

Name: _____ Date: _____

American Life in the "Roaring 20s" - Test

- _____ 1. The 1927 motion picture *The Jazz Singer* was the first major commercial film to feature
- A. color images
 - B. the illusion of three dimensions
 - C. synchronous sound
 - D. special effects
 - E. a dramatic plot
- _____ 2. Events of the 1920s illustrated that Prohibition was not working, that it produced undesirable results, yet millions of Americans continued to support it. Who were the staunchest supporters of Prohibition?
- A. The three republican presidents
 - B. Organized crime figures
 - C. Rural Americans and small town residents
 - D. Big city immigrants
 - E. Labor leaders and unions
- _____ 3. Which of the following were manifestations of the small town anti-urban impulse of the 1920s?
- I. prohibition
 - II. fundamentalism
 - III. immigration restrictions
 - IV. Ku Klux Klan
 - V. election of 1828
- A. I, II & III only
 - B. I, II, III, IV and V
 - C. II, III, and V only
 - D. II, III and IV only
 - E. I, II, III and IV only
- _____ 4. The treaties that came out of the Washington Disarmament Conference in the early 1920s – the Five and Nine Power Treaties – were consistent with previous American foreign policy in regard to the
- A. Open Door Notes
 - B. Stimson Doctrine
 - C. Mediation of the Russo-Japanese War
 - D. Versailles Treaty
 - E. Monroe Doctrine
- _____ 5. Bruce Barton's *The Man Nobody Knows* differed from William Stead's *If Christ Came to Chicago* and Charles Sheldon's *In His Steps* in that the first book
- A. was a part of the Social Gospel movement
 - B. reconciled business ethics and Christian teachings
 - C. condemned big businessmen for not doing enough to aid the poor
 - D. concerned advertising and politics, whereas the other two concerned religion
 - E. was part of the muckraking tradition
- _____ 6. Which of the following did not contribute to the passage of the immigration acts of 1921 & 1924?
- A. Results of IQ tests given to American soldiers during WWI
 - B. Resentment of workers against foreign immigrants' taking jobs away from Americans by their willingness to work for low wages
 - C. A belief, caused by two short postwar recessions, that the nation's pool of labor was already overcrowded
 - D. The belief that those immigrants already in the country were not adequately Americanized
 - E. A desire to resume after WWI the prewar policy of restrictive quotas

- _____ 7. The United States' foreign policy in the 1920s most resembled the decade from 1800 to 1810 in which of the following?
- A. Territorial expansion
 - B. Involvement in the armed conflicts of Europe
 - C. Commitment to the pursuit of diplomacy by peaceful means
 - D. Interest in events in the Pacific
 - E. Disarmament
- _____ 8. The conservative branch of the Republican Party recaptured the White House in the 1920s. How did they deal with the Progressive legacy of the federal regulatory legislation?
- A. They quietly permitted the legislation which created the agencies to expire.
 - B. They supported new legislation to weaken the powers of the regulatory agencies.
 - C. They captured the regulatory agencies by appointing conservatives as members.
 - D. They joined forces with New Dealers to improve and to update the old regulatory legislation.
 - E. They abolished the federal regulatory agencies.
- _____ 9. By "normalcy" President Warren G. Harding meant not only peace after the recent war but also
- A. a renewal of the Progressivist reform movement
 - B. a return to an emphasis on domestic reform in place of Wilson's foreign adventures
 - C. an end to idealistic crusades and efforts at large-scale reform
 - D. the establishment of new norms of international behavior
 - E. S membership in the newly formed League of Nations
- _____ 10. Which of the following words best describes the spirit of American intellectuals in the 1920s?
- A. Alienation
 - B. Complacency
 - C. Romanticism
 - D. Patriotism
 - E. Pietism
- _____ 11. Warren G. Harding may best be characterized as
- A. a personally corrupt and dishonest man
 - B. unsuccessful in foreign policy but highly successful in domestic affairs
 - C. having made a number of misjudgments in the men he appointed and with whom he associated
 - D. probably more dedicated to Progressive reform than either Wilson or Roosevelt had been
 - E. quiet and taciturn
- _____ 12. Which of the following best describes the administrations of Warren Harding and Calvin Coolidge?
- A. "The trusts must be broken!"
 - B. "The only thing we have to fear is fear itself!"
 - C. "The business of government is business!"
 - D. "The taste of empire is in the mouths of the people!"
 - E. "The world must be made safe for democracy!"
- _____ 13. President Warren G. Harding's administration could best be compared to that of
- A. Abraham Lincoln
 - B. James Madison
 - C. Ulysses Grant
 - D. James Buchanan
 - E. John Tyler

- ___ 14. Droughts, high tariffs, bankruptcies and low prices during the late 1920s had the greatest impact on
- A. urban Americans
 - B. the US Stock Market
 - C. rural America
 - D. maritime ventures
 - E. Northern manufacturers
- ___ 15. In the 1920s the Automobile
- A. was still just a plaything of the rich
 - B. lost much of its potential market as people turned to new forms of mass transit available
 - C. was produced mostly for the overseas markets since Americans could not afford the high-priced models
 - D. saw a big increase in popularity, with vehicle registrations jumping from 8 million in 1920 to 27 million in 1929
 - E. had little influence over the average consumer
- ___ 16. All of the following contributed to the general prosperity of the 1920s *except*
- A. the development of new consumer goods industries, especially home electrical appliances
 - B. federal minimum wage laws that saw to it that workers were well paid and thus had additional purchasing power
 - C. the growth of the automobile industry
 - D. a marked increase in productivity brought about by new technology and industrial techniques such as the moving assembly line
 - E. all contributed to the general prosperity of the 1920s
- ___ 17. "Welfare Capitalism" refers to
- A. corporations' provision of employee benefits in the hope of preventing the establishment of unions
 - B. the high rate of unemployment in the 1920s, when many people had to go on welfare
 - C. the trade union philosophy that the welfare of the workers should be the first concern of capitalism
 - D. none of the above
- ___ 18. The 1920s was the first decade in which
- A. farmers drove down agriculture prices by producing a surplus
 - B. the majority of Americans worked in factories rather than on farms
 - C. the majority of Americans lived in cities
 - D. the majority of Americans owned televisions
 - E. more people left the US than immigrated to it
- ___ 19. The Harlem Renaissance of the 1920s
- A. witnessed the flowering of black culture, particularly among writers
 - B. depended on white patronage
 - C. had little contact with the black masses
 - D. all of the above
 - E. none of the above

- _____ 20. All of the following are true about the KKK in the 1920s *except*
- A. the Klan was made up of ordinary Americans
 - B. the Klan targeted blacks, Catholics, or Jews depending upon the region
 - C. the Klan dropped the elaborate rituals, titles and costumes of the Reconstruction era in order to attract a mass membership
 - D. estimates of Klan member in the 1920s range from 2 to 5 million
 - E. all of the above are true in regard to the KKK in the 1920s
- _____ 21. In the early 1920s religious fundamentalists focused especially on which of the following issues?
- A. eradicating slum conditions in the cities
 - B. the sexual revolution
 - C. the theory of evolution
 - D. restricting the immigration of Catholic and Jews
 - E. eliminating the immoral practices of businesses
- _____ 22. Marcus Garvey, founder of the Universal Negro Improvement Association, advocated
- A. that blacks return to Africa
 - B. that blacks return to the rural South because northern migration had led only to the ghetto
 - C. the integration of blacks into white society
 - D. voter registration by blacks to exercise political power
 - E. the repeal of Jim Crow Laws
- _____ 23. The Sacco-Vanzetti case exposed the divisions in American society between
- A. socialists and anarchists
 - B. fundamentalists and civil libertarians
 - C. immigrants and African-Americans
 - D. conservatives and liberals
 - E. urban and rural cultures
- _____ 24. All of the following were reasons why Prohibition failed *except*
- A. organized crime supplied the country with ample liquor
 - B. it proved impossible to enforce rules of behavior with which a significant portion of the population disagreed
 - C. the Republican party under Hoover gave Prohibition only half-hearted support
 - D. the Vostead Act did not outlaw the possession of alcoholic beverages
- _____ 25. Although Herbert Hoover won the 1928 election by a landslide, which of the following voting patterns suggested “trouble to come” for the Republican party?
- A. Smith carried the nation’s 12 largest cities and did well in the Midwestern farm belt
 - B. The Socialist candidate received an unprecedented number of votes
 - C. Smith swept the “Solid South”
 - D. All of the above
 - E. None of the above