

Name: _____

Date: _____

Test Chapters 12-13

Main Ideas. Write the letter of the best answer.

- _____ 1. Nicola Sacco and Bartolommeo Vanzetti were charged with, and convicted of,
a. robbery and murder.
b. Receiving bribes.
c. Treason.
a. Anarchy.
- _____ 2. To expand its membership in the 1920s, the Ku Klux Klan engaged in all of the following except
a. Encouraging white women to join the organization.
b. Playing on people's fears of political radicals.
c. Allowing members to profit from recruiting new members.
d. Blaming national problems on immigrants.
- _____ 3. The immigration policies of the 1920s limited immigration from all of the following countries except
a. Italy.
b. England.
c. Japan.
d. Mexico.
- _____ 4. Attorney General A. Mitchell Palmer believed that he needed to protect the American people from
a. Big business.
b. Corruption and fraud.
c. Political radicals.
d. Labor union members.
- _____ 5. The main factor causing urban sprawl in the 1920s was
a. The use of electricity.
b. The automobile.
c. A change in the birthrate.
d. Growth in industry
- _____ 6. The Teapot Dome scandal centered on
a. Union members.
b. Oil-rich lands.
c. High tariffs.
d. Gold mines.
- _____ 7. The Fordney-McCumber Tariff was meant to
a. Raise taxes on goods entering the United States

- b. Raise taxes on goods leaving the United States
- c. Help Germany pay off its war debts.
- d. Help Britain and France pay off their war debts.

_____ 8. To protect their own interests, employers often accused striking workers of being

- a. Communists.
- b. Spies.
- c. Bigots.
- d. Nativists.

_____ 9. Why was the Kellogg-Briand Pact considered useless?

- a. It provided no means of enforcing the “no war” agreement.
- b. It failed to include several of the strongest military powers.
- c. It made the process of repaying war debts too easy.
- d. It didn’t prevent war; it only punished countries that started wars.

_____ 10. Nativists who found fault with the Emergency Quota Acts of 1921 would have been most likely to say which of the following?

- a. It discriminated against the wrong immigrants.
- b. It threatened industry with a labor shortage.
- c. It violated U.S. principles by restricting immigration.
- d. It did not restrict immigration enough.

_____ 11. Which of the following called for the abolition of private property in order to equally distribute wealth and power?

- a. Communism
- b. Isolationism
- c. Quota system
- d. Nativism

_____ 12. 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?”

- a. The hopelessness of poverty
- b. The philosophy of nativism
- c. Governmental abuse of civil rights
- d. Communism

_____ 13. It was difficult to enforce the laws governing prohibition for all of the following reasons except

- a. Prohibition banned only alcoholic beverages manufactured in the United States.
- b. Many law enforcement officials took bribes from smugglers and bootleggers.
- c. Many people were determined to break the laws.
- d. Insufficient funds were provided to pay for enforcement.

_____ 14. To obtain liquor illegally, drinkers went underground to hidden nightclubs known as

- a. Speakeasies.
- b. Tea rooms.
- c. Penthouses.

d. Tenements.

- _____ 15. The Harlem Renaissance refers to
- a. A celebration of African-American culture in literature and art.
 - b. A program to promote African-American owned businesses.
 - c. A struggle for civil rights led by the NAACP.
 - d. A population increase in Harlem in the 1920s.

- _____ 16. John T. Scopes challenged a Tennessee law that forbid the teaching of
- a. Biology.
 - b. Creationism.
 - c. Fundamentalism.
 - d. Evolution.

- _____ 17. Fundamentalists believed that
- a. Evolution and creationism could coincide.
 - b. Prohibition should be repealed.
 - c. Drinking alcohol was acceptable.
 - d. The Bible should be taken literally.

- _____ 18. _____ marked the works of many famous writers of the 1920s, including the Lost Generation.
- a. Critical views of American culture.
 - b. Celebration of small-town life.
 - c. Deep respect for tradition.
 - d. Fierce patriotism.

- _____ 19. Except for _____, all of the following were likely to approve of prohibition in the 1920s and early 1930s.
- a. Members of organized crime syndicates.
 - b. Rural residents of the South.
 - c. The Women's Christian Temperance Union.
 - d. Recent immigrants.

- _____ 20. The "Great Migration" of 1910-1920 refers to the movement of _____.
- a. People from rural areas and towns to large cities.
 - b. African Americans from the South to northern cities.
 - c. Immigrants from Europe to America.
 - d. African Americans from the United States to Africa

- _____ 21. The main significance of the trial of John T. Scopes was that _____.
- a. It ended the career of William Jennings Bryan, who was unable to defend fundamentalism.
 - b. Led to the repeal of a law that made teaching evolution in schools illegal.

- c. Its outdoor setting allowed many Americans to witness the justice system in action.
- d. It highlighted the struggle between science and religion in American schools.

_____ 22. Except for _____, alcohol caused all of the following, according to most fundamentalists.

- a. Child abuse.
- b. Crime.
- c. Urban slums.
- d. Evangelism.

True or False: If the statement is true, write “true” on the line. If it is false, change the underlined word or words to make it true. (1 point each)

Example: The first president of the United States was George Washington.

True

Example: President John F. Kennedy resigned from office following the Watergate scandal.

False, Richard Nixon

_____ 23. The panic surrounding the threat of Communism in the early 1920s was called the “Big Scare.”

_____ 24. People who oppose all forms of government are called anarchists.

_____ 25. Massachusetts Governor Calvin Coolidge called out the National Guard to break the Boston firefighters strike.

_____ 26. “A dollar down and a dollar forever” represents a form of credit called the installment plan.

_____ 27. The main goal of the Washington Naval Conference was to reduce the threat of Communism.

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- _____ 28. The personal friends that President Harding put into his cabinet were known as the fall guys.
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- _____ 29. Great changes in America's landscape were tied most closely to a large increase in the use of automobiles in the 1920s.
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- _____ 30. The quota system of the 1920s was created to reduce tariffs.
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- _____ 31. The Teapot Dome scandal involved the secret leasing of government-owned oil reserves for profitable use by private companies.
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- _____ 32. Black Tuesday was the day that President Hoover forced the Bonus Army to disband.
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- _____ 33. The stock market crash of 1929 was fueled by price supports, unwise investments that people hoped would make them rich overnight.
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What is Questions

34. Who won the Presidential election of 1920?

35. Who won the Presidential election of 1924?

36. Who was the first person to fly across the Atlantic Ocean?

37. Who said, "The business of America is business." _____

38. What were the young modern women of the 1920s called?

39. Who won the Presidential election of 1928?

40. Explain buying on margin.

41. What was the nickname for the day the stock market crashed?

42. What was the date of the stock market crash?

43. What does ACLU stand for?

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44. Who was responsible for the Teapot Dome Scandal?

45. Who represented the fundamentalists in the famous evolution case? _____

46. Explain the Dawes Plan.

47. Which amendment made alcohol illegal?

48. Which amendment made alcohol legal again?

49. What was the nickname for the Model T?

50. Explain how the car was considered a Great Economic Multiplier.