

AIR Review 1920s

NAME _____

Roaring 20's, Great Depression, and New Deal – The 20's see a huge economic boom and many social changes. The Red Scare, anti-immigration, and racial discrimination create social unrest resulting in the Harlem Renaissance and Prohibition. Women's suffrage is passed and new technology improves transportation, communication, and appliances improving the standard of living. The Great Depression begins due to consumer debt, government monetary policies, and the stock market crash. The New Deal will attempt to end the Depression and will increase the power of the president and federal government.

Circle the letter that is the correct answer.

1. The 18th Amendment to the U.S. Constitution, ratified in 1919, prohibited the manufacture or sale of alcoholic beverages. In terms of the evolution of the Constitution, the ratification of the 18th Amendment represented
 - A. a decrease in the powers of Congress.
 - B. an extension of federal power into activities formerly regulated by states.
 - C. a limitation on the powers of the federal government to regulate interstate trade.
 - D. an increase in the power of the state courts to hear prohibition cases.

2. One cause of suburbanization in the United States during the 1920s was increased:
 - A. overcrowding in cities.
 - B. economic opportunities in rural towns.
 - C. emigration from the United States.
 - D. economic reliance upon agriculture.

3. In the late 19th and early 20th centuries, improvements in steel technology allowed architects to design buildings taller than had previously been possible. As a result, skyscrapers began to be built in cities such as New York and Chicago. What was the result of this new technology on population patterns in the United States in the first half of the 20th century?
 - A. decreased growth of suburban areas
 - B. migration from the West to the Midwest
 - C. greater population density in urban areas
 - D. increased migration from urban to rural areas

4. In the early 20th century, many African-Americans moved from the South to cities in the North. This "Great Migration" helped stimulate a flowering of artistic talent by African-Americans in New York known as the Harlem Renaissance. One way in which the Harlem Renaissance was significant was that it:
 - A. reduced racial tensions in the northern cities.
 - B. led to a decline in activity by the Ku Klux Klan.
 - C. led to a relaxation of restrictions on African-Americans in the South.
 - D. contributed to the recognition of African-American culture.

5. What economic factor primarily contributed to the movement of African-Americans from the South to the North in the late 19th and early 20th centuries?
 - A. Greater employment opportunities in urban areas.
 - B. Increased imports from newly- acquired U.S. territories.
 - C. The availability of free land under the Homestead Act.
 - D. The need for agricultural workers to feed a growing population.

6. Following World War I, large U.S. cities experienced increased competition for jobs and housing. Which development was a significant result of this pattern of urban changes?

- A. New Deal legislation to create jobs and stimulate the economy.
- B. A population shift to rural areas for increased job opportunities.
- C. Race riots fueled by intolerance and continuing African-American migrations.
- D. The banning of women in the workplace so that they could focus on the home.

7. Which of the following best characterizes the Roaring Twenties?

- A. Disappearance of racial discrimination.
- B. Growth of consumerism.
- C. Hard times for businessmen.
- D. Unlimited immigration.

8. Which phrase best describes the Harlem Renaissance?

- A. A civil rights movement.
- B. A cultural movement.
- C. A political campaign.
- D. An economic boom.

9. How did the U.S. government's role in the economy change as a result of the Great Depression?

- A. The federal government had a diminished role in regulating economic activity.
- B. The federal government maintained the role it had in economic matters before the Great Depression.
- C. The federal government expanded its role in regulating economic activity and promoting economic growth.
- D. The federal government transferred its role in economic affairs over to the state governments.

10. The Great Depression was caused by several key factors, resulting in a dramatic change in American society. Identify the factors that led to the Great Depression. (3 – three)

You do not need to use all of the labels.

- A) Excessive lending and consumer debt.
- B) Speculation and stock market crash.
- C) Increased government spending to create jobs.
- D) The elimination of social programs
- E) Federal Reserve constricts money supply.

Then identify the resulting action that was taken to address the negative conditions of the Great Depression (1 – one)

You do not need to use all of the labels.

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