

Chapter 23 Sample Test

Multiple Choice

Identify the letter of the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.

- _____ 1. Interests followed for a short time with great enthusiasm are called
- fads.
 - flappers.
 - xenophobias.
 - talkies.
- _____ 2. During the 1920s, most magazine, newspaper, and radio ads urged people
- into believing that life was more fun at the movies.
 - into believing that they could easily repair and maintain a Model T.
 - to buy more than they could afford.
 - who lived in apartments into believing that they could afford to buy a home.
- _____ 3. People who smuggled illegal alcoholic drinks into the United States during prohibition were known as
- speakeasies.
 - bootleggers.
 - agents.
 - actors.
- _____ 4. *The Jazz Singer* was the
- first full-length feature talkie, released in 1927.
 - first plane to cross the Atlantic Ocean.
 - honorary title given to Bessie Smith, who was also known as the Empress of the Blues.
 - title of the autobiography of W. C. Handy, who was also known as the Father of the Blues.
- _____ 5. Some members of the press placed the blame for postwar labor strikes on
- nativists and communists.
 - the Ku Klux Klan.
 - immigrants from Mexico, Japan, and southern Europe.
 - Communists and anarchists.
- _____ 6. In an effort to strengthen America's postwar economy, President Harding
- named Herbert Hoover as director of the Bureau of the Budget.
 - appointed Calvin Coolidge as secretary of commerce.
 - assembled a talented and experienced cabinet.
 - rejected the trickle-down economic theory endorsed by President McKinley.
- _____ 7. Young writers who criticized postwar American society during the 1920s were known as
- ragtimers.
 - the Lost Generation.
 - flappers.
 - poets.
- _____ 8. The purpose of the Universal Negro Improvement Association was to
- campaign against the National Origins Act, which banned African immigrants from the United States.
 - protect immigrants from hostility and violence.
 - support the NAACP on the state and local level.
 - end imperialism in Africa and discrimination in the United States.

- _____ 9. The production of synthetic fabrics hurt the textile industry because synthetics
- required more labor to produce than did traditional materials.
 - required less labor to produce than did traditional materials.
 - could be manufactured by unskilled workers, who received less pay than skilled workers.
 - were favored by the more than 2 million women who joined the workforce after World War I.
- _____ 10. Alfred Steiglitz and Ansel Adams were well-known
- photographers.
 - journalists.
 - expatriates.
 - aviators.
- _____ 11. During and after World War I, most Mexican immigrants
- settled in the Northeast, where they found industrial work.
 - earned higher wages than many African Americans and southern Europeans.
 - received low wages and faced discrimination in employment and housing.
 - settled in the Midwest, where farm production remained high and jobs were plentiful.
- _____ 12. Ragtime was begun by
- musicians who came from the eastern United States.
 - Scott Joplin, an African American composer.
 - Louis Armstrong and his band.
 - Edward "Duke" Ellington in his composition, "Take the A Train."
- _____ 13. Harding's administration supported the American Plan, in which
- the courts upheld workers' rights to join unions.
 - immigrants were denied union membership.
 - union membership was required.
 - union membership was not required and was sometimes forbidden.
- _____ 14. The Red Scare refers to many Americans' fear of
- an invasion by Spain.
 - postal workers.
 - political radicals and Communists.
 - textile mill strikers.
- _____ 15. African American spirituals, European harmonies, and West African rhythms influenced the musical style that came to be known as
- jazz.
 - marches.
 - rock 'n' roll.
 - realism.
- _____ 16. Crime became big business as a result of
- Fundamentalism.
 - prohibition.
 - the Twenty-first Amendment.
 - the Palmer raids.
- _____ 17. After the war, the government canceled contracts for war materials, which resulted in a dramatic rise in
- manufacturing, especially in the electrical appliances industry.
 - contracts for cars.
 - immigration.
 - prices and unemployment.
- _____ 18. The first pilot to complete a solo flight across the Atlantic Ocean was
- Amelia Earhart.
 - Douglas Fairbanks.
 - Charles Lindbergh.
 - Isadore Einstein.
- _____ 19. A proposal to limit the naval strength of the world's most powerful nations was presented in 1921 by
- Secretary of State Charles Evans Hughes.
 - former ambassador John W. Davis.
 - Senator Robert M. La Follette.
 - Socialist political candidate Eugene V. Debs.

- _____ 20. After the Eighteenth Amendment went into effect, many usually law-abiding Americans
- smuggled alcohol out of the United States.
 - were arrested for violating prohibition.
 - supported Al Capone.
 - worked for the mob.
- _____ 21. Many members of the Ohio Gang were
- cabinet members whose illegal actions tainted Coolidge's presidency.
 - President Harding's friends whose illegal actions resulted in scandal.
 - undercover government agents who worked to end organized crime in Chicago.
 - arrested and charged with the murder of Al Capone in Cincinnati, Ohio.
- _____ 22. Sherwood Anderson, Ernest Hemingway, e.e. cummings, and John Dos Passos were
- federal agents who participated in the Palmer raids.
 - gold medal winners at the 1924 Olympics.
 - among the most creative composers and musicians of the Jazz Age.
 - writers and poets of the Lost Generation.
- _____ 23. When a city experienced a general strike,
- all workers in all the city's industries refused to report to their jobs.
 - police officers who went on strike were fired.
 - steelworkers and police officers refused to report to their jobs while members of other labor unions continued to work.
 - women gave up their wartime jobs to returning veterans.
- _____ 24. The re-created Ku Klux Klan targeted and terrorized
- Native Americans.
 - Protestants.
 - nativists.
 - foreigners, Jews, Catholics, and African Americans.
- _____ 25. Perhaps the greatest athlete of the 1920s was American Indian
- Helen Wills.
 - Jim Thorpe.
 - Gertrude Ederle.
 - Red Grange.
- _____ 26. Warren G. Harding won a landslide victory after promising
- an end to scandals that had rocked the previous administration.
 - to limit business growth.
 - a return to normalcy.
 - a chicken for every pot and a car in every garage.
- _____ 27. In 1919 the Metal Workers Union in Seattle went on strike for higher wages and
- a safe work environment.
 - shorter hours.
 - medical care.
 - a better retirement plan.
- _____ 28. George Bellows, Georgia O'Keeffe, and Charles Sheeler were
- notable American artists of the 1920s.
 - popular movie stars.
 - encouraged by W. E. B. Du Bois to present a realistic depiction of African American life.
 - writers whom Gertrude Stein described as "a lost generation."
- _____ 29. The Twenty-first Amendment
- gave American Indians citizenship.
 - established national prohibition.
 - ended national prohibition.
 - gave women the right to vote in all elections.

- _____ 30. The 1920s are often called the
- a. Red Scare.
 - b. Jazz Age.
 - c. Lost Generation.
 - d. Great Migration.
- _____ 31. 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.
- _____ 32. 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.
- _____ 33. In the summer of 1919, 38 people died and 500 were injured in Chicago because of
- a. gang warfare among teenagers.
 - b. racial violence and bloodshed.
 - c. labor strikes that many people blamed on communists.
 - d. raids on suspected radical and communist organizations.
- _____ 34. After Coolidge became president he
- a. complained that "my . . . friends . . . keep me walking the floor nights."
 - b. accepted bribes in exchange for awarding government contracts for the construction of hospitals.
 - c. fired the people involved in the Harding scandals.
 - d. dismissed the striking Boston police force.
- _____ 35. Blues developed in
- a. the western United States.
 - b. the Mississippi Delta region.
 - c. New York.
 - d. West Africa.
- _____ 36. "The business of America is business," said
- a. Warren G. Harding.
 - b. Calvin Coolidge.
 - c. Charles Evans Hughes.
 - d. Andrew Mellon.
- _____ 37. Art deco describes the 1920s style of
- a. music.
 - b. poetry.
 - c. literature.
 - d. architecture.
- _____ 38. 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 deposits.
- _____ 39. John Scopes was defended by
- a. William Jennings Bryan.
 - b. Billy Sunday and Aimee Semple McPherson.
 - c. Clarence Darrow and the ACLU.
 - d. James Thomas Heflin.
- _____ 40. The Empress of the Blues was
- a. Bessie Smith.
 - b. Memphis Minnie.
 - c. Gertrude "Ma" Rainey.
 - d. Mamie Smith.

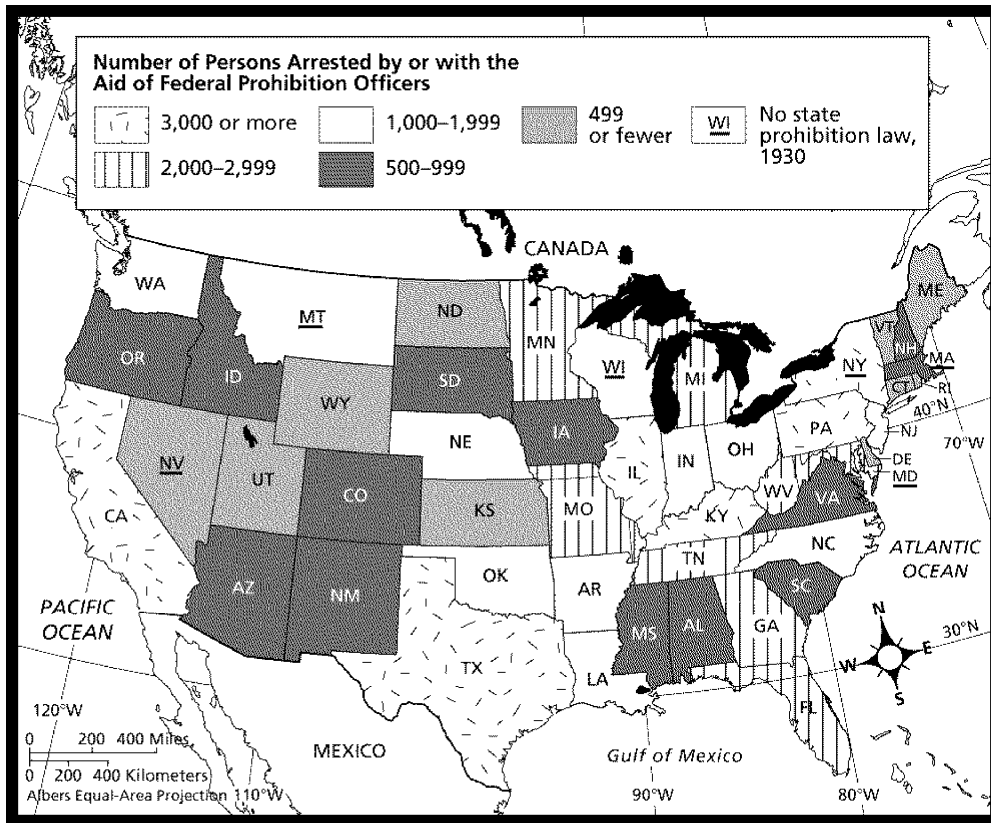
Matching

Match each statement with the correct item.

- | | |
|------------------|---------------------|
| a. disarmament | i. expatriates |
| b. speakeasies | j. W. E. B. Du Bois |
| c. nickelodeons | k. talkie |
| d. communists | l. Billy Sunday |
| e. assembly line | m. Fundamentalism |
| f. W. C. Handy | n. anarchists |
| g. flappers | o. bootleggers |
| h. John Scopes | |

- ___ 41. called for “a renaissance of American Negro literature”
- ___ 42. limits on military weapons
- ___ 43. people who leave their native country to live elsewhere
- ___ 44. secret, illegal clubs that served alcohol
- ___ 45. people who favor government ownership of all property
- ___ 46. movie with sound
- ___ 47. broke Tennessee law by teaching evolution
- ___ 48. young women who used their freedom to challenge traditional dress and behavior
- ___ 49. system of chains, slides, and conveyor belts that moves parts between workers
- ___ 50. Protestant religious movement that taught that the Bible was literally true

Short Answer



51. Which states had 3,000 or more alcohol-related arrests in 1929?
52. Where were there no state prohibition laws in 1930?
53. How many states had fewer than 500 arrests in 1929?
54. How did the growth of the auto industry affect other industries and change Americans' lives?
55. What were Marcus Garvey's contributions to the struggle for rights for African Americans?
56. How did advertising influence U.S. economic growth during the 1920s?
57. How did Andrew Mellon help strengthen the U.S. economy?
58. How did the peacetime economy affect organized labor?

Essay

59. Discuss whether Hoover's campaign promise of "a chicken for every pot and a car in every garage" was extended to these groups: African Americans, Mexican Americans, American Indians, farmers, and members of labor unions. Do you believe Hoover was able to fulfill his promise to these people? Explain your answer.
60. Discuss the positive and negative effects of the Great Migration on the life and culture of African Americans.

Other

Write T if a statement is true or F if it is false. If a statement is false, explain why.

61. ____ The Natural Origins Act restricted the number of Japanese immigrants to 3 percent of each nationality's population in the 1910 U.S. census.
62. ____ Secretary of the Interior Albert Fall was jailed for his involvement in the Teapot Dome scandal.
63. ____ Henry Ford's Model T changed American industry.
64. ____ By the mid-1920s, the influence of the Ku Klux Klan was felt only in Georgia and Alabama, where members controlled local and state politics.
65. ____ Early theaters were called nickelodeons because admission was usually a nickel.
66. ____ Attorney General A. Mitchell Palmer ordered raids on suspected radicals, who often were arrested without search warrants or evidence.
67. ____ The Kellogg-Briand Pact was effective in preventing war.
68. ____ Between 1921 and 1929, U.S. manufacturing nearly doubled.
69. ____ The American Civil Liberties Union worked to ensure that anarchists Sacco and Vanzetti were executed.
70. ____ The Emergency Quota Act set strict immigration limits on all nations in the Western Hemisphere.

For each of the following, identify the letter of the best choice. Next, expand on the subject by answering the second question.

71. Fundamentalism taught that
 - a. architecture was very important.
 - b. all people had the same basic needs and values.
 - c. education should focus on "back to basics."
 - d. the Bible was literally true.

What effect did Fundamentalism have on the teaching career of John Scopes?

72. To help Americans afford their products, manufacturers
 - a. abolished the assembly line that lowered production costs.
 - b. gave away free products to every rural family.
 - c. sold them on an installment plan.
 - d. reduced their own salaries.

How did this business tactic make goods affordable for many buyers?

73. The remarkable period of African American artistic accomplishment in the 1920s became known as the
 - a. Harlem Renaissance.
 - b. era of black imperialism.
 - c. black national period.
 - d. Blues Age.

How did the Great Migration contribute to this development?

Name: _____

ID: A

74. Fear and hatred of foreigners is known as
- a. the Red Scare.
 - b. xenophobia.
 - c. nativism.
 - d. Fundamentalism.

How did this outlook affect Nicola Sacco and Bartolomeo Vanzetti?

75. In 1921 the world's major nations discussed disarmament
- a. at the Washington Conference.
 - b. in order to increase military spending.
 - c. as an economic measure to repay war debts.
 - d. as a means of reopening trade with Germany.

What decisions resulted from these discussions?