

AMDG

American History 8 – Mr. Ruppert
Chapter 23 Open Packet Evaluation (35 points)

DO NOT WRITE ON THIS QUIZ

Match each statement with the correct item.

- | | | | |
|----|---------------|----|------------------|
| a. | disarmament | d. | expatriates |
| b. | speakeasies | e. | W. E. B. Du Bois |
| c. | nickelodeons | a. | talkie |
| d. | communists | b. | Billy Sunday |
| e. | assembly line | c. | Fundamentalism |
| a. | W. C. Handy | d. | anarchists |
| b. | flappers | e. | bootleggers |
| c. | John Scopes | | |

1. called for “a renaissance of American Negro literature”
2. limits on military weapons
3. people who leave their native country to live elsewhere
4. secret, illegal clubs that served alcohol
5. people who favor government ownership of all property
6. movie with sound
7. broke Tennessee law by teaching evolution
8. young women who used their freedom to challenge traditional dress and behavior
9. system of chains, slides, and conveyor belts that moves parts between workers
10. Protestant religious movement that taught that the Bible was literally true

Main Idea Multiple Choice:

11. After the war, the government canceled contracts for war materials, resulting in a dramatic rise in
 - a. manufacturing, especially in the electrical appliances industry.
 - b. contracts for cars.
 - c. immigration.
 - d. prices and unemployment.
12. Some members of the press placed the blame for postwar labor strikes on
 - a. nativists and communists.
 - b. the Ku Klux Klan.
 - c. immigrants from Mexico, Japan, and southern Europe.
 - d. Communists and anarchists.

13. The Red Scare refers to many Americans' fear of
- a. an invasion by Spain.
 - b. postal workers.
 - c. political radicals and Communists.
 - d. textile mill strikers.
14. The 1920s are often called the
- a. Red Scare.
 - b. Jazz Age.
 - c. Lost Generation.
 - d. Great Migration.
15. During the 1920s, most magazine, newspaper, and radio ads urged people
- a. into believing that life was more fun at the movies.
 - b. into believing that they could easily repair and maintain a Model T.
 - c. to buy more than they could afford.
 - d. who lived in apartments into believing that they could afford to buy a home.
16. Warren G. Harding won a landslide victory after promising
- a. an end to scandals that had rocked the previous administration.
 - b. to limit business growth.
 - c. a return to normalcy.
 - d. a chicken for every pot and a car in every garage.
17. The significance of the Teapot Dome scandal was that
- a. herds of cattle were given to Harding.
 - b. injured World War I veterans went without medical supplies.
 - c. federal oil reserves were given to private oil companies.
 - d. navy officials gained illegal access to valuable oil and ore deposit
18. Many members of the Ohio Gang were
- a. cabinet members whose illegal actions tainted Coolidge's presidency.
 - b. President Harding's friends whose illegal actions resulted in scandal.
 - c. undercover government agents who worked to end organized crime in Chicago.
 - d. arrested and charged with the murder of Al Capone in Cincinnati, Ohio.
19. People who smuggled illegal alcoholic drinks into the United States during prohibition were known as
- a. speakeasies.
 - b. bootleggers.
 - c. agents.
 - d. actors.
20. Sherwood Anderson, F. Scott Fitzgerald, Ernest Hemingway, e.e. cummings, and John Dos Passos were
- a. federal agents who participated in the Palmer raids.
 - b. gold medal winners at the 1924 Olympics.
 - c. among the most creative composers and musicians of the Jazz Age.
 - d. writers and poets of the Lost Generation.
21. George Bellows, Georgia O'Keeffe, and Charles Sheeler were
- a. notable American artists of the 1920s.
 - b. popular movie stars.
 - c. encouraged by W. E. B. Du Bois to present a realistic depiction of African American life.
 - d. writers whom Gertrude Stein described as "a lost generation."

22. Crime became big business as a result of
- a. Fundamentalism.
 - b. prohibition.
 - c. the Twenty-first Amendment.
 - d. the Palmer raids.
23. The Twenty-first Amendment
- a. gave American Indians citizenship.
 - b. established national prohibition.
 - c. ended national prohibition.
 - d. gave women the right to vote in all elections.
24. Fundamentalism was strongest in
- a. Canada.
 - b. New York City, Chicago, and Kansas City.
 - c. cities facing problems with organized crime and gang violence.
 - d. rural areas and small towns.
25. The re-created Ku Klux Klan targeted and terrorized
- a. Native Americans.
 - b. Protestants.
 - c. nativists.
 - d. foreigners, Jews, Catholics, and African Americans.
26. African American spirituals, European harmonies, and West African rhythms influenced the musical style that came to be known as
- a. jazz.
 - b. marches.
 - c. rock 'n' roll.
 - d. realism.
27. Blues developed in
- a. the western United States.
 - b. the Mississippi Delta region.
 - c. New York.
 - d. West Africa.
28. During the 1920s, NBC and CBS provided
- a. coast-to-coast radio shows to millions of the nation's homes.
 - b. the nation with its first talkies.
 - c. free books for schools.
 - d. elaborate theaters where Americans gathered to watch plays.
29. The first pilot to complete a solo flight across the Atlantic Ocean was
- a. Amelia Earhart.
 - b. Douglas Fairbanks.
 - c. Charles Lindbergh.
 - d. Isadore Einstein.
30. "The business of America is business," said
- a. Warren G. Harding.
 - b. Calvin Coolidge.
 - c. Charles Evans Hughes.
 - d. Andrew Mellon.