1. What caused the sharp rise in unemployment after World War I?
   1) Factories using Ford’s new assembly line technology needed fewer workers.
   2) The millions of workers who went on strike for higher wages were fired.
   3) Veterans returning from the war could not get their old jobs back from the men who had filled them.
   4) The government cancelled billions of dollars worth of contracts, so factories cut back production.

2. What plan of President Harding’s was called the "trickle-down theory" by his opponents?
   1) tax cuts for the working poor that would give them more money to buy goods, stimulating the economy
   2) plans to reform the government at the highest level that would end political corruption in the cities
   3) tax cuts for wealthy Americans that were supposed to stimulate investment in business and create jobs
   4) federal investment in business, including subsidies for businesses to keep them hiring

3. President Warren Harding defined "normalcy" as
   1) a return to prewar isolationism.
   2) stability and prosperity.
   3) an end to political corruption.
   4) big business and small government.

4. What caused prices for goods to rise so much after World War I?
   1) The costs of raw materials increased dramatically.
   2) Manufacturers held back goods from sale to drive prices up.
   3) Stores found they could easily overcharge returning soldiers.
   4) People rushed to buy goods they could not get during the war.

5. Why did trade with Europe increase under President Coolidge despite higher tariffs on foreign goods?
   1) Europe wanted to show its loyalty to the United States.
   2) Europe needed to rebuild its economy after the war.
   3) Tax cuts for American exporters decreased the costs of trade.
   4) Tax cuts for wealthier Americans encouraged trade with Europe.

6. President Coolidge expanded the pro-business policies started by President Harding by
   1) removing tariffs on foreign goods.
   2) promoting regulation of prices to help farmers.
   3) establishing tax cuts for the wealthiest citizens.
   4) increasing competition among domestic products.
7. The 1928 Kellogg-Briand Pact outlawed
   1) war.
   2) bribery.
   3) free trade.
   4) strikes.

8. What strategy helped Calvin Coolidge win the presidential election in 1924?
   1) running on the slogan "Keep Cool with Coolidge," which won over young voters
   2) firing all officials who had been involved in the Harding administration scandals
   3) promoting price regulations to provide aid to farmers, which won over progressives
   4) focusing on relations with Europe, Asia, and Africa to prevent another world war

9. How did the rise of the auto industry affect the American economy in the 1920s?
   1) A record number of Americans were inspired to buy other labor-saving devices.
   2) Millions of workers took jobs making steel, rubber, and glass for car parts.
   3) A record number of Americans spent billions of dollars on life insurance.
   4) Millions of workers asked for raises to pay off their car loans.

10. How was Henry Ford able to make his Model Ts affordable for most Americans?
    1) He received government subsidies that kept production costs down.
    2) He invented an assembly line that enabled him to produce cars quickly and cheaply.
    3) He instituted a 12-hour workday, thereby increasing the number of cars made.
    4) He rewarded hard workers with car vouchers, thereby boosting morale and productivity.

11. The new mass entertainment technologies of radio and movies were made possible by the
    1) new cult of celebrity.
    2) growth of cities.
    3) existence of plentiful electricity.
    4) postwar attitudes of Americans.

12. How was the Ford automobile business different from General Motors?
    1) Ford offered the Model T in several colors, while General Motors offered high powered cars in black only.
    2) Ford utilized the assembly line to make cars, while General Motors hired immigrants to work.
    3) Ford offered affordable cars in black only, while General Motors offered cars with more power and colors.
    4) Ford provided work for both men and women, while General Motors provided work for men only.

13. Study the chart below and answer the question that follows.
According to the chart, which of the following is true of Model T prices during the period between 1919 and 1927?
1) Prices were reduced by almost twenty percent.
2) Prices increased in comparison with the previous decade.
3) Prices diminished at a lower rate than in the previous decade.
4) Prices diminished dramatically in comparison with the previous decade.

14. In the 1920s, women were allowed into which of the following for the first time?
1) the Senate
2) colleges
3) law firms
4) the military

15. What was one of the concerns raised by Alfred E. Smith’s candidacy in the election of 1928?
1) Smith was a Catholic.
2) Smith professed nationalistic ideals.
3) Smith was involved in a bribery scandal.
4) Smith’s campaign ignored city dwellers.

16. What caused the Palmer raids?
1) Anarchists and Communists put a flaming cross on the lawn of a senator’s home.
2) Italian-born anarchists robbed and murdered a factory paymaster.
3) An anonymously placed bomb exploded outside the home of the attorney general.
4) American workers went on strike in 1919 in support of Communism.

17. Why was it difficult to enforce the Eighteenth Amendment?
1) It attempted to end prohibition, which was already over.
2) It was ignored in rural areas where police could not go.
3) It outlawed the sale of alcohol, which could not be supervised.
4) It set fines for defying prohibition that could not be imposed.

18. How did fundamentalism affect society in the 1920s?
1) Urban areas were blamed for society’s problems by inhabitants of small towns.
2) It supported the teaching of science, which led to a better education in schools.
3) It called attention to important issues such as race, equality, and religion.
4) Children were taught how to conduct themselves in a more mature manner.

19. One way the Ku Klux Klan terrorized African Americans was by
1) taking them into fields and lynching them.
2) writing racist letters to the government.
3) working them to death without pay.
4) having them thrown out of the country.

20. The effects of Prohibition included
1) strained relations with Canada, because so much illegal alcohol entered the United States across the Canadian border.
2) more expensive home-made alcohol, such as moonshine, which was sold in speakeasies.
3) the rise of organized crime, as gangs became more powerful with the money they obtained from selling illegal weapons.
4) increased government corruption, as local police and politicians took bribes from gangsters to ignore the movement and sale of alcohol.

21. Clarence Darrow saw the Scopes trial as a conflict over freedom of speech, but William Jennings Bryan saw it as a conflict between
1) Christians and non-Christians.
2) science and faith.
3) science and American values.
4) Communists and Christians.

22. The Red Scare of the 1920s was fueled by the fear that
1) another world war might begin.
2) Communist ideas might spread in the United States.
3) Italian immigrants might start illegal businesses.
4) workers’ strikes might take a violent turn.

23. Some thought that Nicola Sacco and Bartolomeo Vanzetti had been victims of xenophobia because they were
1) poor.
2) Catholic.
3) anarchists.
4) foreign immigrants.

24. The decade after World War I was characterized by a clash between the ideals and values of
1) rich and poor Americans.
2) native-born Americans and immigrants.
3) traditional rural and modern urban Americans.
4) American women and men.

25. American religious fundamentalism of the 1920s can be defined as a/an
1) atheist socialist movement.
2) radical Protestant movement.
3) reformist Catholic movement.
4) evolutionist Lutheran movement.

26. Which people had a hard time defending their rights before 1924 because they did not have U.S. citizenship?
   1) Native Americans
   2) Hispanic Americans
   3) Jewish Americans
   4) Chinese Americans

27. Until 1924 Native Americans did not have access to adequate legal protection from the government because they
   1) were not citizens of the United States.
   2) had refused to fight during World War I.
   3) were not allowed off the reservations.
   4) had become the smallest and least powerful minority.

28. 1927 was a fundamental year in the history of motion pictures because it brought the first
   1) color film.
   2) film with sound.
   3) full-length feature film.
   4) still-frame animation.

29. What inspired the creation of blues music?
   1) Duke Ellington's “big band” sound
   2) the suffering of African Americans during slavery
   3) West African rhythms
   4) the anti-lynching poems of Claude McKay

30. One effect of the rise of mass culture in the 1920s was that it
   1) allowed Americans across the country to share common experiences.
   2) diverted attention from politics to entertainment.
   3) helped Americans preserve regional differences and traditions.
   4) emphasized the difference between country and city life.

31. For what reason did Amelia Earhart become famous in 1927?
   1) She was the first woman radio commentator.
   2) She was the first woman to fly across the Atlantic.
   3) She was the actress known as “America’s Sweetheart.”
   4) She was the first person to swim the English Channel.

32. The writing of Ernest Hemingway
   1) reflected the lives of white slaveholders.
   2) was influenced greatly by World War I.
   3) focused on the loss of family values in the 1920s.
   4) was mainly about the expatriate community.
33. What inspired Georgia O'Keefe to paint objects in close-up view?
   1) She had a lifelong fascination with the beauty of the desert landscape.
   2) She studied art in Chicago and New York, where this technique was popular.
   3) She wanted to model her paintings after those of her teachers who used this technique.
   4) She felt that people in the city rushed around and needed to pause and focus on images.

34. Jazz exploded in popularity in the 1920s because jazz
   1) was more upbeat than the blues, which was an expression of suffering.
   2) found a new audience when the Great Migration took it out of the South.
   3) inspired new dance crazes, which older and younger generations both took part in.
   4) had a simple rhythm to it that could be learned easily by aspiring musicians.

35. The aim of the American Relief Administration headed by Herbert Hoover was to
   1) raise funds for the veterans.
   2) raise funds for war hospitals.
   3) send help to war-widows and orphans.
   4) send food and supplies to war-torn Europe.

36. The 1920s were referred to as the Roaring Twenties because of the
   1) booming economy and exciting forms of entertainment.
   2) explosion in the popularity of jazz music.
   3) Southern influence on the era.
   4) reference to the decade as such in The Great Gatsby.

37. Some American writers of the 1920s called the "Lost Generation" because they
   1) returned to Paris where most of them were originally from.
   2) expressed feelings of separation from American society.
   3) appreciated the Jazz Age and its rebellious youth culture.
   4) expressed the pain of racism experienced by African Americans.

38. The main reason Herbert Hoover was elected by a large majority of votes was that he
   1) was a veteran of World War I.
   2) promised to continue the economic boom.
   3) was destined to be the first Catholic president.
   4) ran a campaign that focused on city dwellers.

39. Study this excerpt from the poem “I, Too” by Langston Hughes and answer the question that follows.
I, too, sing America
I am the darker brother.
They send me to eat in the kitchen
When company comes,
But I laugh,
And eat well,
And grow strong.

Tomorrow,
I’ll be at the table
When company comes.
Nobody’ll dare
Say to me,
‘Eat in the kitchen,’
Then.

What is the main theme of these lines?
1) African American pride and faith in the American dream
2) integrated dining practices of the 1920s
3) the Lost Generation and its relation to society
4) the loss of morality in the Jazz Age

40. Expatriates are people who
1) voluntarily leave their home country to live elsewhere.
2) were former slaves but are now free.
3) were forced to leave America.
4) welcome immigrants into their native land.

41. The main idea of Marcus Garvey’s black nationalism was that African Americans should
1) fight against the violence of the Ku Klux Klan.
2) have their own businesses and communities.
3) receive funds from the government.
4) promote their culture in books and newspapers.

True/False
Indicate whether the statement is true or false.

1. After World War I the U.S. economy suffered a downturn that led to hard times as the 1920s began.
   1) True
   2) False

2. Coolidge's administration suffered as the Teapot Dome scandal came to light.
   1) True
   2) False

3. In 1928 the United States and fourteen other nations signed a pact that they would not engage in war.
4. Henry Ford allowed installment plans so that his employees could buy Ford cars at the price it cost to make them.
   1) True
   2) False

5. In the 1920s high school attendance fell as young people flocked to the cities to take advantage of high-paying jobs and the nightclubs of the new youth culture.
   1) True
   2) False

6. The Red Scare began in April 1919 when U.S. postal workers found bombs hidden in packages addressed to famous Americans and assumed Communists had sent them.
   1) True
   2) False

7. Immigration to the United States fell dramatically in the 1920s because of the millions of people killed in Europe during the war.
   1) True
   2) False

8. The Eighteenth Amendment put an end to the prohibition era.
   1) True
   2) False

9. The 1920s became known as the Roaring Twenties because of the thousands of new automobiles filling the streets with their loud, banging engines.
   1) True
   2) False

10. Trumpeter Louis Armstrong invented the jazz solo, when one musician steps out from the band to play alone.
    1) True
    2) False

Matching

Match each item with the correct statement below.
1) Twenty-first Amendment
2) xenophobia
3) Red Scare
4) Georgia O’Keeffe
5) expatriates
6) Al Jolson
7) Harlem Renaissance
8) Langston Hughes
9) Kellogg-Briand Pact
10) Tin Lizzie
11) Alfred E. Smith
12) Warren G. Harding

1. actor who starred in a “talkie” in 1927
2. people who leave their home countries to live elsewhere
3. 1928 pact in which the United States and other countries agreed not to engage in war
4. nickname for the Model T Ford
5. flourishing of African American literature and art in the 1920s
6. fear of what is different or foreign
7. fear of Communist infiltration after the Russian Revolution
8. ended Prohibition in 1933
9. first Catholic American to run for president
10. painter famous for her detailed paintings of flowers
## MULTIPLE CHOICE

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**TRUE/FALSE**

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DIF: 2  
OBJ: 24.2.2  
NAT: 24.2.2  
STA: 1.2.c| 1.4.b
7. ANS: F  
PTS: 1  
DIF: 2  
OBJ: 24.2.2  
NAT: 24.2.2  
STA: 1.2.c| 1.4.b
8. ANS: F  
PTS: 1  
DIF: 1  
OBJ: 24.2.3  
NAT: 24.2.3  
STA: 1.1.a| 1.4.b
9. ANS: F  
PTS: 1  
DIF: 1  
OBJ: 24.3.2  
NAT: 24.3.2  
STA: 1.1.a| 1.3.a| 1.3.b
10. ANS: T  
PTS: 1  
DIF: 2  
OBJ: 24.3.2  
NAT: 24.3.2  
STA: 1.1.a| 1.3.a| 1.3.b

MATCHING

1. ANS: 6  
PTS: 1  
DIF: 1  
OBJ: 24.3.1  
NAT: 24.3.1  
STA: 2.3.a
2. ANS: 5  
PTS: 1  
DIF: 1  
OBJ: 24.3.3  
NAT: 24.3.3  
STA: 1.1.a| 1.3.a| 1.3.b
3. ANS: 9  
PTS: 1  
DIF: 2  
OBJ: 24.1.2  
NAT: 24.1.2  
STA: 1.3.b
4. ANS: 10  
PTS: 1  
DIF: 1  
OBJ: 24.1.3  
NAT: 24.1.3  
STA: 1.3.b| 3.1.d| 4.1.a| 4.1.c
5. ANS: 7  
PTS: 1  
DIF: 2  
OBJ: 24.3.1  
NAT: 24.3.3  
STA: 1.1.a| 1.3.a| 1.3.b
6. ANS: 2  
PTS: 1  
DIF: 3  
OBJ: 24.2.3  
NAT: 24.2.2  
STA: 1.2.c| 1.4.b
7. ANS: 3  
PTS: 1  
DIF: 2  
OBJ: 24.3.2  
NAT: 24.2.2  
STA: 1.2.c| 1.4.b
8. ANS: 1  
PTS: 1  
DIF: 3  
OBJ: 24.2.3  
NAT: 24.2.3  
STA: 1.1.a| 1.4.b
9. ANS: 11  
PTS: 1  
DIF: 2  
OBJ: 24.1.4  
NAT: 24.1.4
10. ANS: 4  
PTS: 1  
DIF: 3  
OBJ: 24.2.3  
NAT: 24.3.3  
STA: 1.1.a| 1.3.a| 1.3.b