

WWI & Twenties Test

"The most stringent protection of free speech would not protect a man in falsely shouting fire in a theater and causing a panic. . . . The question in every case is whether the words used are used in such circumstances and are of such a nature as to create a clear and present danger that they will bring about the substantive evils that Congress has a right to prevent. It is a question of proximity and degree. When a nation is at war, many things that might be said in time of peace are such a hindrance to its effort that their utterance will not be endured so long as men fight, and that no Court could regard them as protected by any constitutional right."

Majority opinion of the United States Supreme Court in *Schenck v. United States*, 1919

Use the Quote to answer Questions 1 - 2

- 1. The restrictions imposed by the Schenck decision most directly contradicted which of the following earlier developments in the United States?
- (A) Arguments for self-government asserted in the Declaration of Independence
- (B) Protection of liberties through the adoption of the Bill of Rights in 1791
- (C) Assertion of federal power over states' rights in the 1819 *McCulloch v. Maryland* decision
- (D) Expansion of voting rights during President Andrew Jackson's administration

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- 2. The Schenck case emerged most directly from the context of which of the following?
- (A) Critiques by radicals of United States foreign policy
- (B) African American migration from the rural South to the urban North
- (C) Challenges by women to their prescribed status in society
- (D) Nativist resistance to migration from abroad

- 3. Why did the US reject the Treaty of Versailles because of the League of Nations?
 - (A) The US was not the location of the League of Nations
 - (B) The US was not immediately requested to join
 - (C) The US felt it would pull it into future international wars
 - (D) The US felt it had been cheated out of new imperial lands

"We believe in the freedom of Africa for the Negro people of the world, and by the principle of Europe for the Europeans and Asia for the Asiatics, we also demand Africa for the Africans at home and abroad. . . .

"We strongly condemn the cupidity of those nations of the world who, by open aggression or secret schemes, have seized the territories and inexhaustible natural wealth of Africa, and we place on record our most solemn determination to reclaim the treasures and possession of the vast continent of our forefathers."

Marcus Garvey, Declaration of Rights of the Negro Peoples of the World,
adopted at the first convention of the Universal Negro Improvement Association (UNIA), August 1920

Use the above quote to answer questions 4 - 6.

- 4. Which of the following most plausibly influenced Garvey's argument in the excerpt?
- (A) The emerging support for United States intervention in the affairs of Asia and Latin America
- (B) Calls for integration of the United States armed forces
- (C) New cultural expressions that emerged from the Harlem Renaissance
- (D) The concept of self-determination debated at the Treaty of Versailles peace talks

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- 5. The ideas expressed in Garvey's declaration drew the most significant support from which of the following?
- (A) Presidents favoring colonization efforts
- (B) Participants in the Great Migration
- (C) Urban Progressive reformers
- (D) Former slaves

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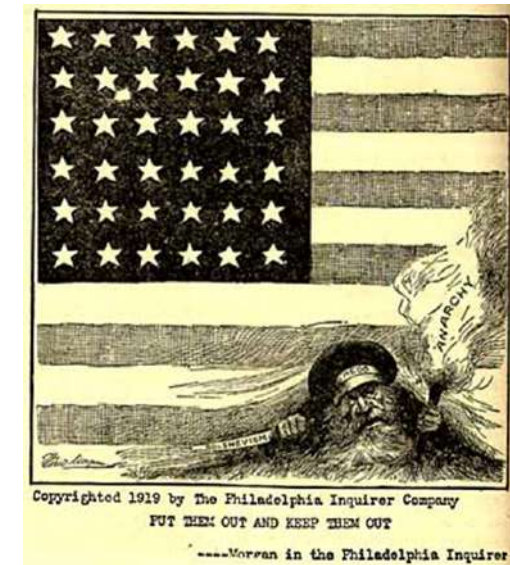
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Use the above quote to answer questions 4 - 6.

- 6. Which of the following later movements held ideas closest to those expressed by Garvey in the excerpt?
- (A) A. Philip Randolph's organizing of Black railroad workers into the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters
- (B) Thurgood Marshall and the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People's legal efforts to desegregate schools in *Brown v. Board of Education of Topeka*
- (C) Martin Luther King, Jr.'s efforts to win equal rights for African Americans through nonviolent civil disobedience
- (D) Malcolm X's Black nationalism emphasizing racial pride and economic self-sufficiency

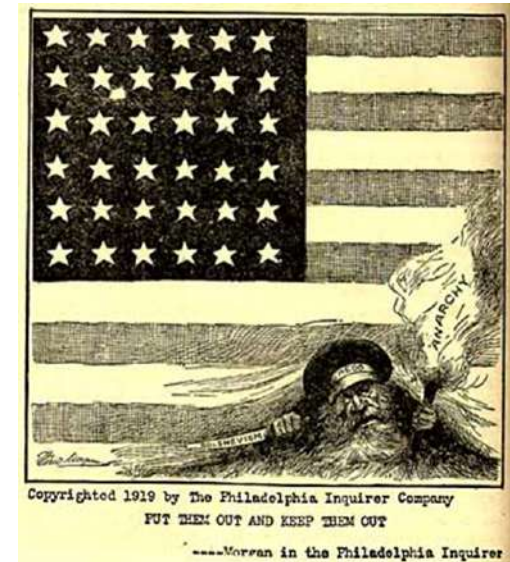
Use the image to answer 7 - 9

- 7. The concerns expressed in the image contributed most directly to
- (A) restrictions on Chinese labor
- (B) government repression of radicals
- (C) international conferences to promote arms reduction
- (D) military intervention in the Caribbean and Latin America



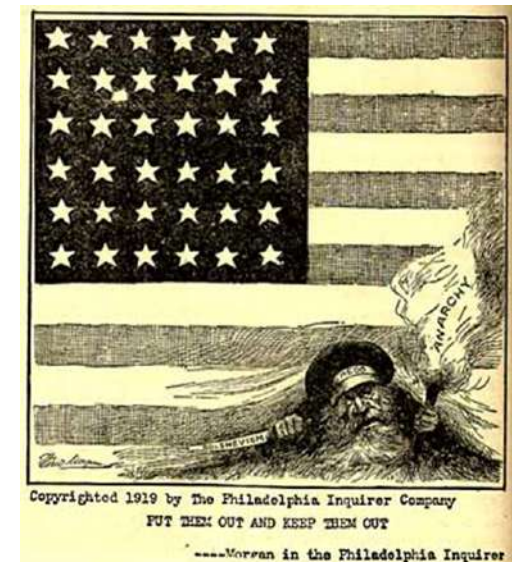
Use the image to answer 7 - 9

- 8. The sentiments expressed in the image helped prompt Congress to take which of the following actions in the 1920s?
- (A) Instituting new military service requirements
- (B) Establishing restrictive immigration quotas
- (C) Recognizing labor unions and collective bargaining rights
- (D) Creating tough mandatory sentencing guidelines in criminal cases



Use the image to answer 7 - 9

- 9. Which of the following United States actions taken after the Second World War most directly reflects a continuation of the concerns expressed in the image?
- (A) Criticizing decolonization in Africa and Asia
- (B) Expanding individual freedoms through Supreme Court decisions
- (C) Suppressing dissent through measures such as loyalty oaths
- (D) Developing atomic weapons



“I have been asked, for instance, to what extent deportation will check radicalism in this country. Why not ask what will become of the United States Government if these alien radicals are permitted to carry out the principles of the Communist Party as embodied in its so-called laws, aims and regulations?

There wouldn't be any such thing left. In place of the United States Government we should have the horror and terrorism of bolsheviki tyranny such as is destroying Russia now. Every scrap of radical literature demands the overthrow of our existing government...The whole purpose of communism appears to be a mass formation of the criminals of the world to overthrow the decencies of private life, to usurp property that they have not earned, to disrupt the present order of life regardless of health, sex or religious rights.”

A. Mitchell Palmer, “The Case Against the ‘Reds,’” (1920)

Use the quotes to answer questions 10 – 12.

- 10. Which of the following events most directly contributed to the sentiments expressed in the passage?
- (A) The arrival of the New Immigrants
- (B) The increase in labor disputes following the Great War
- (C) The dramatic rise in unemployment following the stock market crash
- (D) The rise of fascism in Europe

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A. Mitchell Palmer, “The Case Against the ‘Reds’,” (1920)

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- 11. Which of the following groups was most likely to be targeted by the campaigns of the author?
- (A) Western farmers
- (B) Financial industry leaders
- (C) Union members
- (D) Media executives

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- 12. Which of the following events from the 1920s is most consistent with the sentiments expressed in the passage?
- (A) The criminal prosecution of immigrants with connections to radical groups despite frequent lack of evidence
- (B) The severe limitation of immigration in the post-war years
- (C) The rise of fundamentalism in response to the growth of ideas seen as contrary to the “American way”
- (D) The commitment of the United States government to policies of isolationism

Use the image to answer questions 13 – 14.



- 13. Which of the following best describes the long-term impact of the popularity of bands such as this one?
- (A) The success of musicians like these bolstered the efforts of fundamentalist groups in reshaping the American culture.
- (B) Southern outrage at the idea of mixed-race entertainment venues resulted in a strengthening of segregationist policies across the United States.
- (C) The acceptance of jazz led to a flowering of cultural expression across the African American community and to the development of a sense of racial pride and identity.
- (D) The experimental nature of jazz encouraged other forms of experimentation, especially among veterans of World War I.

Use the image to answer questions 13 – 14.



- 14. Which of the following debates best characterizes the controversy that arose over movements such as this one?
- Fundamentalism versus scientific modernism
- Nativism versus the new immigration
- Traditionalism versus urban innovation
- Idealism versus disillusionment

Use the quote to answer questions 15 – 16.

“We younger Negro artists who create now intend to express our dark-skinned selves without fear or shame. If white people are pleased, we are glad. If they are not, it doesn’t matter. We know we are beautiful. And ugly too. The tom-tom cries and the tom-tom laughs. If colored people are pleased we are glad. If they are not, their displeasure doesn't matter either. We build our temples for tomorrow, strong as we know how, and we stand on top of the mountain, free within ourselves.”

Langston Hughes, “The Negro Artist and the Racial Mountain,” 1926

Langston Hughes, "The Negro Artist and the Racial Mountain," *The Nation*, June 23, 1926.

- 15. The sentiments expressed in the quotation above are best understood in the context of the
- (A) Existence of segregation laws in the South.
- (B) Harlem Renaissance movement.
- (C) Restrictions on free speech coming out of World War I.
- (D) Rise of cinema in the 1920s.

Use the quote to answer questions 15 – 16.

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- 16. The “Great Migration” out of the South by many African Americans during World War I was most immediately the result of
- (A) the first Red Scare.
- (B) their economic displacement due to the rising number of migrants from Mexico moving into the South.
- (C) the influence of the mass media.
- (D) economic opportunities created by the demands of World War I.

Use the World War I poster to answer questions 17 – 18.



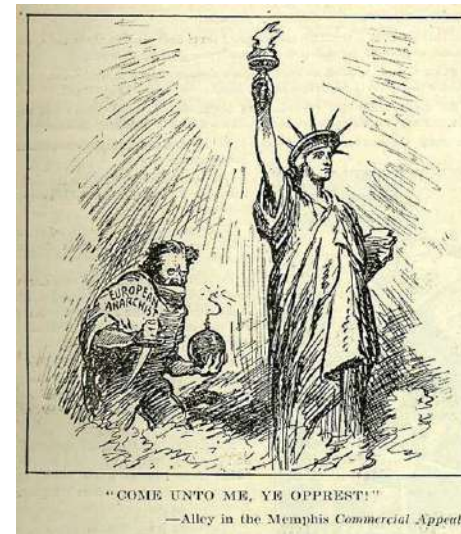
- 17. Which of the following federal actions during World War I most directly undercut the message of the poster above?
- (A) Restrictions on freedom of speech
- (B) A ban on all immigration to the United States
- (C) Limiting African American migration to northern cities
- (D) Outlawing labor union activities such as strikes

Use the World War I poster to answer questions 17 – 18.



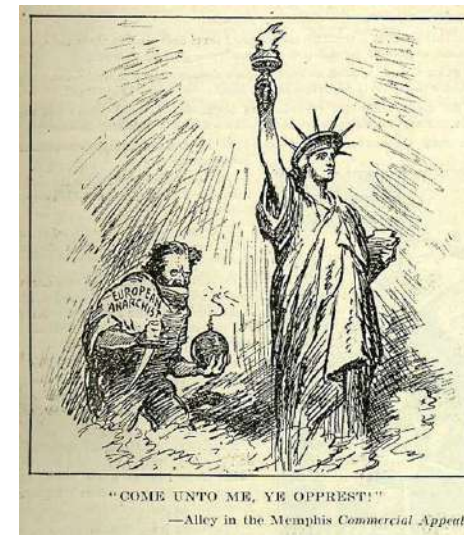
- 18. In 1917, President Wilson brought the United States into World War I based on his stated intention to
- (A) spread American culture and norms to others.
- (B) expand America's military and economic presence in Europe.
- (C) defend humanitarian and democratic principles.
- (D) pursue a unilateral foreign policy.

Use the political cartoon to answer questions 19 – 21.



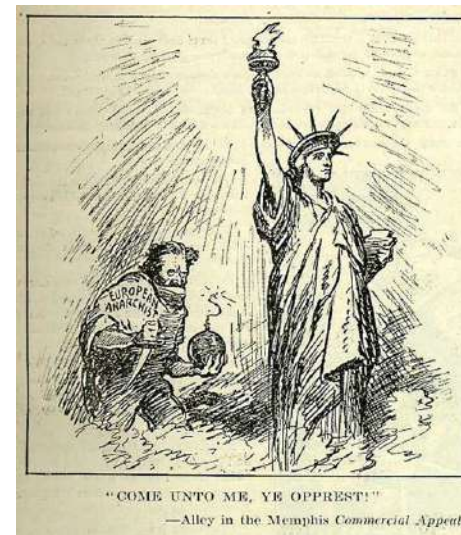
- 19. The concern illustrated in the cartoon above was most consistent with support for
- (A) restrictive immigration quotas.
- (B) Progressive reforms.
- (C) U.S. entry into World War I.
- (D) labor unions.

Use the political cartoon to answer questions 19 – 21.



- 20. Which of the following events most directly contributed to the attitudes expressed in the cartoon above?
- (A) The debate over the League of Nations in the United States following World War I
- (B) The expansion of freedom of speech during World War I
- (C) Labor strikes which disrupted society following World War I
- (D) The shortage of an inexpensive supply of labor

Use the political cartoon to answer questions 19 – 21.



- 21. The cartoon above is best understood in the context of
- (A) the Great Migration.
- (B) the Red Scare.
- (C) American imperialism.
- (D) the Treaty of Versailles.

Use the advertisement to answer questions 22 – 23.



- 22. The advertisement pictured above best demonstrates which of the following changes in the early decades of the 20th century?
- (A) The increasing focus on producing consumer goods
- (B) The development of new industries
- (C) Improved manufacturing techniques
- (D) The transition to an urban, industrial society

Use the advertisement to answer questions 22 – 23.



- 23. Which of the following historical developments was most likely responsible for increasing the effectiveness of the advertisement above?
- (A) Greater personal mobility
- (B) The continued development of the mass media
- (C) The cultural conflict of urban versus rural
- (D) Progressive attempts to regulate the abuses of the economy

Use the quote to answer questions 24 – 26.

“With a profound sense of the solemn and even tragical character of the step I am taking and of the grave responsibilities which it involves, but in unhesitating obedience to what I deem my constitutional duty, I advise that the Congress declare the recent course of the Imperial German Government to be in fact nothing less than war against the...United States; that it formally accept the status of belligerent which has thus been thrust upon it....Neutrality is no longer feasible or desirable where the peace of the world is involved and the freedom of its peoples, and the menace to that peace and freedom lies in the existence of autocratic governments...not by the will of their people. We shall, happily, still have an opportunity to prove that friendship...towards the millions of men and women of German birth and native sympathy, who live amongst us...and we shall be proud to prove it towards all who are in fact loyal to their neighbors and to the Government....They are, most of them, as true and loyal Americans as if they had never known any other...allegiance. If there should be disloyalty, it will be dealt with a firm hand of stern repression....”

Woodrow Wilson, Address to Congress's War, April 2, 1917

Woodrow Wilson, *War Messages*, 65th Cong., 1st Sess. Senate Doc. No. 5, Serial No. 7264, Washington, D.C., 1917.

- 24. In the excerpt above, President Wilson signaled a willingness to abandon which long-held American policy?
- (A) The expansion of American culture and norms to other nations
- (B) Overseas expansionism
- (C) Advancing democratic ideals
- (D) Noninvolvement in European affairs

Use the quote to answer questions 24 – 26.

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- 25. Which of the following took place during World War I in response to Wilson's assurance made at the end of the excerpt above?
- (A) Restrictions on freedom of speech
- (B) The first Red Scare
- (C) Restrictions on immigration from nations in the Western Hemisphere
- (D) The internment of Japanese Americans

Use the quote to answer questions 24 – 26.

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- 26. Which foreign policy approach is most consistent with the sentiments expressed by Wilson in the excerpt above?
- (A) The pursuit of a unilateral foreign policy
- (B) The United States taking a leading military role in the war
- (C) The maintaining of isolationism by the United States
- (D) The defense of humanitarian and democratic principles

- 27. In 1927 Warner Brothers produced The Jazz Singer that synchronized sound to motion pictures. The impact of this movie MOST LIKELY represents
- (A) Increased social unrest following WWII
- (B) Increased political unrest following WWII
- (C) The advancement of technology following WWI
- (D) The advancement of civil rights following WWI

- 28. The introduction of radio, movies, jazz, and Tin Pan Alley helped to develop in the United States a
- (A) Red Scare
- (B) Leisure time
- (C) Common Culture
- (D) Decreasing literacy

- 29. Which of the following is NOT true of Eugene Debs?
- (A) He was a labor leader and organized the Pullman Strike
- (B) He started the Socialist Party in the United States
- (C) He strongly supported the Republican Party
- (D) He was the Socialist Party's presidential candidate 5 times

- 30. The form of government where individuals are not allowed property ownership but the government retains the right to own all real property is
- (A) Socialism
- (B) Communism
- (C) Capitalism
- (D) Fascism

- 31. The economic system that allows for *some* private ownership of property but the government retains the right to own most factories, utilities, transportation, and/or communication systems is
- (A) Socialism
- (B) Fascism
- (C) Communism
- (D) Capitalism

- 32. During World War I laws were passed that made it a crime to “utter, print, write, or publish any disloyal or abusive language criticizing the government, flag, or military.” This law was known as the
 - (A) Pacifist Act
 - (B) Espionage Act
 - (C) National Defense Act
 - (D) Selective Service Act