel strike in 1924.
 - c. resulted in the reduction of Germany's war debt.
 - d. was heavily criticized by U.S. bankers.
 - e. was opposed by the Republican Party.

ANSWER: c

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: The Politics of Business Abroad

9. All of the following factors contributed to the postwar depression in U.S. agriculture except
- a. recovery of European farms after the war ended.
 - b. falling prices of farm products
 - c. a significant rise in the use of tractors.
 - d. a decline in European demand for U.S. products
 - e. substantial increase in acreage in production

ANSWER: e

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 3

REFERENCES: Agricultural Depression

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10. A significant change that emerged in the 1920s was that
- rural Americans were isolated from the consumerism of cities.
 - rural Americans fully embraced "modernism."
 - the number of people living in cities outpaced that of people in rural areas.
 - the number of people living in rural areas outpaced that of people in cities.
 - the number of people joining unions increased dramatically.

ANSWER: c

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: Cultural Dislocation

11. In the 1920s, the Ku Klux Klan did all of the following except
- continue to thrive only in the South.
 - attract a significant female membership.
 - achieve some degree of political power in some states.
 - focus their bigotry on Catholics and Jews.
 - emphasize traditional morality.

ANSWER: a

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 1

REFERENCES: The Ku Klux Klan

12. The Immigrant Restriction Acts
- widened the number of countries from which immigrants could come.
 - were passed with relatively little protest.
 - increased the number of immigrants from eastern Europe.
 - resulted in a labor shortage.
 - admitted more Africans to the U.S.

ANSWER: b

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: Immigration Restriction

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13. The rise of fundamentalism was
- a. fueled by renewed popularity of broad interpretations of the Bible.
 - b. a reaction to the growth of liberal Protestantism.
 - c. most pronounced in large cities.
 - d. short-lived.
 - e. supportive of scientific theories.

ANSWER: b

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: Fundamentalism versus Liberal Protestantism

14. Liberal Protestants
- a. supported the fundamentalist rejection of modernism.
 - b. by far outnumbered fundamentalists.
 - c. opposed evolution.
 - d. supported William Jennings Bryan during the Scopes trial.
 - e. believed in rational inquiry and social activism.

ANSWER: e

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: Fundamentalism versus Liberal Protestantism

15. Which of the following is not true of the Scopes trial?
- a. It was a test of the First Amendment.
 - b. It contributed to the removal of references to Charles Darwin in texts.
 - c. It featured two key public figures as opposing attorneys.
 - d. It inspired more fundamentalists to enter politics.
 - e. It was set up by the American Civil Liberties Union.

ANSWER: d

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 3

REFERENCES: The Scopes Trial

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16. Which of the following statements could not be said of the labor movement in the 1920s?

- a. Union membership continued to grow.
- b. Unions lost ground in most industries.
- c. Unions remained suspect in the eyes of the middle class.
- d. It was slow to include all workers in the ranks of organized labor.
- e. Supreme Court decisions hurt labor organizing efforts.

ANSWER: a

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 1

REFERENCES: Business Promises, Work Realities

17. All of the following are true of African Americans and the employment prospects in the 1920s except

- a. African Americans increasingly moved north for greater job opportunities.
- b. African Americans were not able to work in the growing automotive industry.
- c. some groups tried to organize unions.
- d. African American workers found few allies among white workers.
- e. African Americans could find more job opportunities in urban centers.

ANSWER: b

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 1

REFERENCES: African Americans

18. All of the following statements reflect the African-American experience in the North during the Harlem Renaissance except

- a. African-American artists drew from their own cultural heritage.
- b. The Harlem Renaissance attracted attention from whites.
- c. African Americans developed increasing political power.
- d. Many African Americans still depended on white patrons for support.
- e. African-American writers and artists expressed racial pride.

ANSWER: c

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: The Harlem Renaissance

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19. Mexican migration to California was marked by
- a. a large number of musicians and artists arriving in Los Angeles.
 - b. the lack of good paying jobs for them.
 - c. the flowering of Mexican American culture.
 - d. rising hostility against them.
 - e. all of these choices.

ANSWER: e

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Mexican Americans

20. It cannot be said of the 1920s that
- a. the Democratic Party enjoyed a late resurgence.
 - b. it was a period of tremendous consumer growth.
 - c. it fostered bigotry.
 - d. it generated a lot of criticism among intellectuals and artists.
 - e. working-class and rural Americans benefited little from the prosperity.

ANSWER: a

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: Democracy on the Defensive

21. Economically, the 1920s was a period of
- a. high unemployment and recession.
 - b. declining standards of living.
 - c. growth, prosperity, and unprecedented productivity.
 - d. economic stagnation.
 - e. return of farm prosperity.

ANSWER: c

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 1

REFERENCES: Prosperity

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22. All of the following was part of the new consumer lifestyle of the 1920s except
- a. new appliances eased the burden of housework.
 - b. the automobile made vacations and camping trips popular.
 - c. poverty was eliminated from American society.
 - d. high quality, fashionable clothes were available to most Americans.
 - e. advertising increased consumer demand.

ANSWER: c

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 3

REFERENCES: A Consumer Society

23. Modern advertising techniques
- a. exploited insecurities and secret desires of consumers.
 - b. were not effective due to poor-quality graphics.
 - c. were so vulgar that newspapers banned the ads.
 - d. demeaned and ridiculed working-class Americans.
 - e. were not essential to the growth of the consumer economy.

ANSWER: a

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: A Consumer Society

24. Sexual mores of the 1920s
- a. were basically the same as before World War I.
 - b. were not influenced by the automobile.
 - c. encouraged husbands and wives to enjoy recreational activities and physical intimacy together.
 - d. eliminated confusion and hostility between the sexes.
 - e. became more conservative.

ANSWER: c

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: Marriage, Sexuality, Celebrity

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25. "Men and women shall have equal rights" is the opening line to
- H.L. Mencken's novel *Inherit the Wind*.
 - the Eighteenth Amendment to the Constitution.
 - the Equal Rights Amendment.
 - the Sheppard-Towner Act.
 - None of these choices.

ANSWER: c

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: The Women's Movement Adrift

26. Which of the following is a true statement about American workers in the 1920s?
- Farmers made more money than industrial workers.
 - Skilled workers received high wages, and some enjoyed paid vacations, sick leave, and other benefits.
 - Sixty percent of industrial workers lived below the poverty level.
 - Men and women were increasingly paid comparable wages.
 - Most workers belonged to unions.

ANSWER: b

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: Business Promises, Work Realities

27. Union membership declined in the 1920s because of all of the following except
- business, government, and middle-class hostility.
 - the success of welfare capitalism.
 - the unions' failure to actively recruit unskilled and semiskilled workers.
 - adverse rulings from the Supreme Court.
 - extremely high union membership dues.

ANSWER: e

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 3

REFERENCES: Business Promises, Work Realities

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28. The presidents elected in the 1920s were all
- a. Republicans.
 - b. Democrats.
 - c. crusading reformers and ex-Progressives.
 - d. veterans of World War I.
 - e. born in large cities.

ANSWER: a

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 1

REFERENCES: The Politics of Business

29. Warren G. Harding was
- a. a serious, quiet, formal Yankee whose policies were later admired by Ronald Reagan.
 - b. elected because he was the winning general in World War I.
 - c. an intellectual who had difficulty dealing with Congress.
 - d. president when the stock market crash occurred and the Great Depression started.
 - e. a handsome, genial political hack whose administration was riddled with corruption

ANSWER: e

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: Harding and the Politics of Personal Gain

30. In the Teapot Dome scandal,
- a. Harding's secretary of the interior took bribes and awarded fraudulent leases to oil companies.
 - b. Harding's head of the Veterans' Bureau saved the government millions of dollars
 - c. Harding's cabinet members enforced the Prohibition laws.
 - d. Harding's surgeon general misdiagnosed a heart attack and caused the death of the president.
 - e. the President engaged in an affair with a young office worker.

ANSWER: a

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: Harding and the Politics of Personal Gain

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31. Calvin Coolidge

- a. was a cheerful alcoholic who liked to "carouse" with his friends.
- b. believed that the federal government must regulate the economy and control big business.
- c. was president when the Great Depression started.
- d. was a somber, honest politician who did not socialize with "the boys."
- e. significantly raised income and estate taxes.

ANSWER: d

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: Coolidge and Laissez-Faire Politics

32. In the Kellogg-Briand Pact,

- a. the U.S. finally agreed to join the League of Nations.
- b. signatories agreed to unite against German aggression in Europe.
- c. the United States agreed to remove its troops from Haiti.
- d. American bankers canceled the German war debt.
- e. fifteen nations outlawed war and vowed to settle disputes peacefully

ANSWER: e

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: The Politics of Business Abroad

33. Rural Americans in the 1920s

- a. saw cities as centers of modernity and progress.
- b. regarded themselves as the force behind a new and prosperous American culture.
- c. were eager to participate in the new consumer marketplace but were fearful of its influence.
- d. rejected the growing Prohibition movement.
- e. believed that cities were beyond redemption.

ANSWER: c

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 3

REFERENCES: Cultural Dislocation

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34. As a result of the Scopes trial,
- a. Tennessee repealed its anti-evolution law.
 - b. Scopes was found innocent and given a promotion.
 - c. publishers eliminated references to Darwin's theories from science textbooks.
 - d. the American Civil Liberties Union was destroyed.
 - e. Clarence Darrow died.

ANSWER: c

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 3

REFERENCES: The Scopes Trial

35. In 1924, the Johnson-Reed Act
- a. enlarged the total number of immigrants annually admitted to the United States.
 - b. virtually eliminated immigration of eastern Europeans and Asians.
 - c. restricted immigration from Western Hemisphere nations for the first time in history.
 - d. favored immigrants who would speak English.
 - e. opened immigration to Asians.

ANSWER: b

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 3

REFERENCES: Immigration Restriction

36. Mexican Americans in the 1920s
- a. were mostly low-paid farm and construction workers.
 - b. quickly achieved citizenship and organized politically.
 - c. abandoned their cultural and religious traditions in order to "fit in" with U.S. society.
 - d. were the largest ethnic group working in the auto industry in Chicago and Detroit.
 - e. were employed primarily on the railroads.

ANSWER: a

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 3

REFERENCES: Mexican Americans

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37. The "people's capitalism" referred to
- communism in the 1920s.
 - the communist party slogan in 1928.
 - the notion that everyone could potentially own a piece of corporate America.
 - the small group of businessmen who tried to eliminate unions altogether.
 - none of these choices

ANSWER: c

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: A Consumer Society

38. The Nonpartisan League of North Dakota
- sought to end Prohibition.
 - crusaded for Protestant fundamentalist values.
 - drew attention to the agricultural crisis.
 - advocated immigration restrictions.
 - supported the Ku Klux Klan.

ANSWER: c

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 3

REFERENCES: Agricultural Depression

39. Workers in which of the following industries fared the worst during the 1920s?
- steel and textiles
 - automobiles and textiles
 - railroads and textiles
 - coal and textiles
 - garments and textiles

ANSWER: d

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 3

REFERENCES: Business Promises, Work Realities

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40. Which of these people avidly countered the growing belief among intellectuals in the 1920s that democracy was obsolete?
- a. Walter Lippman
 - b. Herbert Hoover
 - c. Alice Paul
 - d. John Dewey
 - e. H.L. Mencken

ANSWER: d

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Democracy on the Defensive

41. Women's rights activists disagreed over
- a. support for a suffrage amendment to the Constitution.
 - b. the role that the League of Women Voters should play.
 - c. whether women should be given special workplace protections because of their sex.
 - d. the precise wording of the Equal Rights Amendment.
 - e. All of these choices.

ANSWER: c

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: The Women's Movement Adrift

42. Women with ambition generally sought work as all of the following except
- a. social workers.
 - b. teachers.
 - c. librarians.
 - d. nurses.
 - e. department store clerks

ANSWER: e

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: Business Promises, Work Realities

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43. All of the following were appointed by Warren G. Harding to federal positions except
- a. Harry M. Daugherty.
 - b. Albert Fall.
 - c. Edward L. Doheny.
 - d. Charles R. Forbes.
 - e. Andrew Mellon.

ANSWER: c

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 3

REFERENCES: Harding and the Politics of Personal Gain

44. U.S. investment in Latin America ____ from 1917 to 1929.
- a. more than doubled
 - b. quadrupled
 - c. was cut in half
 - d. declined to almost nothing
 - e. did not change

ANSWER: a

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: The Politics of Business Abroad

45. The presidential candidate for the Farmer-Labor Party in 1924 was
- a. William Jennings Bryan.
 - b. Robert LaFollette.
 - c. Teddy Roosevelt.
 - d. Jack Dempsey
 - e. Woodrow Wilson.

ANSWER: b

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 3

REFERENCES: Prosperity

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46. What does the term "authentic Negritude" refer to?
- a. a synonym for the Harlem Renaissance.
 - b. the urging by black leaders that African Americans embrace their cultural heritage.
 - c. the demeaning behavior that white patrons expected of the black artists they supported.
 - d. the central theme of Marcus Garvey's movement.
 - e. None of these choices.

ANSWER: c

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: The Harlem Renaissance

47. The sports figure who achieved the greatest celebrity fame in the 1920s was
- a. baseball star Babe Ruth.
 - b. racing star Rudolph Valentino.
 - c. boxer Jack Dempsey.
 - d. writer Bruce Barton.
 - e. football star Jack Johnson

ANSWER: a

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 1

REFERENCES: Marriage, Sexuality, Celebrity

48. The 1927 film *The Jazz Singer* is historically significant because it
- a. led to the formation of the new Ku Klux Klan.
 - b. explored the lives of new immigrants as well as their relationships with African Americans.
 - c. was the first full-length feature film.
 - d. celebrated blues music.
 - e. all of these choices.

ANSWER: b

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: History Through Film: The Jazz Singer (1927)

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49. In 1920 the National American Woman Suffrage Association was transformed into the
- National Women's Party.
 - National Organization of Women.
 - League of Women Voters.
 - Women's International Peace and Freedom League.
 - Ladies' Sewing Circle.

ANSWER: c

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 3

REFERENCES: The Women's Movement Adrift

50. Charles A. Lindbergh became a celebrity in the 1920s when he
- completed the first solo flight across the Atlantic.
 - made the first blockbuster movie.
 - challenged the failure of the two-party political system to represent the interests of ordinary people.
 - organized a strike in the steel industry.
 - ran for President.

ANSWER: a

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 1

REFERENCES: Marriage, Sexuality, Celebrity

51. In the 1920s, economic growth was due mainly to the production of capital goods.
- True
 - False

ANSWER: False

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: A Consumer Society

52. The results of the Lynds' survey indicated that even working-class families could afford many luxuries.
- True
 - False

ANSWER: False

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: A Consumer Society

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53. Calvin Coolidge significantly reduced the amount of control that government had over the economy.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: The Politics of Business; Coolidge and Laissez-Faire Politics

54. Ethnic associations, affiliations, and celebrations declined during the 1920s.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: European American Ethnics

55. During the 1920s, agricultural interests acquired substantial lobbying power.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 3

REFERENCES: Agricultural Depression

56. The 1920 census revealed that more Americans lived in rural, rather than urban, areas.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 1

REFERENCES: Cultural Dislocation

57. Only a very small number of Americans responded to the nativist arguments of the Ku Klux Klan.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: The Ku Klux Klan

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58. Skilled industrial workers enjoyed higher wages and benefits in the production boom of the 1920s.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: Business Promises, Work Realities

59. During the 1920s, African Americans continued to migrate from the South to industrial cities where they enjoyed increasing success in finding high-paying jobs.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: African Americans

60. Mexican immigrants in California and African Americans in Harlem shared similar experiences.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: Mexican Americans

61. The concept of introducing new automobile model styles each year was started by Ford Motor Company.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: A Consumer Society

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62. After Amelia Earhart's solo flight across the Atlantic, opportunities for women in aviation greatly improved.
- a. True
 - b. False

ANSWER: False

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: Business Promises, Work Realities

63. Prohibition increased the power and wealth of organized crime.
- a. True
 - b. False

ANSWER: True

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: Prohibition

64. For Fundamentalists, God is a deity who intervenes directly in the lives of individuals and communities.
- a. True
 - b. False

ANSWER: True

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: Fundamentalism versus Liberal Protestantism

65. H. L. Mencken was a popular novelist who idealized the virtues and values of small-town America.
- a. True
 - b. False

ANSWER: False

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: The Scopes Trial

66. Warren Harding and Woodrow Wilson had much in common.
- a. True
 - b. False

ANSWER: False

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 1

REFERENCES: Introduction

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67. The 1920s seemed geared toward personal gratification.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 1

REFERENCES: Introduction

68. Most celebrities were political leaders.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: Marriage, Sexuality, Celebrity

69. Welfare capitalism was meant to be humane to workers, it had nothing to do with trying to discourage unionization.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: Business Promises, Work Realities

70. By 1929, as many as 7 million Americans, most of them people of ordinary, middle-class means, owned stock.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 3

REFERENCES: A Consumer Society

71. By 1924, as many as 4 million Americans are thought to have belonged to the Ku Klux Klan.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: The Ku Klux Klan

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72. Unions had virtually no presence in white-collar places of employment.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: Business Promises, Work Realities

73. The number of female college students increased by 50 percent during the 1920s.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: Business Promises, Work Realities

74. The United States did nothing in response to France's occupation of the Ruhr in 1923.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: The Politics of Business Abroad

75. The Kellogg-Briand Pact contained strict enforcement mechanisms.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: The Politics of Business Abroad

76. Female workers had the same benefits as male workers.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: Business Promises, Work Realities

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77. The 1920s were hard for farmers.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: Farmers, Small-Town Protestants, and Moral Traditionalists

78. Albert Fall was the only member of Warren Harding's "Ohio gang" to serve time in prison.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: Harding and the Politics of Personal Gain

79. The Republican Party selected Warren G. Harding as its presidential candidate in 1920 because he was a tough, hard-nosed, competent leader.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 1

REFERENCES: Harding and the Politics of Personal Gain

80. Herbert Hoover believed that government should control industry.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 1

REFERENCES: Hoover and the Politics of Associationalism

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81. Herbert Hoover helped to negotiate the Five-Power Treaty.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 3

REFERENCES: The Politics of Business Abroad

82. The 1924 Dawes Plan eliminated Germany's reparations debt.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: The Politics of Business Abroad

83. The tractor really helped farmers.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: Agricultural Depression

84. Alice Paul and her allies succeeded in getting Congress to pass an Equal Rights Amendment.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: The Women's Movement Adrift

85. In the 1920s all women activists supported protective legislation for female workers.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: The Women's Movement Adrift

Chapter 24—The 1920s

86. President Harding released Socialist Party leader Eugene Debs from jail.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 3

REFERENCES: Harding and the Politics of Personal Gain

87. When President Harding died in office, he had been publicly disgraced by the scandals of his administration.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: Harding and the Politics of Personal Gain

88. Herbert Hoover believed that the government should not play a significant role in economic development.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 1

REFERENCES: Hoover and the Politics of Associationalism

89. U.S. negotiators at the Washington Conference used their strategic advantage to encourage European and Asian participants to sign a disarmament pact.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 3

REFERENCES: The Politics of Business Abroad

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90. During the 1920s advertising expenditures went down.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 1

REFERENCES: A Consumer Society

91. Ordinary Americans without immediate access to cash were still able to purchase consumer goods using the _____ plan.

ANSWER: installment

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: A Consumer Society

92. The book that portrayed Jesus as the consummate business executive was titled _____.

ANSWER: *The Man Nobody Knows*

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 3

REFERENCES: Business Promises, Work Realities

93. _____ regarded every word written and each event depicted in the Bible as complete truth.

ANSWER: Fundamentalists

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 3

REFERENCES: Fundamentalism versus Liberal Protestantism

94. William Jennings Bryan and Clarence Darrow took opposite sides in the _____.

ANSWER: Scopes trial

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: The Scopes Trial

95. The poet who symbolized black cultural pride and a rejection of the importance of white opinion during the Harlem Renaissance was _____.

ANSWER: Langston Hughes

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: The Harlem Renaissance

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96. _____ was the greatest black baseball player.

ANSWER: Josh Gibson

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: African Americans

97. Robert LaFollette ran for president in 1924 as the candidate of the _____ Party.

ANSWER: Farmer-Labor

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 3

REFERENCES: Prosperity

98. _____ was the best-known, most-feared American gangster in the 1920s.

ANSWER: Al Capone

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: Prohibition

99. The unemployment rate between 1922 and 1929 never rose above _____ percent.

ANSWER: 5

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: Prosperity

100. By 1930, _____ percent of all purchases were made on the installment plan.

ANSWER: 15

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: A Consumer Society

101. _____ introduced the concept of the annual automobile model change in 1924.

ANSWER: General Motors

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: A Consumer Society

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102. An estimated _____ percent of workers remained mired in poverty during the 1920s, unable to afford a healthy diet or adequate housing, much less costly consumer goods.

ANSWER: 40

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 3

REFERENCES: Business Promises, Work Realities

103. _____, head of the Veterans' Bureau, swindled the government out of \$200 million in hospital supplies.

ANSWER: Charles R. Forbes

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 3

REFERENCES: Harding and the Politics of Personal Gain

104. _____ wrote *The Great Gatsby*.

ANSWER: F. Scott Fitzgerald

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 3

REFERENCES: The "Lost Generation" and Disillusioned Intellectuals

105. The idea of the _____ promoted the independence of African Americans.

ANSWER: New Negro

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: The Harlem Renaissance

106. Coolidge supported the _____ as a way to reduce U.S. military commitments abroad and shrink the size of the federal government.

ANSWER: Kellogg-Briand Pact

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: The Politics of Business Abroad

107. _____ presided over the Ku Klux Klan's growth during the 1920s.

ANSWER: Hiram Evans

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 3

REFERENCES: The Ku Klux Klan

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108. The census of _____ would be the benchmark for determining immigration quotas under the 1924 Johnson-Reid Immigration Act.

ANSWER: 1890

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: Immigration Restriction

109. After 1924, _____ became the country's chief source of immigrant labor.

ANSWER: Mexicans

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 1

REFERENCES: Mexican Americans

110. _____ became the same kind of magnet for Mexican Americans that Harlem was for African Americans.

ANSWER: Los Angeles

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: Mexican Americans

111. Disillusioned white writers of the 1920s are called the _____.

ANSWER: Lost Generation

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 3

REFERENCES: The “Lost Generation” and Disillusioned Intellectuals

112. The _____ industry was the highest paying.

ANSWER: automotive

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: Business Promises, Work Realities

113. By 1929, a mere _____ percent of the nation's industrial workforce belonged to unions.

ANSWER: 10

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: Business Promises, Work Realities

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114. Hoover envisioned an economy built on principles of _____ wherein businessmen, farmers and professionals would share information and seek ways to cooperate.

ANSWER: association

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: Hoover and the Politics of Associationalism

115. The United States, Britain, Japan, France and Italy agreed to scrap more than two million tons of warships in the _____ Treaty.

ANSWER: Five Power

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: The Politics of Business Abroad

116. Evanangelist _____ built one of the country's first mega-churches in Los Angeles.

ANSWER: Aimee Semple McPherson

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: The Scopes Trial

117. The _____ Pact outlawed war as a tool of national policy.

ANSWER: Kellogg-Briand

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: The Politics of Business Abroad

118. The film _____ helped inspire the revival of the Ku Klux Klan in the 1920s.

ANSWER: *Birth of a Nation*

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 3

REFERENCES: The Ku Klux Klan

119. Two religious groups targeted by the Ku Klux Klan in the 1920s were _____ and _____.

ANSWER: Jews, Catholics
Catholics, Jews

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: The Ku Klux Klan

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120. The pseudoscience known as _____ contended that nations could improve their population by expanding stronger racial strains and shrinking weaker ones.

ANSWER: eugenics

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 3

REFERENCES: Immigration Restriction

121. Teapot Dome

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Harding and the Politics of Personal Gain

122. Dawes Plan

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: The Politics of Business Abroad

123. League of Women Voters

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: The Women's Movement Adrift

124. Harlem Renaissance

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: The Harlem Renaissance

125. consumer durables

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: A Consumer Society

126. Johnson-Reed Immigration Restriction Act of 1924

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Immigration Restriction

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127. flappers

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Marriage, Sexuality, Celebrity

128. Alfred E. Smith

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: European American Ethnics

129. Ku Klux Klan

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: The Ku Klux Klan

130. Washington Conference on the Limitation of Armaments

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: The Politics of Business Abroad

131. people's capitalism

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: A Consumer Society

132. welfare capitalism

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Business Promises, Work Realities

133. Describe associationalism and discuss how it differed from laissez-faire capitalism. To what extent were either of these approaches operative during the 1920s?

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Coolidge and Laissez-Faire Politics; Hoover and the Politics of Associationalism

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134. What contributed to the depression in the farm industry after the war? What did farmers do to try to combat this depression? What was the government's response?

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Farmers, Small-Town Protestants, and Moral Traditionalists; Agricultural Depression

135. Describe the resurgence of the Ku Klux Klan. Why did this nativist group attract so many followers?

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: The Ku Klux Klan

136. Briefly describe the Scopes trial. What was its significance?

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: The Scopes Trial

137. Describe the Harlem Renaissance. What was its significance?

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: The Harlem Renaissance

138. Discuss the rise of advertising and mass marketing. How did these innovations influence the development of the consumer society of the 1920s?

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: A Consumer Society

139. Discuss the Eighteenth Amendment and its impact on American society in the 1920s.

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Prohibition

Chapter 24—The 1920s

140. The 1920s was considered a decade of prosperity. Without a doubt, the postwar period was a time of great economic growth for the nation as a whole. All U.S. residents, however, did not enjoy the same prosperity as did the more-visible middle class. Describe Americans for whom the twenties was a time of both frustration as well as pleasure. Be specific as you refer to the experiences of different groups.

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Prosperity; A Consumer Society; Business Promises, Work Realities; The Women's Movement Adrift; Farmers, Small-Town Protestants, and Moral Traditionalists; Agricultural Depression; Cultural Dislocation; Prohibition; The Ku Klux Klan; Immigration Restriction; European American Ethnicity; African Americans; The Harlem Renaissance; Mexican Americans; The "Lost Generation" and Disillusioned Intellectuals

141. The decade following World War I was a period of tremendous growth and prosperity for the United States. It also was a period of contradiction and conflict as the forces of modernity confronted the power of tradition. Discuss the factors that gave rise to these conflicts and where they were most pronounced. In your opinion, did one tradition or modernity "win" over the other?

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: A Consumer Society; Marriage, Sexuality, Celebrity; The Women's Movement Adrift; Prohibition; The Ku Klux Klan; Immigration Restriction; Fundamentalism versus Liberal Protestantism; The Scopes Trial; Ethnic and Racial Communities; European American Ethnicity; African Americans; The Harlem Renaissance; Mexican Americans; The "Lost Generation" and Disillusioned Intellectuals

142. Describe the Harding, Coolidge and Hoover administrations. In what way did each reflect the temper of the postwar era?

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: The Politics of Business; Harding and the Politics of Personal Gain; Coolidge and Laissez-Faire Politics; Hoover and the Politics of Associationalism; The Politics of Business Abroad

143. American foreign policy in the 1920s was a combination of traditional military intervention, economic influence, and Wilsonian-like international peace initiatives. Discuss specific policies that illustrate the conflict between the laissez-faire and associationalist theories of the era.

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: The Politics of Business; Harding and the Politics of Personal Gain; Coolidge and Laissez-Faire Politics; Hoover and the Politics of Associationalism; The Politics of Business Abroad

Name: _____ Class: _____ Date: _____

Chapter 24—The 1920s

144. Describe the experience of women, people of color and the working class in the 1920s. Was this a time of progress or regression (or both) for these groups? How so?

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Marriage, Sexuality, Celebrity; Business Promises, Work Realities; The Women's Movement Adrift; The Ku Klux Klan; Ethnic and Racial Communities; European American Ethnics; African Americans; The Harlem Renaissance; Mexican Americans