

### **True/False**

- \_\_\_ 1. Many people viewed the Sacco and Vanzetti case as an example of prejudice against people based on their ethnic origin and beliefs.
- \_\_\_ 2. The sharp reduction in immigrants due to new immigration laws in the 1920s contributed to the decline of the Ku Klux Klan.
- \_\_\_ 3. Louis Armstrong introduced an improvisational, early form of jazz.
- \_\_\_ 4. In the 1920s, most African American voters in the North cast their votes for Republicans, the party of Lincoln.
- \_\_\_ 5. Marcus Garvey preached a message of separation and independence from whites.
- \_\_\_ 6. Followers of Marcus Garvey planned to leave the United States and resettle in Jamaica.
- \_\_\_ 7. By the 1920s, the automobile had become an accepted part of American life.
- \_\_\_ 8. In the 1920s, wages were generally falling.
- \_\_\_ 9. Henry Ford believed that the way to make automobiles was to make them all alike.
- \_\_\_ 10. By the 1920s, the United States was the dominant economic power in the world.
- \_\_\_ 11. The Hawley-Smoot Tariff hurt trade on both sides of the Atlantic.
- \_\_\_ 12. In response to the deepening Depression, Herbert Hoover massively increased government spending.
- \_\_\_ 13. The Farm Credit Administration helped many poor farmers keep their land, but it may have slowed the overall economic recovery.
- \_\_\_ 14. The Supreme Court ruled both the Wagner Act and the Social Security system unconstitutional.
- \_\_\_ 15. The Public Works Administration required its contractors to hire African Americans.
- \_\_\_ 16. Herbert Hoover pushed Congress to provide federal government money for direct relief of impoverished families.
- \_\_\_ 17. Buying on margin was a method of buying stocks with mostly borrowed money.
- \_\_\_ 18. During the early 1930s, a terrible drought struck the Great Plains.
- \_\_\_ 19. The Agricultural Adjustment Administration paid cotton farmers to plow under a portion of their crop.
- \_\_\_ 20. The stock market crash caused the Great Depression.
- \_\_\_ 21. Movies produced during the Depression usually focused attention on the plight of the homeless and unemployed.
- \_\_\_ 22. The Army finally expelled the Bonus Army from Washington with tear gas and fixed bayonets.

**Matching:** match each item with the correct statement below.

- a. Glass-Steagall Act
- b. National Housing Act
- c. Public Works Administration
- d. Securities Act
- e. Civil Works Administration
- f. Social Security Act
- g. Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

- \_\_\_ 23. insured people's savings in banks against loss
- \_\_\_ 24. hired workers directly, including thousands of women, to build or improve airports, roads, and playgrounds
- \_\_\_ 25. required companies that sold stocks and bonds to provide complete and truthful information to investors
- \_\_\_ 26. prohibited commercial banks from speculating on the stock market
- \_\_\_ 27. subsidized loans for builders willing to buy blocks of slums and build low-cost housing
- \_\_\_ 28. established to provide some security for unemployed workers
- \_\_\_ 29. awarded contracts to construction companies to build highways, dams, schools, and other facilities

Match each item with the correct statement below.

- |                           |                   |
|---------------------------|-------------------|
| a. Bessie Smith           | f. Duke Ellington |
| b. Marcus Garvey          | g. Al Capone      |
| c. Charles Lindbergh      |                   |
| d. Langston Hughes        |                   |
| e. William Jennings Bryan |                   |

- \_\_\_ 30. writer who became a leading voice of the African American experience in the United States  
\_\_\_ 31. prosecutor at the Scopes trial  
\_\_\_ 32. leader of the “back to Africa” movement  
\_\_\_ 33. pilot of the first solo nonstop transatlantic flight  
\_\_\_ 34. composer, pianist, and bandleader whose sound was a blend of improvisation and orchestration  
\_\_\_ 35. gangster in Chicago during Prohibition  
\_\_\_ 36. singer who seemed to symbolize soul

- |                          |                              |
|--------------------------|------------------------------|
| a. Kellogg-Briand Pact   | f. cooperative individualism |
| b. assembly line         | g. “Tin Lizzie”              |
| c. supply-side economics | h. Four-Power Treaty         |
| d. welfare capitalism    | i. moratorium                |
| e. reparations           | j. commuters                 |

- \_\_\_ 37. profit sharing, medical care benefits, and pensions  
\_\_\_ 38. form trade associations and share information with the federal government  
\_\_\_ 39. recognized each country’s island possessions in the Pacific  
\_\_\_ 40. payments Germany was required to make as punishment for starting the war  
\_\_\_ 41. Henry Ford’s Model T car  
\_\_\_ 42. pause in doing something, such as constructing new warships  
\_\_\_ 43. attempted to outlaw war  
\_\_\_ 44. made possible by affordable cars  
\_\_\_ 45. growth through lower taxes  
\_\_\_ 46. enormously increased manufacturing efficiency

- |                    |                      |
|--------------------|----------------------|
| a. Pan-Americanism | d. yellow journalism |
| b. José Martí      | e. Anglo-Saxonism    |
| c. imperialism     |                      |

- \_\_\_ 47. the economic and political domination of a strong nation over other weaker nations  
\_\_\_ 48. idea that Latin America and the United States should work together  
\_\_\_ 49. idea that the United States should expand overseas and was destined to dominate the world  
\_\_\_ 50. sensationalist reporting to attract readers  
\_\_\_ 51. writer, poet, and exiled leader committed to the cause of Cuban independence

**Multiple Choice:**

- \_\_\_ 52. The purpose of Pan-Americanism was for both the United States and Latin America to
- set up a cultural exchange to learn about each other's customs.
  - reduce tariffs among American nations and increase the sale of American products.
  - make Latin American countries protectorates of the United States.
  - set up an organization among American nations for mutual defense.
- \_\_\_ 53. The United States caused an economic crisis in Cuba by
- preventing trade with Spain.
  - blockading the island.
  - passing a tariff on sugar.
  - withdrawing American investments.
- \_\_\_ 54. According to the treaty that ended the Spanish-American War, the U.S. would
- annex Guam, Puerto Rico, and Cuba.
  - free Cuba, and annex Guam and Puerto Rico.
  - free Guam and Cuba, and annex Puerto Rico.
  - free Guam, Puerto Rico, and Cuba.
- \_\_\_ 55. The Philippines are today
- an American protectorate.
  - an American commonwealth.
  - an unincorporated U.S. territory.
  - an independent country.
- \_\_\_ 56. As a result of a war between Japan and China in 1894, Japan acquired
- territory in Manchuria.
  - Cuba
  - territory in Russia.
  - an exclusive right to trade with China.
- \_\_\_ 57. The U.S. assumed the responsibility for collecting customs tariffs in the Dominican Republic, using the Marines as agents. What policy was the U.S. applying.
- the Open Door Policy.
  - the Roosevelt Corollary.
  - dollar diplomacy.
  - the Platt Amendment.
- \_\_\_ 58. In a(n) \_\_\_\_, the imperial power allowed local rulers to stay in control and protect them against rebellions and invasion.
- protectorate
  - colony
  - leasehold
  - annexation
- \_\_\_ 59. The Hawaiian monarchy was overthrown by
- a group of Hawaiian peasants, upset over the islands' economic troubles.
  - an invasion by the United States military.
  - a group of planters supported by the United States Marines.
  - a group of Hawaiian peasants supported by the United States Marines.
- \_\_\_ 60. American support for the rebels in Cuba was fueled by
- the desire to protect American sugar interests on the island.
  - popular interest in starting an American empire by taking control of Cuba.
  - sensational newspaper stories about Spanish crimes and tortures..
  - the fear of having a Spanish colony so close to the United States.

- \_\_\_\_\_ 61. In 1898 President McKinley sent the battleship *Maine* to Havana to
- a. evacuate Americans if necessary.
  - b. put down riots by Spanish loyalists.
  - c. put down the Cuban rebellion.
  - d. negotiate peace with Spain.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 62. Supporters of annexing the Philippines believed which of the following statements?
- a. The islands would provide soldiers for the United States armed forces.
  - b. The United States could profit from the islands' rich mineral resources.
  - c. The islands represented a large market for American goods.
  - d. The United States was destined to control all land in the Western Hemisphere.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 63. The Platt Amendment effectively made Cuba into an American
- a. protectorate.
  - b. colony.
  - c. unincorporated territory.
  - d. state.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 64. The purpose of the Open Door policy in China was to
- a. end the Boxer Rebellion.
  - b. gain leaseholds.
  - c. establish spheres of influence.
  - d. ensure trading rights for all nations.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 65. Many Social Darwinists argued that nations competed with each other politically, economically, and militarily, and that
- a. all nations would benefit.
  - b. only the strongest would survive.
  - c. democracy would prevail.
  - d. the economy of all nations would suffer.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 66. Many Americans connected Anglo-Saxonism with Manifest Destiny and believed that, after reaching the Pacific Ocean, it was the United States' destiny to
- a. defend the culture of all existing foreign civilizations.
  - b. remain an isolated country.
  - c. expand overseas and spread its civilization to other people.
  - d. overthrow all existing governments to become an imperialist nation.



\_\_\_\_\_ 77. Roosevelt's advisers who supported the "New Freedom" approach to the problems of the Depression wanted government to

- a. do away with government regulations on the economy.
- b. run key parts of the economy.
- c. break up big companies.
- d. set up welfare programs.

\_\_\_\_\_ 78. The Agricultural Adjustment Administration tried to help farmers by

- a. paying them to grow more crops.      c. buying farm surpluses.
- b. paying them not to grow crops.      d. requiring more acres to be farmed.

\_\_\_\_\_ 79. The Home Owners' Loan Corporation

- a. provided money to help the unemployed pay their mortgages.
- b. lowered mortgage rates when people lost their jobs and could no longer pay.
- c. lengthened the mortgage repayment term and lowered rates for the employed.
- d. provided low-cost loans to help homeless people buy a home.

\_\_\_\_\_ 80. Who was the Catholic priest who encouraged more drastic reforms than those of the New Deal, including heavily taxing the rich and nationalizing the bank systems?

- a. Charles Coughlin.      c. Harry Hopkins.
- b. Huey Long.      d. Francis Townsend.

\_\_\_\_\_ 81. The Committee for Industrial Organization focused its early organizing efforts on

- a. government workers.      c. WPA workers.
- b. former UAW members.      d. the automobile and steel industries.

\_\_\_\_\_ 82. Roosevelt triggered a new economic recession in 1937 by

- a. increasing government spending.      c. increasing taxes.
- b. decreasing government spending.      d. decreasing taxes.

\_\_\_\_\_ 83. The flowering of African American arts in the 1920s became known as the

- a. Great Migration.      c. South Side Renaissance.
- b. Great Awakening.      d. Harlem Renaissance.

\_\_\_\_\_ 84. The Universal Negro Improvement Association was formed to

- a. promote black pride and unity.
- b. promote integration.
- c. elect African Americans to Congress.
- d. protest the horrors of lynching.

\_\_\_\_\_ 85. The National Origins Act of 1924

- a. banned Mexican immigrants from entering the United States.
- b. allotted a small portion of the quota to immigrants from Mexico.
- c. allotted a large portion of the quota to immigrants from Mexico.
- d. exempted Mexicans from the quota system.

\_\_\_\_\_ 86. The Cotton Club was

- a. a Chicago speakeasy where gangsters congregated.
- b. a Harlem nightclub where many African American entertainers got their start.
- c. a Hollywood nightclub frequented by the stars of the silver screen.
- d. a fictitious Chicago nightclub featured in the famous picture *The Jazz Singer*.

- \_\_\_\_\_ 87. The NAACP's lobbying efforts influenced the House of Representatives to pass, in 1922,
- anti-lynching legislation.
  - anti-segregation legislation.
  - legislation supporting African American voting rights.
  - equal opportunity legislation.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 88. Calvin Coolidge became president when
- he defeated Warren G. Harding.
  - he defeated Robert La Follette.
  - Warren G. Harding was assassinated.
  - Warren G. Harding died in office.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 89. Coolidge believed that government should
- regulate business.
  - not interfere with business.
  - break up trusts.
  - become involved in social reform.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 90. Ford's system for making cars increased efficiency by
- reducing the number of car parts.
  - dividing the job into simple tasks.
  - training workers to do every task.
  - assigning a team to each car.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 91. Unions declined during the 1920s in part because many corporations instituted
- cooperative individualism.
  - supply-side economics.
  - Sociological Departments.
  - welfare capitalism.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 92. The Ohio Gang was
- a powerful crime syndicate.
  - a group of notorious bank robbers.
  - a group of Coolidge's friends.
  - a group of Harding's friends.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 93. In the Teapot Dome scandal, a government official received bribes for
- allowing private interests to lease lands containing U.S. Navy oil reserves.
  - allowing private interests to drill for oil in a national park.
  - allowing lumber companies to cut trees in national forests.
  - promising immunity for businessmen who overcharged the U.S. Navy.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 94. Henry Ford's business philosophy was to increase sales by
- providing consumers with a variety of styles and colors.
  - advertising.
  - lowering the cost per car.
  - constantly improving his cars' mechanical reliability.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 95. Popular support for commercial flight grew after the transatlantic solo flight by
- Glen Curtiss.
  - Charles Lindbergh.
  - Amelia Earhart.
  - Orville Wright.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 96. Secretary of Commerce Herbert Hoover believed that waste could be reduced and costs lowered if trade associations would
- voluntarily share information with one another.
  - voluntarily share information with the government.
  - collaborate to set reasonable wage rates for workers in similar jobs.
  - collaborate to set reasonable prices for similar products.

\_\_\_\_\_ 97. Many people viewed Sacco and Vanzetti with suspicion because they were  
a. German immigrants and anarchists. c. Italian immigrants and anarchists.  
b. German immigrants and socialists. d. Italian immigrants and socialists.

\_\_\_\_\_ 98. After the Emergency Quota Act was passed, admission to the United States was based on immigrants'  
a. literacy test scores. c. wealth.  
b. job skills. d. ethnic identity and national origin.

\_\_\_\_\_ 99. The new morality of the 1920s glorified  
a. work. c. personal freedom.  
b. promiscuity. d. wealth.

\_\_\_\_\_ 100. John T. Scopes was put on trial for  
a. violating Prohibition laws. c. teaching creationism.  
b. being a leader of the Ku Klux Klan. d. teaching evolution.

\_\_\_\_\_ 101. The Tennessee legislature passed the Butler Act to  
a. outlaw the teaching of creationism.  
b. outlaw the teaching of evolution.  
c. ban the making and sale of liquor.  
d. enforce the Eighteenth Amendment.

\_\_\_\_\_ 102. The national hero famous for hitting hundreds of home runs was  
a. Jack Dempsey. c. Babe Ruth.  
b. Red Grange. d. Bill Tilden.

\_\_\_\_\_ 103. After World War I, most Americans wanted to avoid future wars by  
a. joining the League of Nations.  
b. excluding Germany from the League of Nations.  
c. avoiding involvement in European affairs.  
d. forbidding Germany to rebuild its armed forces.

\_\_\_\_\_ 104. The result of the Dawes Plan was  
a. Europe's deeper descent into debt.  
b. Europe's gradual economic recovery.  
c. lower prices for European products sold in the United States.  
d. higher prices for European products sold in the United States.

