

CGI Economic History
Progressive Era, 1920s, Depression, & New Deal Test – AP Version

1. How would you compare progressivism with earlier reform movements?

- [A] Progressive reformers were much more individualistic than earlier reformers had been.
- [B] Earlier movements had been limited to political reform, while the progressives concentrated on social and economic reform.
- [C] Unlike earlier reformers, progressives thought of government as a major ally.
- [D] Because progressivism sprang from the American reform tradition, its assumptions and goals were identical to those of earlier movements.
- [E] Progressivism focused on solving racial problems more than economic problems.

2. During the first two decades of the twentieth century, what was the greatest source of urban population growth?

- [A] exodus from rural and small-town America
- [B] immigration
- [C] increasing birthrate within the cities themselves
- [D] medical advances that ended the major urban diseases
- [E] none of these

3. During the early twentieth century, American cities went through a period of rapid growth, during which

- [A] the immigrant population expanded.
- [B] health conditions in immigrant wards were so bad that their death rates were sometimes twice the national average.
- [C] many of them had great difficulty providing the basic necessities of safe water, sewage facilities, garbage collection, and fire protection.
- [D] the urban middle class expanded.
- [E] all of these

4. What happened to the white-collar middle class in the United States from 1900 to 1920?

- [A] Its size remained about the same, but its influence declined dramatically in proportion to the rest of the population.
- [B] It disappeared because the changing nature of the American economy required mainly blue-collar workers.
- [C] It more than doubled in size and grew at over twice the rate for the work force as a whole during the same period.
- [D] Although it was growing dramatically, it wasn't growing as fast as the work force as a whole.
- [E] none of these.

5. Why did the number of professional organizations, and the membership in them, increase markedly during the first two decades of the twentieth century?

- [A] The middle class viewed such organizations as the best way to impress the old aristocratic families.
- [B] Until the twentieth century, professional organizations were looked upon as badges of shame or poverty.
- [C] Such organizations provided a sense of professional identity for the white-collar middle class.
- [D] Many professions were on the decline and formed organizations to protect themselves.
- [E] Such organizations helped to provide the middle class with an entrée into local political organizations.

6. In the early twentieth century, middle-class women began to think of employment outside the home as

- [A] something that was usually boring, frustrating, and isolating.
- [B] a rewarding and satisfying activity.
- [C] the only way to survive in the new economy.
- [D] a way of keeping the divorce rate down.
- [E] a badge of shame.

7. In 1910, approximately what percentage of the nation's children between the ages of ten and fifteen worked outside the home?

- [A] 95%
- [B] 50%
- [C] 15%
- [D] 75%
- [E] 1%

8. By 1900, what was the general attitude of most employers toward work-related accidents and illnesses?

- [A] Few were prepared to deal with the problem themselves, but most had become convinced that the federal government should institute a workers' compensation program.
- [B] Few employers accepted any responsibility for the frequent accidents and illnesses.
- [C] Most employers had begun to provide generous vacations and retirement benefits.
- [D] Most had been convinced by progressive reformers that each employer had to take care of his or her own employees and help them prepare for a healthy retirement.
- [E] Most believed that programs to help workers during times of illness would result in a nation of sissies.

9. Who is most likely to have made the following statement: "It is true that trees are for human use. But there are aesthetic uses as well as commercial uses—uses for the spiritual wealth of us all, as well as for the material wealth of some."

- [A] a conservationist
- [B] a preservationist
- [C] Gifford Pinchot
- [D] a California lumber company executive
- [E] Richard Ballinger

10. "Taylorism" meant

- [A] adopting progressive reforms in an effort to make business more humane.
- [B] combining several competing corporations into one larger holding company.
- [C] providing workers with better wages and working conditions in an effort to prevent government regulation or outside unionization.
- [D] narrowing the scope of a business so that it could focus on the core areas it understood best.
- [E] trying to increase efficiency by standardizing job routines and rewarding the fastest workers.

11. What was unusual about the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union?

- [A] It organized laborers at the lower end of the scale.
- [B] It concentrated on skilled crafts.
- [C] It advocated the end of the wage system.
- [D] It never called a strike.
- [E] It made widespread use of violence.

12. The American Federation of Labor's main source of strength was in

- [A] immigrant blue collar workers.
- [B] farm workers.
- [C] factories and mills.
- [D] skilled trades.
- [E] urban white-collar workers

13. The Wobblies

- [A] preached revolution, the class struggle, and the abolition of the wage system.
- [B] were a conservative, craft-based union.
- [C] advised blacks to concentrate on economic advancement through vocational education and, for the time being, accept the South's Jim Crow laws.
- [D] was the nickname that municipal bosses gave to progressive "good-government" reformers.
- [E] were insurgent Republicans who supported Theodore Roosevelt's 1912 presidential bid.

14. At the high tide of socialist strength in the United States,

- [A] the Socialist party of America nearly captured the presidency, in 1920.
- [B] socialists won only a few minor municipal elections.
- [C] the Socialist party elected a congressman and many municipal officers, received over 900,000 votes for president, and had a membership of over 100,000.
- [D] saw its program co-opted by the pro-Soviet leaders of the Socialist Workers Party.
- [E] both major national political parties adopted the full socialist program as a way of halting Socialist party growth.

15. Which of the following statements about progressivism is accurate?

- [A] Progressives wanted to preserve the capitalist system.
- [B] Progressives wanted to reform the evils spawned by capitalism.
- [C] It differed from populism in that progressivism was more urban and enlisted more journalists, academics, and social theorists.
- [D] It was a political response to industrialism and its social by-products.
- [E] all of these

16. Which statement about the progressive movement is correct?

- [A] Like the earlier populist movement, the progressive movement was primarily agrarian-based.
- [B] Progressives wanted to use the powers of government to restrain big business and protect the economically vulnerable.
- [C] Progressives respected civil liberties so highly that they rejected any legislation that dealt with people's personal morals such as their sexual activities, drinking, and choice of entertainment.
- [D] Most progressives rejected the capitalist system, preferring a system based on cooperation for the good of the whole community.
- [E] all of these.

17. Which of the following would *not* have been a goal of a progressive reformer?

- [A] abolition of private ownership of the means of production
- [B] immigration restriction and other coercive social-control strategies
- [C] reforming the structure of government on the municipal level
- [D] legislation to protect workers and regulate business
- [E] preservation of the capitalist system

18. What did the writings of Thorstein Veblen, Charles and Mary Beard, William James, and Herbert Croly have in common?

- [A] They were misread by progressives to mean that socialism was the nation's only hope of social reform.
- [B] They were the most prominent examples of the intellectual assault on progressivism that began around 1920.
- [C] They formed the intellectual and ideological foundations of Social Darwinism.
- [D] They implicitly supported the need for far-reaching reforms of American society.
- [E] all of these.

19. Which of the following was written by Thorstein Veblen?

- [A] *The Passing of the Great Race*
- [B] *Woman's Work in Municipalities*
- [C] *The Theory of the Leisure Class*

- [D] *The New History*
- [E] *Democracy and Social Ethics*

20. In *The Promise of American Life*, Herbert Croly argued that

- [A] concepts such as democracy, nationalism, and individualism had no relevance in Modern America.
- [B] the central dynamic of American history was not the actions of Washington policy makers but the social and political experience of generations of western pioneers.
- [C] the United States needed an activist government that would serve all citizens.
- [D] engineers, because of the stern discipline of their profession, were better fitted to lead society than the business class.
- [E] the theory of evolution through "survival of the fittest" supported an ideology of unrestrained economic competition.

21. According to John Dewey, schools should

- [A] teach self-reliance, hard work, and honesty.
- [B] preserve the role of the teacher as the unquestioned authority.
- [C] guard against experimentalism.
- [D] become the instruments of reform by embracing the new ethic of social interdependence.
- [E] serve as the handmaidens of industry by teaching subjects that were most needed by the business world.

22. The term "muckrakers" referred to

- [A] opponents of Woodrow Wilson.
- [B] women who spread mud on the grounds of the White House to protest being denied the vote.
- [C] journalists and writers who exposed political corruption and corporate wrongdoing.
- [D] procurers involved in the white slave trade.
- [E] capitalists who sought new locations for new business opportunities.

23. The following were muckraking journalists *except*

- [A] Lincoln Steffens.
- [B] Gifford Pinchot.
- [C] David Graham Phillips.

- [D] Ida Tarbell.
- [E] Maria Van Vorst

24. Which of the following is an example of a reform mayor?

- [A] Abe Reuf.
- [B] Hazen Pingree.
- [C] Lewis Hine.

- [D] Frank Norris.
- [E] Alice Hamilton.

25. Municipal reformers wanted to do all of the following *except*

- [A] bring efficiency and expertise to municipal government with professional managers and administrators.
- [B] urban political corruption.
- [C] weaken the ties of party loyalty and reduce voter interest, thereby reducing the rates of voter participation and ensuring that only the best qualified, best informed, least prejudiced voters would vote.
- [D] replace the private monopolies on water, gas, electricity, and public transportation with publicly owned companies.
- [E] "throw the rascals out."

26. Among the political changes that reformers wished to bring to state government during the early years of the twentieth century was

- [A] giving voters the power to enact laws directly.
- [B] simplifying the procedure for voting by giving voters preprinted ballots bearing the name of a specific candidate.
- [C] having candidates for public office be selected by the party leadership rather than through the more cumbersome and time-consuming process of having all party members vote.
- [D] ensuring the most qualified senators by shifting their election to the state legislatures.
- [E] all of these.

27. Which of the following was a typical urban reform instituted during the first two decades of the twentieth century?

- [A] playgrounds, kindergartens, and housing for transients
- [B] public-health programs
- [C] legislation against overhead electrical wires
- [D] majestic new public buildings and recreational resources
- [E] all of these

28. The “Wisconsin Idea” referred to the

- [A] new city-manager and commission forms of municipal government.
- [B] municipal ownership of public utilities advocated by Mayor Tom Johnson.
- [C] attempts of Midwest progressives to limit immigration, stop prostitution, and prohibit the sale of liquor.
- [D] program of economic and political reforms by state government pioneered by Governor Robert La Follette.
- [E] political philosophy originating at the University of Wisconsin that argued that the federal government should assume management of railroads and steamship lines.

29. The Mann Act of 1910

- [A] limited unions’ right to set up boycotts in support of strikes.
- [B] made it a federal crime to transport a woman across a state line “for immoral purposes.”
- [C] beefed up the Interstate Commerce Commission’s rate-setting powers.
- [D] established the Pure Food and Drug Administration.
- [E] none of these

30. What was the fundamental difference between the temperance movement in the Progressive Era and the temperance crusades of earlier eras?

- [A] Temperance in the Progressive Era was a purely secular movement because Protestant ministers refused to have anything to do with typical progressive leaders.
- [B] Progressive reformers had greater faith in human nature and therefore believed that temperance could be achieved if individual drunkards abandoned their alcoholic ways.
- [C] Progressive Era temperance work stayed on a state and local level and avoided the national political arena.
- [D] The progressive movement focused on legal abolition of alcohol rather than the persuasion of individual drunkards to “take the pledge.”
- [E] all of these.

31. Why did many progressives advocate restricting immigration to the United States?

- [A] They feared that immigrants would support labor unions and thereby reduce the influence of individual progressive organizations.
- [B] They believed that until the U.S. economy had been reformed, it could never expand rapidly enough to incorporate waves of immigrants.
- [C] They believed that urban planners had to be given time to clear the slums and redesign the boulevards so that immigrants would see America at its best.
- [D] They believed that it was cruel to allow immigrants to come to America if they were going to have to work in unhealthy factories.
- [E] They believed that the typical recent immigrant was a hairy, low-browed, big-faced person of obviously low mentality.

32. Booker T. Washington believed that the best way for blacks to improve their status in the United States was to

- [A] form a nationwide council to work for federal laws against lynching.
- [B] struggle militantly against all forms of racial discrimination in order to gain educational opportunity.
- [C] accommodate themselves to segregation and disfranchisement while at the same time working hard and proving their economic value to society.
- [D] migrate to the cities and open shops and other small businesses.
- [E] leave the United States and return to their African origins.

33. W. E. B. Du Bois is best known for his book

- [A] *The Souls of Black Folk*.
- [B] *How the Other Half Lives*.
- [C] *Following the Color Line*.
- [D] *Up from Slavery*.
- [E] *The Passing of the Great Race*.

34. Which of the following women is *not* properly paired with her reform activity?

- [A] Florence Kelley: federal child-labor laws
- [B] Charlotte Perkins Gilman: equality in the workplace, consolidation of domestic tasks, and state-run day-care centers
- [C] Emma Goldman: work-related diseases and health hazards
- [D] Margaret Sanger: birth control
- [E] Mary Ware Dennett: sex education and reform of obscenity laws

35. In the coal strike of 1902, Theodore Roosevelt

- [A] threatened a federal takeover of the mines if the owners did not agree to the United Mine Workers' demands.
- [B] followed Cleveland's precedent of deploying federal troops.
- [C] sided with the employers against the union.
- [D] refused to intervene.
- [E] insisted that labor and management submit the dispute to arbitration.

36. "Corporations and combinations have become indispensable in the business world...it is folly to try to prohibit them, but it is also folly to leave them without thoroughgoing control." This quotation summarizes the position on the big-business question of which politician?

- [A] Theodore Roosevelt
- [B] Upton Sinclair
- [C] William McKinley
- [D] Robert La Follette
- [E] Woodrow Wilson

37. The Hepburn act of 1906

- [A] strengthened the Interstate Commerce Act by raising penalties and increasing the regulatory powers of the Interstate Commerce Commission.
- [B] made it a federal crime to transport a woman across a state line “for immoral purposes.”
- [C] instituted strict regulation of the meatpacking industry.
- [D] established the Federal Reserve System.
- [E] reversed the breakup of the Standard Oil Company.

38. Which of the following is associated with the passage in 1906 of the Pure Food and Drug Act and the Meat Inspection Act?

- [A] *The Financier*
- [B] *The Octopus*
- [C] *The Shame of the Cities*
- [D] *The Jungle*
- [E] *The History of the Standard Oil Company*

39. Who said, “I aimed at the nation’s heart, but hit it in the stomach”?

- [A] “Golden Rule” Jones, about the disgusting conditions he had discovered in Toledo, Ohio
- [B] John D. Rockefeller, about his sponsorship of medical research on venereal disease
- [C] Theodore Roosevelt about the four-way election of 1912
- [D] Alice Paul, about the practical impact of her campaign for woman suffrage
- [E] Upton Sinclair, about the revolting descriptions in his novel *The Jungle*

40. What might be considered Theodore Roosevelt’s most enduring domestic legacy?

- [A] halting the growth of large and monopolistic corporations
- [B] improving racial attitudes in Washington, D.C.
- [C] cementing the relationship between capital and labor
- [D] passage of the women’s suffrage amendment to the Constitution
- [E] increased public interest in environmental conservation

41. Which of the following was not one of the causes for the growing split in the Republican party during the administration of William Howard Taft?

- [A] Taft’s refusal to pursue further antitrust cases
- [B] the firing of Gifford Pinchot
- [C] Taft’s support of Uncle Joe Cannon
- [D] Taft’s abandonment of the fight for tariff reduction
- [E] Taft’s support for the Mann-Elkins Act

42. Which of the candidates in the 1912 presidential election advocated the most far-reaching changes for American society?

- [A] Eugene Debs
- [B] William Howard Taft
- [C] Theodore Roosevelt
- [D] Charles Evans Hughes
- [E] Woodrow Wilson

43. The Federal Reserve Act, signed into law by Woodrow Wilson, provided for a

- [A] decentralized system of private state banks that operated without federal regulation.
- [B] decentralized system that was under both public and private control.
- [C] decentralized system that was completely in private hands but was regulated by the government.
- [D] centralized system under private control with no branches.
- [E] largely centralized system that was completely under government control.

44. All of the following were reform measures enacted in the Wilson administration *except* the

- [A] National Reclamation Act.
- [B] Clayton Antitrust Act.
- [C] Federal Reserve Act.
- [D] Federal Trade Commission Act.
- [E] Underwood-Simmons Act.

45. Commerce in the 1920s was increasingly characterized by

- [A] the establishment of cooperatives owned and operated by workers and consumers.
- [B] the increase of women-owned businesses as American women took more control over consumerism.
- [C] the thriving of “mom and pop” businesses and other independent entrepreneurs.
- [D] a chain-store invasion in which “mom and pop” businesses had to compete with consolidated corporations.
- [E] all of these.

46. By the mid-1920s, the use of electricity was

- [A] nearly universal in the United States.
- [B] becoming common as 60 percent of new homes were wired for electricity.
- [C] still insignificant as many people resisted “new-fangled” appliances.
- [D] mostly used in factory production.
- [E] mostly found on farms, where mechanization was needed first.

47. 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 the new forms of mass transit available.
- [C] saw a big increase in popularity, with vehicle registrations jumping from 8 million in 1920 to 27 million in 1929.
- [D] became common in most American socioeconomic groups, as cheap Japanese models flooded the market.
- [E] was produced mostly for the overseas market since Americans could not afford the high-priced American models.

48. In the 1920s American investments in foreign production

- [A] ended, as a worldwide depression began.
- [B] were outlawed in order to keep the American dollar at home.
- [C] decreased, particularly in Latin America, because foreign governments began to nationalize their industries.
- [D] decreased as investment opportunities in United States production grew.
- [E] increased as American corporations invested abroad to supply overseas markets efficiently and acquire raw materials.

49. All the following contributed to the general prosperity of the 1920s *except*

- [A] the growth of the automobile industry.
- [B] federal minimum-wage laws that saw to it that workers were well paid, and thus had additional purchasing power.
- [C] a marked increase in productivity brought about by new technology and industrial techniques such as the moving assembly line.
- [D] the development of new consumer goods industries, especially home electrical appliances.
- [E] growing availability of electricity.

50. Henry Ford “led the way” in industry by

- [A] instituting worker-management teams to share decision making about production.
- [B] pioneering a style of management that delegated corporate decisions to professionals in specialized divisions.
- [C] breaking labor unions and replacing them with industry “worker associations.”
- [D] paying his workers high wages to encourage consumerism.
- [E] paying his workers low wages to increase the profit margin.

51. Which statement best describes the post-World War I American attitude toward businessmen?

- [A] Most Americans blamed corporate America for the post-war depression.
- [B] There was a growing hostility to the growth of the “military-industrial complex.”
- [C] Postwar America venerated the magnates of business.
- [D] Postwar America held businessmen in contempt as war profiteers.
- [E] Americans considered corporate leaders to be “robber barons.”

52. Bruce Barton’s *The Man Nobody Knows* was about

- [A] Bartolomeo Vanzetti, who had been destroyed by a smear campaign in the mainstream press.
- [B] Jesus Christ, as a managerial genius who organized the twelve apostles.
- [C] Henry Ford, who was considered a secretive man.
- [D] Warren Harding, who was a political unknown when he ran for president.
- [E] “the Common Man,” whom advertisers would have to study in order to understand his needs and fantasies.

53. Women in the work force in the 1920s

- [A] faced systematic wage discrimination.
- [B] increased proportionally so that almost half of women were working outside the home.
- [C] found increased job opportunities on assembly lines.
- [D] swelled the union movement.
- [E] declined in number and power as women returned home and let their husbands resume their careers.

54. The union movement weakened in the 1920s because

- [A] the “open shop” was dubbed the “American plan.”
- [B] overall wage rates rose steadily in the 1920s.
- [C] the older craft-based pattern of union organization was ill suited to the new mass-production industries.
- [D] management was hostile to labor organizing.
- [E] all of these

55. “Welfare capitalism” refers to

- [A] the trade-union philosophy that the welfare of the workers should be the first concern of capitalism.
- [B] federal massive subsidies provided to select government contractors.
- [C] corporations’ provision of employee benefits in the hope of preventing the establishment of unions.
- [D] the high rate of unemployment in the 1920s, when many people had to go on welfare.
- [E] none of these

56. Which sector of the economy did *not* prosper in the 1920s?

- [A] agriculture
- [B] financial services
- [C] new consumer goods
- [D] manufacturing
- [E] the “service” sector

57. Which of the following is *not* associated with the Harding administration?

- [A] the Teapot Dome scandal
- [B] the Washington Naval Arms Conference
- [C] passage of the McNary-Haugen Act to raise farm prices
- [D] blandness and empty oratory
- [E] probusiness policies such as raising tariff rates

58. In the 1920s the Supreme Court overturned several progressive reform measures, including

- [A] “The American Plan.”
- [B] the Kellogg-Briand Pact.
- [C] a price-support plan to help the American farmer by purchasing farm surpluses.
- [D] the Smoot-Hawley Tariff.
- [E] a law imposing a punitive tax on the products of child labor.

59. Which of the following does *not* demonstrate Coolidge’s “hands-off” philosophy of government?

- [A] his support of high protective tariffs
- [B] his rejection of aid to Mississippi River flood victims
- [C] his veto of the McNary-Haugen farm bill
- [D] all of these
- [E] none of these

60. In the election of 1924,

- [A] the Democratic party nominated William Jennings Bryan for president for the fourth time.
- [B] labor, farm, and reform groups revived the Progressive party and ran Robert La Follette for president.
- [C] Republican candidate Warren G. Harding won a landslide victory over James M. Cox.
- [D] the Democratic presidential nominee, John W. Davis, won by a narrow margin over the Republican, Calvin Coolidge.
- [E] Catholicism and prohibition were the two big issues.

61. The 1920s was the first decade in which

- [A] the majority of Americans lived in cities.
- [B] farmers drove down agricultural prices by producing a surplus.
- [C] the majority of Americans worked in factories rather than on farms.
- [D] the majority of Americans owned televisions.
- [E] the majority of American farms had electricity.

62. Housework in the 1920s

- [A] was made easier for middle-class housewives because they were able to hire immigrant women and farm girls for household help.
- [B] increased because industrialization and crowded urban conditions made homes dirtier.
- [C] was reduced in terms of hours and sheer physical effort thanks to electrification, store-bought clothing, and purchased food.
- [D] became simpler because air conditioning and electric heat made homes cleaner.
- [E] was “socialized” through cooperative apartments, commercial laundries, and other collective forms of housework.

63. The automobile affected American life by
- [A] increasing mobility and headaches.
 - [B] giving young people freedom from parental oversight.
 - [C] letting the prosperous move out to the suburbs, leaving the urban poor behind in the inner cities.
 - [D] breaking down the isolation of rural life.
 - [E] all of these
64. In the 1920s, mass culture—magazines, books, radio, and movies—
- [A] was available only to the middle class, who could afford it.
 - [B] was strongly influenced by the radical, bohemian art world.
 - [C] became less important as Americans placed renewed emphasis on individualism.
 - [D] became increasingly standardized as the same amusements were available in all parts of the country.
 - [E] still retained regional favor in the South, New England, the Southwest, and other areas with strong cultural traditions.
65. The glorification of celebrities in the 1920s was expressed in all the following ways *except* the
- [A] idolization of sports celebrities.
 - [B] public images of “the Sultan of Swat” and “the Georgia Peach.”
 - [C] popularity of “Amos and Andy.”
 - [D] hero worship of Charles A. Lindbergh.
 - [E] endorsements by celebrities of products in advertising.
66. The stereotype of the Jazz Age “flapper”
- [A] was the product of publicists and advertising agencies who were paid to hide the truth about “fast” women.
 - [B] originated with a drawing by cartoonist Thomas Nast.
 - [C] epitomized the rebelliousness of the youth culture of the 1920s.
 - [D] found its greatest realization in the Harlem Renaissance.
 - [E] was the “spiritual sister” of the suffragist since both suffragists and flappers supported feminist political action.
67. Which three writers expressed hostility to the moralistic pieties of the old order and the business pieties of the new?
- [A] H. L. Mencken, Lewis Mumford, and Horatio Alger
 - [B] William Jennings Bryan, H. L. Mencken, and Sinclair Lewis
 - [C] Bruce Barton, Theodore Dreiser, and Ernest Hemingway
 - [D] F. Scott Fitzgerald, Sinclair Lewis, and H. L. Mencken
 - [E] F. Scott Fitzgerald, Georgia O’Keeffe, and Alfred Stieglitz
68. The musical style that epitomized the 1920s was
- [A] swing.
 - [B] ragtime.
 - [C] the blues.
 - [D] reggae.
 - [E] jazz.
69. All the following scientific achievements occurred in the 1920s *except*
- [A] the first long-range television transmission.
 - [B] discovery of how to create Vitamin D in milk.
 - [C] the basic research that led to the cyclotron.
 - [D] discovery of a cure for polio.
 - [E] the first successful launch of a liquid-fuel rocket.

70. The Harlem Renaissance of the 1920s

[A] had little contact with the black masses.

[B] depended on white patronage.

[C] witnessed the flowering of black culture, particularly among writers.

[D] ended with the onset of the Great Depression, but stands as a monument to African-American cultural creativity.

[E] all of these

71. The United States immigration policy in 1924

[A] was formulated to reduce the influx of immigrants from southern and eastern Europe.

[B] restricted immigration from French Canada and Latin America.

[C] limited Asian immigrants through the use of quotas.

[D] opened up all former restrictions on immigration to attract workers for the expanding economy.

[E] introduced a “gentlemen’s agreement” with Japan by which Tokyo pledged to stop the emigration of Japanese laborers to America.

72. Prohibition was opposed by all the following *except*

[A] college students.

[B] Jazz Age rebels.

[C] Al Smith.

[D] immigrants.

[E] Billy Sunday.

73. All the following were reasons why Prohibition failed *except*

[A] it proved impossible to enforce rules of behavior with which a significant portion of the population disagreed.

[B] the Volstead Act did not outlaw the possession of alcoholic beverages.

[C] the Volstead Act was underfunded and weakly enforced.

[D] the Republican party under Herbert Hoover gave prohibition only half-hearted support.

[E] organized crime supplied the country with ample liquor.

74. 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] Hoover lost the biggest states in the western part of the country.

[B] Smith swept the “Solid South.”

[C] Smith carried the nation’s twelve largest cities and did well in the midwestern farm belt.

[D] The Socialist candidate received an unprecedented number of votes.

[E] all of these

75. Herbert Hoover was referred to as the

[A] the Quaker Coolidge.

[B] Great Engineer.

[C] Great Commoner.

[D] Imperial Wizard.

[E] Lone Eagle.

76. The social philosophy of Herbert Hoover, as expounded in his book *American Individualism*,

[A] saw unfettered competition as the life force of capitalism.

[B] exclusively favored big business.

[C] argued in favor of higher wages and higher personal income taxes.

[D] advocated a cooperative, socially responsible economic order shaped by the voluntary action of capitalist leaders.

[E] advocated direct government intervention in the economy.

77. Which of the following statements correctly characterizes American energy use in the 1920s?

- [A] soaring imports of oil
- [B] heedless consumption of nonrenewable fossil fuels
- [C] development of alternative sources of energy, particularly nuclear power
- [D] slumping domestic production of oil
- [E] conservation of natural gas

78. During the 1920s, the attitude of most Americans toward environmental issues was that

- [A] the nation was poisoning itself and had to stop.
- [B] unchecked technology was dangerous.
- [C] political corruption was an inevitable result of government management of natural resources.
- [D] pollution and vanishing wilderness were small prices to pay for material comforts.
- [E] America's energy resources had limits and had to be conserved.

79. Which of the following statements accurately reflects trends during the 1920s regarding women in the work force?

- [A] The proportion of working women who were married rose by about 25%, with most of those women entering such traditionally "female" professions as nursing, school teaching, and librarianship.
- [B] With their new feeling of "liberation" gained during World War II, women made gigantic inroads into previously all-male professions.
- [C] The proportion of working women who were single rose by about 30%, as single women came to dominate teaching at the university level.
- [D] Now that the wartime emergency was over, married women returned home to their traditional roles as housewives and mothers.
- [E] none of these.

80. Which statement is true about the stock market prior to the October 1929 "crash"?

- [A] Nine million Americans speculated in the market with borrowed money.
- [B] Only the very wealthy could afford to play the stock market.
- [C] Only a small number of Americans invested in stocks, so the stock market had limited economic significance.
- [D] Stock prices began their downward spiral in 1928.
- [E] The Federal Reserve Board made no moves to control stock-market speculation.

81. Which of the following suggests that the prosperity of the 1920s was structurally unstable?

- [A] Increased productivity did not generate a corresponding increase in workers' salaries.
- [B] Important sectors of industry lagged technologically and could not attract investment.
- [C] Numerous manufacturing industries were overproducing.
- [D] Farm prices had been declining throughout the 1920s.
- [E] all of these

82. The "monetarist" theory as to the cause of the stock-market crash blames mainly

- [A] the depressed agricultural sector.
- [B] Herbert Hoover.
- [C] the Federal Reserve System.
- [D] the capitalist system.
- [E] trade unions.

83. The global economy

- [A] also experienced a crisis when European economies collapsed in 1931.
- [B] was unaffected by the economic crisis in the United States.
- [C] was stimulated by the depression in the United States because European firms were able to take advantage of markets otherwise dominated by American business.
- [D] depended heavily on American agricultural prices.
- [E] none of these

84. Herbert Hoover took all the following steps to revive the economy after the stock-market crash *except*

- [A] setting up the Emergency Committee for Employment to coordinate the efforts of voluntary relief agencies.
- [B] encouraging bankers to set up the National Credit Corporation, a private lending agency from which smaller banks could borrow funds to make business loans.
- [C] urging business leaders to maintain wages and employment.
- [D] passing the National Industrial Recovery Act, which embodied ideas of industrial self-regulation and business-government cooperation.
- [E] advising municipal and state governments to create jobs through public-works projects.

85. In 1930 the American public reacted to Hoover's depression strategies by

- [A] electing Franklin D. Roosevelt president.
- [B] voting for Democrats in the November congressional elections.
- [C] giving Republicans control of the Senate.
- [D] voicing their overwhelming approval in a referendum vote.
- [E] calling for his impeachment.

86. Which of the following best characterizes Herbert Hoover's handling of the depression?

- [A] He initiated vast new programs to employ the jobless, control farm surpluses, and regulate banking and the stock exchange.
- [B] He slashed government spending and pushed through a massive cut in income taxes.
- [C] His efforts were limited by his fears of unbalancing the federal budget and concentrating too much power and responsibility in the government in Washington.
- [D] He followed the advice of Secretary of the Treasury Mellon to do nothing and wait for economic recovery to occur naturally.
- [E] He refused to have the federal government help failing business corporations.

87. The "bonus marchers" in 1932 were

- [A] farmers who threatened to dump milk and other agricultural products if they did not receive a government bonus for not producing farm surpluses.
- [B] federal government workers who objected to losing their Christmas bonus because of the depression.
- [C] trade unionists who marched on Washington when industrialists refused to pay the bonuses stipulated in union contracts.
- [D] World War I veterans who marched on Washington to lobby for immediate cash payments of their veterans' bonuses.
- [E] young people who marched in the Civilian Conservation Corps.

88. Which of the following is true about Roosevelt's 1932 campaign for the presidency?

- [A] Roosevelt was the front-running candidate among the Democrats and won the nomination on the first ballot.
- [B] Roosevelt attacked Hoover for reckless spending and insisted that the federal government play a larger economic role only as a last resort.
- [C] Roosevelt chose fellow New Yorker Al Smith as his running mate.
- [D] Roosevelt presented a clear and specific program to the American people on how he would fight the depression.
- [E] Roosevelt tried to reinforce the dignity of the presidency by returning to the old "front porch" strategy of William McKinley.

89. Which of the following did Franklin Roosevelt use during the early years of his administration to fight the depression?

- [A] short-term emergency relief for the jobless, provided directly by the federal government if necessary
- [B] agricultural recovery through subsidized crop reduction
- [C] industrial recovery through business-government cooperation and pump-priming federal spending
- [D] all of these
- [E] none of these

90. Eleanor Roosevelt believed her primary role as First Lady was to

- [A] promote an appreciation of the arts.
- [B] be a gracious hostess for the many dignitaries who visited the White House.
- [C] personally draft legislation and forge foreign policy.
- [D] support her husband and be a light presence at social functions.
- [E] serve as an observer for her husband and promote social reform.

91. Roosevelt's immediate response to the banking crisis included all the following *except*

- [A] declaring a "bank holiday," which closed banks for four days.
- [B] proposing the Emergency Banking Act.
- [C] nationalizing the banks.
- [D] assuring Americans over the radio that they could again entrust their money to banks.
- [E] setting up procedures for managing failed banks.

92. The Civilian Conservation Corps

- [A] put half a million young men and women to work in camps across the country.
- [B] was the precursor to the National Guard.
- [C] was a conservative political youth club.
- [D] employed jobless young men in rural projects such as reforestation, park maintenance, and erosion control.
- [E] brought together business leaders to draft codes of fair competition.

93. Which New Deal initiative paid farmers subsidies to take acreage out of production?

- [A] the McNary-Haugen bill
- [B] the Farm Credit Act
- [C] the Tennessee Valley Authority Act
- [D] the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1933
- [E] the Farm Holiday movement

94. Which of the following was *not* true of the National Industrial Recovery Act?

- [A] It appropriated \$3.3 billion for heavy-duty government public-works programs to provide jobs and stimulate the economy.
- [B] It embodied ideas of industrial self-regulation and business-government cooperation and drew on the idea of trade associations which had been promoted by Herbert Hoover.
- [C] It limited workers' collective bargaining rights.
- [D] Under it, major industries drafted codes of "fair competition," setting production limits, prescribing wages and working conditions, and forbidding price cutting.
- [E] It was declared unconstitutional.

95. A growing antibusiness attitude during the first Hundred Days of the New Deal could be detected in which of the following programs?

- [A] the Reconstruction Finance Corporation
- [B] the Interstate Commerce Commission
- [C] the National Industrial Recovery Act
- [D] the Federal Securities Act
- [E] all of these

96. Which of the following agencies was created during Hoover's administration to help failing business corporations and continued to be active through the New Deal years?

- [A] Reconstruction Finance Corporation
- [B] Tennessee Valley Authority
- [C] Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation
- [D] Federal Emergency Relief Administration
- [E] National Recovery Administration

97. Two reforms passed during Roosevelt's second term were the

- [A] Social Security Act and Wagner Act.
- [B] SEC and WPA.
- [C] Fair Labor Standards Act and Housing Act.
- [D] NRA and AAA.
- [E] National Industrial Recovery Act and the Hatch Act.

98. The National Labor Relations Act of 1935 did all the following *except*

- [A] guarantee collective bargaining.
- [B] set up a board to supervise shop elections.
- [C] outlaw closed shops.
- [D] outlaw spying on unions.
- [E] outlaw blacklisting labor "agitators."

99. The New Deal legislation that established the principle of federal responsibility for social welfare and created the basic framework for the welfare system was the

- [A] Federal Securities Act.
- [B] Revenue Act of 1935.
- [C] Hatch Act.
- [D] Social Security Act.
- [E] Wagner Act.

100. When Franklin Roosevelt said, “There’s one issue in this campaign,” regarding the election of 1936, he was referring to

- [A] himself.
- [B] socialism.
- [C] taxes.
- [D] foreign policy.
- [E] employment.

101. All the following are true about the election of 1936 *except*

- [A] third-party candidates siphoned off an alarming number of Democratic votes.
- [B] the Democrats increased their already top-heavy majorities in the Senate and the House of Representatives.
- [C] the Republicans accepted the popularity of New Deal policies.
- [D] the Republicans argued that they would be better administrators of New Deal policies than the Democrats could be.
- [E] Roosevelt beat Alf Landon in the most crushing victory since 1820.

102. By 1936 Roosevelt added which of the following voters to the traditional Democratic base of support?

- [A] northern African-Americans
- [B] farmers
- [C] women
- [D] organized labor
- [E] all of these

103. After the 1936 election, Roosevelt attempted to undermine the power of

- [A] Congress.
- [B] the military.
- [C] western environmentalists.
- [D] southern segregationists.
- [E] the Supreme Court.

104. Roosevelt’s “court-packing” plan

- [A] met with approval from Congress, including New Deal supporters and many conservatives who felt it was time for a change.
- [B] turned out to be one of Roosevelt’s greatest triumphs.
- [C] proved unnecessary because Roosevelt was able to replace four members of the Supreme Court who died or retired.
- [D] would have violated the constitutional requirement for nine Supreme Court justices.
- [E] was the issue that enabled the Republicans to retake control of the Senate in the 1938 election.

105. Which New Deal legislation banned child labor and established a minimum wage and maximum hours for the workweek?

- [A] the National Industrial Recovery Act
- [B] the National Labor Relations Act (Wagner Act)
- [C] the Fair Labor Standards Act
- [D] the Hatch Act
- [E] the Social Security Act

106. What feature of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 established the basic framework of federal agricultural policy for decades to come?

- [A] In years of big harvests and low prices, the government would make loans to farmers and store their surplus crops in government warehouses.
- [B] The government encouraged farmers to destroy crops, dump milk, and, if necessary, slaughter animals to reduce surpluses.
- [C] In order to boost agricultural production the government made loans to farmers to invest in more land, machinery, and labor.
- [D] Farm workers were now covered by collective bargaining and minimum wage laws.
- [E] The government encouraged the survival of the family farm by withholding aid to agribusiness.

107. A conservative coalition in Congress thwarted Roosevelt during his second term in all the following ways *except*

- [A] passing the Hatch Act to forbid federal workers from participating in electoral campaigns.
- [B] forming the American Liberty League.
- [C] rejecting the Fair Labor Standards Act.
- [D] rejecting Roosevelt's proposal to reorganize the executive branch into super-departments under the president's direct authority.
- [E] slashing relief appropriations.

108. Which of the following statements is *not* true about the New Deal?

- [A] The New Deal brought about full economic recovery, and by 1939 unemployment was no longer a serious problem.
- [B] The New Deal assumed a fundamental governmental responsibility to promote economic prosperity and the well-being of all citizens.
- [C] As the New Deal evolved, it acted as a broker for all organized interest groups—including agriculture and labor, not just business.
- [D] In the course of the New Deal, a fundamental political realignment took place.
- [E] The New Deal vastly increased the power and prestige of the presidency.

109. Which of the following environmental causes was not advanced during the New Deal?

- [A] wildlife preservation
- [B] national park movement
- [C] soil conservation
- [D] forest preservation
- [E] clean air

110. Which of the following is an accurate statement about unemployment during the New Deal?

- [A] As late as 1939 more than 17 percent of the labor force remained jobless.
- [B] New Deal social and economic programs virtually eliminated unemployment for the first time in American history.
- [C] It never fell below 75 percent.
- [D] The jobless rate crept steadily upward from 1932 until 1945.
- [E] none of these.

111. Which statement best represents the economic status of farm families during the 1930s?

- [A] Because farm families were property owners, they suffered less than other segments of society during the depression.
- [B] A quarter of all farm families had to accept public or private assistance.
- [C] Because of the swift implementation of New Deal reforms, farm families prospered from 1933 onward.
- [D] In rural America, bankruptcies, foreclosures, and the abandonment of farms were rare because communities stuck together.
- [E] Three-fourths of the farms folded during the depression.

112. The Committee for Industrial Organization was established

- [A] to organize all workers in a particular industry, regardless of race, gender, or degree of skill.
- [B] to bring workers for "Little Steel" into the collective-bargaining cycle.
- [C] by President Roosevelt as one of his "alphabet agencies" to address economic problems.
- [D] by industrialists to undermine the power of labor unions.
- [E] to organize skilled workers.

113. In 1937 U.S. Steel responded to the newly formed Steel Workers' Organizing Committee by

- [A] recognizing the union, granting a wage increase, and agreeing to a forty-hour week.
- [B] engaging in a protracted dispute with the union which included a major strike over union recognition.
- [C] countering with the establishment of a company-sponsored employee association.
- [D] closing down the union and driving socialists and agitators out off the property.
- [E] living up to its reputation as "the crouching lion in the pathway of labor" and crushing the new union.

114. In 1936 the workers at two GM body plants conducted a

- [A] boycott. [D] riot.
- [B] sit-down strike. [E] work slowdown.
- [C] wildcat strike.

115. Which statement best describes union membership in the 1930s?

- [A] Unions lost members because unemployed workers would accept low wages and poor working conditions to get a job.
- [B] Unions gained members because a big effort was made to organize low-wage workers including agricultural laborers, department-store clerks, and restaurant, supermarket, and laundry workers.
- [C] Unions gained membership, growing from only 3 million in 1933 to over 8 million in 1941.
- [D] Union membership held steady at approximately 5 million members throughout the 1930s.
- [E] none of these

116. All the following industries bitterly resisted unionization in the 1930s *except*

- [A] Republic Steel. [D] the textile industry.
- [B] U.S. Steel. [E] Ford Motor Company.
- [C] Little Steel.

117. Why did powerful corporations finally cave in to unionization after years of resistance?

- [A] the tactical skills of new labor leaders
- [B] worker militancy
- [C] government sympathy for union activities
- [D] management's fear of violence and sabotage
- [E] all of these

118. Labor relations in California's agricultural regions in the 1930s were marked by

- [A] numerous strikes over poor working conditions and near-starvation wages.
- [B] domination by large agribusinesses and the inability of migrant workers to find work.
- [C] the successful alliance of Mexican-Americans and "Okies" in taking over some of the region's largest agribusinesses.
- [D] cooperation between farm laborers and producers because farms were small and workers were treated like family.
- [E] cooperation because producers recognized they were dependent on labor to harvest perishable crops.

119. All the following were popular pastimes during the depression *except*

- [A] going to the movies.
- [B] reading novels.
- [C] listening to the radio.
- [D] listening to big band "swing" music.
- [E] watching television.

120. Which of the following reflects a social vision that harmonious and functional consumer products would inspire a more harmonious and functional society?

- [A] Hollywood musicals of the 1930s
- [B] Marx Brothers movies
- [C] streamlining
- [D] the zoot suit
- [E] jazz

121. All the following boosted attendance at movies in the 1930s *except* the

- [A] “3-D” technology.
- [B] escapist themes.
- [C] double features.
- [D] drive-in theaters.
- [E] twenty-five-cent admission.

122. The Frank Capra films *Mr. Deeds Goes to Town* and *Mr. Smith Goes to Washington* were

- [A] patriotic and idealistic portrayals of the triumph of “the people” over entrenched interests.
- [B] comedies that lampooned New Deal policies.
- [C] realistic docudramas about social problems.
- [D] gangster movies showing gritty images of urban America.
- [E] zany musicals that offered viewers a chance to forget the depression.

123. All the following were examples of the affirmative cultural nationalism characteristic of the late 1930s *except*

- [A] the paintings of Thomas Hart Benton.
- [B] Aaron Copland’s *Billy the Kid*.
- [C] the photojournalism of James Agee.
- [D] John Dos Passos’s *U.S.A.*
- [E] George Gershwin’s *Porgy and Bess*.

124. The Futurama exhibit at the New York World’s Fair of 1939 featured a vision of

- [A] “Better Things for Better Living Through Chemistry.”
- [B] space travel in the future.
- [C] an automated home of the future.
- [D] a model of the city of the future, crisscrossed by light-rail mass transit lines.
- [E] a complex interstate highway network of the future.

125. The one aspect of Economic History I’ll miss most is Mr. Manos’s

- [A] incredibly thorough take home tests
- [B] uncanny ability to segue between any two topics
- [C] genuinely witty, yet informative comments
- [D] class participation grade challenges
- [E] comedic timing

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