A black and white photograph of a woman with a distressed expression, resting her head on her hand, surrounded by other people in a crowded setting. The woman is in the center, looking slightly to the left with a worried or sad expression. She has her hand to her chin. To her right, a young child is visible, looking towards the camera. The background is filled with other people, suggesting a crowded and possibly difficult environment. The overall tone is somber and historical.

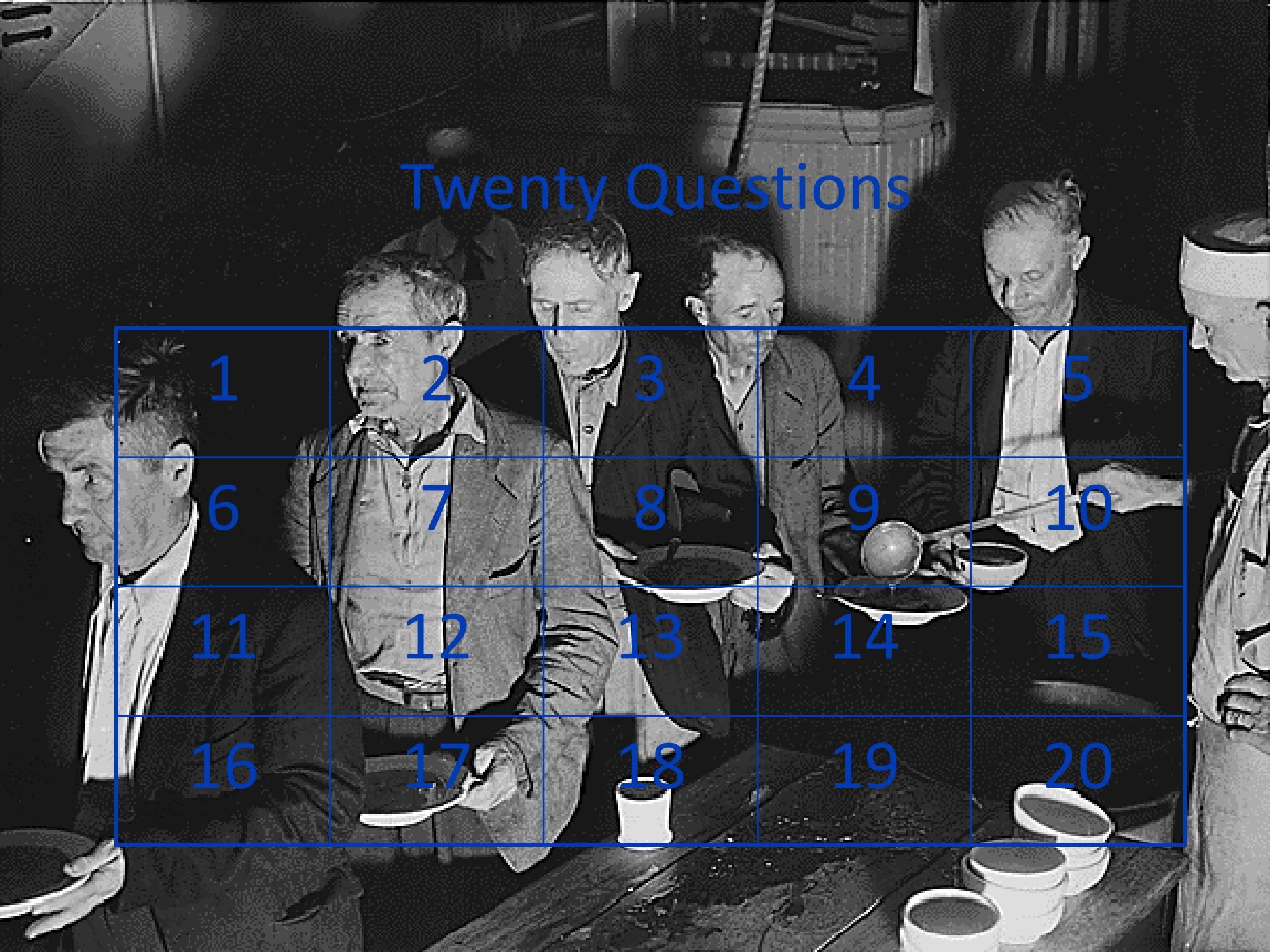
Ups and Downs, World War I, the Jazz Age, & the Great Depression

5th Grade Social Studies

Unit 6



Twenty Questions



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1. All of the following were causes of the Great Depression *except*

A. Poor banking practices

B. Depressed precious metal prices

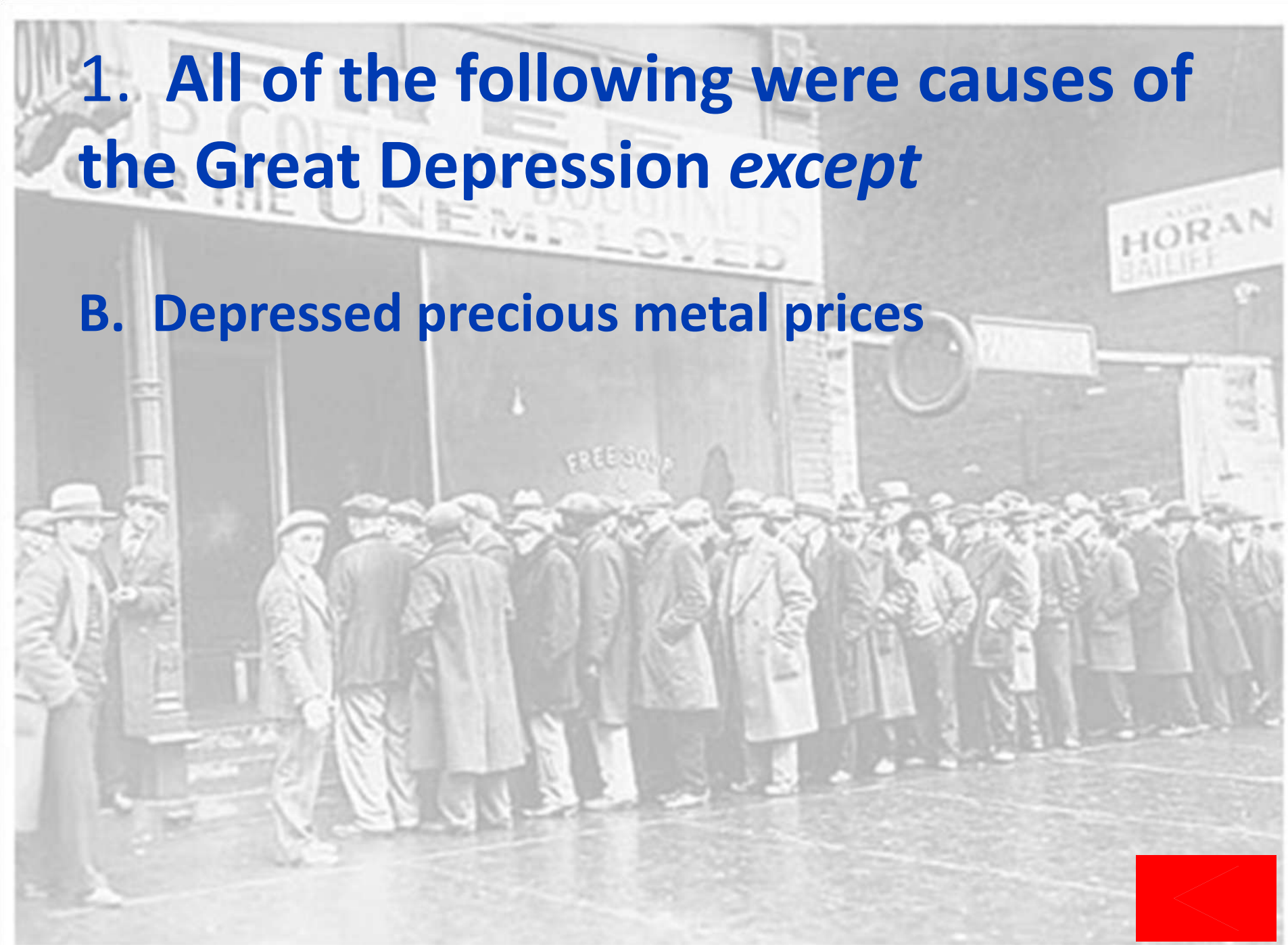
C. European countries' inability to pay their debts

D. Overproduction in factories and on farms



1. All of the following were causes of the Great Depression *except*

B. Depressed precious metal prices



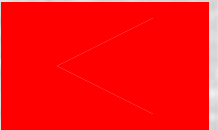


2. World War I actually began in 1914, but the United States did not enter the war until 1917. What was one of the reasons the United States entered World War I?

- A. To prevent Germany from taking over Europe**
- B. To protect United States citizens living in Europe**
- C. To protect Europe from an invasion by Russia**
- D. To protect United States trade with other countries**

2. World War I actually began in 1914, but the United States did not enter the war until 1917. What was one of the reasons the United States entered World War I?

D. To protect United States trade with other countries



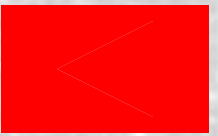
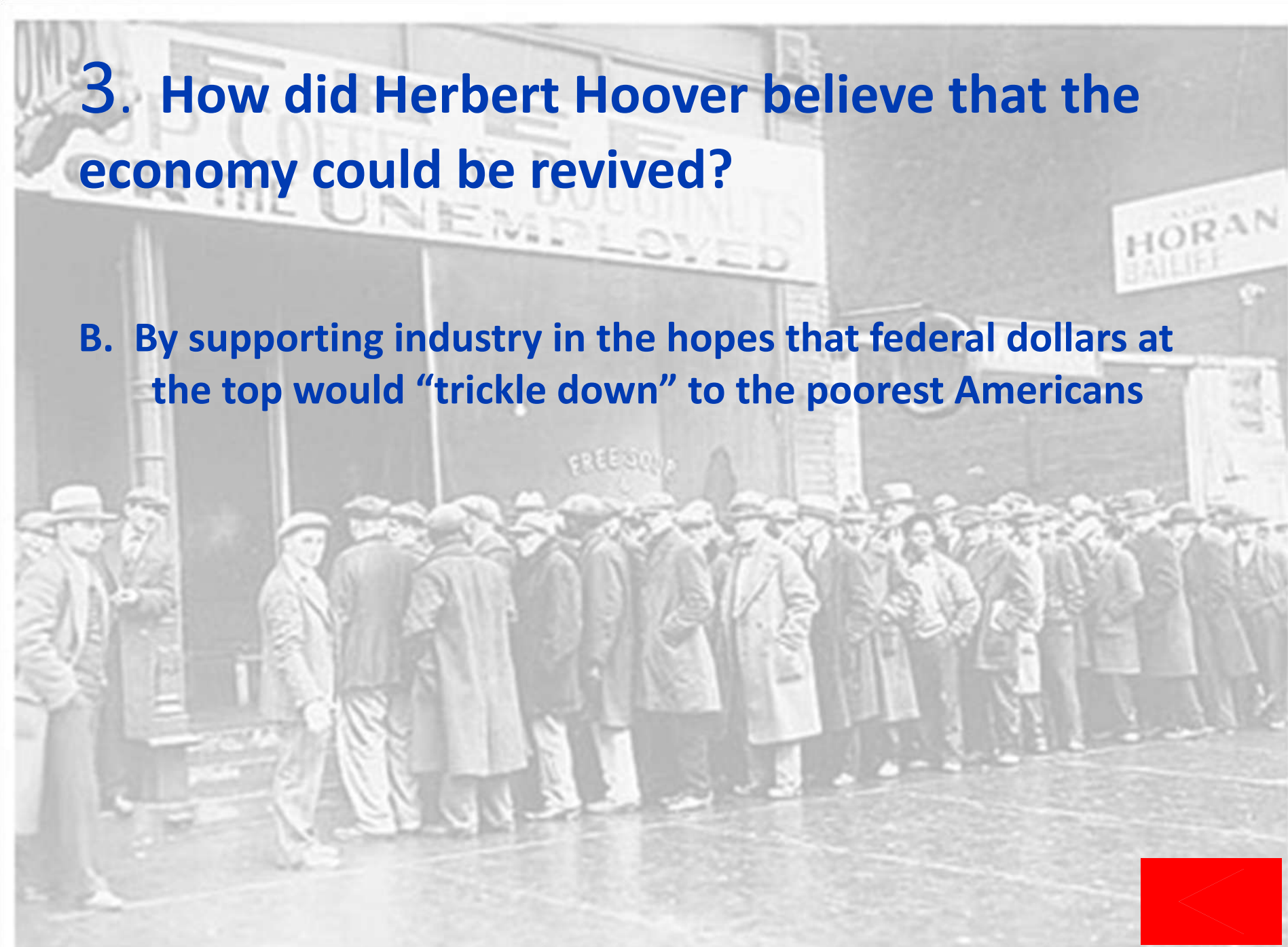


3. How did Herbert Hoover believe that the economy could be revived?

- A. Through government intervention to directly assist the poor
- B. By supporting industry in the hopes that federal dollars at the top would “trickle down” to the poorest Americans
- C. By forcing Britain and France to repay their war debts
- D. By shifting the base of the economy away from heavy industry toward the production of consumer goods

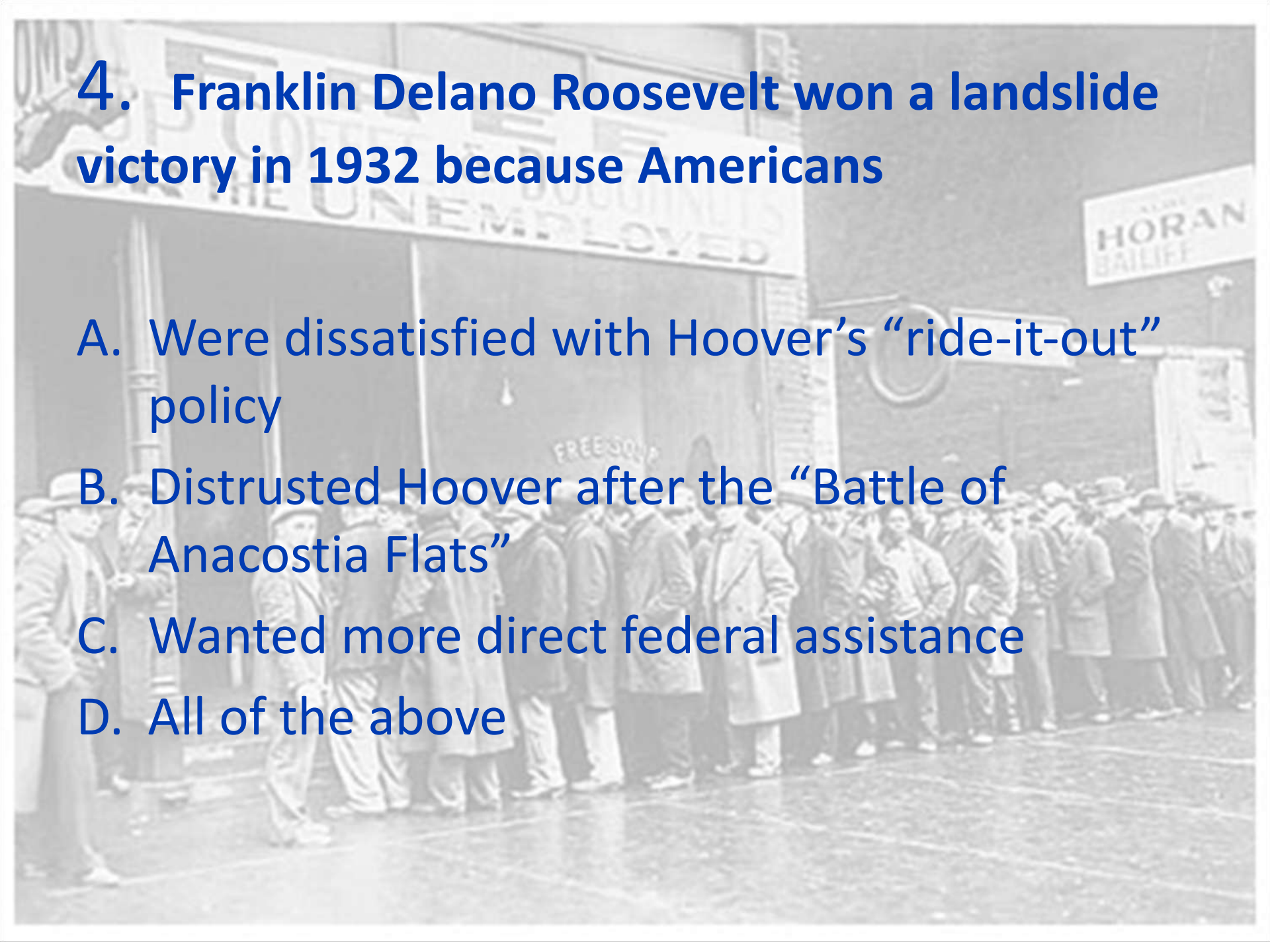
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B. By supporting industry in the hopes that federal dollars at the top would “trickle down” to the poorest Americans



4. Franklin Delano Roosevelt won a landslide victory in 1932 because Americans

- A. Were dissatisfied with Hoover's "ride-it-out" policy**
- B. Distrusted Hoover after the "Battle of Anacostia Flats"**
- C. Wanted more direct federal assistance**
- D. All of the above**



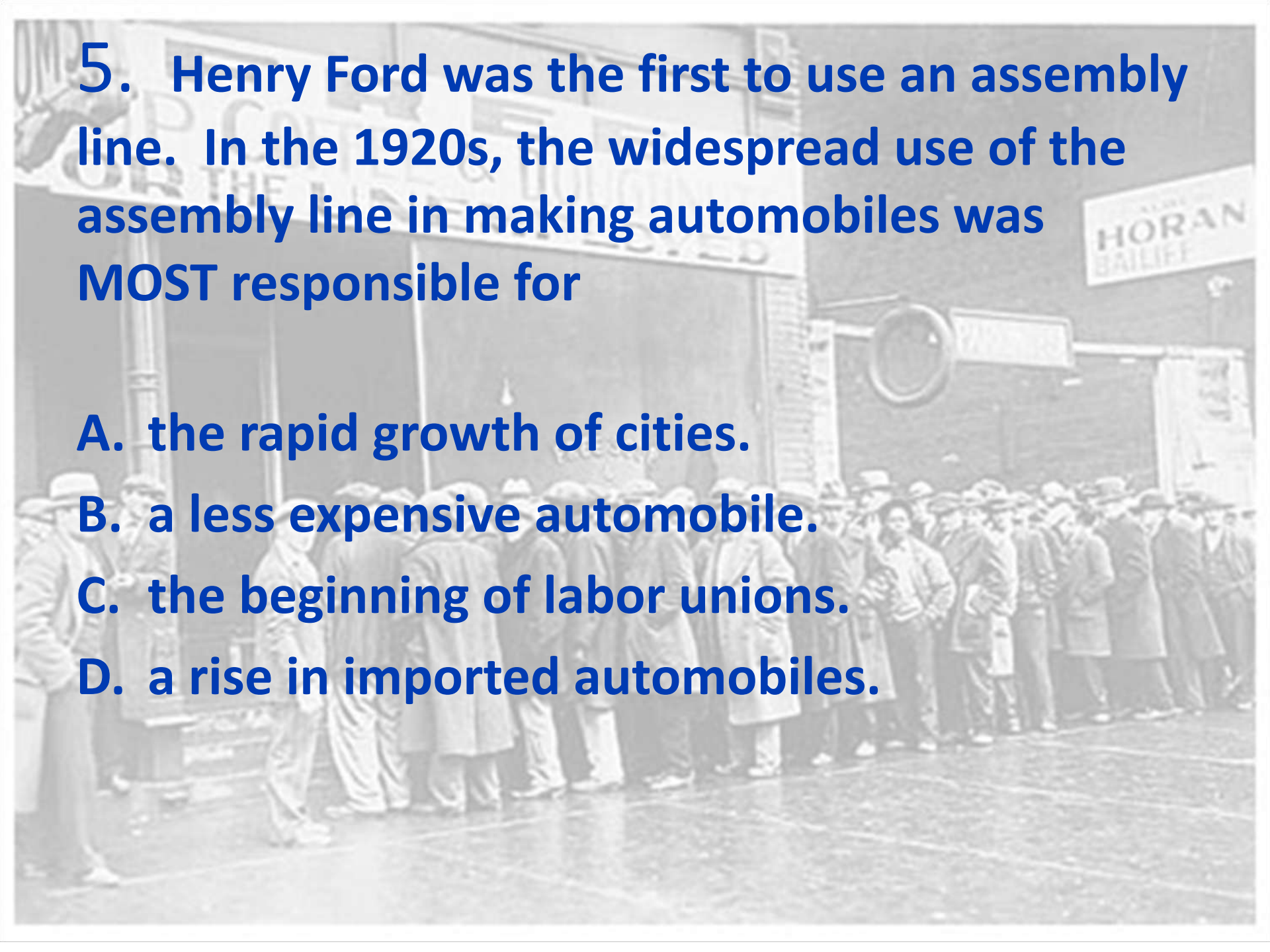
4. Franklin Delano Roosevelt won a landslide victory in 1932 because Americans

D. All of the above



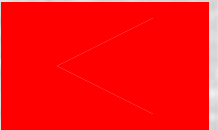
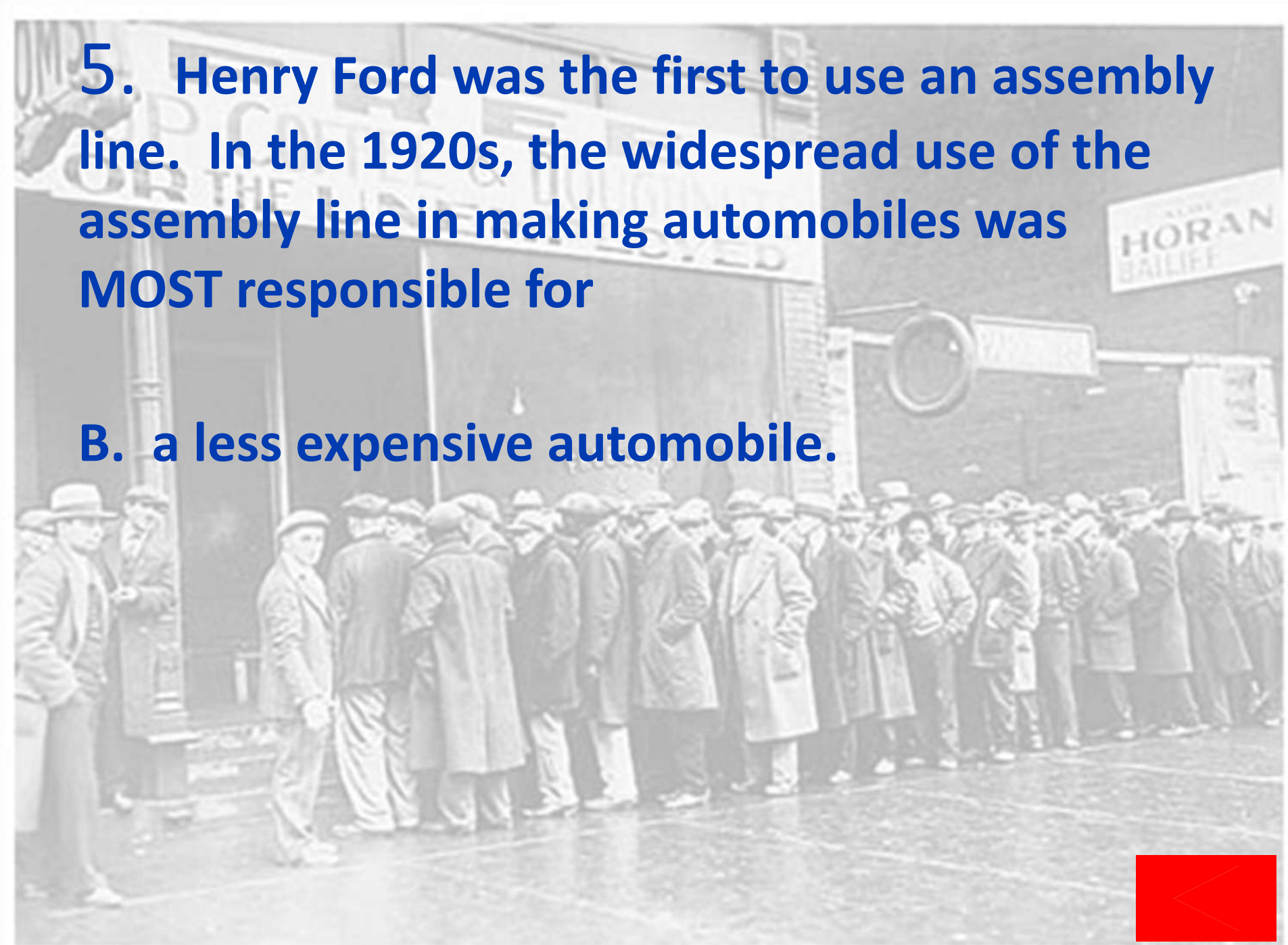
5. Henry Ford was the first to use an assembly line. In the 1920s, the widespread use of the assembly line in making automobiles was MOST responsible for

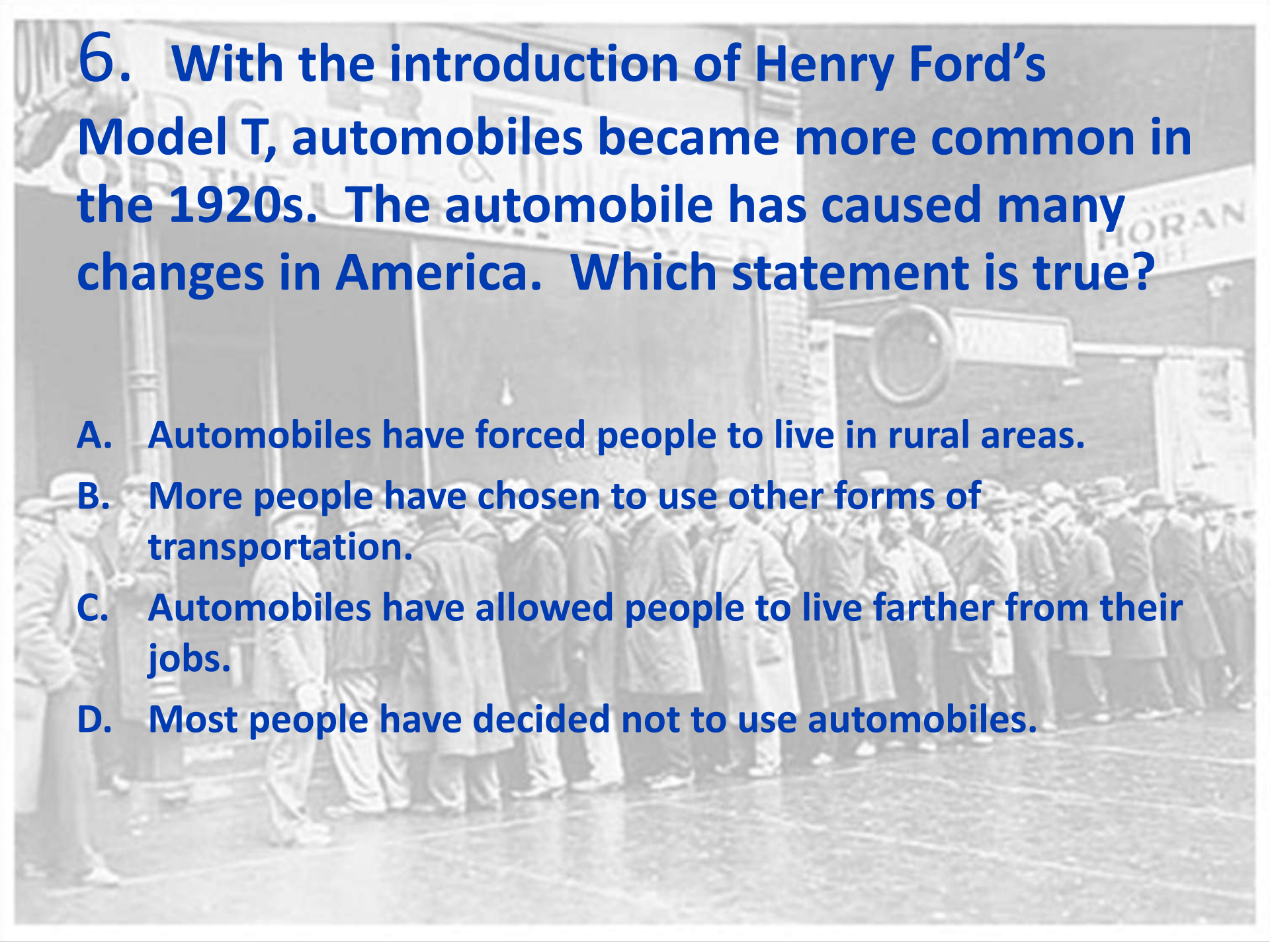
- A. the rapid growth of cities.**
- B. a less expensive automobile.**
- C. the beginning of labor unions.**
- D. a rise in imported automobiles.**



5. Henry Ford was the first to use an assembly line. In the 1920s, the widespread use of the assembly line in making automobiles was MOST responsible for

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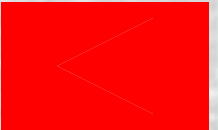


6. With the introduction of Henry Ford's Model T, automobiles became more common in the 1920s. The automobile has caused many changes in America. Which statement is true?

- A. Automobiles have forced people to live in rural areas.**
- B. More people have chosen to use other forms of transportation.**
- C. Automobiles have allowed people to live farther from their jobs.**
- D. Most people have decided not to use automobiles.**

6. With the introduction of Henry Ford's Model T, automobiles became more common in the 1920s. The automobile has caused many changes in America. Which statement is true?

C. Automobiles have allowed people to live farther from their jobs.



7. During the 1920s, people began listening to a new kind of music called jazz. Jazz grew out of what musical heritage?

A. Hispanic

B. European

C. West Indian

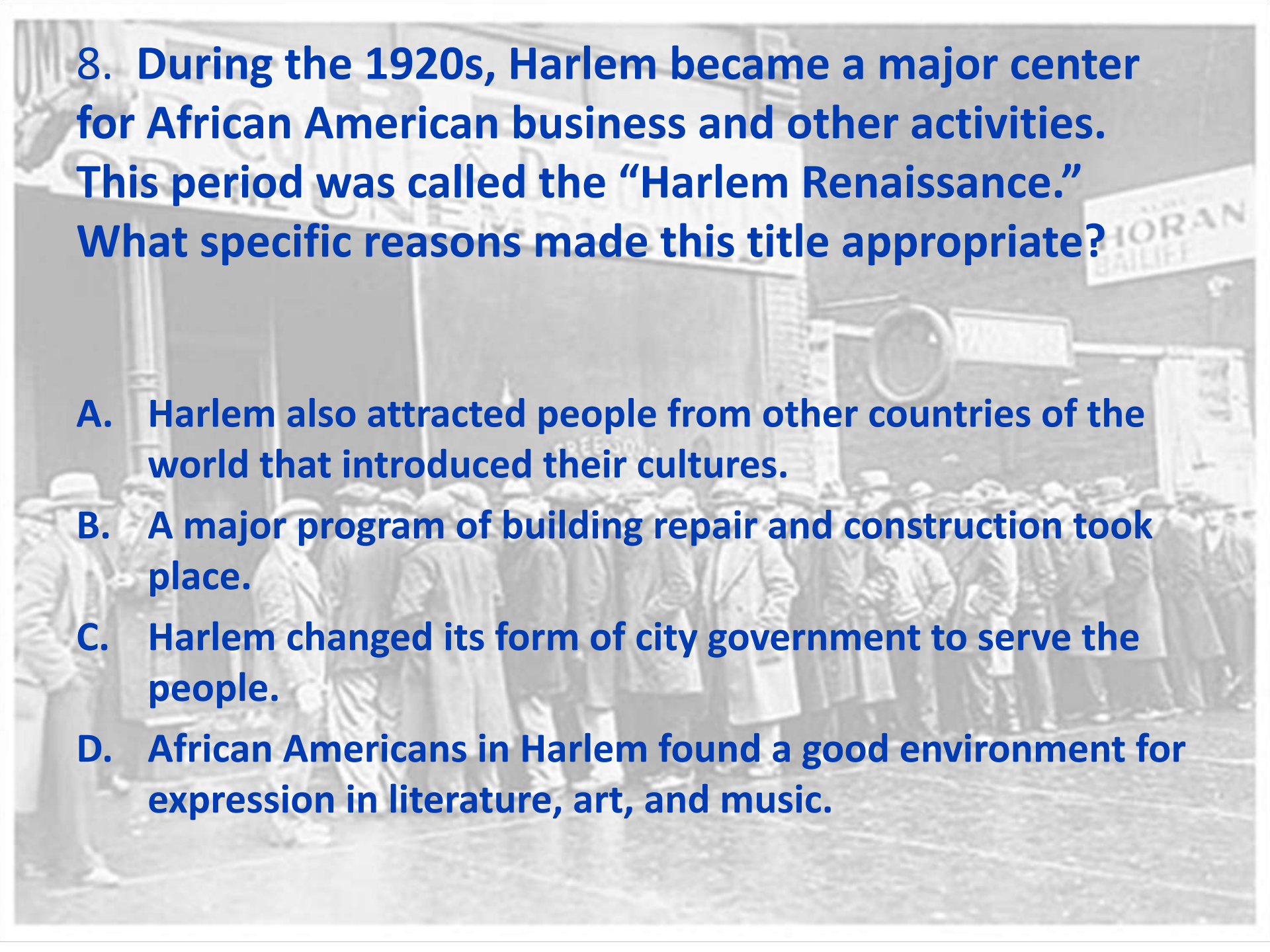
D. African American



7. During the 1920s, people began listening to a new kind of music called jazz. Jazz grew out of what musical heritage?

D. African American





8. During the 1920s, Harlem became a major center for African American business and other activities. This period was called the “Harlem Renaissance.” What specific reasons made this title appropriate?

- A. Harlem also attracted people from other countries of the world that introduced their cultures.**
- B. A major program of building repair and construction took place.**
- C. Harlem changed its form of city government to serve the people.**
- D. African Americans in Harlem found a good environment for expression in literature, art, and music.**

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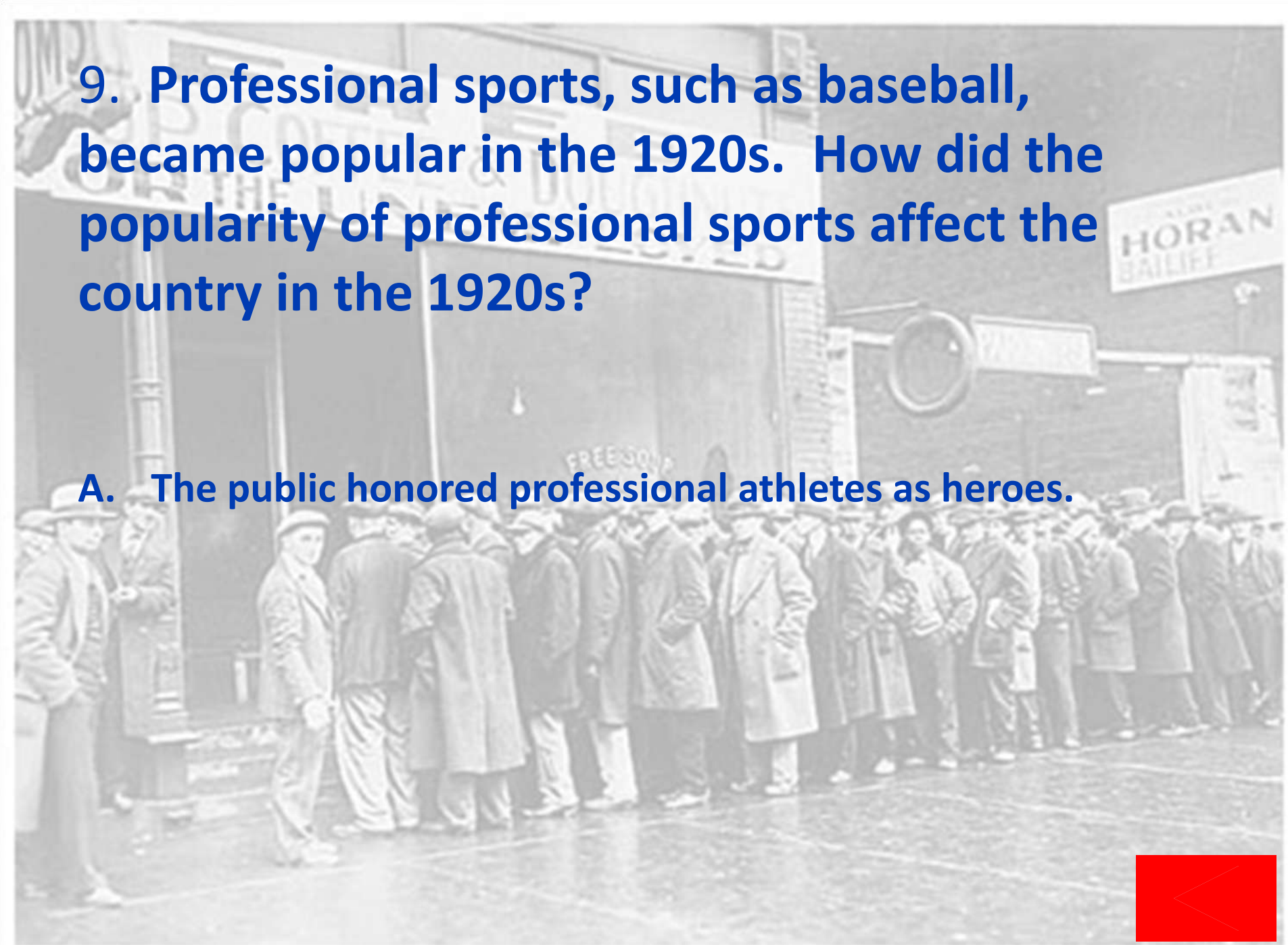


9. Professional sports, such as baseball, became popular in the 1920s. How did the popularity of professional sports affect the country in the 1920s?

- A. The public honored professional athletes as heroes.**
- B. People stayed inside to watch games on television.**
- C. Most professional teams were integrated, and this trend spread to other areas.**
- D. City governments raised money by allowing citizens to place bets on games.**

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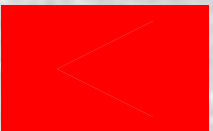


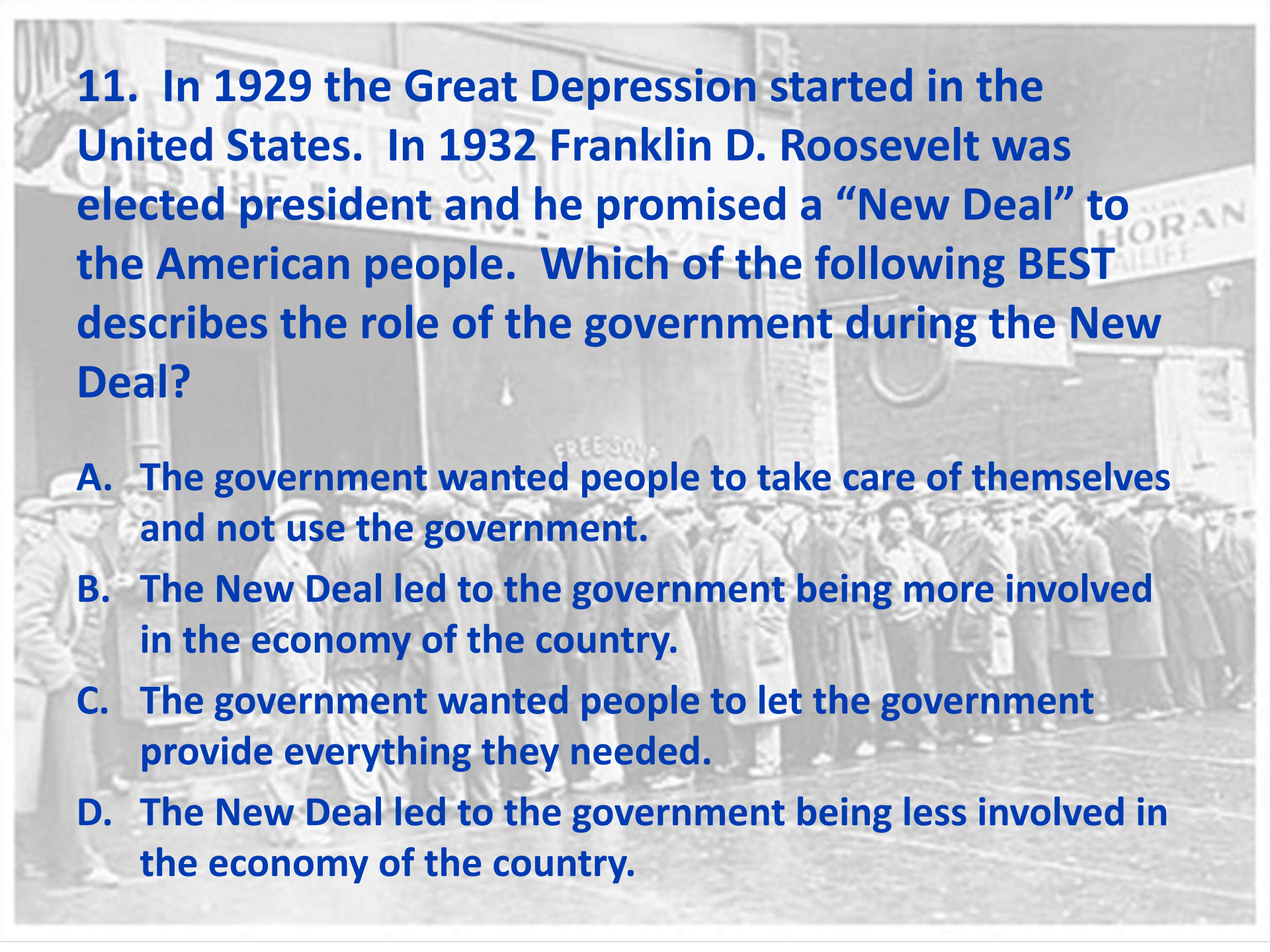
10. How did the 1929 stock market crash affect the United States economy in the 1930s?

- A. Unemployment reached its highest level in United States history.
- B. Stock prices were higher than investors could afford.
- C. Congress voted to reject New Deal policies.
- D. Agriculture replaced manufacturing as the primary industry.

10. How did the 1929 stock market crash affect the United States economy in the 1930s?


A. Unemployment reached its highest level in United States history.





11. In 1929 the Great Depression started in the United States. In 1932 Franklin D. Roosevelt was elected president and he promised a “New Deal” to the American people. Which of the following BEST describes the role of the government during the New Deal?

- A. The government wanted people to take care of themselves and not use the government.**
- B. The New Deal led to the government being more involved in the economy of the country.**
- C. The government wanted people to let the government provide everything they needed.**
- D. The New Deal led to the government being less involved in the economy of the country.**



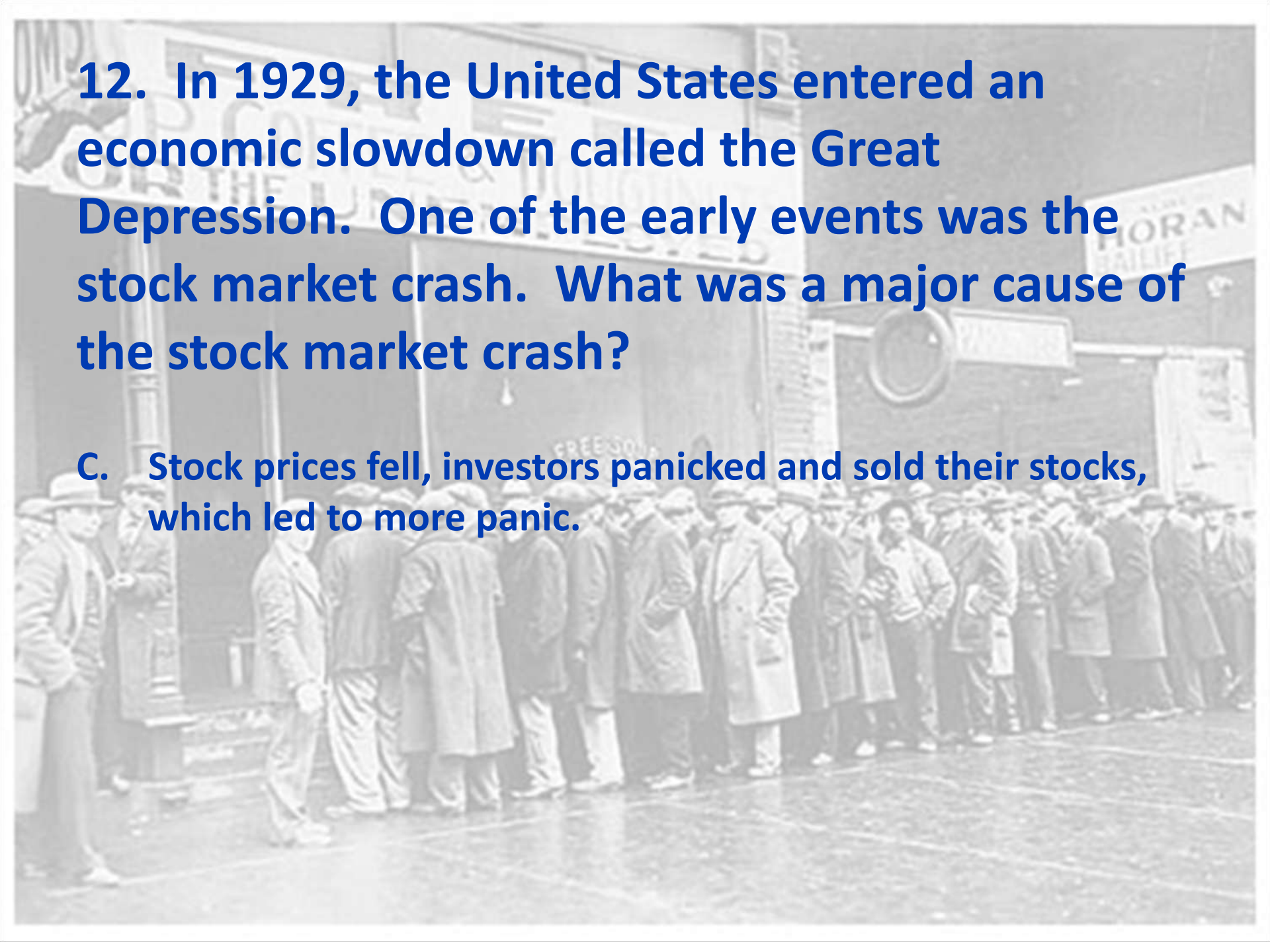
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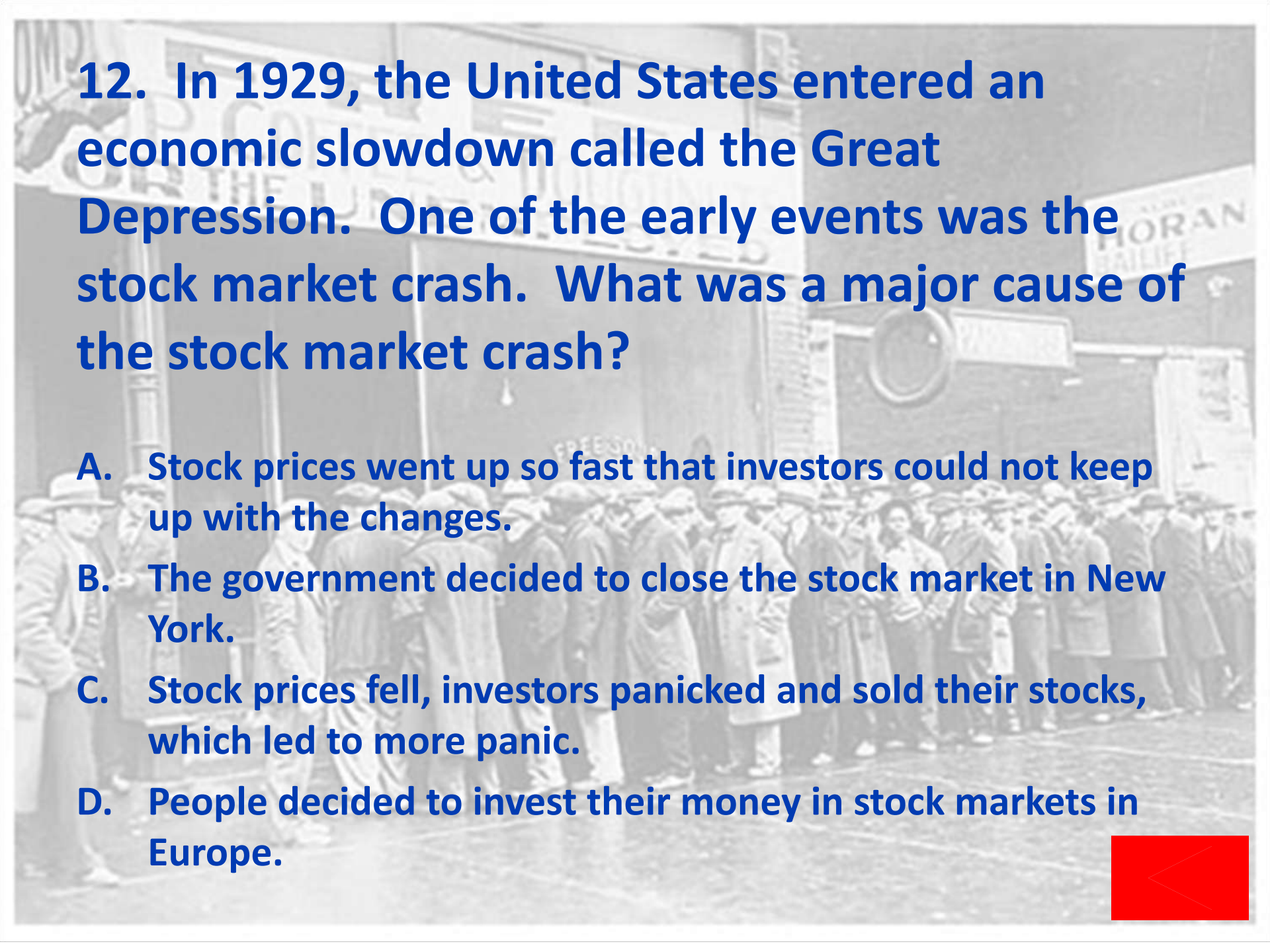
B The New Deal led to the government being more involved in the economy of the country.



12. In 1929, the United States entered an economic slowdown called the Great Depression. One of the early events was the stock market crash. What was a major cause of the stock market crash?

C. Stock prices fell, investors panicked and sold their stocks, which led to more panic.

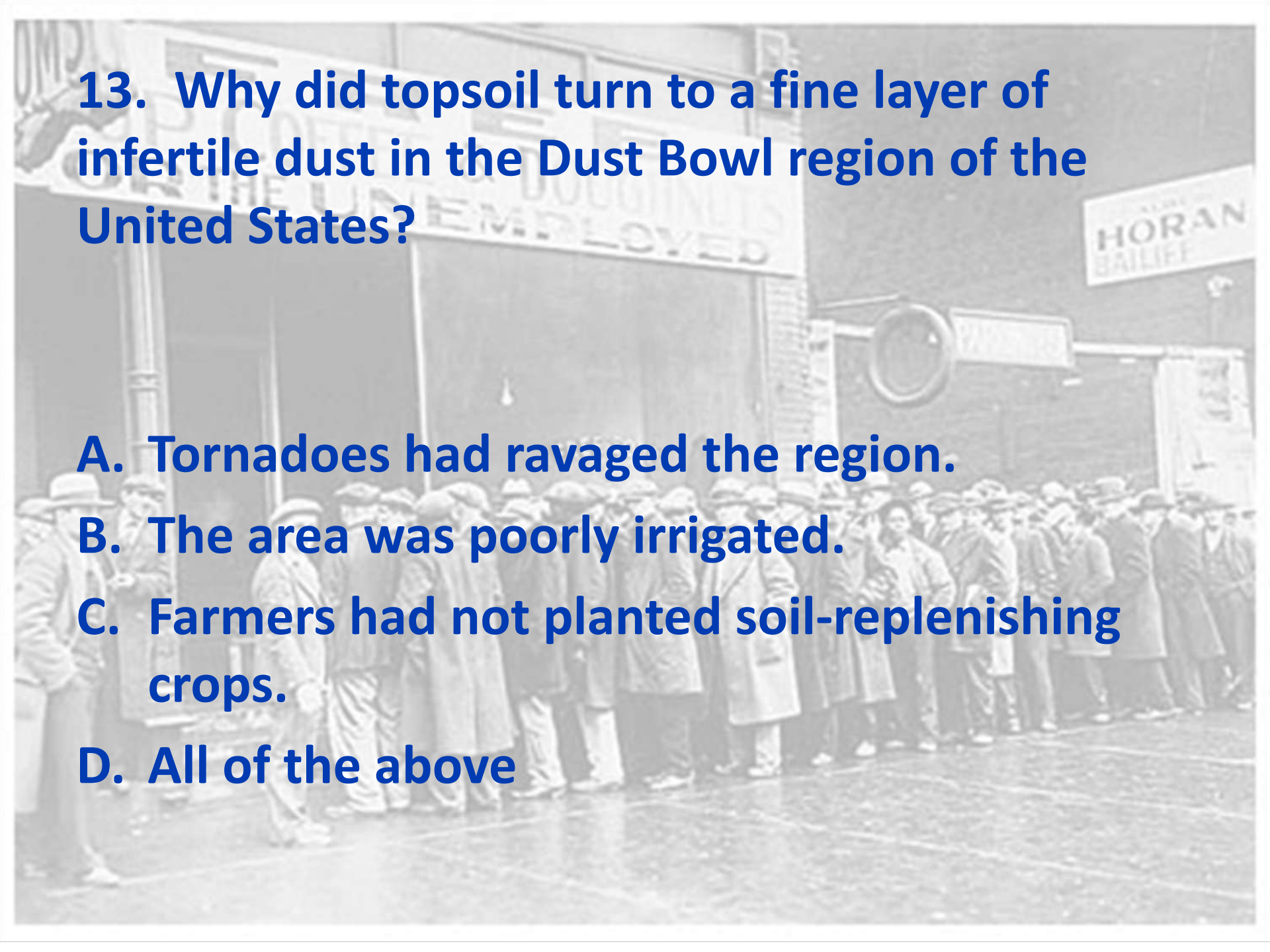




12. In 1929, the United States entered an economic slowdown called the Great Depression. One of the early events was the stock market crash. What was a major cause of the stock market crash?

- A. Stock prices went up so fast that investors could not keep up with the changes.**
- B. The government decided to close the stock market in New York.**
- C. Stock prices fell, investors panicked and sold their stocks, which led to more panic.**
- D. People decided to invest their money in stock markets in Europe.**





13. Why did topsoil turn to a fine layer of infertile dust in the Dust Bowl region of the United States?

A. Tornadoes had ravaged the region.

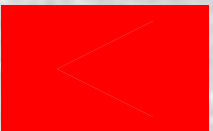
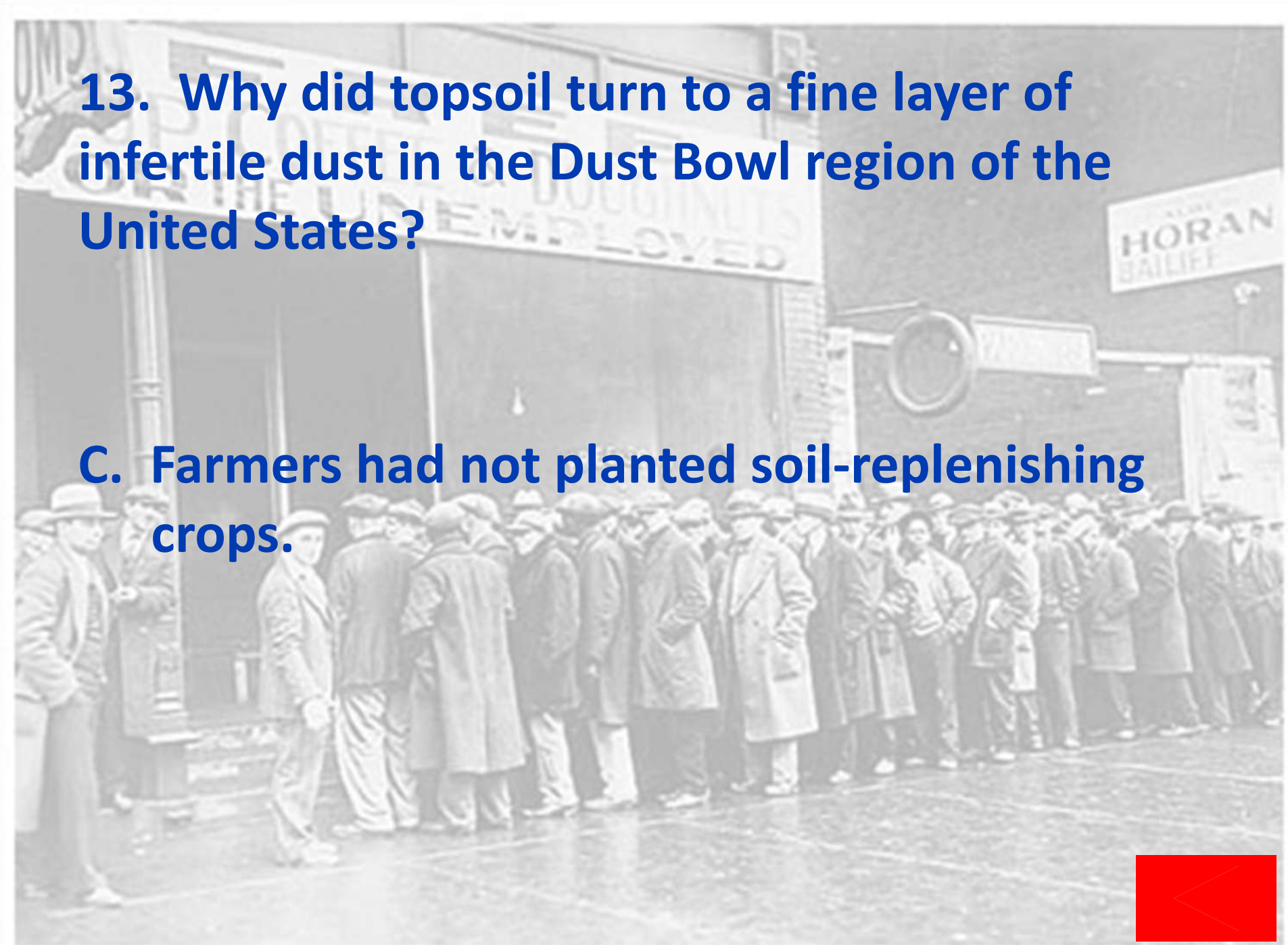
B. The area was poorly irrigated.

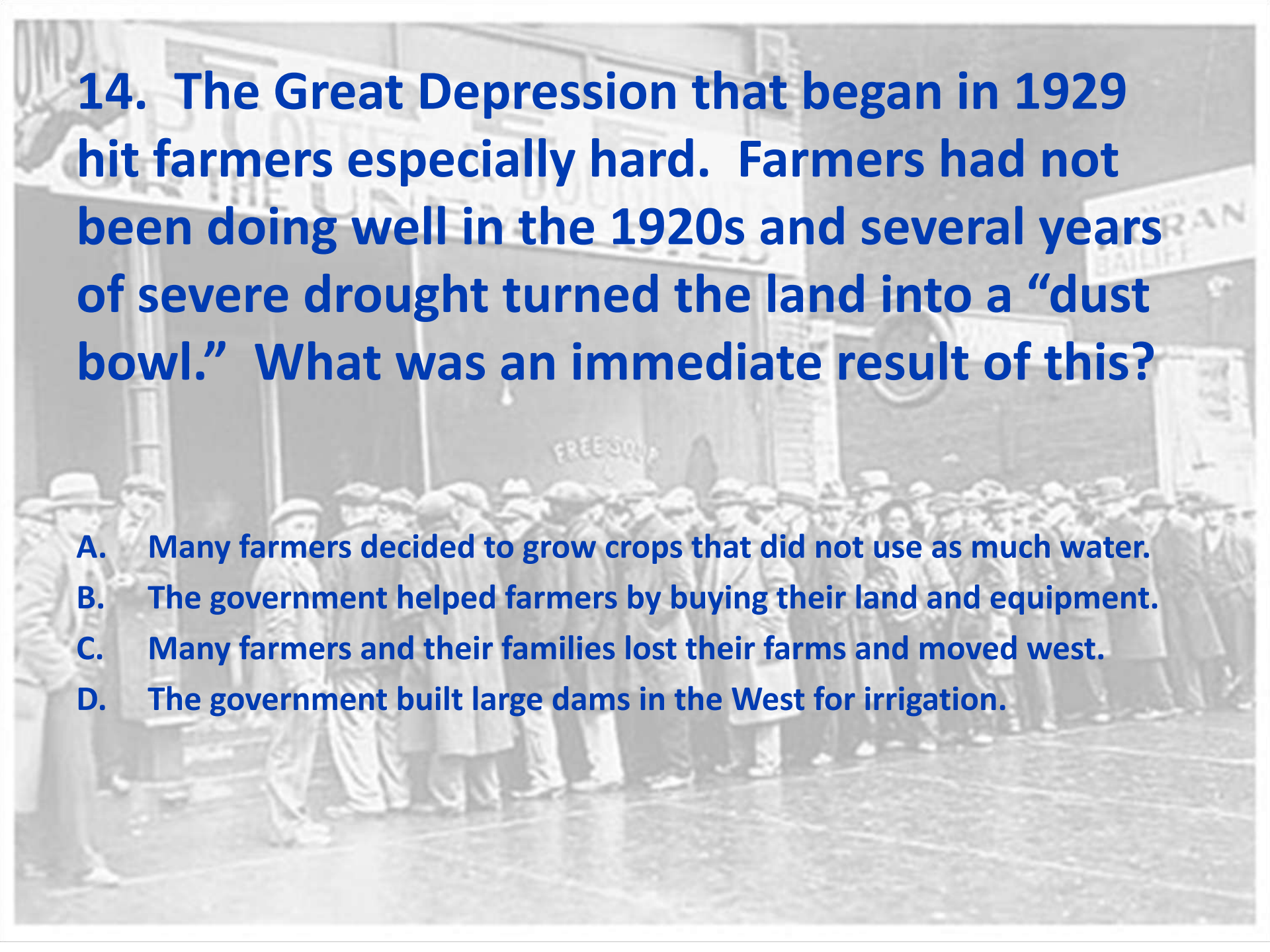
C. Farmers had not planted soil-replenishing crops.

D. All of the above

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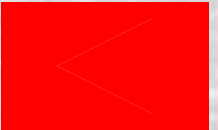


14. The Great Depression that began in 1929 hit farmers especially hard. Farmers had not been doing well in the 1920s and several years of severe drought turned the land into a “dust bowl.” What was an immediate result of this?

- A. Many farmers decided to grow crops that did not use as much water.**
- B. The government helped farmers by buying their land and equipment.**
- C. Many farmers and their families lost their farms and moved west.**
- D. The government built large dams in the West for irrigation.**

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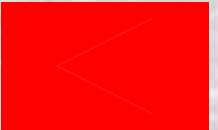
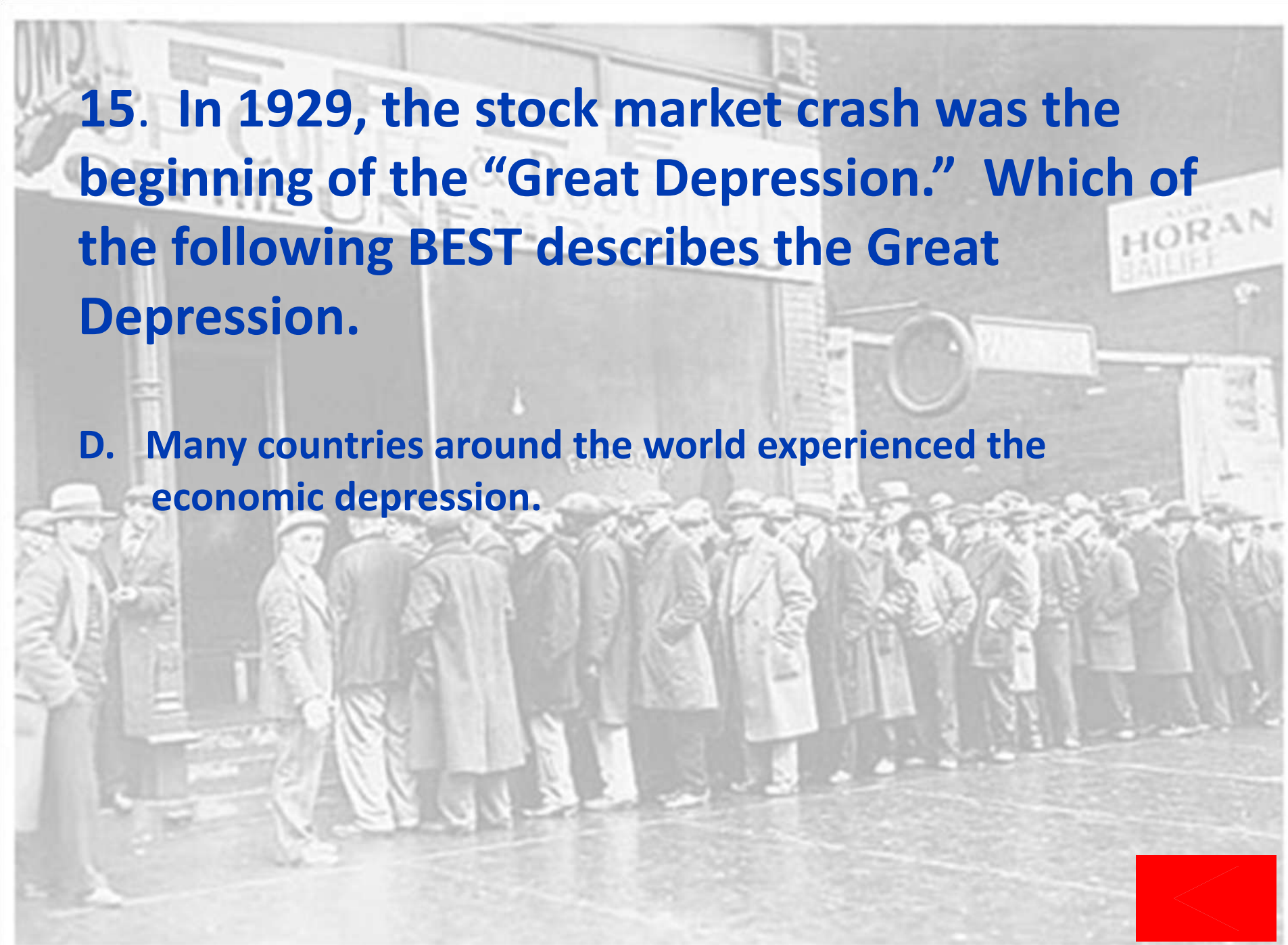


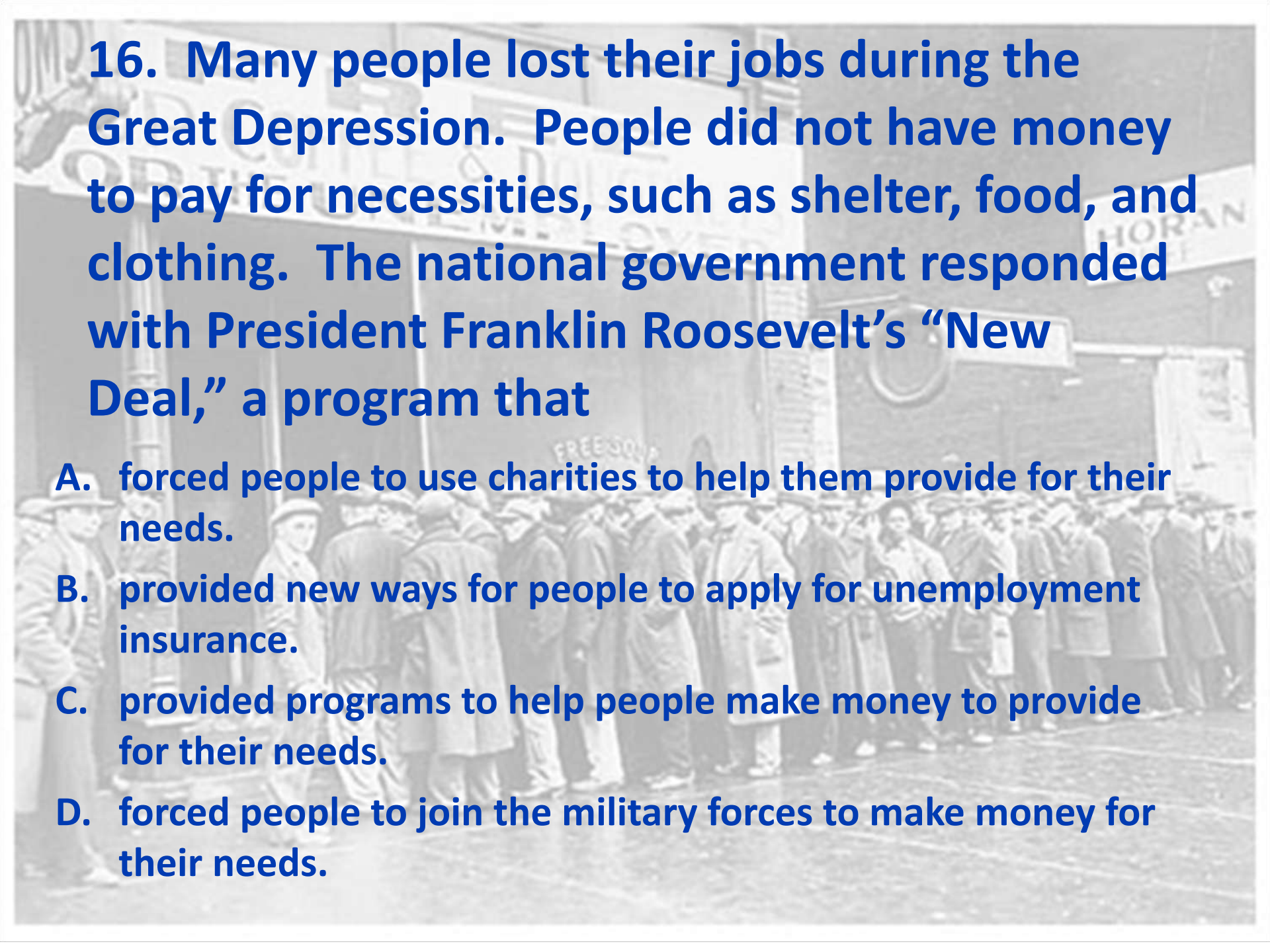
15. In 1929, the stock market crash was the beginning of the “Great Depression.” Which of the following BEST describes the Great Depression.

- A. The depression was severe, but only in the United States.**
- B. Governments acted quickly and the depression only lasted two years.**
- C. The depression caused revolutions all across the world.**
- D. Many countries around the world experienced the economic depression.**

15. In 1929, the stock market crash was the beginning of the “Great Depression.” Which of the following BEST describes the Great Depression.

D. Many countries around the world experienced the economic depression.



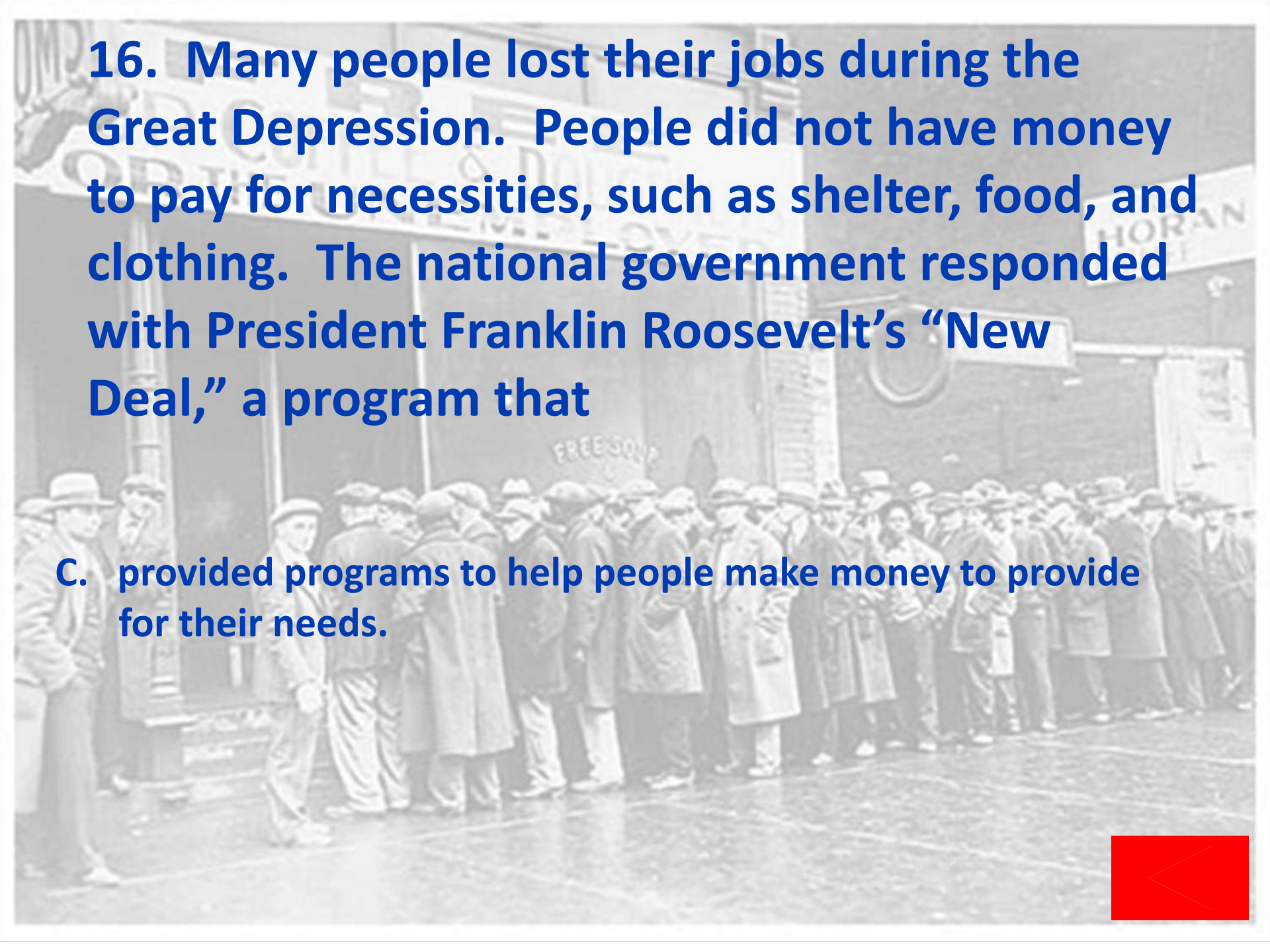


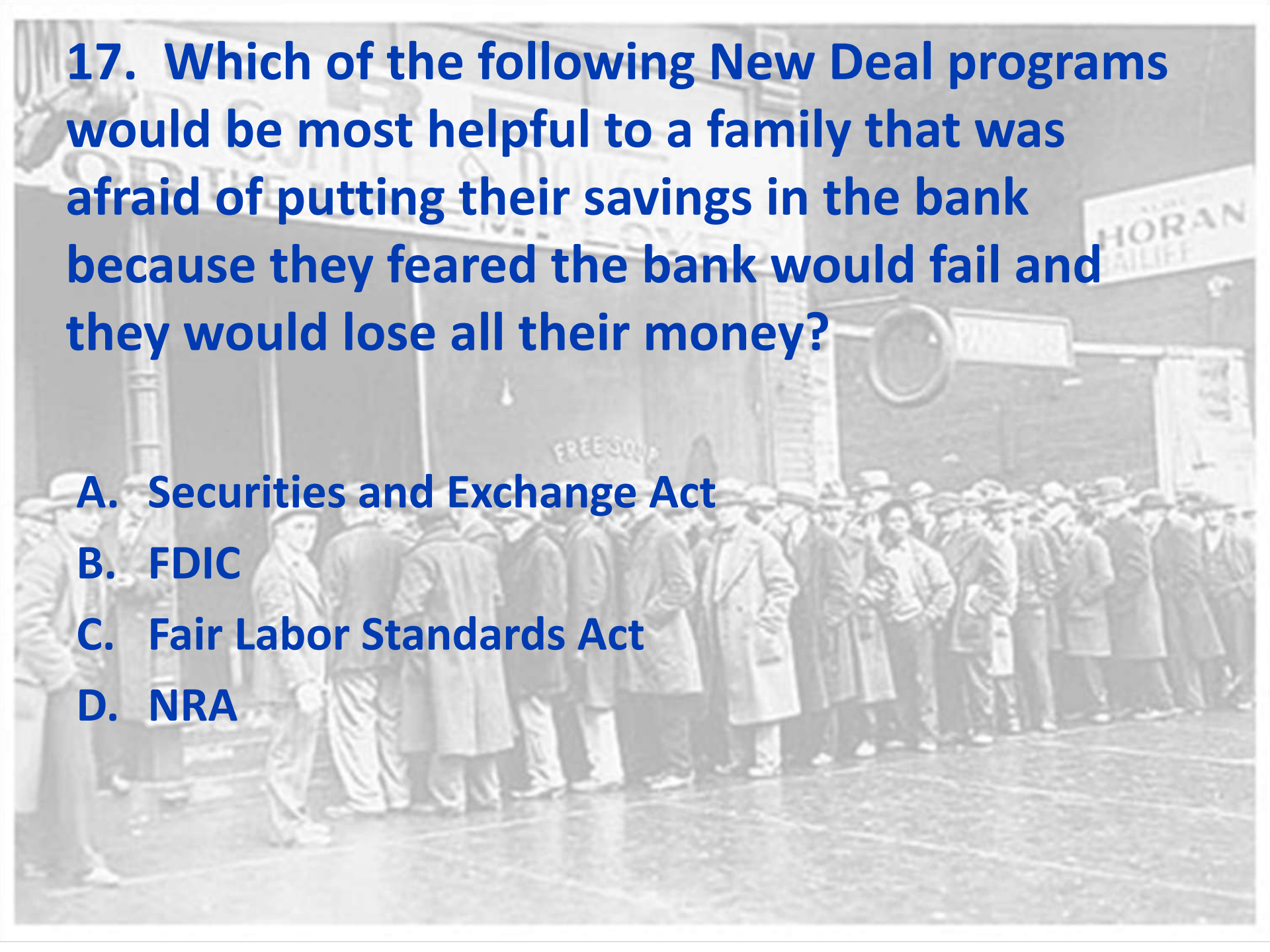
16. Many people lost their jobs during the Great Depression. People did not have money to pay for necessities, such as shelter, food, and clothing. The national government responded with President Franklin Roosevelt’s “New Deal,” a program that

- A. forced people to use charities to help them provide for their needs.**
- B. provided new ways for people to apply for unemployment insurance.**
- C. provided programs to help people make money to provide for their needs.**
- D. forced people to join the military forces to make money for their needs.**

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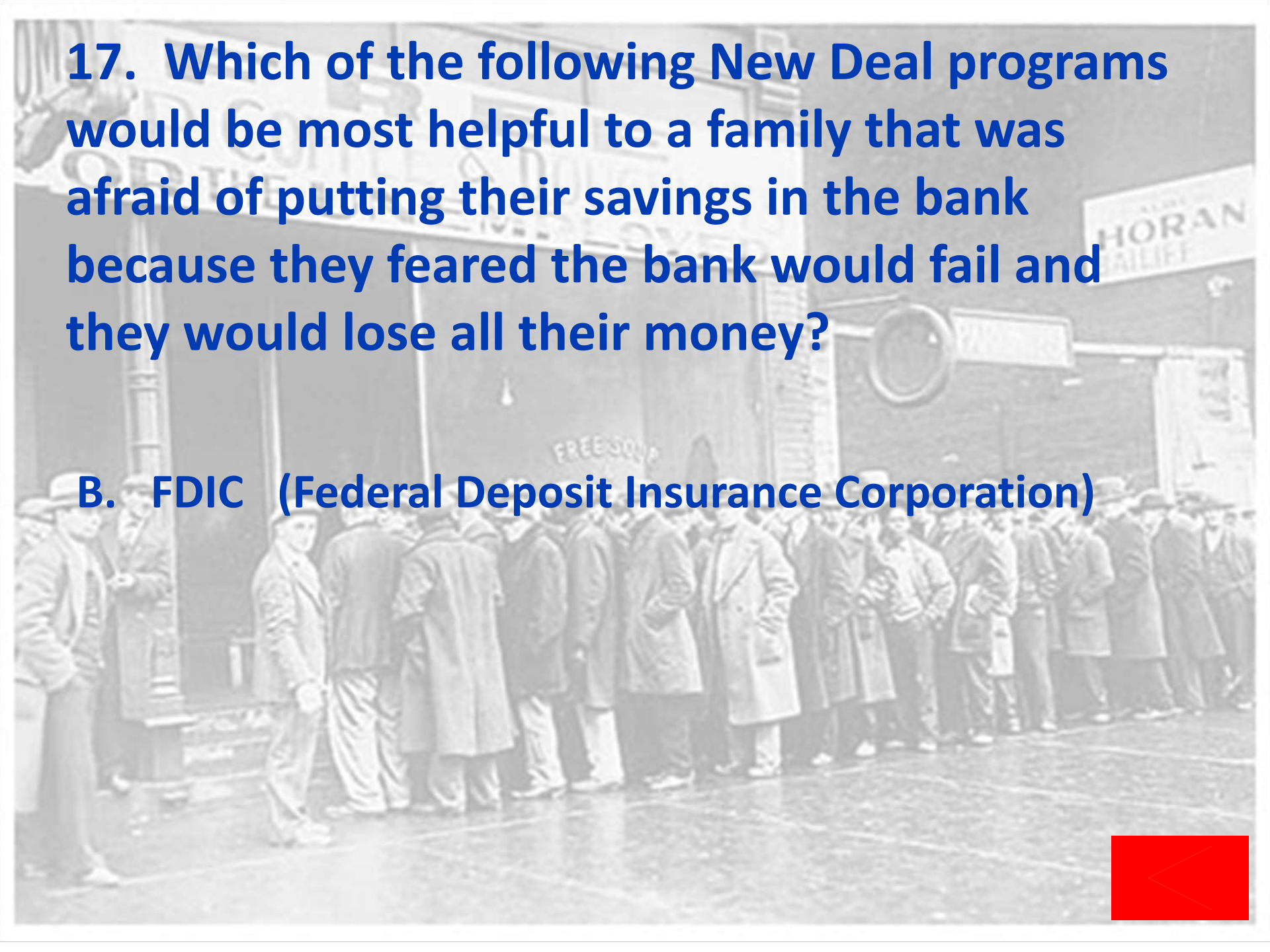


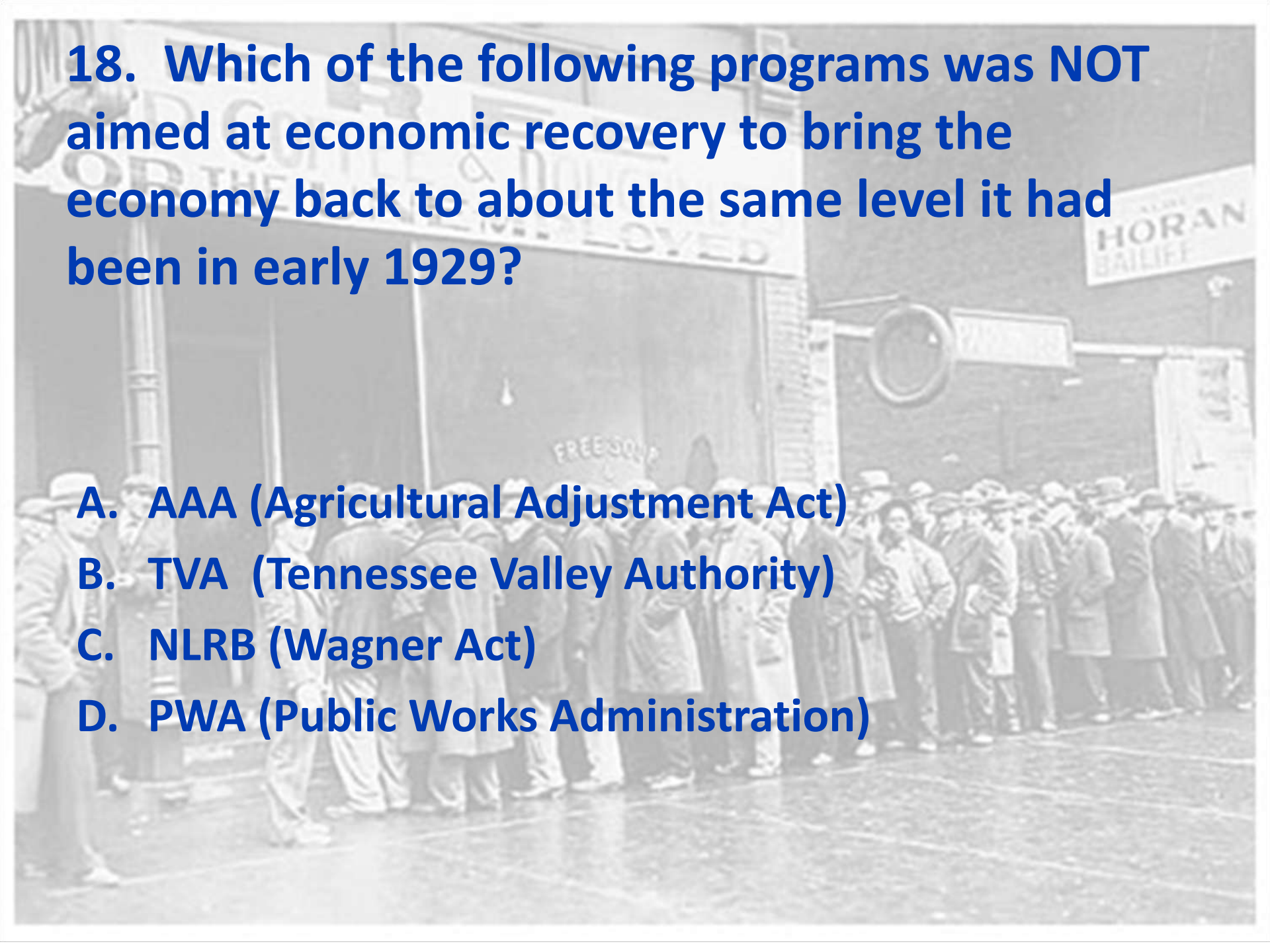
17. Which of the following New Deal programs would be most helpful to a family that was afraid of putting their savings in the bank because they feared the bank would fail and they would lose all their money?

- A. Securities and Exchange Act**
- B. FDIC**
- C. Fair Labor Standards Act**
- D. NRA**

17. Which of the following New Deal programs would be most helpful to a family that was afraid of putting their savings in the bank because they feared the bank would fail and they would lose all their money?

B. FDIC (Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation)



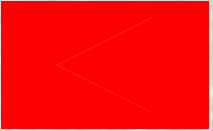
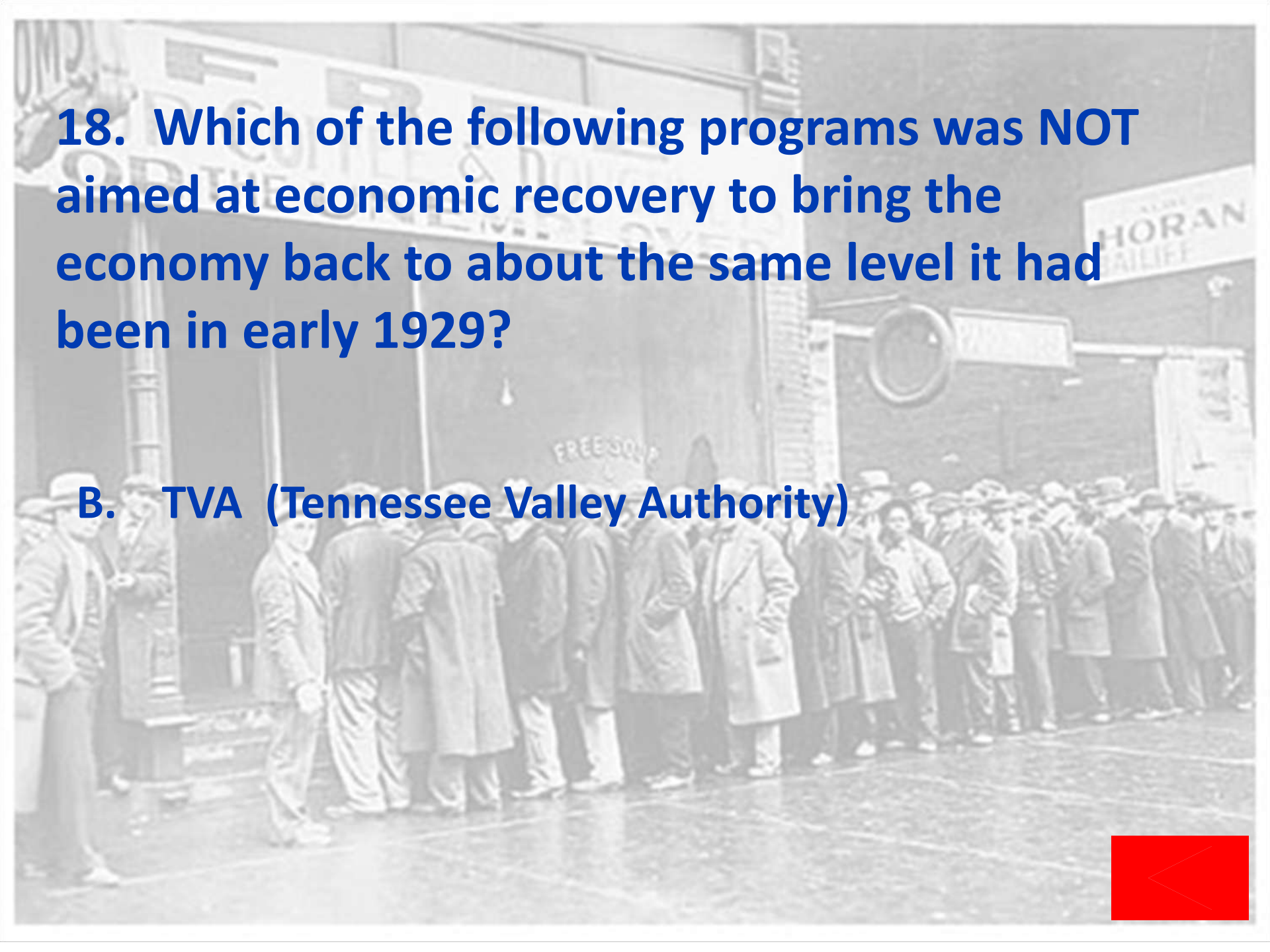


18. Which of the following programs was NOT aimed at economic recovery to bring the economy back to about the same level it had been in early 1929?

- A. AAA (Agricultural Adjustment Act)**
- B. TVA (Tennessee Valley Authority)**
- C. NLRB (Wagner Act)**
- D. PWA (Public Works Administration)**

18. Which of the following programs was NOT aimed at economic recovery to bring the economy back to about the same level it had been in early 1929?

B. TVA (Tennessee Valley Authority)



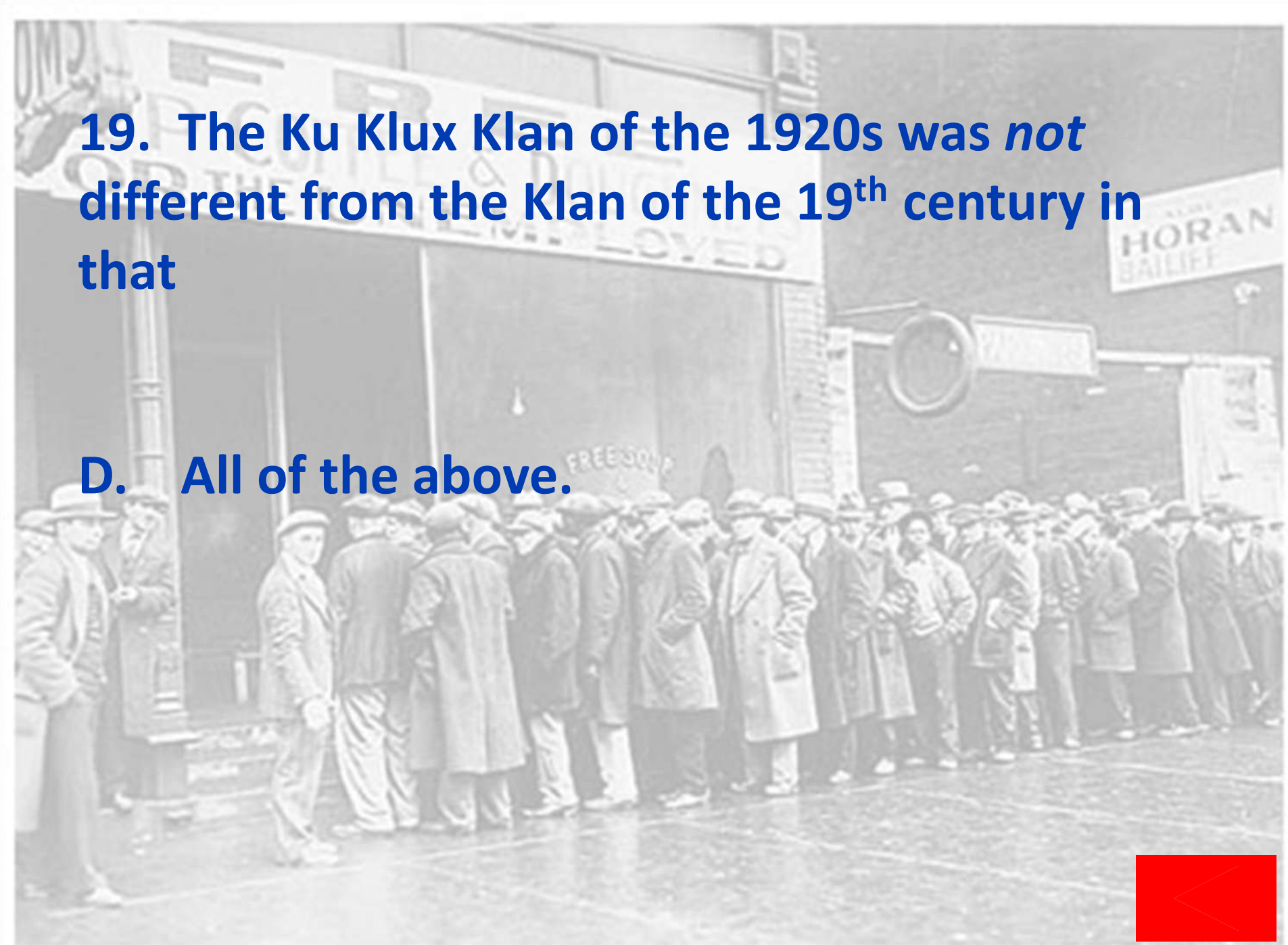


19. The Ku Klux Klan of the 1920s was *not* different from the Klan of the 19th century in that

- A. The KKK of the 1920s was also anti-Jewish.**
- B. The KKK of the 1920s was also anti-black.**
- C. The KKK of the 1920s was also anti-immigration.**
- D. All of the above.**

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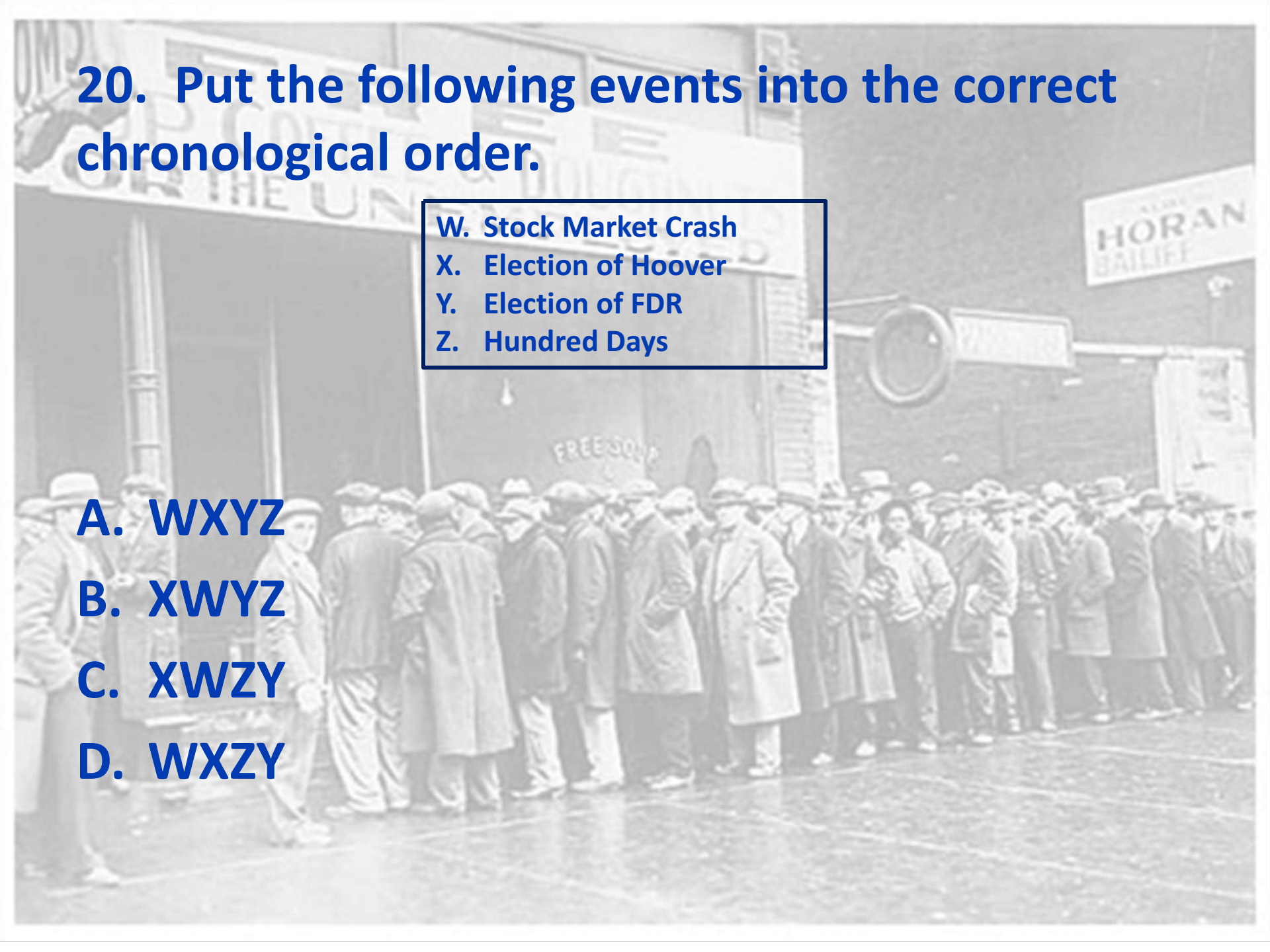
D. All of the above.



20. Put the following events into the correct chronological order.

- W. Stock Market Crash
- X. Election of Hoover
- Y. Election of FDR
- Z. Hundred Days

- A. WXYZ
- B. XWYZ
- C. XWZY
- D. WXZY



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- W. Stock Market Crash
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B. XWYZ

