

1920s Questions

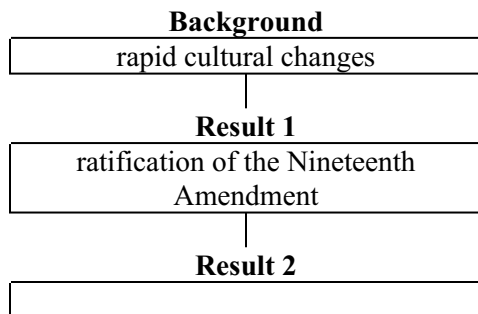
Multiple Choice

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

- _____ 1. The most controversial of Darwin's ideas is known as
- fundamentalism.
 - values.
 - evolution.
 - stability.
- _____ 2. The writing of _____ helped create the image of the flapper of the 1920s.
- Willa Cather
 - Sinclair Lewis
 - Edna St. Vincent Millay
 - F. Scott Fitzgerald
- _____ 3. The unofficial capital of African American culture and activism in the United States in the 1920s was
- Detroit.
 - St. Louis.
 - Harlem.
 - Chicago.
- _____ 4. The prosecuting attorney in the Scopes trial was
- William Jennings Bryan.
 - Charles Darwin.
 - Clarence Darrow.
 - Aimee Semple McPherson.
- _____ 5. Prohibition led to
- the Great Migration.
 - World War I.
 - a rise in organized crime.
 - fundamentalism.
- _____ 6. The _____ gave full voting rights to women.
- speakeasies
 - Nineteenth Amendment
 - Eighteenth Amendment
 - NAACP
- _____ 7. Ku Klux Klan members associated their Protestant religion with
- small-town values.
 - the spirit of American independence.
 - women's rights.
 - the cultural practices of various groups of immigrants.
- _____ 8. Speakeasies allowed citizens to get around the consequences of
- the Nineteenth Amendment.
 - illegal gaming.
 - Prohibition.

d. laws protecting free speech.

- ___ 9. When African American soldiers returned from serving in World War I, they found
- a shortage of jobs.
 - decreased racial tension in northern cities.
 - widespread acceptance as a result of their military service.
 - a population shift from urban to rural areas.
- ___ 10. The Scopes trial pitted religious beliefs against
- fundamentalism and creationism.
 - the theology preached by Billy Sunday.
 - the healing techniques used by Aimee Semple McPherson.
 - academic freedom and science.
- ___ 11. A wholly original form of American music, jazz
- blended several different musical forms from the Deep South.
 - relied on classical melodic structures adapted from European composers.
 - depended on every note being plotted in advance.
 - was defined by clear rules.



- ___ 12. What choice best completes the chart?
- more opportunities for women
 - ratification of the Eighteenth Amendment
 - increased jobs when troops returned from World War I
 - passage of the Volstead Act
- ___ 13. In the Great Migration, African Americans moved from
- urban centers to farmland.
 - the Deep South to the West.
 - the South to the North.
 - high employment areas to depressed regions.
- ___ 14. Use the image to answer the question. The young women in this photo are posing with toy monkeys. What news story of 1925 were they probably involved in?
- the Valentine's Day Massacre
 - the repeal of Prohibition
 - the Scopes trial
 - the return of the *Spirit of St. Louis*
- ___ 15. What is one way in which radio helped to create a large common culture in America?

- a. The radio moved from being a novelty to becoming a luxury.
- b. Good programming could be taken for granted across the country.
- c. Mass production of radios created a market for the vacuum tube.
- d. Radio broke down barriers that had once separated country people from city dwellers.

“If you are lucky enough to have lived in Paris as a young man, then wherever you go for the rest of your life it stays with you, for Paris is a moveable feast.”

- ___ 16. A member of which of the following groups probably made this statement?
 - a. “the Lost Generation”
 - b. the “Lucky Lindy” club
 - c. the “Great Migrationists”
 - d. the “It Girl” fans

- ___ 17. In a decade full of firsts, the first woman to fly across the Atlantic was
 - a. Edith Wharton.
 - b. Willa Cather.
 - c. Amelia Earhart.
 - d. Edna St. Vincent Millay.

- ___ 18. In the 1920s the public’s devotion to movie stars was matched by Americans’ idealization of those who excelled in
 - a. politics.
 - b. sports.
 - c. medicine.
 - d. science.

- ___ 19. Writing about flappers and tycoons, which author dubbed the 1920s “The Jazz Age”?
 - a. Sinclair Lewis
 - b. F. Scott Fitzgerald
 - c. Ernest Hemingway
 - d. John Dos Passos

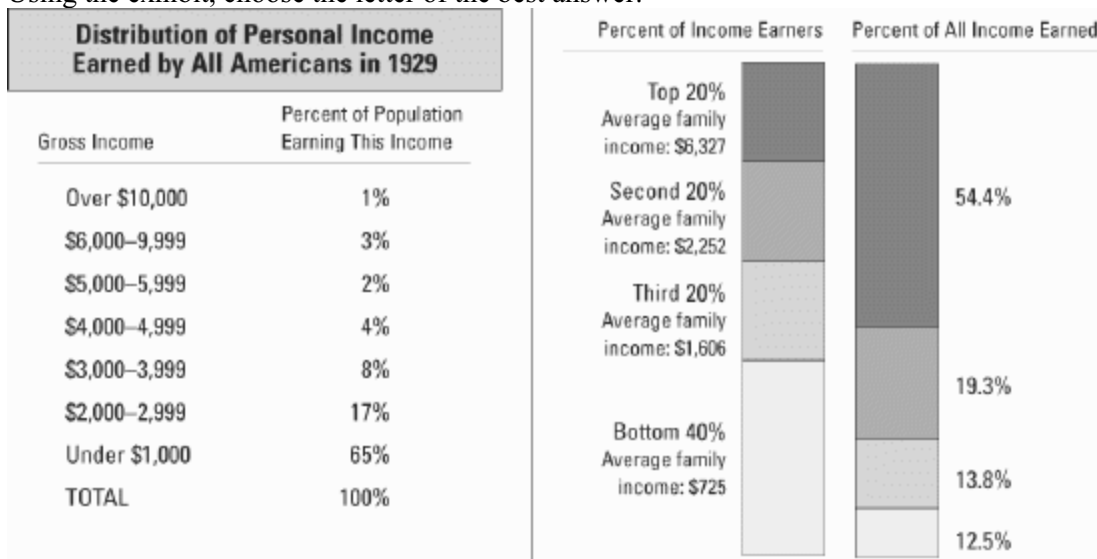
- ___ 20. It was difficult to enforce the laws governing prohibition for all of the following reasons **except**
 - a. many people were determined to break the laws.
 - b. insufficient funds were provided to pay for enforcement.
 - c. many law enforcement officials took bribes from smugglers and bootleggers.
 - d. prohibition banned only alcoholic beverages manufactured in the United States.

- ___ 21. To obtain liquor illegally, drinkers went underground to hidden nightclubs known as
 - a. speakeasies.
 - b. penthouses.
 - c. tenements.
 - d. tea rooms.

- ___ 22. The Harlem Renaissance refers to
 - a. a struggle for civil rights led by the NAACP.
 - b. a population increase in Harlem in the 1920s.
 - c. a program to promote African-American owned businesses.
 - d. a celebration of African-American culture in literature and art.

- ___ 23. John T. Scopes challenged a Tennessee law that forbade the teaching of
- biology.
 - evolution.
 - creationism.
 - fundamentalism.
- ___ 24. Fundamentalists believed that
- evolution and creationism could coincide.
 - prohibition should be repealed.
 - the Bible should be taken literally.
 - drinking alcohol was acceptable.
- ___ 25. "Double standard" refers to
- stricter social and moral standards for women than for men in the 1920s.
 - lower wages women earned compared to those earned by men in the 1920s.
 - amount of work that women did both at home and outside the house in the 1920s.
 - unfair treatment of women in the workplace in the 1920s.
- ___ 26. Charles Lindbergh was famous as a(n)
- politician.
 - composer.
 - inventor.
 - pilot.
- ___ 27. Jazz music was born in New Orleans and was spread to the North by such musicians as
- Louis Armstrong.
 - Zora Neale Hurston.
 - Paul Robeson.
 - Langston Hughes.

Using the exhibit, choose the letter of the best answer.



- ___ 28. What percent of the population in 1929 had a gross income between \$3, 000 and \$3, 999?
- 4 percent
 - 8 percent

- c. 12 percent
 - d. 17 percent
- ___ 29. Which group of income earners had an average income of \$6, 327?
- a. top 20 percent
 - b. second 20 percent
 - c. third 20 percent
 - d. bottom 40 percent
- ___ 30. The top 20 percent of the population earned 54.4 percent of all income earned in 1929. What percent did the bottom 40 percent earn?
- a. 12.5 percent
 - b. 13.8 percent
 - c. 19.3 percent
 - d. 26.3 percent
- ___ 31. In 1929, much more did the average family in the top 20 percent earn than the average family in the bottom 40 percent?
- a. \$725
 - b. \$881
 - c. \$1527
 - d. \$5602
- ___ 32. What percent of all income was earned by the third 20 percent of income earners?
- a. 12.5 percent
 - b. 13.8 percent
 - c. 19.3 percent
 - d. 54.4 percent
- ___ 33. Nicola Sacco and Bartolomeo Vanzetti were charged with, and convicted of,
- a. treason.
 - b. anarchy.
 - c. receiving bribes.
 - d. robbery and murder.
- ___ 34. Attorney General A. Mitchell Palmer believed that he needed to protect the American people from
- a. big business.
 - b. political radicals.
 - c. corruption and fraud.
 - d. labor union members.
- ___ 35. During the 1920s, union membership
- a. remained constant.
 - b. increased slightly.
 - c. increased considerably.
 - d. dropped considerably.
- ___ 36. The main factor causing urban sprawl in the 1920s was
- a. the automobile.
 - b. the use of electricity.
 - c. growth in industry.
 - d. a change in the birthrate.

- ___ 37. The Teapot Dome scandal centered around
- gold mines.
 - union members.
 - high tariffs.
 - oil-rich lands.
- ___ 38. To protect their own interests, employers often accused striking workers of being
- spies.
 - Communists.
 - bigots.
 - nativists.
- ___ 39. The "Great Migration" of 1910-1920 refers to the movement of ___.
- immigrants from Europe to America
 - people from rural areas and towns to large cities
 - African Americans from the United States to Africa
 - African Americans from the South to northern cities
- ___ 40. The main significance of the trial of John T. Scopes was that ___.
- it ended the career of William Jennings Bryan, who was unable to defend fundamentalism
 - its outdoor setting allowed many Americans to witness the justice system in action
 - it highlighted the struggle between science and religion in American schools
 - led to the repeal of a law that made teaching evolution in schools illegal
- ___ 41. According to Attorney General A. Mitchell Palmer, what was "eating its way into the homes of the American workman, its sharp tongues . . . licking the altars of the churches"?
- communism
 - the philosophy of nativism
 - the hopelessness of poverty
 - governmental abuse of civil rights
- ___ 42. Which of the following is **not** considered a sign that the prosperity of the 1920s was superficial?
- the economic situation on farms
 - the success of the advertising industry
 - the number of products purchased on credit
 - the difference in income between workers and managers
- ___ 43. Why was the Kellogg-Briand Pact considered useless?
- It didn't prevent war; it only punished countries that started wars.
 - It made the process of repaying war debts too easy.
 - It provided no means of enforcing the "no war" agreement.
 - It failed to include several of the strongest military powers.
- ___ 44. Which of the following was most closely tied to the public's negative reactions to organized labor in the 1920s?
- fears of rising prices
 - fears of communism
 - fears of a depression
 - resentment of labor's advances
- ___ 45. Which of the following is not considered a "hero" of the 1920s?
- "Babe" Ruth
 - Charles Lindberg
 - Louis Armstrong
 - William Jennings Bryant

- _____ 46. People began using _____ to buy new items.
- a. checks
 - b. credit
 - c. cash
 - d. gold coins.
- _____ 47. Congress hurt farmers by _____.
- a. refusing to pay insurance to damaged crops
 - b. not allowing farmers to sell their goods overseas
 - c. cutting taxes
 - d. placing a higher tariff on goods from other countries
- _____ 48. A new feature of American business developed in the 1920s known as welfare capitalism. The essence of welfare capitalism was:
- a. company-provided benefits for workers.
 - b. government-provided unemployment benefits for worker
 - c. company-provided bonuses for management.
 - d. government-provided financial aid for troubled industries
- _____ 49. Which political party dominated the national government during the so-called New Era, or Age of "Normalcy"?
- a. The Republicans controlled both Congress and the presidency.
 - b. The Republicans controlled Congress, and the Democrats controlled the presidency.
 - c. The Democrats controlled Congress, and the Republicans controlled the presidency.
 - d. The Democrats controlled both Congress and the presidency.
- _____ 50. #
- Both the Teapot Dome and the Elk Hills scandals in the 1920s involved:
- a. embezzlement of Veterans Bureau funds.
 - b. tainted seafood being shipped in interstate commerce in violation of the Pure Food and Drug Act.
 - c. corrupt leasing of government oil reserves to private business.
 - d. corruption in the Justice Department in which cases were "fixed" in return for bribes paid to government officials.
- _____ 51. Three of the following were "firsts" in the 1920s. Which is the exception?
- a. the first network of radio broadcasting stations
 - b. the first "talkie" movie
 - c. the first chain of newspapers
 - d. the first commercial radio broadcasting station
- _____ 52. The invention which had the greatest impact on American life and business in the twenties was the:
- a. electric refrigerator
 - b. automobile
 - c. vacuum
 - d. sewing machine
- _____ 53. Which of the following BEST describes a flapper?
- a. A woman who campaigned for the legalization of the "Moral Gown"
 - c. A woman who thought men should stay home and women should dominate the

workforce

- b. A modest women who obeyed her parents d. A rebellious woman who wanted to drink, smoke, and have a good time

- ___ 54. People who brought liquor into the country illegally were called:
a. moonshiners c. gangsters
b. speakeasies d. bootleggers
- ___ 55. Which of the following groups of people was NOT a target of the Ku Klux Klan?
a. Christian Fundamentalists c. European Jews
b. Asian Immigrants d. Roman Catholics
- ___ 56. The rapid development of the mass media during the 1920s:
a. simplified life for most Americans c. encouraged Americans to work longer hours
b. promoted the creation of a national culture or identity d. promoted a mass migration to rural areas
- ___ 57. One result of prohibition during the twenties was:
a. a decline in dancing in socializing c. the creation of urban artistic colonies
b. the increase in alcoholism d. the rise of organized crime
- ___ 58. Which of the following is NOT a characteristic of a "traditional" society?
a. rural (agrarian) c. deeply religious/spiritual
b. change occurs slowly d. willing to be in debt/use credit

True/False

Indicate whether the statement is true or false.

- ___ 59. The wages of Americans during the 1920s declined.

Modified True/False

Indicate whether the statement is true or false. If false, change the identified word or phrase to make the statement true.

- ___ 60. The people who most strongly supported prohibition tended to live in urban areas.
- ___ 61. The "double standard" of the 1920s refers to the fact that women were judged by stricter standards than men were.
- ___ 62. Fundamentalists in the 1920s supported a literal interpretation of the Constitution.
- ___ 63. Prominent writers of the 1920s, both black and white, tended to hold a critical view of U.S. society.
- ___ 64. The largest population increases during the 1920s occurred in America's suburbs.
- ___ 65. William Jennings Bryan defended John Scopes in the famous Scopes trial of 1925.
- ___ 66. The NAACP was founded by Marcus Garvey.
- ___ 67. Amelia Earhart was the first person to complete a non-stop solo flight across the Atlantic.

- ___ 68. Flappers were emancipated young women who embraced new fashions and urban attitudes of the day.
- ___ 69. Sinclair Lewis, the first American to win a Nobel Prize in literature, wrote the novel *Babbitt*.
- ___ 70. People who oppose all forms of government are called anarchists.
- ___ 71. Massachusetts governor Calvin Coolidge called out the National Guard to break the Boston firefighters strike.
- ___ 72. The panic surrounding the threat of communism in the early 1920s was called the "Big Scare."
- ___ 73. The Fordney-McCumber Tariff was adopted in 1922 to lower the taxes on imported goods.
- ___ 74. A dollar down and a dollar forever" represents a form of credit called the installment plan.
- ___ 75. The main goal of the Washington Naval Conference was to reduce the threat of communism.
- ___ 76. Great changes in America's landscape were tied mostly closely to a large increase in the use of automobiles in the 1920s.
- ___ 77. The quota system of the 1920s was created to reduce tariffs.
- ___ 78. The Teapot Dome scandal involved the secret leasing of government-owned oil reserves for profitable use by private companies.
- ___ 79. The Kellogg-Briand Pact rejected war as an instrument of national policy.
- ___ 80. The Dawes Plan arranged for loans to be made to Germany so that it could pay war reparations.

1920s Questions Answer Section

MULTIPLE CHOICE

1. ANS: C PTS: 1 DIF: 1 NAT: 20.1.3
2. ANS: D PTS: 1 DIF: 2 NAT: 20.1.1
3. ANS: C PTS: 1 DIF: 2 NAT: 20.2.2
4. ANS: A PTS: 1 DIF: 1 NAT: 20.1.3
5. ANS: C PTS: 1 DIF: 2 NAT: 20.1.4
6. ANS: B PTS: 1 DIF: 2 NAT: 20.1.1
7. ANS: B PTS: 1 DIF: 2 NAT: 20.1.3
8. ANS: C PTS: 1 DIF: 2 NAT: 20.1.4
9. ANS: A PTS: 1 DIF: 2 NAT: 20.2.1
10. ANS: D PTS: 1 DIF: 1 NAT: 20.1.3
11. ANS: A PTS: 1 DIF: 2 NAT: 20.2.2
12. ANS: A PTS: 1 DIF: 1 NAT: 20.1.1
13. ANS: C PTS: 1 DIF: 1 NAT: 20.2.1
14. ANS: C PTS: 1 DIF: 2 NAT: 20.1.3
15. ANS: D PTS: 1 DIF: 2 NAT: 20.3.1
16. ANS: A PTS: 1 DIF: 2 NAT: 20.3.3
17. ANS: C PTS: 1 DIF: 1 NAT: 20.3.2
18. ANS: B PTS: 1 DIF: 1 NAT: 20.3.2
19. ANS: B PTS: 1 DIF: 2 NAT: 20.3.3
20. ANS: D PTS: 4 REF: TheAmericans-2005-TestGen-1-2233
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21. ANS: A PTS: 4 REF: TheAmericans-2005-TestGen-1-2234
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22. ANS: D PTS: 4 REF: TheAmericans-2005-TestGen-1-2235
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23. ANS: B PTS: 4 REF: TheAmericans-2005-TestGen-1-2236
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24. ANS: C PTS: 4 REF: TheAmericans-2005-TestGen-1-2237
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25. ANS: A PTS: 4 REF: TheAmericans-2005-TestGen-1-2238
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26. ANS: D PTS: 4 REF: TheAmericans-2005-TestGen-1-2240
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27. ANS: A PTS: 4 REF: TheAmericans-2005-TestGen-1-2242
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28. ANS: B PTS: 4 REF: TheAmericans-2005-TestGen-1-2248
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29. ANS: A PTS: 4 REF: TheAmericans-2005-TestGen-1-2249
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30. ANS: A PTS: 4 REF: TheAmericans-2005-TestGen-1-2250
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31. ANS: D PTS: 4 REF: TheAmericans-2005-TestGen-1-2251
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32. ANS: B PTS: 4 REF: TheAmericans-2005-TestGen-1-2252
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33. ANS: D PTS: 4 REF: TheAmericans-2005-TestGen-1-2123
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34. ANS: B PTS: 4 REF: TheAmericans-2005-TestGen-1-2126
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35. ANS: D PTS: 4 REF: TheAmericans-2005-TestGen-1-2127
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36. ANS: A PTS: 4 REF: TheAmericans-2005-TestGen-1-2129
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37. ANS: D PTS: 4 REF: TheAmericans-2005-TestGen-1-2130
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38. ANS: B PTS: 4 REF: TheAmericans-2005-TestGen-1-2132
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39. ANS: D PTS: 4 REF: TheAmericans-2005-TestGen-1-2286
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40. ANS: C PTS: 4 REF: TheAmericans-2005-TestGen-1-2287
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41. ANS: A PTS: 4 REF: TheAmericans-2005-TestGen-1-2173
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42. ANS: B PTS: 4 REF: TheAmericans-2005-TestGen-1-2175
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43. ANS: C PTS: 4 REF: TheAmericans-2005-TestGen-1-2176
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44. ANS: B PTS: 4 REF: TheAmericans-2005-TestGen-1-2178
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45. ANS: D PTS: 1
46. ANS: B PTS: 1
47. ANS: D PTS: 1
48. ANS: A PTS: 1
49. ANS: A PTS: 1
50. ANS: C PTS: 1
51. ANS: C PTS: 1
52. ANS: B PTS: 1
53. ANS: D PTS: 1
54. ANS: D PTS: 1
55. ANS: A PTS: 1
56. ANS: B PTS: 1
57. ANS: D PTS: 1
58. ANS: D PTS: 1

TRUE/FALSE

59. ANS: F PTS: 1

MODIFIED TRUE/FALSE

60. ANS: F, rural

PTS: 4 REF: TheAmericans-2005-TestGen-1-2256
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61. ANS: T PTS: 4
REF: TheAmericans-2005-TestGen-1-2257 TOP: Test: Form B
NOT: amersurvey_2006

62. ANS: F, Bible

PTS: 4 REF: TheAmericans-2005-TestGen-1-2258
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63. ANS: T PTS: 4
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64. ANS: F, cities

PTS: 4 REF: TheAmericans-2005-TestGen-1-2260
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65. ANS: F, Clarence Darrow

PTS: 4 REF: TheAmericans-2005-TestGen-1-2261
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66. ANS: F, UNIA

PTS: 4 REF: TheAmericans-2005-TestGen-1-2262
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67. ANS: F, Charles Lindbergh

PTS: 4 REF: TheAmericans-2005-TestGen-1-2264
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68. ANS: T PTS: 4
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69. ANS: T PTS: 4
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70. ANS: T PTS: 4
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NOT: amersurvey_2006

71. ANS: F, police

PTS: 4 REF: TheAmericans-2005-TestGen-1-2147
TOP: Test: Form B NOT: amersurvey_2006

72. ANS: F, Red Scare
PTS: 4 REF: TheAmericans-2005-TestGen-1-2148
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73. ANS: F, raise
PTS: 4 REF: TheAmericans-2005-TestGen-1-2149
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74. ANS: T PTS: 4
REF: TheAmericans-2005-TestGen-1-2150 TOP: Test: Form B
NOT: amersurvey_2006
75. ANS: F, war
PTS: 4 REF: TheAmericans-2005-TestGen-1-2151
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76. ANS: T PTS: 4
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77. ANS: F, immigration
PTS: 4 REF: TheAmericans-2005-TestGen-1-2154
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78. ANS: T PTS: 4
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79. ANS: T PTS: 1
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80. ANS: T PTS: 1
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