

#24½



The Roaring Twenties

1. Andrew Mellon was regarded by his devotees as America's greatest Secretary of the Treasury since Alexander Hamilton because he
 - A) proposed reducing the income tax on high incomes and abolishing the inheritance tax.
 - B) denounced the economic policies of the Jefferson administration.
 - C) supported the farm bloc.
 - D) continued low tariffs on industrial products.
2. During the 1920s, appointments to federal regulatory agencies such as the Interstate Commerce Commission and the Federal Reserve Board were generally
 - A) liberal.
 - B) pro-business.
 - C) Democrats.
 - D) corrupt.
3. The illegal leasing of government oil reserves at Teapot Dome in Wyoming, the worst scandal of the Harding administration, led to the resignation of
 - A) Vice-President Calvin Coolidge.
 - B) Secretary of the Treasury Andrew Mellon.
 - C) Attorney General Harry Daugherty.
 - D) Secretary of the Interior Albert B. Fall.
4. Another member of the so-called "Ohio Gang," Charles R. Forbes, stole millions of dollars from the
 - A) Department of the Interior.
 - B) Library of Congress.
 - C) Veterans Bureau.
 - D) Department of the Treasury.
5. In the early 1900s, married couples continued the mid-nineteenth century pattern of marrying
 - A) primarily for social position.
 - B) later in life and having fewer children.
 - C) mainly to please their parents.
 - D) chiefly for economic advantage.
6. One of the new urban social patterns of the 1920s was the
 - A) disappearance of the differences between working-class and middle-class family structures.
 - B) emergence of the idea of intrafamily democracy.
 - C) absence of serious public discussion about child raising.
 - D) triumph of patriarchal family values.

7. During the 1920s, young men and women
- A) replaced “dating” with “paying a call.”
 - B) were actually more old-fashioned in their sexual behavior than their grandparents.
 - C) glorified respect for social and parental authority.
 - D) associated in an increasingly relaxed and uninhibited fashion.
8. Feminist Margaret Sanger was one of the
- A) leaders of divorce reform.
 - B) strongest proponents of birth control.
 - C) major critics of an equal rights amendment.
 - D) chief opponents of prohibition.
9. Those who were considered “social feminists” in the 1920s
- A) were entirely focused on passing the Equal Rights Amendment.
 - B) sought protective legislation for working women.
 - C) were led by Alice Paul.
 - D) fought doggedly for the liberalization of birth control.
10. After winning the vote, most women in the 1920s
- A) made major social and economic gains.
 - B) focused on eliminating the gender double standard.
 - C) lost interest in agitating for change.
 - D) became actively involved in electoral politics.
11. In the 1920s, _____ led the campaign for an equal rights amendment to the Constitution.
- A) Gertrude Ederle
 - B) Jeannette Rankin
 - C) Margaret Sanger
 - D) Alice Paul
12. The 1920s saw immense changes in popular culture because of the two new technologies of
- A) telephones and telegraphs.
 - B) phonographs and televisions.
 - C) motion pictures and radios.
 - D) reclining seats and remote control.
13. D. W. Griffith’s epic 1915 film *The Birth of a Nation* was controversial because it
- A) portrayed the Sons of Liberty as nothing more than a lawless mob.
 - B) depicted Ku Klux Klan activities as heroic and commendable.
 - C) justified violent labor demonstrations, such as the Haymarket Square incident, as an acceptable method to fight big business.
 - D) empathized with Germany’s purpose for fighting World War I.
14. The first commercial radio station was KDKA in Pittsburgh. The chief effect of radio advertising was
- A) programming focused on educating the general public, especially political news.
 - B) coverage of sporting events, baseball in particular.
 - C) limited because early advertising was so unsophisticated.
 - D) programs of little intellectual content or controversy, aimed at the lowest tastes.

15. During the 1920s, American sports were
- A) languishing because people had neither money nor time to devote to them.
 - B) extraordinarily popular.
 - C) relatively unaffected by the influence of radio and advertising.
 - D) still regionally based.
16. The “Sultan of Swat” who transformed baseball during the 1920s with his hitting prowess was
- A) Bubbles Hargrave of the Cincinnati Reds.
 - B) Pie Traynor of the Pittsburgh Pirates.
 - C) Dazzy Vance of the Brooklyn Dodgers.
 - D) Babe Ruth of the New York Yankees.
17. In the 1920s, many rural Americans thought of the new city-oriented culture as
- A) blighted by sin and materialism.
 - B) encouraging people to turn to Christianity.
 - C) supporting their attempts to preserve traditional values.
 - D) providing good jobs and economic mobility for their children.
18. Urban-rural tensions of the 1920s produced a resurgence of
- A) religious fundamentalism.
 - B) agrarian radicalism.
 - C) nostalgia for values of the Gilded Age.
 - D) urban progressivism.
19. The famous 1925 “Monkey Trial” involved Tennessee teacher John Scopes and dealt with teaching evolution versus creationism in public schools. The opposing attorneys were _____ and _____.
- A) Louis Brandeis ··· Charles Evans Hughes.
 - B) William Howard Taft ··· Oliver Wendell Holmes, Jr.
 - C) Hamilton Burger ··· Perry Mason.
 - D) Clarence Darrow ··· William Jennings Bryan.
20. The Scopes trial represented all of the following EXCEPT
- A) conflict between rural and urban culture.
 - B) tensions created by America’s new role as a world leader in the 1920s.
 - C) battle between Christian fundamentalism and modern science.
 - D) lack of academic freedom in some parts of the country.
21. Protestant fundamentalism was especially prevalent in America’s “Bible Belt” region of
- A) New England.
 - B) the Midwest.
 - C) Arizona, Florida, Montana, and Pennsylvania.
 - D) the South.
22. The prohibition movement was most strongly supported by _____ Americans.
- A) rural
 - B) immigrant
 - C) working-class
 - D) Catholic

23. In retrospect, which is the most accurate evaluation of America's prohibition movement?
- A) Moderately successful venture that was well-planned, adequately funded, and effectively administered.
 - B) Failed attempt to legislate morality and values.
 - C) Overall success because it significantly cut alcohol use in the United States.
 - D) Grievous miscalculation on the part of the federal government that a general ban on liquor would be wholeheartedly supported and self-regulated by a large majority of the populace.



24. The message conveyed by the cartoon above is
- A) the United States has taken the moral high ground by enacting national prohibition.
 - B) America must remain steadfast in its effort to rise above the decadent society caused by use of alcohol.
 - C) the United States will stand tall and not waver in pursuit of its "noble experiment."
 - D) America has sacrificed many liberties in its ill-fated prohibition crusade.
25. The most horrible example of the social malaise during the 1920s was the
- A) campaign for birth control.
 - B) intimidation of the Red Scare.
 - C) hypocrisy of prohibition.
 - D) revival of the Ku Klux Klan.
26. The Sacco-Vanzetti case that inspired many intellectuals demonstrated that American justice had little sympathy towards
- A) Protestant fundamentalism.
 - B) radicals and aliens.
 - C) Roman Catholics.
 - D) unemployed artists.

27. The literature of the 1920s reflected the
- A) hopeful experimentation of the progressives.
 - B) disillusionment of the intellectuals.
 - C) romantic innocence of an earlier age.
 - D) liberal faith in the basic goodness and reasonableness of people.
28. American writers of the 1920s, such as Sinclair Lewis and F. Scott Fitzgerald, are often identified as the “lost generation” because they
- A) seemed preoccupied with writing nostalgic stories about the “good old days.”
 - B) found it difficult to get their works published.
 - C) were disillusioned with the shallowness of American life.
 - D) advocated cultural isolationism in the wake of World War I.
29. The expatriate novelist Ernest Hemingway
- A) was the least talented of the many American expatriates who gained some fame in this era.
 - B) had a verbose, rather uncontrolled style which had almost no influence on other writers.
 - C) was most famous for his Pulitzer Prize winning novel *This Side of Paradise*.
 - D) portrayed a world of rootless desperation, amorality, and outrage at life’s meaninglessness.
30. In an effort to escape postwar life and culture, _____ authored a portrait of the nineteenth century.
- A) Ernest Hemingway
 - B) F. Scott Fitzgerald
 - C) Langston Hughes
 - D) Edith Wharton
31. America’s foremost cynic of the 1920s, who displayed witty contempt for almost everything, was
- A) H. L. Mencken.
 - B) Edith Wharton.
 - C) Mark Twain.
 - D) Sinclair Lewis.
32. Probably America’s most popular novelist of the 1920s, _____, satirized contemporary society in *Main Street* and *Babbitt*.
- A) H. L. Mencken
 - B) Sinclair Lewis
 - C) Ernest Hemingway
 - D) F. Scott Fitzgerald
33. During the 1920s black Americans experienced
- A) decreasing militancy and activism.
 - B) increasing union membership.
 - C) discrimination and concentration in northern ghettos.
 - D) optimism based on gains in civil rights.

34. The leader of the Universal Negro Improvement Association, the so-called “Back to Africa” movement, was
- A) Marcus Garvey.
 - B) W. E. B. Du Bois.
 - C) Booker T. Washington.
 - D) Langston Hughes.
35. Jazz was *the* music of the 1920s because it
- A) emphasized structure and order at a time when many people felt their lives were out of control.
 - B) required little sophistication to play or enjoy.
 - C) demonstrated the desire of many whites to understand the experiences of blacks.
 - D) expressed many people’s desire to break with tradition and throw off conventional restraints.
36. _____ is considered the birthplace of jazz music; _____ eventually became recognized as the Mecca of jazz.
- A) New York ··· Kansas City.
 - B) Memphis ··· St. Louis.
 - C) New Orleans ··· Chicago.
 - D) Chicago ··· New York.
37. The Harlem Renaissance was the
- A) outpouring of black artistic and literary creativity during the 1920s.
 - B) forerunner of the “New Negro” movement founded by Marcus Garvey.
 - C) beginning of a national campaign to promote the economic status of blacks.
 - D) rehabilitation of decaying urban facilities in New York City.
38. The most important cause of prosperity during the “new era” was the
- A) continued federal regulation of the economy.
 - B) improved efficiency among American manufacturers.
 - C) almost complete federal deregulation of the economy.
 - D) program of federal subsidies for basic research.
39. During the 1920s, the _____ industry had the single most important impact on the nation’s booming economy.
- A) construction
 - B) steel
 - C) automobile
 - D) entertainment
40. Henry Ford believed that an important aspect in increasing output was
- A) increasing wages.
 - B) playing patriotic music during working hours.
 - C) innovation and new car design.
 - D) giving workers freedom with little supervision.

41. The almost simultaneous advances in airplanes and automobiles in the early twentieth century were due to the fact that both developments were stimulated by the
- A) extensive research funds provided by the federal government.
 - B) growth of consumer culture.
 - C) necessity for new weapons in World War I.
 - D) invention of the internal combustion engine.
42. During the 1920s, large manufacturers
- A) continued to be attacked and broken up by the trust-busting Presidents.
 - B) did their best to bankrupt and destroy their competitors.
 - C) used their monopolistic power to gain the maximum profit in the short run.
 - D) often sought market stability through trade associations.
43. The Democratic candidate for president in 1928 was _____, an anti-prohibition Catholic from New York City. He was soundly defeated by _____, the “intellectual leader, almost the philosopher, of the New Era.”
- A) James M. Cox ··· Calvin Coolidge
 - B) Al Smith ··· Herbert Hoover
 - C) John W. Davis ··· Calvin Coolidge
 - D) Robert La Follette ··· Herbert Hoover
44. As the 1920s ended, so did all of the following EXCEPT
- A) renewed interest in the Ku Klux Klan.
 - B) America’s monumental economic prosperity.
 - C) paranoia of the Red Scare.
 - D) America’s devotion to foreign affairs based on unilateralism.
45. In retrospect, the era of the 1920s seems to be a period of
- A) rapid transition during which the complex modern world was emerging.
 - B) peace and tranquility during which Americans shared a fundamental agreement on basic values and issues.
 - C) foolish innocence during which the major issues confronting the country were ignored.
 - D) nostalgic retreat to the lost values of an earlier and simpler society.
46. The capital of Ohio is
- A) Coronado.
 - B) Carranza.
 - C) Cortés.
 - D) Columbus.