

1. Which of the following was **NOT** a reason for the relative economic prosperity in the 1920's?
  - (A) increased savings by most Americans
  - (B) increased consumer buying aided by easy credit
  - (C) availability of oil for fuel and innovations for its use
  - (D) the development of the assembly line
  - (E) pent up demand from the war which had to be satisfied by material goods
  
2. The most important change that the census of 1920 showed in America was that
  - (A) The frontier was ended.
  - (B) Urban dwellers now outnumbered rural ones.
  - (C) Most people had electricity.
  - (D) Population had doubled in a decade.
  - (E) A majority of the people owned automobiles.
  
3. All of the following terms symbolize the frivolity that often characterized the 1920's **EXCEPT**
  - (A) flappers
  - (B) flivvers
  - (C) flasks
  - (D) foreclosures
  - (E) flagpole sitting
  
4. Business leaders who wanted to promote a higher level of consumption for their products and get rid of the old idea of thrift developed
  - (A) advertising
  - (B) installment buying
  - (C) scientific management
  - (D) consumer savings
  - (E) retail selling
  
5. Free and uninhibited behavior became popular and was justified according to the popularization of the ideas of
  - (A) Sigmund Freud
  - (B) John Dewey
  - (C) William James
  - (D) John Watson
  - (E) Ben Lindsay
  
6. The variety show type of entertainment that reached its peak in the 1920's was called?
  - (A) Minstrel
  - (B) Vaudeville
  - (C) Revue
  - (D) Follies
  - (E) Scandals
  
7. All of the following were forces that helped to bring about Prohibition **EXCEPT**
  - (A) Dry states wanted a national law because their citizens could go to wet states to subvert their laws.
  - (B) Businesses felt that productivity could be increased if "blue Monday's" could be eliminated.
  - (C) The temperance movement had a close alliance with the women's movement and the success of one helped the success of the other.
  - (D) The Evangelical Protestant churches were strong supporter of it.
  - (E) In order to prove their patriotism most ethnic groups wanted it.
  
8. According to the Progressive educator John Dewey, a teacher's primary goal is to
  - (A) reduce permissiveness in the classroom
  - (B) educate a student for life
  - (C) teach the biblical theory of creation
  - (D) prepare the student for the job market
  - (E) emphasize the basics of reading, writing, and arithmetic

9. After the Scopes "Monkey Trial" in Dayton, Tennessee
- (A) Fundamentalist religion remained the undisputed dominant force in American spiritual life.
  - (B) John Scopes was sentenced to serve time in jail.
  - (C) Christians found it increasingly difficult to reconcile the revelations of religion with modern science.
  - (D) The gap between theology and biology began to close.
  - (E) The conflict between evolution and creationism was finally settled in America.
10. As a part of social history all of the following fads are associated with the 1920s **EXCEPT**
- (A) contract bridge
  - (B) mah jong
  - (C) flagpole sitting
  - (D) hula hoops
  - (E) crossword puzzles
11. A chronic problem of the late 1920's that helped to cause the depression was
- (A) under-consumption
  - (B) underproduction
  - (C) unemployment
  - (D) inadequate investment
  - (E) inflation of the currency
12. All of the following could be considered weaknesses in the economy in the U.S. in the late 1920's **EXCEPT**
- (A) durable goods
  - (B) textiles
  - (C) service industry
  - (D) agriculture
  - (E) real estate
13. Which of the following became a symbol for corruption of the Harding administration?
- (A) Muscle Shoals
  - (B) Teapot Dome
  - (C) Sacco-Vanzetti
  - (D) McNary-Haugen
  - (E) Greenwich Village
14. The group of Americans who gravitated to Europe in the 1920s and often lived in Paris were the
- (A) fallen generation
  - (B) lost generation
  - (C) yuppies
  - (D) "Greatest Generation"
  - (E) hippies and flower children
15. As an entertainer the unofficial title that Mary Pickford held in the 1920s was
- (A) "the vamp"
  - (B) "the 'it' girl"
  - (C) "first lady of the theatre"
  - (D) "the great lover"
  - (E) "America's sweetheart"
16. NAWSA, the Congressional Union, and the "winning plan" were all associated with
- (A) 19th Amendment
  - (B) KKK
  - (C) Sacco and Vanzetti
  - (D) Prohibition
  - (E) "Red Scare"
17. What did the Kellogg-Briand Pact that was signed by 35 nations including the U.S. do?
- (A) provided for arms limitations
  - (B) put the signatures on the gold standard
  - (C) made it illegal to travel on a ship going into a war zone
  - (D) kept countries from the further colonization of Africa
  - (E) outlawed offensive war

18. Which of the following sports figures of the 1920s is **NOT** paired with his correct sport and nickname?
- (A) William Tilden—Tennis—Big Bill
  - (B) Jack Johnson—Boxing—Great White Hope
  - (C) Babe Ruth—Baseball—Sultan of Swat and Bambino
  - (D) Gertrude Ederle—Swimming—Trudy
  - (E) Red Grange—Football—the Galloping Ghost
19. Langston Hughes was a leading figure in which of the following?
- (A) bootlegging
  - (B) "Ash Can" painting
  - (C) immigration restriction movement
  - (D) efforts to promote efficiency by eliminating wasted motion
  - (E) Harlem Renaissance
20. Which of the following historic figures of the 1920s is **NOT** paired with the correct description?
- (A) Knute Rockne—"win one for the Gipper," the Four Horseman, and Notre Dame
  - (B) Billy Mitchell—aviator who was court-martialed for saying aircraft would be able to sink ships in the next war
  - (C) Charlie Chaplin—first movie actor to become a big star after the advent of talking pictures
  - (D) George Gershwin—Rhapsody in Blue, Porgy and Bess, and jazz
  - (E) Clara Bow—sex symbol of the risqué films of the 1920s known as the "It" girl
21. Type of architectural style that became prominent in the 1920s and lasted into the 1930s was
- (A) Gothic
  - (B) Bungalow
  - (C) Beaux Art
  - (D) Art-Deco
  - (E) Mediterranean
22. Two groups that were going to benefit from the McNary-Haugen and Norris-LaGuardia bills were
- (A) farmers and labor unions
  - (B) banks and insurance companies
  - (C) African Americans and Native Americans (Indians)
  - (D) railroads and manufacturers
  - (E) immigrants and government workers
23. Which of the following pairs of individuals are **NOT** correctly paired with what they are associated with in the 1920s?
- (A) Leopold and Loeb—ticker tape parade
  - (B) Sacco and Vanzetti—Red Scare
  - (C) Alma Cummings and Shipwreck Kelly—fads
  - (D) Gertrude Stein and John Dos Passos—expatriate writers
  - (E) Albert Fall and Chales Forbes—crooked politicians

24. All of the following were consequences of the U.S. raising its tariffs during the 1920s **EXCEPT**
- (A) In response to the U.S. action the European nations raised their own tariffs.
  - (B) It resulted in international economic distress.
  - (C) Former allies could not sell their products in the U.S. to pay their war debts.
  - (D) The post-war chaos in Europe was prolonged.
  - (E) It ushered in a period of continued prosperity.
25. President Hoover did not take effective measures to alleviate the depression for all of the following reasons **EXCEPT**
- (A) He believed that federal aid would demoralize the citizenry.
  - (B) He thought that free enterprise was a self-regulating mechanism which would work automatically to correct the problems in the economy.
  - (C) He was opposed to such agencies as the Federal Farm Board and the RFC which Congress created over his veto.
  - (D) He feared that reform would upset businessmen, dry up investment, and deepen the depression.
  - (E) He believed that any interference in the "bootstrap theory" would be against the American ideals.
26. All of the following are different aspects of the political philosophy of Herbert Hoover **EXCEPT**
- (A) pragmatism
  - (B) laissez faire
  - (C) "boot-strap" theory
  - (D) rugged individualism
  - (E) self reliance
27. A major weakness of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation was that it
- (A) assumed that money given to the well-off would trickle down to the poor
  - (B) did not give money to the productive elements of society
  - (C) was basically a deflationary policy at a time when an inflationary policy was needed
  - (D) tended to bring about an unbalanced budget
  - (E) did not earmark money for investment in large powerful institutions
28. This politician, Attorney General under Wilson, took advantage of the Red Scare of 1919-1920 to arrest thousands of radicals and either jail them or ship them to Russia. Who was he?
- (A) William Jennings Bryan
  - (B) Al Capone
  - (C) John T. Scopes
  - (D) A. Mitchell Palmer
  - (E) Frederick W. Taylor
29. Which of the following groups was singled out and charged during the 1920s with being "bolsheviks" and "Soviet influenced" although there was little truth in the charges?
- (A) Veterans organizations
  - (B) Irish-Catholic groups
  - (C) Labor unions
  - (D) NAACP and other civil rights groups
  - (E) Liberal newspapers

30. Symbolic of the popular fears of immigrants, communism, change, and diversity, this group became very powerful during the 1920s with a reputed 5 million members and hatred for anyone who was foreign, Catholic or Jewish, liberal or different. What was that group?
- (A) American Legion
  - (B) Ku Klux Klan
  - (C) Know-Nothing party
  - (D) Prohibitionists
  - (E) Mafia
31. The Immigration Act of 1924 was written to specifically favor the arrival of which of the following groups to U.S. shores?
- (A) Asians
  - (B) Africans
  - (C) Southern Europeans
  - (D) Northern Europeans
  - (E) South Americans
32. The trial of John T. Scopes in Dayton, Tennessee in 1925 concerned which of the following issues?
- (A) Scopes and another defendant was charged with robbing and murdering a Massachusetts paymaster in a scheme by radicals to obtain cash to finance their political activities.
  - (B) Al Capone used Scopes as the chief assassin in the Saint Valentine Day Massacre.
  - (C) He tested a law prohibiting the teaching of Darwin's theory of evolution in public schools.
  - (D) Scopes was part of a communist plot to assassinate top leaders in the Wilson administration.
  - (E) Frederick W. Taylor, Scopes, and J.P. Morgan were charged with financial schemes that destabilized the stock market and led to the Great Crash.
33. Which of the following individuals was known as the "Father of Scientific Management" for his efficiency techniques?
- (A) William Jennings Bryan
  - (B) Al Capone
  - (C) John T. Scopes
  - (D) A. Mitchell Palmer
  - (E) Frederick W. Taylor
34. Which of the following was the foundation of the idea, sometimes called "Fordism," upon which Henry Ford built his automobile industry empire in the early 20th century?
- (A) assembly line system
  - (B) advertising and credit
  - (C) labor unions
  - (D) corporation monopolies
  - (E) Horizontal Trust
35. All of the following were industries, some new, that experienced tremendous growth during the 1920s **EXCEPT**
- (A) automobiles
  - (B) petroleum
  - (C) radio
  - (D) motion pictures
  - (E) railroads
36. In November of 1920 on station KDKA the first commercial broadcast announced the election of Warren G. Harding in what city?
- (A) New York
  - (B) Washington D.C.
  - (C) New Orleans
  - (D) Los Angeles
  - (E) Pittsburgh

37. Which of the following was the first sound or "talkie" motion picture shown in 1927?
- (A) *Gone With The Wind*
  - (B) *The Birth of a Nation*
  - (C) *The Jazz Singer*
  - (D) *Wizard of Oz*
  - (E) *Easy Rider*
38. Motion pictures during the 1920s had an unexpected and profound cultural and social impact upon one of the following American communities by aiding their acculturation into mainstream America. Which group was this?
- (A) African Americans
  - (B) Immigrants
  - (C) Women
  - (D) Farmers
  - (E) Industrial workers
39. Beginning in the 1920s radio had a profound influence upon which of the following groups by changing the way they presented themselves and the size of their audience?
- (A) educational institutions
  - (B) politicians
  - (C) racist organizations
  - (D) community boosters
  - (E) travel agencies
40. Who was the charismatic political leader of the United Negro Improvement Association who eventually ended up being deported back to his Jamaican homeland for mail-fraud against his own people?
- (A) Langston Hughes
  - (B) Andrew W. Mellon
  - (C) Joseph King Oliver
  - (D) Marcus Garvey
  - (E) Al Jolson
41. All of the following statements concerning the three Republican presidencies of the 1920s and conditions that existed in the nation are correct **EXCEPT**
- (A) Republicans sought to serve the public good with less direct government action.
  - (B) Government agencies sought to cooperate with big business rather than to regulate it.
  - (C) Corruption among public officials did appear as some individual exploited public resources for private profit.
  - (D) U.S foreign policy abandoned internationalism for a return to isolationism and military unpreparedness.
  - (E) Supported by the federal government, labor unions grew in power and influence.
42. Which of the following is a good description of the "Ohio Gang?"
- (A) wealthy industrialists who had a leading influence in the Republican presidencies of the 1920s
  - (B) leading Democratic politicians seeking to produce a winning candidate for the election of 1924
  - (C) corrupt politicians surrounding and taking advantage of Warren G. Harding
  - (D) midwestern congressmen who chaired the most important committees in the House during the 1920s and control what bills will reach the floor for debate
  - (E) Washington bureaucrats whose offices were located on "Ohio Avenue" and who control the power structure of the federal government during the 1920s

43. The Dawes Plan of 1924 and the Hoover Moratorium of 1931 both directly concerned what issue?
- (A) repayment of wartime debts
  - (B) international tariff rates
  - (C) world disarmament
  - (D) League of Nations membership
  - (E) overseas U.S. corporate investments
44. Herbert Hoover chose which motto as his personal campaign slogan during the 1928 presidential election to stress his dedication to the bootstrap theory and self-reliance?
- (A) "The Buck Stops Here"
  - (B) "The New Nationalism"
  - (C) "The New Deal"
  - (D) "Rugged Individualism"
  - (E) "The New Frontier"
45. The Hawley-Smoot Bill of 1930 sought to resolve the problems of the Depression through which of the following means?
- (A) massive federal public works projects
  - (B) immigration restrictions
  - (C) stiff protectionist tariff
  - (D) private charities funded by churches, individual donations, and local taxes
  - (E) federal farm relief programs
46. Which of the following **CORRECTLY** describes Hoover's attempts to provide relief from the conditions of the Depression?
- (A) mounted massive public works projects along the Tennessee River such as the Muscle Shoals dam to provide jobs for the unemployed
  - (B) reconstruction Finance Corporation provided billions of dollars of funds to the state and local government for direct relief to the needy
  - (C) provided loans to banks, major corporations, insurance companies to keep them solvent
  - (D) instituted massive direct federal relief programs for the most seriously needy.
  - (E) recommended passage of a social security program to aid the elderly
47. Which of the following was a serious blunder on the part of the Hoover administration that would hurt his chances of reelection in 1932?
- (A) signing the Norris-La Guardia Anti-Injunction Act of 1932 and thereby authorizing its impact upon labor
  - (B) traveling the nation extensively campaigning in 1932 when critics argued he should remain in Washington dealing with Depression problems
  - (C) using military force to evict the Bonus Expeditionary Army from Washington D.C.
  - (D) appointing a top cabinet official who had served as an executive of a failed banking institution before 1929
  - (E) vetoing the McNary Old Age Pension Act of 1933 to aid the elderly poor

48. Among the victims of “red-baiting” and xenophobia in the 1920’s were the following **EXCEPT**
- (A) Sacco and Vanzetti
  - (B) Victor Berger
  - (C) Eugene Debs
  - (D) Leopold and Loeb
  - (E) Bill Haywood
49. The Stimson Doctrine originated by Secretary of War Henry Stimson in 1932 concerned armed aggression against China by what nation?
- (A) England
  - (B) Soviet Union
  - (C) Australia
  - (D) Japan
  - (E) Philippines
50. Hoover’s Good Neighbor Policy sought to improve relations between the United States and its Central and South American neighbors by which of the following means?
- (A) encouraging American businesses to pump dollars into the Depression hit economies of Central and South American instead of elsewhere
  - (B) beginning a government campaign among American citizens to “Buy in the Americas” as a means of stimulating trade among the American nations
  - (C) good will tours of Central and South American ports by impressive squadrons of American battleships
  - (D) pledges from Washington that direct U.S. military intervention in their domestic affairs would not longer happen
  - (E) entering into mutual defense pacts with Central and South American nations to improve their security